

みると、貯蓄率と社会保障給付・国民所得比率との間には全体としては何の相関もないが、中・後進国、北欧、大陸諸国の3グループには大別できるようであり、国の発展過程に応じて前記の關係に正と負の相関がみられるといえるかもしれない。時系列でも余り両者の間の逆相関はみられない。要するに、社会保障制度の遅れが、個人貯蓄率を高める要因であるとは断念できないようである。

日本の個人貯蓄率が国際的にみて高い値を示している事実に対するわれわれの挑戦は、簡単に終りを告げうるような課題ではない。本書でも著者が多くの個所で指摘しているように、貯蓄行動を決めるであろう個々の要因は幾つも考えられるであろうし、またそれぞれを単独に検討する方法はむしろとり易い。しかし、各要因がそれぞれに絡みあって、総合的に作用している可能性も強い。本書があくまでも個々のチェックに重点を置いたがために、例えば世帯類型別に分析を行なった場合に果して或る特定の要因が決め手になっているのかどうかははっきりしないような表現をとらざるをえなかった部分が散見される。また、マクロ的接近とミクロ的接近との接合が必ずしもうまくいっていない感じが持たれる。

このような若干の疑点はあるにしても、本書が著者の長年にわたる研究成果の現段階での集成であり、しかも、とかくないがしろにされがちな基礎資料の国際比較可能性のチェックという最も大切な課題にまず精力を集中し、しかる後に緻密な分析に入るといふ実証研究者としての態度をとられたことには敬服の言葉しかない。しっかりしたデータ吟味のもとに、既往の諸論争にメスを入れ、日本の個人貯蓄率が国際的にみて高いといわれる要因を見事に整理、分析されたことは、今後この課題に興味を持つ者にとって非常に有益な指針を与えるものである。

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『経済発展論集』

Shigeto Tsuru, *Essays on Economic Development*, Tokyo, Kinokuniya Bookstore, 1968, iv, 241 pp.

The publication in English of this collection of Professor Tsuru's "Essays on Economic Development" is a welcome event. They are of uniformly high quality. One is reminded of the essays of the late

J. M. Clark. Professor Tsuru, like Professor Clark in an earlier generation of economists, manages to maintain a magistral tone without being pompous and to bring to bear on the problems he wishes to discuss powerful analytical techniques without showing off. The quiet but razor sharp sense of humor with which Professor Tsuru observes the world in general and his fellow economists in particular shimmers unobtrusively throughout these pages; and this is his alone.

The essays are collected under two general headings, the first, "Theoretical," and the second, "Japan's Experience." An outstanding essay in the first group is the one entitled "The Applicability and Limitations of Economic Development Theory" in which Professor Tsuru quietly but implacably demolishes the foundations of the Mahalanobis model that for so long exerted a dominant influence on Indian planning. It is chilling to be reminded that so much Indian planning, the object of which was to revolutionize the industrial structure and introduce substantial innovations in technology in all sectors, took off from a model which assumed constant co-efficients for the inverse of the marginal capital co-efficients — the Beta co-efficients. Not since Kuznets demonstrated the historical irrelevance of the notion of definable stages of economic growth has there been so much havoc quietly and elegantly wreaked on a part of the theoretical Establishment. The hilarious "Translator's Appendix" by Professors M. Bronfenbrenner and C.S. Khang is a fitting epitaph for the Mahalanobis model.

Other essays in the Theoretical group reinforce the impression that Professor Tsuru does not spend his energy on trivialities. In "The Effects of Technology on Productivity" he demonstrates — convincingly to this reviewer — the fundamental unrealism of trying to quantify "the effects of technology on productivity by separating them from those of capital accumulation." Here, Professor Tsuru's thorough grounding in Marxian economics enables him to illuminate many points in the history of doctrine.

A world of wisdom is contained in the paragraph that begins "The real or physical aspect of production can only be described and does not easily render itself to abstract analysis." All practicing development economists are aware of the relevance of a society's language to its development potential but Professor Tsuru places it among the fundamental determinants of the process of production that should not be ignored in theorizing about the effects of technology on productivity. I am not aware that Professor Tsuru's position in this essay has ever been successfully attacked and yet we continue to be presented with studies that purport to measure the effects of technology, as distinguished from capital accumulation, on the productivity of labor.

It must be confessed that despite the powerful impact of the theoretical essays, those dealing with Japanese experience are likely to excite the interest of Western readers even more. It is true that all of them have appeared elsewhere, but in publications scattered around the globe. And by their collection in one place, each enhances the other. The essay on Economic Planning and Programming in Japan is, of course, already a classic. The description of one of several Japanese non-plans as having been primarily intended for "drawing maximum loans from the World Bank" is particularly refreshing. One wonders how many other economic plans might be so characterized. It seems probable that in his own country the two essays Growth and Stability of the Post-War Japanese Economy written in 1960 and The Economic Problems of Japan, Present and Future written in 1964 have had most influence on economic thought and policy. It is an indication of the quality of Professor Tsuru's judgments that he is prepared to republish these essays after a lapse of eight and four years, respectively, without change.

As a final reflection on this fascinating group of essays one may perhaps be permitted to sound a note of regret that Japanese experience and Japanese analyses of their own and other people's development problems have not had more impact on thought

and policy decisions outside Japan. Even more regrettable is the almost total absence of a Japanese intellectual presence in the top levels of the major intergovernmental organizations. Considering that Japan is both the third largest, and the newest, industrial power, Japanese "performance" in this respect is, frankly, lamentable. Recent indications of enlarged Japanese programs of development finance and technical assistance, particularly in the Asian sphere, provide some hope that the comparatively small impact of Japanese experience on the vast problems of the Third World is becoming a thing of the past and will be succeeded by a period in which this rich mine will be exploited for the benefit of other parts of the world.

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『経済成長と貿易構造』

勁草書房 1968.2 Xiii+276 ページ

本書は、経済成長と貿易パターンとの関係に関する極めて示唆に富む実証分析を、外国貿易理論の正統的な伝統を検討しつつ行なった貴重な総合的研究である。主としてデータ面の制約から、対象は、1950年から60年代前半の先進工業国間の工業品貿易に限られているが、そこでえられた多くの明確な結論は同時に若干の理論的洞察を加えるなら、開発途上国との関係についても豊かな仮説を誘うものであり、政策論的にも、極めて刺戟に富む示唆を含んでいる。評者を含めて、後進国の研究者に対しては、すぐれた実証分析の模範を示すと同時に、一層細部に亘る研究への意欲を起させるものでもある。

さて、本書を通じて、3人の著者の基本的態度はすぐれた調整を示して居り、それは、理論・実証の両面から、先進国間の工業品貿易に限って見たばあいに、分業構造を決定する基本的要因はなにか、また、時間の経過につれてその貿易パターンを変化させて行くものは何か、と云う点に集中されている。このような視点から過去のデータを検討した結果、先進各国の比較優位の所在とその産業間の推移を辿ることにより、分業構造の変化と、国際競争力の産業別実態を明らかにしようというところがなされている。

実証と理論とに関連するより詳しい説明は各章に与え