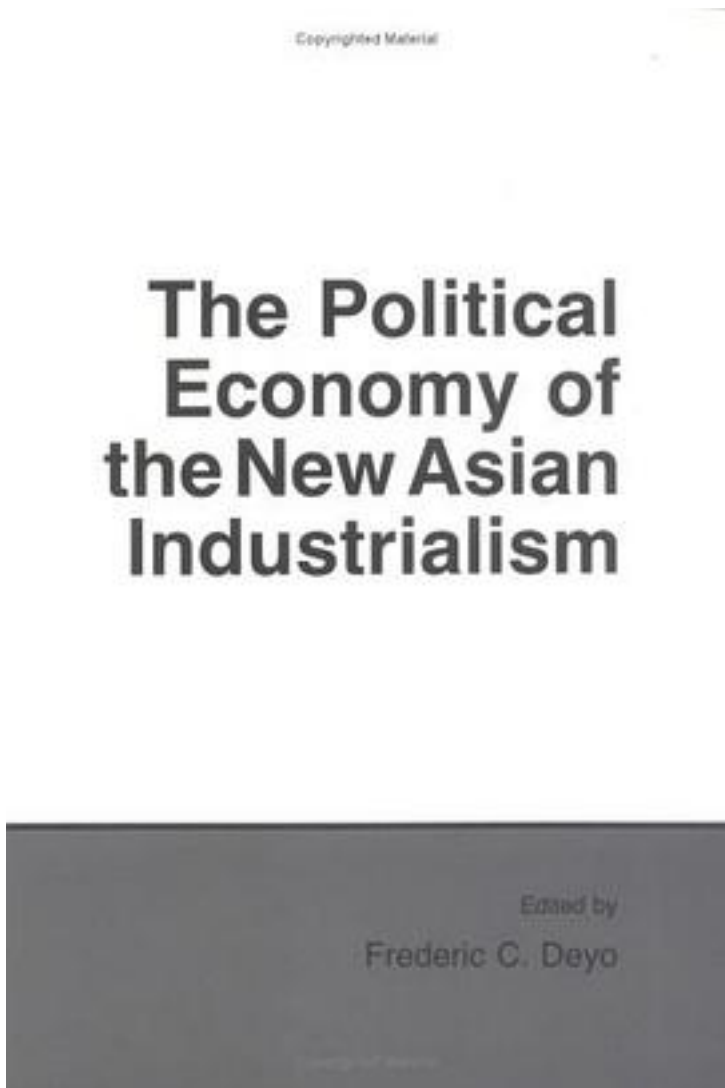


The Political Economy of the New Asian Industrialism



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This book should be on the shelves of a wide group of scholars and policymakers. It complements a growing literature on public choice and alerts the economic policymakers and development economists that economic decisions cannot be made in a political vacuum. . . The collection of essays in this book offers delightful reading.

作者介绍:

Professor Deyo's research has focused on economy and society in Asia, including labor systems, labor movements, employment structures, and social policy. His theoretical approach is rooted in critical institutionalism, as most prominently developed in the writings of Karl Polanyi, social structures of accumulation theory, and regulation theory. His most recent book dealt with the implications of economic reform for the employment and social livelihood of workers in Thailand, China, the Philippines, and South Korea. He is currently researching the impact of institutional and political transformations of American and world capitalism for American workers.

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评论

左翼依附论者同发展型国家论者的论辩值得注意。坎明斯和埃文斯宣称东亚未摆脱依附诅咒：日本帝国殖民和雁行模式打下韩国和台湾工业化基础，及后美国保护下重振日本经济也是延续此分工体系；工业发展以分化或镇压工人运动为代价。然东亚各国国家能力得以发挥确有其特殊性，因更早接触近代工业化，更早发生社会变迁：日本早趋西化、军国财阀势力战后被限制，台湾在日殖时代打下官僚治理系统基础，韩国被北朝占领变相帮忙清除老地主势力，殖民城邦新加坡早早进入分工体系。各国条件不同、发展速度和模式不一，但共同点是官僚系统在处理阶层关系上更有技巧，工农业补贴兼顾，美国和日本竞争格局提供更多出口市场和转移工业来源，出口主导发展模式惠及许多低层家庭。部分论者认为香港银行体系扮演管理者角色；但其独立精英官僚和自由放任政策实不可忽视。

classical theory, a must-read for any EA researcher

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