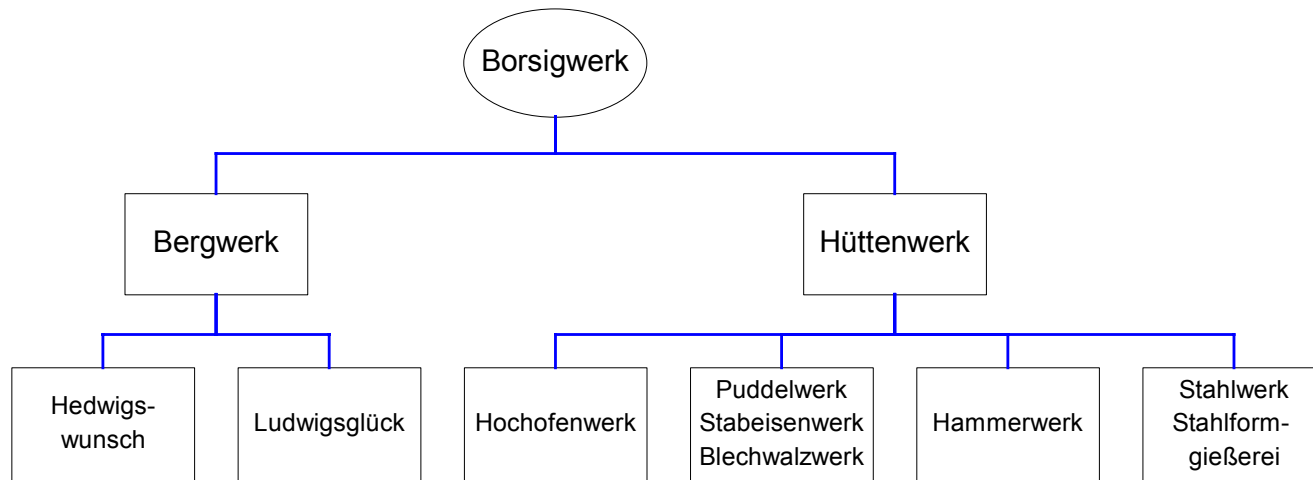
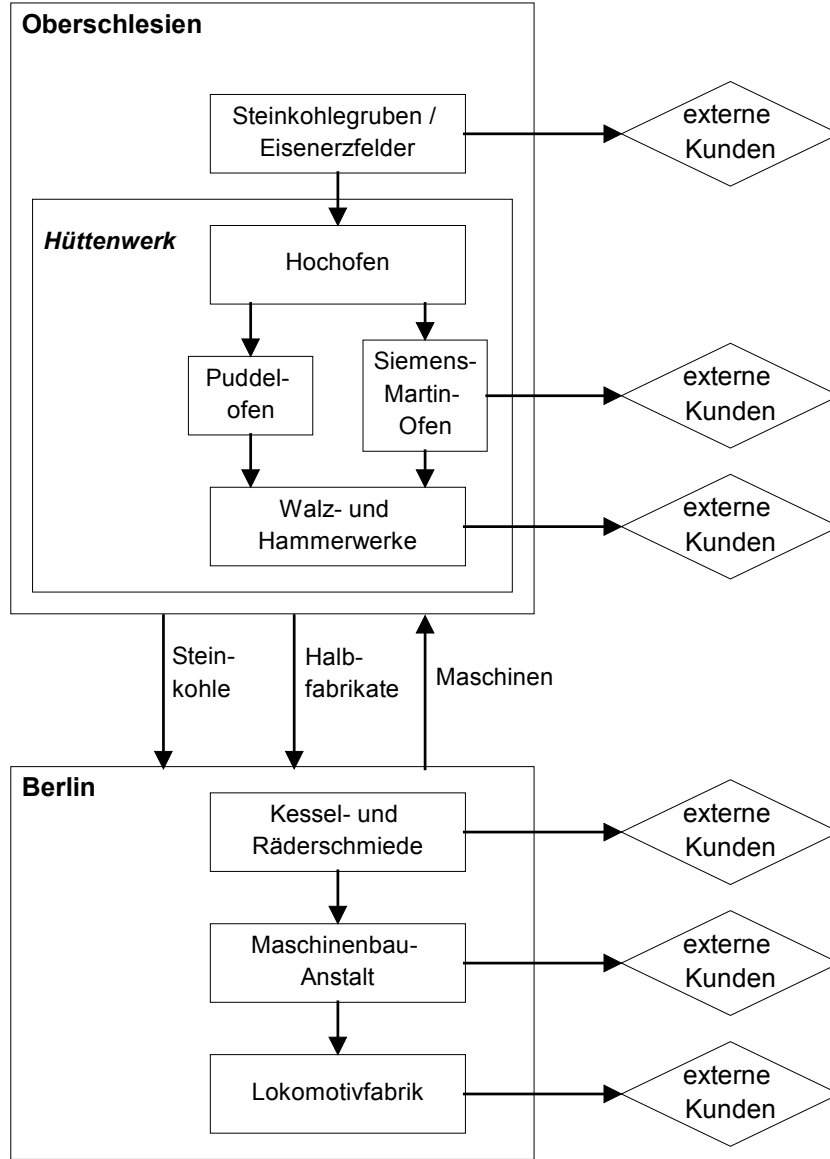


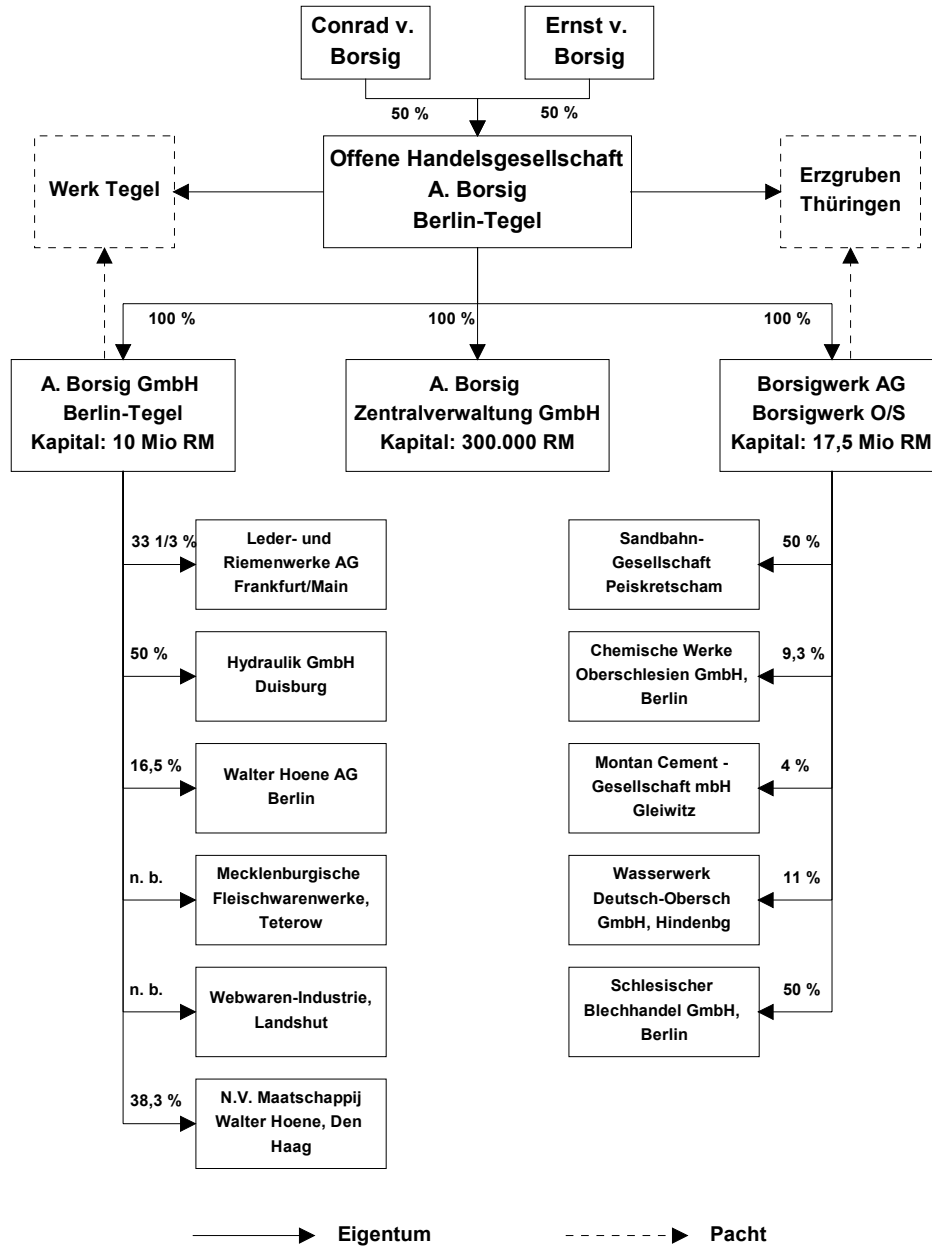
Das Borsigwerk in Oberschlesien unter Albert Borsig



Stellung der oberschlesischen Werke innerhalb des Konzerns



Unternehmensstruktur des Konzerns Borsig ab 1920



Die 100 größten deutschen Industrieunternehmen 1887

| Industriegruppe | Anzahl Unternehmen | größtes/ kleinstes Kapital (in Mio. Mark) | Diversifikation A = 1 Prod. gruppe B = 2-4 C = 5-9 D = 10 u.m. | | | | Integration a = Rohstoffe b = Produktion c = Vertrieb d = Syndikat | | | | | | | | Rechtliche Form | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|---|----|-------------|---|--|-----|------|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----------------|------|------|------|----|
| | | | A | B | C | D | ab | abc | abcd | abd | b | bc | bcd | bd | AG | Gew. | GmbH | KGaA | PG |
| | | | III Bergbau | 24 | 28,6 4,0 | 7 | 17 | - | - | 16 | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | - | 18 | 5 | - |
| IV Steine und Erden | 3 | 9,0 4,0 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | |
| V/VI Eisen- und Metallgewinnung. Metallwaren. | 32 | über 40 3,8 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 21 | 2 | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 23 | 1 | - | - | 8 | |
| VII Maschinen, Apparate, Fahrzeuge (exkl. elektrische) | 12 | 15,0 3,8 | - | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 2 | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | 3 | |
| VIII Elektroindustrie | 2 | 30,0 5,0 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| IX Chemische Industrie | 12 | 16,5 3,8 | 3 | 8 | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | |
| X Textilindustrie | 5 | 9,0 3,8 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | |
| XIII Kautschukindustrie | 1 | 4,9 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| VIX Holz u. Schnitzstoffe | 1 | 4,9 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| XVI Nahrungs- u. Genußmittel | 8 | 5,9 3,9 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 100 | über 40 3,8 | 16 | 50 | 25 | 9 | 48 | 6 | - | 7 | 27 | 11 | - | 79 | 6 | - | - | 15 | |

Die 100 größten deutschen Industrieunternehmen 1907

| Industriegruppe | Anzahl Unternehmen | größtes/ kleinstes Kapital (in Mio. Mark) | Diversifikation | | | | Integration | | | | | | | | Rechtliche Form | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----------------|----|-----|----|----|------|
| | | | A = 1 Prod. gruppe | B = 2-4 | C = 5-9 | D = 10 u.m. | a = Rohstoffe | b = Produktion | c = Vertrieb | d = Syndikat | ab | abc | abcd | abd | b | bc | bcd | bd | AG | Gew. |
| III Bergbau | 23 | 72,2 11 | 3 | 17 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | - | - | - | 3 | 11 | 8 | 1 | - | 3 | |
| IV Steine und Erden | 3 | 15 12 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | |
| V/VI Eisen- und Metallgewinnung. Metallwaren | 31 | 180 10,1 | - | 1 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 2 | - | - | - | 25 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | |
| VII Maschinen, Apparate, Fahrzeuge (exkl. elektrische) | 13 | über 40 10 | - | 2 | 7 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | - | 11 | - | - | - | 2 | |
| VIII Elektroindustrie | 4 | ca 140 14 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | |
| IX Chemische Industrie | 17 | 25,5 11,3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 8 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 16 | - | 1 | - | - | |
| X Textilindustrie | 3 | 22,5 10 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | |
| XI Papier- und Druckindustrie | 2 | 19 16,3 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | |
| XVI Nahrungs- u. Genußmittel | 4 | 20 10,5 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 100 | 180 10 | 5 | 44 | 32 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 77 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 7 | |

2.4. Wachstum

2.4.1. Historische Erfahrungen

2.4.2. Fallstudie: Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks AG

2.4.1. Historische Erfahrungen

2.4.1.1. Allgemeine Entwicklungen

2.4.1.2. Großunternehmen in den USA

2.4.1.3. Kleine und mittlere Unternehmen in GB

2.4.1.4. Großunternehmen in Deutschland

Die größten amerikanischen, britischen und deutschen Industrieunternehmen im Jahre 1912

| Rank | United States | | Britain | | Germany ^{Assets, 1913} | |
|------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | US Steel | 757.2 | J & P Coats | 300.8 | Krupp | 142.7 |
| 2 | Standard Oil (NJ) | 389.5 | Rio Tinto | 143.3 | Siemens | 121.7 |
| 3 | Pullman | 200.1 | Imperial Tobacco | 111.2 | AEG | 112.5 |
| 4 | Anaconda Copper | 177.6 | Guinness | 109.0 | Gelsenk. Bergwerks | 96.0 |
| 5 | General Electric | 173.8 | Shell Transport & Trading | 91.0 | Deutsch-Luxemburg | 67.6 |
| | ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 10 | American Sugar Refining | 109.5 | Maypole Dairy | 41.7 | Hibernia | 32.1 |
| | ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 25 | Westinghouse Electric | 66.8 | Calico Printers' | 18.3 | Orenstein & Koppel | 23.9 |
| | ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 45 | American Locomotive | 36.6 | Whitbread | 8.0 | Arenberg | 13.3 |

Quelle: Christopher J. Schmitz, *The growth of big business in the United States and western Europe, 1850-1939*, Cambridge 1995.

Die führenden Industrieunternehmen der Welt im Jahre 1937

| Firm | Country | Sector | Capitalization |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| General Motors | USA | vehicles | 2329.2 |
| Imperial Tobacco | UK | tobacco | 1603.5 |
| Du Pont | USA | chemicals | 1589.1 |
| Standard Oil (New Jersey) | USA | oil | 1547.3 |
| General Electric | USA | electrical | 1422.1 |
| US Steel | USA | metals | 1212.3 |
| Royal Dutch | Netherlands | oil | 1062.1 |
| Shell Transport & Trading | UK | oil | 921.3 |
| Vereinigte Stahlwerke | Germany | metals | 831.0* |
| International Nickel | Canada | nickel | 829.7 |
| Union Carbide | USA | chemicals | 775.2 |
| British American Tobacco | UK | tobacco | 766.7 |
| Ford | USA | vehicles | 704.9* |
| IG Farben | Germany | chemicals | 658.6* |
| ICI | UK | chemicals | 646.6 |
| Anglo-Iranian | UK | oil | 625.4 |
| Standard Oil (Indiana) | USA | oil | 584.0 |
| Lever Bros & Unilever | UK | soap, food | 580.5 |
| Socony-Vacuum | USA | oil | 564.6 |
| Gulf | USA | oil | 560.4* |
| Texas Corporation | USA | oil | 543.1 |
| Kennecott | USA | copper | 530.3 |
| R J Reynolds | USA | tobacco | 503.1 |
| Standard Oil (California) | USA | oil | 501.5 |
| International Harvester | USA | engineering | 490.8 |
| American Tobacco | USA | tobacco | 447.6 |
| Allied Chemical & Dye | USA | chemicals | 446.7 |
| Anaconda | USA | copper | 407.7 |
| Chrysler | USA | vehicles | 394.6 |
| Eastman Kodak | USA | photographic | 394.6 |
| Guinness | UK | drink | 387.8 |
| Procter & Gamble | USA | soap, chemicals | 368.5 |
| Bethlehem Steel | USA | metals | 349.6 |
| Courtaulds | UK | textiles | 348.3 |
| Siemens | Germany | electrical | 343.1* |
| Liggett & Myers | USA | tobacco | 342.8 |
| Westinghouse Electric | USA | electrical | 341.5 |
| Aluminum Co. of America | USA | aluminium | 334.6 |
| Distillers | UK | drink | 308.8 |
| American Can | USA | metal products | 302.2 |
| Burmah Oil | UK | oil | 297.4 |
| Unilever NV | Netherlands | food, soap | 251.0 |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass | USA | glass | 240.5 |
| Krupp | Germany | metals, engineering | 231.2* |
| American Smelting & Refining | USA | non-ferrous metals | 229.8 |
| Singer Manufacturing | USA | machinery | 226.2 |
| J & P Coats | UK | textiles | 212.9 |
| Phillips Petroleum | USA | oil | 209.4 |
| American Radiator | USA | engineering | 202.0 |
| Republic Steel | USA | metals | 201.7 |
| United Fruit | USA | food | 201.0 |
| Phelps Dodge | USA | copper | 198.7 |

Quelle: Christopher J. Schmitz, The growth of big business in the United States and western Europe, 1850-1939, Cambridge 1995.