

## Editors' Note

In this issue of *Business History Review* we pay special attention to two of the journal's central themes: the relations between government and business and between business and the environment. Ann-Kristin Bergquist and Kristina Söderholm's article on green innovation in Sweden describes how the pulp-and-paper industry effectively collaborated with the government to create solutions to mounting pollution problems. The second article, by Christina Lubinski, shows that the unstable political environment in Germany in the first half of the twentieth century, combined with particular corporate and inheritance laws, encouraged the family firm to remain the dominant corporate structure in that country. The next two articles examine how the legacy of imperialism affected entrepreneurship and business management in Asia and Africa. Specifically, the authors analyze the consequences of colonial rule in Burma and Zambia, and the complexities and missed opportunities that occurred in transferring employment and ownership to native peoples after independence. Ian Brown describes the degree to which the British inheritance, including Burmese perceptions of that inheritance, shaped the dire economic experience of Burma after achieving independence. Ian Phimister's article examines the ways in which international mining companies in Zambia navigated a course from political uncertainty to economic advantage in the new country. The final article in this issue also examines the deep interconnections of a political regime and capitalist institutions. Marina Nicoli's article on the Italian film industry describes the strategic responses of entrepreneurs to the rapidly changing political context of Italy in the 1920s and 1930s.