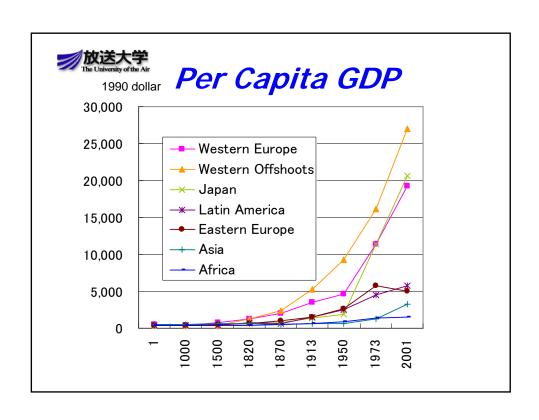
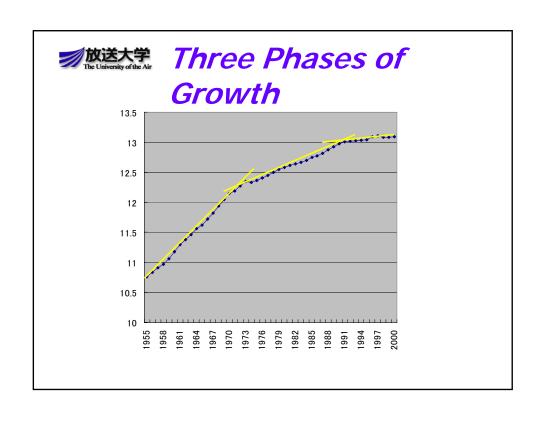
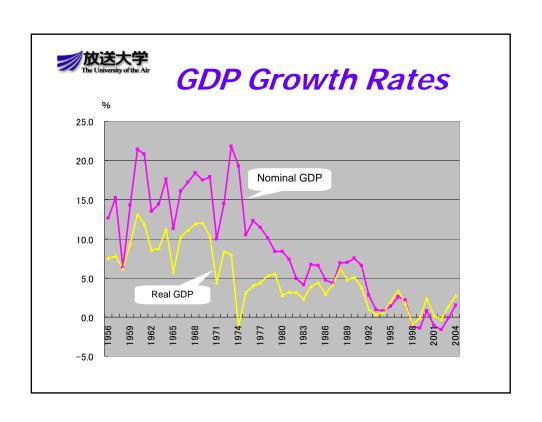


The High-Speed Growth Period: 1955-1973

Toshihiko Hayashi May 7, 2007









Growth Factors

- Exogenous Factors
 - Political and International Stability
 - Availability of Technology and Resources
 - International System of Free Trade
 - Labor Supply
- Endogenous Factors
 - Savings and Capital Formation
 - Investment in Social Infrastructure
 - Macroeconomic Policy

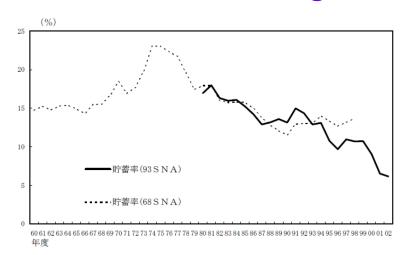


Some Political Events

- 1952 joined IMF and World Bank.
- 1955 acceded to GATT.
- 1958-60 security treaty strife
- 1960 US-Japan security treaty
- 1960 Miike coal miner's wild cat strikes Stable political environment afterwards Spring offensive for income distribution



Household Saving Rate





Saving and Growth

• Saving = Investment

$$S = sY$$

$$I = \dot{K}$$

$$If \frac{Y}{K} \text{ is const}, \frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \frac{\dot{K}}{K}.$$

$$\frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = g = \frac{\dot{K}}{K} = \frac{I}{K} = \frac{sY}{K} = s \times \frac{Y}{K}$$



Capital Formation

- Capital formation supported by domestic saving.
- Capital formation made modernization of industry possible.
- Capital formation brought in new technology.
- Capital formation enhanced labor productivity.



Social Infrastructure

- Transportation
 - Highways, Shinkansen, Ports, Airports
 - Public Investment
- Communication
 - Telecom by NTTPC
- Electric Power by Private Initiative
- Urban Development
- Housing Projects



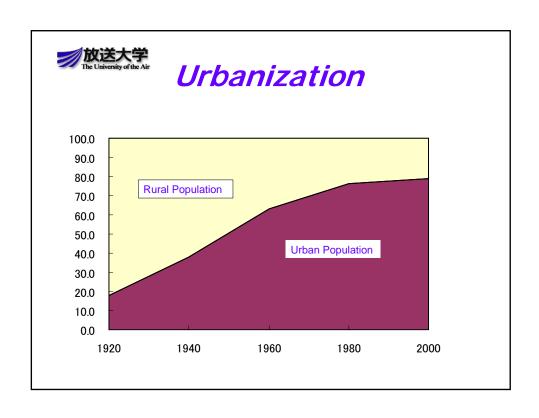
Social Capital

- Japanese Management
 - Life time employment
 - Main bank system
 - Company labor union
- Vision sharing between industry and government



Social Ethos for Growth

- How it happened and Why it happened.
 - Escape from national self-denial?
 - Escape from the sense of meaninglessness?
 - Escape from spiritual reconstruction?
 - Found excuse in "turnpike theorem"?
 - Found excuse in "busy-ness"?





Urban Middle Class

- Salaried Man
- Mass Consumption
- Family
- Housing
- Life Style
- Culture
- Values
- Education