

# Banking And Economic Development: Some Lessons Of History

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ance of trade deficits and surpluses, assuming that demand elasticities for exports and imports are precisely correct . . ." (pp. 153–54). What makes an elasticity "precisely correct"?

Part 3, "A World of Financial Instability," has two chapters, including an inconclusive conclusion.

A key to the book's debility may be found in the bibliography, which consists of just forty-one entries. Over half of them are to articles in such publications as *The Economist* and the *Financial Times* and to bank bulletins and annual reports. Among the books listed are Arthur Birnie, *An Economic History of Europe, 1760–1939* (1951), J. H. Clapham, *An Economic History of Modern Britain* (1930), and H. U. Faulkner, *American Economic History* (1960).

Rondo Cameron is William Rand Kenan, Jr., University Professor at Emory University. His books include *Banking in the Early Stages of Industrialization* (1967), *Banking and Economic Development: Some Lessons of History* (1971), and *International Banking, 1870–1914* (1991).

New Profession, Old Order: Engineers and German Society, 1815–1914. By Kees Gispén • New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990. x + 357 pp. Charts, tables, appendix, notes, bibliographical note, and index. \$44.50.

Reviewed by Robert R. Locke

Kees Gispén examines the German engineering profession within the larger nineteenth-century political-social context. The analytical model is the familiar *Sonderweg* school of German historiography, which contends that a *Junckerized* Bismarckian Germany did not develop the liberal-democratic political and social institutions that normally accompany capitalistic industrialization. The argument applied to the engineering profession is dialectical. Part 1 states the thesis: engineers in pre-industrial Germany (c. 1815–79) emulated the power elite of their society—specifically, the classically educated, state service *Bildungs-Burgertum*. Hence they insisted that engineering students have classical secondary educations and that their science, like their profession, be that of a non-partisan elite that served fatherland and state through a disinterested development of technology. Part 2, the antithesis, emerges from the professional reality created by rapid late nineteenth century capitalistic industrialization: classical education was valueless, even harmful, for engineers; performance on the job, not academic titles, counted. The "theoretical" engineering taught by professors was useless because engineering, a practical rather than a "pure" science, needed to be close to "shop culture." Engineers had to be partisan because as employees their

Banking and economic development: some lessons of history. [Rondo E. Cameron] on deporte-es-salud.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Banking and economic development: some lessons of history. Front Cover. Rondo E. Cameron. Oxford University Press, - Business & Economics - . Banking and Economic Development: Some Lessons of History. Rondo Cameron Rondo Cameron," *The Journal of Modern History* 45, no. 3 (Sep., ). New York and London: Oxford University Press, Hardcover. 9 1/4 X 6 1/8. pp. Hard bumping and mild rubbing to corners and edges of brown cloth. Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: Cameron, Rondo E; Format: Book; ix, p. 24 cm. Jonathan R. T. Hughes; Rondo Cameron, editor. *Banking and Economic Development: Some Lessons of History*. New York: Oxford University. *Banking and Economic Development: Some Lessons of History*. J. Carter Murphy . *Journal of Economic Issues*, , vol. 8, issue 1, Globalization, Trade, and Development: Some Lessons From History NBER Program(s): Development of the American Economy, International Trade and Investment Integration. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank, In this work, we highlight the lessons from history that can be drawn from a The ways in which natural resources interact with economic development are. DEVELOPMENT. SOME LESSONS OF HISTORY FOR DEVELOPING are alternative routes to economic development, or that different conditions require . Financial innovations associated with the rise of banking, including the use of . It is to be hoped that the work under review will stimulate the teaching of courses about contemporary economic thought and that it will be followed by other. As a fast-growth but allegedly bank-centered economy, Japan plays an . *Development: Some Lessons of History* (New York: Oxford University Press, .

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