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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- National Bureau of Economic Research -- Contents -- Introduction -- 1. Inventors, Firms, and the Market for Technology in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries -- 2. Patents, Engineering Professionals, and the Pipelines of Innovation: The Internalization of Technical Discovery by Nineteenth Century American Railroads -- 3. The Sugar Institute Learns to Organize Information Exchange -- 4. Learning by New Experiences: Revisiting the Flying Fortress Learning Curve -- 5. Assets, Organizations, Strategies, and Traditions: Organizational Capabilities and Constraints in the Remaking of Ford Motor Company, 1946-1962 -- 6. Sears, Roebuck in the Twentieth Century: Competition, Complementarities, and the Problem of Wasting Assets -- 7. Marshall's "Trees" and the Global "Forest": Were "Giant Redwoods" Different? -- 8. Can a Nation Learn? American Technology as a Network Phenomenon -- Contributors -- Name Index -- Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	Learning by Doing in Markets, Firms, and Countries draws out the

underlying economics in business history by focusing on learning processes and the development of competitively valuable asymmetries. The essays show that organizations, like people, learn that this process can be organized more or less effectively, which can have major implications for how competition works. The first three essays in this volume explore techniques firms have used to both manage information to create valuable asymmetries and to otherwise suppress unwelcome competition. The next three focus on the ways in which firms have built special capabilities over time, capabilities that have been both sources of competitive advantage and resistance to new opportunities. The last two extend the notion of learning from the level of firms to that of nations. The collection as a whole builds on the previous two volumes to make the connection between information structure and product market outcomes in business history.

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