

**ASIA'S NEW GIANT: How the Japanese Economy Works**

Edited by Hugh Patrick and Henry Rosovsky  
 Brookings, 1976, 943 pp.  
 \$19.95 cloth, \$10.95 paper  
 L of C 75-42304  
 ISBN 0-8157-6934-2  
 ISBN 0-8157-6933-4 pbk.

**INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN**

Edited by Richard E. Caves and Masu Uekusa  
 Brookings, 1976, 169 pp.  
 \$9.95 cloth, \$3.50 paper  
 L of C 75-44509  
 ISBN 0-8157-1324-X  
 ISBN 0-8157-1323-1 pbk.

**HOW JAPAN'S ECONOMY GREW SO FAST: The Sources of Postwar Expansion**

Edited by Edward F. Denison and William K. Chung  
 Brookings, 1976, 265 pp.  
 \$10.95 cloth, \$4.95 paper  
 L of C 76-10836  
 ISBN 0-8157-1808-X  
 ISBN 0-8157-1807-1 pbk.

The first, "granddaddy" volume to emerge from a major Brookings Institution study of the Japanese economy begun in 1972 describes a nation that in less than 25 years after defeat in World War II became the Number Three industrial power in the world. The 23 scholars who collaborated on the Patrick/Rosovsky work deliver what the subtitle promises: an explanation of how Japan's economy works. To quote the foreword by the late Kermit Gordon: "Vast and detailed literature on the Japanese economy does exist, but it is in the Japanese language and well-nigh inaccessible to the Western world." *Asia's New Giant* fills the gap. Among its authors' observations: Japan's "historical experience and value system have resulted in an economic ideology" favoring "harmonious government-business relations," emphasizing "group rather than individual" and "national rather than personal" welfare. Japan's annual growth rate of 8.8 percent from 1953 to 1971 exceeded by 4.6 percentage points the average of 10 other developed nations, including the United States and West Germany. Five sources of growth—capital, application of new knowledge to production, changes in employment and hours of work, reallocation of resources away from agriculture and nonagricultural self-employment, economies of scale (caused chiefly by market growth inside Japan)—*all* made individual contributions larger than in *any* of the other countries during the same period. Equipping a nation of 100 million people with modern household appliances pushed Japan's production of electric washers from 461,000 in 1955 to 4,204,000 in 1972, of electric vacuum cleaners from 51,000 to 3,454,000. Despite labor shortages, pollution, urban congestion, vulnerability to increased costs of oil and food imports, the Japanese economy, the authors conclude, can be expected to continue to grow—though less rapidly than in the past. Readers in search of even more information on industrial organization and productivity than the *New Giant* book provides will find it in the Caves/Uekusa and Denison/Chung sequels. Both offer explanatory tabular and graphic material from specialized researches.