



- Yates, M., 'Rebellious vagrants: fires, fights and fisticuffs at the Mansfield Union in the mid-late Victorian period', *Midland History*, 46, pp. 301–17.
- Zevin, A., 'New Liberalism and the City of London: reassessing empire, finance, and politics in Francis Hirst's *Economist*, 1906–16', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 350–70.

DOI: 10.1111/ehr.13234

(vi) Post 1945

EWAN GIBBS

University of Glasgow

The impact of economic shocks was an important topic of current debate during 2021 as Britain experienced the COVID-19 lockdown as well as the beginning of rising inflation and energy price increases. These themes were also present in the literature published that year, which addressed the impact of shifts in which terms of trade and policy responses to currency and other economic pressures were dominant features. The context of the renegotiation of Britain's economic relations with other nations and an increasingly diverse society were other common areas of study, incorporating both the influence of European integration on business and consumer taste as well as the impacts of decolonization and Commonwealth immigration.

An analysis of long-term patterns of inflation was developed by [Forbes et al.](#), who found that a 'trendy' (p. 23) rather than more prescriptive approach was beneficial to understanding the complex factors which have shaped the value of sterling over time. They concluded that given the nature of Britain's comparatively open economy and dependency on imports and monetary flows, international prices and exchange rates have been the dominant factor that explain Britain's inflation dynamics in recent decades. [Bahmani-Oskooee and Karamelikli's](#) research on bilateral trading relationships between Britain and eurozone economies found that exchange rate fluctuations had divergent effects on the trade balance. Nevertheless, sterling depreciation was broadly negative for the UK's position. In a paper published in the *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, [Bahmani-Oskooee et al.](#) concluded that between 1996 and 2018, short-run exchange rate effects in terms of dollar–pound volatility had an observable impact on trade across a large range of industries. These statistical studies were complemented by archival research on shifts in monetary policy. [Butkiewicz and Ohlmacher's](#) *Economic History Review* paper used new evidence from the Nixon White House tapes to better understand responses to the currency crisis that led to the end of the Bretton Woods system. It found British requests for support against the impact of dollar devaluation on sterling impacted discussions and shaped Nixon's choice to impose wage–price controls as part of a distraction from the realities of a devaluation through shifts in the dollar exchange rate. [Aliber's](#) paper on the summit Nixon hosted at Camp David in August 1971 indicates that Nixon had hoped to alter exchange rates to favour American exports, but in fact, devaluation only led to an influx of foreign purchases of US securities, contributing to the United States subsequently becoming the world's largest debtor.

This is an open access article under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs](#) License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

© 2022 The Authors. The *Economic History Review* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Economic History Society.



In another study on ‘unintended consequences’ (p. 620), Tomlinson suggested in an article for *Contemporary British History* that the rapid acceleration of deindustrialization during the first term of the Thatcher government was not a deliberate result of economic policy. Nevertheless, these changes were later rationalized in terms of Britain enjoying competitive advantages within service sectors whilst trade unions and industrial workers were held morally responsible for manufacturing job losses. Tomlinson emphasized continuities in *Twentieth Century British History*. National economic management, in the form of state action to avert the precarities and inequities associated with growing dependency on the global economy, has remained a significant feature of Britain’s political economy since the mid-twentieth century, perhaps being strengthened as globalization intensified during the 1990s and 2000s. Whisker contributed to historicizing debates over the national economic model through an account of discussions concerning emulating West Germany’s liberalized markets, high growth, and low inflation within the Conservative Party from the mid-1970s to early 1980s. Disquiet over the role of organized labour in industrial governance as well as distinct interpretations between party factions characterized this discussion. Torp explored the pension crises Britain and Germany experienced in the 2000s; finding, however, that the problems were distinctive: Britain’s rested primarily on the prolonged falling value of state benefits whilst Germany’s related to demographic shifts and reunification. Buller and Whisker provided another account of divergence, this time focused on distrust between the Bank of England and the Treasury. Archival evidence suggests these sentiments were crucial in Conservative governments’ reluctance to embrace central bank independence between 1979 and 1997. Evemy et al. suggested that under central bank independence, monetary policy has been used to discipline labour and reward the financial sector. Since the great recession, Bank of England policy has promoted the continuation of a political economy centred on low wages and high rates of indebtedness. The aftermath of the Mirlees review into taxation during the same period was addressed by Borbely in a study of the impact of changes to Scottish stamp duty. His conclusions underlined that patterns of property market participation demonstrated resultant changes, but that shifts were far more notable towards the bottom of the market. Bedford addressed another area of regulation, that is, gambling, in *New Political Economy*, arguing the centrality of women’s participation in games such as bingo to legislative reforms since the mid-twentieth century, who have so far been overlooked in accounts centred on male-dominated sports betting.

Writing for the same journal, Shilliam analysed Enoch Powell as ‘Britain’s first neoliberal politician’ (p. 239) underlining the importance of understanding connections between racism, right-wing populism, and the embrace of market forces in the late twentieth century. Aqui et al. addressed Powell’s constitutional outlook, highlighting the connection between his domestic and foreign policy approaches. Commitments to a sovereign centralized state provided a common link between his opposition to close relations with the Commonwealth, the EEC, and devolution. A special edition of *Contemporary British History* assessed British–European relations from multifaceted perspectives. Moss and Clarke examined Mass Observation Archive material from 1982, midway between the 1975 referendum and Thatcher’s 1988 Bruges speech, finding a popular Euroscepticism predominated over agricultural policy, food prices, regulation, and bureaucracy. Other contributors emphasized expanding cultural palettes. Hollows wrote an article on European food consumption during the 1960s and 1970s whilst Fabian explored the growth of package holidays which contributed to increasing luxury consumptions. Fuhg concluded that developments in the London fashion scene had anticipated these developments through the embrace of continental trends since the early 1960s. More recent trajectories towards trade disintegration were recorded by Graziano et al., who concluded the tariff impact of Brexit had a marked impact in reducing export levels. Fuller found that businesses had responded to the tense political



atmosphere these changes have created by devolving responsibility for Brexit to British subsidiaries and pursuing a consensual approach.

Decolonization emerged as another dominant theme, including in a *Business History* special edition on India. [Abdelrehim et al.](#) found that the Burmah Oil Company's continuation of colonial hiring practices contributed to the eventual nationalization of its Indian subsidiary in 1976. Contrastingly, [Aldous and Roy](#) reported a range of divestment and investment strategies were followed by firms in response to growing 'Indianisation' pressures during the 1970s. [Masrani et al.](#) concluded that British strategies to exclude Indian competition high-tech and high-value-added sectors broadly failed. [Nkhoma's](#) assessment of agriculture in Malawi recorded that colonial officials succeeded in orientating agricultural production firstly to food production in the context of the Second World War and immediate post-war requirements before shifting back to cash crops to meet the needs of the sterling area in the 1950s. Global industrial connections were the subject of a study by [Tenold et al.](#), who demonstrated that South Korean shipbuilding engineers who later became world leaders learned practical experience through work placements at Scott Lithgow's yard in Greenock on Clydeside. [Donnelly et al.](#) examined the less successful history of Rootes' expansion through purchasing other engineering firms before falling into a vicious circle of foreign direct investment and neglecting British plants during the 1960s and 1970s. [Boyns](#) found that regulatory changes and mounting competition ended British Racing Motors' run of Formula One success in the 1960s, prefiguring disestablishment in 1977. [Tsang](#) traced the evolution of the UK gaming industry through small clusters of hobbyists turned entrepreneurs which highlights the role of foreign multinationals and universities in creating opportunities for British firms.

Debates over the British political economy animated several articles. [Arch](#) concluded that whilst competition between retail banks was limited, there was nevertheless considerable innovation before further mergers were permitted in the late 1960s. [Kern and Schnyder](#) found engagement with network-shaped patterns of industrial lending before the 1980s, after which it ceased to figure. In an article on British pub business models, [Bower](#) detailed the rise and fall of the conglomerate from the 1960s to 1980s, finding that since, family-owned breweries and PubCo chains have been shaped by models of selective merging and acquisition. [Rowling and Ramsden](#) identified two distinctive sets of relationships in agriculture between Northern Yorkshire's small family-owned farms on the one hand, and on the other, the Eastern Riding's large arable farms which contributed to distinctive patterns of inequality and sense of place during the mid-twentieth century. Britain's fishing fleet became increasingly dependent on subsidies following their exclusion from Icelandic waters over 1949–50, which [Wilcox](#) explains triggered a major increase in public support. [Abrams and Gardner](#) emphasize the endurance of craft tradition in Shetland, underlining that knitting remained an important sector, especially for women, before the oil industry developed during the 1970s and 1980s. The arrival of domestic knitting machines allowed knitters to produce for buyers outwith Shetland, prefiguring the later embrace of craft status and cache of Fair Isle branding. [Linda Ross](#) detailed the coming of a different energy industry, that is, nuclear, to the far north of the Scottish mainland. Thurso became 'Atom Town' in the 1950s and 1960s, with Caithnessians largely welcoming the development of the experimental reactor at Dounreay and the jobs-based emigration into the area promoted by the Atomic Energy Authority. Whilst Thurso was booming, agricultural towns in Lincolnshire experienced depression. [Bonnet-tee's](#) study of Anglican church redundancy in the English Midlands underlines links with rural depopulation and agricultural mechanization as well as esoteric parish decision-making behind stories of the abandonment of individual buildings.

[Ewen and Andrews](#) examined how memory and historical interpretation shape the remaking of place. Their research on the 1985 Bradford City stadium fire and its commemoration notes



that it came to serve as a community-forming event, emphasizing the city's increasingly multi-cultural status. In [Fenwick's](#) study of the Sheffield International Documentary Festival, another response to socioeconomic change in late twentieth-century Yorkshire reveals how the art event configured a form of private and public sector cooperation which became a model for later urban regeneration. [Beel and Jones](#) detailed the inefficiencies on a persistent focus on the city centre in Swansea policymaking since the Conservative–Liberal Democrat coalition government in the early 2010s, which has encouraged uneven development and brittle linkages. [Davoudi and Brooks](#) delineated between what they term 'economic' and 'city centric' views in the scaling of UK regional policymaking, underlining the conflict between them and distinctions between elite and popular conceptions. [Bissoondeal et al.](#) assessed patterns of regional inequalities and house prices. They revealed a separate pattern of property market developments in London from the rest of the UK, noting, however, a tendency for a negative spillover from London to other parts of the country. [Hearne's](#) research on real incomes found that regional differences within Britain are far greater in nominal terms than real ones after price impacts are factored in, but do draw attention to the centralization of political and economic power. [Bracke and Tenreyro](#) demonstrated the strength of historical dependency in the English and Welsh housing market, finding that patterns of price and sale propensities are impacted by the price in the period in which properties were bought in the past. Qualitative histories of housing assessed how residents and authorities shaped public understanding of homes in the second half of the twentieth century. [Cartwright](#) detailed tension between the ideals of a property-owning democracy on the one hand and rising concern about safety in multiple occupancy buildings on the other in an article about London County Council fire precautions in the late 1950s and early 1960s. [Hazley et al.](#) used oral histories from the Wyndford estate in Glasgow to challenge the dominance of contemporary architectural critics in histories of high-rises. Current and former residents fondly recalled both enhanced privacy in contrast with the tenements the high flats replaced and community built in zoned areas of neighbourliness. [Mazzotta and Parisi](#) concluded that the UK sat within a European pattern of adult children returning to the parental home during and immediately following the great recession.

Historical economic geography studies underlined how industrial performances related to technological change. [Tranos et al.](#) used panel data on digital content creation beginning in the year 2000 to conclude that there were considerable first-mover advantages. Focacci and Kirov's *Local Economy* article studied transitions in sectoral clusters, comparing the West Midlands automotive industry with Sofia's ICT cluster. They found that a mature car industry survived in the UK through restructuring and local and national state intervention which enabled it to retain a technological advantage. [Gagliardi et al.](#) outlined the uneven nature of pressure from outward foreign direct investment in the *Journal of Economic Geography*. Their study showed that workers in routinized jobs and within industries marked by regional specializations are particularly vulnerable to outwards foreign direct investment. By contrast, there was no significant impact on job creation in non-routinized tasks.

Studies of specific sites and workplaces outline how the UK's built environment relates to its shifting political priorities and power relations. In [De Vane's](#) study of Pilgrim Hospital in Boston, Lincolnshire, he underlines the centrality of planning and land use to understanding the development of the welfare state. Pilgrim was built with high levels of public support but also demonstrated the importance of controversy, local opinion, and decentralized planning systems to understanding the National Health Service. [Vernon's](#) *Past and Present* article about Heathrow posits that the airport was central to the making of neoliberal Britain. Not only was it the first airport in the world to be privatized in 1986, but it had also been subject to a longer reliance on an increasingly precarious ethnic minority workforce in roles such as catering and security.



Stories of migrant labour and struggles against racist prejudices were studied in Babikian's account of British nurses. The Health Service was founded with a shortage of tens of thousands of nurses, which created a lasting labour market for healthcare workers from Britain's current and former colonies. Lomas recorded, however, though that into the late 1960s and after, civil servants from ethnic minority backgrounds continued to face prejudice. His paper in *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History* records the suspicious attitudes shown towards BAME applicants for work within GCHQ and other areas of intelligence. Nott's *Social History of Medicine* article demonstrates that the continued belief in a protein gap within African diets, centred on quantity not quality, continued in some quarters into the 1970s. Important changes to medical services and the politics of healthcare are addressed in papers on developments under the National Health Service. Mueller studied the development of anaesthetic prescription in post-war Britain, finding that from the 1950s onwards the drug became a component of professional identity building for pharmacists as their numbers grew in a new institutional environment. Burchell's article on child psychologists tells a more ambiguous story of how professionalization and medicalization is traced. Psychologists found themselves operating between therapy, diagnosis, and social worker roles and navigating the ends of both educational and healthcare provision, demonstrating the importance of the local state and challenging perceptions of a monolithic national welfare state. Opposition to abortion provides a different framing of political identities in 1980s Britain. Dee's research uses oral histories with anti-abortion activists to explore the significance of the marked failure of the parliamentary bill put forward by the Liverpool Liberal MP David Alton. The outcome was a major fissure in a previously comparatively cohesive movement, exposing a divide between those who favoured further legislative campaigns and others who pursued an extra-parliamentary approach.

Changes in public and private morality informed other articles published in 2021. Lynch studied the response to the conviction of a 19-year-old man of having unlawful intercourse with a 19-year-old woman in Falkirk during the late 1960s. Whilst this caused much distress and outcry, evangelical Christians were unable to capitalize on the feeling it generated, demonstrating the increasingly secular nature of Scottish society. Shifting attitudes towards AIDS during the 1980s and 1990s informed two further articles. Elizabeth wrote an account of the 1987 *Love Carefully: Use a Condom* leaflet produced amid rising fears that young heterosexual couples were at growing risk of infection. Her analysis emphasizes the perceived value of authenticity and emotional sensitivity to reaching the desired audience. In another paper for *Twentieth Century British History*, Elizabeth assesses a storyline of the children's television soap opera *Grange Hill* from 1995. This empathetic portrayal of a child suffering from AIDS aimed to attend to a subject of growing public concern. Miller explored the legitimating of another formerly taboo subject, parental divorce. He found that from the late 1960s onwards, the children of divorced parents were less frequently understood as delinquents but also extended increasing sympathy within the growing genre of divorce self-help books. Other papers detailed less optimistic accounts of social change. Fevre's article details how Black residents of Liverpool responded to three days of racist rioting by whites in 1948, which nevertheless ended in the arrest of several Black men. Legal defence committees sprung up in response, setting a precedent for later occurrences during the 1970s and 1980s. Rhodes addresses the theme of bisexuality in 1970s Britain, finding that the radical Gay Liberation Front was intolerant of multiple-gender attraction and that the Campaign for Homosexual Equality also evolved towards a similar position over the decade. Giusta et al. concluded pessimistically on the attempts to criminalize demand for sex work in Scottish, English, and Welsh legal contexts, arguing that evidence suggests that the law was an insufficient deterrence.



The development of inequalities was another continuing theme in the literature. [Tinkler](#) addressed the increasing role of mobility in representations of modernity and young womanhood in the late 1950s and 1960s. Physical mobility became positively associated with freedom and risk-taking. Important divisions emerged between portrayals of those who were seen as mobile as against women who were socially and physically immobile. [Jaillant's](#) research on the *PN Review*, a Manchester-based poetry magazine, demonstrates the impact of shifts in public policy and growing pressure for gender equality. Feminist poets were included in the magazine in larger numbers, publishing pieces denouncing their previous marginality, as cuts to arts subsidies led to increased demands for more diverse contributions during the 1980s. [Clark's](#) discussion of the Whitehall studies into the health of British civil servants reveals an increasing awareness of class-based health inequalities over the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, especially through the greater levels of stress experienced further down the social ladder. These findings contrast with the broader trend towards the disavowal of class as a significant feature of British society over the period. In the *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, [Jones et al.](#) demonstrate that disabled workers felt the impact of the great recession worse, compounding existing disadvantages. The outcomes applied in terms of workloads, wages, and access to training outcomes even after adjusting for job position and sector. [Banks et al.](#) also concluded that patterns of inequality were becoming more entrenched in an assessment of mortality in England from 2003 to 2016. Mortality fell across age groups but in an uneven manner, with especially marked inequality growth visible among both women over the age of 65 and men over 80. Avoidable death rates remained far above those of comparable European countries. In contrast to these precise measurements, [Moseley's](#) research on perceptions of healthy eating in the second half of the twentieth century demonstrates the proliferation of far more varied understandings, detailing a significant contrast between vernacular and medial perspectives.

Studies of wealth and income also revealed spiralling levels of inequality. [Advani et al.](#) found that the UK was impacted by high and growing rates of wealth inequality, highlighting that survey measures tend to underestimate the wealth of the wealthiest, making it difficult to fully understand or change persistent and self-reinforcing patterns. [Morris et al.'s](#) research on executive pensions found that there have been significant changes since legislation in 2006 accelerated the end of defined benefit schemes, which were replaced by other forms of compensation. Defined benefit pensions encouraged long service and created stronger connections between executive performance and pay. This link has resultantly diminished since the mid-2000s. Pay inequalities are magnified by firm size. [Green et al.](#) concluded that firm size positively correlated with levels of compensation, but that these benefits are concentrated disproportionately further up the hierarchy. [Moor and Friedman](#) investigated growing intergenerational wealth gaps through interviewing London homeowners who benefitted from family inheritances. They noted that their interviewees relied on subjectively repositioning themselves to fit their own positions into meritocratic ideals by appealing to more humble family origins. Studies of welfare reforms since the 2008 financial crisis uncovered an increasingly disciplinarian turn in policymaking towards those who lacked such means. [Mills and Klein](#) detailed the punishment-based deterrence that has been built into UK welfare regimes to deter applications. [Pemberton](#) has drawn complementary conclusions, emphasizing that the reform of benefit payments into Universal Credit under the Conservative–Liberal Democratic coalition government made new demands of financial responsibility on claimants. [Koch and Reeves](#) also studied universal credit, emphasizing that the impact of coalition-era welfare reform was to make social security more insecure, rendering workers more reliant on their employers.

[Beynon et al.](#) traced the long-term impact of trade union membership in Britain's former coal-field regions, concluding that levels of union organization remained among the highest in Britain



decades after final colliery closures in some areas. These findings point to the long-term influence of place in explaining dynamics of political economy. Gall emphasized that the early twenty-first century has been accompanied by the significant deployment of anti-trade union tactics by the employer. In an article for *Capital & Class*, he details employers' victimization of union activists through suspensions and sackings between 1998 and 2018, finding that both were used. These weapons stand alongside the better-understood blacklist. Employer hostility towards organized labour has longstanding precedent along with government anxieties over workplace disorder. Lyddon's account of the Wilson government's *In Place of Strife* white paper assesses the suggestions of imposing fines on unions over refusal to ballot members before taking industrial action as well as during demarcation disputes and for taking industrial action during conciliation pauses. Looking over the Heath government's subsequent failure to enforce the Industrial Relations Act, which took some of these proposals forward, Lyddon concludes that they were impractical in the face of sustained opposition. Smith's article on the labour lawyer Bill Wedderburn examines his tenacious defence of the right to strike under the Trade Disputes Act 1906 after the 1961 Rookes decision jeopardized the earlier legislation. Ultimately it was only the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1976 that fully recovered the position. Ferdosi develops scholarship on another long-running continuity through his assessment of employment protection legislation in Britain between the early 1960s and early 2010s. He concludes that there has been a long-term pattern of expanding formal protections, but that they have been accompanied by a failure in application, partly due to them being consciously offered as an alternative to trade unions by Conservative governments. Bryson and White's article on high-performance work systems in the public sector provides a case study of work intensification and reducing economic rewards, finding that these systems are associated with falling average wages alongside the adoption of new technologies and improved management performances.

Union responses to deindustrialization emerged as another core theme in the 2021 literature. Phillips' article on the Scottish engineering union activist Jimmy Airlie traces his contribution to working-class struggles for economic security through his time working in the Clydeside shipyards and in his later career as full-time union official responsible for workers in American-owned plants. A special edition of *Labour History Review* addressed factory occupations. Several papers discussed occupations during the 1980s which were responses to rising unemployment during that time. Clark assessed occupations led by women workers in Scotland during the early 1980s, Wright, Phillips, and Tomlinson discussed the occupation of the Timex plant in Dundee during 1983, and Muschin overviewed the development of the occupation tactic in response to plant closures. Gibbs explored the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Caterpillar factory in Uddingston, Lanarkshire, which took place during 1987. Tuckman provided an overview of the rise and decline of occupations since the 1970s, emphasizing that workers occupied factories in waves and that at their peak during the 1970s, occupations were used for offensive wages and condition demands as well as in defence of jobs and workplaces.

REFERENCES (DATE OF PUBLICATION IS 2021 UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE)

- Abdelrehim, N., Ramnath, A., Smith, A., and Popp, A., 'Ambiguous decolonisation: a postcolonial reading of the IHRM strategy of the Burmah Oil Company', *Business History*, 63, pp. 98–126.
- Abrams, L. and Gardner, L., 'Recognising the co-dependence of machine and hand in the Scottish knitwear industry', *Textile History*, 52, pp. 165–89.
- Advani, A., Bangham, G., and Leslie, J., 'The UK's wealth distribution and characteristics of high-wealth households', *Fiscal Studies*, 42, pp. 397–430.
- Aldous, M. and Roy, T., 'Reassessing FERA: examining British firms' strategic responses to 'Indianisation'', *Business History*, 63, pp. 18–37.



- Aliber, R. Z. 'Auric Goldfinger, Henry Morgenthau, and Camp David August 1971', *Atlantic Economic Journal*, 49, pp. 117–26.
- Aqui, L., Kenny, M., and Pearce, N., 'The empire of England': Enoch Powell, sovereignty, and the constitution of the nation', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 238–60.
- Arch, L., 'If competition has any virtue, we ought not to have a system that stifles it': competition in London clearing banking, 1946–1971', *Enterprise & Society*, 22, pp. 770–807.
- Babikian, C., 'Partnership not prejudice': British nurses, colonial students, and the National Health Service, 1948–1962', *Journal of British Studies*, 60, pp. 140–68.
- Bahmani-Oskooee, M. and Karamelikli, H., 'Estimating a bilateral J-curve between the UK and the Euro area: an asymmetric analysis', *Manchester School*, 89, pp. 223–37.
- Bahmani-Oskooee, M., Huynh, T. L. D., and Nasir, M. A. 'On the asymmetric effects of exchange-rate volatility on trade flows: evidence from US–UK commodity trade', *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 68, pp. 51–102.
- Banks, J., Cattan, S., Kraftman, L., and Krutikova, S., 'Mortality inequality in England over the past 20 years', *Fiscal Studies*, 42, pp. 47–77.
- Bedford, K., 'Gambling and political economy, revisited', *New Political Economy*, 26, pp. 250–60.
- Beel D. and Jones M., 'City region limits: questioning city-centric growth narratives in medium-sized cities', *Local Economy*, 36, pp. 3–21.
- Bissoondeal, R. K., 'The links between regional house prices and share prices in the UK', *Regional Studies*, 55, pp. 256–68.
- Beynon, H., Blakely, H., Bryson, A., and Davies, R., 'The persistence of union membership within the coalfields of Britain', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 59, pp. 1131–52.
- Bonnette, D., 'Church redundancy: changing Anglican community and belonging in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, c. 1950–1995', *Family & Community History*, 24, pp. 120–46.
- Borbely, D., 'Limiting the distortionary effects of transaction taxes: Scottish stamp duty after the Mirrlees review', *Fiscal Studies*, 42, pp. 265–90.
- Bower, J., 'Varieties of capitalism, competition policy and the UK alcoholic beverages industry', *Business History*, 63, pp. 1393–412.
- Boyns, T., 'Organizational change, budgetary control and success and failure in formula 1: Rubery Owen and British Racing Motors, 1947–1977', *Management & Organizational History*, 16, pp. 204–27.
- Bracke, P. and Tenreyro, S., 'History dependence in the housing market', *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 13, pp. 420–43.
- Bryson, A. and White, M., 'High-performance work systems and the performance of public sector workplaces in Britain', *Oxford Economic Papers*, 73, pp. 1057–76.
- Buller, J. and Whisker, B., 'Inter-organisational distrust and the political economy of central bank independence in the UK', *New Political Economy*, 26, pp. 389–405.
- Burchell, A., 'At the margins of the medical? Educational psychology, child guidance and therapy in provincial England, c.1945–74', *Social History of Medicine*, 34, pp. 70–93.
- Butkiewicz, J. L. and Ohlmacher, S., 'Ending Bretton Woods: evidence from the Nixon tapes', *Economic History Review*, 74, pp. 922–45.
- Cartwright, A., 'The un-ideal home: fire safety, visual culture and the LCC (1958–63)', *London Journal*, 46, pp. 66–91.
- Clark A., 'There is nothing there for us and nothing for the future': deindustrialisation and workplace occupation, 1981–1982', *Labour History Review*, 86, pp. 37–61.
- Clark, P., 'What else can you expect from class-ridden Britain?': the Whitehall studies and health inequalities, 1968 to c.2010', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 235–57.
- Davoudi S. and Brooks, E. 'City-regional imaginaries and politics of rescaling', *Regional Studies*, 55, pp. 52–62.
- Dee, O., 'Oral history and abortion: (re)creating English antiabortion narratives', *Oral History Review*, 48, pp. 20–39.
- Donnelly, T., Begley, J., and Collis, C., 'The Rootes group: from growth to take-over', *Business History*, 63, pp. 727–52.
- Elizabeth, H. J., 'Love carefully and without 'over-bearing fears': the persuasive power of authenticity in late 1980s British AIDS education material for adolescents', *Social History of Medicine*, 34, pp. 1317–42.
- Elizabeth, H. J., 'Private things affect other people': Grange Hill's critique of British sex education policy in the age of AIDS', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 261–84.
- Evemy, J., Yates, E., and Eggleston, A., 'Monetary policy as usual? The Bank of England's extraordinary monetary policies and the disciplining of labour', *New Political Economy*, 26, pp. 832–50.



- Ewen, S. and Andrews, A., 'The media, affect, and community in a decade of disasters: reporting the 1985 Bradford City stadium fire', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 258–83.
- Fabian, S., 'Flight to the sun: package tours and the Europeanisation of British holiday culture in the 1970s and 1980s', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 417–38.
- Focacci, C. N. and Kirov, V., 'Regional entrepreneurial ecosystems: Technological transformation, digitalisation and the longer term—The automotive and ICT sectors in the UK and Bulgaria', *Local Economy*, 36, pp. 56–74.
- Fevre, C., 'Race' and resistance to policing before the 'Windrush years': the colonial defence committee and the Liverpool 'race riots' of 1948', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 1–23.
- Forbes, K., Kirkham, L., and Theodoridis, K., 'A trendy approach to UK inflation dynamics', *The Manchester School*, 89, pp. 23–75.
- Finwick, J., 'Urban regeneration and stakeholder dynamics in the formation, growth and maintenance of the Sheffield International Documentary Festival in the 1990s', *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television*, 41, pp. 838–63.
- Ferdosi, M., 'The development of employment protection legislation in the United Kingdom (1963–2013)', *Labor History*, 62, pp. 511–31.
- Fuhg, F., 'Did Britain rule the world again? The international fashion market and the continental look in 1960s London', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 365–91.
- Fuller, C., 'Brexit and the discursive construction of the corporation', *Journal of Economic Geography*, 21, pp. 317–38.
- Gagliardi, L., Iammarino, S., and Rodríguez-Pose, A., 'Exposure to OFDI and regional labour markets: evidence for routine and non-routine jobs in Great Britain', *Journal of Economic Geography*, 21, pp. 783–806.
- Gall G., 'Contemporary employer victimisation of lay union representatives in Britain: issues, dynamics and extent', *Capital & Class*, 45, pp. 45–70.
- Gibbs, E., 'It's not a lot of boring old gits sitting about remembering the good old days'the heritage and legacy of the 1987 Caterpillar factory occupation in Uddingston, Scotland', *Labour History Review*, 86, pp. 117–43.
- Graziano, A. G., Handley, K., and Limão, N., 'Brexit uncertainty and trade disintegration', *Economic Journal*, 131, pp. 1150–85.
- Green, C. P., Heywood, J. S., and Theodoropoulos, N., 'Hierarchy and the employer size effect on wages: evidence from Britain', *Economica*, 88, pp. 671–96.
- Hazley, B., Abrams, L., Kearns, A., and Wright, V., 'Place, memory and the British high rise experience: negotiating social change on the Wyndford Estate, 1962–2015', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 72–99.
- Hearne, D., 'Regional prices and real incomes in the UK', *Regional Studies*, 55, pp. 951–61.
- Hollows, J., 'Enthusias about green peppers: the Europeanisation of British food culture in post-war Britain, 1960–1975', *Contemporary British History*, 35, 392–416.
- Jaillant, L., 'Diversity and entrepreneurialism: PN Review, feminism and the Arts Council of Great Britain, 1973–1990', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, Issue 4, pp. 553–80.
- Jones, M., Hoque, K., Wass, V., and Bacon, N., 'Inequality and the economic cycle: disabled employees' experience of work during the great recession in Britain', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 59, pp. 788–815.
- Lomas, D. W. B., 'Crocodiles in the corridors': security vetting, race and Whitehall, 1945–1968', *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 49, pp. 148–77.
- Morris, D., Gregory-Smith, I., Main, B. G. M., Montagnoli, A., and Wright, P. W., 'Executive pensions and the pay-performance relation—evidence from changes to pension legislation in the UK', *Oxford Economic Papers*, 73, pp. 1304–23.
- Muschin, S., 'Job destruction and closures in deindustrializing Britain: the use and decline of workplace occupations in the 1980s', *Labour History Review*, 86, pp. 91–115.
- Nott, J., 'No one may starve in the British Empire': kwashiorkor, protein and the politics of nutrition between Britain and Africa', *Social History of Medicine*, 34, pp. 553–76.
- Kern, P. and Schnyder, G., 'Corporate networks in post-war Britain: do finance–industry relationships matter for corporate borrowing?', *Business History*, 63, pp. 966–87.
- Koch, I. and Reeves, A., 'From social security to state-sanctioned insecurity: how welfare reform mimics the commodification of labour through greater state intervention', *Economy and Society*, 50, pp. 448–70.
- Lyddon, D., 'The industrial relations of In Place of Strife (1969): the search for sanctions through the prism of key industrial disputes', *Historical Studies in Industrial Relations*, 42, pp. 145–78.



- Lynch, C., 'Moral panic in the industrial town: teenage 'deviancy' and religious crisis in central Scotland c. 1968–9', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 371–91.
- Masrani, S. K., Morelli, C. J., and Bagchi, A. K. 'The rise of Indian business in the global context in the twentieth century: a review and introduction', *Business History*, 63, pp. 1–17.
- Mazzotta, F. and Parisi, L., 'Returning to the parental home after the great recession: a matter of partnership dissolution or unemployment?', *Oxford Economic Papers*, 73, pp. 122–50.
- Miller, I., 'Ending the 'cult of the broken home': divorce, children and the changing emotional dynamics of separating British families, c. 1945–90', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 165–88.
- Mills, C. and Klein, E., 'Affective technologies of welfare deterrence in Australia and the United Kingdom', *Economy and Society*, 50, pp. 397–422.
- Moor, L. and Friedman, S., 'Justifying inherited wealth: between 'the bank of mum and dad' and the meritocratic ideal', *Economy and Society*, 50, pp. 618–42.
- Moseley, K., 'From Beveridge Britain to Birds Eye Britain: shaping knowledge about 'healthy eating' in the mid-to-late twentieth-century', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 515–44.
- Moss, J. and Clarke, N. 'A folk theory of the EEC: popular euroscepticism in the early 1980s', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 545–68.
- Nkhoma B. G., 'World War II, global food crisis and the grow-more-food campaign in Malawi, 1939–1959', *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 49, pp. 940–63.
- Pemberton, E., 'Welfare reform and the logic of financial responsibility: creating the 'value-able' subject', *New Political Economy*, 26, pp. 104–18.
- Phillips, J., 'The UCS work-in, Jimmy Airlie and deindustrialisation in Scotland from the 1960s to the 1990s', *Scottish Labour History*, 46, pp. 77–105.
- Rhodes, M. R., 'Bisexuality, multiple-gender-attraction, and gay liberation politics in the 1970s', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 119–42.
- Ross, L., 'Dounreay: creating the nuclear north', *Scottish Historical Review*, 100, pp. 82–108.
- Rowling, J. and Ramsden, S., 'Taskscapes and community dynamics in rural Yorkshire, c. 1920–1965', *Agricultural History Review*, 69, pp. 111–31.
- Shilliam, R., 'Enoch Powell. Britain's first neoliberal politician', *New Political Economy*, 26, pp. 239–49.
- Smith, P., 'In defence of trade-unionism: Bill Wedderburn and Rookes v. Barnard', *Historical Studies in Industrial Relations*, 42, pp. 75–110.
- Tenold, S., Kang, J., Kim, S., and Murphy, H. 'International transfer of tacit knowledge: the transmission of shipbuilding skills from Scotland to South Korea in the early 1970s', *Enterprise & Society*, 22, pp. 335–67.
- Tinkler, P., 'Going places or out of place? Representations of mobile girls and young women in late-1950s and 1960s Britain', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 212–37.
- Tomlinson, J., 'Deindustrialisation and 'Thatcherism': moral economy and unintended consequences', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 620–42.
- Tomlinson, J., 'The strange survival of 'embedded liberalism': national economic management and globalization in Britain from 1944', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 483–508.
- Torp, C., 'The pension crisis and the 'demographic time bomb': perceptions and misperceptions in Great Britain and Germany at the turn of the millennium', *English Historical Review*, 136, pp. 1542–73.
- Tranos, E., Kitsosm, T., and Ortega-Argilés, R., 'Digital economy in the UK: regional productivity effects of early adoption', *Regional Studies*, 55, pp. 1924–38.
- Tsang, D., 'Innovation in the British video game industry since 1978', *Business History Review*, 95, pp. 543–67.
- Tuckman, A., 'After UCS: workplace occupation in Britain in the 1970s', *Labour History Review*, 86, pp. 7–35.
- De Vane, E., 'Pilgrim's progress: the landscape of the NHS hospital, 1948–70', *Twentieth Century British History*, 32, pp. 534–52.
- Vernon, J. 'Heathrow and the making of neoliberal Britain', *Past & Present*, 252, pp. 213–47.
- Whisker, B., 'The conservative party, concerted action and the West German economic model, 1975–1981', *Contemporary British History*, 35, pp. 125–50.
- Wilcox, M., 'To save the industry from complete ruin': crisis and response in British fishing 1945–1951', *Business History*, 63, pp. 353–77.
- Wright, V., Phillips, J., and Tomlinson, J., 'Defending the right to work: the 1983 Times workers' occupation in Dundee', *Labour History Review*, 86, pp. 63–90.