

The State, the Financial System and Economic Modernization

The role of the state is of paramount importance in the historical development of modern financial systems, and governments have long had need of large-scale finance related thereto. Unlike private parties, however, the state possesses powers of taxation, lending it a greater ability to borrow and repay debts than private economic entities. In addition, the state has had the power to create financial institutions and markets, and to shape their development through legislation and state regulation.

With chapters focusing on a number of European countries, as well as North and South America, and covering approximately 150 years of development, this book demonstrates the key role that finance has played in economic change. Thanks to the variety of countries studied, it is shown that financial systems did not develop uniformly; on the contrary, divergent systems came into being and persisted. Insights into the primacy of the state's role in the financial development of the pre-industrial era have not carried over into the historiography of the industrial era itself, so never before have the insights developed here been brought together in a systematic manner. The aim is to demonstrate through comparative historical analysis the richness of the history of modern financial systems, and to restore the state to its primary role in the shaping of those systems. The book makes a unique contribution to financial historiography, and thus will be of interest to economists and to financial, economic and world historians.

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The State, the Financial System and Economic Modernization

edited by

Richard Sylla, Richard Tilly and Gabriel Tortella





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In honour of Rondo Cameron





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Preface

Around five years ago (in 1993) the three of us realized that we shared an interest in a theme of comparative financial history which deserved booklength treatment. That theme was the role of the state in the financial development of nations and the links between public and private finance. In order to ensure a broadly international comparative perspective, we set about recruiting knowledgeable scholars in various different countries. As planning progressed, we began to see that the book would combine three fields of interest – financial history, economic development and international comparison. These interests, we realized, were also striking features of the work of an influential economic historian, Rondo Cameron. Since we and our collaborators continue to draw on Rondo Cameron's work, we thought it fitting to say a few words about his influence here.

Three aspects of Rondo Cameron's work are of particular interest today. First came his demonstration, supported by rich archival evidence and published in France and the Economic Development of Europe (1961), that the dynamic development role played by private business institutions could be fruitfully treated in an explicitly international comparative framework of analysis. Second, subsequent works, Banking in the Early Stages of Industrialization (1967) and Banking and Economic Development (1972), both of them team efforts headed by Rondo Cameron, put banks in the centre of the stage and upgraded their importance and, implicitly, the importance of financial institutions generally in the process of economic development. After they appeared, there was less chance that historians and economists would continue to slight those institutions, as they had in the past. Third by drawing attention to the positive roles played by private economic agents, the 'Cameron' studies fostered a more critical attitude towards government policies and state intervention in economic history than had been typical among economists and historians in the decades after the Great Depression and World War II. This was controversial at the time; some of it still is.

And that is the point: Rondo Cameron's work has shaped our



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perceptions of the problems in financial history that need to be addressed and of possible approaches to their solution. Our book does not follow Cameronian suggestions at every turn. Our occasionally differing interpretations of the role of the state are cases in point. But even when our conclusions differ from those he reached in his work, we share and build on his judgement that 'finance matters' and that comparative history is indispensable in showing why that is so. That is why we dedicate this volume to Rondo Cameron.

RS, RT and GT