

Lecture Title: East Asia's Economic Rise – Japan and the Four Little Dragons (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore) (東アジアの経済台頭 – 日本とアジアの四小龍 – 韓国, 台湾, 香港, シンガポール)

Japan

- Japan benefited enormously (利益をよく得た) from the Korean War [朝鮮戦争](1950 – 1953). By the late 1950s, Japan had recovered economically (経済的に回復しました) after the devastation (荒廃) of World War Two (第二次世界大戦) [see photo of Tokyo in mid-March 1945].
- After WWII (第二次世界大戦後に), Washington guaranteed Japan's security (ワシントンは日本の保安を確保しました). As a result (結果として), Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida [吉田茂首相] and his successors (後継) could focus more time and effort on developing and strengthening [ある産業などによって 国家の発展をはかること] the post-war Japanese economy (戦後の日本の経済) [Note the 'Yoshida Doctrine' - 吉田ドクトリン (よしだドクトリン) は、経済発展を国家の最優先課題とし外交は低姿勢で行う国家の方針].
- Japan's post-war security relationship with the US [米国との日本の戦後の保安関係] however was often Tokyo's most difficult and most important challenge. [See Photo: "A Little Girl Killed by a U.S. Military Truck [アメリカの軍のトラック]," from 'One Million Screams' [沖縄100万の叫び] (1968). Photographer: Kyoko Ureshino]

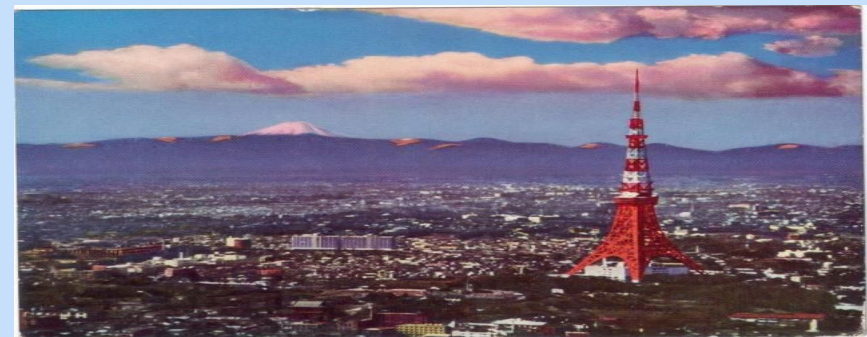
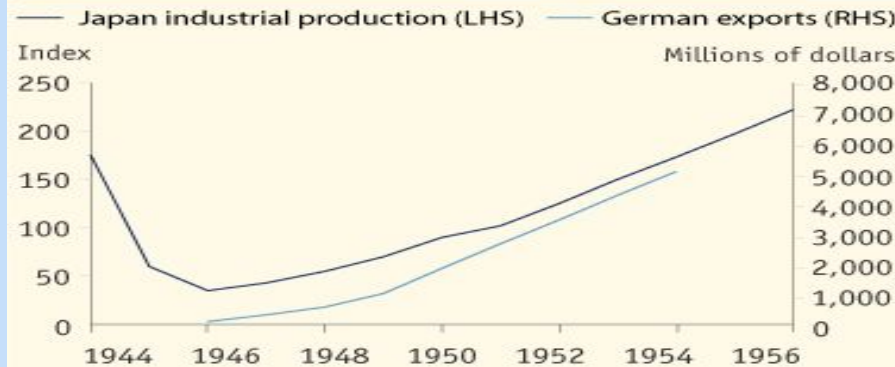


- Highly effective industrial policies (非常に効果的な産業政策) adopted by Tokyo (採用した) resulted in an incredible (びっくりするような) 10% economic growth rate [10%の経済成長率] in the 1950s and 1960s [see photo of Yoshinori Sakai [坂井 義則] at the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo (1964年東京オリンピック)].
- In 1965, Japan passed West Germany [西ドイツ] to become the world's second richest economy [see table on Page 3].
- The Vietnam War (1955 - 1975) [ベトナム戦争] also created an economic boom (好景気) for American allies (ワシントンの同盟国) such as Japan. In 1972, Okinawa was returned to Tokyo's control.
- However, the summer of 1971 also witnessed [目撃者である] the so-called [いわゆる] 'Nixon shocks' (ニクソンショック).
- In addition to other serious issues, Tokyo was only told about US-China rapprochement talks (米中和解協議) and this dramatic change in Washington's China policy (ワシントンの中国の政策について大きな変更) less than one hour before the international media were told about it [see photo of US President Richard Nixon (リチャード・ニクソン米大統領) and PRC Premier Zhou Enlai (周恩来 - 中国の革命家で共産主義の指導者) in February 1972].



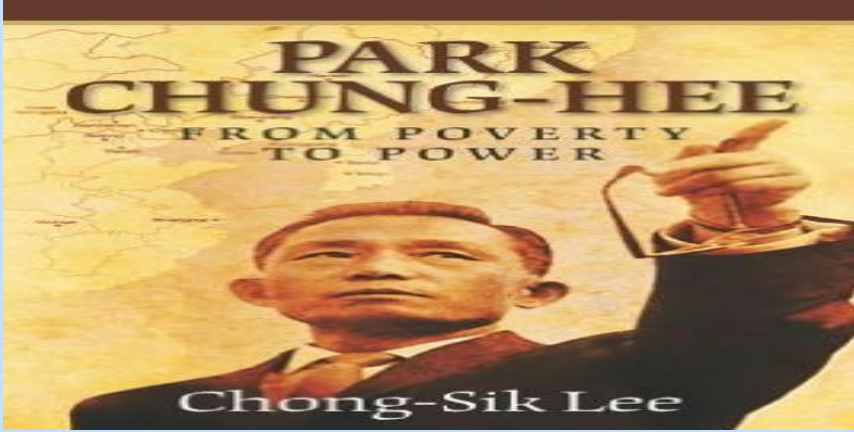
- In general however, ties between Japan and the USA (日米関係) remained strong and steady (強くて安定した).
- In the 1970s, the greatest challenge [最大の課題] to Japan's growth was the 'oil crisis' of 1973-74 (石油危機 / オイルショック), which was caused by the effects of the Yom Kippur War (第四次中東戦争) between Israel and its Arab neighbours in October 1973.
- However, as Cohen argues about Japan's extraordinary economic rise (異常な経済台頭), 'its troubles (苦労) [in the mid-1970s] could not disguise [変装する] the fact that over the previous two decades, Japan's economic power had grown rapidly. It was now one of the world's wealthiest countries [世界の最も裕福な国の一つ]. Its people enjoyed a standard of living (生活水準) comparable [比較できる] to that of Americans or Western Europeans. Its industrialists [実業家] had demonstrated that they could produce products of the highest quality [最上等の], creating a worldwide demand [世界中の需要] for Japanese goods. The resurrection [復活] of Japan's economy after its devastating defeat [惨敗] in World War II [第二次世界大戦] had come with unimagined [想像に絶する] speed' (Cohen, 2000: 424) [see 1960s tourist promotion photo with Tokyo Tower (built in 1958) in the foreground (前景) / see also 'Kei Car' [軽自動車] photo].

POST WORLD WAR II RECOVERY IN THE AXIS POWERS

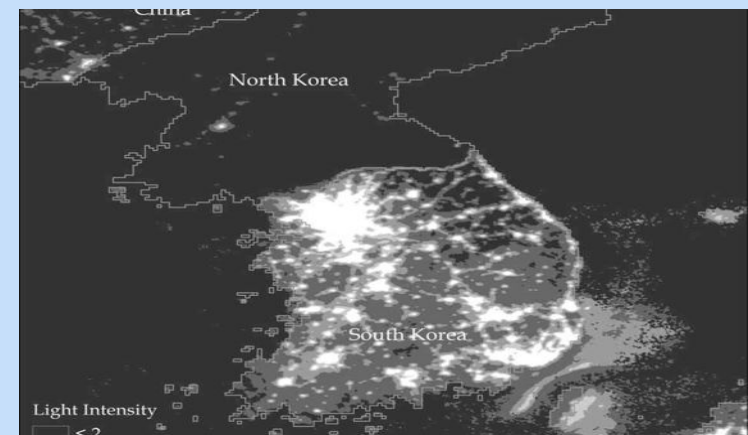


South Korea [韓国]

- The South Korean strategy for economic development [経済発展に対する戦略] was nearly identical [ほとんど同じであった] to the export-focused model (輸出重視のモデル) adopted by Japan [日本に採用した].
- After a brief but failed period of democracy [民主主義の短いが、失敗した期間] after Syngman Rhee's resignation (李承晩 [リ・しょうばん]の辞任後に), in May 1961, General Park Chung-hee [朴正熙(パク・チョンヒ)] seized (掴みました) control of the government in a coup d'état (クーデター) [see photo of Park (パク) and also with his daughter, Park Geun-hye (朴槿恵(パク・クネ)) -大韓民国の政治家、大韓民国第18代大統領である].
- American help was very important (緊要) to South Korea's economic development [韓国の経済発展]. South Korea for example was given special access (特殊アクセス) to the US market (米国市場).
- In a mark of gratitude (感謝の気持ちを表示するために /礼を出す) for Washington's post-war generosity (ワシントンから戦後の厚情) and assistance to South Korea, Park (パク) sent (急派した) two combat divisions (戦闘部門) (totalling just over 300,000 soldiers [30万兵士]) to fight in the Vietnam War [ベトナム戦争] (see photo) .



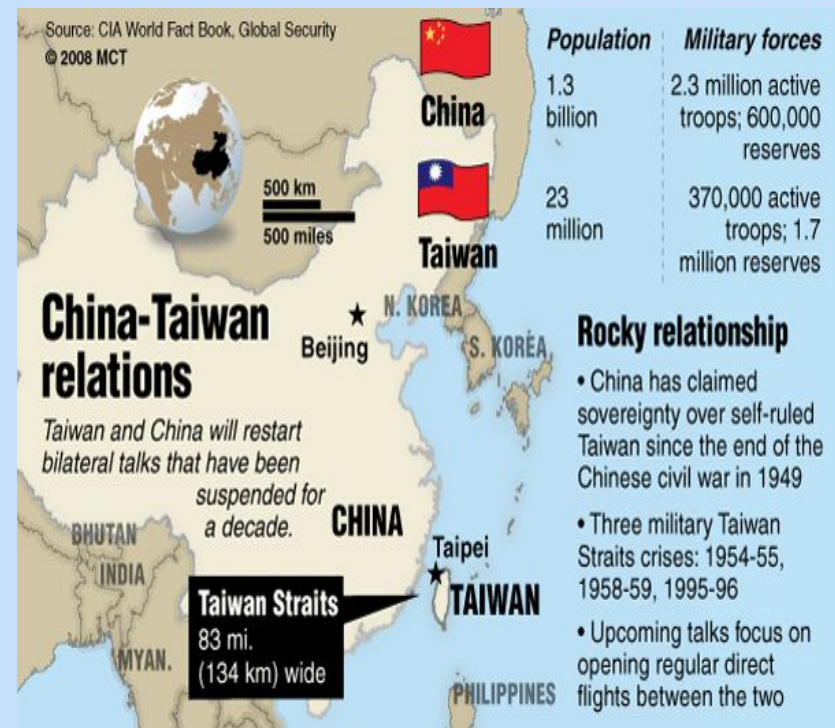
- The South Korean economy benefitted (利益をよく得た) from the Vietnam War (ベトナム戦争) through billions (十億) of US dollars in the form of cash (現金) and contracts (ビジネス契約) for Korean companies that supplied the Americans demands for war-related materials (戦争関連の資料) and cheap consumer goods (安価な消費財).
- In the eighteen years of his dictatorship [独裁] (1961-1979), Park was largely successful in his objective [パクは主に彼の目的に成功していました] of building a powerful, economically well developed, and wealthy South Korea (強大で、経済的によく発達して、裕福な韓国) [see satellite photo (衛星写真) of Korea at night].
- In the years before his assassination (暗殺) in 1979, Park oversaw (監督した) the creation of huge and highly **diversified** (高度に多様化して) industrial **conglomerates** (財閥), which were known as the '*chaebol*' in Korean [see picture] [チェボル / 財閥 - 韓国のチェボルは日本の系列構造に相当する]. In 1981, the country's exports [韓国の輸出品] totalled an incredible [びっくりするような] \$20 billion (200億の米ドル), a sum twenty times the amount exported in 1970 [1970年に輸出された量の20倍].
- In the 1980s however, anger amongst South Korea's increasing middle-class (中産階級), and calls for reform from Washington (ワシントンから韓国の制度に対しては改革の声が高かった) forced the South Korean military (軍) to finally accept political reforms and free elections (自由選挙) in 1987.



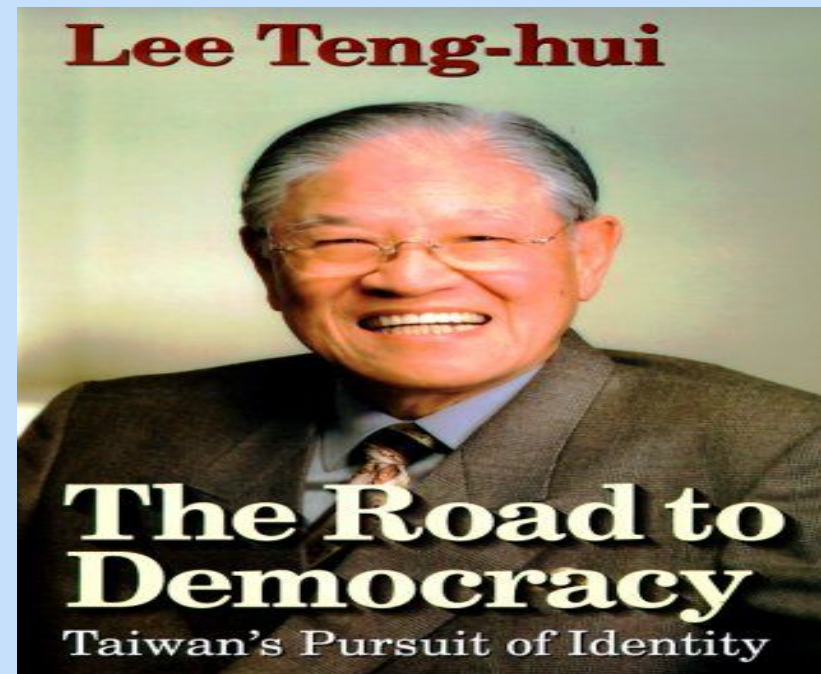
In June 1987, strenuous efforts were made to overthrow the military regime and place democracy in the Korean society.

Taiwan [台湾]

- In Taiwan, in the 1950s and 1960s, Washington [ワシントン] arranged the trade and exchange of US products (アメリカの製品), factories (米国の工場), and equipment, which had a dramatic effect (劇的な影響を受けた) on increasing Taiwan's **Gross National Product (GNP)** (国民総生産) [国民総生産という、国民経済の生産物に対する価値総額].
- After Taiwan's political status and security stabilised (政治的な地位と保安が安定した後に) in the 1950s, foreign investment (外国投資), particularly from Japan and the USA, flowed into (流入した) the island.
- Taiwan chose to follow the Japanese example [日本の例に倣う] and to focus on an export strategy (輸出戦略) to stimulate economic growth (経済成長を一層刺激するために). Between 1959 and 1965, Taiwan's foreign trade increased at the **phenomenal** rate of 22 per cent a year [台湾の外国貿易は、増加しました 1年につき22パーセントの驚異的な率 / 22%の経済成長率].
- By the mid-1960s, a large number of multinational corporations (多国籍企業) set up (設けた) companies and factories in Taiwan in order to utilise (利用する) its cheap work force (安価な労働力) to manufacture products for export (輸出用製品を製造すること).



- Chiang Kai-shek's [蒋介石] (the top authoritarian political leader [一党制という政治制度の権威主義的な統治者] in Taiwan from 1950 until his death in 1975) also proved himself **adept** (器用) at readjusting (再調整する) to some difficult challenges in the 1970s [see photo of Chiang (蒋介石) and Mao Zedong (毛沢東) during WWII (第二次世界大戦)]. For example, US-PRC rapprochement [アメリカ人と中国和解], expulsion from the UN (国連から追放), and the oil crisis of 1973 (オイルショック).
- As Cohen notes, “By 1979, *tiny Taiwan was the twenty-first largest trading country in the world* [世界で21番目に大きな貿易国] and it soon was second only to Japan in the amassing of foreign reserves” [外貨準備高を蓄えること]’ (Cohen, 2000:430).
- Taiwan also became a democratic country (民主主義国). Opposition parties [野党] in Taiwan were **tolerated** [容認された] by the Taipei government after 1986, thirty-eight years of **martial law** [戒厳令] ended in 1987, and the country held its first ever post-war (戦後の) democratic presidential elections [民主的な大統領選挙] in 1996 [See photo of Lee Teng-hui, “*the father of Taiwan's democracy*” (李登輝 -リー・テンフエ) -前総統の李登輝は国民党の独裁政治を廃し台湾内での民主化を導いた].



Hong Kong [香港]

- Hong Kong, a city territory (都市の領土), and a British colony [英国の植民地] since the First Opium War [最初のアヘン戦争] (1839 to 1842), was another ‘dragon’ (四小龍) that witnessed tremendous economic growth [驚異的な経済成長] in the post-Second World War era (戦後の時代).
- One of the colony’s key advantages [植民地の主要な利点] was its geographical location (地理的な位置) as a regional **hub** [地域のハブ] for trade between south China, Mainland China, and surrounding economies [周辺国] such as Taiwan and Japan [see maps – 世界の人口の半分は飛行機で五時間以内に香港へ行くことができます].
- The British colony [英国の植民地] greatly benefitted (利益をよく得た) from the US need for war goods [戦争財] and other materials during the Korean War (朝鮮戦争). The territory also benefitted (利を得る) from **refugees** [難民] and **capital** [資本] from Mainland China [中国大陸] after the Chinese Civil War [中国の内戦].
- Hong Kong’s decision-makers (香港の意思決定者) realised early that they would have to focus on exports [輸出に集中すること] and on competing within a small number of business sectors [業種] if they wanted to survive [生き残ること] and prosper [栄えること] in the global economy [グローバル経済].



- American support and mutual interests [相互利益] were **instrumental** [非常に重要な] to Hong Kong's economic success. US consumers [米国の消費者] purchased huge amounts [膨大な量を購入した] of Hong Kong-manufactured goods [香港製造品], and US companies built factories (工場) in Hong Kong and made the most of (最大にする) the territory's cheap labour force [安価な労働力].
- In addition, the Vietnam War [ベトナム戦争] also helped the city to experience an economic **boost** [好景気]. There was also a higher number of American military personnel [軍人] on leave [休暇中で] in Hong Kong, and a rise in the number of **bargain-hunting** [押し目買い] US tourists [see night-view of Hong Kong].
- The city territory [都市の領土] experienced rapid economic growth [高度経済成長] in the years from 1969 to 1982.
- However, uncertainty [不定] over the colony's political status [政治的な地位] also created instability [経済の不安定性] and affected [否定的に影響に] **investor** confidence [投資者の信頼]. Hong Kong was scheduled to be returned to China in July 1997 [see transfer ceremony photo -香港の中国返還].
- Hong Kong's business elites [企業エリート集団] helped to address this uncertainty by transferring many factories across the border to the cheap labour force market of communist China [共産主義の中国の安価な労働力], which had opened up its economy along capitalist lines [資本主義モデル] after late 1978 (see **the Era of Reform and Opening Up** [1978年に中国は経済政策を大きく転換し、いわゆる「改革 開放政策」を採用した]).



Singapore [シンガポール]

- The city-state [独立都市から成る国家] was a major British colony [英国の植民地] and military and naval base [軍と海軍基地] within **British Malaya** [イギリスのマラヤ] from 1819 until 1965.
- As with Hong Kong, Singapore benefitted from (利益をよく得た) its geographical position [地理的な位置] at the gates of the strategically vital [戦略的に重要な] **Strait of Malacca** [マラッカ海峡], its links to Malaysia [マレーシア] and Indonesia [インドネシア], and as a hub [地域のハブ] and key link [重要な海港] in a chain of ports [港の鎖] connecting the economies of Europe, the Middle East [中東], South Asia, and South-east Asia [see map].
- Singapore declared independence [独立を宣言した] from Great Britain in August 1963 and sought to remain [ままに求め] a part of the new Malaysia [マレーシア].
- The hostile [敵対的な] Malay-dominated federation (連邦) [マレーシアは多民族国家ですが、多数民族はマレー人です。] however did not trust [信頼なかった] the mostly ethnic Chinese Singaporeans [中国系のシンガポール人]. In 1965, the Malaysia federation [マレーシアの連邦] voted to expel Singapore from Malaysia [マレーシア人は、シンガポール共和国をマレーシアから放出することを票決しました].

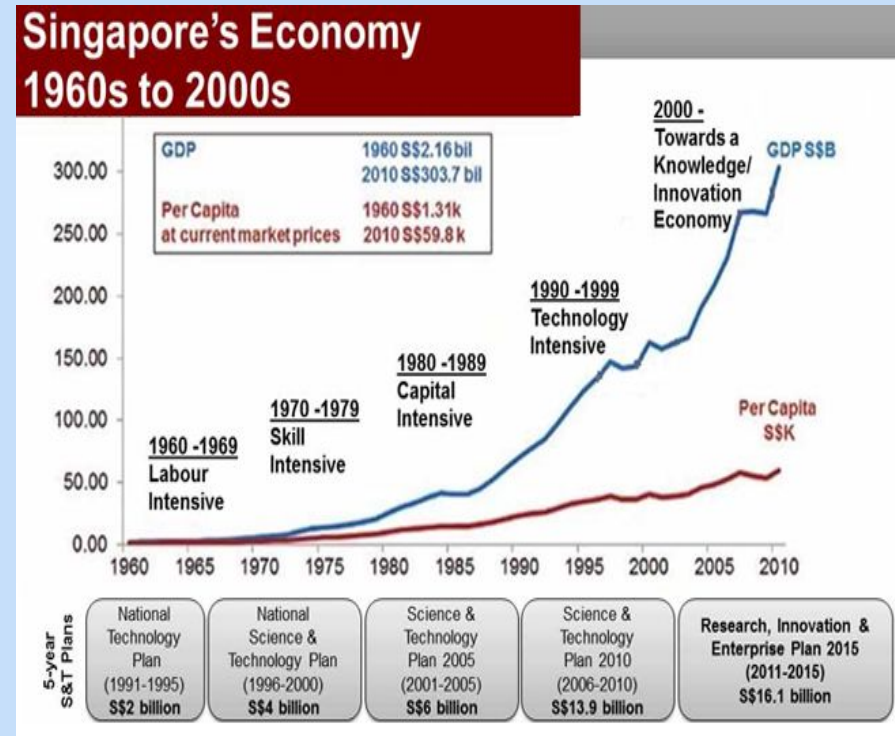


The top 10 Ranking of global financial centres

RANK	CITY	SCORE
1	London	775
1	New York	775
3	Hong Kong	739
4	Singapore	733
5	Tokyo	692
6	Chicago	678
7	Zurich	677
8	Geneva	671
9	Shenzhen	670
9	Sydney	670

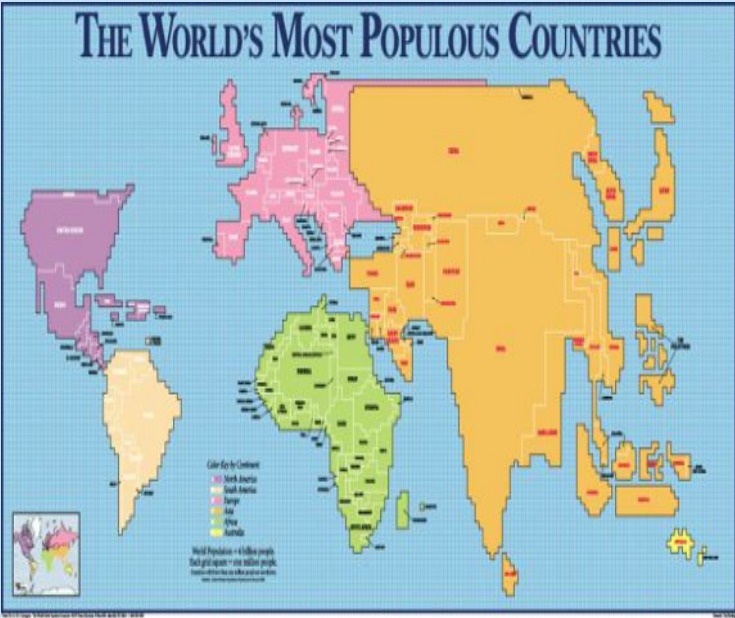
Source: Bloomberg

- After 1965, the future did not look positive for the young city-state [独立都市から成る国家] (the Republic of Singapore [シンガポール共和国] since August 1965).
- Singapore's solution [解答] was an export-oriented development strategy [輸出志向の開発戦略] similar to [同様に] strategies adopted by Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. They sought to attract foreign investment [海外からの投資の呼び込むこと], and to prioritise [優先すること] on particular niche areas [新たな隙間産業] such as electronics[電子機器], telecommunications [電気通信], shipbuilding [造船業], and petroleum processing [石油精製].
- From 1965 until the early 1980s, Singapore's economy grew by at least 10 per cent annually [シンガポールの経済は、毎年少なくとも10%成長しました]. The state-led [政府を団長として] developmental state transformed the country [国を変えました] into a manufacturing and service industry (製造業とサービス業) economic power (経済力の大きい国).[note the capitalist development state economic model -資本主義発展志向国家] (see photo of Singapore today).



Key Points:

- Japan – By the 1980s, Japan was the No.1 economic power (経済力の大きい国) in East Asia. Reasons for Success: Japanese economic policies [非常に効果的な産業政策], the US-Japan alliance [日米同盟] and the Cold War [冷戦] in East Asia, as well as Japan's advantageous geographical location [有利な地理的な位置] in the western Pacific [西太平洋] [see maps].
- South Korea [韓国] – a military dictatorship [クーデタによって成立した軍部の独裁政権] until the late 1980s - the country's economy has grown by a factor of 1500% [1500%倍に成長した] while **per-capita** income [一人当り収入] has increased by a factor of eight [8倍に増加した] since 1960. South Korea had become the world's 13th largest economy [世界の13番目に大きな経済] a few decades after the Korean War [朝鮮戦争] (1950 to 1953).
- Taiwan [台湾] – A one party authoritarian regime [一党制という政治制度] until the 1980s. Became one of East Asia's fastest growing economies [東アジアの最も成長の早い経済の一つ] by the 1970s. Gross National Product (GNP) increased by 360% between 1965 and 1986 [国民総生産(GNP)が1965年から1986年の間で360パーセント増加した].
- Singapore - Strategically key location [戦略的に重要な場所] near the Straits of Malacca [マラッカ海峡] and vital shipping lanes [重要な航路]. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) [外国の直接投資] and industrialisation [工業化] after independence [国家独立] from the UK in 1965 were also very important.



- Hong Kong [香港] – a British colony until 1997 [1997年までの英国の植民地]. Success based on geographical location [地理的な位置] and major port [主要な港] and economic hub status [地域のハブ]. Also, free trade [自由貿易], low taxation [低課税], and capitalist service economy [資本主義的なサービス業の経済] policies [政策].
- Neighbouring Shenzhen [深圳市] in the PRC [中華人民共和国] became a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) (one of five in the PRC) in 1979 under the Reform and Opening Up program (see map). This also increased economic growth for Hong Kong. [香港に近接した珠江デルタの開発は早くから進められ、1979年には当地の深、汕頭、珠海が中国において最初の経済特区に指定された / 1978年に中国は経済政策を大きく転換し、いわゆる「改革開放政策」を採用した].
- The Four Little Dragons [アジアの四小龍] were also seen as model economies [モデル経済] in East Asia. By the 1970s, Chinese leaders such as Deng Xiaoping [鄧小平(とうしょうへい)] (1978-1992) [see photo] wanted to imitate [手本を]模倣すること their neighbours through a process of economic reform [経済改革のプロセス].
- Another lesson was that major political reform [大きな政治改革] (ex. democratisation and liberalisation [民主化と自由化]) was not necessary for economic success [経済成功のために必要でない]. Friendly relations [親善を保つ] with Western powers [西大国] were also viewed as helpful [役に立つ] in terms of economic growth and stability [経済成長と安定性].

