

**Politics and Economy since the End of World War II in Japan:  
The Validity of Fukoku-Jyakuhei Model of Development**

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by

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## Personal Data of Professor Rei SHIRATORI

### PROFILE



Professor Rei Shiratori, President of IPSJ, is specialized in the theory of modern political analysis, and is famous for his sharpness in theoretical approach to the contemporary politics and for his various activities including wide and close contact with real politics in Japan.

His activities extend into three fields; he teaches "Theory and Practice of politics" in Tokai University where he served as a professor of political science and Director of the Research Institute of Social Sciences, held president's chair in the Institute for Political Studies in Japan (IPSJ), and recently he puts much emphasis on international academic and humanistic activities as you can see his Director's chair of the Center for the Study of Contemporary Japan in University of Essex (1984-1987).

As he studied at Oxford, he is versed in classical theories of politics, which can be seen in his first book "The Formation of Political Theory" (1965).

Then, he turned his face to contemporary political theories retaining his problem-consciousness which he acquired during his study of classical theory, and published "Theory of Political Development" (1968) and "Quantitative Analysis of Politics" (1971), both of which are well-balanced achievements of first class quality. In these days, he is concentrating more upon the analysis of contemporary Japanese political situations and the examination of the theory of welfare state. The results of these efforts are seen in "Public Opinion, Election and Politics" (1972), "Conservative Rule in Post-War Japan" (1977), "Japan in the 1980's (in English, Kodansha International 1982), "Welfare State East and West" (in English, Oxford University Press 1986), and "Comparative Political Finance Among the Democracies" (in English, Westview Press 1994).

He is now regarded as the most reliable scholar in the analysis of political parties, elections, and consciousness of Japanese voters.

From 1994 to 97, he was also president of "Japan Association of Local Government and Urban Management Studies." He was President of Japan Association of Simulation and Gaming (JASAG) from 1999 to 2003.

In August 2003, he was appointed by President of the Republic of Malta to be Honorary Consul General of Malta with jurisdiction over Japan.

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Change of Social Structure and Its Impact on Public Policies

## Note 1 Shigeru YOSHIDA

(Prime Minister, May 1945 - May 1946, and October 1948 - December 1954)

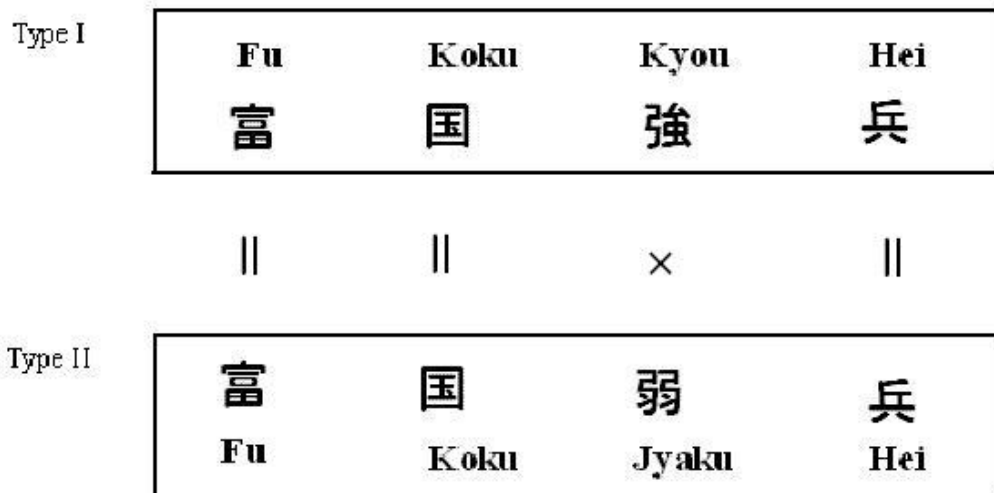
Letter to Kumao HARADA (August 27, 1945)

"I think the situation which should occur has at last occurred. ... Until now, the way in which Japan was defeated was one of the best examples in history. We could reestablish the whole empire out of this way of defeat.

If we extract by operation the cancer of politics which is called the military, then politics will become clean and the nation's morality will be enhanced and the whole machinery of diplomacy will be renewed. Not only that, science will be developed, business will be reestablished with the introduction of American capital, and in the end, the empire will exercise its latent capability.

If so, it is not so bad to be defeated in this war. After the rain, sky and land will become more green."

Figure 1 Two Models of National Development



## **Note 2 The Constitution of Japan**

### Chapter I. The Emperor

Article 1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article 3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

### Chapter II. Renunciation of War

Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

### Chapter IV. The Diet

Article 41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article 43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

Article 44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

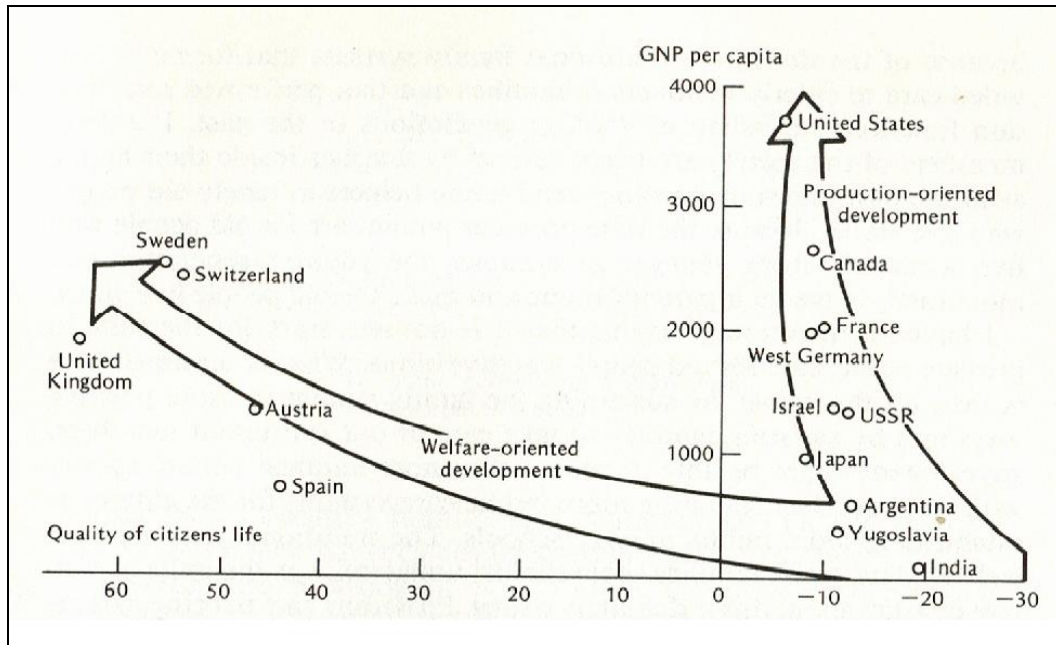
Article 45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

Article 46. The term of office of member of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

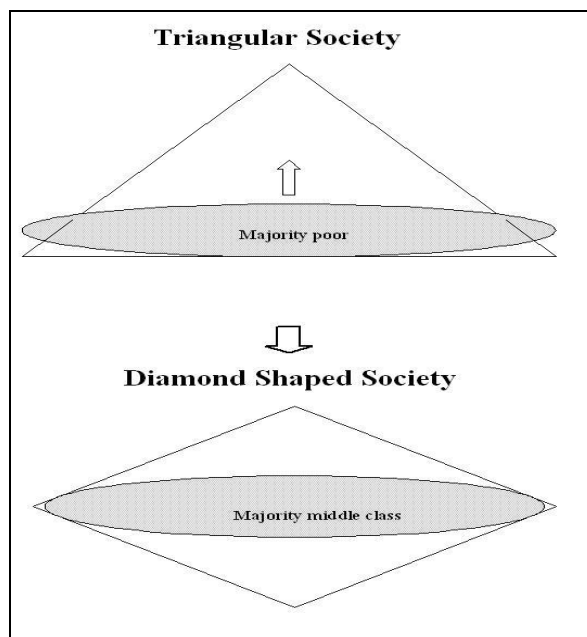
Article 47. Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

## Figure 2 Two Types of Development: Production-oriented and Welfare-oriented

(From Rei Shiratori, *Nihon ni Okeru Hoshuto Kakushin* (Progressive Camps and Conservative Camps in Japan), Nihon Keizai Shimbunsha Pub. Co., Tokyo 1973)



## Figure 2 Change of Social Structure in Highly-developed Countries



**Table 1 The Results of Elections of The National Diet**  
(Number of Seats)

**House of Representatives**

**1958-1993**

<i>Year</i>	<i>LDP</i>	<i>NLC</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>DSP</i>	<i>JCP</i>	<i>Komei</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958	287		166		1			13	467
1960	296		145	17	3			6	467
1963	283		144	23	5			12	467
1967	277		140	30	5	25		9	486
1969	288		90	31	14	47		16	486
1972	271		118	19	38	29		16	491
1976	249	17	123	29	17	55		21	511
1979	248	4	107	35	39	57	2	19	511
1980	284	12	107	32	29	33	3	11	511
1983	250	8	112	38	26	58	3	16	511
1986	300	6	85	26	26	56	4	9	512
1990	275		136	14	16	45	4	22	512

**1993-1996**

<i>Year</i>	<i>LDP</i>	<i>JRP</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>DSP</i>	<i>JCP</i>	<i>Komei</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Sakigake</i>	<i>JNP</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993	223	55	70	15	15	51	4	13	35	30	511

**1996**

<i>Year</i>	<i>LDP</i>	<i>NFP</i>	<i>DPJ</i>	<i>JCP</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>Sakigake</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1996	239	156	52	26	15	2	9	500

**2000 (June 26), 2003 (Nov 10), and 2005 (Sep 11)**

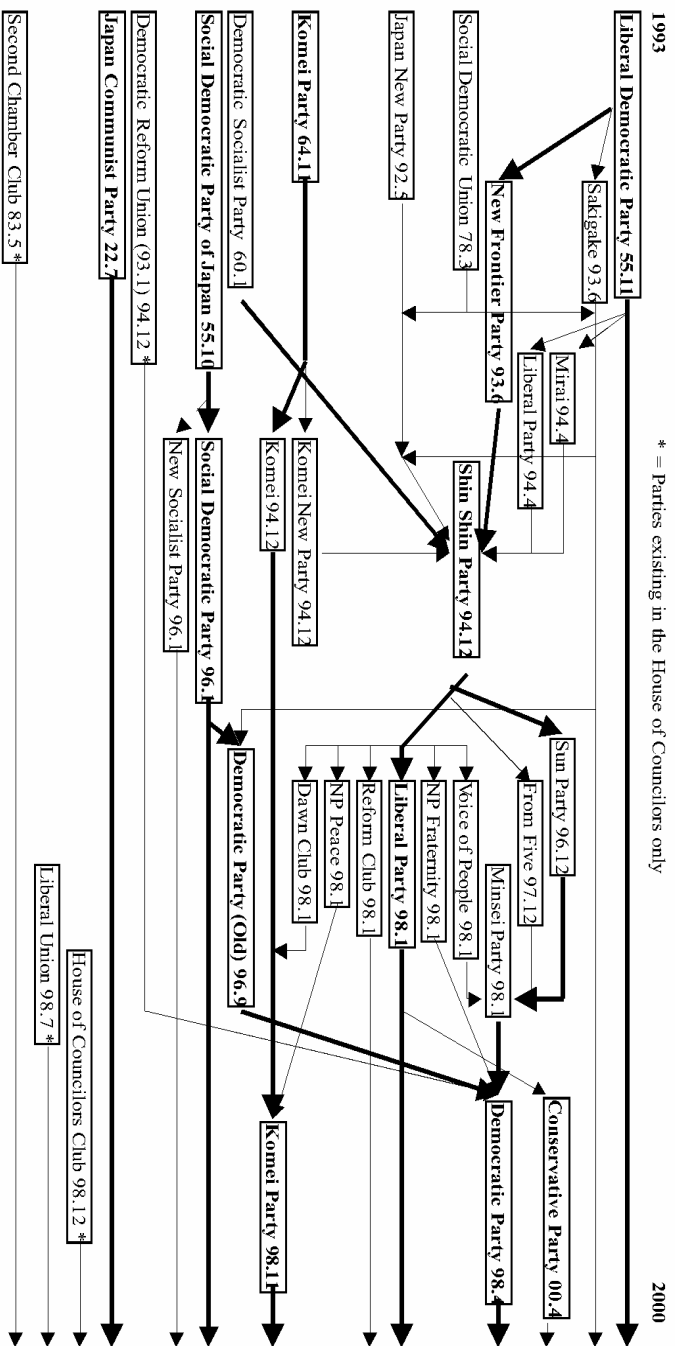
<i>Year</i>	<i>LDP</i>	<i>DPJ</i>	<i>Komei</i>	<i>JCP</i>	<i>Cons</i>	<i>JLP</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Ind</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000	233	127	31	20	7	22	19	6	15	480
2003	237	177	34	9	4	-	6	2	11	480
2005	296	113	31	9	-	-	7	6	18	480

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**House of Councilors 2004 and 2007**

<i>Year</i>	<i>LDP</i>	<i>DPJ</i>	<i>Komei</i>	<i>JCP</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Ind</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004	49	50	11	4	2	0	5	121
Total	115	82	24	9	5	0	7	242
2007	37	60	9	3	2	3	7	121
Total	83	109	20	7	5	5	13	242

## Japanese Political Parties since 1993 (made by R. Shiratori)





## Fundamental Data

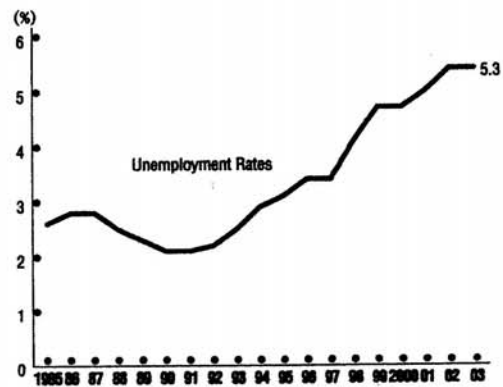
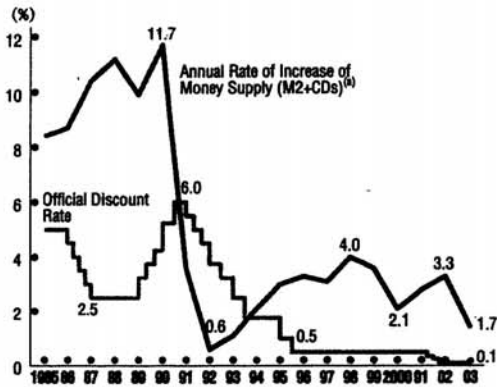
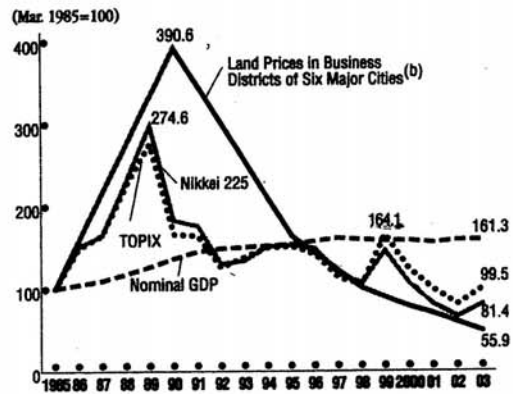
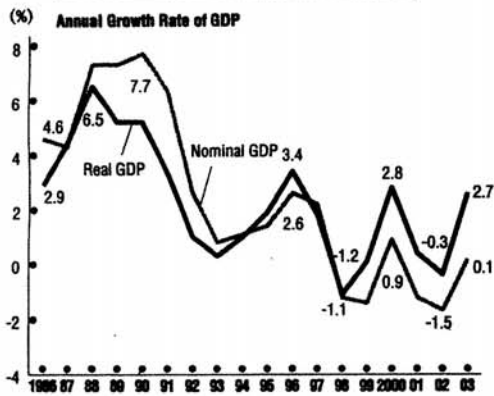
### List of Cabinets (Since 1945)

歴代内閣 (1945年以降)

Higashikuni Naruhiko	8/17/1945~	Ohira Masayoshi	12/7/1978~
Shidehara Kijuro	10/9/1945~	Suzuki Zenko	7/17/1980~
Yoshida Shigeru	5/22/1946~	Nakasone Yasuhiro	11/27/1982~
Katayama Tetsu	5/24/1947~	Takeshita Noboru	11/6/1987~
Ashida Hitoshi	3/10/1948~	Uno Sosuke	6/3/1989~
Yoshida Shigeru	10/15/1948~	Kaifu Toshiki	8/10/1989~
Hatoyama Ichiro	12/10/1954~	Miyazawa Kichi	11/5/1991~
Ishibashi Tanzan	12/23/1956~	Hosokawa Morihiro	8/9/1993~
Kishi Nobusuke	2/25/1957~	Hata Tsutomu	4/28/1994~
Ikeda Hayato	7/19/1960~	Murayama Tomiichi	6/30/1994~
Sato Eisaku	11/9/1964~	Hashimoto Ryutaro	1/11/1996~
Tanaka Kakuei	7/7/1972~	Obuchi Keizo	7/30/1998~
Miki Takeo	12/9/1974~	Mori Yoshiro	4/5/2000~
Fukuda Takeo	12/24/1976~	Koizumi Junichiro	4/26/2001~

Shinzo Abe 9/26/2006~

### Chart-Change in Economy: Japan



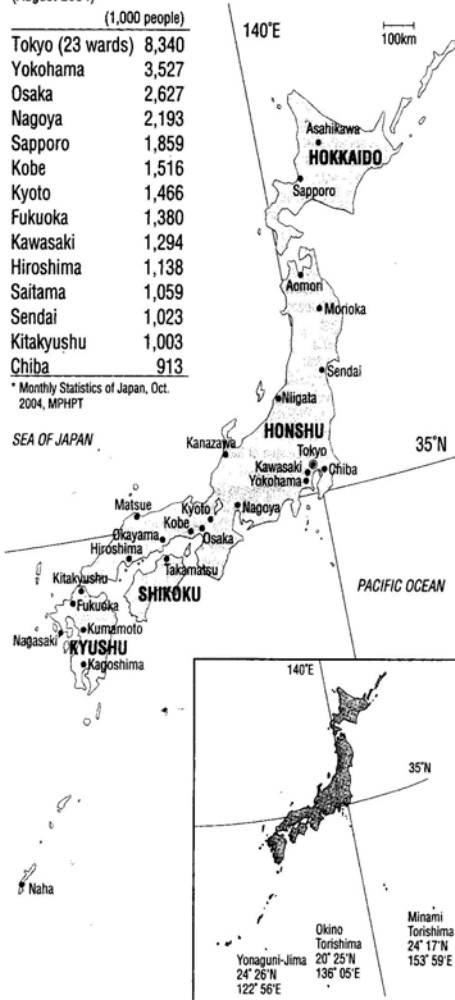
(a) Average outstanding (b) Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe  
 (c) Tokyo Stock Price Index  
 \* Tokyo Stock Exchange; Japan Real Estate Institute; Financial and Economic Statistics Monthly, Aug. 2004, BOJ; OECD Economic Outlook 75, June 2004

## Map of Japan

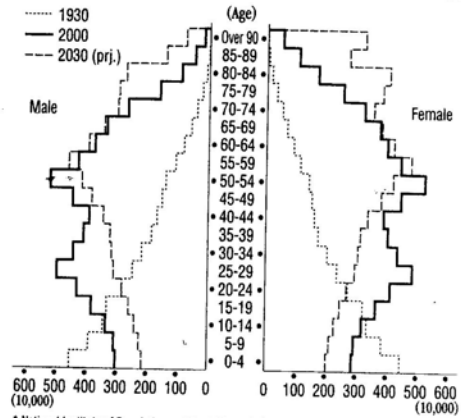
Major Cities and Population  
(August 2004)

	(1,000 people)
Tokyo (23 wards)	8,340
Yokohama	3,527
Osaka	2,627
Nagoya	2,193
Sapporo	1,859
Kobe	1,516
Kyoto	1,466
Fukuoka	1,380
Kawasaki	1,294
Hiroshima	1,138
Saitama	1,059
Sendai	1,023
Kitakyushu	1,003
Chiba	913

\* Monthly Statistics of Japan, Oct. 2004, MPHPT



## Change in Population Structure: Japan



\* National Institute of Population and Social Security Research