

Development and Harmonious Society in China

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Prominent Chinese economist Justin Yifu Lin stated a couple of years ago that China can sustain a real 7% growth for another 25 years. This was challenged by Western scholars as they could not see where the source of growth could come from. I am inclined to agree with Dr. Lin regarding the “possibility”, but it is based on a prerequisite of a political and socially stable economy.

This, of course, is why the construction of a harmonious society of socialism is the central slogan of the current Chinese development strategy. The fact that this is raised simply implies that China is facing the real possibility of an unharmonious disaster. It is beyond my ability to address the challenges facing China, after all that is the objective of this symposium and the distinguished participants. Nevertheless, I will share my limited views, and propose some unorthodox policy alternatives.

A question I am often asked, especially by my American colleagues that are not completely familiar with China, is why the apparent success of China as compared to Russia, and other former Socialist States. More specifically, had Russia been more “gradual”, would they have succeeded?

This is much like asking the question, what if Socrates had died at the Battle of Delium (424 B.C.) during the Peloponnesian War (431 – 404 B.C.), what would the Western civilization had evolved into? It is a meaningless, but nevertheless, intriguing question. I believe the answer is more on the software rather than the “hardware” differences between China and Russia. The answer lies in the history and culture of China.

I will conclude with a completely unrelated issue: was China the real original *laissez faire* economic ideology?

綜觀中國經濟改革

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侯維忠

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Contemporary Economic Policy 編輯

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林毅夫：
中國可持續**25年**
的**7%** 真實成長

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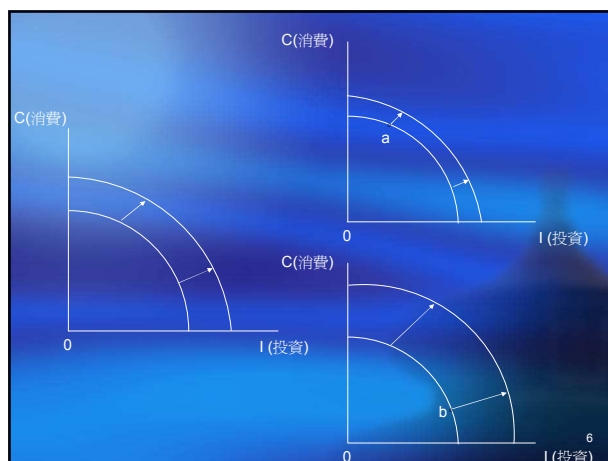
Harberger、Edwards
問成長從何而來？

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傳統教科書：

1. 資源數量的增加
2. 資源質量的增加

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中國不止於此：

1. 資源使用率與使用效率的提升
2. 空間性的經濟發展
3. 內需的提升
4. 制度的相應改革

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中國經濟發展新階段

1. 深圳→浦東→濱海新區
2. 改革30年的回顧與展望
3. 中國現在處於何階段？
 - (1) 摸著石子過河？
 - (2) 黑貓白貓都要？
 - (3) 讓少數人先富起來？

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2008中國經濟學會年會 提出六個政策論壇：

1. 土地使用權與住屋市場
2. 一個不能少：持續發展與社會保障
3. 以貿易換取成長：平衡在何處？
4. 被遺忘的一群：農村、農業、農民
5. 明日的工人：人力資本投資與人口老化問題
6. 台海兩岸問題

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2008中國經濟學會 北美會議

1. 醫療保險
2. 環保問題
3. 貧富問題

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1. 中國經濟發展的成功是事實
2. 俄國（或其他前共產國家如波蘭、匈牙利）是否可學習？

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1. 俄國的激進（Big Bang）
2. 中國的耐心與緩進（Gradualism）
3. 如果俄國緩進呢？

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1. 從歷史文化觀點看企業家
與企業家精神
2. 政府在經濟改革中的角色
3. 體制改革與傳輸成本
(Transmission Cost)

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西方自由經濟

史記：網疏而民富

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十之二與12%

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謝謝大家的耐心！

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