Japans Administrative Elite

Japan's Administrative Elite-Byung Chul Koh 1989-01-01
A book about Japan's civil service.

Japan's Administrative Elite-B. C. Koh 2020

The Japanese Power Elite-Albrecht Rothacher 2016-07-27
This book attempts a coherent portrait of the heart of Japan's economic and political decision making. It presents the men occupying the core positions in Japan's ruling party, the central ministries, and in big business and its organizations. Elite career patterns, social origins, upbringing, university education, cognitive orientations and ways of life are reviewed, as are the interactions in the exclusive world of Japan's increasingly hereditary and bureaucratic class of power holders in conservative politics and big business.

Japan's Administrative Elite-Byung Chul Koh 1989-01-01
A book about Japan's civil service.

Administrative Reform of U.S. and Japanese Elite

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An Empire of Schools—Robert L. Cutts 1997 Drawing on his 25 years of living in Asia, journalist Cutts traces difficulties in relations between Japan and the US to five universities from which almost all Japanese leaders emerge. In an elitist education system virtually unchanged from the Meiji Empire, he says they are taught from kindergarten that they are incapable of sharing their civic or personal values with those of any other civilization. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Elites and the Idea of Equality—Sidney Verba 1987 What equality means in three modern democracies, both to leaders of important groups and to challengers of the status quo, is the subject of this wide-ranging canvass of perceptions and policy. It is based on extensive questionnaire data gathered from leaders in various segments of society in each country—business, labor unions, farm organizations, political parties, the media—as well as from groups that are seeking greater equality—feminists, black leaders in the United States, leaders of the Burakumin in Japan. The authors describe the extent to which the same meanings of equality exist, both within and across nations, and locate the areas of consensus and conflict over equality. No other book has compared data of this sort for these
purposes. The authors address several major substantive and theoretical issues: the role of values in relation to egalitarian outcomes; the comparison of values and perceptions about equality in economics (income equality) and politics (equality of influence); and the difference among the nations in the ways political institutions affect the incorporation of new demands for equality into the policymaking process. They pay particular attention to how policy is set on issues of gender equality. This book will be controversial, for some see no room in the understanding of political economy for the analysis of values. It will be consulted by a general audience interested in politics and culture as well as by social scientists. Elites and the Idea of Equality is an informative sequel to Equality in America by Sidney Verba and Gary R. Orren (Harvard University Press), which considers similar topics in a national context.

Who Rules Japan? - Harold R. Kerbo 1995 From the ashes of World War II, a group of Japanese elite rose to power, making their nation an industrial giant and economic superpower for decades to come. Now, the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism that originally drove this group has been replaced by the corruption of the present day corporate elite. The course they are charting, predict authors Kerbo and McKinstry, will send Japan spiraling toward self-destruction. This bold work takes readers into the complex political network of Japan today. It is a world filled with corporate intrigue, arranged marriages, interlocking families, and growing civic unrest. This book illustrates that Japan has reached a decisive crossroads in its history.
Today's leaders must confront a moral and philosophical conflict between preserving their own power or relinquishing their privilege for the prosperity of their country. General readers and scholars with a desire to understand the forces influencing our new world order need to ask, Who Rules Japan?

**Special Corporations and the Bureaucracy**-NA NA
2003-08-29 This book reveals how the Japanese national ministries can exploit their Special Status Corporations (public corporations, supported primarily with public funding from a state-run banking agency) in order to intensify their administrative power over industries and local governments and to perpetuate the interests of elite civil servants by facilitating the migration to post-retirement positions in the private sector. The book explains why the existence of these organizations inhibits the Prime Ministers efforts to implement structural reforms.

**Revolution by Elites**-Ellen Kay Trimberger 1969

**The Supreme Court and Benign Elite Democracy in Japan**-Professor Hiroshi Itoh 2013-02-28 The Constitution of Japan has served the country for more than half a century, creating and maintaining a stable and functional democratic system. This book innovatively interprets Japanese politics as a ‘benign elite democracy’ whilst demonstrating the Supreme Court's vital contribution to the political structure.
In The Supreme Court and Benign Elite Democracy in Japan, Hiroshi Itoh presents the first empirical study of judicial decision making under Japan's Constitution. He examines the Supreme Court's records regarding the protection of civil rights and liberties, the preservation of the conformity of lower levels of laws and regulations to the Constitution, and the maintenance of the Court's relationships to the political branches. The analysis of these three aspects of constitutional litigation reveal how the Supreme Court contributes to the efficacy of constitutional democracy by keeping the system adaptable to the ever-changing environment in and around Japan.

Conflict in the elite: James Horne 1984

"Breaking the Iron Triangle". Contemporary Attempts on Reforming the Japanese Policy Making Process- Remi Bauer 2013-08-28 Bachelor Thesis from the year 2010 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, grade: 1,1, Cologne Business School Köln, course: East Asia Management, language: English, abstract: On August 30, 2009, Lower House elections for the bicameral Diet were held in Japan where the DPJ, short for Democratic Party of Japan, achieved a landslide victory. Never before has the opposition party in Japan reached such a clear success in becoming the new ruling party of Japan and making the thus far dominant Liberal Democratic Party, abbreviated as LDP, the new opposition. As the newly elected government argues that the Iron Triangle Model, which dominates
Japanese policy making processes, is outdated and proposed plans on how to reform it, new discussions about this post-war concept arose. Thus, this paper will deal with the following questions. In how far has the Iron Triangle Model been reformed in the recent years? Is Japan shifting away from this post-war model and, what, if anything, has been achieved by contemporary reforms? In how far are the reform attempts of former Prime Minister Koizumi and Prime Minister Hatoyama similar to each other? The goal of the paper is to answer these questions while also giving a diligent insight and thorough understanding of the Iron Triangle Model. Moreover, this model for Japanese policy making and its up-to-dateness will be rated. For answering these research questions, not only the newly proposed plans of the Democratic Party of Japan are to be elaborated and evaluated, but also the contemporary reform attempt of Koizumi Jun’ichirō, which started in 2001, is to be explained. While most scientific analyses and traditional studies tended to focus almost exclusively on either Prime Minister Koizumi’s or Prime Minister Hatoyama’s reform attempts in economic as well as institutional terms, this paper spotlights on a juxtaposition of Koizumi Jun'ichirō and Hatoyama Yukio’s institutional reforms. The reform attempts will be compared and evaluated based on scientific journals and research papers that solely focus on one of the actors or specific topics discussed in this analysis combining their findings. Also, official government information, publications by political parties and data from textbooks will deliver theoretical background and additional insight. The theory applied to solve the research question is the Iron Triangle Model, which characterizes Japanese policy making
throughout the post-war era. An in-depth evaluation of the model, the actor’s roles as well as the reform attempts themselves will be executed to present a sound juxtaposition.

**Todai: Gods and Humans in the Japanese Empire**
Robert Cutts 2015-05-20 Based on in-depth analysis, extensive interviews, and a journalist's keen insight, An Empire of Schools provides a new framework to explore the misunderstandings that have arisen between Japan and the United States. The vital determining issue that complicates U.S.-Sino communications, Cutts says, is not the cultural incompatibilities of the people or economies but the fact that all Japanese leaders emerge from the same educational treadmill or "cartels of the mind." This revered system, crowned by five national and private universities, and from which almost all Japanese leaders emerge, teaches its students that they are inherently incapable of sharing their values, civic or personal, with those of any other civilization. Describing an educational system that has been left fundamentally unchanged since the Meiji Empire, Cutts depicts the elites who graduate from the system, describes what ethical philosophy is imparted to those graduates, and warns of the dangers of nationalist elitism that arise from the system. Filled with personal anecdotes as well as critical interviews, An Empire of Schools traces the potential consequences to Japan and the Pacific Rim of an educational system that begins imparting an elitist doctrine in kindergarten that extends to the highest levels of Japanese government.
A Case Study of Japan's Bureaucracy-G. R. Jacobsen
1986 Remarks reflecting the rather churlish contemporary regard for the U.S. bureaucracy introduce an in-depth discussion of the Japanese bureaucracy and why it is nationally and internationally recognized as an esteemed and functionally elite institution. The case study incorporates cultural as well as historical evolution of Japan's civil servants through the rather startling adjustments of the occupation and into the viscera of Japan's bureaucracy today. The crux of the issue is Japan's great bureaucracy and our alleged rather poor bureaucracy. Can a historical and cultural analysis of a great bureaucracy be of any value? The paper concludes with the fact that, indeed, Japan's bureaucracy is an elite, professional organization that out-performs the U.S. bureaucracy as proven by its victories when the two administrative systems interface one-on-one. Some suggestions are made relative to improving the U.S. bureaucracy.

The Supreme Court and Benign Elite Democracy in Japan-Hiroshi Itoh 2016-03-03 The Constitution of Japan has served the country for more than half a century, creating and maintaining a stable and functional democratic system. This book innovatively interprets Japanese politics as a ‘benign elite democracy’ whilst demonstrating the Supreme Court's vital contribution to the political structure. In The Supreme Court and Benign Elite Democracy in Japan, Hiroshi Itoh presents the first empirical study of judicial decision making under Japan's Constitution. He examines the Supreme Court’s records regarding the protection of
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Politics in Japan-Bradley M. Richardson 1984

Structural Reform in Japan-Eisuke Sakakibara
2003-12-22 In this unusually candid book, Japan's former top financial diplomat asserts the urgent need for wholesale structural reform to revitalize the long-stagnant Japanese economy. Eisuke Sakakibara, whose influence over global currency markets earned him the nickname of "Mr. Yen," envisions a social and economic revolution that encompasses all sectors of Japanese society. Whereas previous analyses of Japanese policies of the past decade focus narrowly on such issues as nonperforming assets and deregulation, Sakakibara provides a new perspective. Japan's economic problems are structural, rather than cyclical, according to Sakakibara. Profitable investment opportunities are hard to find in the dysfunctional corporate sector, where costs are high and income continues to decline. The country's entrenched power elite—the Liberal Democratic Party, the bureaucracy, and vested interest groups—are threatened by reform efforts. It will be difficult
to restore economic health to Japan until its political leaders are able to break the grip of this "iron triangle" and implement aggressive, widespread reforms. This book furthers the understanding that structural reform or new institution building in Japan needs an all-encompassing approach that includes the various sectors of Japanese society and the economy. Only with this kind of understanding can pragmatic and meaningful structural reform in Japan be implemented.

**Significant Soil**-Emer O'Dwyer 2020-05-11 "Like all empires, Japan’s prewar empire encompassed diverse territories as well as a variety of political forms for governing such spaces. This book focuses on Japan’s Kwantung Leasehold and Railway Zone in China’s three northeastern provinces. The hybrid nature of the leasehold’s political status vis-à-vis the metropole, the presence of the semipublic and enormously powerful South Manchuria Railway Company, and the region’s vulnerability to inter-imperial rivalries, intra-imperial competition, and Chinese nationalism throughout the first decades of the twentieth century combined to give rise to a distinctive type of settler politics. Settlers sought inclusion within a broad Japanese imperial sphere while successfully utilizing the continental space as a site for political and social innovation. In this study, Emer O’Dwyer traces the history of Japan’s prewar Manchurian empire over four decades, mapping how South Manchuria—and especially its principal city, Dairen—was naturalized as a Japanese space and revealing how this process ultimately contributed to the success of the
Japanese army’s early 1930s takeover of Manchuria. Simultaneously, Significant Soil demonstrates the conditional nature of popular support for Kwantung Army state-building in Manchukuo, highlighting the settlers’ determination that the Kwantung Leasehold and Railway Zone remain separate from the project of total empire."

The Nature of the Japanese State-Brian J. McVeigh 2013-09-13 Brian J. McVeigh uses a unique anthropological approach to step outside flawed stereotypes of Japanese society and really engage in the current debate over the role of bureaucracy in Japanese politics. To many in the West, Japan appears as a paradox: a rational, high-tech economic superpower and yet at the same time a deeply ritualistic and ceremonial society. This adventurous new study demonstrates how these nominally conflicting impressions of Japan can be reconciled and a greater understanding of the state achieved.

Trilateralism-Holly Sklar 1980 This is a classic work--a highly-readable, wide-ranging study of the Trilateral Commission and the worldwide strategies of Trilateralism. It demystifies national and international events, power, propaganda, and policy making from World War II through the sixties and seventies and into the eighties.

Sino-Japanese Relations-Niklas Swanström 2009-03-26 Sino-Japanese relations are crucial for the entire East Asian
region and beyond. With both countries among the five biggest economies in the world, and being highly interdependent, the bilateral relationship is of key importance not only for economic cooperation and prosperity in the region but in a larger global perspective. Moreover, Sino-Japanese political and military relations are central to the regional security of Northeast Asia. Any deterioration in relations has the potential to generate conflicts with far-reaching consequences. Accordingly, conflict prevention and conflict management in Sino-Japanese relations are of vital concern to the international community. In the past decade, however, the Sino-Japanese relationship has been increasingly marked by political strife and tension. While this has not escalated into military conflict and in spite of changes with the emergence of a new leader, Yasuo Fukuda, in Japan and a political reshuffle at the 17th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 2007, future developments are difficult to predict. Historical grievances and differing interpretations thereof play a large role in sustaining political tensions, which are reinforced by mutually negative perceptions at a grassroots level and a noticeable lack of trust. Japan’s occupation of parts of China in the first half of the 20th century and according to Chinese a failure by Japan to issue an apology remain a key obstacle to any improvement in relations. Tensions over contemporary issues have strong historical linkages and it is clear that problematic political relations have sub-optimized the economic potential between the two countries as well as heightened suspicions of each other’s military ambitions. More positively, business communities in both China and Japan have been pro-active in advocating improved
cooperation and also a large majority of the ruling elite are eager to improve relations. Given the complex history and current power relations between the two countries, cultivating such will by no means be an easy task. Nevertheless, the authors hope that this book will help further understanding of Sino-Japanese relations and so contribute towards the development of mutually advantageous relations – a necessity in today’s world order.

The Footprints of Japanese Intellectuals - Winston Chung 1992

Party Politics and Decentralization in Japan and France - Koichi Nakano 2009-12-04 Decentralization is a curious policy for a central government to pursue. If politics is essentially about the struggle for power, why would anyone want to give away the power that one struggled for and won? This book argues that it is precisely party competition in search of power that propels decentralization. Koichi Nakano develops his core argument through in-depth, qualitative research on the politics of reform in France and Japan. Introducing the concept of oppositional policy, he traces the process through which parties in opposition reinvent their ideologies and policy platforms in an attempt to present themselves as the voice of the governed, broaden popular support through the advocacy of enhanced democratic control of government, and proceed to implement some of these oppositional policies after capturing power. This book, thus, takes the
role of political parties in the democratic process seriously - parties take up certain issues and espouse certain solutions actively as weapons in the power struggle both on the electoral front and in the policy process. Party competition is not merely a formal condition of democracy; it is also a mechanism with substantive policy impact on its evolution. Party Politics and Decentralization in Japan and France will be of interest to students of Japanese and French politics and comparative politics in general.

Kanryo, Japan's Hidden Government - Tadahide Ikuta
1995 A noted Japanese investigative journalist reveals the inside story of the 'kanryo', the officials who comprise the real, though hidden, government of Japan. Through their broad powers to regulate the economy, and their close ties to industrialists and politicians, these elite bureaucrats effectively help to keep Japan's domestic markets closed.

Elite Configurations at the Apex of Power - Mattéi Dogan
2003 This book, prepared under the auspices of the IPSA Research Committee on Political Elites, focuses on the interpenetration between various types of elites. The contributions to this book reveal contrasting patterns of recruitment and selection in terms of career paths, visibility, influence, and power of different elite circles.

Japan's Interventionist State - Aurelia George-Mulgan
2004-08-02 Japan's Interventionist State gives a detailed
examination of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and its role in promoting, protecting and preserving the regime of agricultural support and protection. This account is integral to the author's extended and multidimensional explanation for why Japan continues to provide high levels of assistance to its farmers and why it continues to block market access concessions in the WTO and other agricultural trade talks.

**Politics and Administration in Mexico**-Guillermo Kelley 1981

**Japanese Foreign Intelligence and Grand Strategy**-Brad Williams 2021-03-01 Incisive insights into the distinctive nature of Japanese foreign intelligence and grand strategy, its underlying norms, and how they have changed over time. Japanese foreign intelligence is an outlier in many ways. Unlike many states, Japan does not possess a centralized foreign intelligence agency that dispatches agents abroad to engage in espionage. Japan is also notable for civilian control over key capabilities in human and signals intelligence. Japanese Foreign Intelligence and Grand Strategy probes the unique makeup of Japan's foreign intelligence institutions, practices, and capabilities across the economic, political, and military domains and shows how they have changed over time. Brad Williams begins by exploring how Japan’s experiences of the Second World War and its new role as a major US ally influenced its adoption of bilateralism, developmentalism, technonationalism, and
antimilitarism as key norms. As a result, Japanese intelligence-gathering resources centered primarily around improving its position in the global economy throughout the Cold War. Williams then brings his analysis up to the Abe Era, examining how shifts in the international, regional, and domestic policy environments in the twenty-first century have caused a gradual reassessment of national security strategy under former prime minister Shinzo Abe. As Japan reevaluates its old norms in light of regional security challenges, the book concludes by detailing how the country is beginning to rethink the size, shape, and purpose of its intelligence community. Anyone interested in Japanese intelligence, security, or international relations will welcome this important contribution to our understanding of the country's intelligence capabilities and strategy.

The European Administrative Elite-John Alexander Armstrong 2015-03-08 Although there have been other studies of elite administrators in France, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia, John Armstrong has made the first systematic comparison of their roles, especially their inclination to participate in economic development. Drawing on role theory and theories of socialization and recruitment, he analyzes the influences that family, secondary school, specialized university instruction, and in-service experiences have had on administrators. Currents of ideas, class concepts of appropriate role behavior, and organizational peculiarities are also examined as possible influences. By exploring this subject over a long period—in some cases reaching as far back as the seventeenth
century—this book shows how changing definitions of administrators' roles reflect their position in society and permit the exploration of changing socialization processes. The long time span also shows how factors such as administrative intervention can change from being marginally important to crucial in affecting economic growth. From the diverse European experience the author distills five factors which he hypothesizes have exerted a constant positive influence on administrative intervention in economic development, and suggests how these factors might be applied in analysis of other societies. He also provides a wealth of statistical data and an extensive bibliography. Originally published in 1973. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Why Japan Can't Reform** - S. Carpenter 2008-10-09 An examination of the elements explicit to the Japanese post war governing system that enable the national ministries to extend their administrative authority over the political economy. It argues that the insular model defies structural reform and prevents the implementation of economic and social policies that can resolve socio-economic problems.
Ministers of Modernization—Bernard S. Silberman 1964

Amakudari—Richard A. Colignon 2018-07-05 The widespread migration of civil servants to high-profile positions in the private and public sectors is known in Japan as amakudari, or "descent from heaven." Recent media stories associate the practice with corruption as the former officials seek government favors for their new employers. In their timely book, Richard A. Colignon and Chikako Usui offer the first systematic exploration of this influential yet poorly understood Japanese institution. Colignon and Usui analyze amakudari as a ministry-level phenomenon that is consciously constructed and reproduced with intricate networks in many political and corporate spheres. Drawing on five decades of qualitative and quantitative data delineating the post-retirement careers of leading bureaucrats, they examine changes in traditional job patterns. Although not as strong a force as in the 1960s and 1970s, amakudari, in their view, remains a critical feature of Japanese society and heavily shapes the relationship between government and business. The authors warn that despite the Japanese media criticism of amakudari, it comprises a power structure resistant to radical change. Most important, their book demonstrates that a gradual weakening of this practice may not lead to a more democratic, meritocratic society.

Facing Asia - Japan's Role in the Political and Economic Dynamism of Regional Cooperation—
Blechinger, Verena 2000-05-04 Facing Asia examines the political and economic processes of regionalism and regionalization in Asia with a focus on Japan and Japanese actors. The articles by eminent scholars address the forces that tie the region together. They treat topics ranging from Japanese bilateral and multilateral ODA and the activities of state and non-state actors on the regional level to issues such as Japanese multinational corporations, foreign direct investment in Asia, and regional financial institutions. Methodologically, the authors draw on disciplinary strengths in either the social sciences or economics while organizing their treatment around a shared political-economic perspective. By looking at Asia through an interdisciplinary lens, the volume offers something to anyone interested in Japanese involvement in the politics and economics of the region. In the final chapter, the editors weave together the different approaches to Japan's place in Asian regional cooperation in the 1990s and beyond.

**Politics Within the State**-Ben Ross Schneider 1987

**Japan's International Relations**-Glenn D. Hook 2001 This detailed and lucid volume is an essential resource for students of Asian Studies and International Politics.

**Political Bribery in Japan**-Richard H. Mitchell 1996-09-01 Scholars often use the term "structural corruption" when discussing modern Japan's political system—a system that
forces politicians to exchange favors with businessmen in return for funds to finance their political careers. Scholars argue that the origins of corruption can be found in the "iron triangles" formed by politicians, bureaucrats, and businessmen during the postwar era or during the Pacific War years. In this examination of malfeasance in Japanese public office, Richard Mitchell systematically surveys political bribery in Japan's historical and cultural contexts from antiquity to the early 1900s. Mitchell's narrative serially considers scandals involving courtiers in the ancient imperial government, corruption among the shogun's samurai officials, and political bribery among bureaucrats and party politicians in the mid-nineteenth century. Mitchell concludes that bribery was as ubiquitous in premodern Japan as it has been in recent times. Focusing on the period since 1868, Mitchell discusses in fascinating detail changes in political bribery in the wake of suffrage expansion, estimates of the enormous amount of campaign money needed to win a Diet seat in both the prewar and postwar periods, and the low conviction rate of suspected takers of bribes. Here is a highly readable and reliable survey of an important yet largely neglected topic in English-language studies of Japanese political history.


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