JAPANESE ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES ON JAPANESE COLLECTION


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This bibliography is the seventh in the series on specialized holdings of the Japanese Collection of the UH Library. Previous works covered Korea, Japanese Performing Arts, Ryukyu, Nan'yō (South Seas), Russo-Japanese Frontier Region and Satsuma. This work is intended to portray industrial and technological developments which led to the phenomenal economic growth of Japan. Materials contained herein are organized substantially into four parts: (1) Basic references and general works; (2) Industries and technologies, which are export-oriented; (3) Economic base, including corporate activities, small-and-medium enterprises, labor and management, etc.; and, (4) Economic relations, highlighting international trade and overseas financial activities.

The entries in each section and the indexes are arranged alphabetically following the usual Japanese system which is letter-by-letter instead of word-by-word. The combination of romanized words and new-style kanji characters conforms to present-day usage in Japan. Each entry is numbered to facilitate indexing and identification. Annotations are descriptive rather than evaluative. English translations of titles are intended to give a general indication of the work's content.

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The compilers assume full responsibility for any errors committed in this work and will appreciate such errors being brought to their attention.

Masato Matsui
Project Director
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ANNUALS

1 AJIA keizai kenkyujo nenpo (Annual Report of the Institute of Developing Economies)
Tokyo: AJIA KEIZAI KENKYUJO 1972-
East Asia DS501/.A45

Published annually by the Institute of Developing Economies since 1972.

2 Boeki nenkan (Trade Annual)
East Asia HF3826/.B64

Compiled by the Japan Tariff Association. Japan's trade situation is described in three categories: general remarks, specific details and reference materials. A directory of trade-related government ministries and agencies and private organizations is appended.

3 Chingin kosho no tebiki (Handbook of Wage Negotiations)
Nihon keieisha Dantai Renmei Jimukyoku
Tokyo: Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei Jimukyoku Renmei Kohobu 1978-
East Asia HD5077/.N495

Composed of two parts: descriptive outlines of economics, labor, wages, etc. and statistical tables. Continues Chingin kosho kiso shiryo (Basic Materials for Wage Negotiations)--Asia Collection holdings, 1973-1977.

4 Denryoku jukyu no gaikyo (Outline of Electric Power Demand and Supply)
East Asia HD9685/.J32D46

Compiled by the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Provides information on current plans and past statistics concerning electric power demand and supply.

5 Gaikoku gijutsu donyu yoran (Handbook of Imported Foreign Technologies)
Tokyo: Jukagaku Kogyo Tsushinsha 1965-
A compilation of data on foreign technologies imported by Japan during the mid-1960's. Consists of: Part 1--introductory outline on introduction of foreign technologies by different industries and companies; Part 2--listing of types of technologies imported, importing Japanese companies, exporting foreign companies, etc.; Part 3--listing of foreign-affiliated firms; and Part 4--listing of foreign investors. Contains an index of listed companies.

6 Gaiko kaiun no genkyo 外航海運の現況
(Current Status of Ocean-Going Transportation)
Un'yusho 運輸省
Tokyo: Nihon Kaiji Koho Kyokai 日本海事広報協会 1985-

Compiled by the International Transport-Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transport. Discusses Japan's ocean-going activities and economic environment, international problems surrounding ocean transportation, future of shipbuilding industry, etc. Continues Nihon kaiun no genkyo (Current Status of Japanese Maritime Transportation) from 1985.

7 Gaishikei kigyo no doko 外資系企業の動向
(Trends of Foreign Investment Enterprises)
Tsusho Sangyosho Sangyo Seisakukyoku 通商産業省産業政策局
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 通商産業調査会 1973, 1980, 1983-

Compiled by the International Trade Policy Bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on the basis of questionnaire surveys conducted on companies with foreign capital affiliation. Analyzes business trends and activities of important enterprises. Includes various types of statistics by industries, participating countries, etc.

8 Genshiryoku nenkan 原子力年鑑
(Atomic Power Annual)

Consists of the following sections: atomic power chronologies--highlights of domestic and foreign developments; Japan's atomic power--summary of main trends, atomic power generation, nuclear reactors, nuclear fuels, radioisotopes, etc.; world's atomic power--highlights and activities in foreign countries; Japan's atomic power development setup--government agencies, academic institutions and industries related to atomic power; foreign atomic power development setup--foreign atomic power organizations; and, space and ocean development--Japanese and foreign developments. (Above annotation is based on 1971 edition.)

9 Gyosei kikozu 行政機構図
(Charts of Government Structure)
Tokyo: Gyosei Kanricho Gyosei Kanrikyoku 行政管理庁行政管理局
East Asia J91631/.A45

A compilation of organizational charts of the Japanese Government. Illustrates graphically, ministries, agencies and bureaus, as well as affiliated organs. Appended is a directory of higher echelon officials.

10  Ippan kaikei yosan  一般会計予算
(General Account Budget)
Tokyo: Okurasho 大蔵省
East Asia HJ77/.B158

Detailed records of the government's income and expenditures as shown in the general account budget, with breakdown by ministries and agencies.

11  Kabuka soran  株価総覧
(Stock Price Review (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1967, 1971-
East Asia HG5773/.K32

Provides investment information. The companies (1,813) listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are described in the order of Security Code Numbers. There is an alphabetical listing by companies. This is a supplement of the Shukan Toyo Keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai).

12  Kagaku kogyo nenkan  化学工業年鑑
(Annual of Chemical Industry (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Kagaku Kogyo Nipposha 化学工業日報社
1965-1967
East Asia HD9666/.J32K4

An annual compilation of activities in the chemical industry field, including oil, high polymers, fine chemicals, etc. Includes information on annual productions, introduction of foreign technologies, foreign investments, etc.

13  Kakei chosa nenpo  家計調査年報
(Annual Report of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Nihon Tokei Kyokai 日本統計協会
1958-1967, 1969-
East Asia HD7057/.A582


14  Keizai chirigaku nenpo  経済地理学年報
(Annual Report on Economic Geography)
15 Keizai kyoryoku no genjo to mondaiten 経済協力の現状と問題点
(Present Situation and Problematical Points of Economic Cooperation)
Tsusho Sangyosho Boeki Shinkokyoku 通商産業省貿易振興局
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 通商産業調査会
East Asia HF1601/.A21
A useful reference to understand Japan's role in foreign economic cooperation. Describes, in simple form, the present extent and tasks of economic cooperation being provided by Japan to developing countries. Provides general theories and specific details, among which are information by regions, countries, etc. Includes many charts.

16 Kigyo keiei no bunseki : Kaishabetsu no jittai to gyokai no tenbo
企業経営の分析 会社別の実体と業界の展望
(Analyses of Corporate Businesses)
Tokyo: Mitsubishi Keizai Kenkyujo 三菱経済研究所
1965-1967
East Asia HC461/.A1M58
Published semiannually by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute. Consists of two parts: Part 1--explanatory section, reviewing business performances of companies; and, Part 2--statistical section with analyses based on securities' reports, account settlements, etc. Arranged by companies and by industries. Continues Honpo jigyo seiseki bunseki (Performance Analyses of Japanese Corporations)--Asia Collection holdings, 1950-1962.

17 Kigyo keiretsu soran 企業系列総覧
(Systematic Survey of Enterprises)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1973-1977, 1979-1980, 1982-
East Asia HC462.9/.K53
Consists of two parts: (1) companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange; and (2) companies listed on Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya Stock Exchanges. Records, by companies, financial status, share holdings, directorships, etc. Includes explanations of statistical information and business trends. Contains an index, by company names, arranged in Japanese alphabetical order.

18 Kojin kigyo keizai chosa nenpo 個人企業経済調査年報
(Annual Report on the Unincorporated Enterprises Survey
(Added title in English))
Sorifu Tokeikyoku 総理府統計局
Tokyo: Nihon Tokei Kyokai 日本統計協会
1964-1979, 1983-
East Asia HD2907/.K64
A comprehensive statistical survey of unincorporated enterprises conducted by the
Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office. Presented bilingually.

19 Kuni no yosan 国の予算
(National Budget)
Zaisei Chosakai 財政調査会
East Asia HJ109/.K85

Contents of budget proposals to be presented to the Diet for deliberations were arranged and interpreted for easy understanding by the public. Compiled by the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

20 Nenpo keiretsu no kenkyu 年報系列の研究
(Yearbook: Study of Affiliations)
East Asia HD2907/.N45

Published by the Economic Research Association in four parts: (1) corporations listed in section 1 of the Tokyo Stock Exchange; (2) corporations listed in section 2; (3) unlisted corporations; and (4) unlisted corporations in tertiary industries. Provides information on business scale, capital composition, bank loans, stock holders, company officials, corporate affiliations, etc. The 1982 edition is the 22nd in the series.

21 Nihon chusho kigyo nenkan 日本中小企業年鑑
(Japanese Small-And-Medium Industries)
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Kenkyuyo 中小企業研究所 1960-
East Asia HD2346/.J3N53

A comprehensive survey, conducted annually, of activities, problems, trends, etc. of small-and-medium industries: Consists of five main parts: Part 1--problems and trends of small-and-medium enterprises; Part 2--status of industries (mining, construction, manufacturing, etc.), Part 3--systems and organizations (laws, government organs, financial institutions, enterprise-related organizations, etc.); Part 4--daily records and documents related to the enterprises; and, Part 5--statistical references.

22 Nihon kaiji nenkan 日本海事年鑑
(Japan Maritime Yearbook)
East Asia HE561/.N55

Based on articles published in Nihon kaiyo shinbun (Japan Maritime News). Discusses maritime activities of the year by topics, including transportaion, shipbuilding, port facilities, etc. Includes the year's diary of maritime events, statistics, directory of organizations, etc.

23 Nihon kaiun no genkyo 日本海運の現況
(Current Status of Japanese Maritime Transportaion)
Un'yusho Kaiunkyo 運輸省海運局
Tokyo: Nihon Kaiji Koho Kyokai 日本海事広報協会 1974-
East Asia HE563/.N53

Consists of two main parts: foreign and coastal maritime transportation. Describes the economic status, international problems, safety and environmental problems, etc. of foreign maritime transportation. Describes freight and passenger services, ship maintenance facilities, etc. of coastal transportation. Continued by Gaiko kaiun no genkyo (Current Status of Ocean-Going Transportation) from 1985.

24 Nihon keizai nenpo 日本経済年報
(Japan Economic Yearbook)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1930-1959
East Asia HC461/.A1N54

Published quarterly by Toyo Keizai Shinposha. Discusses, with future forecasts, the status of Japanese economy, world economic problems, etc.

25 Nihon kogyo nenkan 日本工業年鑑
(Japan Industrial Annual)
Tokyo: Nihon Kogyo Shinbunsha 日本工業新聞社 1965-1966, 1980-
East Asia Ref HC461/.N52

An analysis of the business conditions and trends of Japan's industrial circle. Consists primarily of three parts: economic phase, industrial phase and appendices. The industrial part describes specific details on existing conditions, supply and demand situation, problematical points, statistical data, etc.

26 Nihon no denshi keisanki 日本の電子計算機
(Japanese Electronic Computers)
Tokyo: Nihon Denshi kogyo Shinkokai, Nihon Denshi Keisanki Kabushiki kaisha 日本電子工業振興会 日本電子計算機株式会社 1984
East Asia QA76.5/.N543

A guidebook to computers manufactured in Japan. Covers general-purpose, office, mini- and personal computers and distributed processors. Provides brief descriptions of manufacturing firms. Published annually by Japan Electronic Industry Development Association and Japan Electronic Computer Co., Ltd.

27 Nihon rodo nenkan 日本労働年鑑
(The Labor Yearbook of Japan (Added title in English) )
Hosei Daigaku Ohara Shakai Mondai Kenkyuo 法政大学大原社会問題研究所
East Asia HD8723/.N54

An authoritative annual, published since 1920, by the Hosei University's Ohara
Social Problems Research Institute on labor conditions in Japan. Includes abundant reference material with appendices such as daily labor records, subject and statistical indexes, etc.

28 Norin suisanbutsu no boeki 農林水産物の貿易
(Trade of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products)
East Asia HF3826/.N67
An analysis of export and import trends of main products tied to domestic and overseas supply-and-demand situation. An annual published by JETRO, with the sub-title, "Domestic and Foreign Situation of 100 Main Products."

29 Norin Suisansho nenpo 農林水産省年報
(Annual Report of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Ministry)
Norin Suisansho 農林水産省 1977-
Tokyo: Norin Kosaikai 農林弘済会 East Asia S303/.A2

30 Okura yoran 大蔵要覧
(Finance Ministry Handbook)
East Asia HJ1424/.B48

31 Rodo gyosei yoran 労働行政要覧
(Labor Administration Handbook)
Rodosho Daijin Kanbo Somuka 労働省大臣官房総務課
Tokyo: Rodo Horei Kyokai 労働法令協会 1954-1960
East Asia HD8721/.A35
A comprehensive report, with analytical comments and statistical data, covering labor administration. Compiled annually by the Ministry of Labor.

32 Rodo Iinkai nenpo 労働委員会年報
(Annual Report of Labor Committee)
Chuo Rodo Iinkai Jimukyoku 中央労働委員会事務局
Tokyo: Roi Kyokai 労委協会 (1960-1973), 1979-
East Asia HD6835/.R633
An annual achievement report, with related materials, of labor unions. Describes, in detail, their yearly activities, administrative items, etc. Compiled by the Central Labor Committee Secretariat.

33 Rodo nenkan 労働年鑑
(Labor Annual)
East Asia HD8723/.K38

Published before WW II by the Joint Labor-Management Association and after WW II, by the Katsura Labor Relations Research Institute. Except for the years, 1943-1947, published from 1933 to 1962. An authoritative annual covering pre-and post-WW II years, ranking with the Nihon rodo nenkan (Japan Labor Annual).

34 Rodoryoku chosa nenpo 労働力調査年報
(Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey [Added title in English])
Sorifu Tokeikyoku 総理府統計局
Tokyo: Nihon Tokei Kyokai 日本統計協会 1976-
East Asia HD4707/.A1R63


35 Rodo Soran 労働総覧
(Labor Handbook)
Rodosho Daijin Kanbo Somuka 労働省大臣官房総務課
East Asia HD7937/.A2R63

A yearly statute book of laws and regulations pertaining to labor. Appended are guidelines on labor procedures, organizational charts of the Labor Ministry, labor unions, etc. Edited by the Labor Ministry.

36 Seifu kankei kikan yosan 政府関係機関予算
(Budgets of Government-Related Organs)
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 (1950-1975), 1977-
East Asia HD2768/.J3S43

A compilation of budgets of government-related organs submitted to the Diet for the year. Includes the budgets of 12 agencies, such as the Japan National Railways, Housing Loan Corporation, Japan Development Bank, Export-Import Bank of Japan, et al. A sister publication of Ippan kaikei yosan (General Account Budget).

37 Shitsugyo taisaku nenkan 失業対策年鑑
(Unemployment Countermeasures Annual)
Rodosha Shokugyo Anteikyoku Shitsugyo Taisaku Honbu 労働者職業安定局失業対策本部
Compiled by the Unemployment Countermeasures Department, Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor. Describes unemployment relief activities, employment and unemployment situations, measures to increase employment, etc. Appended are organizational charts of related administrative agencies, yearly tables, statistics, reference materials, indexes, etc.

38 Sho enerugi benran : Nihon no sho enerugi o kangaeru shiryoshu
省エネルギー便覧 : 日本の省エネルギーを考える資料集
(Energy Conservation Handbook)
Shigen Enerugicho Sho Enerugi Taisakushitsu kanshu
資源エネルギー庁省エネルギー対策室監修
Tokyo: Sho Enerugi Senta 省エネルギーセンター 1985
174 p.

Against the background of the world's energy situation, focuses on Japan's policies and measures to conserve energy. Included are organizational efforts, including industrial and private sectors.

39 Shohi to chochiku no doko : Shohisha doko yosoku chosa no kekka to bunseki
消費と貯蓄の動向 : 消費者動向予測調査の結果と分析
(Consumption and savings Trends)
Keizai Kikakucho Chosakyoku 経済企画庁調査局

A compilation of the results (by four quarters) of the "forecast survey of consumer trends," conducted by the Economic Planning Agency to predict business trends.

40 Zusetsu Nihon no zaisei 図説日本の財政
(Illustrated Description of Japanp's Finances)
Okurasho Daijin Kanbo Chosaka 大蔵省大臣官房調査課

Provides easy-to-understand explanations of the complicated world of finances. Abundantly illustrated with charts, statistic tables, etc. General outline, special characteristics, etc. of the year's finances are described.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES & INDEXES

41 Ajia keizai junpo somokuroku アジア経済旬報総目録
(Index of Ajia Keizai Junpo (Added Title in English))
Chugoku Kenkyujo 中国研究所
An index to all of the articles in the periodicals published by the Institute on Contemporary China: titled, "Chuken boeki iinkai tokuho" (initial issue to No. 36); superseded by "Ajia keizai shiryo" (No. 37-52); and by "Ajia keizai junpo" (No. 53-1326). Arranged chronologically by publication date with issue number, title, author, etc. Author index appended. Articles are mainly on China and Sino-Japanese trade relations.

A catalog of monographs and serials (excepting newspapers and magazines) in the depository, as of 1968, of the Institute of Developing Economies which was established in 1958. Materials are classified by subjects and geographically arranged by countries and regions. Comprised of four volumes with Vol. 3 being the title index and Vol. 4, author index.

Published by the Institute of Developing Economies. Contains listings of newly received monographs, serials and newspapers and indexes of periodical articles. Classified by area.

Titles and brief descriptions are given of over 1,000 documentary records and articles published between 1959 and 1965 in the Kikan rodoho (Labor Laws Quarterly). The format is not a bibliographic listing but a discursive review by subjects, such as wages, labor-management relations, etc., in which the references are made. Appended is an author index of the significant documents numbering over 300.

Titles and brief descriptions are given of over 1,000 documentary records and articles published between 1959 and 1965 in the Kikan rodoho (Labor Laws Quarterly). The format is not a bibliographic listing but a discursive review by subjects, such as wages, labor-management relations, etc., in which the references are made. Appended is an author index of the significant documents numbering over 300.

46 Eigyo hokokusho shusei 営業報告書集成 (Compilation of Business Reports)
Yui Tsunehiko 由井常彦
Tokyo: Yushodo Fuirumu Shuppan 雄松堂フィルム出版 1966
87 p.

A catalog of microfilmed business reports of 913 main companies (both listed and unlisted on Tokyo Stock Exchange) covering the period from about 1893 to 1943.

47 Gakujutsu zasshi sogo mokuroku : Shizen kagaku obun-hen 学術雑誌総合目録 自然科学欧文編 (Comprehensive Catalog of Scientific Journals: Natural Sciences Western Edition)

A catalog of 25,000 titles deposited in the National Diet Library, research organs of various government ministries (85 institutions) and non-governmental research organs and academic societies (25 institutions). Title entries arranged alphabetically. The 1968 edition provides information, as of August 1965.

48 Hitotsubashi Daigaku shozo tokei shiryo mokuroku 一橋大学所蔵統計資料目録 (Catalog of Statistical Materials Deposited at Hitotsubashi University)
3 v.

A catalog of Japanese statistical sources available at Hitotsubashi University's Library, Economic Research Center and Industrial Enterprises Research Center. Published by the Statistical Materials Compilation Center of Hitotsubashi University. Covers a wide range of statistics but is strong on pre-WW II materials on economics and industries. Each volume is arranged by titles in Japanese alphabetical order.

49 Honpo kaishashi sogo mokuroku 本邦会社史総合目録 (Comprehensive Catalog of Japanese Company Histories)
Nakamura Hiroo 中村博男
Ryugasaki: Nakamura 中村 1977
220 p.

A comprehensive catalog of company histories published in Japan (including pre-1945 colonies) from the Meiji Period to 1973. A total of 1,934 companies are covered and arranged, by company names, in Japanese alphabetical order. Materials are deposited in 22 institutions, including academic and public libraries, research institutions, etc. Contains indexes of companies and company
histories.

50 Jinbutsu bunken sakuin : Keizai shakai-hen
(Documentary Index on Personages: Economics-Society Edition)
Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Sanko Shoshibu
國立国会図書館参考書誌部
Tokyo: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan 国立国会図書館
1969.
283 p.

An index to documents (monographs, periodicals, etc.), published from Meiji Period
to 1968, on Japanese and Western personages with accomplishments, primarily in
economics and industry, but including society, labor, education, etc. Edited by
the National Diet Library. Divided into two sections: Japanese and Westerners.
Each section is subdivided into: individuals (arranged in alphabetical order) and
biographical works. Contains a supplemental section on Chinese and an index of
Westerners.

51 Jinko mondai tokei jutaku ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku
(Periodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Population Problems, Statistics and
Housing)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
1984
209 p.

An index to approximately 8,700 articles published in periodicals between 1948 and
1974 on population problems, statistics and housing. Based on the National Diet
Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified
by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended. Simplified use of the NDL's index.

52 Kaishashi, sangyoshi, shogyo shiryo zosho mokuroku
(Library Catalog of Company Histories, Industrial Histories and Business Source
Materials)
Nagao Ryuji 長尾隆次
Kanshu: Nagao Ryuji Shiryoshitsu 長尾隆次資料室
Ashiya: 1979-1981
3 v.

Consists of three volumes, with each volume divided into two parts. Part 1
contains company, corporate and industrial histories and materials related to
commerce, industry and economy. Part 2 contains advertisements of long-standing
establishments and business source materials. Includes a approximately 6,223
titles and classified by industrial types. Each volume contains an index of Part
1. Vol. 3 contains the index to Part 2 and a listing of companies awarded for
outstanding performances.

53 Keizai bunken kaidai 経済文献解題
(Annotated Economic Bibliography)
Keizai bunkai Kaidai Henshuinkai 経済文献解題編集委員会
Arisawa Hiroki Kanshu 有沢広己監修
A bibliography of monographs, including government publications, on economic subjects published during the preceding year. Contains approximately 3,000 to 4,000 titles with evaluative and descriptive annotations for about 20% of the entries. Classified with author, title and subject indexes.

54 Keizaigaku bunken kiho 経済学文献季報
(Quarterly Bibliography of Economics (Added title in English))
East Asia Ref Z7164/.E2K45

Each issue contains approximately 5,000 entries, including Japanese documents, government publications, Japanese and foreign periodicals, etc.

55 Keizaigaku ni kansuru 17-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku 経済学に関する17年間の雑誌文献目録
(Periodicals Index, Covering 17 Years, on Economics)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ 1982
334 p.
East Asia Ref HB180/.J3K457

An index to approximately 14,000 articles published in periodicals between 1948 and 1964 on economics. Based on the National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended.

56 Keizai mondai ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku 経済問題に関する27年間の雑誌文献目録
(Periodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Economic Problems)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ 1984
2 v.
East Asia Ref Z7165/.J3K423


57 Keizai sangyoho shakaiho ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku 経済産業法・社会法に関する27年間の雑誌文献目録
(Periodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Economic, Industrial and Social Laws)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ 1984
315 p.
East Asia Ref KQP/.K45

An index to approximately 13,100 articles published in periodicals between 1948 and 1974 on economic, industrial and social laws. Based on the National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified
by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended.
Simplified use of the NDL's index.

58
Keizaishi bunken kaidai 経済史文献解題
(Annotated Bibliography on Economic History)
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社
1957, 1960, 1962-
East Asia Ref Z7165/.J3K45

20 bibliography of monographs and serial articles on economic history published during the preceding year. Divided generally into sections on general survey, Japan, East Asia and Western Countries. Classified by subjects with a title index.

59
Keizai tosho somokuroku 経済図書総目録
(General Catalog on Economic Publications)
Tokyo: Horitsusho Keizaisho Keieisho Mokuroku Kankokai 法律書·経済書·経営書·目録刊行会
1980
1983
240 p.
East Asia Ref Z7164/.E2K48


60
Kigyo keiei ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku
企業経営に関する27年間の雑誌文献目録
(Peperiodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Enterprises and Business Administration)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
1983
East Asia Ref Z7165/.J3K47

Indexes to articles published in periodicals between 1948 to 1974 on enterprises and business administration. Consists of three volumes: Vol. 1--index to approximately 12,800 articles; Vol. 2--14,400 articles; and Vol. 3--12,000 articles. Based on National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended.

61
Kogyo, seisogyo ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku
工業製造業に関する27年間にの雑誌文献目録
(Peperiodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Industries and Manufacturing Industry)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
1983
East Asia Ref Z7165/.J3K576

62. "Ko-kigyo kensetsu kogyo ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku"
公企業・建設・鉱業に関する27年間の雑誌文献目録
(Periodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Public Works, Construction and Mining)
Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエーツ 1983
256 p. East Asia Ref HD4313/.K64


63. "Nihon Daigaku gakujutsu zasshi sogo mokuroku : shizen kagaku wabun-hen"
日本大学学術雑誌総合目録 自然科学和文編
(Nihon University's Comprehensive Catalog of Scientific Journals: Natural Science Eastern Language Edition)
Nihon Daigaku Sogo Mokuroku Kanko Iinkai 日本大学総合目録刊行委員会
2 v. East Asia Ref Z7403/.J3N53


64. "Nihon kagaku gijutsu kankei chikuji kankobutsu mokuroku"
日本科学技術関係逐次刊行物目録
(Directory of Japanese Scientific Periodicals [Added title in English])
Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Sanko Shoshibu Kagaku Gijutsuka 国立国会図書館参考書誌部科学技術課
East Asia Ref Z7403/.K64

Includes scientific and technical reports, conference proceedings, serials, newspapers, bulletins, annual reports, chrononological tables, etc. Classified by subjects with title index.

65. "Nihon keizaigaku zasshi soran 日本経済学雑誌総覧"
(General Survey of Japanese Economic Serials)
Nakamura Hiroo 中村博男
Tokyo: Nihon Toshokan Kyokai 日本図書館協会 1970
156 p. East Asia Ref Z7164/.E2N24

A compilation of 4,414 titles of economic serials published in Japan between 1868 and December 1968. Analytical and interpretative comments on Japanese economic journals, in general, are included. Divided into Japanese and Western language materials and arranged alphabetically by title.
A collection in 60 volumes of nearly 1,000 classics, principally of economic documents of the Tokugawa Period. Includes items related to politics, society, agriculture, etc. of the feudal period. Interpretative comments are given at the beginning of each volume.

Provides descriptive and evaluative comments on 360 classics, principally on economics but including politics, of the Edo Period. Author and title indexes arranged in Japanese alphabetical order.


Nihon keizai tokei shiryo sogo mokuroku : Zaisei kin'yu keiei shogyo boeki un'yu  
日本統計資料総合目録 財政・金融・経営・商業・貿易・運輸  
(Comprehensive Catalog of Statistical Materials on Japanese Economy: Finances, 
Money and Banking, Business, Commerce, Trade and Transportation)  
keizai shiryo kyogikai 経済資料協議会  
Kyoto: Dohosha 同朋舎 1980  
2 v. East Asia Ref HC461/.K483  
Consists of two volumes containing statistical materials, published between 1909 
and 1947, on finances, banking, insurance, business, commerce, trade, 
transportation and communications. Volume 1 provides a bibliographic listing of 
materials and Volume 2 identifies the depositories. Based primarily on materials 
 deposited in Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo Universities. Part of catalog series on 
economic statistics.

Nihon kin'yu kikanshi bunken mokuroku 日本金融関史文献目録  
(Catalog of Historical Materials on Japanese Financial Institutions)  
Chiho Kin'yushi Kenkyukai 地方金融史研究会  
Tokyo: Zenkoku Chiho Ginko Kyokai 全国地方銀行協会 1967  
170 p. East Asia Ref Z7164/.F5C48  
A catalog of monographs and serial articles pertaining to the histories of 
Japanese financial institutions from the early Meiji Period to 1945. Part 1 is 
arranged by financial institutions and Part 2, by areas. No index provided.

Nihon ni okeru takokuseki kigyo kenkyu 日本における多国籍企業研究  
(Research on Multinational Enterprises in Japan: Annotated Bibliography)  
Tokyo: Takokuseki Kigyo Kenkyukai 多国籍企業研究会 1981  
147 p. East Asia Ref HD2907/.T27  
Edited by the Multinational Enterprise Research Association. A compilation of 645 
Author entries in alphabetical order. Subject index available but not title index. 
Includes entries without annotations.

Nihon shakai undoshi kenkyu shiron 日本社会運動史研究事論  
(Treatise on Historical Researches of Japanese Social Movements)  
Koyama Hirotake 小山弘健  
Tokyo: Shinsensha 新泉社 1976  
349 p. East Asia Z7164/.S67K83  
Provides analytical and interpretative comments on historical research monographs 
and serial articles published between 1899 and 1956 on social and labor movements 
in Japan. Monograph and serial titles are cited in the text and a bibliography 
list is appended after each subject theme but the search for referenced material 
is made difficult by the lack of an index. This publication was revised in 1973 
but no new materials after 1956 were added.

Osaka Furitsu Toshokan zo shashi keizai dantaishi mokuroku
A catalog of approximately 720 historical items on companies, 170 on various economic organizations and 30 on zaibatsu, and approximately 860 related reference materials deposited in the Osaka Municipal Library. Classified by types of industries. Company and organizational indexes appended.


An index to approximately 7,600 articles published in periodicals between 1948 and 1974 on labor accidents, science and conditions. Based on the National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended. Simplified use of the NDL's index.

An index to approximately 9,000 articles published in periodicals between 1948 and 1974 on labor policies, employment and manpower. Based on the National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended.
An index to approximately 14,000 articles published in periodicals between 1948 and 1974 on labor-management relations and labor management. Based on the National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended. Simplified use of the NDL's index.

An index to significant periodical articles, centered on industry and economy, received by the documents section of Japan Development Bank between April 1968 and March 1969. Articles on Labor, society, politics, government administration, science and technology, etc. are also included. Classified arrangement with subject, company and author indexes.

A compilation of approximately 6,050 titles of monographs, reprints, etc. published between 1946 and 1962. Does not include journal articles. Classified by subjects, such as "labor problems," "employment," "labor-management relations labor movements," "social welfare," etc. Not indexed.

An index to periodicals, published between 1868 and 1947, on laws, politics, economics and society. Continued from 1948 by National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Arranged chronologically with subject index at the beginning. Appended is an alphabetical listing of Western names.

(Catalog of Company Histories and Biographies of Entrepreneurs Deposited in Economics Department Research Center, Tokyo University)
Catalog covers approximately 2,800 companies and 700 entrepreneurs. Classified by types of industries. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. Contains indexes to companies and biographies.

83  
Sho enerugi joho gaidobukku  省エネルギー情報ガイドブック  
(Energy Conservation Information Guidebook)  
Energy Conservation Information Guidebook  
Sho Enerugi Senta  省エネルギーセンター  
1979  
East Asia Ref TJ163.3/.S482

Compiled by the Energy Conservation Center. A handy and useful guidebook to collect resource materials on energy conservation in present-day Japan. Contents include: bibliography of monographs, with annotations, and periodicals; table of investigative and research projects on energy conservation; summary of energy conservation reports; and synopsis of the results of a questionnaire survey, conducted by Japan, on energy conservation in overseas areas.

84  
Takokuseki kigyo to hatten tojokoku  多国籍企業と発展途上国  
(Multinational Corporations and Developing Countries: Annotated Bibliography)  
Fujii Masao  藤井正夫  
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyuj o  アジア経済研究所  1975  
289 p. East Asia Ref Z7164/.U5T3

Includes both Japanese and Western language monographs and serial articles. Arranged as follows: Part 1 (30 titles)--Multinational corporations; Part 2 (14 titles)--Developing countries, general; Part 3 (18 titles)--Asia and Oceania; Part 4 (7 titles)--West Asia and Africa; and Part 5 (22 titles)--Latin America. Interpretative comments given at the beginning of each part. Rather lengthy annotations given for different titles.

85  
Zaisei keizai seisaku ni kansuru 27-nenkan no zasshi bunken mokuroku  財政・経済政策に関する27年間の雑誌文献目録  
(Periodicals Index, Covering 27 Years, on Finances and Economic Policies)  
Nichigai Asoshietsu  日外アソシエーツ  
1983  
3 v. East Asia Ref HJ1424/.Z38

Index to articles published in periodicals between 1948 and 1974. Consists of three volumes: Vol. 1--indexes approximately 9,000 articles on national and regional finances; Vol. 2--indexes approximately 9,000 articles on taxation; and Vol. 3--indexes approximately 9,000 articles on economic policies. Based on National Diet Library's Japanese Periodicals Index (Humanities and Social Sciences). Classified by subjects with author-title-periodical entries. Subject index appended.

86  
Zasshi kiji sakuin, jinbun shakai-hen  雑誌記事索引・人文社会編  
(Japanese Periodicals Index: Humanities & Social Science)
Compilation is supervised by the Reference and Bibliography Division, National Diet Library. Edited by Nichigai Associates, Inc. The cumulative edition, 1975-79, consists of 18 volumes: Vols. 4 & 5—Economics and Management; Vol. 6—Industry; Vols. 7 & 8—Social Affairs and Labor; Vol. 17—Author Index; and Vol. 18—Subject Index.

DICTIONARIES

87  Chingin romu yogo jiten 賃金労務用語辞典
(Wages and Labor Dictionary)
Rodosho Chinginbu 労働省賃金部
Tokyo: Seiya Shoten 青也書店 1972
373 p.

Edited by the Wages Department, Ministry of Labor. Provides detailed explanations of terms related to wages, labor, employment, etc. English equivalents are given for some terms. Contains an index at the beginning. Appended are statistical tables and references in chart form.

88  Chugoku boeki jiten 中国貿易辞典
(Handbook of Trade with China (Added title in English))
Isobe Toshio, Ashida Takaaki, Yamaguchi Michinobu 磯部俊雄, 青田孝昭, 山口道登
Tokyo: Nihon Bunka Shuppan 日本文化出版 1974
1231 p.

Contains the following: information on all national import and export corporations of China and products they handle; listing and explanations of Chinese regulations on tariff rates, insurance, imports and exports, etc.; glossary of special technical terms used in trade with China; and, special section on international government organization, trade fairs, etc. Presented trilingually—Chinese, Japanese and English.

89  Denshi tsushin yogo jiten 電子通信用語辞典
(Telecommunications Dictionary)
Denshi Tsushin Gakkai 電子通信学会
Tokyo: Koronasha コロナ社 1984
1055 p.

A dictionary of approximately 12,500 technical terms arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. English equivalents are provided. Functional categories are given for terms, e.g., integrated circuits, semiconductors, computers, etc. There
is an index in English with Japanese equivalents. An index of English abbreviated terms is also provided. Contains illustrations.

90  Ei-Chu Nichi nogyo nagaku gijutsu yogyoshu  英中日農業科学技术用語集
(English-Chinese-Japanese Dictionary of Terms in Agricultural Science Technology)
Norin Suisan Gijutsu Kaigi Jimukyoku  農林水產技術會議事務局
Tokyo: Norin Tokei Kyokai  農林統計協会  1983
1469 p.  East Asia Ref S411/.Y553

English terms, arranged alphabetically, are followed by Chinese characters, Pin­
yin readings and Japanese definitions. The dictionary is based on Ying Han nung
yeh k'o chitz'u tien (T'ieh­ling nung hsueh yuan pien, 1976). Contains indexes of
Japanese and Chinese characters arranged by number of strokes.

91  Ei-Doku-Ra-Nichi kagakugo daiji ten  英独羅日化学語大辞典
(English-German-Latin-Japanese Dictionary of Chemical Terms [Added title in
English])
Hashimoto Yoshiro  橋本吉郎
Tokyo: Sankyo Shuppan  三共出版  1966
1141 p.  East Asia Ref QD7/.H32

Arranged in alphabetical order—in Latin, English and/or German—followed by

92  Ei-Wa boeki sangyo jiten  英和貿易産業辞典
(The English-Japanese Dictionary of Trade and Industry [Added title in English])
Fujita Jintaro, Haneda Saburo  藤田仁太郎, 羽田三郎
Tokyo: Kenkyusha Jishobu  研究社辞書部  1970
1181 p.  East Asia Ref HF1001/.E37

Provides definitions of 11,600 terms used in industries, such as machinery,
electric, construction, chemical, computer, etc., centered on trade. Appendices
include international trade rules and miscellaneous charts and tables of
information helpful to trade transactions.

93  Ei-Wa kagaku yogo shinjiten  英和化学用語新辞典
(New English-Japanese Chemical Dictionary [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Keibunsha  啓文社  1964
1124 p.  East Aisa Ref QD5/.M28

Contains definitions of 17,000 terms in basic, theoretical and applied chemistry,
including pharmaceuticals. Appendices include Japanese index, chemical symbols,
atomic weights, etc.

94  Ei-Wa keizai yogo jiten  英和經済用語辞典
(Economic dictionary English-Japanese [Added title in English])
Hasegawa Keishi  長谷川啓之
Tokyo: Fuji Shobo  富士書房  1975
436 p.  East Asia Ref HB61/.H38
Centered on economic terms and related fields, such as statistics, mathematics, social welfare, politics, trade, accounting, information processing, securities, etc.

95. Ei-Wa Wa-Ei Futsu-Wa kisho yogoshu 英和・和英・仏和気象用語集
(English-Japanese Japanese-English Francois-Japonais Dictionary of Meteorological Terms (Added title in English))
Tajima Narimasa 田島成昌
Tokyo: Seizando Shoten 成山堂書店
394 p.

Contains definitions of meteorological terms used mainly in interpreting weather maps and in reporting through news media. Appended are charts of international weather symbols and explanations.

96. Ei-Wa Wa-Ei kaikei yogo jiten 英和・和英会計用語辞典
(English-Japanese Japanese-English Dictionary of Accounting)
Murase Gen, Nakajima Shogo 村瀬玄 中島省吾
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社
162 p.

Provides definitions of over 4,000 terms in the English-Japanese section and 1,100 terms in the Japanese-English section.

97. Ei-Wa Wa-Ei keiei keiri jiten 英和・和英経営経理辞典
(English-Japanese Japanese-English Dictionary of Business Administration and Accounting)
Kigyo Keiei Kyokai 企業経営協会
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社
338 p.

Provides definitions of words related to business administration, accounting, financial management, budget control, business analysis, labor control, etc. The E-J section contains approximately 15,000 terms and the J-E section, 4,000 terms. Appendices include acronyms, main foreign financial publications and main foreign business, labor and accounting organizations.

98. Ei-Wa Wa-Ei keizai yogo jiten 英和・和英経済用語辞典
(The Dictionary of Economic Terms English-Japanese (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Fuji Shobo 富士書房
1098, 208, 46 p.

Contains approximately 45,000 English terms with Japanese equivalents or definitions; 15,000 Japanese terms with English equivalents or definitions; and definitions of 1,500 acronyms.

99. Ei-Wa Wa-Ei shin kagaku yogo jiten 英和・和英新化学用語辞典

100  Enerugi kanri yogo jiten エネルギー管理用語辞典
(Dictionary of Energy Management Terminology)  
Enerugi Kanri Yogo Jiten Henshu linkai エネルギー管理用語辞典編集委員会  
Tokyo: Sho Enerugi Senta 省エネルギーセンター  
1984  
260 p.  
East Asia Ref TJ163.16/.E63

Contains approximately 1,500 terms used in management of heat and electrical energy at plant facilities and approximately 100 terms considered necessary at work sites. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with English equivalents for terms. Provides illustrations and an English index.

101  Erekutoro bankingu yogoshu エレクトロンバンキング用語集
(Electronic Banking Terms for Bankers (Added title in English) )  
Takagishi Hideyasu and Mori Kiyoshi 高岸秀康，森清  
Tokyo: Ginko Kenshusha 銀行研修社  
1984  
341 p.  
East Asia Ref EG151/.E65

Approximately 600 terms, considered the basic minimum requirements for personnel in banking and financial institutions, are classified into four groups: computers, telecommunication technology, electronic banking services and communication administration. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. Foreign words are expressed in Katakana readings and spelled out.

102  Gaikoku kawase boeki shoroppo 外国為替貿易小六法
(Handbook of Laws on Foreign Currency and Trade)  
Okurasho Kokusai Kin'yukyoku 大藏省国際金融局  
Tokyo: Chuo Shuppan Kikaku 中央出版企画  
1981  
512 p.  
East Asia Ref HF3827/.G34


103  Gakujutsu yogoshu, Denki kogaku hen 学術用語集 電気工学編
(Japanese Scientific Terms: Electrical Engineering (Added title in English) )  
Monbusho 文部省  
Tokyo: Denki Gakkai 電気学会  
1957  
685 p.  
East Asia Ref TK9/.J35

Compiled by the Ministry of Education. Contains definitions of approximately
10,000 terms in electrical engineering. Consists of two parts: Part 1--Japanese-English (romanized words following the Ministry of Education system followed by Japanese and English); and, Part 2--(English-Japanese-romanization).

104 Gakujutsu yogoshu, Kikai kogaku hen 学術用語集 機械工学編
(Japanese Scientific Terms: Mechanical Engineering [Added title in English])
Monbusho 文部省
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Gakkai 日本機械学会
564 p. 1957
East Asia Ref TJ9/.J3


105 Gendai tenmongaku jiten 現代天文学辞典
(Encyclopedia of Modern Astronomy)
Araki Toshima, Araki Yugo 荒木俊馬, 荒木雄豪
Tokyo: Koseisha 恒星社
1897-
East Asia Ref QB14/.A7

Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 comprises five sections: basic astronomical information, celestial mechanism, solar system, stellar world and extragalactic nebula and modern cosmic theory. Appended is a subject index with English and German equivalent of terms. Vol. 2 is the supplement.

106 Gendai tokeigaku daijiten 現代統計学大辞典
(Modern Statistics Dictionary)
Nakayama Ichiro 中山伊知郎
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1036 p. 1962
East Asia Ref HA17/.N3

Intended to diffuse information on modern statistical methods. Explains concepts, rules, theories, methodologies, etc. of statistics. Uses examples to explain. English equivalents are given for terms. Divided into nine sections, including modern statistics, basic mathematics, research methods, economic statistics, etc. Appended bibliography includes Western references. Indexes given in Japanese and Western languages.

107 Gendai yogo no kiso chishiki 現代用語の基礎知識
(Basic Knowledge of Modern Terms)
Tokyo: Jiyu Kokuminsha 自由国民社
1981, 1983-
East Asia Ref PL685/.G47

A comprehensive compilation of commonly-used and/or significant terms in modern society. Classified arrangement covering timely topics, economic problems, international issues, basic sciences, advanced sciences, modern arts and culture, modern living and sports-leisure, etc. Term definitions and explanations provided by over 200 contributors. Indexes of key words and of foreign acronyms provided.
108 Igaku Ei-Wa daijiten 医学英和大辞典
(Kato's Integrated English-Japanese Medical Dictionary [Added title in English])
Kato Katsuji 加藤勝治
Tokyo: Nanzando 南山堂 1960
1718 p. East Asia Ref R121/.K23

Provides definitions of terms in medicine and related fields, including nuclear physics, radiology, space science, etc. Romanization follows the Hepburn system.

109 Inta Puresu kagaku gijutsu jukugo hyogen daijiten インターパレス科学技術熟語表現大辞典
(Inter Press Dictionary of Scientific and Technological Idiomatic Expressions)
Tokyo: Inta Puresu インターパレス 1984
2 v. East Asia Ref PL645/.I58

Comprised of two volumes: Japanese-English and English-Japanese. Unlike the usual dictionary, does not provide definitions of words. Instead, provides samples of usage of words and phrases commonly expressed in science and technology.

110 Iwanami rikagaku jiten 岩波理化学辞典
(Iwanami Dictionary of Physics and Chemistry)
Tamamushi Fumikazu 王虫文一
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1977
1824 p. East Asia Ref Q123/.R5

Published by Iwanami Shoten (3rd ed.). Provides concise, technical definitions of terms in physics and chemistry fields. Terms arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with English equivalents. Appendices include atomic weight charts, molecular tables, Nobel Prize winners, etc. Indexes in English-French-German and Russian languages.

111 Kagaku, gijutsu jinmei jiten 科学・技術人名辞典
(Biographical Dictionary of Scientists and Technologists)
Totsuki Yojiro 都築洋次郎
Tokyo: Hokuju Shuppan 北樹出版 1986
583 p. East Asia Ref Q141/.K33

Provides biographical sketches, including achievements, of approximately 2,800 persons who made significant contributions in the scientific and technological fields. Japanese nationals number approximately 700, mainly in technology. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with names of foreigners in katakana and Japanese in hiragana.

112 Kagaku gijutsu yogo daijiten 科学技術用語大辞典
(McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms [Added title in English])
Maguro Hiru Kagaku Gijutsu Yogo Daijiten Henshu Iinkai
Terms are arranged in Japanese alphabetical order (English words in katakana reading), followed by English equivalents and definitions in Japanese. Also provides subject categories of terms, e.g., medical, engineering, botanical, etc.

113 Kagakushi gijutsushi jiten 科学史・技術史辞典
(Historical Dictionary of Science and Technology)
Ito Shuntaro 伊藤俊太郎
Tokyo: Kobundo 弘文堂
1983
1410 p.
East Asia Ref Q123/.K34

Provides definitions of terms commonly used in science and technology and biographical sketches of pioneers and leading figures in the field. Contains English equivalents. Intended for the layman. Covers Japan, Western nations and non-Western countries, including China, Korea, India, et al. Contains subject and name indexes in both Japanese and English languages.

114 Kagaku kogaku yogo jiten 化学工学用語事典
(Dictionary of Chemical Engineering Terms)
Shirotsuka Tadashi, Hata Heiichiro, Hirata Mitsuho 嶋崎正, 畑平一郎, 平田光穂
Tokyo: Omusha オーム社
1980
467 p.
East Asia Ref TP9/.S46

Contains definitions of approximately 2,000 terms related to chemical engineering. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. English equivalents given. Appended are acronyms related to the chemical engineering field, units of measurements and an English-Japanese index.

115 Kaikeigaku jiten 会計学辞典
(Dictionary of Accounting)
Kobe Daigaku Keieigakubu Kaikeigaku Kenkyushitsu 神戸大学経営学部会計学研究室
Tokyo: Dobunkan Shuppan 同文館出版
1980
1709 p.
East Asia Ref HF5621/.K58

Edited by Kobe University's Accounting Research Institute. A compilation of definitions provided by over 130 scholars and experts. Terms are arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. Covers financial accounting, cost accounting, managerial accounting, tax accounting, auditing, etc. Appended are bibliographies of Japanese and Western references, subject indexes in Japanese and Western languages and a name index.

116 Kaikeigaku jiten 会計学辞典
(Dictionary of Accounting)
Kurosawa Kiyoshi 黒澤幸
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1982
959 p.
East Asia Ref HF5621/.K33
Provides detailed explanations of accounting terms by over 100 experts. Fourteen accounting fields are covered including finance, management, costs, taxes, information system, etc. Terms are arranged in Japanese alphabetic order. Appended are subject indexes in Japanese and Western languages and a name index.

117  
**Keieigaku jiten** (Business Administration Handbook)  
Mori Shigetaka  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  
1980  
1107 p.  
East Asia Ref HD37/.J3K43

A compilation of brief essays by scholars and business experts. Subjects discussed include theories on business administration, corporate management under capitalism, socialistic business administration, financial management, production control, labor management, etc. Appended are subject indexes in Japanese and Western languages and a name index.

118  
**Keizaigaku daijiten** (Encyclopedia of Economics)  
Nakayama Ichiro  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  
1955  
3 v.  
East Asia Ref HB61/.K45

Edited by Nakayama Ichiro and published by Toyo Keizai Shinposha in 1955. Consists of three volumes: vol. 1--national income, economic structure, economic units, markets and trade; vol. 2--finances, economic development, economic changes, policies, world economies, economic forms and statistics/research; and, vol. 3--economic thoughts, history, theories, systems and culture. Index in vol. 3.

119  
**Keizaigaku daijiten** (Encyclopedia of Economics)  
Kumagai Naoo, Shinohara Miyohei  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  
1980-  
East Asia Ref HB180/.J3K427

Succeeds the 1955 edition (edited by Nakayama Ichiro). Consists of three volumes: vol. 1--natural resources, economic cycles, market mechanisms, economic changes, distribution, policies, finances, money and international economy; vol. 2--labor, corporations, industries, local regions and environment, social welfare, economic setup and structure; vol. 3--economic development, social thoughts, economic theories and economic analysis. Index in vol. 3.

120  
**Keizaigaku yogo no kiso chishiki** (Basic Knowledge of Economic Terms)  
Ara Kenjiro, Tanese Shigeru  
Tokyo: Yuhikaku  
1980  
538 p.  
East Asia Ref HB61/.K386
A glossary of terms covering modern economics, Marxist economics, economic policies, monetary instruments, finances, international economies, social policies and labor economics, and economic history. Contributors are mainly university professors. Subject and name indexes appended.

121  Keizai shingo jiten 経済新語辞典
(Dictionary of New Economic Terms)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1980
552 p.
East Asia Ref HB61/.N54


122  Keizai shisoshi jiten 経済思想史辞典
(Historical Dictionary of Economic Thoughts)
Hori Tsuneo 堀経夫
Osaka: Sogensha 創元社 1959
823 p.
East Asia Ref HB75/.H555

Part 1 traces the development of economic thoughts and schools of thinking from the ancient age to the present. Part 2 analyzes and comments on specific subjects such as on employment, international economics, etc. Contains subject, name and bibliographic indexes.

123  Keizai yogo jiten 経済用語辞典
(Dictionary of Economic Terms)
Kanamori Hisao 金森久雄
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1978
352 p.
East Asia Ref HB61/.K27

Detailed definitions provided by experts in respective economic fields. Intended to cover terms that one must know to read and understand the government's "White Paper on Economy." Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. English equivalents provided for most terms. Index in Japanese only but includes acronyms.

124  Kihon boeki yogo jiten 基本貿易用語辞典
(Dictionary of Basic Trade Terms)
Ishida Sadao 石田貞夫
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1983
373 p.
East Asia Ref PL679/.K53

Provides definitions in Japanese of English words commonly used in trade transactions. Indexes in English and in Japanese.

125  Kin'yu keizai jiten 金融経済事典
(Dictionary of Monetary Economics)
Tokyo: Tokyo Shuppan 東京出版 1985

29
Provides definitions of over 2,200 terms. Covers currencies, interests, national income, economic cycles, financial institutions, money market, banking, securities, etc. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with English, German and French equivalents for some terms. Appended are units of measurements, foreign currency exchanges, interest rate tables, tax calendars and economic indicators.

126 Kin'yu shoken yogo jiten 金融証券用語辞典
(Dictionary of Monetary and Securities Terms)
Takeda Shosuke 武田昌輔
Tokyo: Ginko Kenshusha 銀行研修社 1983
621 p.

Contains definitions of 3,590 terms used in securities transactions, domestic finances (policies, banking, taxes, etc.) and international finances (capital transactions, foreign currencies, etc.). Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order and English equivalents given for some terms. Appended are subject index and information on stock and bond transactions in chart forms.

127 Kogai jiten 公害辞典
(Dictionary of Environmental Pollution)
Inoue Noritoki, Kojima Hironaka, Nomura Yoshihiro 井上宜時, 小島弘伸, 野村好弘
Tokyo: Teikoku Chiho Gyoseikai 帝国地方行政会 1973
371 p.

Contains detailed explanations of 725 items (technical terms, organizations, laws and regulations, etc.) related to environmental pollution. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. Index and bibliography appended.

128 Kokoku Eigo jiten 広告英語辞典
(English Dictionary of Advertising [Added title in English])
Sakamoto Noboru 坂本登
Tokyo: Seibundo Shinkosha 誠文堂新光社 1979
682 p.

Terms cover marketing, graphic arts, printing, photography, engraving, bookbinding, papers and point-of-purchase display. The E-J section contains 4,880 terms and the J-E section, 4,760 terms. Appendices include abbreviations of advertising firms in U.S. and U.K. and listings of advertising agencies in the world and advertising periodicals, etc.

129 Konpyuta Ei-Wa Wa-Ei jiten コンピュータ英和・和英辞典
(English-Japanese, Japanese-English Computer Dictionary)
Nihon Yunibakku 日本ユニパック
Tokyo: Kyoritsu Shuppan 共立出版 1985
240 p.

A compilation of 7,646 English terms and 7,827 Japanese terms related to computer technology. Comprises of three sections: first, English terms arranged in
alphabetical order; second, abbreviations in alphabetical order; and third, Japanese terms in Japanese alphabetical order.

130  Konpyuta no jiten  コンピュータの事典  
(Computer Handbook)  
Motooka Tatsushi  元岡達  
Tokyo: Asakura Shobo  朝倉書房  
1983  
733 p.  
East Asia Ref QA76/.K57  
Provides systematic explanations of computers from basics to applications, including hardware and software technologies, 5th generations computers, historical development of computers, etc. Illustrated with diagrams and tables. Subject index appended.

131  Konpyuta yogo jiten  コンピュータ用語事典  
(Computer Terms Dictionary)  
Ito Masayasu  伊東正安  
Tokyo: Omusha オーム社  
1985  
230 p.  
East Asia Ref QA76.15/.K647  
The dictionary contains terms related principally to electronics, communications, information services and engineering and microcomputers. Future potentialities of office automation, robotics, etc. are also included in the definitions. Arranged in Japanese alphabet order, with kana readings and English translations of terms. An English index, with acronyms, is provided. An easy-to-understand dictionary of practical usage.

132  Konpyuta yogo no imi ga wakaru jiten  コンピュータ用語の意味がわかる辞典  
(Dictionary to Make Meanings of Computer Terms Understandable)  
Ishida Haruhisa  石田晴久  
Tokyo: Nihon Jitsugyo Shuppansha 日本実業出版社  
1985  
East Asia Ref QA76.15/.K648  
A compilation of approximately 1,500 computer terms used in newspapers, serials, introductory handbooks, etc. with easy-to-understand definitions. Japanese terms, foreign terms and abbreviations are arranged in Japanese alphabetical order. Provides illustrated explanations of computer parts, structuring, processing, usage, etc.

133  Maikuro konpyuta no jiten  マイクロコンピュータの事典  
(Microcomputer Cyclopedia)  
Tamaru Keikichi, Ishii Osamu, Yamanaka Wasei  田丸啓吉, 石井治, 山中和正  
Tokyo: Asakura Shoten  朝倉書店  
1984  
432 p.  
East Asia Ref QA76.5/.M18785  
Serves as an introductory reference to microcomputer technologies with descriptive narratives on: LSI (large-scale integrated circuits), microprocessors, 1-chip microcomputers, memories, input/output interfaces, peripheral equipment, software, microprogramming, systems development, etc. Much more detailed than handbooks or dictionaries of terms. Contains an index.
134 Nenkan kigyo dantai joho jiten 年刊企業・団体情報事典
(Information Yearbook on Corporations and Organizations)
Tokyo: Nichigai Asoshietsu 日外アソシエッツ 1981-
East Asia HD2907/.A1N46

A periodicals index to 34,820 articles published in over 1,000 serials and
newspapers in 1983 on corporations and organizations (government agencies, local
autonomous bodies, political and social organizations, labor unions, universities,
etc.). Consists of three parts (volumes): Part 1--politics, society and
education; Part 2--economics and industries (primary and secondary); and, Part 3--
economics and industries (tertiary).

135 Nihon keizai jiten 日本経済事典
(Japanese Economic Cyclopedia)
Kanamori Hisao 金森久雄
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日経新聞社 1981
1261 p.
East Asia Ref HC461/.N5

Focuses on economic development after WWII and Japan's role in world economy.
Consists of 14 chapters, including: state of Japanese economy, business
conditions, finances, money, industries, corporations, labor, social welfare, etc.
Appended is a classified listing of statistical publications available on the
domestic economy. Subject and chart indexes provided.

136 Nihon keizaishi jiten 日本経済史辞典
(Historical Dictionary of Japanese Economy)
Honjo Eijiro 本庄栄次郎
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1942
2 v.
East Asia Ref HC461/.N469

Provides definitions of terms related to the historical development of Japanese
economy. Contains illustrations. Contributors are scholars in economic, legal

137 Nihon shakai keizaishi yogo jiten 日本社会経済史用語辞典
(Historical Dictionary of Japanese Social and Economic Terms)
Endo Motoo 遠藤元男
Tokyo: Asakura Shoten 朝倉書店 1972
579 p.
East Asia Ref HC461/.E53

Contains explanations of approximately 1,500 terms of historical, social and
economic significance from ancient to modern periods. Subdivided into four
historical periods and arranged in Japanese alphabetical order for each period.
Index appended.

138 Nikkei haiteku jiten 日経ハイテク辞典
(Nikkei High-Tech Dictionary (Added title in English))
Nikkei Sangyo Shinbun 日経産業新聞

139  Otsuki keizaigaku jiten 大月経済学辞典
(Otsuki Economic Dictionary)
Keizaigaku Jiten Henshu Iinkai 経済学辞典編集委員会
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店
1979 1097 p.
East Asia Ref HB61/.086


140  Rodo jiten 労働事典
(Labor Cyclopedia)
Okochi Kazuo, Azuma Mitsutoshi 大河内一男，吾妻光俊
Tokyo: Seirin Shoin Shinsha 青林書院新社
1975 651 p.
East Asia Ref HD4839/.04

Presents a systematic discussion of labor problems. Consists of two parts: Part 1—general remarks on nature of wage labor, and wage labor and labor policies; Part 2—specific discussions on labor market, wages, working hours and environment, labor-management relations, labor management, living standards, social welfare, etc. Subject-name index appended.

141  Rodo kumiai jiten 労働組合事典
(Labor Union Handbook)
Rodo Kumiai Jiten Kankokai 労働組合事典刊行会
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店
1971 1151 P.
East Asia Ref HD6832/.R63

A handbook on labor unions and union activities. Consists of five parts: labor unions, basic activities of labor unions, daily activities of labor unions, laborers' conditions and labor union demands, and social welfare. Appended are labor agreements and regulations, and information on labor-related government agencies, ILO, main labor unions, etc.

142  Saishin chingin jiten 最新賃金辞典
(New Dictionary of Wages)
Rodosho Rodo Kijunyokyo Chingin Fukushibu, Nihon Chingin Kenkyu Senterra 労働省労働基準局賃金福祉部，日本賃金研究センター
Tokyo: Sangyo Rodo Chosajo 産業労働調査所
East Asia Ref HD4912/.J3S26
Contains definitions of terms in social, economic, legal and statistical fields related to wages. Arranged by 12 subjects, including: wage theories, wage levels and structure, wage control, wage system, livelihood expenses, etc. English equivalents of terms given. Indexes of terms, charts and case studies appended.

143 Sangyo yogo jiten 産業用語事典
(Dictionary of Industrial Terms)
Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha Henshukyoku 日刊工業新聞社編集局
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1985
388 p. East Asia Ref HD2328/.S36

Terms are classified into 20 fields, such as science and technology, micro-engineering, machinery, energy, etc., and arranged in Japanese alphabetical order (including foreign words). Contains short introductory notes on trends in the field. “See also” references used.

144 Sekiyu Bi-Wa jiten 石油英和辞典
(The Petroleum Dictionary (Added title in English))
Nihon Enerugi Keizai Kenkyujo 日本エネルギー経済研究所
Tokyo: Sekiyu Shunjusha 石油春秋社 1979
827 p. East Asia Ref TN865/.N54

Centered on petroleum and petroleum products, including machinery, equipment, transportation, distribution, etc. Appendices include Japanese-English index, statistical tables, petroleum-related organizations and companies, etc.

145 Shakai kagaku jiten 社会科学辞典
(Social Sciences Dictionary)
Shakai Kagaku Jiten Henshu linkai 社会科学辞典編集委員会
Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 1978
408 p. East Asia Ref H49/.S4317

Intended to provide concise and simple explanations of basic terms in social sciences from the standpoint of scientific socialism. Contains over 2,000 items, including terms needed to understand Marx, Engels and Lenin. No English equivalents of terms. Japanese index appended.

146 Shihonron jiten 資本論辞典
(Dictionary on the "Capital")
Kuruma Samezo 久留間敏造
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1966
766 p. East Asia Ref HB61/.S464

A dictionary intended to explain concepts propounded in Karl Marx’s book, “Capital.” Part 1 contains the explanations which are classified by subjects; Part 2 lists scholars and writers criticized or commented upon by Marx; and, Part 3 outlines the composition and development of the "Capital" and comments on foreign editions of the book. Subject and name indexes provided.
147 Shin keiei yogo jiten 新·経営用語辞典
(Dictionary of New Business Administration Terms)
Nihon Keiei Kyokai 日本経営協会
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppankai 日本経営出版会 1980
520 p. East Asia Ref HD19/.N5
Contains definitions of approximately 3,000 basic terms used in business administration, office management, information processing, personnel management and training, finances, marketing, production and government guidance. English equivalents of terms provided. Japanese index given at beginning and subject index, English index and supplement appended.

148 Shin keizai yogo Wa-Ei jiten 新経済用語和英辞典
(New Japanese-English Dictionary of Economic Terms (Added title in English))
Orientaru Ekonomisuto オリエンタル・エコノミスト
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1977
501 p. East Asia Ref HB61/.075
Contains definitions of approximately 10,000 terms covering economics, in general, and including new terms related to "pollution," "new industries," etc. Appendices include Japanese government agencies, main economic indicators, major economic and labor organizations, major companies, etc.

149 Shinpan erekutoronikusu yogo jiten 新版エレクトロニクス用語事典
(New Electronics Dictionary)
Denshi Kogyo Kyoiku Kenkyukai 電子工業教育研究会
Tokyo: Omusha オム社 1982
556 p. East Asia Ref TK7804/.S55
Contains definitions of approximately 5,500 terms in electronics field, including telecommunications, information processing, opto-electronics, audio-engineering, etc. Intended for industrial technicians, university students, et al. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with English equivalents.

150 Shinpan kindai keizaigaku jiten 新版近代経済学辞典
(New Dictionary of Modern Economics)
Yamada Yuzo 山田雄三
Tokyo: Kobunsha 広文社 1966
438 p. East Asia Ref HB61/.Y3
Definitions arranged by 13 subjects, including: equilibrium analysis, income analysis, linear analysis, values and prices, consumer's plan, savings and expenditures structure, international finances, mathematical and statistical terms, etc. English equivalents of terms given. Japanese and English indexes provided.

151 Shin shogyo boeki Ei-Wa Wa-Ei jiten 新商業貿易英和・和英辞典
(New Business & Foreign Trade Terms, English-Japanese Japanese-English, Dictionary (Added Title in English))
Hashimoto Osamu 橋本治
Intended to assist in business English correspondence. Appendices include commercial Briticisms and Americanisms, cargo or freight in bad conditions, modes of packing, commercial abbreviations, etc.

152 Shohin daijiten (Encyclopedia of Commodities)
Ishii Yorizo
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 1980
1608 p.
East Asia Ref HF1040.5/.S55

Provides information on over 40,000 types of commodities. Information includes illustrated descriptions of commodities, manufacturing methods, raw materials, marketing, consumption, etc. Divided into 21 categories, including energy, steel, non-ferrous metals, machineries, chemicals, marine and space development equipment, daily necessities, etc. Appendices include industrial standards, trade marks, etc. Contains indexes in Japanese and English.

153 Shojiho jiten (Dictionary of Commercial Laws)
Suzuki Takeo, Hattori Eizo, Kitazawa Masanori, Wagatsuma Sakae
Tokyo: Ichiryusha 1962
430 p.
East Asia Ref HF1207/.S89

Contains definitions of approximately 2,030 terms centered on commercial laws. Covers laws pertaining to incorporation, bills, checks, bonds, securities, anti-monopoly, banking, etc. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with English, German and French equivalents given for some terms. Index provided.

154 Sugaku Ei-Wa Wa-Ei jiten (Mathematics English-Japanese & Japanese-English Dictionary (Added title in English))
Komatsu Yusaku
Tokyo: Kyoritsu Shuppan 1979
358 p.
East Asia Ref QA5/.S896

Contains E-J and J-E sections. Romanization follows the Ministry of Education system. Appendices include mathematical symbols and English readings, etc.

155 Tokeigaku jiten (Statistics Cyclopedia)
Nakayama Ichiro
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 1951
1024 p.
East Asia Ref HA17/.N3

Provides systematic explanations of the history, concepts, principles, rules, etc. of statistical science. Main topics covered include theory of probability,
statistical methods (descriptive, estimate, etc.), applied statistics, etc.
Appendices include bibliography and index.

156 Wa-Ei boeki jitsuyo jiten (The Japanese-English Dictionary of Trade and Business [Added title in English])
Fujita Eiichi 藤田栄一
Osaka: Sogensha 創元社
1976
896 p. East Asia Ref HF1001/.F817

Provides detailed explanations, synonyms and examples of usages of terms. Appendices include basic English phrases, basic English for trade correspondence, business letter forms, acronyms, etc.

157 Wa-Ei, Ei-Wa sogo suisan jiten (Japanese-English, English-Japanese Dictionary of Fisheries [Added title in English])
Kaneda Sadayuki 金田禎之
Tokyo: Seizando Shoten 成山堂書店
1985
827 p. East Asia Ref SH201/.K34

A compilation of approximately 12,000 fishery terms used in science, technology, economics, law, trade, international relations, etc. Provides simple definitions with English and scientific name equivalents of terms. English terms, arranged alphabetically, follow Hepburn romanization. Appended are English and scientific name indexes.

158 Wa-Ei keizai Eigo jiten (Current English Economic Terms: A Mnemonic Aid to Expression [Added title in English])
Hanada Minoru 花田実
Tokyo: Japan Taimuzu ジャパンタイムズ
1979
374 p. East Asia Ref HB61/.H33

A selection of terms commonly used in English financial newspapers and in financial reports prepared by government agencies and banks in the United States and United Kingdom. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order with English equivalents. Useful appendices include: Japanese government departments, committees and public corporations; current financial system; selected overseas central and major commercial banks; principal Japanese financial and economic organizations, etc.

159 Zukai genshiryoku yogo jiten (Illustrated Dictionary of Atomic Energy Terminology)
Genshiryoku Yogo Kenkyukai 原子力用語研究会
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社
1983
640 p. East Asia Ref QC772/.Z85

Intended for use by both experts and laymen with illustrated explanations. Arranged in Japanese alphabetic order with English translations of terms. Appended are an index in English and an alphabetical list of English and Greek
abbreviations and symbols.

160  
Zukai mekatoronikusu yogo jiten  
(Illustrated Dictionary of Mechatronics Terminology)  
Ozaki Shotaro  
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha  
1984  
East Asia Ref TK7885/.A2287

Compilation of 2,500 terms related to basic mechatronic technology, including sensors, materials, optics and production management. Arrangement in Japanese alphabetical order. English equivalents and abbreviated symbols provided.

DIRECTORIES

161  
Ajia muke senshin shokoku toshi kigyo risuto  
(List of Advanced Countries’ Investment Companies in Asia)  
Kitamura Kayoko  
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo  
1979  
East Asia Ref HD2901/.A1K55

This is Economic Cooperation Research Material No. 92 of the Institute of Developing Economies. Describes the foreign investment situation in the various developing countries and contains a list of investments and companies by recipient nations.

162  
Daiyamond kaisha shokuinroku  
(Diamond Company Employees Directory)  
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha  
1980-  
East Asia Ref HD2907/.D38

Covers all (1,730) of the companies listed on Japan’s eight stock exchanges. Presents a company listing (location of main offices, capital, stock code number, main products, etc.) and an employee listing (positions, ages, birthplaces, schooling, addresses, etc.). Consists of two volumes with a company index in the first. Attempts to show company trends through changes in organization, personnel, etc.

163  
Daiyamondo kaisha yoran : Hijojo kaishaban  
(Diamond Company Handbook: Unlisted Companies)  
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha  
1975, 1980-  
East Asia Ref HG4245/.Z5D33

A handbook of companies, unlisted on stock exchanges, with capital over 50 million yen. Arranged by industrial types and for each company, provides information on main offices, business characteristics, date established, business composition, officials, number of employees, loan situation, business performance, branches,
overseas offices, etc. Contains indexes of companies (alphabetical order), industrial types (e.g., mining, foodstuff, maritime transportation, etc.) and foreign-affiliated firms.

164 Daiyamondo kaisha yoran : Zen jojo kaishaban
（ダイヤモンド会社叢覧：全上市会社版）
(Diamond Company Handbook: Listed Companies)
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1975, 1985-
East Asia HG4245/.Z5D3

Covers all of the companies listed on the eight stock exchanges of Japan (1,858 companies in the 1986 edition). Classified by industries and arranged in order of stock code numbers of stock exchanges. Provides following types of information on companies: special characteristics; current status and outlook; finances and officers; and business analyses. Contains indexes of companies and industrial categories.

165 Gaishikei kigyo soran 外資系企業総覧
（Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan--A Comprehensive Directory）
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986-
East Asia HG4245/.G35

A supplement of the Shukan Toyo keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai). Provides financial data on 2,600 companies. Listing is arranged by industries. Contains indexes for: industrial types, company names (in English and Japanese), names and nationality of parent companies.

166 Hojin shotoku ichimansha rankingu 法人所得10,000社ランキング
（Corporate Income Ranking--10,000 Companies）
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980-
East Asia HD2907/.A1H64

Consists of three main sections: (1) ranking, by income, of 10,000 corporations; (2) ranking by industrial types; and (3) ranking by prefectural locations (with addresses and names of representative officials). Contains an index of companies at beginning. Published as a supplement of Shukan Toyo keizai (Weekly Oriental Economist).

167 Jinji koshinroku 人事興信録
（Who's Who）
East Asia DS834/.J55

Contains biographical data on a wide range of personnel, including political figures, company officials, college professors, religious leaders, artists, et al. Covering over 100,000 persons, many in the economic field are included. Provides personal information, such as official positions, brief resumes, families, hobbies, addresses, telephone numbers, etc. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order.
168 Kaigai shinshutsu kigyo soran 関外進出企業総覧
(Overseas Enterprises Conspectus)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1974-1979, 1982-
East Asia HG4245/.Z5K33
A supplementary annual of Shukan Toyo keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai), providing an
overall view of overseas Japanese enterprises. Lists, by overseas countries, the
following: company name, capital, investment ratio, number of employees, type of
enterprise, business activity, annual sales, production volume, affiliation,
investment objective and location. Appended is an index of companies in Japanese
alphabetical order.

169 Kaisha nenkan 会社年鑑
(NIKKEI; Annual Corporation Reports (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
East Asia HD2709/.K35
Covers all of the companies (1,867) listed on the eight stock exchanges of Japan.
Consists of three parts: Tokyo Stock Exchange 1st Section; Tokyo Stock Exchange
2nd Section; and other exchanges. Arranged by stock code number. Contains an
index of company names and a listing by industries.

170 Kaisha sokan 会社総覧
(Comprehensive Directory of Companies)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
1962-1964, 1967
East Asia HD2709/.N54
A sister publication of the Kaisha nenkan (NIKKEI; Annual Corporation Reports).
Covers promising medium-sized firms among the unlisted companies in stock
exchanges. Classified and arranged by industries. Appended is an index of
companies.

171 Nihon jitsugyo shoko shinyoroku 日本実業商工信用録
(Japanese Business, Commerce and Industry Directory)
Tokyo: Nihon Jitsugyo Shokosha 日本実業商工社
1962-1976
East Asia F0 HD2907/.N475
A directory centered on commercial and industrial firms. Arranged by Tokyo-to,
Osaka-fu and prefectures. Contains indexes of company names and industrial types.

172 Nihon kigyo yoran 日本企業要覧
(Handbook of Japanese Companies)
Osaka: Shokuryo Keizai Shinbunsha 食糧経済新聞社
1962
East Asia HD2907/.N53
A listing of representative companies from industrial and financial circles,
providing information on: addresses, location of offices, date established, brief history, business performance, number of shares and shareholders, and officials.

173 Nihon no kaisha besuto goman 日本の会社ベスト50,000
(Best 50,000 Companies in Japan)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
East Asia HC462.9/.N544

An annual supplement of the Shukan Toyo keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai). This is a ranking of companies by corporate income. Arranged by industries. Provides only names of companies, addresses, telephone numbers, etc. Appendices include a ranking of the top 1,000 companies in the country, ranking of the top 150 companies in each prefecture, etc.

174 Nihon no kigyo gurupu 日本の企業グループ
(Entrepreneurial Groups in Japan)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1984-
East Asia Ref HC462.9/.R45

An annual supplement of the Shukan Toyo keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai). A directory of approximately 1,000 firms (parent companies) and their affiliated firms numbering approximately 15,000. Consists of two sections: parent and affiliated companies and consolidated settlements of listed companies. The 1982 and 1983 editions of this publication were called Renketsu kankei kaisha soran (Comprehensive Directory of Affiliated Companies). Arranged by stock code numbers. Contains an index of company names.

175 Nihon shoko keizai dantai meibo 日本商工経済団体名簿
(The Economic and Industrial Organizations in Japan (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Tokyo Shoko Kaigisho 東京商工会議所 1970
453 p.
East Asia HD2907/.T64

A directory, compiled by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, providing the names, addresses, telephone numbers, etc. of federations and cooperative associations of various industries, chambers of commerce and industry of main cities, export and import associations, trade-related organizations, overseas Japanese chambers of commerce and industry, etc. Classified arrangement with index of organizations in Japanese alphabetical order. Text is bilingual.

176 Shokuinroku 職員録
(Personnel Directory)
East Asia JQ1645/.A43

A directory of personnel, holding the rank of unit chief or above, in the central government ministries and agencies, public corporations, government-related organs and prefectural governments. Arranged by organizations. Appended are a name index and organization charts.
177 Zenkoku kojo tsuran 全国工場通覧
(National Plant Survey)
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu 通商産業省大臣官房調査統計部
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社
East Asia F0 HD9736/.J32Z4

Compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Based on the “Plant Statistics Survey” conducted by MITI. Lists factories with over 10 employees.

JOURNALS

178 Ajia keizai アジア経済
(Asian Economics)
East Asia HC411/.A1A6

Published monthly by the Institute of Developing Economies since 1960.

179 Ajia keizai junpo アジア経済旬報
(Asian Economic Trimonthly)
East Asia HC426/.A1A62

Published trimonthly by the China Research Institute. Indexed in Ajia keizai junpo somokuroku. Ceased publication in March 1985.

180 Bessatsu chuo koron keiei mondai 別冊中央公論経営問題
(Supplement--Chuo Koron's Business Problems)
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsa 中央公論社 1962-
East Asia HD2907/.A1B4

A comprehensive periodical on Japanese businesses and company management, containing policies and strategies of businessmen, recent status of various companies, trends in entrepreneurial activities, etc.

181 Chiiki keizai soran 地域経済総覧
(General Survey of Regional Economies)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1971, 1973, 1975-
East Asia HC463/.C54

An irregular supplement of the Shukan Toyo keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai). Presents various types of economic indexes and statistics by geographical regions in Japan. Divided into two parts: prefectural and local governments.
182 Chuo koron keiei mondai (Will) 中央公論経営問題「Will」
(Chuo Koron's Business Problems (Will))
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha 中央公論社 1982-
East Asia HC462.9/.C84


183 Denki Gakkai ronbunshi A. 電気学会論文誌 A.
(Transactions of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan
(Added title in English))
Tokyo: Denki Gakkai 電気学会 1972-
Sci/Tech TK4/.D461

Published monthly by the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan since 1972. Previously issued as a section of Denki Gakkai zasshi (Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan) and numbered to correspond with issues of the parent serial. Subtitled: kiso (basics), zairyo (materials).

184 Denki Gakkai ronbunshi B. 電気学会論文誌 B.
(Transactions of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan
(Added title in English))
Tokyo: Denki Gakkai 電気学会 (1972-1976)
Sci/Tech TK4/.D462

Published monthly by the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan since 1972. Previously issued as a section of Denki Gakkai zasshi (Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan) and numbered to correspond with issues of the parent serial. Subtitled: enerugi (energy), denki kiki (electrical equipment), denryoku (electric power).

185 Denki Gakkai ronbunshi C. 電気学会論文誌 C.
(Transactions of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan
(Added title in English))
Tokyo: Denki Gakkai 電気学会 (1972-1976)
Sci/Tech TK4/.D463

Published monthly by the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan since 1972. Previously issued as a section of Denki Gakkai zasshi (Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan) and numbered to correspond with issues of the parent serial. Subtitled: erectorononikusu (electronics), jocho kogaku (information engineering), shisutemu (systems).

186 Denki Gakkai zasshi 電気学会雑誌
(The Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan
(Added title in English))
Tokyo: Denki Gakkai 電気学会 1972-
Sci/Tech TK4/.D464

Published monthly by the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan since 1972. Previously issued as a section of Denki Gakkai zasshi (Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan) and numbered to correspond with issues of the parent serial. Subtitled: enerugi (energy), denki kiki (electrical equipment), denryoku (electric power), jochi kogaku (information engineering).
Sci/Tech TK4/.D46

Published monthly by the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan since 1888.

Denki Shikenjo kenkyu hokoku 電気試験所研究報告
(Researches of the Electrotechnical Laboratory (Added title in English))
Sci/Tech TK4/.D33

Published on an irregular basis by the Electrotechnical Laboratory since 1907.
Each issue has a distinctive title. Continued by Denshi Gijutsu Sogo Kenkyujo kenkyu hokoku (Researches of the Electrotechnical Laboratory) from issue no. 709 (May 1970).

Denki Tsushin Gakkai zasshi 電気通信学会雑誌
(The Journal of the Institute of Electrical Communication Engineers of Japan (Added title in English))
Sci/Tech TK4/.D42

Published monthly by the Institute of Electrical Communication Engineers of Japan. Continued in 1967 by Denshi Tsushin Gakkai shi (The Journal of the Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan).

Denshi Gijutsu Sogo Kenkyujo kenkyu hokoku 電子技術総合研究所研究報告
(Researches of the Electrotechnical Laboratory (Added title in English))
Sci/Tech TK4/.D33

Published on an irregular basis by the Electrotechnical Laboratory. Each issue has a distinctive title. Continues Denki Shikenjo kenkyu hokoku (Researches of the Electrotechnical Laboratory) from issue no. 709 (May 1970).

Denshi Tsushin Gakkai shi 電子通信学会誌
(The Journal of the Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Denshi Tsushin Gakkai 電子通信学会 1967-1975
Sci/Tech TK4/.D42

Published monthly by the Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan. Continued Denki Tsushin Gakkai zasshi (The Journal of the Institute of Electrical Communication Engineers of Japan) in 1967.

Ekonomisuto エコノミスト
(Ekonomisuto (Added title in English))
Published weekly by the Mainichi Shinbunsha since 1923.

**192** Hitotsubashi ronso 一橋論集  
(The Hitotsubashi Review (Added title in English))  
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社  
East Asia AS551/.H5

Published monthly by the Nihon Hyoronsha since 1938.

**193** Jitsugyo no Nihon 実業の日本  
(Business Japan)  
Tokyo: Jitsugyo no Nihonsa 実業の日本社 1925-1941, (1948-1954), 1962-  
East Asia HF41/.J58

Published bimonthly (irregular basis) by Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha since 1897.

**194** Jochi keizai ronshu 上智経済論集  
(Sophia Economic Review (Added title in English))  
East Asia HB9/.J62

Published three times a year by the Sophia University in Tokyo.

**195** Joho kanri 情報管理  
(Information Management)  
East Asia Z699/.AIJ64

Published monthly by the Japan Information Center for Science and Technology (JICST).

**196** Kaigai Toshi Kenkyuho 海外投資研究所報  
(Foreign Investments Research Institute Report)  
East Asia HG4538/.AIK34

Published monthly by the Foreign Investments Research Institute of the Export-Import Bank of Japan since 1975.

**197** Keiei kenkyu 経営研究  
(Business Research)  
East Asia HD28/.K45
Published bimonthly by the Business Research Association of the Commerce Department, Osaka Municipal University.

198  Keizai bunseki 経済分析
(Economic Analysis)
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Keizai Kenkyujo 経済企画庁経済研究所 1966-1980, 1983-
East Asia HC10/.K43

Compiled by the Economic Research Institute, Economic Planning Agency. Published three to five times a year. Each issue is devoted to the discussion and analysis of a topic selected by the research institute.

199  Keizaigaku kenkyu 経済学研究
(Economic Studies)
Sapporo: Hokkaido Daigaku Keizaigakubu 北海道大学経済学部 1983-
East Asia HB9/.K46

Published quarterly by the Economics Department, Hokkaido University, since 1951.

200  Keizaigaku kenkyu 経済学研究
(Economic Research)
Fukuoka: Kyushu Daigaku Keizai Gakkai 九州大学経済学部 1935-1943
East Asia HB9/.K447

Published bimonthly (changed from quarterly) by the Economic Association, Kyushu University.

201  Keizaigaku ronshu 経済学論集
(Journal of Economics [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku Keizai Gakkai 東京帝国大学経済学会
(1931-1967), 1968-
East Asia HB9/.K455

Published quarterly by the Economic Association, Tokyo University, since 1931.

202  Keizai geppo 経済月報
(Economic Monthly)
Tokyo: Sumitomo Ginko Chosabu 住友銀行調査部 (1962-1971)
East Asia HC10/.S96

Published monthly by the Research Department, Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

203  Keizai geppo 経済月報
(Economic Monthly)
East Asia HC461/.K48
Published monthly by the Research Bureau, Economic Planning Agency.

204  Keizai hyoron  経済評論
(Economic Review)
East Asia HC10/.K45

Published monthly by Nihon Hyoron Shinsha. Contains a monthly list of new publications on economics.

205  Keizaijin  經済人
(Economic Man)
East Asia HC10/.K458

Published monthly by the Kansai Economic Federation since 1947.

206  Keizai keiei kenkyu nenpo  経済経営研究年報
(Annual Report on Economics and Business Administration)
East Asia HD37/.K63

Published biannually by the Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University.

207  Keizai repoto  経済レポート
(Economic Report)
Tokyo: Sumitomo Ginko  住友銀行  (1972-1977)
East Asia HC461/.K49

Published on irregular basis by the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., since 1972.

208  Keizai ronso  経済論叢
(The Economic Review (Added title in English))
Kyoto Daigaku Keizai Gakkai  京都大学経済学会  1916, 1919, 1921-
East Asia HB9/.K458

Published on irregular basis by the Economic Society, Kyoto University, since 1915.

209  Keizaishi kenkyu  経済史研究
(Economic History Studies)
Kyoto: Keizaishi Kenkyukai  経済史研究会  (1929-1939)
East Asia HC461/.A1K44

Published bimonthly by the Economic History Research Society since 1929.
210 Kikan Chuo Koron keiei mondai 季刊中央公論経営問題  
(Chuo Koron’s Business Problems Quarterly)  
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha 中央公論社  
East Asia HD2907/.A16B4

Published quarterly by Chuo Koronsha. Continues Bessatsu chuo koron keiei mondai (Chuo Koron’s Business Problems Supplement) from 1971 and continued by Chuo koron keiei mondai (Will) (Chuo Koron’s Business Problems (Will)) since 1982.

211 Kokumin keizai zasshi 国民経済雑誌  
(Journal of Economics and Business Administration (Added title in English) )  
East Asia HB9/.K66

Published monthly by the Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University, since 1906.

212 Mita shogaku kenkyu 三田商学研究  
(Mita Business Review (Added title in English) )  
East Asia HB9/.M582

Published bimonthly by the Commercial Science Association, Keio University, from 1958.

213 Nitcho boeki 日朝貿易  
(Japan-North Korea Trade)  
East Asia HF3828/.K3N58

Published semi-monthly by the Japan-Korea Trade Association from 1966. Provides statistical information on trade and customs between Japan and Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

214 Nihon boeki geppo 日本貿易月報  
(Japan Exports & Imports (Added title in English) )  
East Asia HF3826/.J36

Compiled by the Customs Division, Ministry of Finance, and published by the Japan Tariff Association. Consists of two volumes: “Country by Commodity” and “Commodity by Country.” Contains statistical materials, by commodities and countries, on annual exports and imports. Bilingual in text. Issued in December of each year.

215 Nihon boeki nenpyo 日本貿易年表  
(Trade of Japan (Added title in English) )

Compiled by the Customs Division, Ministry of Finance, and published by the Japan Customs Association (changed to Japan Tariff Association in 1954). Editions between 1949 and 1957 consisted of two parts: part 1--commodity by country; and part 2--country by commodity. Starting with 1960 edition, consists of three volumes: commodity by country; country by commodity (export); and country by commodity (import). Continued by Nihon boeki nenpyo (Trade of Japan) from 1961.

Published bimonthly by the Oceanographical Society of Japan since 1942.

Published monthly by the Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Published monthly by the Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers since 1897.

Published by the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan since 1966.
Published monthly by the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan since 1924.

221 Nihon no shugyo kozo 日本の就業構造
(Employment Structure of Japan [Added title in English])
East Asia HD8723/.A52

A compilation of the results, with analytical comments, of the "Employment Structure Basic Survey," conducted every three years. Compiled by the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office. Presented bilingually.

222 Nihon Rodo Kyokai zasshi 日本労働協会雑誌
(Japan Institute of Labor Journal)
Tokyo: Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会 (1962-1966), 1967-
East Asia HD4811/.N56

Published monthly by the Japan Institute of Labor.

223 Nogyo keizai kenkyu 農業経済研究
(Journal of Rural Economics [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1925-1961, 1965-
East Asia HD1411/.N64

Compiled quarterly by the Agricultural Economic Society of Japan since 1925.

224 Nogyo sogo kenkyu 農業総合研究
(The Quarterly Journal of Agricultural Economy [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Norinsho Nogyo Sogo Kenkyujo 農林省農業総合研究所 1947-
Sci/Tech S19/.N645

Published quarterly by the National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries since 1947.

225 Norin suisan tosho shiryō geppo 農林水産図書資料月報
(Agriculture-Forestry-Fishery Library Resources Monthly)
Tokyo: Norin Tokei Kyokai 農林統計協会 1979-
East Asia Z5071/.N67

Published by the Agriculture Forestry Statistics Association since 1979. Continues Norin tosho shiryō geppo (Agriculture-Forestry Library Resources Monthly).

226 Rodo jiho 労働時報
(Labor Review)
Tokyo: Rodo Horei Kyokai 労働法令協会 1962-
East Asia HD8722/.R64

Published monthly by the Labor Law Association since 1948.
227 Rodo kagaku 労働科学 (Labor Science)  
Tokyo: Rodo Kagaku Kenkyujo 労働科学研究所 1962-  
East Asia HD4811/.R64

Published monthly by the Institute for Science of Labor since 1924.

228 Shigen 資源 (Resources)  
Kagaku Gijutsucho Shigenkyoku 科学技術庁資源局  
Tokyo: Shigen Kyokai 資源協会 1963-  
East Asia HC461/.A1S54

Published monthly by the Resources Association, under the editorship of the Science and Technology Agency, from 1949. Continued by Shigen tekunoroji (Resources Technology) in 1985.

229 Shigen tekunoroji 資源テクノロジー (Resources Technology (Added title in English))  
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun Kigyo Joho Senta 日刊工業新聞企業情報センター 1985-  
East Asia HC461/.A1S54

Published semiannually by the Enterprise Information Center, Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun from 1985. Continues Shigen (Resources).

230 Shukan Toyo keizai 過刊東洋経済 (The Weekly Toyo Keizai (Added title in English))  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 (1956-1979), 1980-  
East Asia HC461/.S48

Published weekly by the Toyo Keizai Shinposha since 1895.

231 Sumitomo Ginko keizai topikkusu 住友銀行経済トピックス (Sumitomo Bank Economic Topics)  
Tokyo: Sumitomo Ginko Chosabu 住友銀行調査部  
East Asia HC461/.S85

Compiled bimonthly by the Research Department, Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

232 Tokyo Daigaku Kagakubu kyo 東京大学工学部紀要 (Journal of the Faculty of Engineering)  
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Kagakubu 東京大学工学部 1963-  
Sci/Tech TA4/.T65

Published in Series "A" and "B" by the Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University. Series "A" has been published annually since 1963 and Series "B" has been
published semiannually since 1964.

233 Tokyo Kogyo Shikenjo hokoku 東京工業試験所報告
(Reports of the Government Chemical Industrial Research Institute, Tokyo
(Added title in English) )
Tokyo: Kogyo Gijutsuin Tokyo Kogyo Shikenjo 工業技術院東京工業試験所
Sci/Tech TP1/.T65

Published monthly by the Government Chemical Industrial Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. Continued by Kagaku Gijutsu Kenkyujo hokoku (Journal of the National Chemical Laboratory for Industry).

234 Waseda seiji keizaigaku zasshi 早稲田政治経済学雑誌
(The Waseda Journal of Political Science and Economics (Added title in English) )
Tokyo: Waseda Daigaku Seiji Keizai Gakkai 早稲田大学政治経済学会
East Asia JA26/.W38

Published on irregular basis by the Political Science and Economics Association, Waseda University, since 1925.

STATISTICS

235 Boeki to kanzei 貿易と関税
(Trade Journal (Added title in English) )
Tokyo: Nihon Kanzei Kyokai 日本関税協会 (1982-1983), 1984-
East Asia HF41/.B64

A monthly publication of Japan Tariff Association, containing articles on trade, finances, economic trends, yen exchange, international balance of payments, etc. Emphasis is on information affecting international trade. Several pages of most recent trade statistics are appended in each issue.

236 Bukka shisu nenpo 物価指数年報
(Price Indexes Annual (Added title in English) )
East Asia HB235/.J3N5

Compilation of various indexes on wholesale prices, producer's prices of industrial products. Export and import product prices, prices by manufacturing industries, etc. Compiled by the Bank of Japan Statistics Department. Bilingual presentation.
237 Bukka tokei geppo: Kouri bukka shiryo-hen (Monthly Report of Retail Prices (Prices of Consumer Goods and Services )

(Added title in English)

Tokyo: Sorifu Tokeikyoku (総理府統計局)
East Asia HB235/.J3884


238 Bukka tokei geppo: Shohisha bukka shisu-hen (Monthly Report of Retail Prices (Consumer Price Indexes)

(Added title in English)

Tokyo: Nihon Tokei Kyokai (日本統計協会)
East Asia HB235/.J38845

A monthly bilingual compilation of statistics on consumer price indexes by the Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency. Contains tables of subgroup indexes for Japan, cities and Tokyo wards, and indexes by commodity items for Japan and Tokyo wards. Also contains a reference table of "Consumer Price Index for Yearly Income Quintile Groups and Index of Typical Households for Japan."

239 Chiiki kaihatsu benran (Regional Development Handbook)

Tokyo: Nihon Kogyo Ritchi Senta (日本工業立地センター)
1963-
East Asia HC461/.C55

A compilation of statistical materials on regional development and factory sites. Composed of three sections: (1) general statistics--economic indicators, labor, finances, trade, etc.; (2) industrial statistics--primary, manufacturing and processing industries; and, (3) factory sites resource materials--land, water, roads, etc.

240 Chingin, nenkin, jinji kanri (Wages, Pensions and Personnel Management)

Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha (東洋経済新報社)
1986-
East Asia HD5077/.D38

Provides statistical information on wages; labor productivity of manufacturing firms; wages and employment conditions of personnel stationed overseas; equal employment laws and wages of female workers; personnel management; financial accommodations of middle-aged and elderly employees; etc. This publication continues the following: Chingin soran (General Survey of Wages) (1968-1978); Chingin romu soran (General Survey of Wages and Labor) (1979-1981); and, Data fairu chingin, nenkin, jinji kanri (Data Files on Wages, Pensions and Personnel Management) (1982-1985).
241 Choki keizai tokei: Suikei to bunseki
(Long-Range Economic Statistics)
Okawa Kazushi, Shinohara Miyohei, Umemura Mataji
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
1965-1983
14 v.

Economic statistics, covering 100 years from Meiji to Showa Periods, were collected, organized and inductively analyzed. Consists of 14 volumes covering national income, capital formation, savings and currencies, trade and international balance of payments, etc. Each volume is divided into sections on analysis, estimates and source materials. A valuable reference to understand Japanese economy.

242 Chusho kigyo no keiei shihyo
(Business Indexes of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Shindan Kyokai

An analysis, based on statistics, of the business and operational conditions of medium and small enterprises. Compiled annually by the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, the work is divided into three parts: (1) survey results; (2) analytical results; and (3) statistics by industries and size of enterprise.

243 Chusho kigyo tokei yoran
(Statistical Handbook on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Chusho Kigyocho Shinkobu Chosa Kohoka
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Shindan Kyokai
1961

A compilation of statistical materials intended to show a comprehensive and actual picture of small-and-medium enterprises and their relations with large enterprises. Divided into 11 sections, including sphere of small-and-medium enterprises, composition and distribution by industries, etc.

244 Gaikoku boeki gaikyo
(The Summary Report--Trade of Japan (Added title in English))
Okurasho Kanzeikyoku
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsu Kyoku
1967, 1983-

A monthly, bilingual compilation of foreign trade statistics, published by the Japan Tariff Association.

245 Gaikoku keizai tokei nenpo
(Annual Report on Foreign Economic Statistics)
Tokyo: Nihon Ginko Tokeikyoku
1964-1965

A compilation of main economic statistics of Free World countries and international organizations. Centered on "Economic Statistics by Countries" but...
includes "Regional Economic Statistics (OECD, Communist-bloc, etc.) and "International Organization Statistics" (IMF, IFC, etc.).

246 Hojin kigyō tokei nenpo 法人企業統計年報
(Annual Statistics Report on Business Corporations)
Okurasho Shokenkyoku Kigyo Zaimuka 大蔵省証券局企業財務課
East Asia HG4245/.H64

An annual published by the Corporate Finances Section of the Finance Ministry's Securities Bureau. Reports on assets and liabilities, profits and losses, etc. of business corporations, capital composition, financial rations, etc. of industrial groups, and other financial data for the past 10 years.

247 Jikko kanzeiritsu hyo 実行関税率表
(Customs Tariff Schedules of Japan (Added title in English) )
Tokyo: Nihon Kanzei Kyokai 日本関税協会 1983
East Asia HF2366/.N55

Published by Japan Tariff Association, Schedules are effective from April 1, 1983. Bilingual in text. Index appended.

248 Jigyōsho tokei chosa hokoku 事業所統計調査報告
( Establishment Census of Japan (Added title in English) )
Tokyo: Sorifu Tokeikyoku 総理府統計局 1959-
East Asia HC461/.A42

A statistical research report published every three years by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of Prime Minister. Covers various types of industries, including manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, service, etc. Provides information on business establishments throughout the country by prefectures, industries, scale, etc. Holdings in Asia Collection are: 1960 edition (HC461.A43); 1963 (HC461.A45); 1966 (HC461.A55); 1969 (HC461.A46); 1972 (HD2907.J36); 1975 (HC461.A48); and 1978 (HC461.A49).

249 Jinko dotai tokei 人口動態統計
(Vital Statistics Japan (Added title in English) )
Koseisho Daijin Kanbo Tokei Johobu 厚生省大臣官房統計情報部
Tokyo: Kosei Tokei Kyokai 厚生統計協会 (1958-1979), 1982-
East Asia HB1481/.J56

Compiled by Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health and Welfare. Published annually in three volumes. Headings and items presented in Japanese and English.

250 Kagaku gijutsu kenkyu chosa hokoku 科学技術研究調査報告
(Statistical Survey of Researches (Added title in English) )
East Asia HA1833/.A32
Compiled by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office. Describes status of research activities and provides basic materials needed to promote science and technology. Covers over 10,000 research associations, universities, companies, etc. and details their research expenditures, number of employees, sales volume, etc.

251 Kagaku kogyo tokei nenpo (Year Book of Chemical Industries Statistics)
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu
East Asia HD9657/.J3A2

Compiled by the Research and Statistics Department of Minister's Secretariat, MITI. Presents a general picture of the chemical industries, results of statistical research on production, etc., and reference materials.

252 Kaisetsu Nihon keizai tokei : Tokuni sengo no bunseki no tame ni (Interpretative Japanese Economic Statistics)
Hitotsubashi Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 1961
192 p.
East Asia Ref HA1845/.H5

Covers the years, 1929 to 1958, but emphasis is laid on the postwar period. Consists of analysis and interpretations of significan statistics on Japanese economy. A bibliographical list of statistical source materials is appended. Provides a subject index.

253 Keizai kansoku kiso tokei (Basic Data for Economic Analysis)
Tokyo: Nihon Ginko Tokeikyoku 1967
246 p.
East Asia HC461/.N5


254 Keizai tokei nenkan (Economic Statistics Yearbook)
East Asia HC461/.K38

Published annually in June, as a supplemental edition, by Shukan Toyo keizai, one of Japan's major weekly publishers. A compilation of statistics, related to economy and industries, from various sources. Consists of three parts: Part 1--Indicators of economic forecast; Part 2--Medium- and long-range economic and industrial outlook; and Part 3--General statistics.

255 Keizai tokei nenpo (Economic Statistics Yearbook)

Keizai yoran 経済要覧
(Economic Handbook)
Keizai Kikakucho Chosakyoku 経済企画庁調査局
East Asia HC461/.A2K452

A comprehensive handbook of statistics on people's income, population, land usage, etc. Compiled by the Research Bureau of the Economic Planning Agency.

Kokumin keizai keisan nenpo 国民経済計算年報
(Annual Report on National Accounts (Added title in English) )
Keizai Kikakucho 経済企画庁
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1979-
East Asia HC465/.I5A242


Kokumin seikatsu jittai chosa hokoku 国民生活実態調査報告
(Survey Report on People's Living Conditions)
Tokyo: Koseisho Daijin Kanbo Tokei Johobu 厚生省大臣官房統計情報部
East Asia HD7057/.J336

A compilation of the results of the survey conducted annually by the Health and Welfare Ministry on the People's living conditions. Comprised of 48 statistical tables and information on household incomes, debts, etc.

Kokusai shushi tokei geppo 国際収支統計月報
(Balance of Payments Monthly (Added title in English))
East Asia HG3883/.J3K63

Compiled by the Foreign Department of the Bank of Japan. Principal items covered by statistics are: Foreign exchange receipts and payments; exports and imports by price terms; exports and imports by commodity; and exports and imports by country. This publication continues the Gaikoku kawase tokei geppo (Foreign Exchange Statistics Monthly) from 1967--Asia Collection holding, 1961-1967. Text is bilingual.

Kokusei tokei handobukku 国政統計ハンドブック
(National Administration Statistics Handbook)
Tokyo: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Rippo Kosakyoku 国立国会図書館立法調査局 1983-
East Asia HA1832/.A3

Contains basic statistics on Japan, including national economy, finances, commerce and industries, international balance of payments, etc. Compiled by the National Diet Library as reference for deliberations on national administration. Concise and easy to use. Published between 1950 and 1982 as: Kokkai tokei teihyo (National Diet Statistics Handbook).

Kouri bukka tokei chosa nenpo 小売物価統計調査年報
(Annual Report on the Retail Price Survey (Added title in English))
East Asia HB235/.J3K67

Compiled by the Statistics Bureau of Prime Minister’s Office. Reports on nationwide surveys of retail prices affecting daily livelihood and service facilities. Text is bilingual.

Kurashi no tokei くらしの統計
(Statistics on Livelihood)
Kokumin Seikatsu Senta 国民生活センター
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1982-
East Asia HA1844/.K63

Compiled by the Statistics Bureau of the Bank of Japan. Contains 141 statistical tables on the main indicators of Japanese economy spanning approximately 100 years from the first year of Meiji Period until 1965. Explanations are provided for the statistical tables. English translations are provided for the Table of Contents and headings.

Compiled by the Customs Division, Ministry of Finance, and published by the Japan Customs Association (changed to Japan Tariff Association in 1954). Bilingual in text. Continued by Nihon boeki geppyo (Japan Exports & Imports).


Consists of two volumes containing statistical materials, published between 1909 and 1947, on mining and energy industries. Volume 1 provides a bibliographic listing of materials and Volume 2 identifies the depositories.

A compilation of main statistics covering Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods (up to 1956). Statistics cover population, land, transportation and communication, mining industry, agriculture and fishery industries, business enterprises, trade,
international payments, money and finances, commodity prices, national livelihood, national wealth, national income, etc. Interpretative explanations are provided.

269

Nihon no kin'yu tokei 日本の金融統計
(Financial Statistics of Japan)
Goto Shin'ichi 後藤新一
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1970
285 p.

Focuses on banks and provides financial statistics in detail. Supplements the general statistics given in Nihon keizai tokeishu (Compilation of Statistics on Japanese Economy) and Meiji iko honpo shuyo keizai tokei (Hundred-year Statistics of the Japanese Economy). Centered on the pre-WW II period. Explanations provided at beginning of each section.

270

Nihon no tokei 日本の統計
(Statistics of Japan)
Sorifu Tokeikyoku 総理府統計局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局

Compiled by the Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office. Intended as a handbook for easy use in obtaining statistical data. Covers national land, population, economy, society, culture, etc.

271

Nihon shihonshugi saiseisan kozo tokei 日本資本主義再生産構造統計
(Japanese Capitalism Reproduction Structure Statistics)
Shiozawa Kimio 塩沢喜夫
Tokyo: Iwanami shoten 岩波書店
1973
321 p.

Presents an analysis of basic economic statistical materials and an evaluation of utilization standards. The objective is to determine the development of Japanese capitalism with the focus on the period between 1910 and 1934. Consists of two parts: Part 1—Evaluation of analytical standards; and Part 2—Basic statistics by manufacturing industry, mining industry, trade, etc. and statistical tables by countries.

272

Nihon tokei geppo 日本統計月報
(Monthly Statistics of Japan [Added title in English])
Sorifu Tokeikyoku 総理府統計局
Tokyo: Nihon Tokei Kyokai 日本統計協会
1961

Compiled by the Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency. Statistical tables cover population, labor and wages, industries, trade, business, finances, prices, family income and expenditure, social welfare, etc. Table of Contents and item headings in English.
273 Nihon tokei nenkan 日本統計年鑑
(Japanese Statistical Yearbook [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Nihon Tokei Kyokai 日本統計協会 1949-1959, 1961-
East Asia HA 1831/.A221

The basic and most comprehensive statistical reference of Japan. Contains government statistics covering a wide range of activities. Appended are a subject index and list of source materials. Bilingual in text.

274 Norin suisan tokei geppo 農林水産統計月報
(Monthly Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Norin Tokei Kyokai 農林統計協会 (1964), 1965-
Sci/Tech S 303/.A23

Compiled by the Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Contains statistical data on rural economy; production, consumption and prices of agricultural, forestry and fishery products; exports and imports of products, etc. Statistics are published to determine monthly trends. Bilingual in text.

275 Norin suisansho tokeihyo 農林水産省統計表
(Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [Added title in English])
Norin Suisansho Tokei Johobu 農林水産省統計情報部
Tokyo: Norin Tokei Kyokai 農林統計協会 1977-1979, 1981-
East Asia HD 2091/.A32a

Compiled by the ministry’s Statistics and Information Department. Appendixes include the ministry’s organizational structure, list of the ministry’s major publications, etc. bilingual. Continues Norinsho tokeihyo (Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)—Asia Collection holdings, 1924-1927, 1936-1938, 1944-1977.

276 Norin tokei chosa 農林統計調査
(Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics and Research [Added title in English])
Norinsho Tokei Chosabu 農林省統計調査部
East Asia HD 2091/.A321

Compiled monthly by the Nogyo Shinko Chiiki Chosakai (Agricultural Promotion Regional Research Association), under the editorial supervision of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The survey is conducted to promote agriculture and forestry.

277 Rodo tokei chosa geppo 勞働統計調査月報
(Monthly Labour Statistics and Research Bulletin [Added title in English])

61
Compiled by the Planning and Research Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labor. Contains articles and statistical tables on the labor situation. Headings of tables in English.

278  Rodo tokei nenpo 労働統計年報
(Yearbook of Labor Statistics [Added title in English])
Rodosho Daijin Kanbo Rodo Tokei Chosabu 労働省大臣官房労働統計調査部
Tokyo:  Rodo Horei Kyokai 労働法令協会 1948-1973, 1976-
East Asia HD 8721/.A33

Compiled by the Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labor. Constitutes the basic reference source on labor statistics, labor conditions, labor problems, etc. Text is bilingual.

279  Rodo tokei yoran 労働統計要覧
(Labor Statistics Handbook)
Rodosho Daijin Kanbo Rodo Tokei Chosabu 労働省大臣官房労働統計調査部
East Asia HD 8721/.A342

Compiled by the Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Finance. Centered on statistics of the Ministry of Labor, provides statistics gathered from various ministries and the private sector.

280  Sakumotsu tokei 作物統計
(Crop Statistics)
Norinsho Norin Keizaikyoku Tokei Chosabu 農林省農林経済局統計調査部
East Asia HD 2091/.A21

Compiled annually by the Statistics and Information Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Provides basic statistics related to important crops, including planting acreage, harvest per 10 acres, etc.

281  Shogyo tokeigyo 商業統計表
(Census of Commerce [Added title in English])
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu 通商産業省大臣官房調査統計局
East Asia HF 251/.A29

Compiled by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Constitutes the basic and most comprehensive survey of commercial activities.

282  Tsusan tokei 通産統計
(Industrial Statistics Monthly [Added title in English])
Compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Statistics are provided for various industries by volume indexed, regional indexed (by prefectures), etc. Text is bilingual.

283 Tsusan tokei handobukku
(Trade and Industry Statistics Handbook)
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai
1957, 1962-
East Asia HC 461/.A1T88

A Comprehensive collection of statistics, centered on industries, compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry. This continues the Tsusho sangyo tokei yoran (Trade and Industry Statistics Handbook), published from 1962 to 1984. Contains the following: main economic indicators; mining and manufacturing industry indexes; mining and manufacturing dynamic statistics and related statistics; manufacturing and trade statistics; tertiary industry activity indexes; statistics on 19 sectors, including energy, public utilities, construction, manufacturing technologies, trade, industrial structure, etc., and appendices.

284 Tsusho sangyo tokei yoran
(Trade and Industry Statistics Handbook)
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai
East Asia HF251/.A27

Centered on statistics surveys by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in commercial and industrial fields, provides basic statistics on national income, money and finances, commodity prices, employment, construction, transport, etc.

285 Yunyu tokei himokuhyo
(Import Statistical Schedule—Japan (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Nihon Kanzei Kyokai
1981, 1983
East Asia HF1044/.J3N54c

Import statistics compiled annually in bilingual text by the Japan Tariff Association.

286 Yusei tokei nenpo: Hoken nenkin-hen
(The Annual Report of Post Office Life Insurance & Annuities (Added title in English))
Tokyo: Yuseisho Kan’i Hokenkyoku
East Asia HE7275/.Y883
One of the five annual statistical reports of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Other editions are sokatsu hen (comprehensive), yubin hen (postal services), kawase chokin hen (postal savings) and denki tsushin gyömu hen (telecommunication services).

287  Yushutsu tokei hinmokuhyo  輸出統計品目表  
(Export Statistical Schedule--Japan (Added title in English))  
Tokyo: Nihon Kanzei Kyokai 日本閲税協会  1981  
East Asia HF1044/.J3N54b

Export statistics compiled annually in bilingual text by the Japan Tariff Association.

288  Zaisei Kin'yu tokei geppo  財政金融統計月報  
(Monthly Statistics on Finance and Money)  
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局  
East Asia HJ1424/.Z228

Compiled by the Ministry of Finance. Each monthly edition features different subjects, such as, domestic economies, government budget, taxes, international balance of payments, etc. Makes ample use of statistical tables.

289  Zaisei tokei  財政統計  
(Financial Statistics)  
Okurasho Shukeikyoku 大蔵省主計局調査課  
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局  
East Asia HJ2165/.Z387

Compiled by the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. Provides statistical information on budgets, settlement accounts, investments, taxes, national bonds, regional finances, national income, etc. Introductory sections contain explanations on items such as national financial system, national economy and finances, etc.

WHITE PAPER

290  Chiho zaisei hokokusho  地方財政報告書  
(White Paper on Local Government Finance)  
Jichisho 自治省  
Tokyo: Okurasho 大蔵省  
East Asia HJ9570/.A32

Compiled by Finance Research and Guidance Division, Local Finance Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs. Consists of two parts: Part 1--on local finances during the previous fiscal year, centered on settlement accounts and analyses of revenues and
expenditures; Part 2--on local financial situation during current fiscal year and outlook for next fiscal year.

291 Chusho kigyo hakusho 中小企業白書
(White paper on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Chusho Kigyocho 中小企業庁
Tokyo: Okurasho 大蔵省 1964-
East Asia Ref HD2346/.T3A3

An annual published by the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency of MITI. Consists of three parts: Part 1 describes recent trends in small-and-medium enterprises, including economic trends by industries and regions, internationalization trends, etc.; Part 2 notes tasks of enterprises in a period of changes, including the role of enterprises in the world's economic society, strengthening technological bases, effect of information services, role in vitalizing regional economies, etc.; and Part 3 takes up policies established in 1984 to vitalize the enterprises.

292 Genshiryoku hakusho 原子力白書
(White Paper on Atomic Energy)
Genshiryoku Iinkai 原子力委員会
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1958-

Published by the Atomic Energy Commission. The 1986 edition consists of three parts: Part 1 (General)--internal and external situation and progress of atomic power generation; and, trends of atomic power development and utilization in Japan; Part 2 (Specifics)--atomic power plants, nuclear fuel cycles, nuclear safety, new reactor, etc.; and, Part 3--source materials.

293 Jetoro hakusho : Boeki-hen JETORO 白書・貿易編
(JETRO White Paper: Trade Edition)
Jetoro 生田
Tokyo: Jetoro 1984-
East Asia HF3826/.K352


294 Jetoro hakusho : Toshi-hen JETORO 白書・投資編
Jetoro 生田
Tokyo: Jetoro 1985-
East Asia HF3826/.K353

Subtitled "Sekai to Nihon no kaigai chokusetsu toshi" (The World's and Japan's Overseas Direct Investments). Published by Nihon Boeki Shinkokai (Japan External Trade Organization--JETRO). Continues Kaigai shijo hakusho: toshi-hen (White

295 Kagaku gijutsu hakusho 科学技術白書
(White Paper on Science and Technology)
East Asia T27/.J3A3

Compiled by Research Division, Planning Bureau, Science and Technology Agency. The theme of 1986 edition is "Toward a Living Environment with Human Affluence." Covers S & T activities and trends, government policies, etc.

296 Kaigai shijo hakusho 海外市場白書
(White Paper on Overseas Markets)
East Asia HF3826/.K35

Published by Nihon Boeki Shinkokai (Japan External Trade Organization--JETRO) in two volumes: Trade and Investment editions. The Trade edition (pt.1) was continued by Jetoro hakusho--boeki-hen from 1984. The Investment edition (pt.2) was continued by Jetoro hakusho--toshi-hen from 1985.

297 Kaiun hakusho 海運白書
(White Paper on Maritime Transportation)
Un'yusho 運輸省
East Asia HE563/.A25


298 Kankyo hakusho 環境白書
(White Paper on Environment)
Kankyocho 環境庁
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1972-1973, 1977-
East Asia HC465/.E5J36


299 Keizai hakusho 経済白書
(White Paper on Economy)
Keizai kikakucho 経済企画庁
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsuuyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1951-
East Asia HC461/.A2K45


300 Kensetsu hakusho 建設白書
(White Paper on Construction)
Kensetsusho 建設省
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsuuyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1961-
East Asia TA105/.A2

Compiled by General Affairs Division, Planning Bureau, Ministry of Construction. The 1986 edition consists of three parts: Part 1--general comments, including new role of housing and social capital in the changing economic society; Part 2--trends of national land construction policies; and, Part 3--trends of construction activities, construction industry and real estate industry.

301 Kokudo riyo hakusho 国土利用白書
(White Paper on Utilization of National Land)
Kokudocho 国土庁
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsuuyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1980-
East Asia HD911/.A1K64


302 Kokumin no keizai hakusho 国民の経済白書
(White Paper on People's Economy)
Heiwa Keizai Keikaku Kaigi Keizai Hakusho Iinkai 平和経済計画会議経済白書委員会
East Asia HC461/.A3K64

Published by Nihon Hyoronsha as supplement to Keizai hyoron (Economic Review). The theme for 1986 edition is “Proposal of Japanese-type New Deal.”

303 Kokumin seikatsu hakusho 国民生活白書
(White Paper on People's Living Conditions)
East Asia HD 7057/.A55


304 Kosei hakusho 厚生白書
(White Paper on Health and Welfare)
Koseisho Dajin Kanbo Kikakushitsu 厚生省大臣官房企画室

67

Compiled by Office of Planning and Evaluation, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health and Welfare. The 1986 edition consists of two sections: Section 1 includes chapters on social welfare system, development of new social services, science, science and technology and health and welfare administration, etc.; and, Section 2 includes statistics, laws, etc.

305 Kosei Torihiki linkai nenji hokoku 公正取引委員会年次報告 (Fair Trade Commission's Annual Report)
Kosei Torihiki linkai 公正取引委員会

Also called Dokusen kinshi hakusho (White Paper on Monopoly). A report on enforcement of anti-monopoly laws presented by the commission to the National Diet.

306 Nihon no hakusho 日本の白書 (White Paper of Japan)
Nihon Joho Kyoiku Kenkyukai 日本情報教育研究会
Tokyo: Seibundo 清文堂 1980- East Asia Z3005/.N64

A concise, summary compilation of the White Papers and source materials published by the Japanese Government. Illustrated abundantly with graphs, charts and tables, this reference serves as a useful tool to grasp the overall view of Japan. Includes 35 White Papers and the Ministry of Education’s, "Basic Survey of Schools.

307 Rodo hakusho 労働白書 (White Paper on Labor (Economy))
Rodosho 労働省


308 Roshi kankei hakusho 労使関係白書 (White Paper on Labor-Management Relations)
Nihon Seisansei Honbu Roshi Kyogisei Jonin Iinkai 日本生産性本部労使協議会常任委員会
Tokyo: Nihon Seisansei Honbu 日本生産性本部 1966-1967 East Asia HD8723/.R68

Compiled and published by the Japan Productivity Center. Themes of the 1966
(first) and 1967 editions are, respectively: "Labor-Management Relations during the Transition Period," and "Labor-Management Relations under Industrial Reorganization." Analyzes economic and industrial policies, rationalization and organization problems, management trends, etc.

309 Sekai keizai hakusho 世界経済白書
(White Paper on World Economy)
Keizai kikakuchō 経済企画庁

Compiled by Oversea Research Division, Research Bureau, Economic Planning Agency. The 1986 edition contains four sections: (1) recent trends of world economy; (2) road to disinflation; (3) effects of downward revisions of dollar value and oil prices; and, (4) changing structure of international imbalance of payments.

310 Shimin no enerugi hakusho 市民のエネルギー白書
(People's White Paper on Energy)
Enerugi Mondai Shimin Kaigi エネルギー問題市民会議
Tokyo: Keizai Hyoronsha 経済評論社 1984 East Asia HC10/.K45


311 Shimin no genpatsu hakusho 市民の原発白書
(Citizens' White Paper on Atomic Power Generation)
Enerugi Mondai Shimin Kaigi エネルギー問題市民会議
Tokyo: Keizai Hyoronsha 経済評論社 1985 East Asia HC10/.K45

The problem of atomic power generation is taken up in the 1985 edition of the Citizens' White Paper on Energy. The slogan is a "society without atomic power generation." Compiled by the Citizens' Congress on Energy Problems.

312 Shimin no kaigai kyoryoku hakusho 市民の海外協力白書
(White Paper on Citizens' Overseas Cooperation)
Kuroda Toshimasa, Shimin no Kaigai Kyoryoku o Kangaerukai 黒田敏正 市民の海外協力を考える会
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 East Asia HC10/.K45

Published by Nihon Hyoronsha as September 1985 supplement to Keizai hyoron (Economic Review). Discusses need of citizens' participation in overseas assistance projects and proposes means to participate through private and government organizations.
Compiled by Communications Policy Division, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The theme of the 1986 edition is “Seeking Advancement of Telecommunications Infrastructure.”

Compiled by International Trade Research Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The 1986 edition consists of two volumes: Vol. 1—general review of trade situation of the previous fiscal year; Vol. 2 discusses the following specific items—Part 1, trade trends; Part 2, trade by commodities; Part 3, trade by countries; and, Part 4, trade policies.

Compiled by Research and Data Processing Department, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Transport. Reviews activities and trends of land, sea and air transportation of the previous fiscal year.

Compiled by the Chief of Research 1st Section, Research Bureau, Economic Planning Agency (1984 ed.). With charts and tables, reviews the national economy of the preceding year.

Compiled by the Association of Agriculture and Fishery Statistics. Includes annual reports on forestry trends and recommend forestry policies submitted to

318 Zusetsu nogyo hakusho 図解農業白書
(Illustrated White Paper on Agriculture)
Tokyo: Norin Tokei Kyokai 農林統計協会


319 Zusetsu ringyo hakusho 図解林業白書
(Illustrated White Paper on Forestry)
Rin'yacho 林野庁
Tokyo: Nihon Ringyo Kyokai 日本林業協会

GENERAL WORKS

ECONOMIC HISTORY

320  Asahi keizai nenshi  朝日經濟年史
(Asahi Economic Yearbook)
Osaka: Asahi shinbunsha  朝日新聞社
26 v.
1958-1955
East Asia HC461/.A3A82

An annual review of economic highlights of Japan and world developments affecting
Japanese economy. Covers government policies on economics and finances and
developments in industrial sectors, trade, labor, people's livelihood, etc.
Appended are economic statistics, chronological records of economic developments,
data on leading companies, etc.

321  Gaisetsu Nihon shogyoshi  概說日本商業史
(Summarized Japanese Commercial History)
Miyamoto Mataji  宮本又次
Tokyo: Obara Shinseisha  大原新生社
396 p.
1971
East Asia HC462/.M57

A general history of commerce from the Ancient Ages through the Meiji-Taisho
Periods to the high-growth period of late 1960's.

322  Gendai Nihon keizaishi  現代日本經濟史
(Economic History of Modern Japan)
Yagi Haruo  矢木明夫
Tokyo: Sanrei Shobo  三嶺書房
279 p.
1982
East Asia HC462.9/.Y24

Traces the economic history between 1868 and 1981 by various periods:
establishment of Japanese capitalism and formation of monopolies; WW1 and postwar
fears; period of worldwide fears and escape; wartime setup (WWII) and full
establishment; postwar ruin to recovery; high-growth period; and, new stages of
postwar capitalism (describes various industries, overseas advancement, economic
frictions, etc.).

323  Gendai Nihon keizai no tenkai  現代日本經濟の展開
(Development of Modern Japanese Economy)
Keizai Kikakucho  経済企画庁
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho  経済企画庁
782 p.
1976
East Asia HC462.9/.J25

Traces the historical development, activities and contributions of the Economic
Planning Agency, which is playing a leading role in postwar Japanese economy,
during the period from 1945 to 1975.
Traces the development of Japanese capitalism from 1914 to 1982, covering various aspects such as agriculture, mining, monopolies, labor, trade, capital exports-imports, etc. to show their interrelationships. The introduction describes pre and postwar Japanese capitalism. Part 1 discusses historical structure of Japanese capitalism between WWI and WWII. Part 2 discusses restructuring and economic high growth after WWII, including industrial reorganizations, agricultural reforms, labor-management relations, international balance of payments, etc.

Discusses changes in Japanese business operations and management during the 40 years from Sino-Japanese/Russo-Japanese wars (1895-1905) to the end of WWII.

Discusses the history of Japanese capitalism from the Meiji Period to present: methodology and characteristics of Japanese business history; birth of modern corporations and corporate business; emergence of heavy chemicals industry; industrial rationalization because of Showa Period fears; revival of monopolistic capitalism and introduction of American business methods; corporate centralization during high-growth period; reorganization and management control in recession period; outlook for corporations in 1980s, etc.

Consists of the following parts: Introduction--summary of the previous publication, "Ten-Year History"; Part 1--activities during the first high-growth period; Part 2--adjustments following the 1962 economic recession; part 3--Japanese economy and future outlook of FEO's role and activities.
328 Keizai Doyukai sanjunenshi 経済同友会三十年史
(30-Year History of Keizai Doyukai)
Tokyo: Keizai Doyukai 経済同友会 1979
East Asia HC462.9/.K454

A history of the Keizai Doyukai (Japanese Committee for Economic Development) compiled on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary (1946-1976). Traces the postwar growth of Japanese economy and the role played by Keizai Doyukai. Appended are a chronology of activities of the Keizai Doyukai, the organizational structure, etc.

329 Keizaigaku taikei 経済学体系
(Historical Outline of Economics)
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1960-1965
8 v.
East Asia HB51/.K39

Consists of eight volumes: Vol. 1--economic methodology; vols. 2 & 3--economic theories; vols. 4 & 5--imperialism; vol. 6--world economy; and vols. 7 & 8--Japanese economy.

330 Kindai Keizai no rekishiteki kiban 近代経済の歴史的基盤
(Historical Foundation of Modern Economy)
Hidemura Senzo 秀村健三
Kyoto: Mineruva shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1977
824 p.
East Asia HC462/.K495

A compilation of 50 essays by economic scholars, mainly associated with Kyushu and Osaka Universities. Traces the formation and development of modern economy from the pre-modern period to the present.

331 Kindai Nihon Keieishi 近代日本経営史
(Economic History of Modern Japan)
Mino Shoichi 三野昭一
Tokyo: Bunka Shobo Hakubunsha 文化書房博文社 1978
5,387 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3M45

Traces the economic history of Japanese enterprises from the Bakumatsu Period (1840s) to 1945. Divided into various periods (Bakumatsu, Meiji Restoration, Sino-Japanese War, first World War, Manchurian Incident, WWII) and discusses the general econoy, industries, entreprenerus, etc. for each period.)

332 Kindai Nihon Keizai no hatten 近代日本経済の発展
(Development of Modern Japanese Economy)
Kobayashi Yoshiaki 小林義彰
Tokyo: Chikura Shobo 千倉書房 1987
223 p.
East Asia HC462.7/.K65

A survey of the Japanese economy from the Bakumatsu Period (1850's) to the high-
tech age (1980's). Emphasis is placed on the Meiji Restoration (1968-1972) which is considered the headspring of the modern Japanese economic growth.

333 Kindai Nihon keieishi no kiso chishiki 近代日本経営史の基礎知識
(Basic Information on Modern Japanese Economic History)
Nakagawa Keiichiro, Morikawa Hidemasa and Yui Tsuneshiko
中川敬一郎，森川英正，由井常彦
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣
1979
457 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3N265

A comprehensive economic history, including case studies, company and management systems, etc., covering the period from 1868 to 1978. Combined arrangement by time periods and industries with changes in the top-ranking enterprises and chronological tables of modern Japanese economic history appended. There is a subject-personality index.

334 Kindai Nihon keizaishi 近代日本経済史
(Economic History of Modern Japan)
Fujimura Toru and Nishie Kinshiro 藤村通，西江錦史郎
Tokyo: Chuo Daigaku Shuppanbu 中央大学出版部
1985
253 p.
East Asia HC462/.F86

Covers the economic history of Japan from Edo to Taisho periods. Part 1 deals with the establishment and collapse of feudal economy and the economic developmental process centered on the Edo Period. Part 2 discusses the establishment and development of capitalistic economy, formation and progress of enterprises during the Meiji Period and the maturation of Japanese capitalism during the Taisho Period.

335 Kindai Nihon keizaishi: Seio-ka no keifu 近代日本経済史・西欧化の系譜
(Economic History of Modern Japan)
Kobayashi Masaaki 小林正彬
Tokyo: Sekai Shoin 世界書院
1983
289 p.
East Asia HC462.7/.K62

Traces the development of industries, including shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemical, textile, etc., after the impact of Western civilization. Discusses the effects of the Meiji Restoration, Siho-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars on Japanese industrialization. Delves into livelihood problems in relation to farming, small-and-medium enterprises, etc. and describes changes in living conditions created by urbanization.

336 Kindai Nihon keizaishi Yoran 近代日本経済史要覧
(General Survey of Modern Japanese Economic History)
Ando Yoshio 安藤良雄
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会
1986
233 p.
East Asia HC462/.K56

A compilation of references, statistics, chronologies, etc. concerning modern Japanese economic history: various types of statistics, laws, treaties, etc. by
different periods--120 years divided into 8 periods; chronologies of general events, socio-economic developments, international events, etc. from 1853 to 1978; bibliography; charts--cabinets (1885-1978), corporations, political parties, etc. Indexes appended.

337 Kindai Nihon keizaishi o manabu 近代日本経済史を学ぶ
(Study of Modern Japanese Economic History)
Ishii Kanji, Unno Fukuju and Nakamura Masanori 石井寛治 海野福寿 中村政則
Tokyo: Yuhikanku 有斐閣 1977
2 v.
East Asia HC462/.K496
Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1 covers the period from opening of the port in Meiji Period to industrial revolution and establishment of imperialism. Discusses creation of wage labor, establishment of political and commercial capital, establishment of Japanese capitalism and zaibatsu, colonial policies, etc. Vol. 2 covers the period of monopolistic capitalism after WWI to 1945. Discusses the monopolistic structure, labor-management relations, industrial and trade structures, warfare economic control and Japanese capitalism, etc.

338 Kindai Nihon to Igirisu shihon: Jadin Ma~eson Shokai o chushin ni 近代日本とイギリス資本: ジャーディン マセソン会社を中心に
(Modern Japan and English Capital: Centered on Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
Ishii Kanji 石井寛治
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppanbu 東京大学出版部 1984
424 p.
East Asia HD9502/.G74J375
A study of the activities of Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Japanese countermeasures to cope with foreign pressure. Consists of four main parts: start of trade with Japan by a mammoth company in Bakumatsu Period (1859-1865); fear of 1866 and curtailment of transactions (1866-1874); collapse of investments in Takashima coal mines (1874-1881); and, trade expansion and financial control (1875-1888).

339 Meiji genka shokyakushi no kenkyu 明治減価償却史の研究
(Study of Depreciation during Meiji Period)
Takatera Sadao 高寺貞男
Tokyo: Miraisha 未来社 1974
388 p.
East Asia HF5681/.D5T35
Traces the formation and development of the depreciation process in late 1890's. Discusses British theories on depreciation and their influences on Japan.

340 Meiji Ishin shakai keizaishi kenkyu 明治維新社会経済史研究
(Study of Social Economic History of Meiji Restoration)
Kikkawa Hidezo 吉川秀造
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1943
363 p.
East Asia HJ1423/.56
A socio-economic history of the Meiji Restoration Period with emphasis on fiscal policies during the Edo Period and industrial policies and developments during the early Meiji Period.
341  Meiji zenki kan’ei kojo enkaku (Outline of Government-Operated Plants of Early Meiji Period)
Okamoto Yukio, Imatsu Kenji
Kyoto: Toyo Bunkasha 東洋文化社 1983
329 p. East Asia HD9886/.J3M44

Traces the establishment and development of three government-operated textile plants--Senju wool mill, Shinmachi spinning mill and Aichi Spinning mill. Covers the early Meiji Period, 1870-1880.

342  Nihon dokusen shihonshugi seiri tsushi (History of Development of Japanese Monopolistic Capitalism)
Kimura Takatoshi 木村隆俊
Tokyo: Aoki shoten 青木書店 1978
248 p. East Asia HC462.8/.K575

Traces the development of Japanese monopolistic capitalism from WWI through WWII, focusing on heavy chemicals industry between the wars and the government-controlled economy during WWII.

343  Nihon kaisha kigyo hassei history (Study of Developmental History of Japanese Corporate Enterprises)
Kanno Wataro 宮野和太郎
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1931
726 p. East Asia HD2907/.K3

Discusses the formation of Japanese capitalism and the development of corporate enterprises during the Tokugawa Period.

344  Nihon keieishi (Japanese Business History)
Morikawa Hidemasa 森川英正
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1981
185 p. East Asia HD70/.J3M57

Traces the historical development of Japanese corporate system through the rise of entrepreneurs in modern Japanese conglomerates. Emphasizes the following periods: 1905--end of Russo-Japanese war; 1927--completion of domestic industrial revolution; and, 1930--Showa fears and controlled economy. Appended are references and subject/company indexes.

345  Nihon keieishi (Business History of Japan)
Sakudo Yotaro 作道洋太郎
Kyoto: Minengu Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1980
267 p. East Asia HD70/.J3N482

A survey history of Japanese business with different authors responsible for the
periods covered: Edo Period—development of traditional industries; Meiji Period—establishment of modern industries; Taisho-early Showa Periods—turbulent war years; postwar period (1955-1975)—economic recovery and high growth.

346 Nihon keizai keieishi nenpyo 日本経済経営史年表
(Chronological History of Japanese Economic Management)
Tsuchiya Takao and Yamaguchi Kazuo 土屋徹雄 山口和雄
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1968
493 p. East Asia Ref HC462/.T88

A chronological history of Japanese economic management from ancient times till 1968, with 80% of the materials dated after the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Provides detailed company histories. Contains indexes of important events, leading companies and organizations, and significant personages.

347 Nihon keizai no seichoshi 日本経済の成長史
(Growth History of Japanese Economy)
Nishikawa Shunsaku 西川俊作
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
324 p. East Asia HC462/.N574


348 Nihon keizaishi 日本経済史
(Japanese Economic History)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya 桑芝光代
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo お茶の水書房 1962
291 p. East Asia HC462/.K3213

A summary account of the historical development of Japanese economy from the Primitive Ages to the formation of capitalistic economy in the Modern Period.

349 Nihon keizaishi 日本経済史
(Japanese Economic History)
Morimoto Jun'ichiro 守本順一郎
Tokyo: Miraisha 未来社 1987
127 p. East Asia HC462/.M665

An economic history of Japan from the primitive age to Edo Period (1600-1867).

350 Nihon keizaishi 日本経済史
(Japanese Economic History)
Nakamura Kichiji 中村吉治
Tokyo: Yamakawa Shuppansha 山川出版社 1968
314 p. East Asia HC462/.N2531

Intended as text for lectures on Japanese economic history with the focus on the pre-Modern Period.
Nihon keizaishi 日本経済史
(Japanese Economic History)
Naramoto Tatsuya 奈良本辰也
Tokyo: Mikasa Shobo 三笠書房 1951
200 p. East Asia HC462/.N37

Constitutes vol.4 of the Keizaigaku zensho (Economic Compendium). A brief survey of Japanese economic history from the Primitive Ages through the Meiji Period, with the focus on the economy during the Tokugawa Period.

Nihon keizaishi 日本経済史
(Japanese Economic History)
Takekoshi Yosaburo 竹越與三郎
Tokyo: Nihon Keizaishi Hensankai 日本経済史編纂会 1920
8 v. East Asia HC462/.T294

A comprehensive economic history of Japan, in eight volumes, from the Taika Reform through Tokugawa Period. Vol. 8 contains a subject index and a chronological table of commodity prices.

Nihon keizaishi e no shikaku 日本経済史への視角
(A viewpoint of Japanese Economic History)
Hayami Akira 速水融
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1968
215 p. East Asia HC462/.K382

An introduction to the study of Japanese economic history. The author, who was associated with the Economic Dept. of Keio University, attempts to present a new viewpoint for analysis of Japanese economic development.

Nihon keizaishi gaisetsu 日本経済史概説
(Summary Account of Japanese Economic History)
Tsuchiya Takao 土屋喬雄
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1968
244 p. East Asia HC462/.T726

Traces the Japanese economic development process from the Primitive Ages to the late 1960's, with the focus on Meiji-Taisho-Showa Periods.

Nihon keizaishi gaisetsu 日本経済史概説
(Outline of Japanese Economic History)
Yagi Haruo 矢木明夫
Tokyo: Hyoronsha 評論社 1974
334 p. East Asia HC462/.V25

A historical survey of the Japanese economy from the Primitive Ages to the Showa depression years. Focuses on Tokugawa and early Showa periods when modern Japanese capitalism was established. Intended to serve as a text on development
of Japanese economic history.

356 Nihon keizaishi no kenkyu: (Study of Japanese Economic History)
Kobata Atsushi
Kyoto: Shibunkaku Shuppan, 1978
700 p.

A history based on documentary sources in the depository of the Matsuura family, former lord of Hirado-han (Nagasaki Prefecture). Covers whaling, mining and paper industries during the pre-Modern Period and trade with Ryukyu, Korea and Taiwan in the Edo Period.

357 Nihon keizai shiron: (Treatise on Japanese Economic History)
Ogata Kamekichi
Kyoto: Sanwa shobo, 1966
314 p.

A survey of the developmental process of Japanese economic livelihood from the Primitive Ages to the establishment of modern capitalism, focusing on the relationship between economy and cultural society.

358 Nihon kindai keizai hattatsushi: (History of Development of Modern Japanese Economy)
Takahashi Kamekichi
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha, 1981
3 v.

Traces the development of modern economy between 1886 and 1913 and the construction of the foundation upon which the present economy is based. Vol. 1 covers the main trends and factors in the development of modern economy. Vol. 2 discusses the four basic factors—entrepreneurs, manpower, natural resources and capital. Vol. 3 covers transportation, trading firms, exports/imports, agriculture, industries, etc.

359 Nihon kindai keizai keiseishi: (History of Formation of Modern Japanese Economy)
Takahashi Kamekichi
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha, 1968
3 v.

Analyzes Japanese economic development from the Tokugawa Period to early Meiji Period with the emphasis on major trends and causes of economic changes. Consists of three volumes: Vol. 1—covers the Tokugawa feudal system and economic stagnancy; Vol. 2—focuses on late Tokugawa Period and poverty of samurai class; and Vol. 3—discusses the establishment of capitalism in early Meiji Period.
360 Nihon kindai keizaishi 日本近代経済史
(Economic History of Modern Japan)
Yagi Haruo 矢木明夫
247 p. East Asia HC462/.Y24

Consists of four chapters: Ch. 1--Analysis of Japanese Feudal Society; Ch. 2--Formation of Modern Nation and Primitive Accumulation; Ch. 3--Establishment of Capitalism and Formation of Monopolies; and Ch. 4--Development of Financial Capital and National Monopolistic Capitalism.

361 Nihon kokumin keizaishi 日本国民経済史
(Japanese People's Economic History)
Egashira Tsuneharu 江頭恒治
Kyoto: Minervua Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1970
432 p. East Asia HC462/.E34

A survey of Japanese economic history from the pre-history age to Tokugawa Period from the standpoint of the people’s livelihood.

362 Nihon no kaisha hyakunenshi 日本の会社百年史
(One-Hundred Year History of Japanese Companies)
Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1975
2 v. East Asia f HD2907/.N545

Consists of two volumes. Vol 1 contains abbreviated histories, spanning 100 years, of 1,320 representative companies and Vol. 2 contains photos and illustrations depicting the present status and future visions of the companies. Arranged by industrial types with company indexes.

363 Nihon no zaibatsu to Mitsubishi: Zaibatsu kigyo no Nihon-teki fudo 日本の財閥と三菱 財閥企業の日本的風土
(Japanese Zaibatsu and Mitsubishi)
Hatate Isao 旗手敬
Tokyo: Gakuyu Shobo 楽遊書房 1978
392 p. East Asia HC461.5/.H38

Discusses the development of Japanese-style "zaibatsu" enterprises in pre-WWII period with the focus on Mitsubishi. Using company history as source material, describes the centralized management of Mitsubish business structure and compares it with that of Mitsui.

364 Nihon sangyo kakumei no kenkyu: Kakuritsuki Nihon shihon shugi no saiseisan kozo 日本産業革命の研究 確立期日本資本主義の再生産構造
(Study of Japanese Industrial Revolution)
Oishi Yoshihiro 大石嘉一郎
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1975
2 v. East Asia HC462/.N536
Discusses the Japanese industrial revolution and development of capitalism between 1887 and 1907. Covers the following main aspects: related problems between capitalism and landlordism; international and legal problems involved in internal development of capitalism; and, national and economic problems related to capitalism in society. Provides a historical background for the present high-growth rate of Japanese economy.

365 Nihon seishoshi 日本政商史
(History of Politics-Business Affiliation in Japan)
Sakamoto Fujiyoshi 坂本藤義
Tokyo: Chuo keizaisha 中央経済社 1984
278 p.
East Asia HC461.5/.A2S315

A history of the development of Japanese capitalism from the Meiji Period to WWII, centered on the lives and roles of business leaders with political affiliations. Prominent figures of the Meiji Period include: Hirose Sohei, who rescued Sumitomo; Godai Tomoatsu, the first chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and, Iwasaki Yataro, a "soldier of fortune" who consorted with Okuma Shigenobu and Fukuzawa Yukichi. Leaders of the Taisho Period include: Toyokawa Ryoei, who was a "behind-the-scene" link between political and financial circles; Dan Takuma, who grew from a technician to a capitalist; and, Kuwara Fusanosuke, a financial "sphinx" who succeeded and failed.

366 Nihon senso keizai hishi: Jugonen sensoka ni okeru busshi doin keikaku no gaiyo 日本戦争経済秘史・15年戦争下における物資動員計画の概要
(Confidential Story of Japanese Wartime Economy: Summary Account of Material Mobilization Plan during 15 Years of War)
Tanaka Shin'ichi, Hara Akira 田中申一 原朗
Tokyo: Nihon Senso Keizai Hishi Kankokai 日本戦争経済秘刊行会 1974
665 p.
East Asia NC465/.S8T34

To control the national economy, which was in a state of turmoil because of the 15 years of Sino-Japanese and Pacific wars, the material mobilization plan was put into effect. The plan was instituted in 1940, under the control of the Cabinet Planning Board, and served as the guideline of wartime economic operations.

367 Nihon shakai keizaishi 日本社会経済史
(Japanese Socio-Economic History)
Honjo Bijiro 本庄栄利郎
Tokyo: Kaizosha 改造社 1928
634 p.
East Asia HC462/.H665

A study of Japanese economic history in the context of social organizations and social problems centered on the Tokugawa Period.

368 Nihon shakai keizaishi kenkyu 日本社会経済史研究
(Study of Japanese Socio-Economy History)
Hogetsu Keigo Sensei Kanreki Kinenkai 寶月圭吾先生還暦記念会
Tokyo: Yoshikawa Kobunkan 吉川弘文館 1967
3 v.
East Asia HC462/.H64
A compilation of essays, in three volumes, commemorating the 60th birthday (1966) of Hogetsu Keigo, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University. Covers socio-economic developments in the Middle Ages and pre-Modern Period.

369  Nihon shihonshugi hattatsushi  日本資本主義発達史
(History of Development of Japanese Capitalism)
Noro Eitaro  野呂栄太郎
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten  岩波書店 1935
339 p. East Asia HC462/.N67

Discusses the development of Japanese capitalism from the Taika Reform through the Meiji Period to the end of WWI.

370  Nihon Shihonshugi keieishi  日本資本主義経営史・戦前篇
Noguchi Tasuku  野口祐
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shoten  御茶の水書店 1960
234 p. East Asia HC462.8/.N6

An analysis of Japanese business history from an operational, rather than organizational, standpoint. Discusses the formation of capitalistic enterprises and "scientific" control, rationalization of industries and business administration, etc. during the pre-WWII period.

371  Nihon shihonshugi hattatsushi koza  日本資本主義発達史講座
(Lectures on Developmental History of Japanese Capitalism)
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten  岩波書店 1932-1933
8 v. East Asia HC462/.N55

A series of lectures, compiled in eight volumes, by scholars and economists on the historical development of Japanese capitalism through the Meiji-Taisho-Showa Periods.

372  Nihon shihonshugi hattatsushi: Sangyo shihon no seiritsu to hatten  日本資本主義発達史・産業資本の成立と発展
(History of Development of Japanese Capitalism: Formation and Growth of Industrial Capital)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya  櫻西光雄
Tokyo: Yuhikaku  有斐閣 1964
352 p. East Asia HC462/.K3

Traces the development of Japanese capitalism with emphasis on the formation and growth of industrial capital in the Bakumatsu-Meiji Periods.

373  Nihon shihonshugi seiritsu kenkyu  日本資本主義成立研究
(Study of Developmental History of Japanese Capitalism)
Ishizuka Hiromichi  石塚利道
Tokyo: Yoshikawa Kobunkan  吉川弘文館 1973

83

Nihon shihonshugi shakai keiseishi (History of Formation of Japanese Capitalistic Society)
Asada Mitsuteru, Nakamura Hideichiro
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten
1949
317 p.

Consists of three parts: Part 1--methodology for the study of development of capitalism; Part 2--collapse of Tokugawa feudal society; and Part 3--formation of capitalistic society. Covers the Tokugawa-Meiji Periods.

Nihon zaibatsu keieishi: Hanshin zaibatsu: Nomura, Yamaguchi, Kawasaki
Mishima Yasuo
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
1984
436 p.

A historical analysis of Nomura, Yamaguchi and Kawasaki zaibatsu established in Osaka-Kobe area during the Taisho Period. Constitutes a significant study of regional zaibatsu, in contrast to the well-known zaibatsu, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, et al.

Nihon zaibatsu keieishi: Shinko zaibatsu
Udagawa Masaru
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
1984
288 p.

An economic history, up to and including the end of WWII, covering the newly-risen zaibatsu and excluding Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, et al. Composed of two parts: Part 1--Economic history of newly-risen zaibatsu, namely, the Nissan, Nitchi (Japan Nitorgen Fertilizer), Mori, Nisso (Nippon Soda) and Riken groups; Part 2--Business activities of newly-risen zaibatsu, covering the founders, structures, special characteristics and war-time activities.

Nihon zaibatsu keieishi: Japan Zaibatsu
Tamaki Hajime
Tokyo: Shakai Shisoshia
1976
549 p.

Traces the formation, during late Meiji-early Taisho Periods, of the Zaibatsu,
namely, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda, and their roles in various industrial enterprises. Also discusses the dissolution of zaibatsu after WWII and their reorganization.

378  Nikkeiren sanjunenshi 日経連三十年史
(30-Year History of Nikkeiren)
Nikkeiren Sanjunenshi Kankokai 日経連三十年史刊行会
Tokyo: Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei 日本経営者団体連盟
1981
775 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3N534

A history of the Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei (Japanese Federation of Employers Associations) compiled on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary (1948-1978). Traces the postwar growth of Japanese economy and the role played by Nikkeiren. Appended are an organizational directory, chronology of economic highlights (1945-1978), etc.

379  Ryotaisenki Nihon no karuteru 両大戦期日本のカルテル
(Japanese Cartels during the Period of Great Wars)
Hashimoto Toshiro and Takeda Haruhito 橋本寿郎 武田晴人
Tokyo: Ochanomizu shobo 御茶の水書房
1985
422 p.
East Asia HD2907/.R96

Discusses and analyzes cartels, between 1920 and 1939, involving the following eight industries: iron manufacture, steel and rolling mills, cement, superphosphate of lime, coal mining, electrical, heavy electric machinery and cotton spinning and weaving.

380  Ryotaisenkan no Nihon Shihonshugi 両大戦間の日本資本主義
(Japanese Capitalism between Two World Wars)
Ando Yoshio 安藤良雄
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会
1979
373 p.
East Asia HC462.8/.R94

A compilation of essays by researches of the Economic Research Department, Graduate Division, Tokyo University. Covers various subjects including: fiscal structure for overseas operations; monopoly in textile industries; joint enterprises in steel; labor unions and capitalism; trends of small-and-medium enterprises, etc.

381  Seisansei undo sanjunenshi 生産性運動三十年史
(Thirty-Year History of Productivity Movement)
Tokyo: Nihon Seisansei Honbu 日本生産性本部
1985
1473 p.
East Asia HD56/.S445

Traces the history, up to 1985, of the Japan Productivity Center: background leading to establishment of the center; activities during the early stages; challenge to Japanese economy of "new environment"; enterprises and society based on human respect; aiming for "new growth and stability"; progress through the hectic 1980s; and, toward construction of "internationalized Japan."
The author asserts that Japan's capital accumulation was made possible by the promotion of heavy-chemical industries, national financial support and investment loans centered on the Bank of Japan. Consists of three chapters: Ch. 1--capital accumulation through industrial rationalization; Ch. 2--capital accumulation during high-growth period; and Ch. 3--special features of economic changes in postwar Japan.

Discusses movements of economic power, changes in management structures, process of capital accumulation, etc. of big businesses, notably corporate groups, during the 11 years of high-growth period of 1960s and 1970s. Analyses are made with use of numerous charts, including "group charts of 300 top-ranking corporations," "charts of corporate groups (by various years)," etc.

As noted by the author, actually covers the period from 1921 through 1945, despite title. Composed of three parts with chapters and sections: Part 1--Business organization of Sumitomo zaibatsu (centered on general control); Part 2--Analysis of individual enterprises within zaibatsu (centered on finances); and Part 3--Management structure of zaibatsu (centered on stock possession and capital procurement).

A history of the status and government administration of commerce and industry during the Meiji Period.

387  
*Sumitomo no keieishiteki kenkyu*  住友経営史的研究  
(Study of Economic History of Sumitomo)  
Miyamoto Mataji, Sakudo Yotaro  宮本又次  作道洋太郎  
Tokyo: Jikkyo Shuppan 実教出版  
1980  
452 p.  
East Asia HD2907/.S77

A historical survey of Sumitomo zaibatsu: modern copper trade and founding of Sumitomo currency exchange; Sumitomo family and business operations during Restoration and Meiji Periods; establishment of Sumitomo zaibatsu during Taisho-Showa Periods; operations of Sumitomo joint-capital companies after 1920; establishment and growth of Sumitomo Chemicals; management concepts of modern Sumitomo, etc.

388  
*Sumitomo Zaibatsu*  住友財閥  
(Sumitomo Zaibatsu)  
Sakudo Yotaro  作道洋太郎  
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社  
1982  
414 p.  
East Asia HD2907/.S779

A historical survey of Sumitomo zaibatsu: with emphasis on socio-economic aspects, 1600-1880; as viewed from the standpoint of economic development, 1880s-1930s; and, centered on corporate operations, 1930s-1945s.

389  
*Sumitomo zaibatsu keieishi kenkyu: Bakumatsu Ishinki ni okeru hikakushiteki kosatsu*  住友財閥経営史研究 幕末維新期における比較史的考察  
(Historical Study of the Formation of Sumitomo Zaibatsu: Historical Comparisons during Bakumatsu and Early Restoration Periods)  
Nakase Toshikazu  中瀬寿一  
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店  
1984  
424 p.  
East Asia HD2907/.N37

Centered on the formation of the Sumitomo zaibatsu, traces the historical developments of Sumitomo, Mitsui, Konoike and Iwasaki families during the politically turbulent Bakumatsu and early Meiji Periods.

390  
*Zaibatsu keiseishi no kenkyu*  財閥形成史の研究  
(Historical Study of Saibatsu Formation)  
Yasuoka Shigeaki  安岡重明  
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房  
1970  
569 p.  
East Asia HD2907/.Y38

Consists of three parts: Part 1--study of the Konoike family; Part 2--study of Mitsui family; and Part 3--comparison and roles of Konoike and Mitsui zaibatsu.
INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

391 Genda i N i hon sang yo hattatsushi　現代日本産業発達史
(History of Industrial Development of Modern Japan)
East Asia HC461/.G45

A comprehensive, 29-volume history of industrial development of modern Japan (Asia Collection holdings follow): vol. 2--oil; vol. 3--electricity; vol. 4--steel; vol. 9--shipbuilding; vol. 11--textiles; vol. 22--transportation and communications; vol. 26--banking; vol. 27--insurance; and vol. 29--summary.

392 Kindaika susumu Nihon no sangyo　近代化すすむ日本の産業
(Modernization of Japanese Industries)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1960
390 p.
East Asia HC 462.9/.T67

A general survey of the progress of Japanese industries with emphasis on the 15 years between 1945 and 1960. Industries covered include metals, energy, agriculture-fishery, chemicals, machineries, etc. Appended are economic and industrial statistics.

393 Kindai Nihon sangyoshi　近代日本産業史
(Industrial History of Modern Japan)
Takahashi Masao, Imazu Kenji 髙橋正雄 今津健治
Tokyo: Kodansha 講談社 1967
277 p.
East Asia HD2356/.J3T34

A 100-year history (1868-1967) history of industrial development of modern Japan.

394 Kogyo tokei gojunenshi　工業統計五十年史
(History of the Census of Manufactures for 1909-1958 [Added title in English])
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu 通商産業省大臣官房調査統計部
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsuuyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1961-1963
3 v.
East Asia HD9736/.J32A53

Consists of three volumes: vol. 1--industrial statistics (1909-1967); Vol. 2--statistics on manufactures products; and Vol. 3--interpretative comments.

395 Kokka dokusen shihonshugi to Nihon no sangyo　国家独占資本主義と日本の産業
(National Monopolistic Capitalism and Japanese Industries)
Ichikawa Hirokatsu, Kitada Yoshiharu 市川弘勝 北田芳治
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1967
366 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.I23

Traces the development of monopolistic capitalism in the various industries, including electric power, oil, coal, chemicals, steel, automobiles, etc., and
discusses the effects of structural reforms necessitated by economic liberalization.

Meiji kogyoshi 明治工業史
(Meiji Industrial History)
Nihon Kogakkai 日本工学会
Tokyo: Meiji Kogyoshi Hakkojo 明治工業史発行所 1929-1931
10 v.

Consists of 10 volumes: vol. 1--chemical industry; vol. 2--shipbuilding; vol. 3--railway; vol. 4--construction; vol. 5--electricity; vol. 6--public works; vol. 7--armament and steel; vol. 8--mining; vol. 9--machinery and physical geography; and vol. 10--index.

Meiji zenki sangyo hattatsushi shiryo 明治前期産業発達史資料
(Source Materials on History of Industrial Development in Early Meiji Period)
Tokyo: Meiji Bunken Shiryo Kankokai 明治文獻資料刊行会 1959-

A comprehensive collection of source materials (Asia Collection holdings follow):
vol. 4 (3 parts); vol. 5; vol. 6; vol. 7 (5 parts); vol. 8 (6 parts); vol. 9 (4 parts); vol. 10 (6 parts); and supplements to vols. 1 to 116

Nihon kindai sangyo keiseiki no kenkyu 日本近代産業形成期の研究
(Study of Formation Period of Modern Japanese Industries)
Kikuura Shigeo 菊浦重雄
Tokyo: Tokyo Keizai Shinposha 東京経済新報社 1977
265 p.

Discusses the establishment of modern Japanese industries in the early Meiji Period, with the foci on differences in the developmental process between Tokyo and Osaka areas and between native and imported industries.

Nihon kindai sangyo no ikusei 日本近代産業の生成
(Development of Modern Japanese Industries)
Fujita Goro 藤田五郎
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1948
380 p.

A historical survey of the development of modern Japanese industries with the emphasis on the relations between agriculture and manufacturing industries.

Nihon Kindai sangyo no seiri tsu 日本近代産業の成立
(Formation of Modern Japanese Industries)
Kamada Hisaaki 鎌田久明
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1963
248 p.

Traces the historical development of mining, pottery and sugar-refining industries
from the pre-Modern through early Meiji Periods.

401  Nihon kogyo no reimeiki 日本工業の黎明期
(Dawn of Japanese Manufacturing Industry)
Fukumoto Kazuo 福本和夫
Tokyo: Miraisha 未来社 1962
342 p.
East Asia HD9505/.J3F8

A brief history of the formation and development of Japanese "manufacturing" (handicraft) industries from the pre-Modern through early Meiji Periods, covering mining, food processing, textiles, shipbuilding, etc.

402  Nihon kogyoshi 日本工業史
(Japanese Industrial History)
Nagusa Yasuhiro 南種康博
Tokyo: Chinin Shokan 地人書館 1945
419 p.
East Asia HC462/.N33

Covers Japanese industrial history from ancient ages to pre-WWII period. Consists of three parts: traditional industries (pottery, paper, textiles, etc.); modern industries (steel, machinery, cement, manufacturing, etc.); and new industries (synthetic oil, aluminum, rayon, etc.).

403  Nihon kogyoshi 日本工業史
(Japanese Industrial History)
Yokoi Tokifuyu 橫井時冬
Tokyo: Hara Shobo 原書房 1982
457 p.
East Asia HD9736/.J32Y64

A reprint of the 1927 edition. Covers industrial development (mainly crafts, architecture, textiles, pottery, etc.) from the Nara Period through the Tokugawa Period to the establishment of manufacturing industries in Meiji Period.

404  Nihon no kigyo keieisha hattatsushi 日本の企業経営者発達史
(Developmental History of Japanese Enterprises and Entrepreneurs)
Takahashi Kamekichi 高橋亀吉
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1977
336 p.
East Asia HC462/.T26414

Consists of the following sections: Birth of Japan's modern enterprises; turbulent founding years (1868-1932); full-scale development and changes (1933-1976); development of modern entrepreneurs; development of corporate industries; development and special features of industrial setup after WWII; and, development of management methods.

405  Nihon no kogyoka to gijutsu hatten 日本の工業化と技術発展
(Industrialization and Technological Development of Japan)
Minami Ryoshin, Kiyokawa Yukihiro 南亮進 清川雪彦
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1987

90
A historical survey of Japanese industrialization and technological development from 1868 to 1945. Industries covered include textiles, shipbuilding, machine tools, etc. Statistics and charts are used abundantly. Subject and name indexes appended.

406  Nihon no sangyo kakumei  日本の産業革命  
(Industrial Revolution of Japan)  
Oe Shinobu  大江志乃夫  
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten  岩波書店  
376 p.  
1968  
East Asia HC462.7/.043

Traces the establishment of capitalism and formation of modern industries in the Meiji Period with emphasis on the political overtones of monopolism and foreign invasions.

407  Nihon sangyo hyakunenshi  日本産業百年史  
(100-Year History of Japanese Industries)  
Arisawa Hiromi  有沢広巳  
Yamaguchi Kazuo  山口和雄  
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha  日本経済新聞社  
598 p.  
1966  
East Asia HD2356/.J3A75

A compilation of essays by economists covering Japanese industrial history from 1859 to late 1950's. Intended as an introductory text to industrial history. Published to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the founding of Nihon keizai shinbun.

408  Nihon sangyo kigyoshi gaisetsu  日本産業企業史概説  
(Summary Account of Japanese Industrial and Corporate History)  
Togai Yoshio  梶井義雄  
Tokyo: Zeimu Keiri Kyokai  税務経理協会  
241 p.  
1969  
East Asia HD2321/.T63

Compiled as a textbook on business history taught at Senshu University. Covers establishment of modern industries and business enterprises in Meiji Period and their development to post-WW II period.

409  Nihon sangyoron: Hatten shiteki kosatsu  日本産業論・発展史の考察  
(Treatise on Japanese Industries: Study of Historical Developments)  
Kanbayashi Teijiro  上林貞治郎  
Kyoto: Min eruva Shobo  ミネルヴァ書房  
375 p.  
1967  
East Asia HC462.7/.K35

A survey of the developmental processes of Japanese capitalism and industries, covering the Meiji-Taisho-Showa Periods.
A 60-year history of Japanese industries covering Meiji-Taisho Periods. Consists of two volumes: vol. 1--general account of Japan's industrial revolution and establishment of industries and economic system; and vol. 2--discussion of specific industries, including machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuff, electricity and gas, transportaion, mining, etc.

Depicts industrial development, by geographic regions, from ancient ages to Modern Period, with emphasis on the early Meiji Period. Consists of eight volumes: vol. 1--general (discusses factors underlying growth of main industries, particularly agriculture, forestry, mining, textiles, etc.); vol. 2--Hokkaido; vol. 3--Tohoku; vol. 4--Kanto; vol. 5--Chubu; vol. 6--Kinki; vol. 7--Chugoku; and vol. 8--Kyushu.

Analyzes the development of industries under capitalism and the accompanying social problems. Covers such aspects as development of industrial capital and inactivity of social movements, modern industries and labor problems, banking systems and effects on people's livelihoods, changing commodity distribution mechanisms and sales innovations, regional developments and emerging pollution problems.

Constitutes vols. 10-12 of the Taikei Nihonshi sosho (Series on Outline of Japanese History): vol. 10--industries of primitive-ancient-medieval ages (agriculture, fishing, handcrafts, textiles, etc.); vol. 11--industries of Edo Period (agriculture, fishing, forestry, manufacturing, mining, construction, etc.); and vol. 12--industries of early Meiji Period (textiles, heavy-chemical industries, mining, etc.).
3 v.  East Asia HC462.8/.T69

Traces development, by industries, from beginning of Showa Period to immediately after WWII. Consists of three volumes: vol. 1--mining, heavy industries, armament, chemicals, etc.; vol. 2--textiles, foodstuff, transportation, commerce, etc.; and vol. 3--statistics (finances, commodity prices, foreign trade, livelihood, etc.).

ECONOMIC POLICIES/THEORIES

415  Gaishi joriku Nihon no kabe o yabutta otokotachi, Tsusansho Nihon kabushiki kaisha no enshtususha
     (Influx of Foreign Capital--Those Who Broke the Japanese Barrier: Producers of MITI and Japan, Inc.)
     Fukada Yusuke, Kosai Yutaka  深田祐介 香西泰
     Tokyo: Nihon Hosho Shuppan Kyokai 日本放送出版協会  1987
     203 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.F843

Discusses the success and failures of those who made the influx of foreign capital possible in Japan and reveals the behind-the-scene workings of MITI with decide Japan's industrial policies.

416  Gendai kigyo riron: Gendai kigyo soshiki to kino, keizai koritsu
     (Modern Corporate Theory)
     Togawa Hirokuni  丹川広国
     Tokyo: Moriyama Shoten 森山書店  1983
     180 p.  East Asia HD38/.S6743

With the focus on functions and economic efficiency of corporate organizations, considers the problem of "management coordination" in modern industries. While recognizing the special features and limitations of the traditional corporate theory, attempts to evolve a modern theory for analytical studies.

417  Gendai no keizai seisaku  現代の経済政策
     (Modern Economic Policies)
     Ushijima Tadashi  牛島正
     Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社  1987
     198 p.  East Asia HD85/.J3G415

Discusses Japanese economic policies formulated since 1945. Analyzes economic policies during the stagflation period, industrial policies suitable for a technologically independent country, etc. Also takes up problems concerning national finances, aging society, social welfare, urbanization, etc.
Noting the oil shocks and the floating exchange rate system, which had great effects on the world economy, discusses today's problems from a macroeconomic viewpoint. Subjects considered include the following: role of market and government in resources distribution; effects of declining economy on cities, regional economies, land policies, etc.; international economic policies related to energy problems, trade frictions, overseas development aid, etc.

Analyses the current status of industrial technologies and considers desirable policies for future industrial structuring. Discusses the role of Japanese economy in world economies, development of new technologies to cope with limited resources and energy, technological transfers and competition among advanced and newly industrializing countries, etc.

A comprehensive study by the International Trade and Industry Policy Research Committee (established within MITI) on the economy, international relations, industries, energy sources, technological development, small-and-medium enterprises, regional development, etc. in the 1980's. Also considers socio-economic aspects, such as livelihood pattern and aging, economic security, etc.

A compilation of essays commemorating the 80th founding anniversary of Kobe's University's Economics Department. Discusses new problems, which might be called frontiers, affecting different aspects of economics, including management, finances, technologies, etc. Subjects discussed include: Japanese-style management and conflict resolutions; special characteristics of Japanese-type business finances; behavioral science of R&D management; theories on "humanizing labor"; production control and manufacturing technologies, etc.
A study conducted as prerequisite for formulating long-range policies of economic cooperation with development countries. The study was necessitated by the diverse types of developing countries, such as backward, newly industrializing, oil development, etc. This study is centered on the newly industrializing countries, such as Brazil, Shingapore, Republic of Korea, etc., to which researchers were sent for firsthand investigations.

The author states that in interpreting economic trends, there is an "economic growth theory" and an "economic development theory," and that a schism exists between the two theories. The author attempts to find the cause of the split and a clue to reconciliation through basic and methodological analysis. Composed of three sections: Problematical points in present economic growth theory; for formulation of an economic development theory; and framework of economic development theory.

A forecast of future development of Japanese economy, based on the analysis of economic policies, present market conditions, pricing problems of products, currencies and government policies, countermeasures to multinational enterprises, financial problems, national income, etc.

Discusses theories of economic policies, in general, and then focuses on Japanese policies, covering such aspects as growth and stability, finances, banking, international trade, industrial organization, etc.
(Economic Policy and Tertiary Industry)

Isagai Nobuo 飯盛信男
Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館 1987
239 p. East Asia HD9987/.J32173

Describes Japan's economic plans and policies in the age of new liberalism and analyzes the role and problems of the tertiary (service) industry in the developing economy.

Kigyo katsudo no riron to rekishi 企業活動の理論と歴史
(Theory and History of Corporate Activities)

Yonekawa Shin'ichi and Hirata Mitsuhiro 米川伸一 平田光弘
Tokyo: Chikura Shobo 千倉書房 1982
273 p. East Asia HD30.5/.K53

Essays compiled in commemoration of the retirement of Fujitsu Kiyoji, professor at Hitotsubashi University, in April 1981. Papers discuss various aspects of corporate activities including: guiding principles; corporate management; labor-management co-determination; organization centered on technology; marketing; historical developments—growth of textile industries in various countries, business strategies of Standard Oil and Shinko Sekiyu, Mitsui's accounting in Edo Period, Onoda Cement, etc.

Kindai Nihon keizai shiso no kenkyu: Nihon no kindaika to chiho keizai 近代日本経済思想の研究・日本の近代化と地方経済
(Study of Economic Thoughts of Modern Japan)

Denda Isao 伝田功
Tokyo: Miraisha 未來社 1962
388 p. East Asia HD2092/.D4

Focuses on the significance of regional economies and agricultural problems in the economic modernization of Japan.

Kinsei bukka seisaku no tenkai 近世物価政策の展開
(Development of Modern Commodity Price Policies)

Dohi Noritaka 土肥範高
Tokyo: Yuzankaku 雄山閣 1987
163 p. East Asia HB236/.J3D63

Traces the development of commodity price policies during the Edo Period (1600-1868). Discusses commodity price problems by different periods: early modern; Kyoho Reform; Tempo Reform; and Bakumatsu Period.

Kyoso to kisei: Gendai no sangyō soshiki 競争と規制・現代の産業組織
(Competition and Controls: Modern Industrial Organization)

Ueno Hiroya 上野裕也
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1987
4 v. East Asia HD2987>.U47

Analyzes various problems related to "competition and controls" in modern economy.
and searches for proper government controls and intervention in the free market mechanism.

431 Matsukata Zaisei to shokusan kogyo seisaku 松方財政と殖産興業政策
(Matsukata Finances and Policies to Increase Production and Promote Industries)
Umemura Mataji and Nakamura Takahide 梅村又次 中村隆英
Tokyo: Kokusai Rengo Daigaku 国際連合大学 1983
317 p. East Asia HJ1394/.M38

With the focus on financial policies of Matsukata Masayoshi, discusses the economic situation and policies to increase productivity and promote industries between 1868 and 1912. Touches on such aspects as: financial and monetary policies of Meiji Restoration; Okuma's financial theories; macroeconomic analysis of Matsukata's deflation policies; economic growth and international environment, 1870-1900; industries during early Meiji Period, etc.

432 Nihon keieigakushi: Kihan gakusetsu no kenkyu 日本経営学史・規範学説の研究
(History of Japanese Business Economics: Study of Normative Theories)
Pao Pu-gil 裴富吉
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1984
330 p. East Asia HD70/.J3P34

Explains and analyzes the "normative theories" of 11 Japanese economists who are schooled in the science of "modern business economics."

433 Nihon keiei rinenshi: Nihon keiei tetsugaku kakuritsu no tameni 日本経営理念史・日本経営哲学確立のために
(History of Japanese Business Concepts)
Thuchiya Takao 土屋義雄
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1967
255 p. East Asia HF5349/.J3T75

Discusses the evolution of business concepts in Japan with the emphasis on the Edo Peiod. Searches for a historical base to develop a sound business philosophy in modern Japan. A revision of articles which appeared in the periodical, Keizai rondon (Business Press Circle), from January 1963 to February 1964.

434 Nihon kigyo no soshiki senryaku 日本企業の組織戦略
(Organizational Strategy of Japanese Corporations)
Ono Toyoaki 小野豊明
Tokyo: Manegimentosha マネジメント社 1986
428 p. East Asia HD70/.J3056

Asserts that organizational strategy is based on actual corporate experiences as well as on application of business theories. Consists of two main parts: Part 1 discuss the historical development of organization strategies. Part 2 supplements Part 1 and covers two aspects: the organizational strategies of two corporations and strategies before corporaions were modernized.
A compilation of interviews with 18 successive administrative vice ministers of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Consists of the following sections: (1) how MITI kept ahead of the times; (2) how MITI led the Japanese economy from the postwar to post-oil shock periods; and, (3) thoughts on Japan in the 21st century.

Consists of two parts: Part 1--trends and countermeasures to Japan's industrial and economic policies (attempts to determine the people's needs through public opinion polls, people's movements, etc. and their reflection in government policies); and Part 2--trends of industrial and economic policies in Western countries (based on on-site surveys by members of the research team).


Attempts to analyze the effects of industrial policies through survey of documents issues relevant to policies implemented between 1952 and 1980. Presents brief summaries of documents, comments on policy measures, industries affected and government agencies concerned, and considers the possibility of establishing quantitative measurements of policy effects.
(Research Report on Industrial Policies and International Relations)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1984
159 p. East Asia HC465/.A9S36

Consists of three parts: Part 1--technological innovations and Japan (structural changes in technologies, microelectronic innovations, etc); Part 2--industrial policies (present and future status, proposals of technological policies, post-industrialization and Japan, etc.); and Part 3--international politics and economy (problems of Japanese economy from mid-range standpoint, East-West relations, etc.).

440 Seisansei no riron to jissai 生産性の理論と実際
(Concepts and Realities of Productivity)
Nihon Seisansei Honbu 日本生産性本部
Tokyo: Nihon Seisansei Honbu 日本生産性本部 1956-1959
10 v. 10 v. East Asia HC465/.L3N52

A compilation, in 10 volumes, of 141 articles published as "Production Incerase Series" by the Japan Productivity Center.

441 Sengo keizai seisakuron no soten 戦後経済政策論の争点
(Issues in Postwar Economic Policies)
Ara Kenjiro 荒巻浩郎
Tokyo: Keiso Shobo 動草書房 1980
466 p. 466 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S415

A compilation of essays by 30 Japanese and American economic experts. Covers the following subjects: methodologies of economic policy-making; economic policies in operation--control of economic growth, yen rate exchanges, etc.; financial and monetary policies--Keynesian policy, control of national bounds, etc.; industrial and labor policies--energy, labor market, etc; and, development and growth policies--ASEAN development, technological innovations, etc.

442 Sengo Nihon keizai seisakushi nenpyo 戦後日本経済政策史年表
(Chronological Account of Post-War Japanese Economic Policies)
Matsuo Hiroshi and Yamaoka Kikuo 松尾宏 山岡喜久男
Tokyo: Keiso Shobo 動草書房 1962
552 p. 552 p. East Asia Ref HC461/.A5M37

A chronological account, from 1945 to 1960, of policies affecting the Japanese economy. Discussed from the following standpoints: domestic and foreign political bases; industrial policies; financial and monetary policies; and labor and social measures. Appended are bibliography of reference sources, directory of important personages and an index of significant events.

443 Sengo Nihon no sangyo seisaku 戦後日本の産業政策
(Industrial Policies in Postwar Japan)
Tsuruta Toshimasa 鴨田俊正
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1982
287 p. East Asia HD3616/.J32T75
Attempts to reveal the “present role” of industrial policies by analyzing postwar policy-formation processes, actual results in economic developments, etc.

444 Sengō Nihon tsusho seisakushi: Keizai hatten 30-nen no kiseki
戦後日本通商管理史：経済発展30年の軌跡
(History of Postwar Japanese Trade Policies)
Shiraishi Takashi 白石孝
Tokyo: Zeimu Keiri Kyōkai 税務経理協会 1983
328 p.
East Asia HF1601/.S55

Conducts a historical review of postwar economic development up through the stagflation triggered by the oil shocks and discusses the role and aim of trade policies in effect at the time as well as concrete measures taken. Concludes with a forecast of future Japanese economy in the international arena.

445 Sen-Kyuhyaku-kyujunendai no Nihon keizai
1990年代の日本経済
(Japanese Economy in the 1990’s)
Arisawa Hiromi Keizai Tenbo Danwakai 有澤宏弥 経済展望談話会
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1985
281 p.
East Asia HB180/.J3A17

A compilation of essays based on meetings sponsored by the Economic Outlook Discussion Group from 1983 to 1984 on the theme, “Economic Theories and Policies during the Transition Period.” Surveys economics historically, from Keynes, Hayek, et al, to the present and forecasts the Japanese economy in the 1990’s, with the arrival of the biotechnology age.

446 Shoko seisakushi 商工政策史
(History of Commercial and Industrial Policies)
Tsusho Sangyōsho 通商産業省
24 v.
East Asia HF1601/.S56

A compilation of postwar policies affecting trade, commerce, industry, labor, industrial rationalization, small and medium enterprises, technology, textiles, steel, machineries, chemical industry, etc.

447 Towareru Tsusansho 問われる通産省
(MITI under Attack)
Zen Shoko Rodo Kumiai Tsusen Gyosei Kenkyukai 全商工労働組合通産行政研究会
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店 1983
262 p.
East Asia HF1601/.T65

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has been strongly criticized in recent years at home and abroad because of trade frictions, trade and industrial management, etc. This work discusses historical changes in trade and industrial management, current economic status and administrative measures, MITI’s policy of “technological country,” special features of MITI’s “subsidies” and permit system, etc.
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ANALYSES

448 Zoku Nihon keiei rinenshi: Meiji Taisho Showa no keiei rinen
続日本経営理念史 明治・大正・昭和の経営理念
(Sequel: History of Japanese Business Concepts)
Tsuzuki Takao 土屋常男
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日経新聞社 1967
398 p.

Discusses the development of Japanese business concepts in the Meiji-Taisho-Showa Periods. This is the sequel to Nihon keiei rinenshi (History of Japanese Business Concepts) which focused on the Edo Period.

449 Bunka to keizai hatten 文化と経済発展
(Culture and Economic Development)
Mizuno Shoichi, Iida Tsuneo, Fujise Koji 水野正一, 飯田貞夫, 藤瀬光司
Nagoya: Nagoya Daigaku Keizai Gakubu Fuzoku Keizai Kozo Bunseki Shiryō Sentā 名古屋大学経済学部付属経済構造分析資料センター 1983
245 p.

A compilation of papers presented at the "International Economic Frictions Symposium," sponsored by the Economic Structure Analysis Materials Center, affiliated with the Economic Department of Nagoya University. The conference was held on July 3, 1982. Considers the role of culture in economic development from the standpoint of various countries, including Republic of Korea, Southeast Asia, etc.

450 Bunseki Nihon keizai 分析・日本経済
(Analysis of Japanese Economy)
Shinpo Seiji 新保生二
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
237 p.

Analyzes various problems faced by the Japanese economy through comparisons with economic movements in other advanced countries. Main subjects covered are: why "price stability" is important; trend toward emphasis on "supply side" in main countries; problematical points in Japan's Keynesian system; efficacy of monetarist model in Japanese economy; and, management of nominal demand in a declining economy.

451 Endaka fukyoka no Nihon sangyo: Kokusai sangyo choosei no shinento sangyo seisaku 円高不況下的日本産業: 国際産業調整の進展と産業政策
(Japanese Industries Depressed by Yen Appreciation)
Kitada Yoshiharu, Aida Toshio 北田芳治, 相田利雄
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店 1987
293 p.
Discusses the state of Japanese economy in the midst of trade frictions and the difficulties faced by various industries, including steel, electronics, automobile, shipbuilding, etc.

452 Fukushi keizai no choki tenbo: 1985-nen no Nihon keizai
福祉経済の長期展望・1985年の日本経済
(Long-Range Outlook of Welfare Economy)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1973
247 p. East Asia HV413/.F84


453 Gekidosuru kokusai kankyo to Nihon keizai: Sangyo Heiwa to chingin gorika
激動する国際環境と日本経済・産業平和と貨金合理化
(Turbulent International Environment and Japanese Economy)
Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei Jimukyoku 日本経営者団体連盟事務局
Tokyo: Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei Kohobu 日本経営者団体連盟弘報部 1968
100 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N55

Describes the anxiety and uneasiness of Japanese enterprises, as compared with Western enterprises, when they lagged behind in competitive power during the late 1960's. Focuses on the need for capital accumulation, export promotion and wage system revision of Japanese enterprises. Accompanied by a supplement containing statistical source materials.

454 Gendai keizai mondai no kiso chishiki: Gendai mondai o toshite oyo noryoku o yashinau
現代経済問題の基礎知識・現代問題を通して応用能力を養う
(Basic Knowledge of Present Economic Problems: Cultivate Applied Ability through Present Problems)
Shinohara Miyohei 篠原三代平
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1974
484 p. East Asia HB180/.J3637

Analyses current problems in world and Japanese economies from the standpoint of economic growth, industries, prices, labor, finances, social welfare, etc. Comprised of five main parts: economic growth and business cycles; prices, wages, productivity and training; industries and corporations; social welfare society; and, international economy. Appended index contains basic and current economic terms.

455 Gendai Nihon keizai kenkyu 現代日本経済研究
(Study of Modern Japanese Economy)
Komiya Ryutaro 小宮隆太郎
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1984
330 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K627

A study of Japanese economy during the past 10 years covering such aspects as:
capital accumulation rate in postwar Japan; supply of individual savings; taxes and capital accumulation in postwar Japan; tax burden, financial scale and national bond policies; monetary policies and effective demand; efficiency of Japan's monetary policies; capital liberalization and economics; land prices; social welfare concepts and taxation; and, economic plans--people's economy, regional plans, industrial policies, etc.

456 Gendai Nihon keizai no kenkyu: Kakei chochiku shohi kodo no jissho bunseki 现代日本経済の研究・家計消費行動の実証分析
(Study of Modern Japanese Economy)
Horie Yasuhiro 堀江康照
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
229 p.
East Asia HC465/.S3H67

Analyzes the development of service industries and changes in household savings rate to determine their influences on structural changes in Japanese economy. Some of the conclusions drawn are: greater emphasis should be placed on service industries; on the assumption that the high savings rate will not change, various policies should be formulated; and, industries must convert their economic setup from quantitative expansions to qualitative improvements.

457 Gendai Nihon keizairon 現代日本経済論
(Study of Modern Japanese Economy)
Ouchi Tsutomu 大内力
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1982
451 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.093

Analyzes the current status of Japanese economy, covering the following points: general survey, international relations, finances, monopolistic capital, small- and medium enterprises, labor and agriculture. Contains an index of charts used in various chapters.

458 Gendai Nihon no keizai shisutemu 現代日本の経済システム
(Economy System of Present-Day Japan)
Nakamura Takahide, Nishikawa Shunsaku, Kosai Yutaka 中村隆英, 西川俊作, 香西泰
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1985
280 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.G42

A general discussion of today's Japanese economic system, including the labor market, industrial structures, financial and monetary policies, etc.

459 Gendai Nihon no sangyo shuchu 現代日本の産業集中
(Industrial Concentration in Modern Japan)
Senoo Akira 女尾明
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
320 p.
East Asia HD2907/.G46

On the assumption that excessive concentration of economic power is detrimental to the competitive mechanism and overall economic development, the author analyzes the trends and impact during the past 10 years of power concentration by
industries. Pertinent and detailed statistical data are included. The author is the secretariat chief of the Japan Fair Trade Commission.

460 Gendai Nihon seiji keizai no kozu: Seifu to shijo
現代日本政治経済の構図・政府と市場
(Contemporary Japanese Political Economy: Government and Market
(Added title in English))
Inoguchi Takashi 猪口孝
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
257 p.

Aims to show the political manipulations of the Japanese government in the electoral process (“from citizens to the government”) and in the policy-formulation process (“from government to the citizens”) to cope with the changing economic situation. Defines the Japanese politico-economic setup as a “bureaucratic inclusive pluralism” to explain the underlying forces moving the government in electoral and policy-forming processes.

461 Gendai Nihon shihonshugi no kozo
現代日本資本主義の構造
(Structure of Modern Japanese Capitalism)
Furuhata Yoshikazu 古畑義和
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1963
381 p.

Discusses the structure and special features of modern Japanese capitalism with the focus on problems in the 1950’s.

462 Gendai Nihon to no sentaku: Keizai, zaisei, boei, fukushi o kangaeru
現代日本10の選択 経済・財政・防衛・福祉を考える
Yoshida Kazuo 吉田和男
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1981
214 p.

Selects and analyzes 10 economic aspects of modern Japan: maintenance of Japanese-type vitality; appropriate financial policies; direction of economic policies; proper government intervention; issuance of national bonds; financial reconstruction; scale of government; defense; and, social welfare.

463 Gendai no Nihon keizai: Sutagufureshon kokufuku no joken
現代の日本経済：スタグフレーション克服の条件
(The Japanese Economy: Conditions for the Conquest of Stagflation)
Komatsu Kenji 小松憲治
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1982
301 p.

The oil crisis greatly shocked the world’s economy with international disruptions in production and distribution. Japan’s economy withstood the shock but the future outlook is not entirely optimistic. This book describes a wide range of Japan’s economic aspects, including growth process, inflation, international balance of payments, labor and capital, productivity, financial structure and
policies, savings rate, financial and administrative reforms, etc.

464   Gendai shihon shugi to keiei gakusetsu 現代資本主義と経営学説
Kawasaki Fumiharu, Tachibana Hiroshi, Yoshida Kazuo 川崎文治, 橋本, 吉田和夫
Kyoto: Minerva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1981
242 p. East Asia HD70/.J3G46

Discusses the development of business administration studies and its correlation with the growth of capitalism. Focuses on Japanese capitalism and business administration studies.

465   Gensoku keizai shakai ni okeru keizai shakaiteki shomondai no bunseki 減速経済社会における経済社会的諸問題の分析
(Analysis of Various Social and Economic Problems in a Decelerating Economic society)
276 p. East Asia f HC462.9/.G46

The Japanese economic growth slowed down since the oil crisis and the deceleration created various problems which are analyzed in this work. Considers the following aspects of a decelerating economic society: special features and problems as compared with the high-growth period; macroscopic problems, including slowdown of capital investments, unemployment, stagnant personal consumptions, etc.; and impact on business operations and future economic policies.

466   Gyo-zaisei kaikaku to rodo mondai 行政改革と労働問題
(Administrative-Financial Reforms and labor Problems)
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶ノ水書房 1984
223 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.G67

A compilation of papers presented at the 66th annual conference of the Social Policy Association held in May 1983 at Senshu University. The papers assessed administrative and fiscal reforms, which had been demanded at home and abroad, to increase the government's efficiency in handling problems related to trade frictions, social welfare of an aging society, etc. Subjects covered also include: protection of agriculture and food supply problems; railway reform; reforms and basic labor rights, etc. Labor struggles, such as the Toshiba conflicts (1945-1946), coal miners' labor movements, etc. are also noted.

467   Hachijunendai no Nihon keizai: Sangyo kozo no tenkan to chiiki shinko 80年代の日本経済・産業構造の転換と地域振興
(Japanese Economy in 1980s: Changes in Industrial Structure and Regional Promotion)
Miura Koich 三浦宏一
Tokyo: Ashi Shobo 芦書房 1987
229 p. East Asia HC462.9/.M5136

Comprised of three main parts: Part 1, conversion of Japanese economy to stable growth—need for creative vitality, economic movements in early 1980s, etc.; Part
2, outlook for 1980s and industrial movements--trade and distribution industries, etc.; and, Part 3, regional economic societies and role of industries--conditions necessary for growth of regional enterprises, regional promotion and tertiary industries, etc.

468 Hachijuyonen Nihon keizai no midokoro (Promising Points in Japanese Economy in 1984)
Kanemori Hisao 金森久雄
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
141 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K3396

A forecast, made in 1983, of Japanese economic growth during 1984. Centered on electronic calculators, VTR's, IC's, etc., exports of new products will lead the economy, inducing expanded deomestic demand for capital investments, etc. Japanese enterprises will continue to grow with electronics technology as the basis.

469 Hikaku keieishi josetsu (Introduction to comparative Business History)
Nakagawa Keiichiro 中川敬一郎
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1987
345 p. East Asia HD37/.J3N28

In general, a comparative history of worldwide enterprises but Japan is discussed in: Ch. 7--Japanese-type businesses and international comparisons, including strategies, finances, labor control, leadership, etc.; Ch. 8--family-type businesses in Japan; Ch. 11--Mitsui Corp. and Japanese economic growth; and, Ch. 12--government and industries in Japan.

470 Kawaru sangyo kawaru keiei: Shijo o kae kigyo o kaeru itsutsu no keiko (Changing Industries, Changing Management)
Kusaka Kimito and Takemura Ken'ichi 日下公人 竹村健一
Tokyo: Taiyo Kikaku Shuppan 太陽企画出版 1983
208 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K87

With the increasing trend "soft" adn service industries, the Japanese economic structure is changing greatly. Heavy industries such as steel, petrochemicals, etc. are waning and so-called "cultural" industries are beginning to flourish. As noted in the sub-title, the joint authors note five trends, among which are the growing power of middle-aged women as consumers, the rise of small-and-medium enterprises, the creation of an information society with new demands, etc.

471 Keieigaku (Business Economics)
Kanbayashi Teijiro 上林貞治郎
Tokyo: Moriyama Shoten 森山書店 1985
2 v. East Asia HD37/.J3K427

Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 compares prewar and postwar business economics
and discusses corporate forms, corporation-government relations, labor and production management, etc. Vol. 2 takes up status of capitalistic corporations, small-and-medium enterprises and marketing, distribution problems of corporations, etc.

Keiki hendo to Nihon keizai: Sekai Nihon chiiki no keiki bunseki
景気変動と日本経済・世界日本地域の景気分析
(Business Fluctuations and Japanese Economy)
Tahara Akiyoshi 田原昭四
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
270 p.

Reveals, with use of specific examples, business fluctuations since WWII, including the second oil crisis recession. The author contends that because of the oil crises, the world's economic growth was bent and blunted and economic waves became noticeable again.

Keikoku seij i koshinkoku Nihon 警告政治後進国日本
(Warning! Politically Backward Country Japan)
Inaba Shuzo 稲葉秀三
Tokyo: Genronjin Kaiji 論人会議 1983

As compared with the advanced economy, Japan is backward in politics. The author explains in layman's language, the relationship between economics and politics and stresses the need for the people to understand the significance of the current administrative reform, financial reconstruction, etc. Reviews post-WWII politics and its impact on economics and compares Japanese politics and economics with developments in Europe.

Keizai hatten to Nihon no keiken 経済発展と日本の経験
(Economic Development and Japan's Experience)
Okawa Kazushi 大川一司
Tokyo: Daimeido 大明堂 1976
274 p.

A collection of essays on Japanese economic development, particularly on its international significance. Subjects covered include: case study of Japanese experience; dual-structure development; turning point of economic development and agriculture; surplus labor economy; economic development and industry-production-consumption; international comparisons; agricultural aspects of economic development, etc.

Keizai kiki e no chosen 経済危機への挑戦
(How to Tackle the Economic Crisis)
Kudo Akira 工藤晃
Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 1982
405 p.

The author is a member of the Japan Communist Party. The book is composed of two parts. In part 1, the author discusses economic policies to overcome the crisis,
a new international economic order and the JCP and the outlook for socialism in Japan. Part 2 consists primarily of the author's view, expressed as a Diet member, on subjects such as differences in international living standards, employment situation, policies toward small-and-medium enterprises, and problems involving trade, industries and energy sources.

476 Keizai shutaisei koza 経済主体性講座
(Lectures Centered on Economics)
Arisawa Hiromi, Tohata Seiichi, Nakayama Ichiro 有沢広美 東畑精一 中山伊知郎
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha 中央公論社
1960
7 v.
East Asia HC462.9/.K456

A compilation of essays, in seven volumes, on the structural analysis of Japanese economy. Vols. 1-2 cover the economic aspects; vols. 3-4, the social aspects; vol. 5, political; and vol. 6-7, historical.

477 Keizai shakai kozo no keisei mekanizumu to keizai shutai kodo ni kansuru chosa kenkyu 経済社会構造の形成メカニズムと経済主体行動に関する調査研究
(Research Report on Mechanism Which Forms the Structure of Economic Society and Main Economic Shift)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所
1979
100 p.
East Asia HD9987/.J32K34

Consists of two parts. Part 1 discusses human ability and income distribution, touching on fair tax burdens, problem of graduate tax scales, etc. Part 2 points that the economic focus is turning to service industries and discusses the nature, effects and problems of service industries.

478 Keizai taikoku e no fuatus 経済大国への風圧
(Blowing Pressure on Great Economic Nation)
Yamamura Yoshiharu 山村喜晴
Tokyo: Sanseido 三省堂
1984
360 p.
East Asia DS889.5/.S46

Published as Vol. 5 of "Postwar Japanese Diplomatic History." Discusses trade and economic frictions, monetary and oil problems, etc., facing Japan which has become a great economic nation. Subjects covered include: light and dark sides of a great economic country--success of income-doubling program, stabilization of surplus in international balance, liberalization of trade and capital, etc.; frictions kof advanced countries; developments in monetary diplomacy--Nixon shock, yen appreciation, etc.

479 Keizai-teki sekyuriti ni kansuru chosa kenkyu 経済的セキュリティに関する調査研究
(Study on Economic Security)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所
1978
200 p.
East Asia D843/.K45

Considers the security of Japanese economy, in the world situation of 1980s, from political, defense and energy aspects. Asserts that security can be maintained
only by consideration of various factors.

480 Kindai Nihon no keizai hatten: Choki keizai tokei ni yoru bunseki
近代日本の経済発展・長期経済統計による分析
(Economic Development of Modern Japan: Analysis Based on "Long-Range Economic Statistics")
Okawa Kazushi, Minami Ryoshin 大川一司 南亮進
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1975
633 p. East Asia HC462.9/.0349

A report on the results of a joint research conducted by professors, led by Okawa Kazushi, of the Hitotsubashi University Economic Research Institute. Analyzes comprehensively and quantitatively, the processes involved in Japan's economic development since the early Meiji Period. Includes bibliographies and indexes.

481 Kodo seicho no jidai: Gendai Nihon keizaishi noto
高度成長の時代・現代日本経済史ノート
(Age of High Growth)
Kasai Yutaka 香西泰
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1985
253 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K639

A historical review of Japan's economic growth. Starting at zero point after WW II, Japan became a great economic country in the past 40 years. Depicts the course of developments, including the restoration stage, Korean war boom, progress to high growth rate and income doubling, etc. Discusses problems faced in the current technological revolution and trade liberalization program and countermeasures being taken to assure a stable growth.

482 Ko-kigyo kaikaku no jidai 公企業改革の時代
(Age of Public Enterprise Reforms)
Oshima Kunio 大島国雄
Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館 1984
221 p. East Asia HD4313/.074

Considers means of reforming public enterprises. Discusses basic theories needed for reforms; measures for reforms, citing the case of Japan National Railways; problems related to abuse of public funds; proposals to reform the postal services, local public works, port management, etc. Exposes the problem of introducing Japanese-type management to public enterprises.

483 Kokusaika jidai no Nihon keizai 国際化時代の日本経済
(Japanese Economy in the International Age)
Yonezawa Yoshie and Harada Yutaka 米沢義衛, 原田泰
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1985
317 p. East Asia HC462.9/.Y634

A study of the special characteristics of the long-range, structural development process of Japanese economy and the involvement of labor, enterprises and government in the internationalization process of the economy. Contains nine
chapters on such subjects as economic development pattern, industrial structure changes, labor market, money and capital markets, technology and resources, small and big governments, trade and direct investments, international balance of payments, international cooperation, etc.

484 Koza gendai Nihon no keizai to seij i 講座現代日本の経済と政治
(Lecture Series) Economy and Politics of Modern Japan
Uchida Jokichi 内田健吉
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店 1959-1961
4 v. East Asia HC462.9/.K68

A theoretical analysis by Marxist economic and political scholars of Japan's capitalism in the 1950s. Consists of four volumes: Vol. 1--Development of national monopolistic capitalism; Vol. 2--Revival of economic expansion; Vol. 3--Cycle of capital accumulation; and Vol. 4--Political process of mass movements.

485 Kozo hendoka no Nihon keizai: Sangyo kozo no jittai to seisaku 構造変動下の日本経済・産業構造の実体と政策
(Japanese Economy during Period of Structural Changes)
Chuo Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo 中央大学経済研究所
Hachioji: Chuo Daigaku Shuppanbu 中央大学出版部 1980
254 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K73

Discusses the rapidly changing industrial structure, analyzes government policies to cope with these changes and forecasts future trends of Japanese industries. Subjects covered include: policies for post-industrial society, financial problems of an aging society, policies toward developing countries, medical industry and medical supply systems, land and housing problems, etc.

486 Me de miru Nihon no keizai, sangyo, kigyo: Rekishi, genjo, shorai 目で見る日本の経済・産業・企業：歴史・現状・将来
(Observations on Japanes Economy, Industries and Corporation: History, Current Status and Future)
Kobayashi Susumu 小林進
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1981
204 p. East Asia HC462.9/.M42

Detailed observations on development and growth of Japanese industries and corporations: industries and corporations supporting Japanese economic growth; status and development of agricultural and food industries; increasing competition for textile and pulp industries; growth of chemical industries; growth of home appliance and electronic manufacturing to leading industries; world-level steel industries; machinery industries leading in technological innovation; etc. Also covers construction, shipbuilding, energy and distribution industries as well as financial systems and markets.

487 Nihon bukka kyososhi 日本物価狂騨史
(Frenzied History of Japanese Commodity Prices)
Goto Shin'ichi 後藤新一
Tokyo: Kin'yu Zaisei Jijo Kenkyujo 金融財政事情研究所 1983
In Japan’s economic history, commodity prices skyrocketed in 1914, with the outbreak of World War I, and in the fall of 1973, after the first oil shock, while prices nosedived in 1930 when the embargo on gold shipments was lifted. The causes and effects of these price upheavals are taken up in an effort to draw historical lessons for the maintenance of price stability.

Covers four main items: Part 1—special characteristics of “Japanese-style” market economy and social controls; Part 2—market economy setup and participation (which is required for social control); Part 3—reform of corporate systems (need of inspection system); and Part 4—energy problem and market economy.

Discusses the problems that Japan might face in the international arena during the 1980’s and potential means for Japanese to overcome these problems. The authors believe that the Japanese must exercise their imaginative and creative powers to maintain the economic development and to survive international tensions in both economic and political spheres.

Analyzes the turbulent Japanese and world economies since the first oil crisis: Japanese economic mechanism which overcame the first oil crisis and stagflation; world mechanism which rode out the first oil crisis; why Japanese economy is successfully overcoming the second oil crisis; changing Japanese economy and remaining problems; new crisis in world economy, etc.
Composed of three parts: Part 1--general survey of long-range growth process; Part 2--development of modern Japanese economy; and, Part 3--structure of postwar Japanese economy.

492 Nihon keizai, daitenkan no jidai  日本経済、大転換の時代
(Age of Great Changes in Japanese Economy)
Kanamori Hisao and Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta  金森久雄 日本経済研究センター
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha  日本経済新聞社  1984
328 p.

Postwar Japanese economy has passed through the three phases of restoration, growth and adjustments, and has entered the fourth period of changes. This work is centered on the latter, the blossoming age of technological innovations. Discusses specific improvements in engines, gears, belts, etc. as well as industrial organizaitons, labor relations, role of entrepreneurs, etc.

493 Nihon keizai ima hitotabi no ririku 日本経済いまひとたびの離陸
(Japanese Economy Makes New Takeoff)
Miyazaki Isamu  宮崎勇
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha  中央公論社  1983
177 p.

With adverse effects of two oil crises and increased military expenditures because of internal strifes throughout the world, the 1970's was a trying period for world and Japanese economies. Trade frictions threaten the 1980's but Japanese industries have made spectacular advances overseas and began a new takeoff.

494 Nihon keizai konmei kokufuku no joken: "Ikoki" no kaimei 日本経済混迷克服の条件・「移行期」の解明
(Conditions for Japanese Economy to Overcome Confusion: Elucidating "Transition Period")
Yoshitomi Masaru  吉富勝
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  東洋経済新報社  1980
258 p.

After two oil crises, the high-growth economy declined to a low-growth period and three big imbalances appeared in the economy: "in-kind" imbalances, including weak consumer demand, supply-and-demand gap in capital, worst unemployment rate in 20 years, etc.; unfavorable international balance of payments; and, large financial deficits and issuance of national bonds.

495 Nihon keizai no choki bunseki: Seicho kozo hado 日本経済の長期分析・成長構造波動
(Long-Range Analysis of Japanese Economy: Growth, Structure and Fluctuations)
Okawa Kazushi, Hayami Yujiro  大川一司  連水佑次郎
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha  日本経済新聞社  1973
445 p.

A compilation of 10 papers presented at the Second International Conference on
"Economic Growth--Experiences of Japan," held 26 June-1 July 1972 under the sponsorship of Japan Economic Research Center. Contains comments on each paper. Appended are bibliographical references.

496 Nihon keizai no genjo 日本経済の現状
(Present State of Japanese Economy)
Gendai Nihon Keizai Kenkyukai 現代日本経済研究会
Tokyo: Gakubunsha 学文社 1985
349 p.

Composed of two parts: Part 1 is centered on the new Pacific Age with evaluations of Japan-U.S. economic relations, need for increased aid to Southeast Asia, etc.; and Part 2 is focused on the recovery of world economy with an analysis of Japanese economy, including overseas economic assistance, industrialization of advanced technologies, internationalization of monetary systems changes in labor problems, etc.

497 Nihon keizai no genjo to kadai 日本経済の現状と課題
(Current Status and Tasks of Japanese Economy)
Tokyo: shunjusha 春秋社 1962--1963
8 v.

Leading economists and scholars present a comprehensive picture of the Japanese economy from late 1950s to 1960s. Consists of eight volumes: Vol. 1--Basic structure of Japanese economy; Vol. 2--Economic growth and price problems; Vol. 3--Economic growth and small-and medium enterprises; Vol. 4--Reorganization of industrial setup; Vol. 5--Conditions for Japan’s social welfare state; Vol. 6--Heavy industries in Japanese economy; Vol. 7--Wage problems in transition period; and Vol. 8--New stage of world economy.

498 Nihon keizai no hatten 日本経済の発展
(Japanese Economic Development)
Ishida Kohei 石田興平
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1973
377 p.

Consists of two parts: Part 1--Development of modern economy, 1868-1945 (historical analysis highlighting the nature of Japanese capitalistic economy); and Part 2--Postwar economic development, 1945-1972 (analysis of postwar innovations, technological advancements, international competition, etc.). The author is a professor of Osaka University.

499 Nihon keizai no inobeshon 日本経済のイノベーション
(Japanese Economic Innovations)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1978
2 v.

Considers factors which led to Japanese economic growth and analyzes possibilities, problems, etc. of future growth from the standpoint of trade, finances, social security, etc. The author believes that there are potentials for further growth
but that the growth should be directed to meet social, rather than, private needs; international, rather than, domestic aims, etc.; i.e., economic innovation, in a broad sense, is necessary.

A round-table discussion on economic developments, from high growth to low growth because of oil shocks, yen appreciation, trade frictions, etc., and the future economic outlook. Also considers such aspects as: developing countries and Japan's role; current economic cycles centered on Japan-U.S. trade; industrial conversions in Japanese economy; transition from high-growth to low-growth periods and need to consider external as well as internal factors.

Considers how the Japanese economy can maintain its vitality while surviving the onslaught of world trade frictions. Discusses problems which threaten the stable growth of the economy, including the possibility of inflation, rising prices of oil, appreciation of the yen, etc. Provides a forecast of future economic growth.

Analyzed the economic structure during the high-growth period and changes which occurred in the low-growth period following the oil shocks, as well as changes in the structuring of plant and equipment investments.

A diversified study of Japanese economy based principally on, "quantitative research," "economic analysis of the system facet," and "energy and environmental problems."

A diversified study of Japanese economy based principally on, "quantitative research," "economic analysis of the system facet," and "energy and environmental problems."
Discusses the effects of population shifts on industrial structuring, tasks facing certain industries, such as small-and-medium enterprises, truck transportation, etc., and special Japanese features of modernizing business management.

505 Nihon keizai no kozo: Rekishiteki shiten kara 日本経済の構造・歴史的視点から (Structure of Japanese Economy: From a Historical Viewpoint)
Okawa Kazushi 大川一司
Tokyo: Keiso Shobo 動草書房 1974
254 p.
East Asia HC462.7/.0315

Based on discussions held at seminars conducted by Okawa Kazushi, Hitotsubashi University professor. Presents a historical analysis of Japanese economic structure with interpretative comments.

506 Nihon keizai no kozo to kodo: Sengo yonjunen no kiseki 日本経済の構造と行動・戦後40年の軌跡 (Structure and Movements of Japanese Economy)
Miyazaki Yoshikazu 宮崎義一
Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo 筑摩書房 1985
2 v.
East Asia HC462.9/.M5779

Delves into the capital accumulation processes of the Japanese economy amid changes in the international environment and in the inherent economic framework. Discusses the high economic growth rate, trade liberalization, overseas investments, etc.

507 Nihon keizai no kozo to nogyo: Kozo zesei no ronri 日本経済の構造と農業・構造是正の論理 (Structure of Japanese Economy and Agriculture)
Miyade Hideo 宮出秀雄
Tokyo: Meibun Shobo 明文書房 1970
249 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.M558

Discusses the economic structure of industries, commerce, agriculture, etc. and points out the need to reform the agriculture system as part of the revision of the industrial structure and correction of the dual structure which exists today.

508 Nihon keizai no makuro bunseki 日本経済のマクロ分析 (Macro-analysis of Japanese Business Operations)
Hamada Koichi, Kuroda Masahiro, Horiuchi Akiyoshi 浜田宏一 黒田昌裕 堀内昭義
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppanken 東京大学出版会 1987
338 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.N5343
Discusses the significance of structural changes faced by the Japanese economy since mid-1970s from a macroeconomic standpoint. Considers how economic structuring and systems can bring about macro-performance. Reviews policies and systems which influenced finances, banking, labor, etc. since 1945, particularly during the high-growth period.

509 Nihon keizai no seicho kaikei bunseki: Jinko nogyo keizai hatten
日本経済の成長会計分析・人口 農業 経済発展
(Financial Analysis of Japanese Economic Growth)
Yamaguchi Mitoshi 山口三十四
Kobe: Kobe Daigaku Kenkyu Sosho Kankokai 神戸大学研究叢書刊行会 1982
288 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.Y233

A study of agriculture and population vis-a-vis economic growth. In the financial analysis of agricultural development, takes into consideration it's interdependence on economic demand and non-agricultural sectors. Discusses the interdependent relationships of population and economy, particularly the effect of population features on economic growth.

510 Nihon keizai no seicho to junkan
日本経済の成長と循環
(Growth and Cycle of Japanese Economy)
Shinohara Miyohei 篠原三代平
Tokyo: Sobunsha 創文社 1965
398 p.
East Asia HC462/.S56

Attempts to identify the underlying factors for the high economic growth during both the prewar and postwar periods.

511 Nihon keizai no seicho to kozo
日本経済の成長と構造
(Growth and Structure of Japanese Economy)
Hoshikawa Jun'ichi 星川順一
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1984
222 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.H595

A study of the factors involved in the change of Japanese economy from high-growth of 1970's to medium-growth of present. The author asserts that in the analysis of Japanese economic growth, existing theories must be altered completely. Ample use is made of illustrations to cover such subjects as savings, labor market, capital accumulation, inflation, import prices, confrontation with world economy, etc.

512 Nihon keizai no shinwa to genjitsu: Kodo seicho no keizaigaku
日本経済の神話と現実・高度成長の経済学
(Myths and Realities of Japanese Economy: Economics of High Growth)
Furihata Setsuo 退族節雄
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1987
378 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.F88

A compilation of articles published from May 1985 to July 1987 in the monthly magazine, Jokyo to Shutai. A leftist-oriented analysis of the high growth of
Japanese economy.

513  Nihon keizai no tenbo to kadai  日本経済の展望と課題
(Outlook and Tasks of Japanese Economy)
Fukuchi Takao and Murakami Yasusuke  福地崇生 村上泰亮
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha  日本経済新聞社  1985
256 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.N486758

A compilation of essays on such subjects as: Post-WWII Japanese economic growth and trade; Japanese economy as seen by an outsider with the focus on current balance; principles of external economic policies; US. inflation of the 1970's and economic policies; structural changes in world economy and Japanese economy; current status and future of Japan's regional "equalization," and, introduction to anticipated politico-economic study.

514  Nihon keizai no tokeiteki bunseki: Naito Masaru Kyoju kanreki kinen ronbunshu  日本経済の統計的分析・内藤長教授還暦記念論文集
(Statistical Analysis of Japanese Economy)
Kimura Takeyasu, Ouchi Tsutomu, and Miyazawa Koichi  木村時也 大内伸 宮沢光一
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten  岩波書店  1967
297 p.  East Asia HB34/.K55

A compilation of essays written by students of Naito Masaru, professor of statistical science at Tokyo University, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Appended are bibliographical references.

515  Nihon keizai nyumon  日本経済入門
(Introduction of Japanese Economy)
Ishimori Shotaro  石森章太郎
2 v.  East Asia HC462.9/.179

With use of simple illustrations, discusses the present status of Japanese economy, including trade frictions, yen appreciation measures, industrial structure, financial deficits, monetary innovations, etc. Focuses on Japan-U.S. and Japan-Europe trade frictions.

516  Nihon keizairon  日本経済論
(Treatise on Japanese Economy)
Masamura Kimihiro  正村公宏
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  東洋経済新報社  1982
360 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.M285

A comprehensive picture of the structure, organization, setup, etc. of the Japanese economy, presented simply for the layman.

517  Nihon keizai sainyumon: Itamiwake jidai no sentaku  日本経済再入門・痛み分け時代の選択
(Reintroduction to Japanese Economy: Age Without Options)
Adachi Tetsuo  安達哲夫
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1981
199 p. East Asia HC462.9/.A643

Asserts that Japan is a great economic country but faced with many difficult problems such as intensified trade frictions, delay in unilateral development of advanced technologies, etc. Long-range options include aggressive development of unilateral technologies, expansion of technological trade, formation of tie-ups and joint enterprises with independent technologies as the bases, etc. To avoid external frictions and promote service industries, considers what technological innovations are necessary and how the various industries should advance such innovations.

518 Nihon keizai sosho 日本経済叢書
(Bibliotheca Japonica oeconomiae politicae [Added title ])
Takimoto Seiichi 滝本誠一
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Sosho Kankokai 日本経済叢書政行会 1914-1919
36 v. East Asia HB51/.N54

A compilation of essays, in 36 volumes, on the economic systems and financial institutions of the Tokugawa Period. Appended in vol. 36 is a comprehensive list of references consulted in the compilation.

519 Nihon keizai tekiyoryoku no tankyu: Sekiyu shokku to keiki junkan 日本経済適応力の探究・石油ショックと景気循環
(Study of Japanese Economic Adaptability)
Komine Takao 小峰隆夫
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980
238 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K626

Points out that despite the turbulent economic problems created by the oil crisis and yen appreciation, the Japanese economic structure, industries and households continued to function without any radical changes.

520 Nihon keizai to infureshon 日本経済とインフレーション
(Japanese Economy and Inflation)
Hosaka Naomichi 保坂直達
Tokyo: San'ichi Shobo 三一書房 1980
346 p. East Asia HG1275/.H675

Discusses the following subjects: analysis of the Japanese economic structure with the focus on price problems; recent inflation theories; significance and problematical points of government activities; inseparable relations between world and Japanese economies; international balance of payments and currency exchange; and, future and problems of Japanese economy--low growth, social and energy problems, government deficits, aging society, regional problems, etc.

521 Nihon no infurasutorakucha 日本のインフラストラクチャー
(Japanese Infrastructure)
Ojima Toshio and JES Purojekuto Chimu 尾島俊雄 JES プロジェクト チーム
Although the Japanese economy attained an amazing growth in a short span of time after WWII, it is now faced with oil and natural resources problems. The author asserts that to maintain the economic growth, construction of many subterranean urban facilities will be necessary to strengthen the infrastructure.

**522 Nihon no keiki hendo to kigyo kodo: Kozo henka no jissho bunseki**

日本の景気変動と企業行動・構造変化の実証分析

(Japan's Economic Fluctuations and Corporate Activities: Empirical Analysis of Structural Changes)

Horie Yasuhiro 堀江康熙

Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社

1987

Analyzes structural changes taking place in the Japanese economy, with the focus on corporate activities. Consists of three main parts: Part 1--analysis of changes in business condition patterns from a macroeconomic viewpoint; Part 2--analysis of corporate export activities; and Part 3--analysis of corporate investments and financial activities (analyzes parts 1 and 2 from a microeconomic viewpoint).

**523 Nihon no keizai fudo**

日本の経済風土

(Economic Customs of Japan)

Ito Mitsuhara 伊藤光晴

Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社

1980

A compilation of interviews conducted by the author with eight persons with the focus on comparisons with Japan. Interviewees who had lived abroad were asked for views on differences in economic developments between Japan and foreign countries while interviewees who are experts in politics, agriculture, etc. were questioned on differences in their fields of expertise.

**524 Nihon no keizai kiban ni kansuru chosa kenkyu**

日本の経済基盤に関する調査研究

(Research on Japan's Economic Base)

Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo and Shakai Kogaku Kenkyujo 産業研究所 社会工学研究所

1980

Japanese economy achieved a spectacular growth but it is dependent on foreign countries for 80% of its energy resources so "crises" can be anticipated in the future. This publication discusses the extent and effects of these potential crises. As an example, it takes up the possibility of a great earthquake in or near a large city and the problems to be confronted in seeking refuge, maintaining communication lines, etc.
Various Spiritual Problems Accompanying Japanese Economic Growth
Kato Hiroshi 加藤寛
Tokyo: Minshu Shugi Kenkyukai 民主主義研究会 1970
137 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K37

Analyzes various human problems which are arising amid the high-growth economy and proposes measures to cope with these problems. Mechanization is progressing through technological innovations but human neglect is worsening and social welfare measures are inadequate.

526 Nihon no keizai seicho: Seicho konfarensu no hokoku to toron
日本の経済成長・成長コンファレンスの報告と討論
Shinozaki Miyoei, Fujino Shozaburo 深尾三代男 藤野正三郎
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1967
389 p. East Asia HC462.9/.8473

A compilation of 14 papers presented at the First International Conference sponsored by the Japan Economic Research Center, 5 September-6 October 1966. Contains comments on each paper. Consists of three parts: Part 1--Economic growth and business cycles; Part 2--Technological progress and structural changes; and Part 3--Role of government in trade, etc.

527 Nihon no sengo infureshon 日本の戦後インフレーション
Hara Kaoru 原薰
Tokyo: Hosei Daigaku Shuppankyoku 法政大学出版局 1968
478 p. East Asia HG1275/.H37

Discusses the spiraling inflation immediately after WWII until the implementation of the "Dodge" stabilization policy in 1949.

528 Nihon Sangyo Bunseki Shisutem Shinaru linkai hokokusho
日本産業分析システムシナリオ委員会報告書
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 通商産業調査会 1978
117 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N538

Considering that prediction of the Japanese economy was inadequate on the basis of the traditional econometric model because of the fluid economic environment, this work attempts further analysis of sectors having important impacts on the Japan industry analysis system, such as business management, labor, domestic politics, international politics, social structure, etc.

529 Nihon senji kokka dokusen shihon shugi
日本戦時国家独占資本主義
Kimura Takatoshi 木村隆俊
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1983
255 p. East Asia HD2907/.K56
Discusses national monopolistic capitalism in Japan, primarily between 1920 and 1945, covering the relations between the government and monopolistic enterprises, establishment of financial capital, development of machine tool industries, founding of wartime heavy chemicals industries, etc. Also discusses the transition of capital, economic organizations, technologies, etc. from wartime to postwar periods and notes the heavy sacrifices of the people in wartime economy to build up the huge monopolistic capital.

Nihon shakai no tokushi tsu
(Special Characteristics of Japanese Society)
Namiki Nobuyoshi
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
1981
261 p.

A report of the symposium held on this subject in December 1980 under the sponsorship of Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha. Analyzes Japanese society from the business viewpoint. Subjects covered include: secrecy of the flexible structure of Japanese society; the "new" and the "old" in Japanese business operations; advantage of broadly-based skills in Japanese enterprises; special features of government-industrial relation; future outlook of cooperative division of labor for Japanese businesses, etc.

Nihon shihonshugi koza: Sengo Nihon no seiji to keizai
(Japanese Capitalism Lecture Series: Postwar Japan's Politics and Economics)
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten
1953-1955
12 v.

Consists of 12 volumes: Vol. 1--Collapse of Japanese imperialism; Vol. 2--From peace to MSA; Vol. 3--Governing mechanism and political movements; Vol. 4--Changes in postwar economic structure (1); Vol. 5--Changes in postwar economic structure (2); Vol. 6--Deepening and gears of economic crisis; Vol. 7--Laborers and farmers; Vol. 8--National livelihood and peace economy; Vol. 9--Revival of militarism; Vol. 10--General remarks; Vol. 11 (supplement)--Indexes; and Vol. 12--Interpretations, with chronological charts, of postwar Japanese capitalism.

Nihon shihonshugi no botsuraku
(Downfall of Japanese Capitalism)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai
1975-1977
8 v.

Describes the downfall of Japanese capitalism, covering the period from development of monopolistic capital in 1920's to the high-growth period of 1960's. Constitutes the final eight of the 13-volume series, Nihon ni okeru shihonshugi no hattatsu (Development of Capitalism in Japan).
Consists of three volumes: Vol. 1--Formation of Industrial Capital; Vol. 2--Growth of Industrial Capital; and Vol. 3--Formation of Monopolistic Capital. Constitutes the third to fifth of the 13-volume series, Nihon ni okeru shihonshugi no hattatsu (Development of Capitalism in Japan).

534 Nihon shihonshugi no kozo  日本資本主義の構造
(Structure of Japanese Capitalism)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya 樋西光連
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1977-1980
3 v.
East Asia HC462/.N542

A theoretical and historical analysis of Japanese capitalism, delving into industrial structuring, industrial rationalization, industrial policies and problems, etc.

535 Nihon shihonshugi no seiritsu  日本資本主義の成立
(Establishment of Japanese Capitalism)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya 樋西光連
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1981
2 v.
East Asia HC462/.N54

Describes, in two volumes, the establishment of Japanese capitalism during the Meiji Restoration Period. Constitutes the first two of the 13-volume series, Nihon ni okeru shihonshugi no hattatsu (Development of Capitalism in Japan).

536 Nihon shihonshugi no shomondai: Shihonshugi to noson no kaikyuteki bunka  日本資本主義の諸問題・資本主義と農村の階級的文脈
(Various Problems of Japanese Capitalism)
Sakisaka Itsuro 向坂逸郎
Tokyo: Odosha 黄土社 1947
333 p.
East Asia HC4621.8/.S24

An analysis of social strata in agricultural villages under postwar capitalism.

537 Nippon shinjidai: Sofutonomikkusu saizensen  にっぽん新時代・ソフトノミックス最前線
(New Age of Japan)
Kyodo Tsushinsha Keizaibu 共同通信社経済部
Tokyo: Kyodo Tsushinsha 共同通信社 1983
277 p.
East Asia HD6957/.J3N56

With the economy entering new age, the sense of values of Japanese has diversified, their consumer habits have become more individualistic, industries are dispersing from cities to outlying areas and labor-management relations are undergoing changes. The author discusses these new economic facets and concludes with interviews of financial figures to portray the so-called period of "hardware mixed
Information is provided on profit-and-loss calculations considering the parent firm and its subsidiary as one company. Helps to interpret the actual economic status of the various enterprise groups. Nearly 100 business firms are analyzed.

With the introduction of microelectronics, development of transportation means and sophistication of communications technology, industries are changing from concentrated, large-scale types to dispersed, regional operations. With the advancement of regional enterprises, venture businesses are springing up in many localities.

Discusses Socio-economic changes taking place in the Japanese society as the economy slides from a high-growth to low-growth period after the two oil shocks.
First, discusses how the Japanese economy coped with the two oil crises, how Japan dealt with the U.S.-Japanese trade frictions and how the Japanese economy functioned internationally. Then, takes up the problems of overcoming stagflation and rationalizing the computerized industries. Throughout, points out the significance of technological innovations.

Analyzes structural changes in the economic development of postwar Japan. Discusses stages of developmental process, international comparisons of developmental patterns, banking and finances, etc.

An econometric analysis, based on corroborative evidences, of economic movements in post-WWII Japan. Subjects covered include: trends in household savings and consumption; capital investments of enterprises which supported the economic growth; wage adjustments of the labor market; market adjustment mechanism of the iron and steel industry, a pivotal industry in U.S.-Japan economic relations; and industrial restructuring and its impact on world economy.

Describes the policies and developments of post-WWII Japanese economy in diary form, presents the important economic indicators up to the present and summarizes the special features of economic cycles as revealed in the annual white papers. Provides a comprehensive grasp of economic trends in post-war Japan.
Analyzes the process and status of reproduction movement of postwar Japanese capitalism with the focus on the years between 1955 and 1965.

Discusses the politics and economics of Japanese capitalism from the postwar period to early 1970s. Consists of three parts: Part 1--Struggles and setbacks to creating a democratic Japan; Revival of monopolistic capitalism and high growth; and Part 3--Revival of imperialistic setup. Includes bibliographical references.

A compilation of 12 essays edited by the Chuo University Economic Research Institute. Consists of three parts: Part 1--Changes in postwar economic structure; Part 2--Labor and livelihood in postwar period; and Part 3--Postwar international economic relations. Includes bibliographical references.

Published as Vol. 4 of "Postwar Japanese Diplomatic History." Discusses the process of Japan's emergence as an advanced country from the ruins of WWII. Subjects covered include: from the ruins--dismantling of zaibatsu, policy change reflected in reparations, agricultural reform amid resistance, etc; toward economic independence; East Asia reparations; toward liberalization; accomplishments of Japan-U.S. trade and economic committees--international balance problem, trade expansion and Communist-block trade, Japan's position as an advanced country, etc.

Shakai keizai no henka to gyosei no taio ni kansuru chosa kenkyu:
Manejimento rebyu nado no kanri hoshiki o chushinto suru
社会経済の変化と行政の対応に関する調査研究・
マネジメント・レビューなどの管理方式を中心とする
(Investigative Study on Societal and Economic Changes and Administrative Countermeasures)
Tsujii Kiyoaki 遠井清
Tokyo: Gyosei Kanri Kenkyu Sentaa 行政管理研究センター 1979
345 p. East Asia JF1351/.S53

Consists of three main parts: administrative control in various foreign
countries; reassessment of Japanese administrative control and business
management; and, status of and improvements in Japanese administrative control
from a comparative viewpoint. Appended are questionnaire survey results on
reassessment of business management and administrative control methods.

551 Shihon sutokku to keizai seicho 資本ストックと経済成長
(Capital Stock and Economic Growth)
Keizai Kikakuchou Keizai Kenkyujo 経済企画庁経済研究所
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsuhyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1962
209 p. East Asia HG3977/.K48S54

Analyzes the contribution of capital stock to economic growth. Presents proforma
calculations of tangible fixed assets by sectors (government, private industries
and households) by different years (1949-1960). This publication constitutes no.
11 of Keizai kenkyu shirizu (Economic Research Series) by the Economic Research
Institute of Economic Planning Agency.

552 Shin chukan taishu no jidai 新中間大衆の時代
(Age of New Middle Class)
Murakami Yasusuke 村上泰亮
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha 中央公論社 1984
354 p. East Asia HC462.9/.M87

Based on articles by the author published in Ekonomisuto, Chuo Koron and Nihon
Keizai Shinbun between 1980 and 1983. Composed of three parts: Part 1--Postwar
Japanese economic system (interface of economy and government administration);
Part 2--Postwar Japanese political system (age of new middle class politics); and
Part 3--Changes in postwar international environment (from 20th to 21st century).

553 Shindankai no Nihon keizai: Keizai bunseki no nyu apurochi 新段階の日本経済・経済分析のニュー・アプローチ
(Japanese Economy at a New Stage)
Namiki Nobuyoshi 並木信義
Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo 筑摩書房 1985
220 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N3493

Discusses the current status of Japanese economy and the outlook of industrial
economy, including status and outlook of technological innovations, world and
Japanese economies at a new stage, role of small-and-medium enterprises in the
21st century, Japan-U.S. capitalism and tertiary industries, etc.; and Part 2--
industrial society in the 21st century, including seven viewpoints to open up a
modern society, Japanese society and new "individualism," etc.
554 Shogen kodo seichoki no Nihon 証言・高度成長期の日本
(Testimonies--Japan during High-Growth Period)
Ekonomisuto Henshubu エコノミスト編集部
Tokyo: Mainichi Shinbunsha 毎日新聞社 1984
2 v. East Asia HC462.9/.S5275
Comments by political and financial leaders, bureaucrats, prominent local figures, 
et al, on economic and social problems. Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 covers 
birth of income-doubling plan, regional development, modernization of 
transportation network, technological innovations and changing agriculture. Vol. 
2 discusses distribution, consumption revolution, birth of mass society, changing 
industrial society, recession in mid-1960s and historical significance of high 
growth.

555 Showa rokujunen no Nihon keizai: itcho doru keizai no tenbo 昭和60年の日本経済・1兆ドル経済の展望
(Japanese Economy in 1985)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1971
2 v. East Asia HC462.9/.S52
A prediction made in 1971 of the state of Japanese economy in 1985. Important 
subjects covered are population, labor, wages commodity prices, industries, 
people's livelihood, finances, trade, overseas assistance, etc. Graphs on 
principal economic indicators, statistics, etc. appended.

556 Showa yonjugonen kokufu chosha 昭和45年国富調査
(1970 National Wealth Survey of Japan [Added title in English])
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakuchu 経済企画庁 1970
6 v. East Asia HC465/.W4J36
Reports the result of the survey of household assets, a part of the national 
wealth survey, which was entrusted by the Economic Planning Agency to the Bureau 
of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office. Bilingual in text.

557 Teiseicho keizai no kozo to dotai 低成長経済の構造と動態
(Structure and Movements of Low-Growth Economy)
Hotta Tetsuhiro, Yuhi Shinogu 堀田哲広 由比凌
Tokyo: Jichosha 時潮社 1984
285 p. East Asia HC462.9/.Y938
A compilation of lectures given at the monthly economic meetings of the Nara 
Economic Fellowship Association. Analyzes the collapse of postwar high growth 
and discusses the structure and movements of the lengthening low-growth economy. 
Considers the economic outlook, on the assumption that reliance on trade and the 
United States will continue, and points out the imbalances existing on the road to 
recovery. Asserts the need of independent and substantive economic stability.
Reviews of Selected Japanese Books on Economics:

558  Tekisuto bukku Nihon keizai  テキストブック日本経済
(Japanese Economy Textbook)
Niida Hiroshi, Ono Akira, Oyama Michihiro 新飯田宏, 小野旭, 大山道広
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣
300 p. 1987
East Asia HC462.9/.T44

Discusses Japanese economy from various angles: economic policies; industrial structure and organization; employment and wages; finances; natural resources and energy problems; technological innovations; land environmental problems; inflation and unemployment; currency exchange rates and international balances; position of Japan in world economy, etc.

559  Tenkansuru Nihon keizai  転換する日本経済
(Changing Japanese Economy)
Nitta Shunzo 新田俊三
Tokyo: Jichosha 時潮社
252 p. 1974
East Asia HC462.9/.N58

Portrays the vacillating Japanese economy because of dollar and oil shocks. With the focus on industrial structuring, monopolistic tendencies, etc., discusses the shift of Japanese economy from high growth to transition period.

560  Toshi sangyo nado shinki sangyo no batten no kanosei ni tsuite no kenkyu hokokusho  都市産業など新規産業の発展の可能性についての研究報告書
(Research Report on Possibilities of Developing New Enterprises, Such As Urban Industries)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所
57 p. 1979
East Asia HC462.9/.T66

A study on the possibilities of developing new industries to meet changing social needs. Considers the means to develop such industries and their place in the overall industrial structure. New industries considered involve: urban development, environment, leisure-time, housing, etc.

561  Waga kuni no keizai seicho to seidoteki shomondai  わが国の経済成長と制度的諸問題
(Our Country's Economic Growth and Various Systematic Problems)
1963
168 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.W345

Discusses Japan's economic growth and accompany systems, with the focus on problematical points, such as monopoly laws, concentration of companies, wage incomes, etc.

562  Yutakana seikatsu to Nihon keizai  ゆたかな生活と日本経済
(Affluent Livelihood and Japanese Economy)
Shimizu Yoshiharu, Maruo Naomi 清水嘉治, 丸尾直美
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社
226 p. 1983
East Asia HC462.9/.S44
Analyzes the Japanese economy, which is undergoing changes because of decreasing growth rate and increasing international frictions, from the standpoint of people's livelihood and suggests policies which should be considered to assure affluence in living standards. Discusses household budgets, health care, housing, education, women's role in society, aging population, influence of automobiles in economy and society, etc.

563 Zoku Nihon keizai sosho 続日本経済叢書
(Sequel: Bibliotheca Japonica oeconomiae politicae)
Takimoto Seiichi 滝本誠一
Tokyo: Daitokaku 大鐘閣 1923
3 v. East Asia HB51/.N541

A sequel, in three volumes, to the Nihon keizai sosho on the economy centered on the Tokugawa Period.

564 Zusetsu Nihon keizai: Hachijunendai no Nihon o kangaeru 図説日本経済：80年代の日本を考える
(Illustrated Description of Japanese Economy)
Kamijo Toshiaki 上条俊昭
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980
220 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K3392

With graphs and statistics, describes Japanese economic trends in overcoming the first oil crisis; discusses how the Japanese economy is coping with the second oil shock; and, points out the attitude that should be assumed in Japanese economic strategy for the 1980's.

565 Zusetsu Nihon kokudo taikei 図説日本国土大系
(Illustrated Outline of the Japanese Nation)
Aki Koichi 安芸昭一
7 v. East Asia HC462.9/.Z88

Presents a comprehensive illustrated coverage of the Japanese nation, including natural features, society and livelihood, cities and urbanization, food production, industries and factory sites, commerce and distribution, natural resources and development, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

566 Ajia no keizai hatten to yushutsu shiko kogyoka アジアの経済発展と輸出指向工業化
(Asian Economic Development and Export-Oriented Industrialization)
Suzuki Nagatoshi 鈴木長年
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1974
Reports on the findings of the research seminars on "Strategy for Asian Industrialization" held from 1972 to 1973 under the sponsorship of the Institute of Developing Economies. Analyzes changes in industrial policies of Asian countries from "import substitution" to export orientation. Discusses the general status of industrialization and specific industries, including textiles, electronics, farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, etc.

567
Ajia no nako no Nihon keizai (Japanese Economy in Asia)
Okita Saburo  大来佐武郎
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha  ダイヤモンド社 1966
239 p. East Asia HC60/.038

Subjects covered include: Asian regional cooperation and Japan; assistance measures for underdeveloped countries and Japan; trade of underdeveloped countries and Japan; and future of India and Japan.

568
Chu-Nanbei ni okeru waga kuni kigyo teikei no jittai (Status of Our Country's Corporate Tie-ups in Central-South Americas)
Koto Rikuzo 古藤利久三
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo  アジア経済研究所 1964
356 p. East Asia HD2826/.K68

A compilation of essays by a research committee organized by the Institute of Developing Economies in 1961 to study the status of Japanese corporate tie-ups with Central-South American enterprises.

569
Kinrin shokoku no kogyoka oyobi seihin boeki to waga kuni no taio (Industrialization and Manufactured Goods Trade of Neighboring Countries and Our Country's Response)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai 日本貿易会 1977
277 p. East Asia HC441/.K56

Discusses how Japan should cope with the increasing trade frictions created by the industrialization of neighboring countries. Consists of five sections: status of manufactured goods trade; problems between Japan and neighboring countries in manufactured goods trade; causes and status of competition in trade; industrialization policies and trends in exports of neighboring countries; and proposals for countermeasures in manufactured goods trade.

570
Kokusai keizai jidai no Nihon (Japan in International Economic Age)
Namiki Nobuyoshi  並木信義
Tokyo: Mainichi Shinbunsha 毎日新聞社 1971
294 p. East Asia HF1601/.N35
Discusses the problems raised by the internationalization of world economy and Japan's role and tasks in promoting peaceful progress.

571 Kokusai keizai kokka Nippon: 1990 nen no mitoshi
"International Economic Nation" Japan
Kanamori Hisao, Wada Jun and Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
1983
246 p.

Considers the role that Japan might play in the world's economy in 1990's. Consideration is based, as much as possible, on a quantity or volume basis. Predicts that the world's economy will recover and expand and that Japan's exports will continue to grow through technological innovations. On the other hand, Japan might provide its market and switch to an import country. The 1990's will be a crucial period for Japan's economy.

572 Kokusai keizai no kanten kara mita waga kuni sangyo no doko
(Our Country's Industrial Trends as Seen from the Standpoint of International Economy)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai, Nihon Keiei Kyokai
1979
140 p.

Discusses the status and trends of the world economy, centered on high yen values; analyzes the mutual economic relations of Japan and the leading countries; and, forecasts Japan's future role in the world economy. Principal industries considered are steel, automobiles and textiles.

573 Kokusai keizai to Nihon
(International Economy and Japan)
Shimada Katsumi
Tokyo: Gakubunsha
1986
269 p.

Views the international economy from various angles and considers tasks and problems faced in formulating Japan's external economic policies. Asserts that Japan's future role is to promote economic cooperation abroad and to resolve trade frictions. Consists of two parts: Part 1--International economic order; and Part 2--External balance of Japanese economy.

574 Nihon to kan Taiheiyo keizai: Sekai keizai kasseika no michi
(Japan and Pan-Pacific Economy)
Kamijo Toshiaki
Tokyo: Gendaishi Shuppankai
1982
325 p.

131
Discusses how the Pacific area economy would change as the 21st century approaches and what Japan's countermeasures should be. Divides into the following point: growth course and problematic points of area; trade structure and industrial adjustment; economic resources and international division of labor; and, financial market.

OECD to Nihon keizai: Kiko no zen'yo to kamei no eikyo
OECDと日本経済—機構の全容と加盟の影響
(OECD and Japanese Economy)
Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1963
206 p.

Explains in simple terms how OECEn (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) was formed, its current setup and how Japan's participation influences the Japanese economy. One of the "Economic Topic Interpretation Series" of Nihon Keizai Shinbun.

Sekai keizai ni okeru Nihon: Kokusai kyodo kenkyu
世界経済における日本・国際共同研究
(Japan in the Free World Economy (Added title in English ) )
Keizai Doyukai, Beikoku Keizai Kaihatsu ininkai 経済同友会 米国経済開発委員会
Tokyo: Shiseido 至誠堂 1963
162 p.

A report resulting from the joint research conducted for over a year by the Keizai Doyukai (Japanese Committee for Economic Development) and the U.S. Committee for Economic Development on the role of the Japanese economy in the world economy.

Sekai keizai shinchitsujo to Nihon 世界経済新秩序と日本
(New World Economic Order and Japan)
Kojima Kiyoshi 小島清
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1975
264 p.

Attempts to provide an outlook of the coming new order in world economy and to present proposals for Japan's proper responses and leadership role.

Sekai keizai to Nihon: 1990-nen 世界経済と日本・1990年
(World Economy and Japan)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1980
2 v.

A forecast of the state of Japanese economy in 1990. Consists of two volumes—general remarks and particulars. Assumes that the high savings rate, outstanding labor power, adaptive capability of industries, etc. will continue and the economic growth will be maintained through industrial restructuring, upgrading of trade, stable procurement of energy sources, etc. Subjects covered include: world trade and economy, energy problem, Japanese exports and imports, U.S.-Japan
economic relations, direct overseas investments, world debt problems, international economic system, etc.

Sekai no naka no Nihon keizai, 1990:
Sekai keizai no saisei to Nihon no sentaku

(Japanese Economy in the World)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1983
368 p.

Depicts Japan's future role in a world economy which has fallen into a confused state, since entering the 1980's, with a low growth rate, high unemployment, unstable international currencies and increasing trade frictions. In the section on general remarks, discusses Japan's trade, investments and role. In the section on particulars, discusses the outlook of Japanese and world economy in 1990, Japan's international balance of payments, direct investments and economic cooperation, and trade problems, currency systems, etc. of the 1980's.

Sekai keizai to Nihon keizai

(World Economy and Japanese Economy)
Ouchi Tsutomu, Kato Toshihiko, Mitsuma Nobuhiko

Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1973
365 p.

A compilation of essays commemorating the 60th birthday of Kiyoshi Oshima, professor of Tokyo University of Education. Essays cover the status and special features of world economies, including U.S., Europe, Japan and developing countries, with the focus on the problem of inflation.

Sekai no naka no Nihon shihonshugi

( Japanese Capitalism in the World)
Shibagaki Kazuo 芝垣和夫

Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980
338 p.

Analyses the effects of Japanese trade and export-imports of capital on the economies of counterpart countries.

Sekai no shinkutanku, eichi ga yomu chiku keizai no naka no Nihon: 87 Tokyo Foramu

( World's Think Tank--Japan in the Global Economy as Interpreted by Experts: 1987 Tokyo Forum)

'87 Tokyo Foramu Jikko Iinkai Jimukyoku Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo

'87 Tokyo フォーラム実行委員会事務局野村総合研究所

Tokyo: Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo Joho Kaisatsujo 野村総合研究所情報開発部 1987
197 p.

A report on the "87 Tokyo Forum" conducted by think tank representatives of the world's main countries on December 14, 1986, at NHK Hall. Views are expressed on international politics, tasks facing the global economy, measures to overcome
econmic frictions, influence of G5 in world economy, future of international cooperation, etc.

583 Sengo Nihon no tai Ajia keizai seisakushi (Development of Postwar Japan's Asian Economic Policies)
Nakaoka San'eki 中岡三益
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1981
201 p. East Asia HC412/.S45

Analyzes changes in Asian awareness and economic policies toward Asia in postwar Japan. Considers factors such as U.S. Occupation polices, reparations and trade promotion, relations with People's Republic of China, etc.

584 Shindan Sekai keizai to Nihon no tenbo: Choki fukyo kara kaifuku e. (Diagnosis of World Economy and Japan's Outlook)
Horie Tadao 橋江忠男
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新評論 1983
298 p. East Asia HF1411/.H65

Provides a long-range outlook of Japanese economy and recovery of the world economy. Covers the following: overview of the scale and nature of the world's financial crisis; economic recession from 1977 to 1982 and signs of recovery in 1983; status of socialist economic systems; postwar Japan-U.S. relations; economic and political changes, including trade frictions, peace movements, disarmament talks, etc.

585 Taiheiyo keizaiken to Nihon (Pacific Economic Sphere and Japan)
Kojima Kiyoshi 小島清
Tokyo: Kunimoto Shobo 国元書房 1969
270 p. East Asia HF1411/.K63

Subjects covered include: Kennedy Round; Pacific Free Trade Area (PAFTA); PAFTA and Southeast Asia; concept of PAFTA and Japan; Asian developing countries and Japan, etc.

BIographies

586 Gendai jinbutsushi (Personal Histories of Modern Men)
Jitsugyo no Sekaiisha Gendai Jinbutsushi Henshubu 実業之世界社現代人物史
Tokyo: Jitsugyo no Sekaiisha 実業之世界社 1966
520 p. East Asia Ref HC461.5/.A2J58

A compilation of biographical sketches of men who are active in the industrial and
economic circles. Provides their personal histories, business relationship, hobbies, family members, etc.

587 Gendai o itomeru kigyokatachi (Entrepreneurs Who Have Grasped the Present)
Sano Shin'ichi 佐野真一
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
222 p.

On the assumption that the successful development of an enterprise depends on how well it grasps the needs of society, the author takes 15 enterprises as examples to show the capabilities and techniques of entrepreneurs. Enterprises which reflect present social and economic conditions have been selected, such as electronics and information systems. Also included are enterprises which innovated new distribution methods and enterprises which were created to meet specialized needs of the changing industrial structure.

588 Ishin no gosho Onogumi shimatsu (Account of Onogumi, Wealthy Merchant of Restoration Period)
Ono Zentaro 小野善太郎
Tokyo: Seiabo 青蛙房 1966
330 p.

Based on the memories of the author, this publication reveals the activities of the wealthy merchant group, Ono, in banking, real estate, mining, etc. from Edo to Meiji Periods.

589 Iwasaki Hisaya den (Biography of Iwasaki Hisaya)
Iwasaki-ke Denki Kankokai 岩崎家伝記刊行会
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1979
645 p.

Iwasaki Hisaya was the eldest son of Iwasaki Yataro, the first president of Mitsubishi. Iwasaki Yanosuke, brother of Yataro, succeeded as the second president and Hisaya became the third president. Iwasaki Hisaya served through the Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods and was instrumental in building up the Mitsubishi zaibatsu.

590 Iwasaki Koyata den (Biography of Iwasaki Koyata)
Iwasaki-ke Kankokai 岩崎家伝記刊行会
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1979
433 p.

Biography of Iwasaki Koyata, one of Mitsubishi zaibatsu leaders, noting the Iwasaki family and Koyata's life, including his cultural activities and contributions to Mitsubishi enterprise.
Biography of Iwasaki Yanosuke, who succeeded his brother, Yataro, as the second leader of the Mitsubishi group. After serving as Mitsubishi president, he became the president of the Bank of Japan and left an enviable record of achievements in business and financial circles.

A study of Iwasaki Yataro, founder of the Mitsubishi zaibatsu. Covers the emergence of Iwasaki family during the Bakumatsu Period, Yataro's birth and childhood, his activities with Nagasaki-Tosa and Osaka-Tosa companies during the early Meiji Period and his establishment of the Mitsubishi enterprises.

Contains biographies of 100 business and financial leaders of the Meiji Period, noting their chronologies, achievements, personal relationships, influences on society, etc.

Provides biographical sketches and business accomplishments of 109 economic leaders of Osaka. Prominent men include Ito Chubei, Iwai Katsujiro, Nomura Tokushichi, Iwashi Seishu, et al. Subjects covered include: activities of modern Osaka entrepreneurs; leaders of Osaka banking circle; leaders of Osaka textile circle; Kataoka family and Nitta Chojiro and Osaka's industrialization; leaders of private railways group; etc.

Biography of Entrepreneur, Noguchi Den, who founded the Noguchi group.
A biography of Nogushi Den, pioneer in Japanese electric and chemical industries from late Meiji to early Showa Periods. Among his accomplishments was the construction of a large hydroelectric plant of unprecedented scale in North Korea.

One of the few local economic histories, covering Ishikawa, Toyama and Fukui Prefectures, by a journalist. Centered on financial circle with references to numerous entreprenerus, prominent in local and national economies.

Describes businessmen who used political contributions to further their own company's growth. Examples are Mitsui Yarobei and Kinokuniya Bunzaemon of the Edo period, and Iwasaki Yataro and Godai Tomatsu of the Meiji Period. The author notes that this practice is still continued today.

A compiled record, by seven authors, of achevements of business leaders in international trade. Consists primarily of biographical sketches of Ito chubei (Ito Chu Shoji), Iwasaki Yanosuke (Mitsubishi), Yamamoto Jotaro (Mitsui) and Ataka Yakichi (Ataka Sangyo).

Asserts that unless business officials possess the following seven qualifications, they should resign: objective-oriented, able to develop methodologies,
organizational ability, communications ability, leadership to motivate, training ability and self-improvement capacity.

Matsushita Gakko no jigyokatachi: Mono yori saki ni hito o tsukure
松下学校の事業家たち・モノより先に人をつくる
(Businessmen in Matsushita School)
Terakado Masaru 寺門克
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppankai 日本経営出版会 1977
255 p.
East Asia HD9696/.A3J3347

Discusses methods of teaching businessmen at Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Emphasis is on the "building of character" rather than the "creation of products."

Matsushita Gurupu no totaru otomeshon senryaku: Kodo jocho jidai ni idomu kaden okoku
松下グループのTA（トータルオートメーション）戦略・高度情報時代に挑む家電王国
(Total Automation Strategy of Matsushita Group)
Katagata Zenji 片方善治
Tokyo: Purejidentosha プレジデント社 1984
249 p.
East Asia HD9685/.J34M385

Discusses the strategy of the Matsushita group, centered on Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., to attain total automation in preparation for the age of sophisticated information services. Subjects covered include: formulation and advancement of new media strategy; strategies for present and future; information society and office automation; industrial technology for factory automation; digital age and systems automation, etc.

Matsushita Konosuke keiei no shinzui o kataru
松下幸之助「経営の神髄を語る」
(Matsushita Konosuke "Talks About the Essence of Management")
Nawa Taro 名和太郎
Tokyo: Kokusai Shogyo Shuppan 国際商業出版 1983
197 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3N38

The 88-year old Matsushita Konosuke, who rose from apprenticeship to create the world-famous Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., talks about his style of management technique. The essence is to read the times rapidly and adopt appropriate management methods and to creatively plan for products that will be required in the future. Enterprises should be considered not as a part of industry but a segment of society.

Matsushita Konosuke no hi tozukuri
松下幸之助の人造り
(Matsushita Konosuke’s Philosophy of Employee Training)
Asozu Takeshi 遊津猛
Tokyo: Nihon Jitsugyo Shuppansha 日本実業出版社 1985
246 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3A86

Consists of three main parts. Part 1 reveals seven keys to Matsushita’s secrets in training personnel (feel the urgent need for training; basic concept is human
respect; clarify management and mission concepts; companies must profit; strive to improve working conditions, etc.); Part 2 describes the type of person you are training to develop (humble and eager to learn; good judgment; aware of job responsibilities, etc.); and, Part 3 states that if these things are done, competent personnel are sure to develop (need to nurture each individual, etc.).

A study of Nakamigawa Hikojiro who modernized the management and capital structures of Mitsui zaibatsu. He was highly reputed, not only for his accomplishments in Mitsui, but for his contributions to the nurture of many outstanding businessmen.

Describes the business concepts and outstanding corporate activities of 19 enterprisers from the Meiji to postwar periods. Includes the following: (Meiji) Iwasaki Yanosuke—established the road to zaibatsu; (Taisho) Yasuda Zenjiro—founder of bank; (Showa) Kawasaki Seizo—Kingpin of shipbuilding; (postwar) Honda Soichiro—motor bike manufacturer; Ishizaka Taizo—rebuilder of Toshiba; Matsunaga Yasuzaemon—electric industry leader; Takahata Seiichi—founder of Nissho Iwai; Matsuhsita Konosuke—founder of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.; et al.

Related the accomplishment and personal thoughts (based on the ancient Chinese philosopher, Hsung-tzu) of Tsutsumi Yoshiaki, president of the Seibu group with 200 affiliated companies and 90,000 employees.
The author is the creator of "Toyota production system" or "operations board system." Relates the author's experiences in implementing the production system of "building the necessary things, in necessary amounts, at the necessary time."

608 Shinko jitsugyoka no chosen 新興実業家の挑戦
(Challenges of New Business Leaders)
Kunimitsu Shiro 邦光史朗
Tokyo: TBS Buritanika TBS・ブリタニカ 1984
245 p. East Asia HC461.5/.A2S453

Short biographical sketches of four men who rose in the business world during the Taisho Period (1912-1926): Kaneko Naokichi, Suzuki Shoten, Yamashita Kamesaburo, Shin Nihon Kisen; Kuhara Fusanosuke, leader in heavy chemicals industries; and Uchida Nobuya, Uchida Kisen. In addition, 15 other business leaders of the period are discussed.

609 Shin zaikai jinbutsu: Keiei kakushin no rido ofumantachi 新財界人物・経営革新のリードオーマンたち
(New Financial Leaders)
Hazama Otohiko 羽間乙彦
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1959
301 p. East Asia HC461.5/.A2H3

Divides the development of post-WWII financial world into four stages: (1) intensification of labor offensive and democratization under occupation policies; (2) period when entrepreneurs gained independence; (3) age when entrepreneurs attained superiority; and (4) age for self-criticisms and reappraisal of economic foundation in the financial circle. The author then proceeds to describe the personalities, relationships, management methods, beliefs, etc. of 30 financial leaders in each period.

610 Toyota Sakichi 豊田佐吉
(Toyota Sakichi)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya 桟西光速
Nihon Rokishi Gakkai 日本歴史学会
Tokyo: Yoshikawa Kobunkan 吉川弘文館 1962
234 p. East Asia HC461.5/.T6K34

A biography of Toyota Sakichi who invented the automatic weaving machine in Japan. Describes his philosophy, management methods and contributions to the growth of the weaving industry.

611 Tsutsumi Seiji no kenkyu 堆清二の研究
(Study of Tsutsumi Seiji)
Matsugae Fumiaki 松枝史明
Tokyo: Tokyo Keizai 東京経済 1982
201 p. East Asia HD2756.2/.J3M37

A research report on Tsutsumi Seiji, chairman of the Seibu Distribution Group,
with 6,500 employees, 96 companies, two research institutes, capitalization of 45.6 billion yen and sales of 2 trillion 31 billion yen in 1981.

612 Uehara Masakichi to Taisho Seiyaku 上原政吉と大正製薬
(Uehara Masakichi and Taisho Pharmaceutical Company)
Taisho Seiyaku 大正製薬
Tokyo: Taisho Seiyaku 大正製薬 1982
273 p. East Asia HD9672/.J32U358

An autobiography of Uehara Masakichi, founder of Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., one of the largest pharmaceutical firms in Japan. Contains records of his 65-year achievements, business reports, Uehara's management methods, etc.

613 Zaibatsu o kizuita hitobito 財閥を築いた人々
(Men Who Built the Zaibatsu)
Tsuchiya Takao 土屋喬雄
Tokyo: Kobundo 弘文堂 1955
245 p. East Asia HC461.5/.A2T783

Describes men who played leading roles in the creation of the Japanese zaibatsu, including Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda, Okura, Furukawa, Asano, Noguchi, Mori, etc.

614 Zaikai kakeizu 財界家系図
(Genealogical Charts of the Financial World)
Tokyo: Jinji Koshinjo 人事興信所 1962
667 p. East Asia Ref HC461.5/.A2Z3

Introduces, with photographs, approximately 300 important figures in the financial world as of 1962. Relates their positions, personal histories, families, relatives, etc. Reveals matrimonial relationships in the financial circle. Genealogical charts appended.

615 Zaikai no kisai: Fukuzawa Tosuke no shogai 財界の鬼才・福沢桃介の生涯
(Life of Fukuzawa Tokai, the Financial Wizard)
Miyadera Toshio 宮寺敏雄
Tokyo: Shikisha 四季社 1954
390 p. East Asia HC461.5/.F8M59

Fukuzawa Tokai, an outstanding businessman during the late Meiji and early Showa periods, made his fortune in the stock market and later became famous as the wizard in electric power circles.

616 Zaikai sori Ishizaka Taizo 財界総理石坂泰三
(Ishizaka Taizo, "Prime Minister" of the Financial Circle)
Takeishi Wafu 武石和風
Tokyo: Mainichi Shinbunsha 毎日新聞社 1975
182 p. East Asia HC461.5/.I95T34
A biography of Japan's powerful economic leader, Ishizaka Taizo, relating his outlook on life, personal relationships, etc.
INDUSTRIES

GENERAL

617 Bunsangata shakai ni okeru sangyo kozo (Industrial Structure in a Dispersed Society)
Mitsubishi Sogo Kenkyuyo, Ikeda Shigetaka, Obara Shigeo
三菱総合研究所 池田重隆 尾原重男
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kiihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1981
277 p.
East Asia HC465/.D5B86

Discusses potential courses of changes in industrial structuring, as the socio-economic environment changes, and the future relations of industries to ongoing urban and regional development projects. Amply illustrated with charts and tables.

618 Chiiki to sangyo (Regions and Industries)
Ouchi Hyoe Chiho Chosa Kikan Zenkoku Kyogikai 大内兵衛 地方調査機関全国協議会
Tokyo: Shinpyosha 新潮社 1969
592 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.C35

A study of the problem of industrial development in outlying regions: Part 1--regional development problems during high-growth period; and Part 2--local industrial problems during high-growth priods.

619 Daisanji sangyo no jittai to setsubi toshi doko (Status of Tertiary Industries and Trend of Capital Investments)
Tokyo: Nihon Kogyo Ginko Sangyo Chosabu 日本興業銀行産業調査部 1978
567 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.D35

A survey commissioned by the Economic Planning Agency in 1977 reveals that manufacturing industries have been in a long recession but tertiary industries, such as services, distribution, etc., have rapidly expanded. Industries covered in this study include wholesaling, retailing, tourist, real estate, engineering, communications, broadcasting, leasing, bank computerization, etc. The capital investments, growth potentials, employment creation capabilities, etc. of these industries are surveyed.

620 Dento sangyoron: Sono kokusaisei no kenkyu (A Study of Traditional Industries)
Isobe Kiichi 磯部喜一
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1985
642 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J3182

A study of Japanese traditional industries, including lacquer ware, pottery, rice
paper, cloth dyeing, dolls, toys, foodstuff, products made of glass, bamboo, metals, etc. Discusses the significance of traditional industries, modernization and international influence on the industries, etc.

621 Gendai Nihon no kigyo to shakai 現代日本の企業と社会
(Industries and Society of Modern Japan)
Imai Ken'ichi, Tsuchiya Moriaki 今井賢一，土屋守章
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1975
280 p. East Asia HD2356/.J3G45

A compilation of essays by scholars on the proper role of industries in the modern society. Discusses various social and economic problems created by industries.

622 Gendai Nihon no sangyo bunseki 現代日本の産業分析
(Analysis of Modern Japanese Industries)
Kigyo Bunseki Kenkyukai 企業分析研究会
Osaka: Kigyo Horonsha 企業論社 1969
387 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K4568

A compilation of essays by members of the Kigyo Bunseki Kenkyukai (Enterprises Analysis Research Society), analyzing the principal industries, including electrical machinery, oil, chemicals, steel, non-ferrous metals, shipbuilding, etc.

623 Gendai Nihon no sangyo kozo 現代日本の産業構造
(Industrial Structure of Modern Japan)
Aihara Minoru 栗飯原稔
Tokyo: Seibundo 成文堂 1969
401 p. East Asia HC462.9/.A62

Discusses changes in industrial structuring during the 20 years after WW II, with the focus on transformation from a labor-surplus to labor-shortage economy, upgrading of capital composition (increase in fixed assets), switch from quantitative to qualitative production, innovations in distribution and consumption, etc.

624 Gendai Nihon no sangyo to gijutsu 現代日本の産業と技術
(Industries and Technologies of Modern Japan)
Nakamura Chuichi 中村忠一
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新社 1967
236 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N27

Discusses the development of capitalism and modern industries with the emphasis on the role and contributions of different technologies.

625 Gendai no seisan kanri 現代の生産管理
(Modern Production Control)
Osuga Masao 大須賀茂夫
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1986
Discusses production control in modern Japanese corporations: production control and third production setup; development of production control; management setup for production control; technological innovations and production control, etc.

Hachijunendai ni okeru sangyo soshiki mondai jissho chosa hokokusho
80年代における産業組織問題・実証調査報告書
(Report on Corroborative Survey of Industrial Organization Problems in 1980's.)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo, Mitsubishi Sogo Kenkyujo
産業研究所, 三菱総合研究所
1979
193 p.

Discusses significant tasks and problems involved in industrial reorganizations necessitated by the slowdown in economic growth. Considers development patterns for industries, structure and anticipated results based on the patterns, industrial organizations during the early period of decelerated economy and policies for industrial reorganizations in 1980's.

Hachijunendai no kokumin seikatsu to sangyo katsudo no yakuwari
80年代の国民生活と産業活動の役割
(People's Livelihood in the 1980's and Role of Industrial Activities)
Nishio Motohide, Harazawa Kingo
西尾元秀, 原沢謙吾
Tokyo: Sangyo Zairyo Chosa Kenkyuj o 産業材料調査研究所
1980
145 p.

Asserts that upgrading of industrial activities led to improvements in the people's livelihood in the 1980's and discusses the need of industries and corporations to consider future changes in market strategies, accumulation of business capital, restructuring of enterprises, etc.

Henbo suru Nihon sangyo: Kodo tenkai no dainamizumu
変貌する日本産業・高度展開のダイナミズム
(Changing Japanese Industries)
Yamamoto Shuji 山本修滋
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1985
229 p.

A study of the changes which industries are undergoing because of technological advancements. Discusses subjects such as: industrial development in a mature economy; macro-engineering and information industry; start of the service industry age; development of regional industries; overseas deployment of Japanese industries, etc.

Keizai seicho to sangyo kozo 経済成長と産業構造
(Economic Growth and Industrial Structure)
Chuo Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo 中央大学経済研究所
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1972
320 p.
Discusses the role that industrial structuring played in the high economic growth rate. Composed of four main sections: (1) theories of industrial structures; (2) status of industrial structures—changes accompanying high growth rate; (3) industrial structures and finances—banking; and (4) predictions and policies of industrial structures.

630 Kenzai sangyo no choki bijon no kenkyu 建材産業の長期ビジョンの研究
(Study on Long-Range Outlook of Construction Materials)
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyosho 通商産業省 1978
150 p. East Asia f HD9715/.J32K46

Based on statistical data, questionnaire surveys, etc., attempts to develop models to forecast mid- and long-range outlook of demand for construction materials.

631 Kigyo keiretsu to sangyo kozo 企業系列と産業構造
(Company Affiliations and Industrial Structure)
Sakai Yasutaka 酒井安隆
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoransha 日本評論社 1965
291 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S225

Observes that in the Japanese industrial structure, there is an inseparable relation between large enterprises and small-and-medium enterprises. Part 1 discusses the subcontracting system, company affiliations, relations between parent companies and small-and-medium enterprises, etc. Part 2 discusses relations between upgrading and dual structuring of Japanese industries.

632 Kiso sozai sangyo ni okeru nozomashii sangyo taisei no arikata ni tsuite: 望ましい産業体制のあり方について・効率的な競争単位の創出をめざして
(On the Desirable Industrial Setup of Basic Materials Industries)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1982
134 p. East Asia f TA402.5/.J32K56

Discusses and analyzes the reorganization of basic materials industries to improve their productive efficiency and competitive power. Also considers the anti-monopoly law in relation to the restructuring.

633 Kogyo no kukan kozo: Chugoku, Kankoku, Nihon no hikaku 工業の空間構造—中国・韓国・日本の比較
(Spatial Structure of Industries: Comparisons of China, Korea and Japan)
Murata Kiyoji 村田喜代治
Tokyo: Chuo Daigaku Shuppansha 中央大学出版会 1987
302 p. East Asia HC427.9/.K64

A report on a conference concerning industries held for four days from July 21, 1986, at the Chuo University and participated in by eight representatives from the People's Republic of China, six from Republic of Korea and 16 from Japan. The conference centered on spatial problems—location of industries, regional development, etc.—involved in the industrial developments within the three countries.
634 Kyodai kigyo no shinshutsu to jumin seikatsu: Kimizu-shi ni okeru chiiki kaihatsu no tenkai
(Inroads of Large Enterprises and People's Livelihood)
Yakata Itsuo
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 1981
434 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K69

Taking the city of Kimizu in Chiba Prefecture as an example, discusses the effects of large enterprises (steel, in this case) on the local farming and fishing industries and labor force. Also considers changes in living and societal patterns and welfare problems.

635 Nihon keizai to shinsangyo taisei
(Japanese Economy and New Industrial Setup)
Toyo Keizai Shinposha
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 1962
204 p. East Asia HC462.9/.T672

A compilation of lectures given September 4-7, 1962 at the Tokyo economic seminar by representatives of MITI, Fair Trade Commission, Federation of Economic Organizations, Japan Committee for Industrial Development, et al. The theme of the seminar was the "new industrial setup" to cope with the liberalization of trade, currency exchange, etc.

636 Nihon kogyo kozo no hendo
(Changes in Japanese Industrial Structures)
Kinumoto Takehiko
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 1987
281 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K56

Describes the economic development process, spanning 40 years after WWII, from the standpoint of changes in industrial structuring, with the focus on heavy-chemicals industries.

637 Nihon kogyo no kozo bunseki
(Analysis of Japanese Industrial Structures)
Nomura Takao and Kubo Kyoici
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 1967
201 p. East Asia HD2328/.N65

Analyzes the structures of Japanese industries through comparisons with those of advanced Western countries as well as less developed nations. Compares various types of industries, including heavy, chemical, light, etc., noting historical and structural changes. Also compares productivity of large-scale and small-scale enterprises.

638 Nihon no kigyo ritchi, chiiki kaihatsu: Kigyo senryaku to chihoko keiei e no shishin
(日本の企業立地・地域開発 企業戦略と地方経営への指針)
Taking into consideration the problem of urban concentration of industries, discusses the potentials of establishing plant and corporate sites in outlying regions.

A compilation of essays on the industrial geography of Japan covering: (1) research activities on industrial geography; (2) modern industries (steel, machineries, automobiles, etc.); (3) specialty products (foodstuff, textiles, etc.); and (4) industrial regions (Kita Kyushu, Keihin, Kita Kanto, et al).

Provides a general picture of Japanese industries, followed by discussions of specific industrial sectors, including energy, metals, machineries, etc. Compiled by scholars, including Nagasu Kazuji.

Consists of five volumes: Vol. 1 (industrial setup, small-and-medium enterprises, trade, etc.); Vol. 2 (finances, labor and technology); Vol. 3 (energy, non-ferrous metals, heavy-chemical industries and steel); Vol. 4 (heavy-chemical industries and machineries); and Vol. 5 (Chemical industries, textiles and paper-pulp).

Nihon no kogyoka  日本の工業化
(Industrialization of Japan)
Koda Kiyoki, Tsujimoto Yoshiro, Sawada Kiyoshi 幸田清喜 辻本芳郎 沢田清
Tokyo: Kokin Shoin 古今書院 1966
266 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.K631

Nihon no sangyo: Kawariyuku sugata o tenbosuru
日本の産業・変わりゆく姿を展望する
(Japanese Industries)
Nagasu Kazuji 長洲一仁
Tokyo: Kawade Shobo Shinsha 河出書房新社 1964
288 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.N34

Nihon no sangyo kozo: Sangyo Kozo Chosakai hokoku
日本の産業構造・産業構造調査会報告
(Industrial Structure of Japan)
Sangyo Kozo Chosakai 産業構造調査会
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Kenkyusha 通商産業研究社 1964
5 v.
East Asia HC462.9/.S25

Nihon no sangyo saihensei 日本の産業再編成
(Industrial Reorganization of Japan)
Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会
Tokyo: Chiseido 至誠堂 1967
366 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.N53
Discusses problems involved in industrial reorganization which had become necessary in the 1960’s because of trade and economic liberalization, advancement of technological innovations, changes in labor supply-and-demand, etc.

643  Nihon no sangyo shuchu  日本の産業集中
(Industrial Concentration in Japan)
Kosei Torihiki Iinkai Jimukyoku Keizaibu 公正取引委員会事務局経済部
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1964
257 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K67

A survey by the Fair Trade Commission covering: (1) significance and methodology of survey on concentration; (2) current status of industrial concentration; (3) changes in production concentration; and (4) production concentration and price fluctuations.

644  Nihon no sangyo soshiki: Tokyo Keizai Kenkyu Senta shusai dai rokkai konfarensu gijiroku 日本の産業組織・東京経済研究センター主催第六回コンファレンス議事録
(Industrial Organization of Japan)
Niida Hiroshi, Ono Akira 新田繁宏 小野旭
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1969
376 p. East Asia HD2907/.T64


645  Nihon no shigen zusetsu 日本の資源図説
(Illustrated Explanation of Japan's Natural Resources)
Kagaku Gijutsucho Shigen Chosajo 科学技術庁資源調査所
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1971
533 p. East Asia Ref HC462.9/.A26

Published by the National Institute of Resources, Science and Technology Agency. With charts, tables and diagrams, describes types of natural resources available in Japan, including land, water, forest, metals, energy, polymer, etc.

646  Nihon sangyo no chiteki katsuryoku 日本産業の知的活力
(Intellectual Vitality of Japanese Industries)
Nakamura Hidechiro 中村秀一郎
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
200 p. East Asia HD62.5/.N35

Points out that the age of “intellectual industries” has arrived and discusses the need for and outlook of venture business to develop these industries. Compares U.S. and Japanese venture businesses and shows how Japan is lagging behind. Proposes an industrial organization concept to encourage development of venture business suitable for a post-industrial society.
Discusses the status of Japanese industries from three viewpoints: (1) industrial trends in 1959-60; (2) growth potentials of Japanese industries (analyses of factors contributing to high growth); and (3) trade liberalization and Japanese industrial structure.

An album of photos depicting the growth of different industries, including electric power, coal, oil, steel, chemicals, etc., and the development of regions (Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokuriku and Chugoku). The album was published to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Japan Development Bank.

A compilation of essays by leading scholars and economists on the international role of Japanese industries in the late 1960's. Consists of: Ch. 1--Industrial Structure of Postwar Japan; Ch. 2--International Role and Future of Japanese Industries; and Ch. 3--Conditions for Overall Approach to European-U.S. Standards. Amply illustrated with charts and tables.

A study, conducted by MITI's Industrial Forecast Research Committee, providing econometric analyses of the following industries: steel, automobiles, petrochemicals, paper-pulp, glass and oil-refining.

A compilation of essays by leading scholars and economists on the international role of Japanese industries in the late 1960's. Consists of: Ch. 1--Industrial Structure of Postwar Japan; Ch. 2--International Role and Future of Japanese Industries; and Ch. 3--Conditions for Overall Approach to European-U.S. Standards. Amply illustrated with charts and tables.

A study, conducted by MITI's Industrial Forecast Research Committee, providing econometric analyses of the following industries: steel, automobiles, petrochemicals, paper-pulp, glass and oil-refining.
Consists of two parts: Part 1--Growth of Japanese Industries (outlook, loans and investments, export and industrial structuring, etc.); and Part 2--Management Innovations of Corporations (new role of entrepreneurs, S&T training, capital composition and procurement, trade liberalization, etc.).

652  Nihon sangyo no shintenkai: Do susumu tenkan no jidai

日本産業の新展開・どう進む転換の時代

(NeW-Phase Development of Japanese Industries)

Nihon Kogyo Ginko Sangyo Chosabu 日本興業銀行産業調査部
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
348 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.N49632

A study of how Japanese industries should be regenerated to establish a sophisticated industrial nation. Discusses how industries, particularly materials-based industries, assembly and processing industries, etc., must transform to cope with the drastically changing economic environment. Also delves into development of industrial technologies, overseas inroads of enterprises, etc.

653  Nihon sangyoron

日本産業論

(Treatise on Japanese Industries)

Miyashita Takehei 宮下武平
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1971
337 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.M559

Analyzes factors which contributed to Japanese economic growth and discusses the development and status of various industries including: (1) consumption-related (home appliances, automobiles, housing, etc.); (2) machinery processing (machine tools, electrical equipment, computers, etc.); and (3) materials (textiles, steel, petrochemicals, etc.). Articles were contributed by different scholar-economists.

654  Nihon sangyo shuchu no jittai

日本産業集中の実態

(Status of Japanese Industrial Concentration)

Kosei Torihiki Linkai Jimukyoku Keizai Bureau 公正取引委員会事務局経済部調査課
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新聞社 1957
282 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.A55

A survey by the Fair Trade Commission to determine the extent of capital and corporate concentration during the economic recovery period following WWII. Covers the main industries, including electric power, mining, manufacturing, chemicals, banking, transportation, etc.

655  Nihon sangyo to kasen taisei

日本産業と寡占体制

(Japanese Industries and Monopolistic Setup)

Nakamura Hideichiro, Sugioka Hiroo, Takenaka Kazuo 中村秀一郎 杉岡博夫 竹中一雄
Tokyo: Shinpyosha 新潮社 1966
244 p.  East Asia HD2907/.N34

Consists of two parts: Part 1--analyzes amalgamations and concentration of
Japanese industries and discusses industrial policies; and Part 2--analyzes the monopolistic setup and pricing mechanisms of steel, automobile and chemical industries.

656 Nihon sangyo tokuhon 日本産業読本
(Reader on Japanese Industries)
Nihon Kogyo Ginko Sangyo Chosabu 日本興業銀行産業調査部
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1984
263 p. East Asia HD2907/.N535

Presents a bird's-eye view of the entire industrial scope. Traces the development of industries after WWII, describes their structures and operations and delves into specific industries, covering a wide range from electronics to services. Examples of industries include materials, assembly and processing, livelihood-related, etc.

657 Nihon sangyo zusetsu 日本産業図説
(Illustrated Account of Japanese Industries)
Seiji Keizai Kenkyujo, Ouchi Hyoe 政治経済研究所 大内英雄
Tokyo: Iwasaki Shoten 岩崎書店 1965
464 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S31

With abundant use of photos, charts and tables, describes the development of modern industries including agriculture, energy, metals, machinery, chemicals, construction, transportation, etc.

658 Nihon sangyo zusetsu 日本産業図説
(Illustrated Account of Japanese Industries)
Sakisaka Masao 向坂正男
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1968
314 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S23

With diagrams and tables, explains the production processes, discusses the current status and problems, describes the development history and provides a future outlook of various Japanese industries.

659 Risu sangyokai リース産業界
(Leasing Industry)
Ashikaga Shigeo 足利繁男
Tokyo: Kyoikusha 教育社 1985
238 p. East Asia HD9999/.L436A73

Discusses the historical development, present status and future outlook of the leading industry which is growing because of heavy investment risks created by rapid production and technological changes. A useful introductory reference on the leading procedures.

660 Sangyokai tenbo: 1985-nen e no ugoki: Sangyo kozo no yukue to kigyo kakusa 産業界展望・1985年への動き・産業構造の行方と企業格差

An analysis of the industrial structure from the standpoint of human livelihood needs and a re-examination of the industrial base with its anticipated changes. Industries and problems touched on include: textile industries and environmental changes; computer industry in an internationalized age; international environment of the automobile industry; direct overseas investments of Japanese manufacturing industries, etc.

Considers the current status and future trends of service industries: basic analysis of service industries; significance and historical factors; and problems; employment structure; development of advanced service industries; internationalization; and, industrial types of service industries.

Discusses basic strategies for Japanese economy during the stable growth period, from a macroeconomic standpoint, and proposes changes in industrial structure. Also considers and analyzes industrial policies, capital investments, employment, international economy, etc.
A compilation of essays by 10 members of the Osaka City University Economic Research Institute, published on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the institute. With the focus on the 1974-75 recession caused by the oil crisis and collapse of the Bretton Woods agreement, this study covers the following aspects: structural changes in Japanese economy and biggest postwar recession; changes in industrial structure and countermeasures of large enterprises; concentration of industries; role of subcontracting industries; and effects on finances, employment and agriculture. Concludes with a discussion on overseas direct investments.
A compilation of essays published in the "Economic Bulletin" of the Ajia University. Consists of the following sections: Industrialization and economic development; Japanese industrialization and modernization; industrialization and changes in social structure; social strata and pluralization of the elites; development of urban societies; arrival of an elderly society; and, ethics of labor and human independence.

669 Sangyo shakai to ningen: Seijuku shakai e no michi
産業社会と人間・成熟社会への道
(Industrial Society and Human Beings: Road to Mature Society)
Miyamoto Noboru 藤本昇
Fujii Taeru 藤井耐
Tokyo: Taga Shuppan 多賀出版 1982
220 p. East Asia HD70/.J3M592

Considers the problem of "industrial society and human beings" from the standpoints of "possession," "technology," and "spirit" to find the road to a mature society. Factors considered include: coping with an aging society; energizing youngsters; female employment in a changing society; organization and human beings; human relations at work sites; psychology of Japanese-type management centered on Japanese awareness and behavior patterns, etc.

670 Sangyo shinrigaku 産業心理学
(Industrial Psychology)
Yoshida Masaaki 吉田正昭
Tokyo: Baifukan 培風館 1983
385 p. East Asia HF5548.8/.Y67

Discusses the industrial psychology of Japanese enterprises covering such aspects as: corporations (human relations, leadership, seniority system, productive efficiency, fatigue, safety, etc.); products (quality evaluation); and, consumers (effectiveness of advertisements, changes in consumption patterns, etc.). Appended are "product evaluations by consumers" of automobiles, apparel, foodstuff, etc.

671 Seisan gijutsu maniaru 生産技術マニュアル
(Production Technology Manual)
Yanagigawa Tatsukichi 柳川達吉
Tokyo: Shin Gijutsu Kaihatsu Senta 新技術開発センター 1983
319 p. East Asia HF5547.5/.Y36

A manual, presented in simplified flow-chart form, on production processes and procedures considered necessary for management, line and staff officials. Outlines steps for handling of: factory layout, facilities management, working hours, production design, energy-saving automation, production cost, etc.
672 Sengo no kikai joho sangyo seisaku no hensen to igi ni kansuru chosa
戦後の機械情報産業政策の変せんと意義に関する調査
(Study of Changes and Significance of Postwar Machinery and Information Industries Policies)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo, Tekuniku Resachi Kabushiki kaisha
産業研究所, テクニク・リサーチ株式会社 1977
445 p. East Asia f HC462.9/.S456
Traces the development of machinery industries from the prewar period to mid-1970s. Includes the following industries: automobiles, aircraft, casting and molding, bearings, etc.

673 Senshinkoku ni okeru sangyo kozo chosei ni kansuru chosa hokokusho
先進国における産業構造調整に関する調査報告書
(Research Report on Industrial Structure Adjustments in Advanced Countries)
Tokyo: Kokumin Keizai Kenkyu Kyokai 国民経済研究協会 1980
265 p. East Asia f HD2746.5/.S46
A study of structural changes of industries in the advanced countries, including Japan. In the section on Japan, the following are discussed: mechanism for structural changes and adjustments; potential growth power and structural changes; mechanism for inflation adjustments; export capability and structural changes; long-range effect of industrial policies, etc.

674 Showa sanjunen sangyo renkanhyo ni yoru Nihon keizai no sangyo renkan bunseki
昭和30年産業連関表による日本経済の産業連関分析
(Industry-Related Analysis of Japanese Economy Based on 1955 Industry-Related Tables)
Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu 通商産業省大臣官房調査統計部
Tokyo: Sobunsha 創文社 1962
613 p. East Asia HC462.9/.A587
Consists of four parts: Part 1--formulation of industry-related tables; Part 2--methodology of industry-related analysis; Part 3--preparation of 1955 industry-related tables; and Part 4--industry-related analyses of Japanese economy for 1951, 1955 and 1959. Appended in a separate volume are statistical tables.

675 Toshi kinko tetsudo no shiteki tenkai
都市近郊鉄道の史的展開
(Historical Development of Suburban Railways)
Takechi Kyozo 武知京三
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1986
400 p. East Asia HE3359/.07T34
Case studies of suburban railways established in the Osaka area. Describes railway policies of the Meiji Period, birth of independent railway systems and developments into the Showa Period.

676 Waga kuni ni okeru sangyo to rodo: Koshinsei no jittai
わが国における産業と労働－後進性の実態
(Industry and Labor in Our Country)
Aonuma Yoshimatsu 青沼吉松
Tokyo: Sekai Shoin 世界書院 1958
4354 p. East Asia HC462.9/.A7

Case studies of three small, regional enterprises (cutlery, textiles and fishery) to examine the role and status of labor in industrial development, with the focus on exploitation of labor.

677 Waga kuni sangyoka to jitsugyo kyoiku わが国産業化と実業教育
(Our Country's Industrialization and Vocational Training)
Toyoda Toshio 豊田俊雄
Tokyo: Kokusai Rengo Daigaku 国際連合大学 1984
380 p. East Asia HF1171/.J3W34

Discusses how vocational training played an important role in the industrialization of Japan. Touches on subjects such as: corporate development and "in-house" training; small-and-medium enterprises and vocational training; training conducted between WWI and pre-WWII period; establishing bases for vocational training in developing countries, etc.

678 Zenkoku no bussan to sangyo 全国の物産と産業
(Nationwide Products and Industries)
Toko: Tsusan Kikaku Chosakai 通産企画調査会 1984
614 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3Z46

Introduces products recommended by each of the 47 prefectures and discusses efforts of various prefectures to promote local industries. Prefectures are calling upon the national government, industrial circles, research institutes, etc. to promote regional development.

679 Zusetsu Nihon sangyo taikei 図説日本産業大系
(Illustrated Outline of Japanese Industries)
Sangyo Kyoiku Kyokai 産業教育協会
Tokyo: Chuosha 中央社 1960-1963
8 v. East Asia HC462.9/.Z8

Presents a comprehensive illustrated coverage of Japanese industries, including: (1) energy, steel, non-metallic and mining industries; (2) machineries and measuring, optical and motive equipment; (3) electrical, communications and transportation equipment; (4) chemicals and pharmaceuticals; (5) construction materials and machineries; (6) foodstuffs; (7) paper, rubber and leather products; and (8) textile, banking and service industries.
Inheriting the tradition of its forerunner, Nakajima Aircraft Co., the company started with manufacture of aircraft engines but has expanded production to various types of transportation vehicles, including automobiles, buses, etc. Fuji Heavy Industries was founded in July 1953.

Discusses the phenomenal growth of Japanese automobile industry which led to trade frictions with the United States. Relates how the industry is trying to cope with the problem, such as by forming joint companies. Delves into the fierce international competition of the industry.

Surveys the development of the Japanese automobile industry (to the position of the world’s leading manufacturer). Describes the functions performed by manufacturers, profiles of different companies, employment conditions, etc. Includes source data on the industry and companies.

Discusses innovations undertaken at Honda Motor Co. since 1984 to stimulate creativity and improve efficiency in office operations, including planning, drafting, etc.
A compilation of reports by 10 research scholars on trends in the automobile industry and labor conditions. Automobile factories investigated include the leading manufacturers: Toyota, Nissan, Honda, Daihatsu, et al. Discusses the working attitude and living conditions of factory workers and analyzes labor unions.

Published during the early stage of the automobile industry's entry into world market competition with a prediction that its technological level would best reflect the industrial level of the entire country. Describes the concentative, monopolistic and promotional activities of the automobile industry and the production, merger relations and combination with trading companies of the various automotive firms.

Discusses the rapid development of Japanese automobile industry and the resulting trade frictions. Also covers the following: present status of U.S. automobile industry; encroachment of Japanese automobiles in U.S. market; Japan-U.S.-Europe frictions over automobiles; status of automobile industry in Europe; reasons for superiority of Japanese automobiles; voluntary restraints on exports and internationalization of Japanese automobile industry; and future outlook, including Japan-U.S. joint production, use of robots and employment problem, etc.

An analysis of the problems faced by Japan's automobile industry: voluntary export controls of automobiles to U.S.-European markets; status of automobile industries in the United States and Europe; status and problems of local production of Japanese automobiles; economic weight of the industry in Japan;
future outlook of liberalizing the domestic market, promoting on-site production overseas, etc.

688 Jissen Toyota kanban hoshiki: Muda haijo ni yoru rieki no umidashikata
実戦トヨタカンバン方式・ムダ排除による利益の生みだし方
(Toyota's "Operations Board" System in Practice: Create Profits through Elimination of Waste)
Sekine Ken'ichi 関根憲一
Tokyo: Nikkan Shobo にっかん書房 1986
281 p.
East Asia HD9710/.J34T6457

Discusses Toyota's "operations board" system to increase productivity through manpower savings, inventory cutbacks, automation, robotization, etc.

689 Kataritsugu keiei: Honda to tomoni 30 nen 語りつく経営・ホンダとともに30年
(Continuing Business)
Nishida Michihiro 西田弘弘
Tokyo: Kodansha 講談社 1983
230 p.
East Asia HD9710/.J34H6548

Related the development of the Hondo Motor Co. during the past 30 years. In 1983, Honda was annually producing 3.5 million 2-wheeled vehicles, 1.1 million 4-wheeled cars and 1.2 million agricultural and general-purpose engines, with total sales of approximately 1 trillion 750 billion yen.

690 Ka wozu: "Nihonsha shimedashiho" no kyofu カーウォーズ・「日本車締め出し法」の恐怖
Komori Yoshihisa Tomiyama Yasushi 古森義久 富山泰
Tokyo: Bijinesusha ビジネス社 1983
237 p.
East Asia HD9710/.U52K65

With the focus on the automobile problem, which is the principal cause of Japan-U.S. trade frictions, discusses bilateral economic relations in general. The "local content" law, adopted by the Lower House in the 98th U.S. Congress, is aimed to shut out Japanese automobiles.

691 Kokusaika no naka no jidosha sangyo 国際化のなかの自動車産業
(Internationalization of Automobile Industry)
Hashimoto Teruhiko 橋本輝彦
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1986
285 p.
East Asia HD9710/.J32H37

Discusses the status and reasons for the rapid increases in direct overseas investments and sudden expansion of overseas production facilities of the automobile industry in recent years. Covers the following subjects: export increases since 1970; reasons for sudden increase in volume (excessive competition at home); international competitive power (quality products); intensification at home); international competitive power (quality products); intensification of Japan-U.S. trade frictions; U.S.-European strategy for trade controls; Japanese strategy for internationalization; and, factors to consider in
predicting future outlook.

692 Kyodai kigyo taisei to rodosha: Toyota no jirei
巨大企業体制と労働者・トヨタの事例
(Mammoth Corporate Setup and Workers)
Koyama Yoichi 小山陽一
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1985
688 p. East Asia HD9710/.J34T6524

A survey report on the workers at Toyota automobile plant: Toyota management and automobile production; labor conditions; labor-management relations; internal compartmentation and strata of workers; Toyota labor supply-and-demand and regional labor market; and, living conditions of workers' families and local society. Appended are postwar history of Toyota and survey charts on living conditions, working conditions, laborers, etc.

693 Kyodai na jikken kigyo?: Honda no soshiki ni mesu o ireru
巨大な実験企業?·ホンダの組織にメスを入れる
(A Huge Experimental Enterprise? Analysis of Honda Organization)
Takizawa Kazuo 滝沢和雄
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppansha 日本経営出版会 1977
221 p. East Asia HD9710/.J34H6572

Analyzes the special features of Honda Motor Company's organization and personnel administration. Aspects covered include: Honda's organizational concept (awareness of goals rather than regulations); structure and operations (flexibility and independence in management); personnel management (encouragement of employee initiatives), etc.

694 Matsuda no genba kakushin: 50 sakusen kara MM sakusen no subete
マツダの現場革新・50作戦からMM作戦のすべて
(Matsuda's Factory Innovations: From "50" to "MM" Strategies)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1987
186 p. East Asia HD9710/.J34M45

Describes Matsuda's reorganization aimed at eliminating waste and developing a new and efficient production system. The "50" strategy refers to this cost-reduction movement started in 1976 and "MM" strategy refers to the company's all-out, cooperative effort toward high-efficiency. Based on interviews of over 30 company officials, including the president, factory supervisors, et al.

695 Motarizeshon to tomoni モータリゼーションとともに
(Together with Motorization)
Toyota Jidosha Hanbai Kabushiki Kaisha Shashi Henshu Iinkai
トヨタ自動車販売株式会社社史編集委員会
Nagoya: Toyota Jidosha Hanbai Kabushiki Kaisha トヨタ自動車販売株式会社 1970
2 v. East Asia HD9710/.J34T63

A 20-year history of Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd., covering the years from
1950 to 1970. Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1--describes the history of motor sales, development of the company and future outlook, etc.; and, Vol. 2--consists of source materials on the company setup, Japan's automobile industries, role of automobiles in economy, society, livelihood, etc.

696 Nihon jidosha sangyoron 日本自動車産業論
(Study of Japanese Automobile Industry)
Kato Hiroo 加藤博雄
Kyoto: Horitsu Bunkasha 法律文化社 1985
157 p. East Asia HD9710/.J32K38

A general study of the formation and growth of automobile industries in Japan and in Western Europe, with forecasts of future developments.

697 Nihon no jidosha kogyo 日本の自動車工業
(Automobile Industry of Japan)
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Kenkyuyo 通商産業研究所 1957
East Asia HD9710/.J32N5

Provides detailed description of the production, domestic distribution situation and overseas export problems of the automobile industry. Appended are laws and regulations pertaining to Japan's automobile industry and a listing of the main manufacturers. Edited by the Heavy Industries Bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

698 Nijuiseiki e no michi: Nissan Jidosha 50-nenshi
21世紀への道・日産自動車50年史
(Road to 21st Century: 50-Year History of Nissan)
Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha Chosabu 日産自動車株式会社調査部
282 p. East Asia HD9710/.J34N557

A 50-year history of the Nissan Motor Company, with illustrations and explanations of past achievements and ideas for the approaching 21st century.

699 Nissan Gurupu no noritsu kanri 日産グループの能率管理
(Nissan Group's Efficiency Control)
Sato Kazuo 佐藤和夫
Tokyo: Nikkan Shobo にっかん書房 1985
221 p. East Asia HD9710/.J34S37

Describes Nissan group's policies and measures for efficiency control to increase productivity.

700 Nissan Jidosha sanjunenshi: Showa 8-nen - Showa 38-nen.
日産自動車30年史・昭和8年—昭和38年
(Thirty-Year History of Nissan Motor Co.: 1933-1963)
Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha Somubu Chosaka 日産自動車株式会社総務部調査課
Tokyo: Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha 日産自動車株式会社 1965

162
Discusses the history of Nissan Motor Co. by various periods: before founding (1907-1933); founding (1933-1937); wartime setup (1938-1945); restoration (1945-1952); innovation (1953-1957); and growth (1958-1963). Appended is a source material section providing data and statistics on facilities, personnel, production, sales, etc.

Nissan Jidosha shashi 日産自動車社史
(Company History of Nissan Motor Company)
Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha Shashi Hensan Ininkai
日産自動車株式会社社史編纂委員会
Tokyo: Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha 日産自動車株式会社 1975
663 p.

The company history of Nissan Motor Company (Nissan Jidosha) from 1964 to 1973, relating events in a turbulent period, including the change to a liberated system in industrial economy, rising of safety pollution problems, various problems created by the rapid development of domestic automobile industry, etc. Contains charts, statistics, source materials, etc.

Toyota Jidosha sanjumenshi トヨタ自動車30年史
(Thirty-Year History of Toyota Motor Corp.)
Toyota Jidosha Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha Shashi Henshu Ininkai
トヨタ自動車工業株式会社社史編纂委員会
Toyota: Toyota Jidosha Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha トヨタ自動車工業株式会社 1967
903 p.

Traces the history of Toyota Motor Corp. by various periods, such as founding (1937), wartime, restoration and independence (1945-), modernization, renovation and rationalization, phenomenal growth, etc. Contains abundant resource materials, including chronologies, charts, etc.

Toyota no ayumi: Toyota Jidosha Kogyo kabushiki Kaisha soritsu 40-shunen kinen トヨタのあゆみ・トヨタ自動車工業株式会社創立40周年記念
(Progress of Toyota)
568 p.

A history of Toyota Motor Corporation published on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary on November 3, 1977. Organizational setup, company officials, etc. given in appendix.
Discusses how Toyota is coping with the problem of poor sales at home and abroad: facing domestic and foreign "barriers"; how to develop the new Toyota Co.; domestic market strategy; overseas strategy--tieup with GM; Toyoda Shoichiro, the new leader; the Toyota Group welcomes a new age; persons who built up Toyota; future image of Toyota, etc.

Describes Toyota Motor Corporation's new "operations board" system to economize the distribution process. Just as the old "board" system economized the manufacturing process by limiting production and decreasing inventories, the new system is devised to channel the minimum amount of desired products to the needy places "just in time." With Toyota as the pivotal system, discusses activities of other corporations.

A systematic and graphic representation of new developments in the huge, comprehensive production management method called the Toyota system. Describes its "just-in-time" system geared to flexibly change the production flow in response to market fluctuations. Also describes electronic data processing which supports the "directional board" system made famous by Toyota to cut down inventory stock.

Based on inspection of factory sites and interviews with top engineers, surveys the production system, leadership, etc. of Toyota and Nissan Motors in developing new cars. Considers the historical background of both companies in the evaluations.
A survey conducted on the effect of the rapid growth of the Toyota automobile conglomerate on local labor market, working conditions, living conditions, social welfare, etc. in Toyota city, Aichi Prefecture.

TQC wa hito o tsukuru (TQC Builds Character)
Yuge Tsutomu 弓削努
Tokyo: Nikka Giren Shuppansha 日科技連出版社 1983
166 p.

Describes the accomplishments of total quality control (TQC) in Toyota Auto Body Co.; what I learned from TQC; small-group activities; what is “worth working for” and “living for”; and, TQC builds human character.

Waga kuni jidosha sangyo no genjo to kadai (Current Status and Tasks of Our Country's Automobile Industry)
Tokyo: Zen Nihon Jidosha Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Sorengokai 全日本自動車事業労働組合総連合会 1986
260 p.

An overall survey of Japan's automobile industry, noting the rapid advancement of motorization in the past 10 years, increasing competitive power and the resulting trade frictions, the urgent task of rapid internationalization, effects on the national economy and people's livelihood, etc.

Waga kuni jidosha sangyo no tenbo (Outlook of Our Country's Automobile Industry)
Hosei Daigaku Keiei Gakubu 法政大学経営学部
Tokyo: Hosei Daigaku Shuppankyoku 法政大学出版局 1983
132 p.

Records the proceedings of the symposium held on December 11, 1982 by Hosei University's Business Administration Department. The subject of automobile industry was taken up because of its important role in Japanese economy and world trade. Discusses the industry's development after WWII, including the subcontracting system with smaller enterprises, and potential measures to alleviate trade frictions.

Watashi to kuruma: Toyota Jidosha Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha soritsu 40-shunen kinen ronbunshu (The Automobile and Me)
Toyota: Toyota Jidosha Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha トヨタ自動車工業株式会社 1977
208 p.

Published by the Toyota Motor Corporation (Toyota Jidosha Kogyo) in commemoration
of its 40th anniversary. A compilation of essays submitted by the public in response to the company's query concerning the significance of company-automobile-society considered as a unity. From 1,994 respondents, 18 outstanding essays were selected.

CHEMICALS/PETROCHEMICALS

713 Gijutsu kakushin to kagaku kogyo: Sono tenbo to kadai
技術革新と化学工業・その展望と課題
(Technological Innovations and Chemical Industry)
Kobunshi Doyukai Gijutsu linkai Inobeshon Senmon linkai
高分子同友会技術委員会イノベーション専門委員会
Tokyo: Kobunshi Gakkai, Kobunshi Doyukai 高分子学会, 高分子同友会 1982
413 p. East Asia HC465/.T46546

Considers the outlook and tasks of the chemical industry amidst various problems created by technological innovations. Discusses problems related to natural resources and energy, population and food, earth limitations and environment, etc. and their demands on new technologies. Also takes up life sciences, high-performance new materials, etc. and the role of chemical industry in the wave of technological innovations.

714 Jukagaku kogyo no kokusai narabini kokunai keiryo moderu bunseki
重化学工業の国際ならびに国内計量モデル分析
(International and Domestic Econometric Model Analyses of Heavy-Chemicals Industries)
2 v. East Asia HD9650.5/.J84

Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 discusses revisions of the world econometric model and analyzes, on the basis of the model, suitable structures of heavy-chemicals industries by industrial types and regional areas. Vol. 2 discusses and analyzes international and domestic econometric models by specific industries, including petrochemicals, steel, aluminum refining, etc.

715 Jukagaku kogyo toshi no kozo bunseki 重化学工業都市の構造分析
(Structural Analysis of Heavy-Chemical Industry City)
Shimazaki Minoru, Yasuhara Shigeru 島崎稔, 安原茂
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1987
969 p. East Asia HD9657/.J3J84

Discusses Japan's heavy-chemical industries with the focus on Kawasaki city. Factors considered include: labor situation in heavy-chemical industry complexes; social structure of cities in which complexes are located; environmental hazards and living conditions; local administration and finances of heavy-chemical industry cities, etc.
Mitsubishi Kasei shashi 三菱化成社史
(History of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Ltd.)
Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha 三菱化成工業株式会社
Tokyo: Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha 三菱化成工業株式会社 1981
681 p. East Asia HD9657/.J3M57

Covers the history of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries from its founding in 1934 as the "Japan Tar Industry K.K." to 1980 in various periods: start of chemical industries and founding of company (--1945); postwar restoration and development of organic synthetic compound industries (1946-1955); period of rapid development (1956-1976); and, end of high-growth period and future challenges (1976-1980). Appended are source materials, including organizational charts, production statistics, technological developments, etc.

Nihon Gosei Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha gojunenshi 日本合成化学工業株式会社五十年史
(Fifty-Year History of Nihon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.)
325 p. East Asia HD9657/.J3N516

Records the fifty-year history of the company, since its founding in March 1927, with details of its activities in the field of organic synthetic chemicals and with forecasts of future business outlook. Abundantly illustrated with photos and drawings.

Nihon no sekiyu kagaku kogyo 日本の石油化学工業
(Petrochemical Industry of Japan)
Tokyo: Jukagaku Kogyo Tsushinsha 重化学工業通信社 1961-
East Asia HD9576/.J3N5

Provides an interpretative analysis of Japan's petrochemical industry, including the present conditions, new operational plans of oil refineries, production plans and trends of new products, activities associated with technological imports and patents, etc. Edited and published by the Heavy Chemical Industry Communication Association.

Sekiyu kagaku kogyo nijunenshi 石油化学工業20年史
(Twenty-Year History of Petrochemical Industry)
Sekiyu Kagaku Kagyo Kyokai 石油化学工業協会
Kagaku Keizai Kenkyujo 化学経済研究所
49 p. East Asia HD9579/.C33J36

Covers a period of 20 years but focuses on the 1970s. Composed of four parts: Part 1--development of the petrochemical industry and its contribution to the Japanese economy; Part 2--progress of petroleum complexes and products; Part 3--tasks and role of petrochemical industry; and Part 4--activities of the Petrochemical Industry Association. Appended are source materials including
chronologies, statistics, etc.

720 Sekiyu kagaku seihin no juyo kozo to sono mitoshi ni kansuru kokusai hikaku
石油化学製品の需要構造とその見通しに関する国際比較
(International Comparisons Concerning Demand Structure and Outlook of Petrochemical Products)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo, Sangyo Zairyro Chosa Kenkyuo
産業研究所, 産業材料調査研究所
1979
184 p.
East Asia f HD9560.5/.S44

Divided into a main section, containing data on demand structures for petrochemical products in both advanced and developing countries, and a reference/explanatory section which interprets the accumulated data. Advanced countries covered include Japan, United States, United Kingdom, France, etc.

721 Sumitomo Kagaku Kogyo kabushiki Kaisha shi
住友化学工業株式会社史
(History of Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.)
Sumitomo Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
住友化学工業株式会社
Tokyo: Sumitomo Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
住友化学工業株式会社
1981
752 p.
East Asia HD9657/.J34S938

In 1980, Sumitomo Chemical Co. marked the 60th year of its founding. Through introduction of foreign technologies, the company started production of agrichemicals and petrochemicals after 1945. The company also led in aluminum manufacture but after the oil shocks, shifted emphasis to production of fine chemicals.

722 Tenki ni tatsu sekiyu kagaku kogyo
転機に立つ石油化学工業
(Petrochemical Industry at Turning Point)
Watanabe Tokui and Saeki Yasuharu 渡辺德二, 佐伯康治
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店
1984
216 p.
East Asia HD9579/.C33J393

Discusses subjects such as: present state of Japan's petrochemical industry; technology and labor within the industry; underlying causes of raw materials problem; excessive production; emergence of and countermeasures for environmental problems; structural improvements; changes in industrial structure and petrochemical industry; and evaluation of future courses.

723 Waga kuni no jukagaku kogyo no genjo to kongo susumubeki hoko ni kansuru chosa hokokusho
わが国の重化学工業の現状と今後進むべき方向に関する調査報告書
(Research Report on the Current Status of Japan's Heavy-Chemicals Industries and the Course to Follow in the Future)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai Keizai kenkyujo, Kokusai Kagaku Shinko Zaidan 機械振興協会経済研究所, 国際科学振興財団
1979
2 v.
East Asia HD9650.5/.W33

Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 discusses industrialization of developing countries, development of economy and heavy-chemicals industries in PRC, training of personnel in Japan for upgrading and internationalization of heavy-chemicals
industries, international econometric model to predict future outlook, etc. Vol. 2 discusses plant exports and "boomerang" effect (back flow of products from these plants); import restrictions of advanced countries and Japan's overseas production, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

724 Gijutsushatachi no shoshudan katsudo: Toshiba ga seikosaseta genba kakushin
技術者たちの小集団活動: 東芝が成功させた現場革新
(Technicians' Small-Group Activities: Factory Innovations Accomplished by Toshiba)
Iwai Masakazu 岩井正和
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1985
223 p. East Asia HD66/.196

Describes Toshiba's efforts to increase productivity through a program encompassing all of the employees: for office workers, the POWER (program for office work efficiency revolution) campaign; for technicians, the EPOC (engineering efficiency and productivity of coming age) campaign; and, for factory workers, the FAPS (flexible automated production system) campaign. Small-group activities are a part of the "bottom-up" management strategy to create a motivated and enlightened working environment.

725 Hitachi no seisan kakumei: MST seisan shisutemu no zenbo
日立の生産革命: MST生産システムの全貌
(Hitachi's Production Revolution)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1983
181 p. East Asia HD9685/.J34H5735

Introduces Hitachi's new MST (minimum standard time) and MS (minimum stock) production systems. Application of the MST system is shown in the operations of six representative factories. Also explains designing technology, management techniques, etc.

726 Hitachi no tokkyo kanri: Keiei senryaku to tokkyo: Kigyo no mirai o hiraku
日立の特許管理: 経営戦略と特許: 企業の未来を拓く特許とその戦略的活用
(Hitachi's Patent Control: Business Strategies and Patents--Patents, Which Open up the Future for Corporations, and Their Strategic Uses)
Takahashi Akio 高橋明夫
Tokyo: Hatsumei Kyokai 発明協会 1986
289 p. East Asia KG1/.T343

Consideration of patent control, with Hitachi as the base, by the author who is engaged in the patent field: corporate activities and patent control; patent control setup in corporations; patent information activities; patent control
during R&D stages: invention proposals and discoveries: acquisition of patent rights: use of patent right: acquisition of rights in foreign countries: trade marks, etc.

727 Matsushita Denki no buka shido: katsuryokuteki OJT no jissen
松下電器の部下指導・活力的OJTの実戦
(Employee Training of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.: Practice of Vigorous OJT)
Miyaki Isamu 宮木勇
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppankai 日本経営出版会 1981
205 p.
East Asia HD9696/.A3J3348

Discusses on-the-job-training of employees at Matsushita Co., with the emphasis on uniting company efforts to produce results.

728 Matsushita Denko rokujunenshi 松下電工60年史
(Sixty-year History of Matsushita Electric Works)
Kadoma-shi(Osaka): Matsushita Denko Kabushiki Kaisha 松下電工株式会社 1978
281 p.
East Asia HD9695/.J34M3545

An illustrated 60-year history of Matsushita Electric Works, including a biographical sketch of its founder, Matsushita Konosuke.

729 Mitsubishi Denki shashi: Soritsu rokujissunen
(Company History of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation)
Tokyo: Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha 三菱電機株式会社 1982
804 p.
East Asia HD9695/.J34M57

The company history of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (Mitsubishi Denki) from its founding in 1921 to March 1981. Composed of three parts: historical outline, company divisions and products technology. Contains illustrations, source materials, chronological tables, etc. The company is a producer of electric power machinery, transportation equipment, industrial electric equipment, semiconductors, computers, etc.

730 Nikon no gijutsusha shudan: Nihon Kogaku no kanzen shugi hasso
ニコンの技術者集団・日本工学の完全主義発想
(Nikon's Technologists Group)
Gendai Joho Kogaku Kenkyukai 現代情報工学研究会
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1985
191 p.
East Asia HC465/.T4G45

A documentary on the group of technologists assembled by Nippon Kogaku KK, with the focus on their conservative but amazing technical level.

731 Shashi Sumitomo Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha 社史住友電気工業株式会社
(Company History--Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.)
Sumitomo Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha 住友電気工業株式会社
Osaka: Sumitomo Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha 住友電気工業株式会社 1961

170
A 50-year history of the Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd. Since its founding in 1947. Traces the development of the company as a manufacturer of electric wires and cables.

732 TDK no hinshitsu kakushin: Mujinka kojo o mezasu ZQC katsudo
TDK の品質革新・無人化工場をめざす ZQC活動
(NDK's Product Quality Innovation: ZQC Activities Aimed at Unmanned Factory)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1985
206 p. East Asia HD9685/.J34T34

Discusses the ZQC (zero quality control) activities of TDK Corp., an electronic parts manufacturer, to achieve zero defects in product quality.

733 Toshiba hyakunenshi 東芝百年史
(Toshiba Corporation's 100-Year History)
709 p. East Asia HD9695/.J34T613

The company history of Toshiba Corporation (Tokyo Shibaura Denki) from its founding in July 1875 to March 1976, with the focus on developments after 1961. Amply illustrated with photos, charts, etc. The company is a leading manufacturer of heavy electric machinery; office and home electric equipment; communications, electronic and measuring equipment; etc.

734 Toshiba no runessansu: Power undo de kakushinsuru koporeto karucha
東芝のルネッサンス・Power運動で革新するコーポレート・カルチャー
(Toshiba's Renaissance: Innovating Corporate Culture through POWER Campaign)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1984
246 p. East Asia HD9696/.J34T64

Describes Toshiba's efforts to improve corporate operations through its POWER (program for office work efficiency revolution) campaign. The movement, which started in 1980, has been conducted in three stages: analysis stage--discovery of problems and solutions, reevaluation of operational routines, etc.; efficiency stage--increasing efficiency through office automation, etc.; and, distribution stage--shifting of manpower, money, etc. to highly productive activities.

MACHINERIES

735 Jisedai gijutsu no tenkai to waga kuni kikai yushutsu no shorai tenbo
次世代技術の展開と我が国機械輸出の将来展望
(Development of Next-Generation Technology and Future Outlook of Our Country's
Machinery Exports)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Yushutsu Kumiai 日本機械輸出組合 1985
391 p. East Asia HC465/.T4J573

Discusses trends in development of next-generation industrial technology in Japan and Western countries and their impact on the machinery industry and effects on mid- and long-term prospects of machinery exports for Japan.

736  Kikai gijutsu ni kansuru kenkyu koryu no sokushin: Gijutsu no kokusai kyosoryoku kyokasaku 機械技術に関する研究交流の促進・技術の国際競争力強化策・機能材料に関する研究交流
(Promotion of Research Interchange on Machinery Technology)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Kogyo Rengokai 機械工業連合会 1979
304 p. East Asia f Q127/.J3K54

Discusses policies and measures to strengthen the international competitive power of the machinery industry and the need for research interchange on functional materials used in the industry. A wide variety of machinery technologies is covered. The report emphasizes that technological innovations must be undertaken by the industrial circle, academic/research institutes and government, as a united body, in order to promote international exchange.

737  Kikai sangyo ni okeru Nitchu goben jigyō no kanosei to mondaiten 機械産業における日中合弁事業の可能性と問題点
(Potentialities and Problematic Points of Sino-Japanese Joint Enterprises in Machinery Industry)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Yushutsu Kumiai 日本機械輸出組合 1980
150 p. East Asia HC427.9/.K55

Conducts case studies of joint enterprises already in operation and discusses problems involved in joint ventures with the People's Republic of China. Its enormous potential market is eyed not only by Japan but by U.S. and European enterprises. Provides a study of PRC's "special economic zones."

738  Kikai sangyo no sen-kyuhyaku-hachijunendai bijon: Gekido no jidai ni okeru hatten no tame no kadai 機械産業の1980年代ビジョン・激動の時代における発展のための課題
(Vision of Machinery Industries in 1980's)
Sangyo Kikai Kogyo Hachijunendai Bijon Kenkyukai 産業機械工業80年代ビジョン研究会
Tsusho Sangyosho Kikai Joho Sangyokyoku Sangyo Kikaika 通商産業省機械情報産業局産業機械課
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1980
390 p. East Asia HD9705/.J32K53

Discusses the course the machinery industries should take in the 1980's and the role of industrial policies in future developments. Specifically, focuses on 21 types of machinery industry and considers the growth potentials, tasks in technological developments, role of government administration, etc.

739  Komatsu Seisakujo 小松制作所
(Komatsu, Ltd.)
Kyoikusha 教育社
Tokyo: Kyoikusha 教育社 1983
244 p.
East Asia HD9705/.J34K624

Provides a detailed description of Komatsu, Ltd., including its history, organization, business operations, personnel management, etc. Appended are reference materials, such as directory of company officials, business and operational statements, rankings in the business circle, etc.

740  Nihon no kikai kogyo: Sono seicho to kozo 日本の機械工業・その成長と構造
(Machinery Industries of Japan)
Tsusho Sangyosho Jukogyokyoku 通商産業省重工業局
Tokyo: Kikai Kogyo Shinko Kyokai 機械工業振興協会 1960
3 v.
East Asia HD9705/.J32A53

Consists of three volumes. Vol. 1 covers general aspects, including historical background, industrial structures and facilities, labor, markets, trade, etc. Vol. 2 discusses specific industries, including industrial, electric and electronic industries, transportation equipment, ships, aircraft, etc. Vol. 3 contains statistical materials concerning production, organizations, domestic and foreign economic indicators, etc.

741  Sangyo kikai kogyo sanjunenshi 産業機械工業30年史
(Thirty-Year History of Industrial Machinery Industry)
Nihon Sangyo Kikai Kogyokai 日本産業機械工業会
Tokyo: Nihon Sangyo Kikai Kogyokai 日本産業機械工業会 1978
1177 p.
East Asia TJ105/.S362

Traces the development of the industrial machinery industry, as part of Japan's economic growth, and discusses problematic points and future outlook. Composed of three parts: Part 1--general; Part 2--transition of various machinery types (generators, construction machinery, mining machinery, chemical machinery, chemical plants, environmental protection equipment, plastic machinery, transportation machinery, steel-manufacturing machinery, etc.); Part 3--statistics.

742  Sangyo kikai kogyo sengo nijunenshi 産業機械工業戦後20年史
(20-Year Postwar History of Industrial Machinery Industry)
Tokyo: Nihon Sangyo Kikai Kogyokai 日本産業機械工業会 1968
1216 p.
East Asia TJ105/.S36

Through historical records and statistical materials, traces the 20-year postwar history of the industry and the progress of the Japan Industrial Machinery Association, noting the activities and developments of participating companies. Consists of three parts: Part 1 provides a general survey; Part 2 describes trends of different types of machinery (motors, steel refining, forging, construction, etc.); Part 3 contains statistics (production indicators of machineries and industries, exports-imports, inventories, etc.).
743  Sengo Nihon kosaku kikai kogyo no kozo bunseki 戦後日本工作機械工業の構造分析
(Structural Analysis of Postwar Japanese Machine Tool Industry)
Yoshida Michio 吉田三千夫
Tokyo: Miraisha 未来社 1986
273 p. East Asia HD9705/.J32Y67

Traces the postwar history of the machine tool industry by various periods: establishment of postwar industrial structure; high-growth phase-1 period (1956-62); high-growth phase-2 period (1966-70); strengths and weaknesses of postwar structure; rationalization and export expansion (1976-81); recession (1982-83); and, advancement of mechatronics and effects on small-and-medium enterprises.

744  Showa gojunendai no kikai sangyo 昭和50年代の機械産業
(Machinery Industries in the 1970s)
Tsusho Sangyosho Kikai Joho Sangyokyoku 通商産業省機械情報産業局
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 通商産業調査会 1975
585 p. East Asia TJ105/.S68

Consists of two main parts: (1) outlook of machinery industries in 1970s; and (2) discussion of specific industries, including automobiles, electric, electronic, etc. Also considers status and environment of machinery exports and technological developments and tasks facing new industries such as information, atomic, ocean development, etc. Compiled by MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION/SHIPBUILDING

745  Hitachi Zosen hyakunenshi 日立造船百年史
(One-Hundred-Year History of Hitachi Zosen Corp.)
Hitachi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha 日立造船株式会社
Osaka: Hitachi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha 日立造船株式会社 1985
805 p. East Asia f VM299.7/.J3H58

Traces the 100-year history of Hitachi Zosen Corp., from its founding in 1881 by a Britisher, Edward Z. Hunter, as the Osaka Iron Works until 1981. Divided into following periods: operations by Hunters (1881-1914); incorporation of Osaka Iron Works (1914-1945); and birh and growth of Hitachi Zosen Corp. (1945-1981).

746  Kaiun to zosengyo: Shijo no kakudai to zosen gijutsu 海運と造船業・市場の拡大と造船技術
(Shipping and Shipbuilding Industry)
Yamashita Yukio 山下幸夫
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1984
239 p. East Asia HE891/.Y35

Provides a historical record of Japan's shipbuilding industry from the Meiji Period to 1945 and depicts the industry's role in expanding trade and economy.
A compilation of essays by eight authors on Japanese maritime industry between 1920 and 1939: economic history of the industry between wars; industry in 1930s-recovery from recession to "golden period" (example of Nihon Yusen); two big shipbuilding companies during recession--Mitsubishi and Kawasaki; shipbuilding and finances during wartime--NYK and Osaka Shosen; navy's defense strategy and collapse of maritime transportation; oil tankers between wars--Japan's role in the world; etc.

STEEL/NON-FERROUS METALS

748 Gendai Nihon no tekko kigyo rodo 現代日本の鉄鋼企業労働
(Steel Industry's Labor Force of Modern Japan)
Ishida Kazuo 石田和夫
Kyoto: Minervu Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1981
356 p.

East Asia HD8039/.152J325

Analyzes the influence exerted by development of postwar Japan's giant steel industry on the labor situation: number employed, labor force composition, labor organizations, working conditions, labor management, training in skills, etc. Analysis is focused on the 3rd-phase modernization and rationalization period of the steel industry from early 1960s to late 1970s.

749 Nihon no tekkogyo 日本の鉄鋼業
(Japanese Steel Industries)
Okishio Nobuo and Ishida Kazuo 置塩信雄, 石田和夫
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1981
330 p.

East Asia HD9526/.J32N49

Focuses on the following four points: (1) to assess the position and role of steel industries in postwar Japanese economy; (2) with present productive characteristics as the basis, to grasp the environmental makeup needed for recovery of steel industries; (3) to estimate the prospects of recovery on a quantitative basis; and, (4) to consider the tasks and policies involved in utilizing the steel industries to stabilize and upgrade the people's livelihood.
A historical survey covering 60 years, 1870-1930, of the mining, refining and processing of non-ferrous metals, with the focus on copper.

751 Nihon tekkogyoshi kenkyu: Tekko seisan kozo no bunseki o chushin to shite (Study of Japanese Steel Industry: Focused on Analysis of Steel Production Structure)
Horikiri Yoshio
Tokyo: Waseda Daigaku Shuppanbu 1987
272 p.
East Asia HD9526/.J3H67

Analyzes the internal structure and developmental process of steel production between 1912 and 1929. Describes the three production sectors--pig iron, steel and steel products--and their technological relations.

752 Nihon tekkogyoshi no kenkyu: 1910-nendaikara 30-nendai zenhan no kozoteki tokucho (Historical Study of Japanese Steel Industry)
Nagura Bunji
Tokyo: Kondo Shuppansha 1984
646 p.
East Asia HD9526/.J32N34

Traces the development of Japanese steel industry from 1910s to early 1930s, with the focus on the industry's relation to Japanese capitalistic structure: Japanese imperialism and iron ore problem; steel operations in colonies and raw materials base; market structure and steel capital; steel policies and monopolistic setup; summarization and outlook--need for rapid reconstruction of the steel industry in the postwar period.

753 Nihon tekko sangyo bunseki (Analysis of Japan's Steel Industry)
Matsuzaki Tadashi
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 1982
289 p.
East Asia HD9526/.J32M37

Explains the steel industry's enormous capital accumulation and strong international competitiveness since 1955 through analyses of production costs and labor-management relations.

Tekko Junenshi Henshu Iinkai
Tokyo: Nihon Tekko Renmei 1981
876 p.
East Asia HD9526/.J32T44

Composed of three parts: Part 1--general (high-growth period, arrival of 100-million-ton age, efforts to rationalize, tasks during low-growth period, increasing international responsibilities, etc.; Part 2--specifics (production,
internal demand, exports, facilities, technology, environmental control and factory sites, finances, labor, information management, etc.; Part 3--resource materials (charts, statistical tables, etc.).

755 Watakushi no tekko Showa shi 私の鉄鋼昭和史 (My Showa History of Steel) Inayama Yoshihiro 稲山嘉寛
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986
254 p. East Asia HD9526/.J321524

A personal account of the steel industry as experienced by the author, former chairman of Nippon Steel Corp. and present president of the Federation of Economic Organizations. Covers the period from Yawata Steel through wartime controls and postwar recovery to formation of the Nippon Steel.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

756 Dokyumento NTT: Tshushin shin seiki “Shuyaku” no joken ドキュメントNTT・通信新世紀「主役」の条件 (Documenting NTT: Conditions for "Leading Role" in New Information Age) Shukan Daiyamondo Tokubetsu Shuzaihan 週刊ダイヤモンド特別取材班
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1985
192 p. East Asia HE8420/.N485D65

Describes the privatization process of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and points out that information liberalization and NTT privatization indicate the transition from industrial to information society. Also describes the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Dai-ni Denden (satellite communications company) and VAN operators to show their relations with the status and functions of the new NTT.

757 Hikari tsushin yoran 光通信要覧 (Handbook on Optical Communications) Hirayama Hiroshi 平山博
Tokyo: Kagaku Shinbunsha 科学新聞社 1984
978 p. East Asia Ref TK5103/59/.H55

Utilizing the latest data, explains optical communication technology from its basics to a practical operating system. Development of communication systems using optical fibers is considered essential for the establishment of sophisticated information network systems.

758 Tsushin kaiho to j oho kankyo no seibi 通信解放と情報環境の整備 (Liberalization of Telecommunications and Organization of Information Environment) Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会 1986
190 p. East Asia HE8414/.T78
With the liberalization of the telecommunications industries and increasing competition arising from deregulation of controls, considers the need of new policies to nurture the industries and discusses potential social and legal problems which might arise in an information society.

TEXTILES


A research report of the National Institute for Resesarch Advancement (NIRA) focusing on the historical development of semiconductors, desk calculators and computers, and aircraft.


Discusses mainly diversification in European and U.S. industries but also considers diversification in Japan's textile industry. Takes up the historical background of diversification, postwar trends in diversification and production structure of the textile industry.


Traces the history of Japan's cotton-spinning industry in China, from its establishment to collapse. The industry was a form of overseas investment by the private sector capital. Covers the following: reorganization of Sino-Japanese cotton industry--entry into world market, etc.; establishment and development--formation of trading companies in early 20th century, organization of corporations after WWI, etc.; and, control of Chinese market and collapse--from Manchuria Incident to WWII.

762 Nihon sen'i sangyo to kokusai kankei 日本繊維産業と国際関係 (Japanese Textile Industries and International Relations)

178
Iwata Katsuo 岩田勝雄
Kyoto: Horitsu Bunkasha 法律文化社 1984
217 p. East Asia HD9866/.J32193

Considers the effects of foreign trade, world markets and international economies on the downward trend, since the 1970's of Japanese textile industries. Through analysis of postwar conditions of textile industries, attempts to reveal relations of individual enterprises with international economics and markets. Describes the trend of Korean textile industries as a foreign example.

763 Senkanki Nihon sen'i sangyo kaigai shinshutsushi no kenkyu: Nihon seishigyo shihon to Chugoku, Chosen
戦間期日本紡織産業海外進出史の研究: 日本製織業資本と中国・朝鮮
Fujii Mitsuo 藤井光男
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1987
777 p. East Asia HD9926/.J23F84

A historical survey of Japanese textile industries operations in China and Korea between WWI and WWII.

764 Tore no haiteku senryaku: 21-seki nyu kagaku e no chosen
東レのハイテク戦略: 21世紀ニューキャラクターへの挑戦
(Toray's High Tech Strategy: Striving for New Chemicals in 21st Century)
Shiizuka Takeshi 樋塚武
Tokyo: ビジネス社 1985
230 p. East Asia HD9929.5/.R34T6466

Describes the entry of Toray Industries (textiles company) into the field of biotechnology. Utilizing its independent technology on high molecular chemicals, Toray is conducting R&D on new materials required by advanced industries promoting microelectronics and information innovations. As a future strategy, the company is striving to develop new chemicals in the 21st century.
TECHNOLOGIES

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

765 Gijutsu kaihatsu no seiko joken 技術開発の成功条件
(Conditions for successful Technological Developments)
Saito Masaru 斎藤優
Tokyo: Hatsumei Kyokai 発明協会 1981
222 p. East Asia HC79/.T4S356

Analyzes basic conditions required in each stage of technological development to make it successful, e.g., discovering "needs" and "seeds," practical applications, commercialization, etc. Aspects considered include: learning from enterprises which succeeded in technological innovations; determining the economy of various functions; management which maximize utilization of personnel and technology; need of excellence and creativity in new developments, etc.

766 Gijutsu kaihatsu no tenbo ni tsuite 技術開発の展望について
(On the Outlook of Technological Developments)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujyo 産業研究所 1984
144 p. East Asia f HC465/.T4G543

Comprised of four main parts: Part 1--changes in conditions surrounding technological developments (changes in industrial and social structures, changes in Japan's role in the world, etc.); Part 2--current status and problems (restraints on research resources, international lag, etc.); Part 3--future trends; and Part 4--future countermeasures (government's role, buildup, buildup of research setup, etc.).

767 Jishu gijutsu kaihatsu o do susumetara yoi ka: Saishin no kaihatsu jirei ni manabu 自主技術開発をどう進めるか: 最新の開発事例に学ぶ
(How to Advance Independent Technological Development)
420 p. East Asia HC465/.T4J57

Based on a questionnaire survey of 61 companies, supplemented by interviews with company officials responsible for operations and management. Focused on appropriate technological development during low-growth period, adjustment of technological development to company strategy, assessment of decision-making processes during various stages of technological development, etc.

768 Denshin denwa jigyoshi 電信電話事業史
(History of Telegraph and Telephone Industries)
Nihon Denshin Denwa Kosha Denshin Denwa Jigyoshi Henshu Iinkai

180
Provides a comprehensive coverage, in seven volumes, of the historical development of telegraph and telephone industries from the early Meiji Period to late 1950’s. Traces the founding and growth of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation. Vol. 7 contains statistics, chronological tables of events, organization charts, etc.

Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1--Japanese-English dictionary of scientific and engineering terms, with proper names, acronyms, symbols, prefixes, suffixes, etc.; and Vol. 2--alphabetical arrangement of terms described in Vol. 1.

Consists of five chapters: Ch. 1--plans to promote ocean development; Ch. 2--objectives, current status and future tasks of scientific and technical development of the ocean; Ch. 3--expenses involved in S&T development; Ch. 4--current researches; and ch. 5--expenses and tasks related to ocean development projects.

A study of government funds, including the total budget and effective allocations, involved in R&D of science and technology. Analyzes the fund flow, by institutions, ministries-agencies and budgets, on the basis of generally available resource materials and interviews with concerned authorities.
Based on personal interviews with large companies, questionnaire survey of research institutes, etc., this report analyzes the current status of R&D activities and considers feasible industrial policies to nurture R&D. Comparisons are made with R&D industries in the United States on the basis of research entrusted to the Pacific Project Co.

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**Nihon no kigyo toshi to kenkyu kaihatsu senryaku: Kigyo dainamizumu no jissho bunseki**  
日本の企業投資と研究開発戦略・企業ダイナミズムの実証分析  
(Japan's Industrial Investments and R&D Strategy)  
Miyakawa Tsutomu and Suzuki Kazuyuki  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  
1986  
234 p.  
East Asia HC462.9/.S89

Asserts that plant and equipment investments and research and development activities are the basic moving forces of Japanese enterprises. Analyzes investment activities of the high-growth period after 1975. Consists of two parts: Part 1—Japanese capital investment activities and changes in macroeconomics; and Part 2—Japan's R&D investments and industrial organization structure.

774  
**Nijuichiseiki e mukete no sentan gijutsu kenkyu kaihatsu kankyo no arikata ni kansuru kenkyu**  
21世紀へむけての先端技術研究開発環境のあり方に関する研究  
(Research on R&D Environment for Advanced Technologies Aimed at 21st Century)  
Kogyo Kaihatsu Kenkyujo, Oshima Keiichi, Fukayama Hidefusa  
工業開発研究所 大島憲一 深山英房  
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko  
1986  
310 p.  
East Asia T45/.A15

Discusses the need of R&D environment to train creative researchers and technologists who can develop advanced technologies into the 21st century.

775  
**Waga kuni kagaku gijutsu kenkyu kaihatsu no jittai chosa to kogaku kenkyu no chokiteki suishin to ni kansuru sogoteki kenkyu:**  
昭和56-57年度科学研究費補助金（総合研究 B）研究成果報告書  
(Factual Survey of Our Country's Scientific and Technical Research and Development and Comprehensive Study Related to Long-Range Promotion of Engineering Researches)  
Yoshiki Masao  
Tokyo: s.n.  
1983  
466 p.  
East Asia HC465/.T4W336

A study conducted with the cooperation of the Engineering Society of Japan, covering the status of research and development in various industries, including mining, metals, machineries, construction, electric power, aviation, etc. An objective of the study was to contribute to long-range promotion of engineering researches.
Antei keizai seichoka ni okeru daikibo gijutsu kaihatsu no hoko ni kansuru chosa hokokusho
(Research Report on Direction of Large-Scale Technological Developments during Stable Economic Growth)
Tokyo: Nihon Sangyo Gijutsu Shinko Kyokai 日本産業技術振興協会 1977
118 p.

Report based on discussions among industrial, academic and government experts on future large-scale technological developments. Advocates R&D in the following fields: resources and food--synthetic chemicals, new aluminum processing system, recovery of ocean water, etc.; energy--high-efficiency community power generation system, ceramics for high-temperature gas turbines, etc.; pollution-disaster prevention and information systems, etc.

Atarashii sangyo kozo to choki no keizai un'ei hoshin no arikata ni kansuru chosa kenkyu hokokusho
(Research Report on New Industrial Structuring and Long-Range Policies for Economic Operations)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1983
181 p.

Consists of two main parts: Part 1--macroeconomic policies (effects of energy source controls on economic growth; national debt accumulation; fiscal problems, etc.); and Part 2--technological innovations and new industrial structuring (biotechnology-related industries; new materials; microelectronics, etc.).

Chiiki gijutsu no jidai 地域技術の時代
(Age of regional Technology)
Watanabe Shigeru, Chiiki Gijutsu Kenkyu Gurupu 渡辺茂 地域技術研究グループ
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 通商産業調査会 1982
344 p.

Asserts that despite the national emphsis on technological innovations, local enterprises are still backward and advocates development of technologies suited for each region through cooperative efforts of the central government, regional enterprises and academic research organs. Discusses the current status of regional technology, increasing interchange in the industry-university-bureaucracy complex, creation of technopolises and outlook for technological development in local areas.

Enjiniaringu kogyo ni okeru konpyuta riyo no genjo to tenbo エンジニアリング工業におけるコンピュータ利用の現状と展望
(Current Status and Outlook of Computer Uses in Engineering Industries)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Kogyo Rengokai, Enjiniaringu Shinko Kyokai

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Covers such aspects as: future information systems; computer applications; computer uses in foreign and domestic engineering industries; software applications and dissemination; information system environments, etc.

This is a research treatise on factory automation, taking up specific examples in industries, such as automobile, electrical, precision machinery, machine tools, etc. Provides clear and detailed descriptions. Also delves into the introduction of factory automation in small-and-medium enterprises.

Surveys modern Japanese technology from the Meiji Period through WWII to the 1950’s by different time periods. The author asserts that Japanese technology had bureaucratic, militaristic and colonialistic features. Serves as a reference to study Japanese technology before it reached the world level, particularly its outmoded stage after WWII.

A general survey of the status and problems of Japanese industries and technologies in 1960’s. Also discusses economic and technological developments of growth industries, such as chemicals, machineries, textiles, manufacturing, foodstuffs, etc. during the high-growth period of 1960’s.

Technological achievements of the past 30 years contributed highly to Japan’s
economic growth but the problem remains of how long the growth will continue. Composed of two parts: Part 1 traces technological developments by different industries; and Part 2 focuses on post-war technological developments and discusses the future outlook with stress on the need for creative and innovative ideas.

784 Gijutsu hattatsushi: Keikogyo 技術発達史・軽工業 (History of Technological Development) Kajinishi Mitsuhaya 桐西光雄 Tokyo: Kawade Shobo 河出書房 1948 218 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K354

Traces the development of technologies in the light industries, with emphasis on textiles.


Considers how society responds to various types of technological developments and selects four fields for this study: Shinkansen (bullet train); atomic power plants; petroleum byproducts; and, waste recycling for energy.


Records technological developments in 40 fields during the 60 years of Showa Period. Interviews with Takayanagi Kenjiro (consultant of Nihon Victor), Ibuka Masaru (honorary president of Sony), Yamashita Takuma (Fujitsu president), Ouchi Atsuyoshi (NEC vice-president) and Fusa Kazuhiro (chief of new-generation computer development organization) are contained in each of the five sections: development of electronic and high molecular technologies before WWII; introduction of large-scale technological innovations in 1950's; attainment of international level in production technology in 1960's; advancement of application technology in new products in 1970's; and development of advanced technology in 1980's.

787 Gijutsu kaihatsu sokushin no joken chosa: Waga kuni sangyo gijutsu suijun no teiryoteki hikaku 技術開発促進の条件調査・わが国産業技術水準の定量的比較 (Survey of Conditions to Promote Technological Development) Tokyo: Kagaku Gijutsu to Keizai no Kai 科学技術と経済の会 1982 459 p. East Asia HC465/.T4G54

Reports on the results of a survey conducted in 1981 under the sponsorship of the
Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. A total of 780 experts in various fields participated through hearings, questionnaire surveys, etc. Quantitative analyses were made of standards used in production and manufacturing technologies to obtain data which can contribute to formation of policies to promote technological development. Forty-three manufacturing fields and hundreds of technical items were selected for the survey.

788 Gijutsu no keizaigaku: senryaku to shite no tekunoroji gemu
技術の経済学・戦略としてのテクノロジー・ゲーム
(Study of Technology from Standpoint of Economics)
Sato Ryuzo 佐藤隆三
Kyoto: PHP Kenkyujo PHP研究所 1986
286 p.

Attempts to clarify Japan's strategy in technological development, with discussions of the relation between technological innovations and productivity, role of electronics in innovations, relation between technological innovations and company size, increased competition among companies because of technological developments, discreet application of technologies by companies, etc.

789 Gijutsu renkan oyobi shigen haibun kara mita gijutsu kaihatsu kadai no purairori ti
技術連関及び資源配分からみた技術開発課題のプライオリティ
(Priorities of Technological Development Tasks from the Standpoint of Technological Correlation and Resources Distribution)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai Shin Kikai Shisutemu Senta, Sangyo Kenkyujo
機械振興協会新機械システムセンター 産業研究所 1977
149 p.

Advocates the promotion of technological development and distribution of resources to overcome the oil shocks which are disrupting Japan's economic growth based on processing raw materials into products for trade. Discusses establishment of priorities for developmental tasks, measures to break through bottlenecks in developmental processes and the government's role in advancing development.

790 Gijutsu rikkokuron: Sozogata keizai e no michi
技術立国論・創造型経済への道
(Treaties on Technology-Based Nation)
Saito Masaru 斎藤光
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983
260 p.

Discusses basic policies and future courses for Japan, as a country based on technology, in the midst of international economics frictions. Composed of four parts: Part 1-background of technology-based country and international technological competition; Part 2-reorganization and strengthening of foundation for technological innovations; Part 3-international utilization and economic development of industrial technologies; and Part 4-external policies and new international order of Japan's technologies.

791 Gijutsu shinjidai no senryaku: Tokai hokuriku chiiki gijutsu shinko keikaku
Focuses on the local economy of Tokai-Hokuriku region (Aichi, Gifu, Mie, Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures), considering the general economic trend, status and tasks of technological development, basic course and projects to promote technology, etc. Various types of data are included as references.

Discusses U.S.-Japanese lobbying activities involving high technology frictions: success in avoiding tariffs on Japanese binoculars; professional lobbyists in Washington, D.C.; Foreign Ministry's involvement in training and supporting lobbyists; successes and failures in high tech lobbying, including negotiations and incidents concerning NTT, Fujitsu, et al, over optical fiber, telecommunication, semiconductors, etc.; Japanese lobbying on the state level in California, etc.

Discuss corporate strategies needed to fully utilize the fields of advanced technologies: high technology and high-tech industries; semiconductor industry and industrial structure; mechatronics industry and industrial structure; new materials industry and industrial structure; shock of biotechnology; biotechnology market and R&D strategy; venture business centered on high technology industries; human management of high-tech industries; high-tech industrial policies, etc.

Compares management procedures in Japan, United States and EC countries, in light of product, process and management innovations brought on by technological advancements based on microelectronics. The need is stressed for "human
management" when a highly-talented staff of creative scientists and engineers is assembled.

Ji-sedai sangyo o sasaeru gijutsu kaihatsu: Dainikai Tsukuba sogo Shinpojiumu hokoku (Technological Developments to Support Next-Generation Industries)
Kogyo Gijutsuin Keikakuka Ji-Sedai Sangyo Gijutsu Kikakukanshitsu
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 1983
316 p.
East Asia HC465/.T45J57

A report of the 2nd Tsukuba Comprehensive Symposium, sponsored by the government, to encourage development of basic technologies required in next-generation industries. Fields considered are fine ceramics, metallic materials, new functional elements, high molecular materials, etc.

Joho shisutem e no michi: Keiei ni okeru sono tenkai (Road to Information Systems: Their Deployment in Business Operations)
Ikeda Tetsuro
Tokyo: Dobunkan Shuppan 1984
245 p.
East Asia HD38/.I44

Comprised of the following sections: systems, management system, business information; computers and office functions; and, information system in business operations. Focuses on the following aspects: system concepts, particularly on "non-material" system (e.g., social system, educational system, information system, etc.); management system and importance of information; and, development and essential points of information system.

Kagaku gijutsu no batten katei ni kansuru bunseki (Analysis Concerning the Developmental Process of Science and Technology)
Shibata Haruo
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 1982
267 p.
East Asia HC465/.T5S53

Utilizing the history of science and technology extending into few centuries, the author discusses the present status of individual fields, such as semiconductors, calculators, aircraft, etc., and analyzes the developmental processes of each. Reveals the distinctive characteristics of each phase in the S&T developmental progress.

Kagaku gijutsu no saizensen: "Nihon no zuno" o genba ni ou (Front Line of Science and Technology)
Mita Shuppankai
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha 1983
246 p.
East Asia Q127/.J3K34
A compilation of interviews conducted by Masanao Ozaki (former Science Section Chief of Asahi Shimbun) with 20 active technologists. Contains expert views and opinions on the nurture of S&T in Japan, development concepts, etc.

799 Kindai Nihon no gijutsu to gijutsu seisaku (Technologies and Technological Policies of Modern Japan)
Nakaoka Tetsuro, Ishii Tadashi and Uchida Hoshimi
Tokyo: Kokusai Rengo Daigaku 1986
247 p.

A collection of essays on technological transfers, changes and development based on experiences of modern Japan. Subjects covered include: Japanese experiences as viewed from the standpoint of technological history (experiences in steel and textiles); developmental process of textile machinery technology; and, history of technological policy-making from Bakumatsu (1825-1868) to early Showa Period (1930s).

800 Kokusaiteki tenkai o mezashita gijutsu kaihatsu no hoko (Course of Technological Development Aimed at International Development)
Moritani Masanori, Nomura Sogo Kenkyuyo
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 1980
283 p.

Since Japan's technological power has begun to be rated internationally, this study considers the technological fields and tasks in which Japan should place its efforts, especially to assure energy supply, maintain amicable trade relations and contribute to the international economic society. Also analyzes the problems that Japan might face when deploying its technological results internationally and proposes possible solutions.

801 Konpyuta kagaku to keiei joho (Computer Science and Business Information)
Wakuta Hiroaki
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 1983
291 p.

Points out the importance of information systems, using computers and data communications, in current operations of business organizations. Discusses topics such as: computer science and business information; historical background and current status of computers; input problems in information processing; programming languages for computers; data communications; problems in business information systems, etc.

802 Mirai gijutsu to ningen shakai: Kyoto Shinpojiumu, ikanaru yume no moto ni asu o jitsugensuru ka (Future Technology and Human Society)
Kuwahara Takeo, Komatsu Sakyo and Kato Hidetoshi
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha 1983
219 p.

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Proceedings of the 100th Founding Anniversary Symposium of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, held October 12-13, 1982, at the National Kyoto International Hall. Twenty experts, representing different technological fields and academic disciplines, assembled to discuss such subjects as electronics and the new industrial society, relationships between new and traditional technologies, effect of future technologies on human society, etc.

803 Nettowaku jidai no kigyo: LAN o koete = Trascendental networking
( Corporations in Network Age: Trascendental Networking)
Kaneko Ikuyo
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
193 p.

Discussion on how corporations should utilize new media resources in the age of information networking: incorporating new technologies in a changing society; information and decision-making; office automation and local area network (LAN); data bases and decision making support systems; R&D on decision-making; transcendental dynamism, etc. Appended is a section on LAN--how to select LAN combinations, etc.

804 Nichi-Bei sentan tokkyo senso: Tekunoroji rikkoku Nihon no senryaku
(Japan-U.S. Advanced Patent Warfare: Strategy of Technological Country Japan)
Miyazaki Masahiro 宮崎正弘
Tokyo: Daiyamondsasha ダイヤモンド社 1983
246 p.

Describes Japan-U.S. conflicts over technological patent rights, including industrial property rights, desings, trademarks, software, etc., and Japan's strategy in the patent warfare. Discusses conflicts involving robots, computers, etc.

805 Nihon kagaku gijutsushi taikei 日本科学技術史大系
(Historical Outline of Japanese Science and Technology)
Nihon Kagakushi Gakkai 日本科学史学会
Tokyo: Daiichi Hoki Shuppan 第一法規出版 1967-1972
26 v.

Traces, in detail, the history of science and technology in Japan from the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate until the present. This is an analytical survey based on varied and abundant source materials. The supplement contains a general table of contents, chronological tables and an index.

806 Nihon keiei kikaika shi: Jimu kikaika kara keiei kikaika e no hatten
( History of Japanese Business Mechanization: Development from Office to Business Mechanization)
Beika Minoru 米花稔

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Consists of the four main sections: (1) history of business mechanization from 1868 to 1945; (2) period of mechanization using punch card system (1945-1955); (3) development of third stage using electronic data processing (mid-1950s to early 1960s); and, (4) development of research studies on business mechanization.

Reviews the development progress of the past 10 years and forecasts the problems and development course of the next 10 years of technological fields and their impact on and relations with society and economy. Technological developments in the following industrial fields are covered: steel, chemicals, information, energy, machinery, etc.

Contains the views of 21 experts on how Japan's technologies will progress toward the 21st century. Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1--Japan's strengths and weakness; technological developments and Japan's actual capabilities; international competition and cooperation; and, Japan's technology 10 years hence. Vol. 2--presentation of problems; future of advanced technologies; what to do with tomorrow's technology; and, 21st century society and Japan's strategy.

Consists of three parts: new development of monopolistic theories and industrial organization; learning effect and technological progress; and technological progress in VTR's and industrial organization.

(Japan's High-Tech Strategy: Progress in 21st Century Through Advanced
811 Nihon no sangyo gijutsu: Kujira tori kara hansharo made
日本の産業技術・鯨捕りから反射炉まで
(Industrial Technology of Japan)
Oya Shin'ichi
Tokyo: Sanseido 三省堂
224 p. 1971
East Asia HC462.7/.093
Traces the development of industrial technology from the pre-Modern through Meiji Periods, with emphasis on agriculture, construction, fishery, mining and manufacturing.

812 Nihon no sangyo gijutsu seisaku: Kokusai kyosoryoku to gijutsu kakushin no kenkyu
日本の産業技術政策・国際競争力と技術革新の研究
(Japanese Industrial Technologies and Policies)
Yoshikai Masanori 吉海正憲
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
205 p. 1985
East Asia HC465/.T4Y67
A study of international competitiveness based on technological innovations. Traces Japanese economic development, introduction of technologies, emergence of economic frictions with United States, etc.

813 Nihon no sentan gijutsu
日本の先端技術
(Advanced Technology of Japan)
Ishii Takemochi 石井健吉
Tokyo: Nippon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai 日本放送出版協会
281 p. 1986
East Asia HC456/.H56184
Discusses the high technology age from various viewpoints: technology and cultural climate; high technology and industrial revolution; Japanese-U.S.-European industrial structures as seen from the standpoint of the automobile industry; age when Japan will contribute technology and changes in socio-economic setup; industrial structure in the new age; development of technology-export country; outlook of future technology; etc.

814 Nihon shin seiki: Gijutsu bunmei no nagare o yomu
日本新世紀: 高技術文化の流れを読む
(192)
Discusses technological changes and how Japan coped with such changes, and forecasts trends of Japanese economy in the 21st century of technological civilization.

OA kakumei no shinjigen: Anata no shigoto, shakai, sangyo wa ko kawaru
OA革命の新次元—あなたの仕事・社会・産業はどう変わる

Describes the influences of office automation on personal lives, society and industry. Composed of five parts: (1) advancement of office automation; (2) amplification of OA by new media; (3) drastic changes in industrial structure; (4) growing concern of effects on employment; and (5) prediction of increasing spread of OA "strange disease."

Since office automation is advancing rapidly, the author advocates the need of "humanizing" its application. Considers factors such as: business offices and office automation; trends of automation; office machnization and automation; automation, business expansion and organizational operations; designs of office systems, etc.

Compiled through the cooperation of companies which have introduced MOP (managing office productivity). Discusses various facets concerning systematic and technological developments of office productivity. Discussion includes feasibility studies of production improvement, work simplification programs, office layouts, measurement and control systems of productivity, etc.
Considers social structures, industrial systems and industrial technologies which will optimize the life stages of human beings. Looks at a wide range of problems involving food, education, energy environment, aging society, etc. and searches for solutions, including the applications of CAI (computer-assisted education), CATV, etc.

Discusses the effects of advanced technologies on organization and personnel and the need of appropriate labor-management relations: advanced technological developments and makeup of future industries; technological innovations of 1980s and management tasks; conversion to information-centered industries and personnel policies; effects of microelectronic innovations on labor problems; countermeasures of labor unions; outlook of labor-management relations in new technological age, etc.

On the basis of questionnaire surveys and interviews, portrays the current status of industrial technology base and applied researches which lead to the development of Japan's independent technologies. Considers ideal R&D setup and division of responsibilities between the government and private sector. In the survey, 251 private sector research organizations, 165 researchers, 15 university professors, et al, were contacted.

A study conducted to help formulate policies which will assist in making industrial technologies socially receptive and in implanting them smoothly in society. Utilizing a new approach called the "female eye," the survey focuses, through questionnaires, on females who are active in the various technological
fields.

822 Sekai terekomu senso: Gekitotsu ATT, IBM, Hinomaru zei
世界テレコム戦争・激突 AT&T、IBM、日の丸勢
(World-wide Telecommunications Warfare)
Nikkei Bijinesu 日経ビジネス
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1984
196 p. East Asia HE7797/.A64S44

Comprised of five chapters: Ch. 1, Start of world-wide telecommunications warfare; Ch. 2, AT&T striving for world supremacy; Ch. 3, Battle of giants, AT&T and IBM; Ch. 4, Ambitions of NTT; and Ch. 5, U.S.-Japan telecommunications clash. Discusses the future of telecommunications industry, which is expected to be the leading industry in the 1990's, and tasks up competition in the field of VSLI, 256-k RAM, etc.

823 Sengo Nihon keizai to gijutsu hatten 戦後日本経済と技術発展
(Postwar Japanese Economic and Technological Developments)
Nakamura Seiji 中村清治
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1971
333 p. East Asia HC465/.T4N3

Provides a systematic study of economic and technological developments in postwar Japan, with the focus on comparisons with prewar levels to show changes.

824 Sentan gijutsu to Nihon keizai 先端技術と日本経済
(Advanced Technologies and Japanese Economy)
Miyazaki Isamu and Kakui Tsutomu 宮崎英和 細井順
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1985
227 p. East Asia HC465/.H53S454

Discusses the contributions of advanced technologies, many of which have been introduced in Japanese economy in recent years, to industrial productivity and economic development. Takes up the introduction of ME, possibilities for venture business, changes in industrial policies and potentials of technological innovations.

825 Shijo kankyo no tayoka to enjiniaringu kigyo no jittai ni ka
nsuru chosa kenyu hokokusho
市場環境の多様化とエンジニアリング企業の事業多角化の実態に関する調査研究報告書
(Research Report on Diversification of Market Environment and Diversification of Engineering Enterprises)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Kogyo Rengokai, Enjiniaringu Shinko Kyokai
日本機械工業連合会、エンジニアリング振興協会 1984
197 p. East Asia HD70/.J3E65

Discusses the changing domestic and foreign market conditions and the new corporate strategies being employed, with hardware and software, by the various engineering enterprises.
826 Showa rokujunendai ni okeru gijutsu seisaku no arikata
昭和60年代における技術政策のあり方
(Technological Policies Needed for Late 1980's and Early 1990's)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai Keizai Kenkyujo 機械振興協会経済研究所 1983
178 p.
East Asia HC465/.T4S57
Composed of two parts: Part 1 explains the present technological policies and compares them with those of U.S.-European countries; and, Part 2 discusses the ideal industrial-academic-government setup in research and future measures regarding industrial rights ownership.

827 Sofutoka sengoku jidai: Nihon shakai daihendo
ソフト化戦国時代・日本社会大変動
(Warring Age of Softwares)
Yomiuri Shinbun keizaibu 読売新聞経済部
Tokyo: Gurin Aro Shuppansha グリーンアロー出版社 1983
256 p.
East Asia HD62.37/.S64
The world’s leading economic countries are in the midst of a new industrial revolution and in Japan, the "software-oriented society" and the "informational society" have appeared. The technological usage of microelectronics has widely advanced in the 1980's and new fields such as biotechnology, development of new materials, etc. have emerged. Having to cope with robots, office automation, factory automation, etc., industries and society are entering an age of great changes.

828 Sofutonomikkusu: Keizai no atarashii choryu
ソフトノミックス・経済の新しい潮流
(Softnomics)
Yakata Ryuichiro and Keizai no Kozo Henka to Seisaku no Kenkyukai 館龍一郎 経済の構造変化と政策の研究会
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
231 p.
East Asia HC465/.T4S643
A report on economic policies and management in a post-industrial society. Comprised of three sections: First--transition to a "soft" society, including discussions on structural changes of society and economy in advanced countries, new industrial revolution of concentrated industries, etc.; Second--conditions in a "soft" society, including new industrial types; and Third--exposition of "softnomics," including changes in economic management.

829 Sofutouea sangyo no keiei to rodo ソフトウエア産業の経営と労働
(Business Operations and Laborers of Software Industry)
Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会
Tokyo: Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会 1986
194 p.
East Asia HD9696/.A3J323
A questionnaire survey of the software industry, including effects on small-and-midium enterprises. Covers: status of information-processing industries; status and industrial types of software houses; dynamics of business prosperity and
decline; affiliation and types of software industry entrepreneurs; and, employee composition and affiliations.

830 Waga kuni ni okeru teknororui asesumento ni jittai chosa
わな国におけるテクノロジー・アセスメントの実態調査
(Survey, Based on Actual Conditions, of Technological Assessment in Our Country)
Tokyo: Mirai Kogaku Kenkyujo 未来工学研究所 1979
113 p. East Asia HC465/.T4W332

An analysis and interpretation of a questionnaire survey, conducted among government and public agencies, private enterprises, experts, et al., in order to grasp the actual state of technological introductions and to formulate policies for future introductions.

831 Waga kuni sangyo gijutsu no taishitsu to kadai: sozoteki jishu gijutsu
kaihatsu no honkakuteki shido no tame ni
わか国産業技術の本質と課題：創造的自主技術開発の本格的始動のために
(Characteristics and Tasks of Our Country's Industrial Technology)
Kogyo Gijutsuin Somubu Gijutsu Chosaka 工業技術院総務部技術調査課
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 通商産業調査会 1983
370 p. East Asia HC465/.T4W33

Reports on two studies conducted by the government to promote creative and independent technologies. Composed of two parts: Part 1 is a general discussion of factors which influence Japan's technological level and tasks involved to upgrade it; and Part 2 takes up specific industries, such as textiles, electronics, semiconductors, lasers, communication satellites, etc.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

832 Deta besu no kodo riyo データ・ベースの高度利用
(Sophisticated Uses of Data Bases)
Kagaku Gijutsucho 科学技術庁
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1985
241 p. East Asia QA76.9/.D3D48

A compilation of views of frontline experts on the various uses of data bases, including comprehensive usage of factual data bases, use of data bases for material designs, etc.

833 Erekutoronikusu no choki gijutsu kaihatsu senryaku: Tekiyoritsu to hisshudo ni yoru gijutsu kaihatsu senryaku bunseki
エレクトロニクスの長期技術開発戦略・適用率と必須度による技術開発戦略分析
(Long-Range Technological Development Strategy for Electronics)
Okamura Sogo, Hitachi Sogo Kaihatsu Kenkyujo 岡村総吾 日立綜合開発研究所
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1983
In view of the increasing role played by electronics to support society and economy and to improve the people's livelihood, considers strategies needed to maintain technological developments into the 21st century, particularly on strategies for development of priority basic technologies.

FMS: Seisan kakumei no shuyaku (FMS: Leader of Production Innovation)
Furukawa Yuji 古川勇二
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1983
184 p.

Discusses the flexible manufacturing system (FMS) which is playing the leading role in production innovation: role in flexible automation; components of automatic processing FMS; introduction and examples of automatic processing FMS; FMS in welding and assembly work; future of FMS--laser-use composite production system, ICAM (integrated computer-aided manufacturing) program, etc.

Gijutsu kakushin (Technological Innovations)
Murota Yasuhiro 室田泰弘
Tokyo: Kyoikusha 教育社 1985
268 p.

Evaluates technological innovations from social and economic standpoints. Discusses Japanese economic development and technology's role, contribution of technologies to industries, relations between science and technology, technological innovations and rational technologies, and trends in technological innovations.

Gijutsu kakushin no shinkairyu (New Trends in Technological Innovations)
Masuda Yuji 増田祐司
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
213 p.

With microelectronics as the base for development of next-generation technologies, the author envisions the emergence of a new society founded on advanced industries. Ramifications of technological innovations are discussed, including domestic regional development, international relations, strategies of technology-export country, etc.

Gijutsu kakushin to keiei senryaku: Haiteku jidai no kigyo kodo o saguru (Technological Innovation and Business Strategy (Added title in English))
Tsuchiya Moriaki 土屋守章
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1986
319 p.
A compilation of papers presented at the "International Exchange Conference of Researchers on Economic-Management Problems," held in Tokyo in January 1983 and July 1984. Prominent foreign researchers also participated. Subjects covered include: technological development capabilities of Japanese and U.S. enterprises; Japanese-style new approach to business strategy and organizational structure; over-extension of corporations; global marketing strategy; use of robots to revive matured industries; changes in business strategy and technological management; Japanese characteristics in R&D management, etc.

838 Gijutsu kakushin to Nihon keizai 技術革新と日本経済
(Technological Innovations and Japanese Economy)
Nakamura Seiji 中村静治
Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 1971
334 p.

Discusses the effects of technological innovations on the Japanese economy. Comprised of four main parts: Part 1--technological innovations and Japanese economy (current levels, increase in foreign capital, advanced and defense industries, etc.); Part 2--innovations and small-and-medium enterprises (structural changes, involvement of LDP and JSP, etc.); Part 3--changes in economic society (computers and information society, etc.) and Part 4--technologies, labor and human beings (environmental pollution, etc.)

839 Gijutsu kakushin to sangyo shakai: Nihon sangyo: Henka no choryu o domiru ka 技術革新と産業社会・日本産業・変化の潮流をどうみるか
(Technological Innovations and Industrial Society)
Namiki Nobuyoshi and Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 並木信義 日本経済研究センター
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
342 p.

Considers the effects of technological innovations, particularly in the fields of electronics, mechatronics, factory automation, office automation, home automation, etc. on society, industries, economy, household living, etc. in the 21st century.

The author contends that the present is the transition period between the 3rd-phase and 4th-phase innovations with a new age of industrial and technological revolutions approaching.

840 Hikari gijutsu no oyo 光技術の応用
(Application of Optical Technology)
Yoshida Susumu 吉田進
Tokyo: Sangyo Tosho 産業図書 1986
176 p.

Provides a comprehensive coverage of the application of optical technology which, together with electronics, has become essential in high-speed processing and transmission of the information being produced on a voluminous scale.

841 Inobeshon to sangyo kozo: Nisennen e no shinchoryu イノベーションと産業構造・2000年への新潮流
Traces the 40 postwar years of industrial innovations and structural adjustments:
how were innovations carried out in the different industries? how were technologies introduced? how did innovations change the trade structure? what role did the government play? how did labor cope with innovations, etc?

(A Study on Formation of New Industries Based on Technological Innovations)

Provides an outlook on technological innovations expected in Japan in the 1980's and on new industries which might be established with the innovations as the bases. With the cooperation of industrial experts, considers what type of independent and creative technologies are needed and how the technologies should be utilized in the creation of new industries.

Reports the results of conferences, held on over 40 occasions, by the Japan Economic Research Council on the subject, “Future Course of Technological Innovations.” Recommends technological advancements to revive the stagnancy in Japanese economy and increased R&D investments, under government guidance, in restructuring of Japanese industries to bolster the economy.

“Ultra” technologies refers to technologies creating and dealing with ultra-low temperatures of below 260 degrees Centigrade, ultra-high temperatures of over 2,000 degrees Centigrade, ultrasonic speeds of over 2 kilometers per second, ultra-high pressure of over 10,000 atmospheres, etc. This book explains these technologies, including the use of new materials.
Reports on the survey of ME technology development and its diffusion, influences of ME technology applications on employment and capital investment trend, case studies conducted abroad and compilation of labor-related principal indicators. Study is based on domestic and foreign documentary sources, questionnaire surveys and personal interviews.

Discusses the influences of the rapidly advancing technological revolution, based on mechatronics, on the skills needed by technicians and the measures taken by middle and elderly aged employees to cope with the changes. Analyzes the special features and problems of Japan's system to educate and utilize personnel.

Analyzes the effects of new technologies, such as robotization, flexible manufacturing systems, etc., on factory operations, particularly on labor management. Considers future labor policies based on information gathered concerning development of worker's capabilities, safety, treatment of elderly and labor-management relations.

Provides long-range forecasts of the effects of technological innovations on corporate functions, industrial structures, industrial policies, international dissemination, labor activities, etc.

848 Nihon no inobeshon: Choki yosoku chukan hokoku
日本のイノベーション・長期予測中間報告
(Japanese Innovations: Interim Report on Long-Range Forecasts)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1986
375 p.
East Asia HC465/.T4N53

Provides long-range forecasts of the effects of technological innovations on corporate functions, industrial structures, industrial policies, international dissemination, labor activities, etc.
Portrays Japan's economic growth from the standpoint of historical development and technological innovations and forecasts Japan's role in the 21st century. Comprised of four main parts: description of Japan's strength in technologies; evaluation of technological innovations under severe circumstances surrounding world economy; prediction of Japan's development into a country which provides technologies; and forecast of Japan's contribution, as a technological country, to world economy in the 21st century.

850 Sangyo gijutsu joho shisutemu no kenkyu: Chosa kekka no sokatsu to gijutsu iten sokushinsaku
(Study of Information System for Industrial Technology)
Tokyo: Nihon Sangyo Gijutsu Shinko Kyokai 日本産業技術振興協会 1979
171 p. East Asia HC2907/.S3642

Discusses specifically, technological transfers within Japanese industries and the problems faced with dispersion of industrial facilities to regional areas. As references, cites technological transfers within U.S. governmental facilities. Also surveys the technological information system in Japanese industries.

851 Sangyo johoka no koka ni kansuru keiryoteki haaku: Chosa kenkyu hokokusho
(Econometric Analysis of Effects of Information Utilization in Industries)
Tokyo: Mitsui Joho Kaihatsu Kabushiki Kaisha 三井情報開発株式会社 1974
580 p. East Asia f HD70/.J3S34

Discusses the effective uses of information to upgrade production processes, business management, energy conservation, etc. and attempts to provide an econometric analysis of the effects.

852 Sangyo rimoto senshingu: Rimoto senshingu gijutsu no sangyo keisoku e no oyo
(Industrial Romoto Sensing)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Kogyo Rengokai 日本機械工業連合会 1978
5 v. East Asia f HC462.9/.S364

Discribes industrial remote sensing, a technology used to survey and detect earth's resources from satellites, and its application in the industrial field. Consists of five volumes: general summary, nuclear, steel manufacture, combinat and source materials.

853 Seisan kotei ni okeru gijutsu kakushin 生産工程における技術革新
(Technological Innovations in Production Processes)
Oizumi Koichi 大泉光一
Tokyo: Kyoritsu Shuppan 共立出版 1984
241 p. East Asia T55.77/.J3S45

202
A survey conducted by a technological innovation problems research committee set up in 1981 by the Shizuoka Prefecture Small-and-Medium Enterprise Promotion Corporation. Discusses the progress, problems and outlook of technological innovations, particularly in automating production processes and effects on small-and-medium enterprises.

854  Senryakuteki kigyo kakushin 境界的企業革新 (Strategic Corporate Innovations)
Yoshihara Hideki 吉原英樹
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986
245 p. East Asia HD70/.J3Y67

Through case studies of five companies (Risho Kogyo, Yoshikawa Seiyu, Hoya, Ibiden and Cannon), describes the process of diversifying business operations to attain long-term growth and induce technological innovations. Subjects discussed include: transition from structure-recession to high-tech industry; union of technology and management strategy; dynamic synergy and independent strategy; technological innovations and strategic management, etc.

855  Sentan gijutsu doko, baio zairyo sensa 先端技術動向・バイオ材料センサ (Trends in Advanced Technologies--Biotechnology, Materials and Sensors)
Kagaku Gijutsu Shigen Chosajo 科學技術庁資源調査所
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1985
190 p. East Asia T173.8/.S46

A compilation of essays by experts in advanced technologies, with the focus on biotechnology, materials and sensors. Composed of four parts: part 1--Outline of advanced technologies involving biotechnology, materials and sensors; Part 2--Biotechnology, including improvements and uses of microorganic and animal cells; Part 3--Materials, including organic, inorganic, metallic and composite materials; and Part 4--sensors, including biosensors, semiconductor sensors, ceramic sensors and high polymer sensors.

857  Sentan gijutsu to sangyo taisei 先端技術と産業体制 (Advanced Technology and Industrial Setup)
Osaka Shiritsu Daigaku keizai Kenkyujo, Tatsumi Nobuharu and Hamada Hiroo 大阪市立大学経済研究所 塚富信 浜田博男
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1986
269 p. East Asia HC465/.H53S456

With corroborative evidence, explains the special features, changes and problems of industrial organizations resulting from the advanced technologies of 1980's. Also, discusses the role of small-and-medium enterprises and venture capital in the utilization and development of advanced technologies and stresses the importance of internationalization of Japanese industrial setup.

858  Shin jidai no sentan sangyo: Asu o hiraku seicho sangyo o tenbosuru 新時代の先端産業・明日をひらく成長産業を展望する (Advanced Industries of a New Age)
Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo 野村総合研究所

203
Tokyo: Numura Sogo Kenkyujo Joho Kaisatsu 野村総合研究所情報開発部 1982
285 p.

Portrays the future outlook of seven emerging advanced industries: new services, medical, space and aircraft, new materials, information, energy-oriented overcome limitations and production-related aimed at innovaitons.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

859  Baioindasutori: Genjo to tenbo バイオインダストリー・現在と展望
(Bioindustry: Current Status and Outlook)
Tanaka Masami 田中正伸
Tokyo: Kodansha Sainettifiku 講談社サイエンティフィック 1983
192 p.

Discusses how private enterprises and governments are dealing with biotechnology, particularly with its R&D aspects. Describes Japan's trends in R&D, status and level of R&D, international comparisons of technological level, international cooperation in biotechnology, etc.

860  Baio tekunoroji no keizai kyoryoku e no tekiyo kenkyu: Tonan Ajia ni taisuru atarashii katachi de no keizai kyoryoku keitai o motomete バイオテクノロジーの経済協力への適用研究・東南アジアに対する新しい形での経済協力形態を求めて
(Study to Apply Biotechnology in Economic Cooperation: Search for New Form of Economic Cooperation with Southeast Asia)
Hisamune Takashi, Tokuyama Fumitake 久宗高 徳山文武
Tokyo: Nihon Puranningu Kenkyu Senta 日本プランニング研究センター 1986
188 p.

Noting the rapid utilization of biotechnology in agricultural fields, this study delves into the application of genetic resources to promote agriculture in Southeast Asia and the feasibility of Japan's technological assistance in this endeavor. This study was subsidized by NIRA.

861  Nihon to O-Bei shuyokoku ni okeru baiotekunoroji gijutsu kaihatsu no genjo to kyoryoku no kanosei 日本と欧米主要国におけるバイオテクノロジー技術開発の現状と協力の可能性
(Present Status of and Possibility of Cooperation in Technical Development of Biotechnology between Japan and U.S.-European Leading Nations)
Tokyo: Nihon Boeki Shinkokai Kikai Gijutsu 日本貿易振興会機械技術部 1983
260 p.

Describes the current status of developments in biotechnology in Japan, U.S. and European countries and looks into the possibility of international cooperation in a technology that is expected to be highly significant in the 21st century. Appended are detailed conference proceedings of 20 overseas companies.
862 Sangyo no nyu furontia baiotekunoroji
産業のニューフロンティアバイオテクノロジー
(Biotechnology, the New Industrial Frontier)
Kanbayashi Akira, Baiotekunoroji Kenkyukai
上林昭 昇オテクノロジー研究会
Tokyo: Tsusan Shiryo Chosakai 通産資料調査会
267 p.
East Asia QH320/.J3S36

A report on researches concerning biotechnology by members of the Microorganism Industrial Science and Technology Research Institute of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Composed of six parts: introduction to biotechnology, industrial science and technology based on microorganisms; bionics; medical equipment and technology; biomass; and biotechnology and industrial society.

863 Shinjidai o mezasu baionikusu gijutsu: Waga kuni no chishiki shuyaku sangyo no kongo no doko chosa kenkyu
新時代を目指すバイオニクス技術・我が国の知識集約産業の今後の動向調査研究
(Bionics Technology Aims for New Age)
Tokyo: Nihon Sangyo Gijutsu Shinkokai, Baionikusu Kenkyu Suishin Kyogikai 日本産業技術振興会, バイオニクス研究推進協議会 1984
5 v.
East Asia Q320/.S35

Describes the research being conducted to develop the bionics technology, under the joint sponsorship of industrial, governmental and academic sectors, with the objectives of establishing new industries and developing new medical and engineering equipment.

COMPUTERS/ELECTRONICS

864 Denshi bijinesu kakumei: Shin johoka de kawaru shoken kin'yukai no mirai
電子ビジネス革命--新情報化で変わる証券・金融界の未来
(Electronic Business Revolution)
Katagata Zenji 片方善治
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1982
245 p.
East Asia HG187/.J3K37

With the focus on stock and banking circles, discusses how computers and new communications media are changing business management methods and stress the need for electronic business system in future management. Touches on electronic banking and stock operations, office automation, etc.

865 Denshi kogyo no choki tenbo
電子工業の長期展望
(Long-Range Outlook of Electronics Industry)
Tokyo: Nihon Denshi Kogyo Shinkokai 日本電子工業振興会 1980
559 p.
East Asia HD9696/.A3J38

205
A project undertaken in 1979 by the Japan Electronics Industry Promotion Association to provide a long-term forecast of an industry which was rapidly advancing technologically and playing an increasingly important socio-economic role at home and abroad.

866  Densi kogyo sanjunenshi 電子工業30年史
(Electronics Industry's 30-Year History)
Tokyo: Nihon Denshi Kikai Kogyokai 日本電子機械工業会 1979
368 p.  East Asia HD9696/.A3J34

Presents a comprehensive history of electronics industry on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Electronics Industries Association of Japan. Composed of six parts: world of electronics, record of achievements, products, road to internationalization, boundless technological innovations and future outlook. Abundantly illustrated with photos and charts and appended are charts and chronological tables showing transitions in products, exports, customs, etc.

867  Erekutoronikusu mirai gijutsu no tansaku: Kyokai gijutsu o chushin ni
エレクトロニクス未来技術の探索・境界技術を中心に
(Search for Future Electronic Technologies)
Endo Toshiyoshi 遠藤俊義
Tokyo: Hitachi Sogo Kenkyujo 日立総合研究所 1984
214 p.  East Asia TK7812/.J3E74

An analysis of "seeds" technology and assessment of its impact on development of future technologies in the field of electronics.

868  Erekutoronikusu no hatten katei ni kansuru bunseki
エレクトロニクスの発展過程に関する分析
(Analysis of Electronics Development Process)
Mirai Kogaku Kenkyujo and Inose Hiroshi 未来工学研究所, 猪瀬博
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1983
540 p.  East Asia HD9696/.A3J36

Relates the history of Japan's development in electronics technology and analyzes the special characteristics of its phenomenal attainments. Also analyzes the favorable creative environment which gave birth to productive R&D.

869  Erekutoronikusu no shakaiteki inpakuto ni kansuru kenkyu
エレクトロニクスの社会的インパクトに関する研究
(Study of Social Impact of Electronics)
Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo, Sakata Toru 野村総合研究所, 宿田哲
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1983
203 p.  East Asia HD9696/.A3J325

A systematic study of the anticipated social impact to be created by electronics development up to the year, 2000. Basic and applied technologies in the electronics field are advancing rapidly with multifold influences on industries, government and people's lives.
Fujitsu no tokkyo kanri: Risoteki gijutsu kaihatsu katsudo o mezashite
(Fujitsu’s Patent Management: Aiming for Ideal Technological Development Activities)
Matsuoka Koshiro 松岡宏四郎
Tokyo: Hatsume Kyokai 発明協会 1985
297 p.
East Asia HD9696.A3J3632

Discusses Fujitsu’s technological developments and patent system: problems in patent control--international complications, changes in Japanese technological development activities, etc.; Fujitsu’s patent control--basic thinking, technological creativity, etc.; important points in Fujitsu’s patent control--assessment of inventions, research on technological trends, patent education, etc.

Hateshinaki konpyuta banzai to no tatakai
(Battle with Endless Computer Crimes)
Ishizaki Sumio 石崎純夫
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1983
242 p.
East Asia HV6773.2.J14

Composed of three parts: (1) nature of computer crimes and countermeasures; (2) utilization and methods of systems control; and (3) Japanese computer crimes: as seen from the standpoint of investigation and from the standpoint of control. Prevention of computer crimes is difficult because of technological complications, lack of hard evidences and involvement of huge monetary sums.

Konpyuta fusei no hakken to boshi
(Discovery and Prevention of Computer Irregularities)
Kanai Kiyoshi 金井浄
Tokyo: Daiichi Hoki 第一法規 1983
236 p.
East Asia HF5548.37.K36

A discussion of irregularities stemming from the increase in computerization, such as crimes associated with computers, pathological influences of computer work, etc. Suggests means of identifying and preventing irregularities, including administrative and legal countermeasures.

Konpyuta jidai o kangaeru
(Thoughts on Computer Age)
Nihon Kagakusha Kaigi 日本科学者会議
Tokyo: Otsuki Shobo 大月書房 1985
251 p.
East Asia HC79.A9K66

 Takes up computerization as a problem in relation to the present society and future trends. Delves into concrete facets of computerization, discusses problematical points for society and attempts to present scientific countermeasures.

207
Discusses how society, culture, economy, technology, etc. are reacting to and changing because of the increasing necessity of and demand for computers. In particular, the impact of computers on industries and technology has been great and the consequences will be an important factor in future economic development.

Discusses the present status of and future outlook for the Japanese computer industry. Points out that the favorable location of the industry and the regional environment, e.g., the humanistic and social factors, are important. Also discusses the patterning of computer models.

Provides a long-range outlook of technological developments in microcomputers and their future applications in various industries, including machinery, information, etc., both domestically and internationally.

Discusses the ramifications of entry into the microelectronics age. Industrial robots, office automation, etc, based on microelectronics technology, are being utilized to increase industrial productivity but on the other hand, fears of unemployment are growing. Like the concepts of an information network system, the development of microelectronics technology is spreading from national and regional levels to companies, working places and homes.
Since 1981, the Ningen Noryoku Kaikatsu Senta (Human Capability Development Center) of the All Japan Federation of Management Organizations has been gathering data from industrial experts on the progress of office automation and its influence on employees. This publication is a compilation of research data obtained from IBM Japan and Niigata Engineering Co., from the users' standpoint.

Traces the development of the Japan Engineering Institute's Professional School, from its founding as Sobi Gakuen in 1947 to Nihon TV Technological School in 1953 and to Japan Electronic Engineering Institute in 1964. Assumed the present name of Japan Engineering Institute's Professional School in 1976. The school specializes in electronics, electrical engineering, information management, broadcast productions, etc.

Discusses the usage and outlook of computers in enterprises. Aspects covered include: information society and business management; analysis and outlook of the "practical" group, including Ajinomoto, C. Itoh & Co., Tokyo Electric Power Co., et al; analysis and outlook of the "future-oriented" group, including Fujitsu, Dentsu, JTB, et al; evaluation and awareness of the present system; and, computer references.

Provides a long-range outlook for development of office automation and its effects from the managerial standpoint. Discusses, in particular, problems involving office automation and management.
Tokyo: Nihon Denki Kabushiki Kaisha 日本電気株式会社 1972
515 p.

East Asia HE9494/.N53

Traces the history of NEC Corp. by various periods: founding to Kansai Great Earthquake (1899-1923); from post-earthquake restoration to end of WWII (1923-1945); postwar restoration to high-growth (1945-1964); present status (1965-1969) -- internationalization, "second" technological innovation, rapid overseas advancement, etc. Appended are source materials on related subsidiaries, chronological developments, etc.

883 Nippon Denki saikin junenshi: Soritsu hachijisshunen kinen 日本電気最近十年史・創立八十周年記念
(Recent 10-Year History of NEC)
323 p.

East Asia HD9696/.A3J368

An illustrated history of NEC (Nippon Denki) from April 1964 to March 1979, published in commemoration of the company's 80th anniversary. The company is now a leading manufacturer of electronic devices, including IC's, semiconductors, etc., and communications equipment.

884 Nippon Denki to Fujitsu: Johoka shakai, saisentan gijutsu jidai o tatakainuku rida kiseki 日本電気と富士通・情報化社会・最先端技術時代を戦いぬくリーダー軌跡
(NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd.: Record of Leading Companies Competing in Age of Information Society and Advanced Technologies)
Kojima Toru and Ikehata Keiji 小島徹, 池畑昌治
Tokyo: Nihon Jitsugyo Shuppansha 日本実業出版社 1986
222 p.

East Asia HD9696/.A3J36315

Analysis of NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd, the leading companies in the age of electronics industries, particularly in computers, telecommunications and semiconductors. Subjects covered include: review of competitive advanced technological fields; support of personnel in becoming leading corporations; increasing competition and strategic tasks; intensifying competition in commercializing information services; interviews with presidents of NEC and Fujitsu, etc.

885 Sangyo otomeshon to maikon 産業オートメーションとマイコン
(Industrial Automation and Microcomputers)
Sumi Tadao and Sasaki Okitsugu 角忠夫, 佐々木興亜
Tokyo: Asakura Shoten 朝倉書店 1983
172 p.

East Asia TK7812/.J3S85

Explains the status of industrial automation for technicians and managers planning to utilize microcomputers and minicomputers in their operations. Discusses the impact of electronics on industries, new application systems of computers in industrial automation, development of new products using computers, management problems arising from automation, etc.
Reports on the competition among corporate bodies in media services: Mitsubishi--learning from U.S. VAN (value-added network) business; Nomura Securities--strategy for information capitalism; Seibu--focus on distribution services; Japan IBM--solidifying base; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.--leader in INS (information network system), etc. Also discusses underground information network, competition over CATV, entry of city and trust banks in information services, etc.

Discusses Sony Corporation's personnel management philosophy to develop creative and dedicated employees.

A 40-year history of the Pioneer Electronic Corp. in the audio field. Traces the development of the company together with the advancement of the audio circle. Amply illustrated.

Discusses the use of robots in Japanese industries. Comprised of four sections: Basic--considers the relations between robots and human beings at the 21st century approaches; Industrial--explains the types and uses of industrial robots; Livelihood--forecasts the uses of robots in daily living; and Future--portrays a
future image of robots and human beings in coexistence.

Robotto gijutsu e no chosen: Seisan kakumei ni mukatte
(Challenge for Robot Technology: Toward Productive Innovation)
Kinoshita Gen'ichiro 木下源一郎
Tokyo: Kogyo Chosakai 工業調査会 1982
294 p. East Asia TJ211/.K55

Discusses the potentials of robot technology as computers accelerate computations and miniaturize systems: future of robots in biotechnology; artificial intelligence, etc.; robots' eyes, ears, mouth and senses; industrial robots; robot language, medical robots; surveillance and control robots, etc.

Robotto shakai to ningen ロボット社会と人間
(Robotic Society and Human Beings)
Saito Masahiko 斉藤正彦
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1985
353 p. East Asia HD9696/.R623J36

Describes the advent and effects of robots on the daily lives of human beings and discusses the age-old problem of machinery vs. humans.

Sangyoyo robotto: Donyu to koka 産業用ロボット・導入と効果
(Industrial Robots: Introduction and Effects)
Kansa i Ke ei Shisutemu Kyoka i 関西経営システム協会
Tokyo: Omusha オーム社 1983
147 p. East Asia TS191.8/.S36

Approximately 14,300 industrial robots are in operation in Japan and contributing immensely to growth in productivity. Discusses the means and state of robot application, technological structure of robots, concrete examples of effects and future role and development in industries.

Sangyoyo robotto ni kansuru chosa kenkyu gijutsu hokokusho: Shijo chosa oyobi gijutsu iiinkai 産業用ロボットに関する調査研究技術報告書・市場調査及び技術委員会
(Investigative Research Report on Industrial Robots)
Tokyo: Sangyoyo Robotto Kondankai 産業用ロボット懇談会 1972
344 p. East Asia HD9696/.R623J36

A report based on answers received from 268 work sites, through a questionnaire survey of 17 industrial types, and supplemented by personal interviews. The objectives of the survey were to determine the application needs of robots by industrial types and factors to be considered in the use of robots. Needs were based on replacement by robots in work-hazardous environment, to replenish labor shortages and to increase productivity. Factors to be considered included capital investments, energy conservation, technological assessment and outlook, etc.
Reports on researches concerning trends in corporate uses of industrial robots, R &D status, effects on labor economy and safety, functional classification of robots by types of products, etc.
CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT

895 "Antei seicho e no tekio o susumeru kigyo no kodo" ni kansuru chosa kekka ni tsuite 「定成長への適応を進める企業の行動」に関する調査結果について
(On Survey Results Concerning, "Company Activities to Promote Adaptations to Stable Growth)
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Chosakyoku 経済企画庁調査局 1979
280 P.

Reports the results of a questionnaire survey of 900 companies, supplemented by interviews with selected company officials, on measures being taken by companies to assure a stable growth. Survey covered such topics as: economic and performance forecasts; investment trends; operational rate; price and profit forecasts; limited production; trends in imports and exports; etc.

896 Atarashii koritsu keiei to gijutsu kaihatsu ni chosensuru kigyo senryaku: Kigyo kodo ni kansuru anketo chosa hokokusho 新しい効率経営と技術開発に挑戦する企業戦略・企業行動に関するアンケート調査報告書
(Company Strategy to Cope with New Efficient Business Management and Technological Development)
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Chosakyoku 経済企画庁調査局 1982
213 p.

Reports the result of a questionnaire survey of 50 companies to study company strategies for increased operational efficiency and full utilization of technological developments.

897 Bencha bijinesu seicho no joken ベンチャー・ビジネス成長の条件
(Conditions for Growth of Venture Business)
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun Tokubetsu Shuzaihan 日刊工業新聞特別取材班 1985
235 p.

A compilation of the views of 50 entrepreneurs of venture business companies on their business concepts, strategies, etc. Discusses the development of their companies, conditions necessary for growth, business secrets and future outlook.

898 Bencha bijinesu seiko e no ketteiteki joken: Chakuganten to soshiki zukuri no yoten ベンチャー・ビジネス成功への決定的条件・着眼点と組織づくりの要点
(Decisive Factors for Success in Venture Business: Point to Observe and Essential Points in Organization)
Honda Yukio 本田幸雄
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1984
203 p.

214
Discusses "creative, knowledge-intense" venture businesses, such as electronics, mechatronics, robots, optical communication, biotechnology, etc. Considers the following aspects: rapid growth of venture businesses; U.S. and Japanese venture businesses; essential conditions for entrepreneurs; capital procurement; growth factors, including creativity, personnel, regional development, etc.

899 Biggu bijinesu: Sono seitai to keiei senryaku
ビッグ・ビジネス その生態と経営戦略
(Big Business: Its Form and Business Strategy)
Mizukami Toru 水上徹
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1962
266 p. East Asia HC462.9/.M58

Discusses the business operations and special features of modern corporations, including Japanese-style management, labor management, etc.

900 Deta ga kataru Nihon kigyo kodo seisensei no himitsu: Shogaikoku no gimon ni kotaeru 20 no pointo
データが語る日本企業高度生産性の秘密：諸外国の疑問に答える20のポイント
(Data Reveals Secrets of High Productivity by Japanese Corporations: 20 Points in Response to Foreign Doubts)
Mikami Tatsuki 三上辰喜
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1982
134 p. East Asia HC465/.I52M54

Covers the following: environment of Japanese industries; basic thinking of entrepreneurs; special Japanese characteristics which support productivity; strong desire for capital investments and facilities makeup; Japanese-type personnel and employee structure; division of labor between parent and subcontracting companies; case studies of Japanese corporate productivity; and, international comparisons of productivity.

901 Gendai kigyo kozo to kanri kino 現代企業構造と管理機能
(Present Industrial Structure and Management Functions)
Nakada Masaki 仲田正機
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1983
236 p. East Asia HD37/.J3N333

A descriptive analysis of company management theories with emphasis on the following: angles from which to analyze present company management; problematical points involving the nature of company management's societal roles; and what should be learned through analysis of the company management's historical evolution.

902 Gendai kigyo no keiei seisaku: Sono kodo kijun no tenkai
現代企業の経営政策・その行動基準の展開
(Business Policies of Modern Corporations: Development of Behavioral Standards)
Hosoi Takashi 細井卓
Tokyo: Chuo Shinbunsha 中央新潮社 1978
Consists of three parts. Part 1 is a compilation of essays on theoretical and historical studies of behavioral standards of Japanese, U.S., European and socialistic corporations. Part 2 is a compilation of essays on behavioral standards and vocational tasks related to corporate organization, labor, finances, technologies, etc. and on behavioral standards of public enterprises (Japan National Railways), multinational corporations and small-and medium enterprises. Part 3 contains reference materials on Japan's corporate behavioral standards since 1972.

Gendai kigyo no kiso riron 現代企業の基礎理論
(Basic Theories of Modern Corporations)
Tanida Shozo and Maekawa Kyoichi 谷田庄三 前川恭一
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房
1986
314 p.

Analyzes the founding and operations of corporations, particularly the giant corporations of Japan, West Germany and U.S., noting the deepening crisis of modern capitalism, production and capital procurement mechanism, surplus value production, etc.

Gendai kigyoron 現代企業論
(Modern Corporate Theory)
Hasegawa Takeshi 長谷川武
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社
1978
177 p.

A systematic study of corporate objectives, nature, functions, growth and business operations. Discusses the following aspects: formation of corporate objectives; blending of centralized and decentralized corporate objectives; business functions; tasks in corporate growth; and, processes of corporate growth. Appended are reference materials with index.

Gendai kigyo seikaron 現代企業成果論
(Study of Present-Day Corporate Performance)
Mafune Yunosuke 真船洋之助
Tokyo: Chikura Shobo 千倉書房
1986
260 p.

A study to evaluate corporate performance which is becoming increasingly complicated through interaction of company and environment. Consists of three parts: Part 1 discusses problems inherent in company performances set in social environments and presents a program to study these problems; Part 2 explores the possibilities of assessing company performance through econometric measurements; and Part 3 analyzes economic and social effects of Japanese companies with the use of a paradigm.
Fujita Masakazu 藤田正一
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1984
286 p. East Asia HD70/.J3P74

Discusses development of different types of companies in a capitalistic economy, including private companies, public enterprises, joint government-private enterprises, cooperative enterprises, etc. Also considers procurement and operations of capital, business economics, management systems, etc.

907 Hachijunendai, kigyo no shakai kankyo taisaku: (sansha chosei shisutemu) no kadai 80年代・企業の社会環境対策・「3者調整システム」の課題
(Social Environment Countermeasures of Companies during 1980's)
214 p. East Asia HC465/.E5J37

A study, based on questionnaire surveys of leaders in enterprises, government, people's and consumer movements, etc. on environmental and consumer problems, to help establish social environment countermeasures by companies during the 1980's.

908 Hachijumendai no kigyo 80年代の企業
(Corporations in 1980s)
Meiji Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyujo 明治大学社会科学研究所
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1982
231 p. East Asia HD70/.J3A13

A compilation of papers presented at the symposium on "Corporations in 1980s" sponsored by the Social Science Research Institute of Meiji University. Covers such corporate aspects as: business concepts; modern strategy; multinationalization; employment structure and corporate employees; social responsibilities and business operations, etc.

909 Hisho! nyu bencha 飛翔！ニュー・ベンチャー
(New Venture Business [Added title in English])
Nikkei Bijinesu 日経ビジネス
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
200 p. East Asia HD62.5/.H57

A compilation of articles which appeared in the Nikkei Business periodical. Covers such subjects as: advanced technologies, such as mechtronics, biotechnology, etc; emerging sophisticated industries for venture capital; promising technological developments; strategies for new entrepreneurs, etc. Contains a list of 300 outstanding medium-sized companies.

910 Howaito kara no seisansei: Senshin kigyo 14-sha no kangaekata, susumekata ホワイトカラーの生産性・先進企業14社の考え方・進め方
(Productivity of White Collar Workers: Thinking and Actions of 14 Leading Corporations)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Case studies of 14 leading corporations, including Japan IBM, Toshiba, Toyota, et al., on the problem of increasing the productivity of white collar workers. Discusses what these corporations are thinking about regarding white collar productivity and what actions they are taking to increase their productivity.

911 Ima kigyo ni towareru mono いまだ企業に問われるもの
(Questions Being Asked of Corporations)
Yoshitake Takasuke 吉武孝祐
Tokyo: Doyukan 同友館 1982
256 p. East Asia HD37/.J3Y629

Consists of three parts: Part 1, reconsideration of materials and spirit--human crisis and original humanism, historical rules and Buddhism, organizations and "me," socialism and "me," etc.; Part 2, human existence and business--road to business awareness, "life" and economic indicators, etc.; and, Part 3, concept and logic of formative business--philosophy of formative business; economic analysis indicators of small-and-medium enterprises, etc.

912 Junengo no Nihon sangyo: Kokusaika, takakuka no kigyo senryaku 十年後の日本産業 国際化・多角化の企業戦略
(Japanese Industries after 10 Years: Corporate Strategies for Internationalization and Diversification)
Kano Yoshikazu 叶芳和
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1987
261 p. East Asia HC465/.T4K36

A compilation of essays by corporate leaders in various industries, such as automobile, steel, chemicals, electronics, trading, etc., on corporate strategies toward internationalization and diversification in the face of technological innovations.

913 Keiei keizaigaku no kihon mondai 経営経済学の基本問題
(Basic Problems of Business Economics)
Giga Soichiro 儀我社一郎
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1985
306 p. East Asia HD30/.G53

Consists of four main sections: basic of business economics; development of modern corporations and management structure; modern public corporations and multinational enterprises; and, management of socialistic enterprises.

914 Kigyo kanri to kanri rodo: Sono keiei keizaigakuteki na kiso ni kansuru kenkyu 企業管理と管理労働・その経営経済学的な基礎に関する研究
(Corporate Management and Controlled Labor)
Watanabe Takashi 渡辺俊
Tokyo: Chikura Shobo 千倉書房 1985
211 p. East Asia HD70/.J3W37
A study of the fundamentals of business economics concerning corporate management and controlled labor. Subjects covered include: business economics and management studies—research methods; corporate management and controlled labor—means and organization in managing labor, basic structure of corporate management, office automation and labor, etc.

915 Kigyo keiei kindaika no tenkai 企業経営近代化の展開
(Modernization of Business Operations)
Sugihara Nobuo 杉原信男
Tokyo: Doyukai 同友会 1986
221 p. East Asia HD37/.J3S819

Discusses, in general, modernization of business operations, including the following factors: trends and directions; technological structure; entrepreneur skills; planning processes; organization and systems; production and sales control; and, financial diversification and flexibility.

916 Kigyo keiei to ho: Gendai kigyoho nyumon 企業経営と法・現代企業法入門
(Enterprise Management and Laws)
Ueyanagi Katsuro and Komoto Ichiro 上柳克郎, 河本一郎
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983
342 p. East Asia KQP/.K54

A diversified and comprehensive coverage of legal problems related to enterprises and management. Composed of five sections: general remarks, enterprises finances and law, technology and law, sales and law, and responsibilities of enterprises and entrepreneurs. A useful guidebook for those acquainted with civil and commercial laws to expand their knowledge to cover economics and management.

917 Kigyo kodo no bunseki to kadai: Miyashita Fujitaro Sensei kanreki kinen 企業行動の分析と課題：宮下藤太郎先生還暦記念
(Analysis and Tasks of Company Activities)
Tsuchiya Moriaki, Okamoto Yasuo and Kobayashi Takao 土屋守章 岡本康雄 小林孝男
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1985
245 p. East Asia HD37/.J3T82

A general discussion of business operations by enterprises, including the decision-making processes and management of company assets, profits, production, marketing, etc.

918 Kigyo no ishiki to kodo: Aratana batten o mezasu kigyo senryaku 企業の意識と行動・新たな発展を目指す企業戦略
(Corporate Awareness and Activities: Corporate Strategies Aimed at New Developments)
Keizai Kikakucho Chosakyoku 経済企画庁調査局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1981
East Asia HC462.9/.K54
A survey of corporate strategies formulated for the future after experiencing two oil crises. Focuses on: outlook of future economy and business performances; strengthening corporate structures; and, future corporate strategies. Survey is based on questionnaires submitted to 1,021 companies in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and personal interviews with officials of about 60 companies. Published by the Research Bureau of Economic Planning Agency and contains 142 pages of statistical materials.

Kigyo no seicho to shuekisei 企業の成長と収益性
(Corporate Growth and Profitability)
Mitsubishi Keizai Kenkyujo 三菱経済研究所
Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1961
339 p.
East Asia HG4245/.M5

An analysis of high economic growth from the standpoint of earning power and financial structuring in a corporate management.

Kigyo no shakaiteki sekinin 企業の社会的責任
(Social Responsibilities of Corporations)
Tsuchiya Moriaki 土屋守章
Zeimu Keiri Kyokai 税務経理協会
1981
208 p.
East Asia HD60.5/.J3T82

Subjects discussed include: establishment of new company morals; historical considerations of "anti-business" views; various problems involving social responsibilities of corporations, including return of profits to society, social audit by corporations, etc.; case studies of corporate activities and their effects on society, etc.

Kigyo o meguru keizai kankyô: Showa 60-nen no Nihon keizai
(Economic Environment of Companies)
Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター
1976
475 v.
East Asia HC462.9/.K53

A prediction made in 1976 of the Japanese economy 10 years later. Topics discusses include: macroeconomics environment, industrial structure, wages, changes in production factors, changes in supply-and-demand system, social environment, and Japanese trade in international economy. Amply illustrated with charts.

Kigyo oyobi kigyojin: 21-seiki e mukau Nihon to kigyojin no arikata
(Enterprises and Entrepreneurs: What Japan and Businessmen Should Do to prepare for 21st Century)
Kagiyama Yoshimitsu 鎌山整充
Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房
1987
356 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3K33

Consists of four parts: Japanese tasks in the future, including Japan's place in
the world economy; capitalism and communism; business concepts of modern corporations; and, course of future Japanese economy. Also points out the need for corporate personnel to develop physical and spiritual strength, intellectual capability, world outlook, etc.

**923**

Kigyo shuchu to sangyo saihensei 企業集中と産業再編成
(Concentration of Companies and Industrial Reorganization)
Chuo Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo 中央大学経済研究所
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1971
345 p.

With liberalization of capital transactions, companies are amalgamating and reorganizing structurally to strengthen international competitive power. The following aspects of that subject are covered: Concentration of companies in Japan; concentration of companies in Europe and United States; merits and demerits of company concentration; and basic standards for and monopoly countermeasures in industrial organization.

**924**

Kigyo soshiki to kankyo henka 企業組織と環境変化
(Company Organization and Environmental Changes)
Karasawa kazuyoshi 唐沢和義
Tokyo: Keio Tsushin 慶應通信 1984
262 p.

A discussion of organization and management of Japanese companies, comprised of three sections: Company organization and social environment; company organization and human beings; and decision-making processes and human relations in the organization.

**925**

Kigyo soshiki to kanri, rodo 企業組織と管理・労働
(Corporation Organization and Labor-Management)
Sasagawa Gisaburo, Inoue Hiroshi 笹川義三郎 井上宏
Kyoto: Minerva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1987
209 p.

Centered on labor and management problems of modern corporations but includes discussion of: research and development policies and patent control; corporate strategy and labor-management relations; quality control circles of city banks; technological development and management, etc.

**926**

Kigyo to joho katsudo: Jishu gijutsu kaihatsu jidai e no taio 企業と情報活動・自主技術開発時代への対応
(Enterprises and Information Activities)
Kagaku Gijutsuchô 科学技術庁
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大藏省印刷局 1983
189 p.

A compilation of descriptive analyses and future forecasts by experts on the following subjects: relation of information to enterprises; timely information activities; various types of external information and industrial development.
strategy; information industry; case studies of S&T information activities in enterprises; and new outlook for S&T information in enterprises.

927 Kodo seicho to kigyo seicho: Chusho kigyo kara daikigyo e no seicho no jisshotekinenkyu 高度成長と企業成長・中小企業から大企業への成長の実証的研究 (High Growth and Company Growth)
Takizawa Kikutaro 滝沢菊太郎
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1973
353 p. East Asia HD2907/.T35

A comprehensive analysis conducted of Japanese companies, in general (but excluding finance companies), between 1955 and 1970, with the focus on small-and-medium enterprises which grew into large enterprises. A total of 1,063 companies were canvassed through company literature and supplemented, where necessary, with questionnaire surveys and field trips.

928 Kyanon no seisan kakushin: Yakushin no gendoryoku CPS no zenbo キャノンの生産革新・躍進の原動力 CPSの全貌 (Cannon’s Production Innovation: Description of CPS, the Motivating Force of Progress)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1986
217 p. East Asia HD9708.5/.C354

Describes CPS (Cannon Production System) implemented by the company since 1976 to upgrade operations: background leading to emergence of CPS; corporate improvements to eliminate nine wasteful actions; CPS operational system; efficient production system to reduce inventories; value engineering (VE) activities, etc.

929 Kyodaika no jidai 巨大化の時代 (Age of Gigantism)
Morikawa Hidemasa, Ekonomikusu Henshubu 森川英正 エコノミクス総合
Tokyo: Mainichi Shinbunsha 毎日新聞社 1977
326 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S46

A compilation of articles published in the Ekonomisuto (Economist) journal between 15 October 1976 and 7 June 1977. Based on interviews with top leaders, regarding corporate activities, in huge industries, such as automobile, steel, petrochemicals, textiles, shipbuilding, etc.

930 Mitsubishi kontsuerun: Keiei to zaimu no sogo bunseki 三菱コンシュルン・経営と財務の総合分析 (Mitsubishi Combine)
Noguchi Tasuku 野口祐
Tokyo: Shinyoronsha 新評論社 1968
400 p. East Asia HD2907/.N64

Discusses the Mitsubishi combine, a grouping of 25 companies. Covers the following aspects: comprehensive analysis of Mitsubishi combine; management
structure; corporate management; and, financial analysis of the combine.

931 Mitsubishi no hasso: Saidai saikyo no kigyo shudan no rinen to senryaku
三菱の発想・最大最強の企業の集団の理念と戦略
(Mitsubishi's Concepts: Ideas and Strategies of Largest and Strongest Corporate Group)
Atsuta Masanori 厚田昌範
Tokyo: Tokuma Shoten 徳間書店 1979
238 p. East Asia HD2756/.J3A85

Discusses the new Mitsubishi consortium, covering such aspects as: revival of Mitsubishi zaibatsu; discreet in oil plans for Saudi Arabia; general headquarters of Mitsubishi consortium; reorganization outlook; actual power of conglomerate; cleverness of commercial operations; etc.

932 Mitsui kigyo gurupu no dotai 三井企業グループの動態
(Movements of Mitsui Corporate Group)
Kubota Akira 久保田晃
Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha 中央公論社 1966
191 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K92

Discusses the current status of the Mitsui corporate group, with the focus on Mitsui & Co., Mitsui Mining Co. and Mitsui Bank which formed the three pillars of the former Mitsui zaibatsu, and provides an outlook of the corporate group’s future development.

933 Mitsui kontsuerun: Keiei to zaimu no sogo bunseki 三井コンツェルン 経営と財務の総合分析
(Mitsui Combine)
Noguchi Tasuku 野口祐
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新評論 1968
366 p. East Asia HD2907/.N642

Discusses the Mitsui combine, a grouping of 27 companies. Covers the following aspects: comprehensive analysis of Mitsui combine; management structure; corporate management; and, financial analysis of the combine.

934 "Naigai keizai kankyo no henka ni taiosuru kigyo kodo" ni kansuru chosa kekka ni tsuite 「内外経済環境の変化に対応する企業行動」に関する調査結果について
(Survey Results on "Company Activities to Cope with Changes in Domestic and Foreign Economic Environment"
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Chosakyoku 経済企画庁調査局 1980
186 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N35

A report based on the important findings of a questionnaire survey, supplemented with interviews, of 949 companies. With the aim of determining how companies were coping with changes in the economic environment, questions were posed on a number of subjects, including outlook on future economy and business performances, investment trends, countermeasures against the oil situation, yen exchange rate, overseas advancement, etc.
935 Nihon daikigyo no shoyu kozo: Sangyo-gaisha, ginko, hoken-gaisha no jissho kenkyu
(Ownership Structure of Large Japanese Corporations: Empirical Studies of Industrial Companies, Banks and Insurance Companies)
Mito Hiroshi
Tokyo: Bunshindo  文真同 1984
337 p.  East Asia HG4245/.M48

A survey of 200 industrial companies, 36 banks, 22 insurance companies and other financial institutions with the focus on ownership, bonds and entrepreneurs and their interrelationships. Survey is based mainly on FY-1976 data but comparisons are made with 1936, 1956 and 1966 data to show development patterns of the ownership structure of large corporations.

936 Nihon keieisha dantai hattenshi
(History of Development of Japanese Managerial Associations)
Morita Yoshio
Tokyo: Nikkan Rodo Tsushinsha 1958
497 p.  East Asia HD70/.J3M6

Traces the development of modern capitalism, formation and activities of labor unions and founding of national, regional and industry-oriented managerial associations, including the Japan Federation of Employer's Association.

937 Nihon keieishi
(Business History of Japan)
Nihon Seisansei Honbu Keieishi Henshushitsu, Goshi Kohei, Noda Kazuo
Tokyo: Nihon Seisansei Honbu  日本生産性本部経営史編集室 郷司浩平 野田一夫
1965
4 v.  East Asia HD70/.J3N55

Produced in four volumes to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of Japan Productivity Center. Vol. 3 (in Asia Collection holdings) is titled, Sengo keiei shi (Postwar Business History), covering the reconstruction period from 1945 to 1955.

938 Nihon kigyo no keiei katsuryoku
(Management Vitality of Japanese Enterprises)
Morimoto Mitsuo
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 1984
232 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.M66

Composed of four parts: Part 1--a basic study of management vitality from the standpoint of economics; Part 2--examination of five factors, namely, company president, strategy and organization, and management education and customs, in management vitality; Part 3--examination of six specific problem areas and professional factors, namely, production technology, R&D, finances, personnel and labor, marketing and accounting control; and Part 4--consideration of other problems including labor union relations, small-and-medium enterprises, etc.
939 Nihon kigyo no takakuka senryaku: Keiei shigen apurochi
日本企業の多角化戦略・経営資源アプローチ
(Deversification Strategies of Japanese Corporations: Management Resources Approach)
Yoshihara Hideki 吉原英樹
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1981
276 p. East Asia HD70/.J3N493

Describes and analyzes diversification strategies on the basis of a survey of over 100 representative Japanese corporations. Delves into the reasons for diversifying and the results attained. Contains numerous charts.

940 Nihon kigyo to gaikoku dokkinho 日本企業と外国独禁法
(Japanese Companies and Foreign Anti-Monopoly Laws)
Iyori Hiroshi 伊徳寛
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1986
368 p. East Asia K3856/.A23N58

Considers the problem of anti-monopoly law violations by an increasing number of Japanese companies as overseas operations expand. Explains the anti-monopoly laws of United States, West Germany, United Kingdom and EC and cites cases where Japanese companies were investigated for violations. Also takes up Canada, France, Northern European countries, Australia and ROK.

941 Nihon kigyo tokuhon 日本企業読本
(Text on Japanese Corporations)
Iki Akitoshi and Kimura Tatsuo 壹岐晃才 木村立夫
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
259 p. East Asia HD70/.J31543

Traces the development of Japanese corporation from 1945 to the present, focusing on corporate strategies. Consists of three main sections: Japanese corporations and industrial policies, including diversification and overseas advancement and criticisms from abroad on relations between industrial policies and corporate activities; organization and strategies of modern corporations, including decision-making, personnel management, etc.; and, tasks and outlook of corporations, including internationalization, automation, etc.

942 Nihon no bencha bijinesu: Sono keieishazo to kyapitaru
日本のベンチャー・ビジネス・その経営者像とキャピタル
(Japanese Venture Business: Entrepreneurs and Capital)
Momose Shigeo 百瀬誠夫
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1985
224 p. East Asia HG4245/.M65

A survey conducted through documents and interviews of entrepreneurs of 173 companies. Covers aspects such as: personal sidelights of venture capital entrepreneurs; management concepts of venture business; procurement of venture capital; strategies of venture business; tasks and policies of venture business,
Presents histories of leading corporations in various fields: financial (Mitsui Bank, Yamaichi Securities); textiles (Toyobo, Torey, et al); heavy industries (Hitachi, Toyota, et al); conglomerates (Nippon Oil, Tokyo Electric, et al); etc.

Discusses the rapid growth of Japanese industries and the problems faced by each with the progress of liberalization. Industries covered include energy, metals, machineries, chemicals, textiles, banking, etc.

An empirical research and theoretical analysis of the factors which led to corporate growth, based on questionnaire surveys of 136 companies.

Describes and analyzes the basic characteristics and problems of public corporations. Consists of four parts: Part 1--general survey of Japanese public corporations (number, types, roles, etc.); Part 2--problems of public corporations (prices, finances, accounting, etc.); Part 3--revisions of public corporation laws and regulations; and, Part 4--case studies of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, Japan National Railways, et al (including government-private joint enterprises).
Mochikabu Kaisha Seiri Iinkai 持株会社整理委員会
Tokyo: Mochikabu Kaisha Seiri Iinkai 持株会社整理委員会 1950-1951
2 v. East Asia HD2907/.M62

Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1 (Part 1--Japanese Economy and Zaibatsu; and Part 3--Source Materials Concerning Zaibatsu-affiliated Corporations in the Main Economic Fields); and Vol. 2 (Source Materials--statistical data; chronological tables of events, indexes, etc.

948 Sangyo soshikiron 産業組織論
(A Study of Industrial Organizations)
Uekusa Masu 植草益
Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo 筑摩書房 1984
440 p. East Asia HD38/.U34

Through survey of chronological developments and comparisons with foreign enterprises, analyzes the structure, activities and accomplishments of Japanese industrial entities, principally manufacturing companies. Special characteristics and policies of industrial organizations are considered, particularly with reference to the oligopolistic situation.

949 Seicho kigyo no keieisha seishin: Ridashippu no kitei ni arumono 成長企業の経営者精神・リーダーシップの基底にあるもの
(Entrepreneurship in Growth Corporations: Underlying Factor in Leadership)
Yano Shunsuke 矢野俊介
Tokyo: Gakuyo Shobo 学陽書房 1985
214 p. East Asia HD70/.J3Y37

Case studies of entrepreneurs who achieved outstanding success through innovative business operations, particularly after 1945. Points out how entrepreneurship and management philosophy contributed to business organization and operations of individual corporations and led to notable accomplishments.

950 Sengo kigyo keiei no hensen to kadai 戦後企業経営の変遷と課題
(Changes and Tasks of Postwar Corporate Businesses)
Meiji Daigaku Kigyo Keiei Kenkyukai 明治大学企業経営研究会
Tokyo: Keiso Shobo 動草書房 1983
409 p. East Asia HD70/.J3S462

Main topics covered are: capital accumulation in postwar Japan; corporate strategy and organization; changes in financial system; corporate workers and personnel; changes and outlook of corporate labor-management relations; innovations in production technologies and information services; development of postwar marketing; changes in modernization policies of small-and-medium enterprises; and, large corporate setup and Japanese-type business operations--problem areas, management setup, trade frictions, labor unrest, financial collapses, national security, overseas operations, etc.

951 Sengo Nihon no kigyo keiei: “Nihon-teki keiei” to sono tenki 戦後日本の企業経営・「日本的経営」とその転機

227
(Corporate Management in Postwar Japan)
Sumiya Toshio 角谷登志雄
Tokyo: Chuo keizaisha 中央経済社 1983
190 p. East Asia HD70/.J3S87

An analysis of the evolution of Japanese-style management noting the following aspects: postwar Japanese capitalism and Japanese-style management; advancement of automation and labor force; American-style modernization in business management; petrochemical combinat and industrial centralization; high economic growth and anti-social activities of monopolistic enterprises; and, transitional period and democratization of corporate enterprises.

(Corporate Conglomerates of Postwar Japan)
Miyazaki Yoshikazu 宮崎義一
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1976
868 p. East Asia HD2756/.J3M59

Describes the formation, management structure, economic operations, etc. of corporate conglomerates during the high-growth period between 1960 and 1970.

953 Sengo ni okeru waga kuni daikigyo no yakuwari to shakaiteki sekinin: Nakayama Tinkai no keika hokokusho 戦後におけるわが国大企業の役割と社会的責任・中山院長の経過報告書
(Role and Societal Responsibilities of Our Country’s large Enterprises in Postwar Period)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会 1981
91 p. East Asia HD2356/.J3S44

A discussion, primarily of academic and theoretical nature, on the societal responsibilities of entrepreneurs and large enterprises in 1980's. A progress report of the Nakayama committee published in commemoration of the death of its chairman, Nakayama Ichiro, professor emiritus of Hitotsubashi University.

954 Shihon ido soran 資本異動総覧
(Survey of Capital Movements)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
East Asia HG4245/.S54
Issue no. 4412 (1983), supplement of Shukan Toyo Keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai), published by Toyo Keizai Shinposha. Shows capital movements (paid-in capital, number of shares, price per share, etc.) of leading companies. Arranged by industrial types. Index of companies provided.

955 Sumitomo kontsuerun: Keiei to zaimu no sogo bunseki 住友コンツェルン・経営と財務の総合分析
(Sumitomo Combine)
Noguchi Tasuku 野口祐
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新評論 1962
370 p. East Asia HD2907/.N647

228
Discusses the Sumitomo combine, a grouping of 16 companies. Covers the following aspects: comprehensive analysis of Sumitomo combine; management structure; corporate management; and, financial analysis of the combine.

956 Shuyo kigyo keiei bunseki (Business Analysis of Main Companies)
Tokyo: Nihon Ginko Tokeikyoku 日本銀行統計局 1951

A business analysis, conducted by the Bank of Japan, of 520 firms, including companies capitalized at over 1 billion yen and unlisted companies with less than 1 billion yen in capital. Compiled by 6-month fiscal periods, with information on performance, sales and profits, investment trends, capital, etc.

957 Shuyo sangyo no setsubi toshi keikaku: Sono genjo to kadai (Capital Investment Plans of Main Industries)
Tsusho Sangyosho Seisakukyoku 通商産業省政策局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1959-

An annual survey by the Industrial Policy Bureau of MITI on capital investment plans of the main industries. Consists of three parts: report by the Industrial Capital Committee of the Industrial Structure Council; general remarks; and, capital investment trends of 13 main industrial groups. Appended are references and charts.

958 Tenkanki ni okeru kigyo keiei (Enterprise Operations at a Turning Point)
Nakamura Mizuho and Yamaguchi Takashi 中村瑞穂, 山口孝
Tokyo: Keiso Shobo 動草書房 1984

Analyzes the nature and characteristics of the historical turning point, reached in 1970's, in Japanese capitalism through examination of five representative industries: oil, steel, shipbuilding, automobile and synthetic textiles. Specifically, from five to 10 companies, representative of each industry, were selected for detailed analyses.

959 Tenkanki no Nihon kigyo (Japanese Enterprises at Turning Point)
Giga Soichiro 嶋谷秀一郎
Tokyo: Dobunkan Shuppan 同文館出版 1980

A general survey, from various angles, of Japanese enterprises since 1945 and until the 1980's, which is the turning point. Discusses the trends of private, public and mixed public-private enterprises in the transitional stage. Abundantly illustrated with subject-personality indexes.
Waga kuni kigyo no shiteki hatten
(Historical Development of Our Country's Enterprises)
Takahashi Kamekichi
東洋経済新報社
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
1956
275 p.
East Asia HD2356/.J3T33

Traces the development of Japanese enterprises from the late Tokugawa to early Showa Periods. Constitutes Vol. 37 of the Keieigaku zenshu (Collected Works on Business Administration).

Waga sha no tokkyo joho katsudo: Yakushinsuru kigyo no joho kanri no nouhau
(Our Companies' Patent Information Activities: Information Management and Knowhow of Rapidly Advancing Corporations)
Tokyo: Hatsumei Kyokai 発明協会
1984
221 p.
East Asia HC465/.T4W337

Discusses the overall performances, technological developments, patent information activities and business policies of nine corporations, including: Fujitsu, Ltd.; Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.; Kobe Steel Works, Ltd.; Shimazu Corp.; Toyota Motor Corp.; Ajinomoto Co., at al. Contributors of articles include patent management experts of various corporations.

Zenkoku kigyo tanki keizai kansoku nenpo
(Annual Report on Short-Range Economic Forecasts of Enterprises in the Country)
Nihon Ginko Chosa Tokeikyoku 日本銀行調査統計局
Tokyo: Nihon Ginko 日本銀行
1984
226 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.Z4155

A compilation of statistical charts and tables, published on the occasion of the 40th survey by the Bank of Japan and covering the period from 1974 to 1983. The economic survey covered approximately 7,000 companies located throughout the country on their business performances, outlook, etc.

JAPANESE-TYPE MANAGEMENT

Atarashii tenkai no tame ni 新しい展開のために
(For New Development)
Kawamata Katsuji, Nihon Keiei Kaihatsu Kyokai and Kansai Keiei Kanri Kyokai
川又克二 日本経営開発協会 関西経営管理協会
Tokyo: Gyosei きょうせい
1983
234 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3A9

A compilation of lectures by eight company chairmen and presidents on their business philosophies: entrepreneurs must be good "horse traders,"; be wary of
businesses with easy profits; what is meant by “high added value” businesses; rational operations aiming for quality, etc.

964  Buka o motsu hito no kokoroe 部下をもつ人の心得
(Hints for Persons with Subordinates)
Ito Kishiro 伊藤喜四郎
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1986
205 p.
East Asia HF5500.3/.J3176

Discusses leadership aspects, such as: (1) how managers should act—seek changes, establish management principles, set up evaluation standards, etc.; (2) how managers should think—anticipate what your subordinates are thinking, keep your eyes open for unrecognized competent employees, etc.; and (3) leadership for the future—build goals and visions, etc.

965  Chotto mate Nihon-teki jinji kanri: Daiissen jitsumuka ni yoru saikochiku e no idomi
(Wait a Minute—Japanese-style Personnel Management)
Tomoyasu Kazuo 友安一夫
Tokyo: Romu Gyosei Kenkyujo 労務行政研究所 1982
260 p.
East Asia HF5549.2/.J3C46

Examines the problematical points of present-day personnel management of Japanese industries and new methods. Reveals what is Japanese-style management and how it should be changed.

966  Chu-koreisha, kanrishoku no jinji, noryoku kaihatsu seido
中高齢者・管理職の人事・能力開発制度
(Personnel and Professional Development Systems of Middle-Aged Supervisors)
Sangyo Rodo Chosajo Shuppan Jigyobu 産業労働調査所出版事業部
Tokyo: Sangyo Rodo Chosajo 産業労働調査所 1980
463 p.
East Asia HF5549.2/.J3C38

Based on case studies, discusses personnel management and career development systems of middle-aged workers in supervisory and technical roles. Stresses the importance of interrelationships between professional development and personnel management.

967  Gendai kabushiki-gaisha no shihai kiko 現代株式会社の支配機構
(Management Structure of Modern Corporations)
Katayama Goichi and Goto Taiji 片山伍一 後藤泰二
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1987
225 p.
East Asia HD38/.G45

Covers three main aspects: (1) management theories of corporations—management by owners, management by corporate staff, etc.; (2) types of management structures—U.S. (institutional investors and management); West Germany (rivalry of small shareholders, banks and large shareholders); Japan (mutual holdings by corporations and “entrepreneur management”), etc.; (3) analysis of management performances.
To expand on his theory of Japanese-style management published in previous books, the author explores the organizations and functions of European-type communities, principally in England. The final chapter of this book deals with Japanese-style management: concepts of modern management based on communities; "cooperative working" as a central concept; and, special characteristics and outlook of Japanese-style management (lifetime employment, seniority order, wage system, company unions, etc.).

Discusses management of modern enterprises, including the following points: roles and functions of companies and management level; examples of incorporated companies; organization and command channels of top management; importance of management capability in company strategies and objections; and societal responsibilities of modern business enterprises.

Asserts that the economic high growth was supported by the efficiency of Japanese-type management but since the oil shocks, the management method has be changed rapidly to conform to drastic environmental changes. This study considers such problems as: is the change possible? would difficulties lie in Japanese psychological and behavior patterns? is it possible to change various systems, including lifetime employment and age seniority? This study attempts to answer these types of questions.
Subjects discussed include: modern Japanese business structures and labores; structural changes in Japanese capitalism and "Japanese-type management,"; postwar economic development and small-and-medium enterprises; top management of modern Japanese corporations; fiscal innovations and bank employees; personnel management and restructuring, etc.

972  Gendai no kigyo to keiei 現代の企業と経営
(Modern Companies and Business Administration)
Akimoto Ikuo 秋本育夫
Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館 1984
205 p. East Asia HD37/.J3G47

Discusses business administration, distribution, finances, labor-management relations, etc. of modern enterprises. Also includes discussion on public corporations, special features in development of Japanese companies, etc.

973  Gendai no Nihon-teki keiei: Kokusaika jidai no kadai
現代の日本型経営: 国際化時代の課題
(Modern Japanese-type Business: Tasks in Age in Internationalization)
Tsuda Masumi 津田真澈
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1986
310 p. East Asia HD70/.J3G426

Discusses the following aspects of Japanese-type business operations: internationalization; overseas operations; international comparisons of workers' awareness; tasks; developments; criticisms; labor-management relations; employment system; labor tasks and workers (case studies); new developments—aging workers, maintenance and growth of large-scale economics, robotization and office automation, etc.

974  Hachiju-nendai keiei no shinro 80年代経営の進路
(Course for Business Management in 1980's)
Nishino Kiichiro 西野喜一郎
236 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N57

Maps out the course for 1980's which is expected to be an uncertain and turbulent period with internationalization of Japanese economy, decline of U.S. predominance, increasing world tensions, phenomenal developments in communications and transportation and unstable oil situation. Composed of three parts: Part 1—proposals for course of Japanese economy, including growth rate of 7%, control of inflation, countermeasures to high yen value, etc.; Part 2—course of management for tomorrow, touching on philosophy of management, future of incorporated system, etc.; and Part 3—advice to entrepreneurs of 1980's.

975  Hendosuru kigyo keiei: Kiki toppa no kagi 変動する企業経営・危機突破の鍵
(Changing Corporate Management: Key to Overcome Crisis)
Sakamoto Hachita 坂本八太
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1982
vii, 224 p. East Asia HD70/.J3S34

2 3 3
Asserts that the key to the crisis faced by Japanese corporations is personnel with creativity and leadership. Discusses subjects such as: need for decentralization and vitalization of corporations; coping with environmental changes; training of management personnel; realistic measures to overcome crisis, etc.


Discusses management improvement activities developed by Hitachi to fully utilize the economic resources of a corporation. Covers such aspects as top-down and bottom-up management, profit-centered factory system, motivated employee training, etc.


Discusses management problems, which are increasing, as businesses become more diversified and internationalized: how to obtain the maximum performance from limited manpower, how to treat young employees, how to select the best labor management methods, how to revitalize the stagnating group unity morale, etc.


Discusses Japanese-type management and corporate operations which developed Japan into a great economic country.

Reveals the business philosophy, operational and product strategies, personnel training, etc. of Jusco Co., Ltd. (major supermarket operator). Discusses the new "Jusco federation" (merger of companies) with goals set for 10 years hence.

980 Kanri gijutsuron 管理技術論
(Study of Management Techniques)
Nuki Takao 賀隆夫
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1985
239 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3N84

Describes and analyzes the general concepts of management techniques, motivating forces and controls of business management, relations between production technologies and management techniques, etc. Also discusses the effects of automation and mechanization on elimination of labor.

981 Kanri noryoku to jiko keihatsu 管理能力と自己啓発
(Management Capability and Self-Development)
Nihon Keiei Kyokai 日本経営協会
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppankai 日本経営出版会 1979
220 p.
East Asia HF5500.3/.J3K36

Discusses the development of managerial abilities, such as in "problem identification," "competitiveness," etc., from the standpoint of the personal experiences of the contributors. Consists of the following sections: (1) through performance of duties from problem identification to solution; (2) nurturing and leading subordinates; and, (3) challenge of self-development.

982 Keieigaku no kiso kenkyu 経営学の基礎研究
(Basic Study of Business Administration)
Pao Pu-gil 裴富吉
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1978
325 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3P342

Consists of two main parts: (1) contact point of business and cultural climate reappraisal of business and cultural values to establish a new methodology for basic study; and (2) basic problems in business administration.

983 Keiei gengo no kenkyu: Nihon keiei no gyakushiko 経営言語の研究・日本経営の逆思考
(Study of Business Administration Terms)
Kanayama Nobuo 金山宜夫
Tokyo: Dobunkan Shuppan 同文館出版 1978
248 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3K29

A cultural discourse on terms used in business administration, such as "corporate person," "entrepreneurial company," "Japanese-type management," etc.

984 Keiei kanryosei to ningen mondai 経営官僚制と人間問題
(Bureaucratic Management and Human Problems)
Views the structure, significance, problem, concepts, etc. of management organization from a bureaucratic standpoint. Discusses labor and human problems which are created by the bureaucratization of management organization and searches for new courses to reform management setup. Takes up, as an example, the management ideologies and practices of Matsushita Electric Company.

A compilation of papers presented at conferences, mainly the "top seminar" held semiannually in January and July at the Imperial Hotel. The seminar is conducted by nation-wide business leaders and attended by 500 participants representing various businesses. Papers were presented by eight company presidents and consultants.

A selection of 100 statements, from among a 1,000, made on business guidelines by the author, who is the chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations. Statements were made within his company, or outside, from 1970 to present and includes the following: my business philosophy; manpower problems; technological developments, objective-oriented organization; organization based on mutual trust; importance of communications, etc.

Comprised of three main sections: (1) development of business concepts--includes thoughts of supervisory technologists; (2) social responsibilities of corporations; and, (3) postwar Japanese business concepts.
Leaders
Kobayashi Sueo 小林善男
Tokyo: Soseisha 創成社
398 p.
1983
East Asia HD37/.J3K63

A study of modern business management methods. Discusses key management tools--human, material and financial resources--and how they can be organized to function efficiently.

989 Keiei soshiki to ningen kodo: Keiei, rodo no Nihon-teki tenkai
経営組織と人間行動・経営・労働の日本的展開
(Business Organizations and Human Activities: Japanese-type Development of Management and Labor)
Yoshikawa Eiichi 吉川栄一
Tokyo: Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会
240 p.
1984
East Asia HD37/.J3Y57

Discusses principles of business organizations with the focus on organizational functions and their effect on human activities. Subjects discussed include: traditional organizational principles; modern organizational principles; special characteristics of organizational activities; human activities and motivation; leadership and management activities, etc.

990 Keiei to moraru 経営とモラル
(Business Administration and Morals)
Nikaido Masaharu 二階堂正治
Tokyo: Nikkan Kyogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社
186 p.
1963
East Asia HD2907/.N52

Discusses the problem of morals and morals in business conduct from the author's personal viewpoint as a business consultant.

991 Kenjitsu seicho e no fuseki 堅実成長への布石
(STRATEGIC STEPS TOWARD SOUND GROWTH)
Kato Benzaburo 加藤耕三郎
Tokyo: Gyosei ぎょうせい
247 p.
1983
East Asia HD70/.J3K4784

A compilation of lectures by seven corporate presidents, containing pointers such as: Buddhist teachings to tide over difficult times; think of the next enterprise, the next product; follow a consistent policy; merchants must be always on the go, etc.

992 Kigyonai no ishi kettei: Dare ga eikyoryoku o motte iru ka
企業内の意志決定・だれが影響力を持っているか
(Dicision-making in Companies)
Ishikawa Mitsuhiro and Inuzuka Sen 石川晃弘 犬塚先
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣
262 p.
1985
East Asia HD/.J3175

237
Discusses how company positions serve as intermediaries in transmitting influence among company employees in the decision-making process. States that the influence distribution pattern differs according to types and scale of companies, power of labor unions and extent of management participation, and economic environment and company performance.

993

Kigyo no imeji kakumei: CI de kigyo wa kokomade kawaru
企業のイメージ革命・C I で企業はここまで変わる
(Innovation of Corporate Image: Changes Wrought by CI on Corporations)
Kato Kunihiro 加藤邦宏
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1985
206 p.
East Asia HD56/.K375

Citing various corporations as examples, discusses how the introduction of CI (corporate identity) refreshed corporate images and improved company performances.

994

Kigyo seichoron: Atarashii keieigaku
企業成長論・新しい経営学
(Study on Corporate Growth: New Business Administration)
Shimizu Ryuei 清水龍利
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1987
232 p.
East Asia HD37/.J3532

To formulate new theories on corporate growth, the author surveyed approximately 7,000 listed and 23,500 unlisted companies and interviewed 200 company presidents. The conclusion is that the source of growth are human creativity and entrepreneurship. Through creativity, new products are developed and entrepreneurs must have the decisive power to market these new products.

995

Kigyo to ningen 企業と人間
(Corporations and Human Beings)
Tsukamoto Koichi 塚本孝一
Nihon Keiei Kaihatsu Kyokai and Kansai Keiei Kanri Kyokai 日本経営開発協会 関西経営管理協会
Tokyo: Gyosei ぎょうせい 1983
257 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3K4915

A compilation of lectures by nine company presidents and vice presidents on corporate and personal management: always remember the starting point of corporate business; strive constantly for development and innovations; be prepared for 20-percent retrogression; eliminate duplicatory manpower; work for diversification, etc.

996

Kore kata no midoru manegimento: Atarashii kanrishoku no jidai
これからのミドル・マネジメント・新しい管理職の時代
(Future Middle Management: Age of New Managerial Position)
Tazaki Junnosuke and Yoshida Eiichi 田崎卓助，吉田栄一
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1981
259 p.
East Asia HF5500.3/.J3K67
On the basis of behavioral science, analyzes the tasks of middle management: motivation of subordinates, resolution of tensions in human relations, nurture of subordinates and career development, employment and training of female workers, vitalization of elderly employees, small-group activities, labor-management relations on the workers' level, etc.

997 Matsushita Konosuke ni mananda akinai no shinzui: Dono shobai ni mo tsujiru shobai hanjo no hiketsu
松下幸之助に学んだ商いの真髄：どの商売にも通じる商売繁昌の秘訣
(Essence of Business Learned from Matsushita Konosuke: Secret of Business Prosperity Applicable to Any Enterprise)
Adachi Shunpei 安達俊平
Tokyo: Nihon Jitsugyo Shuppansha 日本実業出版社 1985
230 p. East Asia HD70/.J3A33

Discusses business concepts the author learned from Matsushita Konosuke. In business, there are immutable principles and the road to success is to apply and implement principles which are relevant to each age.

998 Nenkosei hokaigo no jidai kanri: Jitsumu to jirei
年功制崩壊後の人事管理・実務と事例
(Personnel Management after abolishment of Seniority System: Practice and Precedents)
Takizawa Kazuo 滝沢算織
Tokyo: Sangyo Rodo Chosajo 産業労働調査所 1978
237 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.J3T35

Proposes the type of personnel management, labor practices, wage systems, etc. that would become necessary when the seniority and lifetime employment practices, which had contributed to the high growth of Japanese companies, become obsolete in the near future.

999 Nihon-gata keiei no genchi shigenka 日本型経営の現地資源化
(Utilizing Local Resources in Japanese-type Management)
Murayama Motohide and Oizumi Koichi 村山元英 大泉光一
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1985
369 p. East Asia HD70/.J3M88

A study of how to upgrade the overseas development of Japanese enterprises. Considers such problems as is Japanese-type management feasible or should it be revised? Proposes that, while conforming to Japanese-type management, local historical and social customs should be taken into consideration and a management style suited to the indigenous workers should be adopted. On-site locations considered are U.S., Latin America, ASEAN countries and Europe. Authors lived abroad for many years.

1000 Nihon-gata keiei no tenkai: Sangyo kaitakusha ni manabu
日本型経営の展開・産業開拓者に学ぶ
(Development of Japanese-type Business Operations)
Morikawa Hidemasa 森川英正

239
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980
237 p.

East Asia HD70/.J3M67

Describes past business practices which have formed the basis of present economic developments and in particular, the business methods of industrial pioneers. Notes that they were persevering, strong in figures and respected human relationships.

323 p.

East Asia HD70/.J30394

Asserts that Japanese-style management rests on personal qualities of workers, such as sincerity, loyalty, self-discipline, etc., which are rooted in historical and social traditions. Consists of three main sections: organizational principles of Japanese management; organizational operations of management—emphasis on communications and training; employment outlook of Japanese; labor-management relations; and, management of tomorrow—management through participation, new philosophies and viewpoints, etc.

1002 Nihonjin to kaisha 日本人と会社 (Japanese and Companies) Mito Tadashi 三戸公 Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1981
256 p.

East Asia HD70/.J3M5815

Discusses Japanese business administration: the company and "me"; regarding orders—Japanese characteristics; selfless devotion and democracy; ethical views of public officials; yen appreciation conflicts; bureaucratization of agricultural cooperatives; overseas Japanese businesses; special characteristics of Japanese business administration, etc.

441 p.

East Asia HD37/.J3N47

A publication of the Management Research Institute discussing problems facing various aspects of management: top management; management training; corporate organization; business innovations and decision-making system; management innovations, etc.

1004 Nihon no kaisha wa amachuarizumu: Jinji o hitogoto to kangaeruna 日本の会社はアマチュアリズム・人事を人事と考えるな (Japanese Companies Are Amateurish: Do Not Consider Personnel Management as Other...
People's Affair
Uchida Yukio 内田幸雄
Tokyo: Manejimentosha マネジメント社 1980
256 p. East Asia HD70/.J3U35

Contends that Japanese-type management is still amateurish-family-oriented, factional, poor in horizontal relationships, etc.--and that management should be concerned more with human values, harmonious working relations, etc.

Nihon no keiei kyoiku 日本の経営教育
(Japanese Management Education)
Keiei Kyoiku Kenkyukai 経営教育研究会
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1962
368 p. East Asia HD70/.J3N49

On the basis of questionnaire surveys and personal interviews, discusses management training and education conducted in enterprises, various organizations, schools, research institutes, etc.

Nihon no maneijimento: Sono fudo to un'ai 日本のマネジメント·その風土と運営
(Japanese Management: Its customs and Operations)
Yamaki Naomi 八巻直躬
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1980
206 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.J2Y364

Discusses the following: thoughts on Japanese management; bases of Japanese-type management as seen historically-from ancient ages to warring period; legacy of Tokugawa Period—from Tokugawa Period to present; nature of Japanese culture; Japanese personal relationships; nature of Japanese management; and, Japanese organizational operations.

Nihon no midoru maneijimento 日本のミドル・マネジメント
(Japanese Middle Management)
Fujiyoshi Seiichi 藤芳誠一
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1967
266 p. East Asia HD70/.J3P84

Consists of two main parts: Part 1, Japanese businesses and middle management-image of innovative middle management, formation and operation of organizations, control by management strata, attitudes toward labor unions and leadership, and improvements in basic makeup of Japanese corporations; Part 2, basic duties of middle management--managerial duties, business plans and management rules, occupational organization and orders, work improvements and safety control, training of subordinates, treatment of subordinates, and proper conduct of meetings.

Nihon shakai to Nihon-teki keiei: Shakai ketsugoron apurochi
日本社会と日本の経営: 社会結合理論アプローチ
(Japanese Society and Japanese Business Operations: Social Unity Approach)
Nishida Kozo 西田耕三
Analyzes special characteristics of the Japanese society and Japanese-type business operations and interrelationships. Consists of four main parts: basic theories--theory of social unity, social concepts, etc.; analyses--family as a social unit, unified structure of Japanese corporations, Japanese corporations as part of the overall society, etc.; headspring--historical theories on social unity, prewar and postwar Japanese businesses, etc.; and, outlook--changing structure of Japanese enterprises and social unity, etc.

Discusses various facets to total quality control, including special features of Japanese-style control, all-out company efforts on control, role of top and middle echelon leaders, activities of QC circles, distribution and service controls, use of statistical methods, etc.

Discusses Japanese-style management from several viewpoints: economic analysis of management; bases of Japanese-style management, including cultural factors, communal customs, etc.; status and problems of management habits in economic activities, such as sales strategies, organization, production, sales, labor relations, etc.; financial analysis of management patterns and problems.

Analyses of Japanese-type management conducted by severent professors using different approaches. Subjects covered include: origin of Japanese-type management, dating back to Taika Reform, Meiji Restoration, etc.; seeking the headstream of Japanese-type management; development of hereditary system; modernization of management styles; images and realities of Japanese-type management; characteristics of collective management in regional industries; and, scrutiny of new "Japan, Incorporated".
(Demystifying Japanese Management (Added title in English))
Watanabe Takao 渡辺孝雄
Tokyo: Gakuseisha 学生社
1987
228 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3W38

Translated into English. Contents: Part I--Leadership (corporate culture, top management, etc.); Part II--Characteristics of management organization (humanism and equal opportunity for career development, decentralized management, etc.); Part III--Enterprise labor union and Japanese-style management participation; and Part IV--Background of high productivity and the key factor for the future. This book is intended to suggest the future direction of Japanese management.

1013 Nihon-teki keiei no hensei genri 日本的経営の編成原理
(Organizational Principles of Japanese-type Businesses)
Iwata Ryushi 岩田隆子
Tokyo: Bunshindo 文眞堂
1984
254 p.
East Asia HD60.5/.J3183

A study of the basic principles which helped to develop the efficient system of Japanese-type business operations. Subjects discussed include: family system or collectivism?; individuals, groups and society--structure of Western and Japanese societies; Japanese group awareness and behavioral habits; safety-oriented principle of organization; incentive system of Japanese business organizations; limitations of Japanese-type business operations, etc.

1014 Nihon-teki keiei no jinji senryaku 日本的経営の人事戦略
(Personnel Strategy of Japanese Business Administration)
Tsuda Masumi 津田真茂
Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館
1987
410 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3T763

Discusses the policies, organization and management, professional development, personal relations, promotion of second-generation cadre, cluster-professions system, etc. of Japanese-type business administration.

1015 Nihon-teki keiei no kaimei 日本的経営の解明
(Explanation of Japanese-Style Management)
Osuga Masao 大須賀政夫
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社
1981
245 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3088

Explains Japanese business management during the high-growth period, noting the following aspects: basic elements of management and Japanese peculiarities; personnel management problems; financial and corporate characteristics of Japanese-style management; management of public corporations in regional areas; excessive competition and small-and-medium enterprises; and, organizational and functional characteristics of Japanese companies.

1016 Nihon-teki keiei no keizaigaku: Kindai keizaigaku e no chosen 日本的経営の経済学・近代経済学への挑戦
Asserts that Japanese-style management is not a special feature of the Japanese race nor feudalistic in origin but a logical economic system suitable for basic human nature and fundamentals of corporate organization. Attempts to define Japanese-style management in terms of traditional and modern economic theories. Delves into discussion on economics of lifetime employment, wage system based on seniority, forced retirement age, etc.

One of the three volumes dedicated to the study of Japanese-type management, with the other two covering structures of international and non-business managements. Attempts to establish theoretical basis for Japanese-type management. Composed of three parts: Part 1--Japanese management theory as seen from a practical management; Part 2--Reflections on and creation of Japanese-type management; and Part 3--Japanese environment for management and Japanese-type management.

Discusses whether Japanese-type management is applicable overseas and what means are needed to make it workable in foreign cultures. Composed of four parts: Outline of methodology; Japanese-type management and culture; actual state of Japanese-type management overseas; and, conditions for internationalization of Japanese-type management.

Discusses the development of Japanese-style management under postwar capitalism. Subjects covered include: structure and functions of cooperative system between government and private sector; upgrading of industrial structure and managerial structure of corporate groups; development of general trading companies and subcontracting system of small-and-medium enterprises; financial structure and labor management of corporations; and, overseas advancement of assembly-type
industries, particularly the automobile industry.

Points out that factors favorable for Japanese economic development have been the wage system based on seniority, life-time employment system, unionization by enterprises, bottom-up management, etc. However, the Japanese-type management is facing a crucial period because of trade frictions, foreign pressures, labor-capital problems of overseas enterprises, etc. Internationalization is an important task for Japanese enterprises to survive in the future.

A compilation of essays on Japanese-type management containing advices for managers, such as: learn from precedents; observe the company's internal working; be alert to the need of generation changes and employees' sensitivity; be aware that employees are working not for the company but for themselves; consider work as a sacred task; be observant of international implications, etc.

Discusses the following aspects of Japanese-type management: management based on mutual confidence; tasks in company education; vacillations in labor-management policies; Japanese-type conditions for diversified operations; organization of general trading companies; and, theory of "capsule" enterprises.

Analyzes changes in corporate management brought about by changes in the economic society since the oil crises: changes in employment structure; future of lifetime employment and wage system based on seniority; white collar workers and management; humanization of production labor; management and laborers in small-
and-medium industries; expansion of tertiary industries; influence of company unions, etc.


A compilation of essays commemorating the retirement of professor Suematsu Genroku with the focus on special features of Japanese-style management: family system in management; lifetime employment; wages and promotions based on seniority status; financial and production managements; marketing; management of small-and-medium enterprises; and, labor shortage and increase of small industries. Appended is a bibliography of Japanese and English references on Japanese-style management.


 Discusses Japanese-style management covering such aspects as: special characteristics of Japanese-style management, including collectivism; lifetime employment and development of skills; factory reconstruction and line management; fairness in management and role of supervisors; development of industrial democracy; principles of Japanese-style management, etc.


Analyzes the characteristics of Japanese-type management and searches for directions in which the management style must change to cope with the low-growth economy. Probes into management aspects, such as: lifetime employment, emphasis on educational background, seniority system, group consciousness, work unity, labor-management relations, etc.

The following points were considered in the selection of terms for this dictionary: (1) words and expression that have identical meanings in Japanese and English and are used in same situations; (2) similar in meaning but with different nuances and used in different situations; and (3) words peculiar to “Japanese business culture”--not in English vocabulary or reversely, in English but not in common Japanese usage. Common English business expressions are also included. Arranged in Japanese alphabetical order.

1028  Nihon-teki keieiron: Mori Shigetaka Hakushi koki kinen
    (Study of Japanese-type Management: In Commemoration of Professor Mori Shigetaka’s 70th Birthday)
    Chuo Daigaku Kigyo Kenkyujo 中央大学企業研究所
    Hachioji-shi: Chuo Daigaku shuppanbu 中央大学出版部 1982
    365 p. East Asia HD70/.J3N526

A compilation of 12 essays commemorating the 70th birthday of Professor Mori Shigetaka of Chuo University. Essays include: significance and functions of Japanese-type management; Professor Mori Shigetaka’s views on Japanese-type management; role of general trading companies in financial capital groups--case of Mitsubishi; financial structure of modern Japanese corporations; position and functions of business affairs department in corporations; evaluation of 474 listed companies; Americanization of Japanese labor-management relations, etc.

1029  Nihon-teki keiei to dotai shoshiki
    (Japanese Business Administration and Dynamic Organization)
    Takamiya Susumu, Hijikata Bun’ichiro and Sonotani Isamu
    Tokyo: Maruzen 丸善 1976
    337 p. East Asia HD70/.J3N53

Comprised of four main parts: Part 1, reorganization of general management organization--international activities and corporate organization, dynamic organization and role of strategic matrix, present tasks in top management setup; Part 2, reorganization of divisional organization and abolishment of sections--examples of Nippon Mining Co. and Hokushin Electric Co., abolishing sections and organizing functionally; Part 3, formation and operations by projects; Part 4, dynamic organization and management--training, decision-making mechanism to solve problems, etc.

1030  Nihon-teki keiei to “gorika”
    (Japanese-type Business Operations and “Rationalization”)
    Matsumoto Masanori 松本正徳
    Tokyo: Chuo Daigaku Shuppanbu 中央大学出版部 1985
    291 p. East Asia HD70/.J3M35

Discusses the big changes brought on by technological innovations in business operations, especially in labor-management relations. Also considers Japanese-type business operations in foreign countries, citing several examples, and points out problematical points.
1031  Nihon-teki keiei to katsuryoku no gensen: Kokusaika jidai ni do taio suru ka
日的経営と活力の源泉・国際化時代にどう対応するか
(Japanese-style Management and Source of Vitality)
Ono Toyoaki 小野豊明
Tokyo: Manejimentosha マネジメント社 1983
209 p.
East Asia HD70/.J30564

Provides a historical background of Japanese-style management, including its special characteristics such as collective management, and points out the need for Japanese entrepreneurs to consider whether that type of management would be practical after enterprises are internationalized. Stresses the importance of management level to seriously consider appropriate management methods for the future.

1032  Nihon-teki keiei wa shinkasuru
日本的経営は進化する
(Japanese-type Business Management Will Progress)
Urabe Kuniyoshi 占部都美
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1986
229 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3075

Asserts that the source of the outstanding competitiveness of Japanese enterprises is not to be found in the traditional theories of family system, collectivism or livelihood communal bodies but in the modernized Japanese business system. Notes William G. Ouchi's "Z" theory that the modern Japanese system is recognized by and common to outstanding U.S. corporations, such as IBM, Procter & Gamble, Hewlett-Packard, Eastman Kodak, et al. Provides analyses of Toyota's "bulletin board" system (to reduce inventories), total quality control system, etc. in an attempt to form a new theoretical basis for evaluating Japanese-type business management.

1033  Nihon-teki keiei zaimu no kaimei
日本の経営財務の解明
(Explanation of Japanese-type Business Finances)
Nihon Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu Gakkai 日本経営財務研究学会
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1982
210 p.
East Asia HG4245/.N536

A compilation of 11 papers presented at the 5th national meeting of the Japan Business Finances Research Association held in September, 1981, at Kobe Commercial College. Covers the special characteristics of Japanese-type business finances and financial structures, stock holdings, plant and equipment investments, bond issues, currency risks, etc.

1034  Nihon-teki oroshiuri keiei no mirai: Johoka jidai e no katsuro
日本の卸売経営の未来・情報化時代への活路
(Future of Japanese-style Wholesale Management)
Tajima Yoshihiro and Miyashita Masafusa 田島義博 宮下正房
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986
239 p.
East Asia HF5421.5/.J3T34

A study of the current status and future course of the wholesale industry:
Discusses the following subjects: status and structure of wholesale industry; relations of wholesale industry with the nation's distribution system, manufacturers' marketing strategies, etc.; comparisons of Japanese wholesale industry setup with those of the United States and Europe; personnel development in the wholesale industry, etc.

1035  
Nihon-teki romu kanri no shintenbo  日本的勞務管理の新展望  
(New Outlook for Japanese Labor Management)  
Nihon Romu Gakkai  日本勞務學會  
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha  中央経済社 1978  
187 p.  
East Asia HF5549.2/.J3N554  
A compilation of articles based on reports presented at the 7th general meeting of the Japan Labor Study Council held in May 1977 at the Kansai Gakuin University. Aspects covered include: tasks facing researches on Japanese labor management, wage systems, etc.; employee morale and small-group activities, etc.

1036  
Nihon-teki sensu no keieigaku: Jikkan kara no shuppatsu  日本的センスの経営学: 実感からの出発  
(Economic Study Based on Japanese-type Senses)  
Iwata Ryushi 岩田龍子  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980  
224 p.  
East Asia HD70/.J31874  
Discusses the need for a realistic approach to the study and research on Japanese-type economics and business management. Explains the psychological, structural and functional bases of Japanese-type management and points out the flaws in methodologies presently used in Japanese analytical researches.

1037  
Ningen soncho no jigyo keiei  人間尊重の事業経営  
(Business Management Based on Human Respect)  
Idemitsu Kosan Kabushiki Kaisha Shachoshitsu 出光興産株式会社社長室  
Tokyo: Shunjusha 春秋社 1977  
191 p.  
East Asia HD9710/.J34N56  
Idemitsu Kosan KK operates on the following management concepts: no attendance records; no labor unions; no dismissal or mandatory retirement systems; no disclosures of wages and salaries; refusal of overtime pay by employees; business is run by human beings and not by capital, organization or regulations.

1038  
QC undo naze Nihon de seikoshita ka, shokigyo Nihon sangyo no kagemusha  QC運動・なぜ日本で成功したか・小企業・日本産業の影武者  
(Why Did the QC Campaign Succeed in Japan? Small Businesses Support Japanese Industries)  
Karatsu Hajime, Uchihashi Katsuto 唐津一 内橋克人  
Tokyo: Nihon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai 日本放送出版協会 1987  
238 p.  
East Asia HD70/.J3K38  
Asserts that QC (quality control) campaigns succeeded in Japanese companies because of the united efforts of employees. Also discusses the contributions of
small businesses to the success of Japanese industries.

1039  
Ridashippu kaihatsu: Jiko shindan 10 no chiekku pointo
(Leadership Development: 10 Checkpoints for Self-Analysis)
Inada Taisaku  稲田太作
Tokyo: Nihon Seisansei Honbu 日本生産性本部 1983
225 p.  East Asia HF5500.3/.J3163

Discusses 10 points to be used as tests in self-assessment of leadership qualities. Tests include one's thinking and attitude toward subordinates, flexibility, maturity, sociableness, persuasiveness, etc.

1040  
Romu kanri to chingin: Amerika hoshiki no Nihon-teki shusei
(Labor Management and Wages: Japanese Revision of American Methods)
Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会
Tokyo: Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会 1961
331 p.  East Asia HD70/.J3N52

Reports on the results of the first labor management seminar, sponsored by the Japan Institute of Labor in 1959, to discuss ways of modernizing and rationalizing labor management through assessment and incorporation of American methods.

1041  
Sengo minshu shugi no keieigaku 戦後民主主義の経営学
(Study of Postwar Democratic Management)
Nakamura Chuichi 中村忠一
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
185 p.  East Asia HD70/.J3N267

Comprised of four chapters: Chapter 1 attempts to trace the roots of postwar democratic management; Chapter 2 discusses the special characteristics of industrial technology created by the postwar democratic management; Chapter 3 contains the author's contention that Japan has the most equally affluent society in the world; and Chapter 4 warns of hidden crises such as growing "group egoism," political corruptions, etc., which are being accentuated by the postwar democratic management.

1042  
Sengo Nihon no kigyo keiei: "Nihon-teki keiei to sono tenki"
(Industrial Management in Postwar Japan)
Sumiya Toshio 角谷登志雄
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1983
190 p.  East Asia HD70/.J3S87

Discusses industrial management from various aspects, including: postwar Japanese capitalism and "Japanese-type" management; progress of automation and industrial labor; American-type "modernization" of business administration; petrochemical combinat and industrial concentration; anti-social movement of monopolistic
enterprises and "high economic growth,"; transition period and democratization of corporate management.

Shacho Nihon no kaisha wa dare no mono ka, shushin koyo sono shinwa to
(President--A Japanese Company Belongs to Whom? Lifetime Employment, Its Myth and Reality)
James C. Abegglen, Ushio Jiro ジェームス C. アベグレン 牛尾治朗
Tokyo: Nihon Hosho Shuppan Kyokai 日本放送出版協会 1987
230 p.

Discusses the role of the president in a Japanese company and compares the presidents of U.S. and Japanese corporations. Also discusses the lifetime employment system and whether it can be maintained in the 21st century.

Senryaku keiei kesu sutadi 戦略経営ケーススタディ
(Case Studies of Strategic Business Management)
Hatakeyama Yoshio 昌山芳雄
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1983
235 p.

Case studies of strategic business management by the following firms: TDK Corp.; Daiwa Seiko, Inc.; Yoshida Kogyo KK; Okamura Corp.; and Tsusumi Soda KK. Advocates the effectiveness of concerted management-employee efforts during periods of unstable business environment.

Shihai kozoron: Nihon shihon shugi no hokai
(Study of Management Structure: Collapse of Japanese Capitalism)
Nishiyama Tadanori 西山忠範
Tokyo: Bunshindo 文真堂 1980
297 p.

Asserts that Japan is not a capitalistic society like Europe and United States but a society managed by entrepreneurs-management personnel-bureaucrats. Covers three main aspects: Possession and control as the bases of management structure; criticisms of past management structure theories concerning corporate capital, corporate management, incorporated companies, etc.; and, changes in management structure resulting from collapse of corporate systems. Proposes the creation of a new corporate setup.

Shikaru noryoku, shikarareru noryoku: Kanrisha ni motomerareru kihon noryoku 叱る能力・叱られる能力・管理者に求められる基本能力
(Ability to Criticize, Ability to Accept Criticisms: Basic Capabilities Required of Management)
Nihon Keiei Kyokai 日本経営協会
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppankai 日本経営出版会 1978
218 p.

Discusses basic capabilities that managers should have to: build a productive
working environment; forecast and assess opportunities and trends; identify problems and work out solutions; develop employee initiatives and motivations, etc.

1047 Shinario sen-kyuhyaku-kyuju senryaku keiei no jidai
シナリオ1990、戦略経営の時代
(Scenario 1990--Age of Strategic Management)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1982
286 p.
East Asia HD70/.J3S474

Consists of two parts: Part 1--Business environment in 1990, including present conditions and outlook for 1980's; and Part 2--Problems and solutions for "strategic management" in 1990's.

1048 Shin keiei kanriron 新経営管理論
(Study of New Business Management)
Fujiyoshi Seiichi 藤芳誠一
Tokyo: Senbundo 泉文堂 1982
306 p.
East Asia HD37/.J3F84

Discusses theories of corporate management and organization and makes empirical comparisons based on historical developments. Main subjects covered are: theories of business management (traditional, modern, etc.); theories of business organizations; structure of management organization; human relations; and, future problems in business operations and management.

1049 Shin keiei kanriron 新経営管理論
(New Economic Management Principle)
Miura Takemitsu 三浦武盈
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1984
219 p.
East Asia HD37/.J3M58

Assesses economic management principles in light of corporate changes brought about by technological innovations. The author states that economic management is basically confronted with two problems: (1) how to make strategic decisions to meet environmental changes?; and, (2) how to attain corporate objectives?

1050 Shogen Nihon no keiei: Kindaika wa konoyoni okonawareta
証言日本の経営--近代化はこのように行われた
(Testimony: Japanese Businesses--Modernization was Accomplished in This Way)
Ono Toyoaki 小野豊明
Tokyo: Manejimentosha マネジメント社 1980
244 p.
East Asia HD70/.J30573

Discusses the following subjects: top management needs to regroup again; reflections on and future outlook of Japanese businesses--study of Japan by foreigners, Japanese process of obtaining superiors' sanction, lifetime employment and wage system based on seniority, company unions, etc.
1051 Soshiki no riron to Nihon-teki keiei 組織の理論と日本的経営  
(Organizational Theory and Japanese-style Management)  
Uemura Shozo 植村省三  
Tokyo: Bunshindo 文真堂  
249 p.  
1986  
East Asia HD70/.J3U259  
Consists of five main subjects: basic concepts on organization and management control; basic problems of Japanese-style management; conditions in Japanese-style management; subject of Japanese-style management (presents objective and subjective views of managers); and, contents of Japanese-style management (organizational structure, decision-making, etc.). Includes discussion on lifetime employment, seniority order wage system, etc.

1052 Tenkanki o mikiwameyo 転換期を見究めよ  
(Be Alert to the Transition Period)  
Morita Akio 盛田昭夫  
Tokyo: Gosei  
237 p.  
1983  
East Asia HD70/.J3T43  
A collection of lectures by nine company presidents on business philosophies: develop eager employees; do not sit idly by; be creative; opportunities will arise, etc.

1053 Waga kuni keieisha seishin no shiteki kosatsu わが国経営者の精神の史的考察  
(Historical Considerations of Our Country's Managerial Spirit)  
Tsuchiya Takao 土屋高雄  
Tokyo: Zenkoku Chiho Ginko Kyokai 全国地方銀行協会  
120 p.  
1962  
East Asia HC461.5/.A2T78  
Discusses the business spirit of merchants of Edo and Meiji Periods and changes in business concepts of managers after WWII.

1054 Waga kuni ni okeru kigyo keiei kanri hoshiki ni kansuru jisshoteki kenkyu わが国における企業経営方式に関する実証的研究  
(Empirical researches Concerning Our Country's Corporate Business Management Methods)  
Hitotsubashi Daigaku Sangyo Keiei Kenkyuo 一橋大学産業経営研究所  
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社  
308 p.  
1961  
East Asia HF5349/.J3H58  
Reports on research results of the Hitotsubashi University's Industrial Management Institute, covering the following business fields: management, accounting, banking and transportation.

1055 Yaruki no oni no kando 90-wa やる気の鬼の感動90話  
(Ninety Episodes of Aggressive Entrepreneurs)  
Doko Toshio 土光敏夫  
Tokyo: Chukei Shuppan 中経出版  
1985
A compilation of 90 episodes related by the top 11 aggressive entrepreneurs who spurred the Japanese economy to the world's top level.

**1056**

Zoku konna kanbu wa jihyo o kake: Shin kanburon 12-sho
経この幹部は辞表を書け・新幹部論12章
(These Executives Should Resign (Continuation): 12 Chapters on New Executive Thinking)
Hatakeyama Yoshio  恒山芳雄
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai  日能率協会
1985
212 p.

Admonitions that executives who cannot carry out the 12 actions (specified in the book) should resign. Actions include: evaluate your subordinates; draw out the "most" from subordinates; form an elite staff with minimum manpower; put all of your experiences to best use; formulate annual managerial programs, etc.

**MANAGEMENT COMPARISONS**

**1057**

Doteki keiei bunseki no kiso 動的経営分析の基礎・日米企業比較
(Basics of Dynamic Business Analysis)
Kamiryo Hideyuki 上領英之
Tokyo: Chikura Shobo 千倉書房
1984
584 p.

A theoretical comparison of Japanese and U.S. businesses based on raw data covering the period, 1954-1981. Topics discussed include: mutual relations of profits-losses, added values and capital structures; structure of added value productivity; analyses of dynamic operations, capital structure, price structure, business risks, capital investments, etc.; comparisons of book and market values between Japanese and U.S. companies, etc.

**1058**

Koko ga chigau Nichi-Bei keiei no konseputo ここが違う日・米経営のコンセプト
(Differences in Japan-U.S. Business Management Concepts)
Matsusaka Makio 松坂麻樹生
Tokyo: Nikkan Shobo  にっかん書房
1984
199 p.

Discusses the following aspects: Japanese business management concept; "unwritten rules" in Japanese concept; differences in Japan-U.S. business concepts; encouraging employee initiatives; etc.

**1059**

Nichi-Bei kigyo no keiei hikaku: Senryakuteki kankyo tekio no riron 日米企業の経営比較・戦略的環境適応の理論
(Management Comparisons of Japanese and American Corporations)
Kagono Tadao 加藤野忠男
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
297 p.

Describes and analyzes differences in management systems of Japanese and American corporations, on the basis of questionnaire surveys of 227 U.S. and 291 Japanese companies. Sample of questionnaire (in English) appended.

Amano Matsukichi 天野松吉
Tokyo: Manegimentosha マネジメント社 1982
265 p.

A collection of occasional essays by the author, a professor at Oregon State University's Economics Department, who has resided in the United States for nearly 30 years. Discusses differences between Japanese and Americans in their ways of thinking, personal relationships, sense of values, social customs, etc. Makes comparisons of personnel management, business operations, etc.

1061 Nihon-teki keiei to O-Bei-teki keiei: Banado kindai soshikiron no shintenkai 日的的経営と欧美的的経営・バーナード近代組織論の新展開 (Japanese-type Management and Western-type Management)
Yamada Tamotsu 山田保
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1983
208 p.


MARKETING/DISTRIBUTION

1062 Nihon-gata shijo keizai 日本型市場経済 (Japanese-type Market Economy)
Isomura Takafumi 磯村隆文
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1982
265 p.

Evaluates the performance of Japanese-type market setup and analyzes factors which contributed to the performance, including personnel, systems, policies, etc. Discusses the following: viewpoints in analyzing the economic setup; theories of marketing system; development process of Japanese-type market system; Japanese-type economic management methods; operation of price structures; outlook of
Japanese-type market economy, etc.

1063
Nihon kigyo no maketingu kodo

(Marketing Activities of Japanese Companies)
Ishii Junzo

Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha

236 p.

A study, based on surveys, interviews and research data, to determine market development activities and strategies for competition of Japanese companies.

1064
Ningen kodo to keizai shakai ni kansuru chosa kenkyu

(Study of Human Activities and Economic Society)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai

101 p.

Analyzes consumer and producer actions and retail market conditions during the period of skyrocketing prices from late 1973 to early 1974. Also explains problems involved in market control.

1065
Sangyo to shijo mondai hokokusho

(Report on Industries and Marketing problems)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo

86 p.

Report discusses three main subjects: mechanisms, including demand-and-supply, product quality, etc., which influence the organizational patterns of industries; effects of rise of raw materials prices on increase in product costs; and, theory of monopolism as expounded by F.Y. Edgeworth.

1066
Sekai to Nihon no ryutsu seisaku: Shogyo ritchi to toshi keisei

(Distribution Policies of the World and Japan: Commercial Sites and Urbanization)
Tsuruta Toshimasa

Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha

234 p.

A survey of the distribution systems of Japan and Western countries, including Sweden, France, West Germany, United States, Belgium and Switzerland. Discusses Japan's distribution mechanisms, special characteristics; reasons for government intervention; rivalries of small-and-medium enterprises, etc.
A compilation of articles by experts on laws, taxes, accounting, case studies, etc. concerning Sino-Japanese joint enterprises. Subjects covered include: Chinese economic reforms and external legal system; processes involved in establishing Sino-Japanese joint enterprises; tax and accounting methods; processes and checkpoints of concluding joint contracts; case studies--Nihon Bunka Seiko and Union Kotsu Sangyo.

Discusses U.S. policies on overseas assistance and capital investments, Japanese Government's policies to introduce foreign capital, influx of foreign capital in various enterprises between 1945 and 1954, etc.

A survey report of 161 foreign-capital-affiliated companies (including joint corporations) founded in Japan since 1960. Classified by industries and provides brief data (main offices, capitalization, officers, production, sales, etc.) of each company.

Provides case studies of joint corporations in Japan, including Caterpillar-Mitsubishi, Komatsu International, Japan NCR, Yamatake-Honeywell, et al.

(Sino-Japanese Joint Enterprises)

Discusses U.S. policies on overseas assistance and capital investments, Japanese Government's policies to introduce foreign capital, influx of foreign capital in various enterprises between 1945 and 1954, etc.

A survey report of 161 foreign-capital-affiliated companies (including joint corporations) founded in Japan since 1960. Classified by industries and provides brief data (main offices, capitalization, officers, production, sales, etc.) of each company.

Provides case studies of joint corporations in Japan, including Caterpillar-Mitsubishi, Komatsu International, Japan NCR, Yamatake-Honeywell, et al.

(Decision to Proceed: Men Striving for Sino-Japanese Corporate Tieup)

Shinshutsu e no ketsudan: Nitchu kigyo teikei ni kakeru otokotachi 進出への決断：日中合弁企業設立に賭ける男たち
The author notes that China is the biggest neighboring country for Japanese industries and that China is working toward modernization and industrialization. Economic cooperation will also enhance friendly relations. The author focuses on joint ventures as a means for corporate tieup. Appended are references on China, e.g., the "Contract Form for joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investments," issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Waga kuni no goben kaisha no jittai: Goben kaisha to ni kansuru chosa hokokusho (Status of Our Country's Joint Enterprises)
Tsusho Sangyosho Kigyokyoku
Tokyo: Fuji Kohosha 1964
319 p.

A survey compiled by MITI on increase in joint enterprises resulting from the liberalization of capital transactions.
SMALL-AND-MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

STATUS/ANALYSES

1073
Chuken, chusho kigyo seisogyo no kaigai jigyō katsudo ni kansuru doko chosa hokokusho: Kokusaika ni okeru kaigai shinshutsu kigyo no keiei jittai to kongo no taio 中堅・中小企業、製造業の海外事業活動に関する動向調査報告書・国際化における海外進出企業の経営実態と今後の対応
(Survey Report on Trends in Overseas Business Activities of Middle-Ranking and Small-and-Medium Enterprises (Manufacturing Industries)
Tokyo: Tokyo Shoko Kaigisho 東京商工会議所 1982
226 p. East Asia f HG577/5/.C84

A study, based on questionnaire surveys of 196 companies, to determine the status of overseas business activities by middle-ranking and small-and-medium enterprises and to gather information helpful in planning future courses of action. The survey focused on: patterns of overseas business activities; trends of local corporations established overseas; and, overviews by countries.

1074
Chusho kigyo hatten ron 中小企業発展論
(Study on Development of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Nagashima Toshio 長島俊男
Tokyo: Doyukan 同友館 1986
236 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3N33

Discusses the development of small-and-medium enterprises and considers factors which contribute to successful growth, such as meeting social needs, good labor management, etc. The following subjects are covered: concepts and status of small-medium enterprises; enterprises which grow; distribution problems; and, rationalization of business operations. Appended are statistical references on type of enterprises, number of offices and employees, sales volume, etc.

1075
Chusho kigyo keiei bunseki 中小企業経営分析
(Analysis of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tokyo: Nihon Ginko Tokeikyoku 日本銀行統計局 1956-
East Asia HD2346/.J3C88

A survey of the financial status of small-and-medium companies (between 50 and 300 employees) engaged in manufacturing. Approximately 4,000 companies were selected through random sampling. Contains statistics and charts showing economic indicators, capital-employee ratio, loans, etc.

1076
Chusho kigyo kenkyu 中小企業研究
(Study of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Chusho Kigyo Chosakai; Oshikawa Ichiro 中小企業調査会, 押川一郎
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1960

259
A study presented in six volumes: Vol. 1--Development of Small Businesses; Vol. 2--Statistical Analysis of Small Businesses; Vol. 3--Statistical Data on Small Businesses; Vol. 4--Economic Structure of Export-Oriented Small Businesses; Vol. 5--Status of Technical Progress of Small Businesses; and Vol. 6--Regional Economy and Structure of Small Business Groups.

Discusses the knowledge-intensive strategy of small-and-medium enterprises in the 1970's, based on case studies of 19 companies. Knowledge-intensive strategy places emphasis on the development of new products and developed as the third concept in contrast to labor-intensification (dependence on manpower in production) and capital concentration (reliance on plants and equipment in production).

Constitutes Vol. 5 of the Chusho kigyo sosho (Small Business Series), published as the 118th Committee Research Reports of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. Discusses the historical role, economic features, operational problems, etc. of small businesses.

Through the study of the role and problems of small-and-medium enterprises, attempts to analyze the structural discrepancies in the national economy.

Describes simply, with abundant use of tables and examples, personnel training methods utilized by small-and-medium enterprises. Stresses the importance not only of training newly hired employees but of educating the supervisory as well as...
the R&D staff members. Concludes that the success of small-and-medium enterprises depends primarily on the management concepts and philosophies of the "top management."

1081 Chusho kigyo no kaigai shinshutsu: Keizai kokusaika e no sekkyokuteki taio
(Overseas Advances of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Takizawa Kikutaro
Tokyo: Yuhikaku
267 p.
1982 East Asia HD2346/.J3C356

Since 1970, the overseas advances of small-and-medium enterprises have been spectacular and proven to be excellent models of internationalization of Japanese economy. Overseas investments by these enterprises, their significance and problems, are discussed in detail with case studies. Their involvement in technological transfers is also taken up.

1082 Chusho kigyo no kaiso kozo: Hitachi Seisakujo shitauke kigyo kozo no jittai bunseki.
(Tier Structure of Small-and-Medium Enterprises: Analysis of Subcontracting Structure of Hitachi, Ltd.)
Chuo Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo
Tokyo: Chuo Daigaku Shuppanbu
441 p.
1982 East Asia HD9685/.J34C86

An analysis, based on surveys and interviews, of small-and-medium enterprises engaged in subcontract work for Hitachi in Ibaragi Prefecture.

1083 Chusho kigyo no keiei bunseki
(Operational Analysis of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Jigyodan Chusho Kigyo Daigakko Chusho Kigyo Kenkyujo
153 p.
1982 East Asia HD2346/.J3CB7

Analyzes business operations of small-and-medium enterprises employing statistics and numerical values. Provides examples for establishing various types of business plans and demonstrates proper usage of business and cost price indicators.

1084 Chusho kigyo no keizai keiei romanu
(Economics, Business Administration and Labor Management of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Isobe Kiichi
Tokyo: Yuhikaku
8 v.
1962 East Asia HF5351/.C538

 Constitutes Vol. 8 of the Chusho kigyo sosho (Small Business Series), published as the 118th Committee Researchch Reports of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. Discusses the economic characteristics, business administration, labor-management relations, retail selling, etc. of small businesses.
1085. Chusho kigyo no kenkyu 中小企業の研究
(Study of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Takebayashi Shotaro 竹林庄太郎
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1968
302 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3T342

A comparative and historical study of the development of small-and-medium enterprises in Europe (Germany and England) and Japan.

1086. Chusho kigyo no soshikika 中小企業の組織化
(Organizing Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Isobe Kiichi 磯部喜一
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 育斐閣 1953

Constitutes Vol. 2 of the Chusho kigyo sosho (Small Business Series), published as the 118th Committee Research Reports of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. Discusses the potentials of organizing and unionizing small businesses.

1087. Chusho kigyoron 中小企業論
(Treatise on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Ito Taikichi 伊東健吉
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1965
288 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3187

Discusses basic and unique problems facing Japanese small-and-medium enterprises, including problems related to monopolistic capital, labor management, subcontracting systems, etc.

1088. Chusho kigyoron 中小企業論
(Treatise on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Fujita Keizo 藤田敏三 Takeuchi Masami 竹内正己
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 育斐閣 1968
255 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3F84

A compilation of essays on the following aspects of small-and-medium enterprises: problem areas; role in national economy; special characteristics in business operations; effects of industrial and structural reorganizations; organization of small businesses; and, policy formulation for small businesses.

1089. Chusho kigyo seisaku kenkyu 中小企業政策研究
(Study of Policies Concerning Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Nakamura Kinji 中村金治
Tokyo: Kyodo Shuppan 協同出版 1965
420 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3N36

Surveys the historical development of small-and-medium enterprises and the changes
over the years in policies affecting their growth and operations. Discusses problems involved in policy formulations and comments on policies of the government and political parties toward small businesses.

1090 Chusho kigyo seisaku no shiteki kenkyu (Historical Study of Policies Concerning Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1964
364 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3Y8

Surveys the problems faced historically by small-and-medium enterprises during Japan's economic and capitalistic developments and analyzes the government's policies toward small businesses since the Meiji Period.

1091 Chusho kigyo sogo kihon chosa hokokusho (Comprehensive Basic Research Report on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tsusho Sangyosho Chusho Kigyocho, Tsusho Sangyosho Daijin Kanbo Chosa Tokeibu 郵便産業省中小企業庁 郵便産業省大臣官房調査統計部
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1959
7 v. East Asia HD2346/.J3J362

Compiled by MITI's Small and Medium Enterprises Agency with information dated as of 1957. Constitutes a primary source on small-and-medium enterprises. (Asia Collection holds seven volumes covering a wide spectrum of small-and-medium enterprises.)

1092 Chusho kigyo soshikiron (Treatise on Organizing Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Takebayashi Shotaro 竹林庄太郎
Kyoto: Minervu Shobo ミネルヴァ書房 1957
306 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3T34

Consists of three main chapters: Ch. 1--Significance of Organizing Small-and-Medium Enterprises (developments before and after WWII); Ch. 2--Development Surrounding “Organization Laws Concerning Small-and-Medium Enterprises,”; and Ch. 3--Problems Involved in Unionizing Small-and-Medium Enterprises.

1093 Chusho kigyo sonritsu joken no henka (Changes in Conditions for Existence of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Sato Hisashi 佐藤久
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Risachi Senta 中小企業リサーチセンター 1985
358 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3C369

Because of the big impact of small-and-medium enterprises on the Japanese economy, considers measures that must be taken by them to survive amidst structural changes of large industries, increasing bankruptcies, etc. Surveys operations of small industries in large cities, conditions for establishment of new small-and-medium enterprises, problems related to female employment and introduction of ME, etc.
Reveals the relations between small-and-medium enterprises and large enterprises in the industrial development of Japan. An important factor in Japanese industrial development has been vertical integration and the subcontracting system of small-and-medium enterprises conforms to a vertical union with the large enterprises. Small-and-medium enterprises have contributed greatly to Japan's economy in many fields, including manufacturing, textiles, etc.
Selecting ceramics and casting industries as examples of small-and-medium enterprises or local industries, analyzes the status and problems of such industries in Philippines, Tanzania, Indonesia, etc. Also reviews the historical development of such industries and presents a diversified study, including not only economic by technical aspects, through participation of expert researchers.
Discusses various aspects of small-and-medium enterprises, including: problem areas: concert and special features; dual structure and economic differences because of business scale; role in national economic development; effect of industrial organizations; relations with regional societies; management and finances; postwar policies; internationalization, etc.

Gendai Nihon no chusho kigyo (Small-and-Medium Enterprises of Modern Japan)
Ichikawa Hirokatsu
Tokyo: Shinhyoron
352 p.
1968
East Asia HD2346/.J3134

Discusses problems faced by small-and-medium enterprises in the late 1960's because of liberalization policies, structural changes, industrial upgrading, etc.

Gendai Nihon no shoreisai kigyo (Small Enterprises in Modern Japan)
Kiyonari Tadao
Tokyo: Bungado Ginko Kenkyusha
239 p.
1967
East Asia HD2346/.J3K58

A study of the mechanism for development or bankruptcy of small-and-medium enterprises. Composed of two parts: a general survey, including the role, changes and problems of small-and-medium enterprises; and, analysis of conditions which lead to their successful development or bankruptcy.

Gendai no chusho shogyo mondai (Present Problems of Small-and-Medium Businesses)
Itozono Tatsuo
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo
213 p.
1983
East Asia HD2346/.J3176

Presents the current status of small-and-medium businesses, analyzes their problems and discusses suitable policies. Relates problems of Japanese small-and-medium enterprises with those of various European countries.

Gendai shihon shugi to chusho kigyo keiei (Modern Capitalism and Small-and-Medium Enterprises Management)
Ueda Sojiro
Tokyo: Hyoronsha
309 p.
1974
East Asia HD2346/.J3U42

Analyzes the operations of small-and-medium enterprises from the standpoint of foreign environment and domestic control to determine the organizational setup and true nature of such operations. Charts and statistical tables used throughout book.
1107  Gijutsu to kokusaika no jidai ni mukete: Sentan Sangyo toshi Yokohama, Kanagawa  
(Toward the Age of Technology and Internationalization) 
Tokyo: Mirai Kogaku Kenkyujo  1981 
201 p.  East Asia HC463/.K2655

Focuses on the efforts of small and medium enterprises in Yokohama, a city 
possessing industrial technology which ranks at Japan's highest level, to 
prepare for the age of high technology and internationalization. Industrial 
development is being approached from the standpoints of technological 
improvements as well as market expansion. Efforts include the promotion of 
practical and academic researches and conduct of large-scale questionnaire 
surveys to determine the proper course.

1108  Gyoshubetsu gyokai joho: '87-'88-nenban  
(Information on Businesses by Types: 1987-88 edition) 
Chusho Kigyo Doko Chosakai  1987  
2 v.  East Asia Ref HC462.9/.G96

A compilation of business information covering 300 types of small-and-medium 
enterprises. Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 covers retailing, food-and-drink 
enterprises and service industries, including recreational facilities, hotels, 
educational facilities, etc. Vol. 2 covers banking, insurance, real estate, 
transportation, whole saling, manufacturing, construction, etc. For each 
business type, discusses past and present status (noticeable recent trends, 
structure and peculiarities, etc.), economic trends and problems, anticipated 
future trends and conditions for business growth.

1109  Hatten tojokoku no kogyoka to chusho kigyo  
(Industrialization and Small Businesses of Developing Countries) 
Fujita Keizo, Fujii Shigeru  1973  
363 p.  East Asia HC462.9/.F845

Constitutes Vol. 13 of the Chusho kigyo sosho (Small Business Series), published 
as the 118th Committee Research Reports of the Japan Society for the Promotion of 
Science. Discusses the role of small businesses and the influence of 
industrialization on small businesses in developing countries.

1110  Keizai kozo hendo to chusho kigyo  
(Economic Structural Changes and Small-and-Medium Enterprises) 
Ito Taikichi  1987  
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha  East Asia HD2346/.J31763

A compilation of essays on the impact on small-and medium enterprises of economic 
structural changes brought about by technological innovations, economic 
liberalization, internationalization of enterprises, etc.
1111  Keizai seichoka ni henbo suru chusho kigyo  (Economic Growth and Changing Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Takeuchi Masami  竹内正己
Tokyo: Nihon Seisansei Honbu  日本生産性本部  1964
338 p.

Discusses the need for changes in policies, structuring and operations of small-and-medium enterprises to keep pace with changes in production setup, distribution systems, manpower base, financing methods, etc.

1112  Keizai seicho to chusho kigyo  (Economic Growth and Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Nakamura Tsutomu  中村精
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha  東洋経済新報社  1971
260 p.

Discusses the contributions of small businesses to Japan's economic growth and the influences of the growth on capital accumulation, excessive competition, declining profits and productivity, etc. of small-and-medium enterprises.

1113  Kindai chusho kigyo kozo no kisoteki kenkyu  (Basic Study of Structure of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Takechi Kyozo  武知京三
Tokyo: Yuzansaku Shuppan  雄山閣出版  1977
400 p.

A historical study of small-and-medium enterprises in Osaka-Kobe areas during the Meiji-Taisho Periods. Consists of three parts: Part 1--Transition of Traditional Industries (textiles); Part 2--Rise and Fall of New Industries (oil refining, etc.); and Part 3--Development of Transplanted Industries (match manufacturing).

1114  Kokusaika to chiiki chusho kigyo  (Internationalization and Regional Small-and-Medium Industries)
Nihon Chusho Kigyo Gakkai  日本中小企業学会
Tokyo: Doyukan  同友館  1982
186 p.

A compilation of papers presented at the first national conference of the Japan Small-and-Medium Enterprises Society held at Osaka College of Economics, 27-28 June 1981. Includes the following: development of regional economics and small-and-medium enterprises in an age of internationalization; electronics and textile industries in Osaka area; traditional folkcraft industries and regional economies, modernization policies of small-and medium enterprises, etc.

1115  Koza chusho kigyo  (Lecture Series on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Kajinishi Mitsuhaya  櫻西光遠
Tokyo: Yuhikaku  有斐閣  1960-1964
4 v.

East Asia HC462.9/.K322
A compilation of essays on small-and-medium enterprises by economist-scholars in four volumes: Vol. 1--History and Basic Characteristics; Vol. 2--Monopolistic capital and Small-and-Medium Enterprises; Vol. 3--Operational Problems; and Vol. 4--Labor Problems.

1116 Kyodai toshi no reisai kogyo 巨大都市の零細工業
(Small Industries in a Metropolis)
Sato Yoshio 佐藤芳雄
345 p.

A compilation of nine essays, describing the status and operations of small industries in metropolitan Tokyo. Types of industries covered include metal processing, leather goods, knitting, clothing, toys and hobbies, etc.

1117 Nihon chusho kigyo bunseki 日本中小企業分析
(Analysis of Japanese Small Businesses)
Arita Tatsuo 有田辰男
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日評論社 1968
244 p.

Analyzes the historical development of small businesses under Japanese capitalism, with emphasis on the establishment of market prices through competition within industries and evolvement of average rates of profit through competition among industries.

1118 Nihon chusho kigyo no kozo hendo 日本中小企業の構造変動
(Structural Changes of Japanese Small Businesses)
Kiyonari Tadao 清成忠男
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新評論 1970
337 p.

Consists of two parts: Part 1--Modern Capitalism and Small Businesses (presents basic data for analytical purposes); and Part 2--Small Businesses of Modern Japan (discusses structural changes of small businesses in late 1960's).

1119 Nihon chusho kigyo no riron 日本中小企業の理論
(Theories on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Someya Kotaro 染谷孝太郎
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1986
333 p.

A study on the basic characteristics and historical development of small-and-medium enterprises. Subjects covered include: raison d'etre of small-and-medium enterprises; historical considerations of subcontracting system; historical position of small-and-medium enterprises in Japanese capitalism; postwar reorganization of enterprises; enterprises during U.S. Occupation and Korean War; systematized management of enterprises under monopolistic capital, etc.
Nihon chusho kogyo shiron  (Historical Treatise on Japanese Small Industries)
Oshiro Taromaru
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha  1970
248 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J30834

Consists of three parts: Introductory--History of Development of Japanese Capitalism and Problems of Small Industries; Main--Development of Small Industries and History of Their Problems; and Supplemental--History of Researches on Small Industries.

Nihon chusho reisai kigyoron  (Treatise on Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Suitsu Yuzo
Tokyo: Moriyama Shoten  1979
231 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J3S85

A study primarily of the problems involved in and created by the rapid increase of small-and-medium enterprises after WW II.

Nihon keizai to chusho kigyo  (Japanese Economy and Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Hosono Koichi
Tokyo: Kashima Shuppankai  1975
226 p.
East Asia HC462.9H62

Discusses the role of small businesses in the development and internationalization of Japanese economy and the problems faced by small businesses in the economic restructuring process.

Nihon kigyo no kozo bunseki  (Structural Analysis of Japanese Industries)
Takizawa Kikutaro
Tokyo: Shunjusha  1965
610 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.T36

A study of role and problems of small-and-medium enterprises in the Japanese economy.

Nihon no chukon kigyo  (Japanese Medium Enterprises)
Nakamura Hideichiro
Tokyo: Yuhikaku  1964
181 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J3N35

Presents case studies of 10 medium-sized companies engaged in different enterprises, including Juijiya Co. (chain store), Tateishii Denki (electrical equipment), Aida Engineering Co. (press manufacturing), Yuken Kogyo (hydraulic equipment manufacturing), etc.
Consists of two parts: Part 1--Small Businesses Advanced Together with Japanese Economic Development (describes the current status of small businesses); and Part 2--Transformation of Japanese Economy and Small Business Administration (discusses how small businesses must cope with industrial restructuring).

Discusses the economic trends and financial status of small companies which support large enterprises in Japan.

Consists of two volumes. Vol. 1 examines the nature, reasons for existence, etc. of small businesses, including household industries, amidst the ongoing stratification of small-and-medium enterprises. Vol. 2 examines changes in industrial structures because of growth limitations imposed by problems of resources, environment, etc. and reassesses small-and-medium enterprises, including their role in the modern economic society.

Subjects covered include: study of postwar small industries; tertiary industries and increase in small industries; new facets and trends of problems faced by small industries; business operation and cost problems; new trends in management and profitability of small enterprises; and, significance and role of small industries.
A study of the development and operations of small-and-medium enterprises with the focus on subcontracting systems, relative to heavy and light industries, corporate affiliations, wartime and postwar business conditions, etc.

Osaka no chusho kigyo 大阪の中小企業
(Small-and-Medium Enterprises in Osaka)
Osaka Furitsu Shoko Keizai Kenkyujo 大阪府立商工経済研究所
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新編評
646 p.


Sangyo joho gaido 産業情報ガイド
(Industrial Information Guide)
Chusho Kigyo Kin'yu Koko Chosabu 中小企業金融公庫調査部
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
305 p.

Compiled by the Finance Corporation Research Division, Small and Medium Enterprise Agency. Provides a listing and descriptions of products manufactured by small and medium enterprises, including machinery, chemical products, consumer goods, etc. Classified arrangement by industrial types. For each product, provides sources of information (statistics, media and reference books) and private organizations/government agencies associated with the product.

Shichijunendai no chusho kigyo ryutsu 70年代の中小企業・流通
(Small-and-Medium Enterprises and Distribution Services in 1970's)
Keizai Kikakucyo Keizai Shingikai Chusho Kigyo Ryutsu Mondai Kenkyu linkai 経済企画庁経済審議会中小企業流通問題研究委員会
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsu Kyoku 大蔵省印刷局
399 p.

Consists of two parts: Part 1 discusses status and trends of small businesses and distribution services; and, Part 2 discusses supply-and-demand of labor, competition of developing countries, liberalization of capital shifts, plant investments, etc.

Shitauke ryutsu keiretsuka to chusho kigyo 下請流通系列化と中小企業
(Systematization of Subcontracting and Distribution and Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Nihon Chusho Kigyo Gakkai 日本中小企業学会
Tokyo: Doyukan 同友館
222 p.

A compilation of research reports presented at the 4th national meeting of the Japan Small-and-Medium Enterprises Institute held in June 1984 at the Seinan
Gakuin in Fukuoka city. In addition to reports on subcontracting and distribution systems, international comparisons of the systems, effects of technological innovations on the systems and employment, etc. are discussed.

1134. Shoreisai kigyo no keiei shihyo  
(Management Indexes of Small Businesses)  
Kokumin Kin'yu Koko Chosabu  
Tokyo: Kin'yu Zaisei Jijo Kenkyukai  
1967  
282 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K655

A compilation by the people's Finance Corporation of management indexes of small businesses, covering wholesale and retail operations by different industries, regions, etc.

1135. Waga kuni chusho kogyo gijutsu no batten tojokoku e no iten ni kansuru kenkyu: Indonesha, Firipin  
(Case Study concerning Transfer of Our Country's Small-and-Medium Enterprise Technology to Developing Countries: Indonesia, Philippines)  
Yamaguchi Hitoaki  
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko  
1982  
209 p. East Asia HC447/.W33

Determines the needs of technological transfers to Indonesia and Philippines and considers Japan's small-and-medium enterprises feasible for transfers and the methods of transfers. Textile, woodworking, ceramic, machinery and metallic industries are considered, first, and from them, technologies possible for transfers are selected and the measures to transfer and implant them are analyzed.

TECHNOLOGICAL EFFECTS

1136. Chuken, chusho kigyo seichoron: Johoka jidai no kigyo seicho no joken o motomete  
(Study on Growth of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)  
Shimizu Ryuei  
Tokyo: Chikura Shobo  
1986  
192 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3S55

Asserts that small-and-medium enterprises must be ambitious and consider product strategy--improvement of quality and lowering of prices--in order to grow. Suggests that information technology should be used to develop new products and lower production costs.

1137. Chusho, chukun kigyo no gijutsu kaihatsu to todkyo senryaku
A survey conducted of 48 small and medium companies on their technological and product developments. Included are basic source materials on patent strategy needed to contribute to technological innovations. The increasing role of small and medium enterprises in maintaining Japan's economic vitality is stressed.

Discusses the need for small-and-medium enterprises to rely on technological innovations to survive in an economy with diversifying needs of consumers, encroachment of developing countries, restrictions on energy supply, etc. Considers medium-and long-range technological development policies, particularly on the use of industrial robots.

Based on case studies and model designs, considers technological and management tasks facing small-and-medium enterprises because of changes in production system and proposes solutions. Discusses the outlook for production systems in the 1990's with the introduction of FA, ME, FMS, etc.

Discusses structural changes taking place in small-and-medium enterprises to meet the rapidly changing economic environment caused by internationalization and technological innovations. Makes comprehensive comparisons and analyses small-and-medium enterprises from industrial and regional standpoints. In the industrial field, compares enterprises engaged in subcontract work for home appliances, automobiles, etc. By local regions, compares enterprises engaged in export-oriented industries, textile manufacturing, etc.
1141 Chusho kigyo no MRP: Anata ni mo MRP wa tsukuremasu
小巧企業のMRP・あなたにもMRPはつくれます
(MRP in Small-and-Medium Enterprises: You, Too, Can Develop MRP)
Hirano Hiroyuki 平野裕之
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1986
246 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3H57

With charts and examples, explains the means to develop MRP (material requirement planning) which has become important as a production control system for small-and-medium enterprises. States that MRP is based on four technologies: project control, production control activities, software and computer.

1142 Chusho kigyo no tame no seisan kotei ni okeru maikon donyu jireishu
小巧企業のための生産工程におけるマイコン導入事例集
(Case Studies of Microcomputer Introduction in Production Processes of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Jigyodan Chusho Kigyo Daigakko Chusho Kigyo Kenkyujo 小巧企業事業団中小企業大学校中小企業研究所 1981
325 p. East Asia HD2346/.J3C873

Reports the results of questionnaire surveys and case studies of microcomputer application in their production processes by small-and-medium enterprises. Also includes the results of questionnaire surveys on microcomputer research by training and research institutes.

1143 Gijutsu kaihatsugata kigyo no keiei senryaku: Chuken kigyo seicho no yoken
技術開発型企業の経営戦略・中小企業成長の要件
(Business Strategy of Corporations Oriented to Technological Development: Conditions for Growth of Medium Enterprises)
Nagahiro Jinzo 長広仁蔵
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1983
261 p. East Asia HD2907/.N22

Case studies of seven outstanding companies to determine common factors with led to their success. Part 1 discusses factors which lead to growth--business strategy, priority on new product development, etc. Part 2 covers the seven companies--Takeda Riken (electronic measuring instruments); Oji Seiki (oil-pressure, remote-control products); Kawasumi Kagaku (disposable medical equipment); Yamato Kagaku Group (physical and chemical equipment); Miura Kogyo (small boilers); Taiga Mahobin (thermos bottles); and, Fuso Kogyo (machineries).

1144 Gijutsu kaihatsu no senryaku 技術開発の戦略
(Strategy for Technological Development)
Saito Masaru 斎藤昌
Tokyo: Hatsumei Kyokai 発明協会 1985
228 p. East Asia HC79/.T4S35

Describes strategies adopted by small-and-medium enterprises to succeed in technological developments. Based on interviews of inventors and leaders in technological innovations and on case studies. Discussion includes: formation of strategies for technological innovations--communications, organization, patents,
marketing, etc. Points out the influence of management concepts in strategy formulation.

1145 Gijutsu kakushinka no chusho kigyo: Atarashii keieishazo
技術革新下の中小企業・新しい経営者像
(Small-and-Medium Enterprises Amid Technological Innovations: New Image of Entrepreneurship)
Kameyama Naoyuki 亀山直幸
Tokyo: Nihon Rodo Kyokai 日本労働協会 1985
250 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J3653

Discusses the effect of microelectronic technological innovations on small-and-medium enterprises: changing image of small-and-medium enterprises; business operations of enterprises; factory automation; office automation; and, employment changes. Appended reference section includes statistics on technological innovations and employment changes in small-and-medium enterprises.

1146 Nihon no chusho kigyo: Sangyo kakushin jidai no senpei
日本の中小企業:産業革新時代の先兵
(Japanese Small-and-Medium Enterprises: Point of Industrial Innovation Age)
Shobayashi Fumio, Kitazawa Yasuo, Shoya Kuniyuki 庄熊二三雄, 北沢康男, 庄谷邦幸
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1981
260 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J35574

Discusses various aspects of small-and-medium enterprises including: role in supporting cultural industries; development of medium enterprises; technological developments; role in distribution industries; financial functions; internationalization; entrepreneurship; relations with local autonomous bodies; tasks and measures in 1980s--domestic implications of internationalization, coping with international division of labor, frictions with advanced countries, new technological developments, etc.

1147 Sentan gijutsu to kore kara no chusho kigyo
先端技術とこれからの中小企業
(Advanced Technologies and Future of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Kinoshita Taketo 木下武人
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1987
184 p.
East Asia HD2346/.J3556

 Discusses the effects of advanced technologies appearing in the late 1970s and 1980s, such as the emergence of industrial robots, new material ceramics, biotechnology, etc., on large manufacturers as well as on small-and-medium enterprises.
FINANCES

FINANCIAL HISTORY

1148 Kohon Nihon kin'y u shiron 極本日本金融史論
   (Manuscript: Treatise on Japanese Fiscal History)
   Takizawa Naoshichi 滝沢直七
   Tokyo: Meiji Bunko 明治文庫
   1112 p. 1968
   East Asia HJ1423/.T35


1149 Meiji Taisho zaiseishi 明治大正財政史
   (Meiji-Taisho Financial History)
   Okurasho 大蔵省
   Tokyo: Keizai Oraisha 経済往来社
   20 v. 1955-1959
   East Asia HJ1423/.A35

   A 20-volume financial history covering the period from 1867 to late 1920s. As the sequel to Meiji zaisei shi (Meiji Financial History), centered on the period after 1902. Compiled by the staff of the Financial Ministry.

1150 Meiji zaiseishi 明治財政史
   (Meiji Financial History)
   Tokyo: Maruzen 丸善
   15 v. 1904-1905
   East Asia HJ1423/.M44

   A 15-volume financial history covering the period from 1867 to 1902. Subjects covered include: financial institutions; accounting regulations; budget settlements; national revenues and disbursements; taxation; tobacco monopoly; national bonds; national reserves; bank deposits; disaster relief; currency banks; etc.

1151 Nihon kin'y u hyakunenshi 日本金融百年史
   (100-Year Financial History of Japan)
   Takesawa Masatake 竹沢正武
   Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
   777 p. 1968
   East Asia HG188/.J3T35

   A financial history of Japan covering the 100-year period from 1867 to 1960's. Analyzes and interprets significant developments in the various historical periods. Contains numerous statistical tables. Appended is an index. The author entered the Bank of Japan in the late Meiji Period and is an expert on statistical researches.
Nihon Ginko Chosakyoku, Tsuchiya Takao 日本銀行調査局 土屋高雄  
25 v.  East Asia HG188/.J3A31  


1153 Nihon kin'yushi shiryo: Showa-hen 日本金融史資料 昭和編 (Source Materials on Japanese Financial History: Showa Edition)  
Tsuchiya Takao 土屋高雄  
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1961-  
East Asia HG188/.J3A32  


1154 Nihon zaisei no kaikaku to kadai 日本財政の改革と課題 (Reforms and Tasks of Japanese Finances)  
Kato Yoshi, Udagawa Akihito 加藤芳太郎 宇田川昭仁  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1977  
233 p.  East Asia HJ1424/.N57  

A compilation of essays on financial reforms and tasks, with the focus on relationships between national and local finances in the 1970's.

1155 Nihon zaiseiron 日本財政論 (Treatise on Japanese Finances)  
Sato Susumu 佐藤進  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1966  
229 p.  East Asia HJ1424/.S28  

From the standpoint of international comparisons, describes and analyzes various aspects of Japanese finances, including government expenditures, taxation, corporate profits, local finances and autonomy, future outlook, etc.

1156 Nihon zaiseiron 日本財政論 (Treatise on Japanese Finances)  
Fujita Sei 藤田晴  
Tokyo: Keiso Shobo 月に草書房 1972  
350 p.  East Asia HJ1424/.F78  

Major topics discussed include: review of fiscal policies and future outlook; economic changes and policies; economic stability and balanced budgets; issuance
of national bonds; future fiscal policies and OECD report; fiscal policies and 
people's savings rate; trend of income taxes; land problems and fiscal policies, etc.

1157  Nihon zaiseiron 日本財政論  
(Treatise on Japanese Finances)  
Sakairi Chotaro 坂入長太郎  
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新評論  
348 p.  
1975 East Asia HJ1420/.S36

Consists of two main parts: Part 1--Historical Analysis of Japanese Finances; and,  
Part 2--Structural Analysis of Modern Japanese Finances.

1158  Nihon zaiseiron 日本財政論  
(Study of Japanese Finances)  
Wada Yatsuka 和田八東  
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日評論社  
320 p.  
1979 East Asia HJ1424/.W32

A detailed study of the history, structure and problematical points of Japanese  
finances. Portrays the financial status of Japan for experts in the field.

1159  Nihon zaisei zusetsu 日本財政図説  
(Illustrated Text on Japanese Finances)  
Ouchi Hyoe, Naito Masaru 大内兵衛 内藤勝  
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店  
193 p.  
1975 East Asia HJ1424/.083

Describes, with use of charts and tables, various aspects of Japanese finances,  
including government structure, public finances, taxation, public works, social 
welfare, industrial and trade outlays, bonds, military expenditures, local 
finances, etc.

1160  Okurasho kenkyu 大蔵省研究  
(Study of Finance Ministry)  
Sugiyama Keiichi 杉山啓一  
Tokyo: Kancho Nyususha 官庁ニュース社  
424 p.  
1979 East Asia HJ1426/.S83

An introductory text in six parts: Part 1--Finance Ministry (history and 
oraganization); Part 2--Councils, Research Committees, etc.; Part 3--Comparisons of  
Finance Ministries (U.S., U.K., West Germany, etc.); Part 4--Related Domestic 
Organs and Finance Ministry; Part 5--International Finances and Finance Ministry;  
and Part 6--Personnel Roster.

1161  Okurasho no kiko 大蔵省の機構  
(Organization of Finance Ministry)  
Tokyo: Okura Zaimu Kyokai 大蔵財務協会  
315 p.  
1964 East Asia HJ1426/.056
A handbook explaining the historical background, organization, function, personnel, legal basis and powers, etc. of the Finance Ministry.

1162 Showa zaiseishi 昭和財政史 (Showa Financial History)
Okurasho Showa Zaiseishi Henshushitsu 大蔵省昭和財政史編集室
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1954-
East Asia HJ1424/.A42

A 17-volume financial history covering the period from 1925 to 1945. A sequel to Meiji zaisei shi (Meiji Financial History) and Meiji Taisho zaisei shi (Meiji-Taisho Financial History). Compiled by the staff of the Finance Ministry, with the economist, Ouchi Hyoe, as chief editor. The last volume contains chronologies, indexes, etc.

1163 Waga kuni kigyo no shikin chotatsu: Sono kaiko to tenbo わが国企業の資金調達・その回顧と展望 (Capital Procurement of Our Country's Enterprises: Past and Future)
Yamaichi Shoken Keizai Kenkyujo, Yamaichi Shoken Kabushiki Kaisha 山一証券経済研究所 山一証券株式会社
Tokyo: Shoji Homu Kenkyukai 商事法務研究会 1977
614 p. East Asia HG4245/.W33

Describes corporate financing, principally through the stock market, since 1945 and provides a future outlook of capital needs in Japan and in principal foreign countries because of the changing economic environment.

FINANCIAL POLICIES/SYSTEMS

1164 Antei seichoka ni okeru zaisei no arikata 安定成長下における財政のある方 (What Finances Should Be during Stable Growth)
Tokyo: Nihon keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会 1976
159 p. East Asia HJ1391/.A67

Makes a quantitative analysis, primarily of general accounts, to forecast the financial picture during the late 1970s. Special features of the book are: detailed analysis of social welfare expenditures; emphasis on analysis of national bond funds; and, proposals to eliminate deficit bonds. Appended are statistical materials and references.

1165 Gendai kigyo no rodo to kanri オフィスオートメーションとホワイトカラーに関する経営経済学的研究 (Labor and Management to Modern Banking Enterprises)
Watanabe Takashi 渡辺たかし

280
A study of the effects of automation and mechanization on labor conditions and personnel management of banking enterprises. Analyzes city banks from the late 1950's, when mechanization started, to the late 1970's, after computerization and online systems were introduced.

**Gendai Nihon no zaisei mondai**

Financial Problems of Today's Japan
Kato Mutsuo and Sakano Mitsutoshi
Tokyo: Mineruva Shobo
315 p., 1983
East Asia HJ1394/.K37

Analyzes current financial problems and indicates ways of overcoming the present financial crisis. Delves into the problems of nuclear strategy and increase in military expenditures, public works outlays and capital accumulation bases, stagflation and income/property taxes, etc.

**Gendai no kin'yu seisaku**

Modern Financial Policies
Ishikawa Tsuneo
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
195 p., 1985
East Asia HG226.3/.I85

Analyzes the flow of Japan's financial economy, from the high-growth period through financial innovations, from the standpoint of "money supply." Subjects covered include: Milton Friedman's "new" quantity theory of money; demand function for money; money supply and inflation; excessive fluidity and financial policies; reflections on financial policies after the dollar shock; U.S. high interest policies and monetarism; crowding-out effect and financial policies; advancement of financial innovations and policies, etc.

**Henshinsuru Nihon sangyo to setsubi toshi: Dai 12-kai chuki keizai yosoku chukan hokoku**

Changing Japanese Industries and Capital Investments
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta
314 p., 1984
East Asia HG5774.5/.H46

Discusses changes in capital investments by different industrial categories, including depressed industries (textiles, steel, shipbuilding, etc.), export-oriented (automobiles, banking, etc.), advanced (semiconductors, fine ceramics, automation equipment, etc.), etc.

**Jiyuka jidai no kin'yu kikan: Motomerareru kosei no kaihatsu**

Monetary Institutions in the Age of Liberalization: Development of Individualized Traits Is Needed
Kishimoto Masaya
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Hyoronsha
1985
Composed of four parts: (1) progress of monetary liberalization in the United States; (2) bank competition in the U.S.; (3) outlook for financial liberalization in Japan; and (4) U.S. savings and loan associations shaken by monetary liberalization.

Keizai seicho to kin'yū  （経済成長と金融）
Economic Growth and Finances
Yamazaki Kenji  山崎研治
Tokyo: Tokyo Keizai Shinposha 東京経済新報社 1966
419 p.

A compilation of essays by economists commemorating the 60th birthday of Shinoya Tsukumo, professor at Nagoya University and renowned Keynesian economist. Consists of two parts: Part 1 - monetary theories and fiscal policies; and Part 2 - various problems in economic growth.

Keizai seicho to zaisei kin'yū  （経済成長と財政金融）
Economic Growth and Finances
Tachi Ryuichiro, Watanabe Tsunehiko 香田一郎 渡部経彦
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1965
311 p.

A compilation of nine papers presented at the 2nd annual conference of the Tokyo Economic Research Center held in Zushi in 1964. The papers cover: financial policies; finances and prices; historical and international comparisons; special problems, etc.

Kigyo shudan no keisei  （企業集団の形成）
Formation of Industrial Groups
Shimura Kaichi, Ekonomisuto Henshubu 志村嘉一 エコノミスト編集部
Tokyo: Mainichi Shinbunsha 毎日新聞社 1977
261 p.

Attempts to grasp the main trends in postwar Japanese finances, with the focus on the relationship between formation of industrial groups (affiliated industrial conglomerates) and the financial circle, and the roles of city banks and trading firms.

Kin'yū jiyuka  （金融自由化）
Financial Liberalization
Royama Shoichi 蠟山昌一
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1986
246 p.

Discusses various aspects of financial liberalization, including: changes in monetary system; basic tasks of financial institution management and administration; internationalization and new financial services; economic analysis of public finances; changes in financial structures and postal savings;
stock options: "TB market"; comparisons between Japanese and U.S. financial systems, etc.

1174 Kin'yu jiyuka to kin'yu seido kaikaku 金融自由化と金融改革
(Financial Liberalization and Financial System Reform)
Tanita Shozo 谷田庄三
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店 1986
340 p. East Asia HG1275/.K559

Covers the following subjects: progress of financial liberalization and banks-securities companies—effects in Japan and United States; financial liberalization and capital; liberalization and public finances; liberalization and people's livelihood; and, reform and future of financial system.

1175 Kin'yu jiyuka to kin'yu seisaku 金融自由化と金融政策
(Financial Liberalization and Financial Policies)
Suzuki Yoshio 鈴木淑夫
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986
215 p. East Asia HG1275/.S78

Analyzes changes undergoing in Japan's financial circle because of liberalization and internationalization. Topics covered include: how far will liberalization proceed?; regulations being considered for liberalization; changing financial system; financial innovations and effectiveness of financial policies; internationalization of yen and financial policies, etc.

1176 Kin'yu jiyuka to nogyo kin'yu 金融自由化と農業金融
(Monetary Liberalization and Agricultural Finances)
Ouchi Tsutomu and Saeki Naomi 大内力 佐伯尚美
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1985
293 p. East Asia HG2051/.J3K56

Discusses effects of monetary liberalization on agricultural finances, including the following: transformations in financial structuring; problematical points in agricultural finances; diversification of bond market; consumer finances in agricultural cooperatives; internationalization of financial institutions for agriculture and forestry, new strategies of credit unions, etc.

1177 Kin'yu keizai tokuhon 金融経済読本
(Reader on Finances and Economy)
Adachi Tetsuo 阿達哲雄
Tokyo: Keizai Horei Kenkyukai 経済法令研究会 1983
318 p. East Asia HG3324/.A23

A basic book explaining world of finances and economy. Main chapters include: how to grasp economic trends; present-day inflation; international economy and finances; structure and role of finances; basic knowledge concerning currency; financial market; interests; financial system and institutions; business tasks and outlook of financial institutions, etc.
Kin'yu moderu ni yoru Nihon keizai no bunseki 金融モデルによる日本経済の分析
(Analysis of Japanese Economy Based on Monetary Model)
Keizai Kikakucho Keizai Kenkyujo 経済企画庁経済研究所
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1964
214 p. East Asia HC462/.K48

On the basis of an econometric model, attempts to analyze the interrelationship between financial factors and material factors in the Japanese economy during 1950's and 1960's. Appended are statistical data related to finances, investments and commodity prices.

Kin'yu no saihensei 金融の再編成
(Financial Reorganization)
Shimura Kaichi, Ekonomisuto Henshubu 志村嘉一 エコノミスト編集部
Tokyo: Mainichi Shinbunsha 毎日新聞社 1978
308 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S46


Kin'yu tokuhon 金融読本
(Reader on Finances)
Kure Bunji 呉文二
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
275 p. East Asia HG3324/.K87

An introductory book to finances, covering basic financial concepts, organization of financial institutions, movements of money, significance of interests, execution of financial policies, international monetary system, etc. Includes simplified explanations of financial terms in the upper column of each page.

Manetarisuto no Nihon keizairon: Gendai infure to kahei shugi マネタリストの日本経済論・現代インフレと貨幣主義
(Japanese Economic Theory of a Monetarist)
Kato Hirotaka 加藤寛孝
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1982
213 p. East Asia HG1275/.K36

From the standpoint of a monetarist, who stresses the importance of currency volume in economics, the author describes price trends in the past 25 years, interprets the causes of Japan's inflation since 1960 and studies factors which lead to stagflation. The author proposes reform of the currency system to control inflation.
Focuses on the formation and structure of zaibatsu. Divided into two main parts: historical analysis (formation of Mitsui and Mitsubishi zaibatsu, establishment of capitalism, etc.) and structural analysis (monopolistic capitalism, cartels, etc.).

Discusses the historical and working relationships between government administration and public finances. Consists of two main parts: Part 1--Superiority of Administrative Power; and, Part 2--Relationships between Central and Local Administration.


A factual study of Japan's monetary mechanism since 1965 with emphasis on the framework to establish monetary policies through the Bank of Japan. Analyzes the monetary measures used by the Bank of Japan and effects of such measures on the money market and overall Japanese economy.

The author claims that the study of Japanese financial circle is made difficult by the fact that it grew independently, on the basis of Japanese characteristics.
and differs greatly from those of American and European circles. The author traces the course of its development, points out the differences and forecasts its future course in an attempt to highlight its unique features.

1187 Nihon no kin'yu shihon shijo: kino to infure no jissho bunseki
(Naissance and Capital Markets of Japan)
Tatsumi Ken'ichi 辰己憲一
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1982
210 p.

An analytical study of Japan's money and capital markets, covering inflation, income distribution, productivity, government regulations, administrative guidance, etc. Presents theoretical discussions of economic policies and money-capital markets.

1188 Nihon no kin'yu shijo to soshiki: kin'yu no mikuro keizaigaku
(Money and Capital Markets of Japan)
Ikeo Kazuhito 池尾和人
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
231 p.

Analyzes Japan's financial system from the standpoint of microeconomics. Subjects discussed include: economics of information services and financial theories; financial transactions and role of intermediaries; comparative analysis of financial system, money supply and financial policies, etc.

1189 Nihon no zaisei (Japan's Finances)
Hayashi Takehisa, Kaizuka Keimei 林健久 貝塚啓明
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1973
440 p.

A compilation of 17 papers presented at the Karuizawa conference on "Japan's Finances" held in 1972. Major topics include: basic structure of Japanese finances; fiscal outlays; fiscal policies; and local finances.

1190 Nihon no zaisei kin'yu seisaku: Kozo henka to aratana sentaku
(Financial Policies of Japan: Structural Changes and New Choices)
Yoshida Kazuo 吉田和男
Tokyo: Tokyo Keizai Shinposha 東京経済新報社 1980
208 p.

Comprised of four main chapters: Ch. 1--Changes in Growth Pattern of Japanese Economy; Ch. 2--Direction of Financial Reconstruction; Ch. 3--New Financial Responses; and Ch. 4--Assessment and Choices of Financial Policies.

286
Waga kuni no kin'yu seido  
(Our Country's Financial System)  
Tokyo: Nihon Ginko Chosakyoku  
日本銀行調査局  
1981  
434 p.  
East Asia HG187/.J3W33  
A historical survey of Japan's financial system: development of the modern financial system; development of Japan's financial structure; present financial institutions; and, current status of financial and capital markets.

Zaibatsu kin'yu kozo no hikaku kenkyu  
(Comparative Study of Zaibatsu Financial Structuring)  
Asajima Shoichi  
麻島昭一  
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo  御茶ノ水書房  
1987  
429 p.  
East Asia HD2907/.A728  
A comparative study of financial structuring of prewar zaibatsu: general zaibatsu --Mitsui, Mitsubishi, etc.; and newly-established zaibatsu--Nissan, Riken, etc.

BANKING

Fuji Ginko nanajunenshi  
(70-Year History of Fuji Bank)  
Tokyo: Fuji Ginko  
富士銀行  
1952  
610 p.  
East Asia HG3328/.F83  
A history commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Fuji Bank founded in 1880. The history traces the development of the bank from WW I and WW II and the postwar period.

Mitsui Ginko gojunenshi  
(50-Year History of Mitsui Bank)  
Tokyo: Kobayashi Chutaro  小林忠太郎  
1926  
76 p.  
East Asia HG3328/.M52  
A brief history commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Mitsui Bank which was established in 1876.

Nihon Ginko  
(Bank of Japan)  
Yoshino Toshihiko  
吉野俊彦  
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten  岩波書店  
1963  
215 p.  
East Asia HG3326/.Y67  
The author, who is the assistant chief of the Economic Research Dept., describes the status, progress, leaders, functions, organization and problems of the Bank of Japan.
A history of the Nihon Kangyo Bank which was merged in 1971 with the Dai-Ichi Bank to form Japan's largest bank, the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank.

From among the credit associations throughout the nation, selects ten and several associations for analysis of business history and operational status. Credit associations are considered to have strong ties with small-and-medium enterprises and local residents.

A history, in two volumes, of Sumitomo Bank which was founded in 1895. The history goes back to activities of the Sumitomo Family in the 1600's. Vol. 1 was published in 1955 and Vol. 2 in 1965 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of its founding.

Discusses trade and currency exchange problems from various angles, including trade frictions between Japan and U.S./West Germany, influences of imports on various countries' macroeconomics, establishment of currency exchange systems, etc.
Discusses the practical aspects of denomination, a subject which arises with yen appreciation. Assumes that yen appreciation will continue and considers how it might affect the people's livelihood.

The rise and fall of yen values, induced by the exchange rates of the dollar which is the mainstay of the world's currency system, affects Japan's economy directly and widely. Facets discussed include: Yen and Japanese economic trends; yen and internationalization of Japanese monetary markets and structures; yen and trade; yen and overseas investments; yen, prices and people's livelihood; yen and outlook of world economy in 1980's, etc.

Discusses the impact on Japanese economy of the international currency problem since the "Nixon shock" of August 1971. Analyzes the relation between the yen rate and Japanese economy and the interrelationship of international balance of payments. Points out the impact of yen appreciation on trade, economy and industrial restructuring.

Presents basic information on foreign currencies and the exchange rate problem.

A compilation of lectures and discussion held at the February 1972 seminar of
"Economic Outlook Discussion Group," composed of scholars and business leaders.

1205  En kiriage go no waga kuni sangyo no kokusai kyosoryoku
（International Competitive Power of Our Country's Industries since Yen Appreciation）
Tokyo: Nihon Kogyo Ginko Sangyo Chosasitsu Shinsabu
日本興業銀行産業調査室審査部
1974
449 p.

Compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan. First, discusses changes in industrial structure, influence of yen appreciation on industries, gap in Japan-U.S. trade balance and international economic cooperation during the 10-year period from 1960 to 1970. Next, considers the above factors by industrial sectors, including steel, automobiles, electronics, industrial machinery, petrochemicals, etc.

1206  En no chishiki 円の知識
（Information on Yen）
Araki Nobuyoshi 荒木信義
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
1979
176 p.

Explains, in simple terms, the birth of yen and the rapid rise of yen value.

1207  En no chosen: Ginko sekai senso 円の挑戦・銀行世界戦争
（Challenge of Yen）
Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
1979
234 p.

A compilation of articles which were published as a series in the Nihon keizai shinbun in 1979. Reports on various problems associated with the internaitonalization of yen.

1208  "En" no keizaigaku: En wa kiriagerubeki ka
「円」の経済学 - 円は切り上げるべきか
（Economics of "Yen"）
Matsunaga Yoshio 松永嘉夫
Tokyo: Kodansha 講談社
1970
221 p.

Discusses international currency problems, with the focus on Special Drawing Rights (SDR), and analyzes the problems of yen appreciation.

1209  En: Sono rireki to Nihon keizai 円、その履歴と日本経済
(Yen: Its History and Japanese Economy)
Suzuki Takeo 鈴木武雄
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店
1963
234 p.

290
Provides a historical background of the yen before trade liberalization, i.e.,
before the yen became an international currency.

1210 Kakkoku to no boeki kawase no genjo to mondaiten
各国との貿易為替の現状と問題点
(Current Status of and Problems in Foreign Trade and Exchange with Various
Countries)
Tokyo: Gaikoku Kawase Kenkyukyokai 外国為替研究協会 19--
East Asia HG3977/.K35

Provides statistical charts and interpretations on foreign trade and exchange by
various countries and regions. Edited and published by the Foreign Currency
Research Society.

1211 Kokusai tsuka taisei to en 国際通貨体制と円
(International Currency System and Yen)
Miyake Yoshio 三宅義夫
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1971
235 p. East Asia HG3881/.M49

Discusses international monetary crises leading to the floating exchange system
and problems associated with yen appreciation.
LABOR

LABOR STATUS

1212 Gakureki shinko no hokai: Ima daisotsu ni nani ga motomerarete iru ka
(From: Education Worship: What Do You Want from College Graduates?)
Kato Naobumi
Tokyo: Nihon Keiei Shuppankai
1980
238 p.
East Asia HD6278/.J3K32

College graduates were important assets to corporations in the 1970s but in the 1980s, they outnumber those who completed only compulsory education and are being employed in factory operations. Discusses changes in employment, status, etc. of university graduates and the need to reorient educational objectives.

1213 Gendai Nihon no koyo kozo
(Employment Structure of Modern Japan)
Kobayashi Ken‘ichi
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten
1966
400 p.
East Asia HD5827/.A6K62

An analysis of the employment structure of modern Japan, with emphasis on the 1950’s. Industries covered include shipbuilding, chemicals, northern fishery, etc.

1214 Gendai Nihon no rodo keizai
(Labor Economics of Modern Japan)
Ouchi Tsutomu
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha
1970
260 p.
East Asia HD4901/.082


1215 Gendai Nihon no shugyo, koyo
(Hiring and Employment in Modern Japan)
Toyoda Hisashi
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten
1980
254 p.
East Asia HD5827/.A6T69

Utilizing basic statistics, analyzes and surveys trends in hiring and employment since the high-growth period. The author, who is a professor at Chuo University, served in the Statistics Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.
Gendai Nihon rodo mondai 　現代日本労働問題  
(Current Japanese Labor Problems)  
Sumiya Mikio 　隅谷三喜男  
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 　東京大学出版会 1980  

Analyzes current Japanese labor problems, including the labor market, wage settlements, labor-management relations, employment of elderly, livelihood conditions, etc.

Koza Nihon no rodo mondai 　講座日本の労働問題  
(Lecture Series: Labor Problems of Japan)  
Okochi Kazuo 　大河内一男  
Tokyo: Kobundo 　弘文堂 1960-1962  
4 v.  East Asia HD8726.5/.K6


Meisarariman no joken 　名サラリーマンの条件  
(Prerequisites of Outstanding Salary Earners)  
Ogiya Shozo 　扇谷正造  
Tokyo: PHP Kenkyujo 　PHP研究所 1984  
253 p.  East Asia HD8039/.M4J3539

A compilation of interviews conducted by the author, a former Asahi Newspaper journalist, with 15 well known businessmen, authors, political figures, et al. Include are: Saburo Shroyama, author; Tanabe Shoichi, president of Tanaba Keieisha (a management consulting firm); Sakuma Susumu, president of Sunray-sha; Isagoda Takashi, director general of Fire Defence Agency; and Hasegawa Takashi, Democratic Socialist Party Diet member.

Nihon-gata kigyo fukushi no shin tenkai: Keiei koritsu to hatarakigai no ryoritsu 　日本型企業福祉の新展開・経営効率と働きがいの両立  
(New Developments in Welfare by Japanese-type Enterprises)  
Fukushi Seisaku Mondai Tokubetsu Tinkai 　福祉政策問題特別委員会  
Tokyo: Shakai Keizai Kokumin Kaigi Chosa Shiryo Senta 　社会経済国民会議調査資料センター 1983  
132 p.  East Asia HV413/.N55

One of the series of reports prepared by the Welfare Policy Problem Special Committee of the Social Economics National Congress. This report is focused on, what the committee considers as two significant, remaining areas, after the series of studies: one is the welfare measures for workers conducted on the company level, and the other is policy concerning culture and education for workers.

Nihon keizai to koyo no shorai 　日本経済と雇用の将来
(Japanese Economy and Employment Outlook)
Sekiguchi Sueo, Uchida Shigeo, Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta
関口素夫 内田茂男 日本経済研究センター
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1978
234 p. East Asia HD5827/.A6N463

A study of Japanese economy and employment outlook conducted by the Japan Economy Research Center. A generalized report intended for the layman.

1221 Nihon koyoshi 日本雇用史
(Japanese Employment History)
Sakamoto Fujiyoshi 坂本藤良
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1977
2 v. East Asia HD5827/.A6S17

Traces historical developments in Japanese employment practices from 1868 to 1930s. Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1 covers the beginning of employment system, emergence and growth of white collar workers in Meiji Period and appearance of company directors. Vol. 2 describes the modernization of employment system from Taisho to Showa Periods and establishment of the wage system based on seniority.

1222 Nihon no gorika to rodo undo 日本の合理化と労働運動
(Rationalization and Labor Movements in Japan)
Noguchi Tasuku 野口祐
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店 1960
238 p. East Asia HD70/.J3N6

Analyzes and evaluates economic rationalization from various viewpoints: modern capitalism and business rationalization; Japanese monopolies and organizational rationalization; and, rationalization and labor unions.

1223 Nihon no koyo mondai 日本の雇用問題
(Japanese Employment Problem)
Kobayashi Ken'ichi 小林謙一
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1979
245 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K549

Discusses the following: employment and unemployment after oil shocks; Japanese employment practices and employment coordination; employment problems of elderly; problems in public employment policies; and general remarks and outlook--rise in unemployment rate, employment problems of elderly and status of public policies and possibility of full employment.

1224 Nihon no rodo mondai 日本の労働問題
(Japan's Labor Problems)
Sumiya Mikio 隈谷三喜男
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1964
312 v. East Asia HD8724/.S85
A compilation of essays by the author who is a leading scholar in the labor field. Discusses wages and labor, labor market, labor unions, labor management, etc.

1225  Nihon no sarariman: Kokusai hikaku de miru
日本のサラリーマン 国際比較でみる
( Salary Earners in Japan)
Sengoku Tamotsu 千石保
Tokyo: Nippon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai 日本放送出版協会 1982
218 p.

An analytical study of the average salary earner in Japan--his views toward society, labor, superiors, colleagues, etc.--and unlike other economic studies on the same subject, does not delve into employment structures and promotion problems. Also, attempts to portray the salary earner outside of his working place and hours, e.g., in informal groups of colleagues, at home, etc.

1226  Rodoryoku no kozo to koyo mondai 労働力の構造と雇用問題
(Structure of Labor Force and Employment Problems)
Umemura Mataji 岡村又次
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1971
199 p.

Constitutes the 23rd publication in the Hitotsubashi University's Economic Research Series. Analyzes changes in the Japanese labor force and employment problems, with emphasis on the economic growth period of late 1950's and early 1960's.

1227  Romu kanri no Nihonteki tokushitsu to hensen 労務管理の日本的特質と変遷
(Japanese Features and Changes in Labor Management)
Matsushima Shizuo 松島静雄
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1962
480 p.

On the basis of many years of study of Japanese labor management and labor union activities, the author concludes that, "the basis of labor management is the guarantee of employees' livelihood." As concrete examples, the author takes up cases in mining, construction, chemical and paper manufacturing industries.

1228  Sangyo kyoiku hyakunenshi 産業教育百年史
(One-Hundred-Year History of Vocational Training)
Monbusho 文部省
Tokyo: Gyosei ぎょうせい 1986
1340 p.

Published by the Ministry of Education to emphasize the importance of personnel training in promoting economic and technological developments. Divided into two main sections: development and changes in vocational training during prewar period and postwar educational reforms and strengthening of industrial training. Includes finances involved and training in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce, fishery, shipping and household management.
1229 Sengo Nihon no rodo chosa 戦後日本の労働調査
(Labor Survey of Postwar Japan)
Rodo Chosaron Kenkyukai 労働調査論研究会
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1970
436 p. East Asia HD4824/.R63

A large-scale scientific survey conducted by Tokyo University's Labor Survey Research Society. Taking as examples, 65 surveys made previously, analyzes the methods used in the surveys and the results obtained.

1230 Sengo Nihon no rodo sogi 戦後日本の労働争議
(Labor Conflicts in Postwar Japan)
Fujita Wakao, Shioda Shohei 藤田若雄 塩田庄兵衛
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1963
706 p. East Asia HD5427/.A6F84

A compilation of essays by scholars and researchers on major labor conflicts in postwar Japan, including Toshiba-Kamo conflict of 1948-49, JNR-Niigata conflict of 1957, Mitsui-Miike conflict of 1959-60, etc.

1231 Sengo Nihon no romu kanri 戦後日本の労務管理
(Labor Management in Postwar Japan)
Mori Goro 森五郎
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1963
222 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.M65

Describes the special features in the nature and structure of labor management in postwar Japan and compares the features with those of prewar Japan and Western countries.

1232 Sentan gijutsu to rodo mondai 先端技術と労働問題
(Advanced Technologies and Labor Problems)
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1986
190 p. East Asia HC465/.T4S46

While increasing productivity and contributing to economic prosperity, technological innovations are changing the status of laborers and creating new problems. This is a discussion on the effects of technological advancements on workers and the growing necessity to tackle labor problems.

1233 Shain kakukmei: Gyoseki chokketsu no senmonshoku no susume
社員革命・業績直結の専門職のすすめ
(Employee Revolution: Promotion of Professionalism Directly Affecting Company Performance)
Hatakeyama Yoshio 畠山芳雄
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1987
222 p. East Asia HD70/.J3H37
With the economy entering a low-growth period, asserts the need of employees to develop professionalism which directly affects the company's performance. By "professionals," the author refers to employees who can single-handedly perform specified duties which normally require several persons or employees with outstanding knowledge, judgment and persuasive powers who can create new profits through reform and improvements.

1234  
Shiryo Miike sogi 資料三池争議  
(Source Materials on Miike Conflict)  
Mitsui Kozan Kabushiki Kaisha  三井鉱山株式会社  
Tokyo: Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei 日本経営社団体連盟 1963  
1147 p.  
East Asia HD5427/.M63M63  

Presents a comprehensive coverage of data and records on labor-management relations leading to the Mitsui-Miike labor conflict of 1959-60 and its significance in Japanese labor movement.

1235  
Shokushubetsu to chingin jittai chosa kekka hokokusho 職種別等賃金実態調査結果報告書  
(Research Report on Actual Wage Situation by Occupations)  
Tokyo: Rodosho Daijin Kanbo Rodo Tokei Chosabu 労働省大臣官房労働統計調査部  
East Asia HD5077/.A55  


FEMALE WORKERS

1236  
Fujin rodosha no kenkyu 婦人労働者の研究  
(Study of Female Workers)  
Kobayashi Takumi 小林巧  
Tokyo: Jichosha 時潮社 1976  
212 p.  
East Asia HD6053/.K6  

Discusses the role of female workers, particularly part-time employees, in Japanese economic growth. Focuses on female employment form the late 1950's to early 1960's and makes comparisons with women workers in England and United States. The author is a researcher of the British female labor history.

1237  
Gijutsu kakushin to joshi rodo 技術革新と女子労働  
(Technological Innovations and Women Workers)  
Nakamura Masanori 中村政則  
Tokyo: Kokusai Rengo Daigaku 国際連合大学 1985  
219 p.  
East Asia HD6197/.G54  

297
Observes the working conditions of female laborers from a historical standpoint, with emphasis on those employed in factories such as spinning mills, and discusses labor problems created by technological innovations. Also touches on women engaged in agriculture and fishing industry.

Joshi rodoron: "Kikai no byodo" kara "kekka no byodo" e
(Treatise on Women Workers)
Takenaka Emiko 竹中恵美子
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983
290 p. East Asia HD6197/.J675

A general survey of problems related to women workers in Japan. Provides a historical background and discusses current wages, laws, social environment, etc., as well as special characteristics of and tasks involved in female employment.

Kawariyuku fujin rodo: Jakunen tanki mikongata kara chukonen kikongata e
(Changing Women's Work)
Takahashi Hisako 高橋久子
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983
274 p. East Asia HD6197/.K38

Takes up four aspects of women's labor problems: trends of female employment; labor conditions of women workers; status and changes of women engaged in cottage industry; and, various measures and outlook for women workers.

ME kakumei to josei rodosha ME革命と女性労働者
(Microelectronics Revolution and Female Workers)
Konpyuta to Josei Rodosha o Kangaerukai コンピュータと女性労働者を考える会
Tokyo: Gendai Shokan 現代書館 1984
230 p. East Asia HC465/.A9M434

Approximately 40% of female workers are employed in office work and their occupations are being threatened with the advancement of office automation. This book, written by a female author, discloses the effects of office and factory automation on women workers, such as health deterioration, occupational hazards, decrease in employment opportunities, disruptions in human relationships, etc. How to cope with and overcome these problems of the automated age is the central theme of this book.

Nihon no joshi rodo: Yusaburareru keizai kiban
日本の女子労働・揺さぶられる経済基盤
(Female Workers in Japan)
Shinozuka Eiko 篠塚英子
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
240 p. East Asia HD6197/.S55

Considers the effects of the increasing percentage of female workers in Japan's
labor force with the recent influx of technological innovations: female's role in economics; long-range changes in employment structure; theory and practice of female workers' participation; unemployment and female workers; household budgets and women; problem of sex discrimination; wage differences in sexes; pensions and female workers, etc.

WAGES/WORKING HOURS/PENSIONS


A compilation of basic researches conducted by the Statistical Research Society and Wages Basic Survey Committee. Presents the wage structure, wage types and wage system in "handbook" form. Contains listings of references and source materials. A handy reference to learn about Japanese wages in the 1950's by an author who is a leading authority in this field.

1243 Chingin, nenkin, jinji kanri (Wage, Pension and Personnel Management) Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986- East Asia HD5077/.D38

A compilation of statistics on the following: wages; labor productivity of 1,111 manufacturing enterprises (listed); wages and employment conditions of overseas resident employees; wages and personnel management of female workers; accommodations of middle-age and elderly workers; wage-related data of principal research organs, etc. A supplement of Shukan toyo keizai (Weekly Toyo Keizai) which continues the following publications: Chingin soran (Wage Survey), 1968-1978; Chingin romu soran (Wage and Labor Survey), 1979-1981; Data fairu chingin nenkin jinji kanri (Data File--Wage, Pension and Personnel Management), 1982-1985.


Discusses the wage problem from a legal standpoint, utilizing principally, judicial precedents. Contends that a surprising number of problems, which the public is unaware of, are involved in establishing wages, such as limitations on wage decreases through strikes, differences between men and women in retirement systems, etc.
1245  Chingin sensasu  (Wage Census)
Rodoshō Daijin Kanbo Rodo Tokei Chosabu  労働省大臣官房労働統計調査部
Tokyo: Rodo Horei Kyokai  労働法令協会


1246  Gendai Nihon no chingin mondai  現代日本の賃金問題
(Wage Problems of Modern Japan)
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo  御茶の水書房

A compilation of eight papers presented at the 62nd general meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Policy held in 1981 at Chuo University. This is the 26th report in the S.S.P.'s annual report series. Considers wage structure, trends of wage levels, etc.

1247  Nihon-gata chingin kozo no kenkyu  日本型賃金構造の研究
(Study of Japanese-type Wage Structure)
Shinohara Miyohei  篠原三代平
Tokyo: Rodo Hogaku Shuppan Kabushiki Kaisha  労働法学出版株式会社

A compilation of essays by eight representative Japanese economists. Each essay is commented on by Shinohara Miyohei and Funahashi Naomichi.

1248  Nihonjin no rodo jikan  日本人の労働時間
(Working Hours of Japanese)
Kuwahara Keiichi  桑原敬一
Tokyo: Shiseido  至誠堂

Traces changes in Japanese working hours from the prewar period, through the period when the Labor Standard Law was established in 1947, to the high-growth period of 1970’s. Regarding international criticisms that "Japanese work too hard," the author, who is the director of the Labor Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Labor, states that that is a national trait stemming from Japan’s social and historical background.

1249  Nihon keizai no tenbo to chingin mondai  日本経済の展望と賃金問題
(Outlook of Japanese Economy and Wage Problems)
Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei Jimukyoku  日本経営者団体連盟事務局
Tokyo: Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei Kohobu  日本経営者団体連盟弘報部

300
Compiled by the Japan Federation of Employers Association in preparation for the 1963 negotiations with labor unions on wage increase. With abundant use of statistical data, presents a negative outlook of domestic economy and trade status because of pending liberalization measures and potential international frictions.

1250

Nihon ni okeru rodo joken no tokushitsu to shihyo
日本における労働条件の特質と指標
(Special Characteristics and Indicators of Labor Conditions in Japan)
Kagiyama Yoshimitsu, Ota Shigeru 鍬山繁秋 太田誠
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1985
282 p. East Asia HD5077/.K34

Discusses labor conditions, particularly wages, as part of the Japanese management system which contributed greatly to the economic growth. Subjects covered include: labor relations and labor conditions; wage trends during low-growth period; predictions and establishment of wage increase percentages and model wages; basic trends in labor conditions affecting bonuses, retirement, working hours, vacations, etc.

1251

Nihon no chingin keitai 日本の賃金形態
(Japanese Wage Forms)
Funabashi Naomichi 船橋尚道
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten 大月書店 1960
334 p. East Asia HD5077/.F85

Perceives Japanese company wages as "seniority wages" and discusses their special features. A basic reference to understand Japanese wage systems and forms in the 1950's.

1252

Nihon no chingin kosho 日本の賃金交渉
(Japanese Wage Negotiations)
Koike Kazuo 小池和男
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1962
263 p. East Asia HD5077/.K63

Focuses on wage negotiations by industrial types. Includes wage negotiations conducted in the late 1950's by Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Union, General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions of Japan, etc.

1253

Nihon no chingin kozo 日本の賃金構造
(Japanese Wage Structure)
Rodosho Chingin Chosaka 労働省賃金調査課
Tokyo: Romu Gyosei Kenkyujo 労務行政研究所 1960
467 p. East Asia HD5077/.J36

Compiled by the Wages Research Section of the Ministry of Labor. A handy reference to study the wage structure of late 1950's. Contains statistical tables, charts, graphs, etc.
Discusses Japanese wage system and distribution rates and makes international comparisons. Provides historical background of present working hours and discusses how the 5-day-week work schedule is spreading.

Consists of three parts: Part 1--theories and analysis of current status of job wages; Part 2--criticisms of various theories and policies on job wages; and Part 3--trend of labor struggles.

A study of income and wealth distribution between 1945 and 1980 utilizing such source materials as "taxpayers' income statistics," "manpower surveys," "employment structure surveys," etc. Covers the following subjects: Trends of income distribution by various income groups; international comparisons of income groups and income distribution; distribution ratios and income distribution by groups; functions and effects of income redistribution; and, distribution of wealth.

Consists of two parts: Part 1--developmental process of low wage structure from the Meiji Restoration to WWII; and Part 2--from postwar period to early 1960's. The author asserts that the low wage structure of Japan must be understood in its historical context, considering political, economic, social and labor factors.

The author asserts that the low wage structure of Japan must be understood in its historical context, considering political, economic, social and labor factors.
The author believes that Japan's low wage system is supported by the policies of the nation’s monopolistic capitalism but the system is undergoing drastic changes because of labor movements.

Nihonteki kyuyo seido 　日本の給与制度
(Japanese-type Wage and Salary System)
Miyashita Kenji 　宮下憲二
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 　日本能率協会
360 p. 　1971

The author asserts that the Japanese-type wage and salary system is "payment on ability and converted years of age," and that it fits Japan's unique social background. The author is a management consultant.

A survey, by industries, of working hours, holidays, vacations and substitute work system of the main corporations, as of June 1982. Covers, in detail, normal working hours, overtime work, half-day and substitute work, types of vacations, special leaves for marriages, maternity, lengthy years of service, etc.

A big factor in Japanese economic growth is the long working hours. The lifetime employment system, Japanese-type management centered on group consciousness, etc. are contribution factors. Japan is beginning to consider a 5-day work week.

Discusses the historical background of minimum wages (Japan and foreign countries), minimum wage law and problems related to minimum wages. Focuses on 1960's when general interest was high on the subject of minimum wages.
On the basis of household budget surveys conducted over 35 postwar years, describes the role played by the surveys in identifying and interpreting livelihood problems. In the surveys, household budgets, questionnaires and interviews were used.

Compiled by the Wage Structure Committee of the "Showa Dojinkai" (Showa Club) made up of corporate officers, government officials and university professors. Consists of three parts: Part 1--long-range changes of wage standards and differences; Part 2--historical considerations of wage system; and Part 3--statistical materials.

Discusses operational and organizational problems faced by Japan's labor movements between 1977 and 1984. Consists of two main parts: Part 1--starting point and concepts of modern labor movements, including struggles of railway unions, regional struggles involving small-and-medium enterprises, etc.; and, Part 2--unionization by industries, including National Forest Workers' Union, etc.

A compilation of essays on industrial rationalization which had become an issue in Japanese labor movement. Discusses such aspects as: rationalization and problems for labor unions; actual status of industrial rationalization and effects on labor unions; productivity and rationalization; progress of rationalization and future of labor unions, etc.
1267  Kiki no jidai to rodo undo  危機の時代と労働運動
(Critical Age and Labor Movement)
Kitada Kanji  北田寛二
Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha  新日本出版社  1984
317 p.  East Asia HD6832/.K44

A study mainly of labor movements and labor union problems which occurred during the 1970's when the industrial growth rate began to decline. Discusses problems related to criticisms of the rightist trends of the labor front and Japan Socialist Party, unification of the labor front and a national center, etc. Appended is a historical review of the post-WWII labor movements.

1268  Kokutetsu Rodo Kumiai nijunenshi  国鉄労働組合二十年史
(20-Year History of National Railway Workers' Union)
Kokutetsu Rodo Kumiai 国鉄労働組合
Tokyo: Rodo Junposha 労働旬報社  1967
962 p.  East Asia HD6834/.R1K64

A detailed history of one of Japan's largest labor unions, the National Railway Workers' Union. Includes labor activities prior to WWII but the emphasis is on labor struggles between 1946 and 1966. Appended are chronologies, officers' rosters, etc.

1269  Nihon rodo kakumei undoshi: Rodo sensen toitsu mondai o chushin to shi te 日本労働革命運動史・労働戦線統一問題を中心として
(History of Japanese Labor Union Movements)
Kobayashi Tango 小林端五
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店  1986
295 p.  East Asia HD6832/.K62

Traces the history of Japanese labor unions as follows: formation and split of the central organization of labor unions from Meiji through Taisho Periods; changing alignment and collapse of the labor union front from 1927 to end of WWII; and, split and confrontation of postwar labor unions--from 1945 to 1954, 1955 to first oil shock, and from 1973 to early 1980s.

1270  Rodo kumiai 労働組合
(Labor Unions)
Okochi Kazuo 大河内一男
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣  1964
327 p.  East Asia HD6483/.046

Discusses the special characteristics and problematical points of Japanese labor unions with the intent of showing the fundamental differences as compared with Western labor unions.

1271  Rodo kumiai no seisei to soshiki 労働組合の生成と組織
(Formation and Organization of Labor Unions)
Okochi Kazuo 大河内一男

A comprehensive survey of Japanese labor unions in the postwar period. Attempts to analyze the Japanese characteristics of labor unions. The author, a Tokyo University professor, is a leading scholar in labor economics.

**Shinpan Nihon rodo undoshi** (New History of Japanese Labor Movements)
Motoi Hisao
Tokyo: Romu Gyosei Kenkyujo
1983
Divided into two main sections: labor movements from the postwar period to economic recovery; and, labor movements from the high-growth period to stabilized economy. Appended are chronological tables of postwar labor movements, statistical materials, trends of wage increases and bonuses, economic indicator charts, etc.

**LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS**

**Gendai kigyo no howaito kara rodo** (White Collar Workers in Modern Enterprises)
Sasagawa Gisaburo and Ishida Kazuo
Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten
1984
Discusses the status and problems of white collar workers, such as managers, technicians, office clerks and sales persons, engaged in modern enterprises. Vol. 1 takes up workers in Japan and Vol. 2 discusses workers in foreign countries.

**Gendai Nihon no rodo seisaku** (Labor Policies of Modern Japan)
Miyoshi Masami
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten
1985
A study of labor policies of economic high-growth period, discussing such facets as: characteristics of labor policies; administrative problems related to labor policies; industrial centralization and labor relations; labor policies of local autonomous bodies; automation and labor relation; labor welfare during period of "welfare state" crisis, etc.

**Gendai no romu kanri to roshi kankei** (Modern Labor Management and Labor-Management Relations)
Tsuda Masumi

Discusses personnel management and labor-management relations in modern Japanese enterprises, with the focus on the employment of elderly workers.

Discusses the changes in labor management in an age of technological innovations and aging society. Subjects covered include: basic nature of labor management; organization of corporate management; labor management based on productivity; fair wages; working hours and labor efficiency; personal relations; leadership in small groups; employee participation in management; and, changes and future course of Japanese-style labor management.

Reports on case studies concerning labor-management relations in industries which have been greatly affected by technological innovations. Studies are based on surveys and hearings conducted at the level of local industrial unions. Considers how labor unions should cope with technological innovations and touches on employment guarantees, job transfers, labor safety, etc.

Takes up the problem of labor-management relations faced by world and Japanese economies in this age of technological revolution. Discusses subjects such as labor unionization, increasing white-collar jobs, labor supply-and-demand during a low-growth period, wages and personnel management in an aging society, etc.

Discusses labor-management relations in the automobile industry since the November
1973 oil shock and provides an outlook of future trends. Consists of the following four chapters: Ch. 1--Analysis of Basic Financial Process; Ch. 2--Labor Management; Ch. 3--Labor Unions; and Ch. 4--Labor-Management Relations.

Kankyo hendoka no keiei rodo mondai 環境変動下の経営労働問題
(Management-Level Problems in a Changing Environment)
Nihon Romu Gakkai 日本労務学会
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1975
185 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.K36

Discusses the following subjects: management-level labor problems concerning elderly (extension of mandatory retirement age and wage controls, occupational abilities of elderly, etc.); problems concerning change to a work week with two days off; and, management-level problems concerning manpower distribution (industrial patterns of changes in manpower distribution, etc.). Contains a special essay by Cornell University's Professor Walter Galenson on Japanese labor-management problems with the focus on structural weaknesses in Japanese labor movements.

Kindai Nihon kokka no rodosha togo: Naimusho Shakaikyoku rodo seisaku no kenkyu 近代日本国家の労働者統合・内務省社会局労働政策の研究
(Labor Unity in the Modern Japanese Nation)
Hayashi Hirofumi 林博史
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店 1986
262 p. East Asia HD8726/.H39

Discusses the labor policies of the Ministry of Interior's Social Bureau during the 1920s. Covers the labor policy concepts of the Hara Kei Cabinet before the formation of the Social Bureau and the formulation of labor policies by the Social Bureau during the 1920s.

Koyo kanri no jittai: Koyo kanri chosa 雇用管理の実態・雇用管理調査
(Status of Employment Management)
Rodosho Tokei Johobu 労働省統計情報部
Tokyo: Rodo Morei Kyokai 労働法令協会 1983
174 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.K69

A study of employment planning, hiring of part-time workers and retirement system.

Maikon kakumei to rodo no mirai マイコン革命と労働の未来
(Microcomputer Revolution and Future of Labor)
Kenmochi Kazumi 創持一己
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1983
269 p. East Asia HD9696/.A3J37

Microelectronics revolution, which has been the most phenomenal of all the technological innovations, is affecting human society from daily livelihood to industrial operations and structuring. This work is focused on the effects of the microelectronics advancement on the future need and role of human labor.
1284 Nihon ni okeru roshi kankei no tenkai 日本における労使関係の展開
(Development of Labor-Management Relations in Japan)
Hyodo Tsutomu 兵藤庸
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1971
479 p. East Asia HD8726/.H95
Analyzees the historical development of labor-management relations from 1890 to
1930 of heavy industries, including Yawata Steel, Kawasaki Heavy Industries,
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, et al.

1285 Nihon no romu kanri 日本の労務管理
(Japanese Labor Management)
Hanaoka Masao 花岡正夫
Tokyo: Hakuto Shobo 白桃書房 1983
245 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.J3H35
Discusses Japanese labor management system in two sections: outline of labor
management system--labor management and business operations system; and, special
features of Japanese labor management system--lifetime employment system, wage
system based on seniority; labor unions organized by companies; problems of middle-
aged and elderly; awareness of workers' functions in Japan, U.S. and Taiwan;
labor policies in an environment of drastic changes, etc.

1286 Nihon no romu kanri 日本の労務管理
(Japanese Labor Management)
Tsuda Masumi 津田真澄
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1983
232 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.J3T7
Analyzes labor management, covering the following aspects: concepts and
development of labor management; labor-management relations--Japanese
characteristics as distinguished from U.S.-European; direction of labor
management--management for efficiency and labor unions; tasks and outlook of
management--increasing efficiency of middle-aged, wage system based on seniority,
professionalism and autonomous groups as foundations of management, etc.

1287 Nihon no roshi kankei: Kiki o kokufukushita ju kozo
日本の労使関係・危機を克服した柔構造
(Japanese Labor-Management Relations)
Koshiro Kazuyoshi 神代和欣
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983
241 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.K5782
Analyzes the special features and problematical points of Japanese labor-
management relations since the oil crises, utilizing the "interest accommodation
approach" as opposed to the "class conflict approach." Discusses laborers' living
conditions, shortening of work hours, social welfare for workers, wage problems,
Japanese-syle management and labor-management relations, etc.
1288 Nihon no roshi kankei no tokusitsu 日本の労使関係の特質
(Special Features of Japanese Labor-Management Relations)
Nishioka Yukiyasu 西岡幸泰
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1987
193 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.N5452

A compilation of five papers presented at the 72nd Social Policy Association
conference held on May 17-18, 1986, at the Tama annex of Hosei University:
significance of Japanese labor-management relations; special features of small
factory groups and labor-management relations; business rupture and labor union
activities; laborers' "life styles" and labor-management relations; and,
historical features of Japanese labor-management relations.

1289 Nihon romu kanri no gendaika 日本労務管理の現代化
(Modernization of Japanese Labor Management)
Mori Goro and Matsushima Shizuo 森五郎 松島静雄
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1983
268 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.J3M66

Discusses the development of and changes in labor management since WWII provides
an outlook of management during the low-growth period. Analysis is based on the
development of modern management in advanced countries and Japan's peculiar
traditional management practices.

1290 Nihon romu kanri no jittai: Joso chusho kigyo no jirei kenkyu 日本労務管理の実態・上層中小企業の事例研究
(Status of Japanese Labor Management)
Yamada Minoru 山田稔
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東京経済新報社 1987
292 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.J3Y36

A survey of labor management conditions of small-and-medium enterprises based on
personal interviews of management and labor union officials and questionnaire
survey of workers. Industries covered include machinery, printing, textiles, etc.
Subjects covered include company description, employment, working hours, labor­
management relations, wages, factory supervision, social welfare, etc.

1291 Nihon roshi kankei no kenkyu 日本労使関係の研究
(Study of Japan's Labor-Management Relations)
Ariizumi Toru 有泉亨
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai 東京大学出版会 1963
322 p. East Asia HD8726.5/.A71

A compilation of 10 essays by leading scholars on Japanese labor-management relations from the late 1950's to early 1960's.

1292 Nihon-teki roshi kankei no tankyu 日本的労使関係の探究
(Study of Japanese-type Labor-Management Relations)
Urabe Kuniyoshi and Omura Kihei 占部都美 大村喜平

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Through international comparisons, reveals the special features of Japanese-type labor relations in management operations. Contends that cultural factors, such as family and group values, through significant, are inadequate to fully explain the true nature of Japanese-type labor relations. Composed of two parts: Part 1—discusses the formation of Japanese-type labor relations; and Part 2—deals with the collapse of Japanese-type labor relations, with the Japanese National Railways as an example.

Comparative analyses are made of labor-management relations in Japan, United Kingdom, United States and West Germany. Discusses politics-economy and labor unions, technological innovations and employment, labor welfare, etc.

Surveys the recent economic situation, changes in industrial structure, progress of technological innovations, including the introduction of ME and robots, etc., and discusses their influences on labor movements, labor-management relations, and the legal aspects and problems involved in the changing labor-management practices.

Using the labor-management relations of the Nichimo-Kygnus Company (fishing net company in Kobe) during the 1970s as a case study, surveys the developments of labor union activities and changes in industrial relations.
Kannai korei rodosha no ishiki to rodo joken jittai chosa
(Survey of Awareness and Labor Conditions of Elderly Workers)
Tokyo-to Kameido Rodo Jimukyoku
Tokyo: Tokyo-to Kameido Rodo Jimukyoku 1983
117 p. East Asia HD6283/J3K374

Reports on the results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the Kameido Labor Office in the four Tokyo wards of Koto, Sumida, Katsushika and Edogawa. Survey was conducted to determine the awareness and labor conditions of elderly workers and awareness of labor union officials within the jurisdiction of the Kameido Labor Office.

Konensha koyo e no tenbo: Jirei toron
(Outlook for Employment of Aged Persons)
Koike Kazuo 小池和男
218 p. East Asia HD6283/J3K66

Citing specific examples, members of a research panel discusses problems related to the employment of the aged, problems of pension payments by companies, etc., of both large and small enterprises.

Koreika shakai e no michi
(Future Course of An Aging Society)
Miura Fumio and Okazaki Yoichi 三浦文夫 岡崎陽一
Tokyo: Chuo Hoki Shuppan 中央法規出版 1982
308 p. East Asia HV1484/J3K64

A compilation of views expressed by demographers, each from his own standpoint, on Japan’s aging society, its future outlook and special characteristics. Attempts to portray the future course of an aging society.

Koreika shakai no rodo mondai
(Labor Problems in An Aging Society)
Chujo Takeshi 中條毅
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1983
224 p. East Asia HD6283/J3K64

Discusses the status and outlook of problems in an industrial society with aging and educated population. Part 1 discusses: increasing longevity of life spans and designing of work careers; labor management of an aging and educated population; industrial structures and employment of middle-aged and elderly; wages, mandatory retirement, pensions, etc. Part 2 considers seniority wage system, increasing employment of female workers, part-time female laborers, consumption structure and livelihood awareness, countermeasures of labor unions, etc.
Focused on the occupational livelihood of aging workers, with explanations based on actual data on how their living is changing, the influences on their lives, etc.

Takes a close-up look at employment problems of the elderly in an aging society which Japan is becoming. Discusses issues such as establishment of employment offices which will not charge fees to elderly, working environment for the elderly, policies related to business enterprises by the elderly, etc.

A compilation of treatises by nine experts on management problems in Japan's aging society. Problems discussed include Japanese-style management, employment, personnel control, company welfare, labor-management relations, etc. Case studies are also included.

A compilation of views expressed by seven experts that the labor problems of the elderly, in an industrial society rapidly changing with the use of robots, computers, etc., must be considered and resolved, not as an isolated problem, but in relation to the social and industrial structuring of the entire nation.
Japan is turning into a society of aging population but the overall academic background of employees is high. Japanese companies are faced with the problems of wage and salary adjustments, allocation of positions, etc. in this changing environment in order to maintain high productivity. Some of the industries taken up specifically are: precision machinery, manufacturing, textiles, iron and steel, banks, electric appliances, etc.

Koreisha no ikigai o takameru shuro shisutemu
高齢者の生きがいを高める就労システム
(Employment System to Increase Life Values of Elderly)
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko, Nihon Risachi Sogo Kenkyujo
総合研究開発機構 日本リサーチ総合研究所 1980
197 p.

A study of the possibilities and requirements to establish a working system that will make life worth living for the elderly. Covers the following subjects: analysis of the current status of elderly employment; status of the nation's employment policies for elderly; regional autonomous bodies and elderly employment measures; Tokyo's elderly organizations; views of elderly toward employment and life values; and, employment system to increase the life values of elderly.

Koreisha no rodo mondai
高齢者の労働問題
(Labor Problems of Elderly Persons)
Shimoyama Fusao
下山房雄
Tokyo: Rodo Kagaku Kenkyujo 労働科学研究所 1983
195 p.

Discusses increasing labor problems of elderly persons in an aging society: elderly problems viewed from labor standpoint; status and problems of mandatory retirement system; appropriate employment for elderly; labor market for elderly; and, status of national labor market and wages-employment of elderly.

Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": Korei shugyo shinarino no sentaku
2000年の日本「各論」・高齢就業シナリオの選択
(Japan in Year, 2,000 (Particulars): Selection of Scenario for Employment of Elderly)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1983
133 p.

The labor problem of elderly is a crucial task facing the Japanese economy. This study is focused on three aspects: changes in conditions surrounding the labor market; outlook of supply-and-demand structure of labor power; and, possibilities of multi-faceted adjustments of labor supply and demand.

Nippon no jukunen: Sono 10-sho 80-ko
ニッポンの熟年・その10章80考
(Matured Age of Japan)
Kunimitsu Shiro 邦光史郎

314
Tokyo: Dentsu  電通
366 p.  1982
East Asia HQ1061/.N83

Discusses the problems of Japan's aging society which extends to government administration, economy, livelihood, culture, humanistic considerations, etc. The author states that this is a big problem which must be tackled in preparation for the 21st century.

Seijuku shakai Nihon no sentaku  成熟社会日本の選択
(Choices of Japan's Matured Society)
Hayashi Yujirō  林雄二郎
Tokyo: Chuō Keizaisha  中央経済社
236 p.  1982
East Asia HN723.5/.H39

Takes up the problems faced by agricultural countries developing into advanced industrial countries, with Japan as the model. Problems discussed included: advanced technological development under non-governmental guidance; environment and sophisticated mass consumption society; Japanese-type social welfare in an aging society; cultural creativeness in a matured society and international cultural exchanges through institutions supported outside of the government.
ENERGY SOURCES

1310 Antei seicho kido ni okeru keizai katsudo to enerugi: Enerugi Senryaku linkai Keiryō Senmon linkai hokokusho
(Economic Activities and Energy for a Stable Growth Course)
Tokyo: Nihon Enerugi Keizai Kenkyujo 1978
206 p. East Asia HD9502/.J32A67

Discusses relations between economic growth and energy supply, in light of the big role of oil supply in Japan's economic development, and provides medium- and long-range economic forecasts, including such items as energy investment amount considered necessary to maintain a 6% growth rate.

1311 Daisan sedai no enerugi senryaku: Enerugi seisaku no sotenken
(energy Strategy for Third Generation)
Shigen Enerugicho
Tokyo: Denryoku Shinposha 1983
293 p. East Asia HD9502/.J32D35

A comprehensive review and analysis by the government of Japan's energy problem and future courses of action. Since the oil crises, various countries have been developing alternate energies and conservation programs but reliance is still heavy on oil, and among the leading industrial nations, Japan is most dependent on oil.

1312 Denryoku sangyo hattenshi
(History of Development of Electric Power Industry)
Sangyo Kenkyujo Henshubu
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 1962
276 p. East Asia HD9685/.J32S36

Traces the historical development of the electric power industry and its contributions to the growth of Japanese industries. Also discusses the progress and outlook of atomic power generation in the future.

1313 Enerugi dengyoku jukyu no choki tenbo: 21 seiki ni mukete no senryaku o saguru
(Long-Range Outlook for Energy and Electric Power Supply and Demand)
Tokyo: Denryoku Chuo Kenkyujo 1984
224 p. East Asia HD9502/.J32E644
A comprehensive study of the supply and demand situation of energy and electric power as the 21st century approaches. Discusses the changes in economic society and the accompanying problems in supply and demand, the need for new power sources because of technological developments, etc.

1314 Enerugi jukyu no keiryu bunseki エネルギー需給の計量分析  
(Metrical Analysis of Energy Supply and Demand)  
Sawa Takamitsu 佐和隆光  
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1983  
337 p.  East Asia HD9502/.A2E5575

The importance of economic analysis of the energy problem has been stressed but Japan still lags far behind the United States in this field. This book attempts to apply the various U.S. analytical methods to Japan's energy economics and seek improvements in methodology and conceptualization.

1315 Enerugi kiki kanri no taikeiteki bunseki: Yudan e no taio o chushin to shite  
(Systematic Analysis of Energy Crisis Management)  
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko and Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo 総合研究開発機構 1979  
277 p.  East Asia f HD9576/.J32E64

Considers various measures to be taken in cases of severe shortage or unexpected disruptions in energy supply, principally oil, and analyzes the causes and possibilities of "unpreparedness" which leads to crisis. Assuming that crises will arise for which no preparations have been made, advocates that measures be readied to handle emergencies.

1316 Enerugi mondai no genjo to kadai: Nihon no senryaku  
(Current Status of Tasks Involving Energy problem)  
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 日本経済研究センター 1978  
2 v.  East Asia f HD9502/.J32E642

Consists of two volumes. Discusses energy strategies based on the following factors: international energy situation and implications for Japan; feasibility of changes in energy strategy; Japan's mechanisms for deciding energy policies; role of atomic energy; energy consumption by industries and international comparisons, etc.

1317 Enerugi mondai to keizai seisaku: Nihon Nishi Doitsu kyodo kenkyu  
(Energy Problems and Economic Policies)  
Matsugi Takashi and Theodor Dams 真穂隆 テオドール・ダムス  
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983  
191 p.  East Asia HD9502/.G42E58

The rapid rise in oil costs greatly affected the high economic growth rate countries of Japan and West Germany. This is a comparative study of the measures
taken by both countries to cope with the oil shock. Discusses energy consumption before and after the oil shock, economic and financial countermeasures to deal with changes in oil prices, etc. This book is composed of two parts: Part 1--oil crisis and economic policies; and Part 2--influences of energy problem and economic countermeasures.

Enerugi no keizaigaku エネルギーの経済学
(Study of Energy from Standpoint of Economics)
Murota Yasuhiro 室田泰弘
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1984
264 p. East Asia HD9502/.J32M87

An attempts to determine the true nature of energy problems through application of the principles of economics. Composed of four parts: energy and energy problems; energy and economic growth; problems in energy demand-and-supply; and, significance of energy modeling and energy and society.

Enerugi seisaku ni okeru goi keisei no hoko エネルギー政策における合意形成の方向
(Course of Developing Public Acceptance of Energy Policies)
Tokyo: Seisaku Kagaku Kenkyujo 政策科学研究所 1978
512 p. East Asia f HD9502/.J32B647

Asserts that to maintain Japan's economic growth, measures must be taken to assure energy supplies from abroad and to develop new energy sources as well as energy conservation technologies. To accomplish these tasks, public acceptance is indispensable. To develop public acceptance, the energy problem must be resolved by meeting the needs of the various entities (corporations, social organizations, etc.) and the different social strata.

Enerugi seiyakuka ni okeru sangyo kozo tenkai エネルギー制約下における産業構造展開
(Development of Industrial Structure under Energy Constraints)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1980
311 p. East Asia f HD9502/.J32B64

Consists of three parts: Part 1--charts energy supply-and-demand and consumption, by types of industries and energies, between 1960 and 1977; Part 2--based on data in Part 1, forecasts energy demand and supply, including oil substitutes, in 1985 and 1990; and Part 3--based on above, considers possibilities of energy conservation, by industries and energy sources, and provides an outlook of the energy picture in 1985 and 1990.

Enerugi sengoku jidai エネルギー戦国時代
(Warring Age of Energy)
Enerugi Shigen Mondai Kenkyujo エネルギー資源問題研究所
Tokyo: Denryoku Shinposha 電力新報社 1983
157 p. East Asia HD9502/.A2E5724

Takes up anew, problems in the development of natural gas, oil, coal, etc., in
view of the great changes wrought since the first oil crisis of 1973 on the energy market, company structures, government policies, etc.

1322 Enerugi shiko shakai no tenbo to kadai: Kokuminteki goi keisei no tsuite no chosa kenkyu
(Outlook and Tasks of Energy-Oriented Society)
Tokyo: Shakai Keizai Kokumin Kaigi 社会経済国民会議 1978
185 p.

Discusses conflicts associated with atomic power generation sites and the need to develop public acceptance of the sites. Based on testimonies of experts and existing researches, creates "on-site models" of sites to determine causes of conflicts. Provides an outlook of the energy situation and social changes in the future and proposes measures to increase public acceptance.

1323 Enerugi tokei joho no taikeiteki seibi ni tsuite no kenkyu
(Study on Systematic Organization of Energy Statistics Information)
Tokyo: Nihon Enerugi Keizai Kenkyujo 日本エネルギー経済研究所 1978
233 p.

Subjects covered include: Japan's energy statistics and problematical points; energy supply-and-demand volumes; differences between "comprehensive energy statistics" and "energy matrix"; preparation of energy balance sheets; foreign countries' energy balance sheets; Japan's energy heat conversion values; basic statistics for the period, 1960-1981; etc.

1324 Hachijunendai ni okeru enerugi danseichi no Nichi-Bei-0 no hikaku bunseki:
Danseichi gainen no saikento oyobi juyo kozo no bunseki
80年代におけるエネルギー弾性値の日本欧の比較分析・弾性値概念の再検討及び需要構造の分析
(Comparative Analyses of Japanese-American-European Energy Elasticity in 1980's)
Toichi Tsutomu 十一勋
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1983
236 p.

Describes changes, and their causes, in Japanese-American-European energy demand structures by types of demand (industries, transportation, people's livelihood, etc.) and makes comparative analyses of demand structures in the 1980's. Attempts to seek desirable courses for the future by grasping current tasks and problems related to energy.

1325 Hachijunendai no enerugi boeki no tenbo to kadai
80年代のエネルギー貿易の展望と課題
(Outlook and Tasks of Energy Trade in 1980's)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai 日本貿易会 1981
255 p.

Divided into two main parts. Part 1 provides a comprehensive view of the world's
and Japan’s primary energy situation and trade. Part 2 discusses the world’s outlook, Japan’s demand-and-supply situation, world trade flow, etc. by specific energy sources, including oil, LNG, LPT, coal, atomic power, new fuels, etc. Appended to each chapter are detailed statistics and charts.

1326 Nihon no enerugi kaihatsu seisaku
(Energy Development Policies of Japan)
Suzuki Shigeru 　鈴木茂
Kyoto: Mineruva Shobo 　ミネルヴァ書房
1985
274 p.

With the focus on government-funded special corporations, describes Japan’s finances and policies concerning energy development. Explains and analyzes government funding related to energy and describes the historical formation of government-industrial coalition with government-financed corporations as intermediaries.

1327 Nijuissiki e no enerugi jukyu tenbo:
Choki enerugi jukyu mitoshi no kaitei
to enerugi seisaku no sotenken
(Outlook for Energy Supply and Demand in 21st Century)
Tshusho Sangyosho 　通商産業省
Tokyo: Tsusho Sangyo Chosakai 　通商産業省調査会
1984
211 p.

Since the oil shortage crisis, Japan has been considering structural changes in the supply and demand of energy sources to assure security in procurement and economy in costs. Discusses energy consumption of principal industries and future forecasts. Conducts an overall review of Japan’s energy policies.

1328 Nisennen no energi juyo kyokyu bunseki no kiso to naru shakai keizai furemu
waku no kenkyu: Saishu hokokusho
(A Study of the Socio-Economic Framework Which Will Serve as the Basis for Analysis of Energy Supply-Demand in 2,000)
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko, Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta
総合研究開発機構, 日本経済研究センター

The Japanese economy can conform to one of the following three types in the 21st century: Western civilization pattern; Chinese civilization pattern; or, independent and creative pattern. The study recommends the creative type and the important elements will be the promotion of regional economy, development of low entropy (quantity of energy in system not available for doing work) technology, etc.

1329 Nyu enaji: Sono genri to miraizo
(New Energy)
Shin Enerugi Sogo Kaihatsu Kiko 　新エネルギー総合開発機構
Tokyo: Denryoku Shinposha 　電力新報社
1983
211 p.
Looks at the developmental status, technological principles and future possibilities of new and alternate sources of energy: atomic, solar, geothermal, biomass, alcohol, wind, oceanic, etc.

1330 Sekitan LNG donyu no choki senryaku: Daikan enerugi donyu no senryakuteki kento 石炭 LNG 導入の長期戦略・代替エネルギー導入の戦略的検討 (Long-Range Strategy for Utilization of Coal and LNG)
Suzuki Shinji 鈴木岑二
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1979
294 p. East Asia HD9502/.J32S445

In view of the anticipated critical energy problem in the next century, considers alternate sources to oil, upon which Japan is heavily dependent, and focuses on coal and liquefied natural gas. Studies problems involved in their increased utilization and proposes energy policies for Japan with U.S.-European policies as references.

1331 Sengo enerugi sangyoshi 戦後エネルギー産業史 (History of Postwar Energy Industry)
Nihon Enerugi Keizai Kenkyujo 日本エネルギー経済研究所
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1986
390 p. East Asia HD9502/.J32S46

Japan’s energy supply transformed from coal to oil and to composite sources after WW II. This study surveys the development, status, problems, etc. of the various energy industries including coal, oil, electric power, city gas, nuclear power, etc.

1332 Sen-kyuhyaku-hachijunen narabi ni nisennen ni okeru enerugi juyo to kyokyuni kansuru bunseki 1985-nara ni 2000-nen ni okeru enerugi kihon to gouryoku ni kansuru bunseki (Analysis of Energy Demand and Supply in 1985 and 2000)
115 p. East Asia f HD 9502/.J32A156

Forecast made in 1976 of the economic scale in 1985 and 2000 and the energy demand and supply to sustain the scale. Estimates that in 1985 and 2000, the economic growth rate would average 4% annually. In 2000, atomic power generation would reach 100 million tons of coal would be imported, etc. Predicts that increased usage of coal and atomic power would be required to make up for any oil shortages.

1333 Sho enerugi shosekiyu no kanosei to Nihon no enerugi pasu 省エネルギー・省石油の可能性と日本のエネルギー・パス (Possibilities of Energy and Oil Conservation and Japanese Energy Path)
Suzuki Ginji and Toichi Tsutomu 鈴木岑二 十市勉
Tokyo: Nihon Enerugi Keizai Kenkyujo 日本エネルギー経済研究所 1983
228 p. East Asia HC462.9/.S5274
Discusses possibilities of energy conservation and development of alternate sources to oil, including atomic energy, coal, LNG, etc., and forecasts of energy supply and demand in the 1980's. Describes conservation measures and fuel switching by major industries, such as steel, cement, petrochemicals, aluminum, automobiles, etc., and predicts trends in macro-economy and industrial structures in the 1980's.

1334 Sogo enerugi mondai chosa kenkyu hokokusho 総合エネルギー問題調査研究報告書 (Report on Comprehensive Research of Energy Problem)
Tokyo: Sogo Enerugi Mondai Chosa Kenkyu Purojekuto Chimu 総合エネルギー問題調査研究プロジェクトチーム 1980
290 p.

A study, based on a comprehensive accumulation of data, concerning the energy problem, including the effects of the first oil shock, outlook of energy supply-demand, energy conservation, power generation sites, etc.

1335 Waga kuni ni okeru sho-enerugi no genjo to kongo no kanosei ni tsuite わが国における省エネルギーの現状と今後の可能性について (Current Status and Future Possibilities of Energy Conservation in Japan)
Tokyo: Nihon Enerugi Keizai Kenkyuijo 日本エネルギー経済研究所 1979
319 p.

Considers the need for energy conservation, in light of the two oil shocks and declining economic growth rate: significance of and problematical points in oil conservation; status and possibilities of conservation, by different industries; private sector and transportation (automobiles) conservation; energy conservation policies; and, energy plans of Western nations.

1336 Nihon no sekiyu sangyo 日本の石油産業 (Petroleum Industry of Japan)
Sekiyu Mondai Kenkyukai 石油問題研究会
Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 1986
289 p.

Analyzes the current status and future outlook of petroleum industry in Japan. Traces the development of the industry after WWII, explains international relations involving oil, criticizes LDP's oil policies, discusses problems in consumption, involving households, of oil products and provides a future outlook of the industry. Asserts that the establishment of comprehensive energy policies and public corporations is needed for unilateral development of the industry.

1337 Sekiyu to en to Nihon keizai: Akukmu wa kurikaesu ka 石油と円と日本経済・悪夢は繰り返すか
(Oil and Yen and Japanese Economy)
Araki Nobuyoshi 阿木信義
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1979
195 p.

East Asia HG1275/.A73

Considers the series effects of oil supply and yen exchange rates on the Japanese economy, particularly on trade relations.

1338 Sekiyu to tatakatta Nihon keizai: Enerugi kiki 10 nen no shogen
石油と闘った日本経済・エネルギー危機10年の証言
(Energji Janarisuto no Kai エナルギージャーナリストの会)
Tokyo: Denryoku Shinposha 電力新報社 1983
269 p.

East Asia HD9576/.J32S487

A study of the energy problem by journalists who covered the subject during the last 10 years. Discusses the 1973 and 1978 oil crises and their effects on world and Japanese economies. Relates how Japanese economy coped with the oil shocks and promoted development of alternate energies, such as atomic power, fossilized fuels, etc.

1339 Sengo sekiyu sangyoshi 戦後石油産業史
(Postwar History of Oil Industry)
Sekiyu Renmei 石油連盟
Tokyo: Sekiyu Renmei 石油連盟 1985
462 p.

East Asia HD9576/.J32S49

Covers the history of Japanese oil industry by various periods: postwar recovery to modernization (1945-1961); transition to liberalization and petroleum industry laws (1962-1972); two oil crises (1973, 1979); changes in world oil situation and measures for low-growth economy (1980-1985); and, future tasks--restructuring and aiming for supply stability. Includes sources materials, such as statistics, chronologies, etc.

ATOMIC POWER

1340 Dokyumento Makimachi ni genpatsu ga kita ドキュメント巻町に原発がきた
(A Documentary--Atomic Power Generation Arrives in Maki Town)
Kobayashi Nobuo 小林伸雄
Tokyo: Asahi Shinbunsha 朝日新聞社 1983
235 p.

East Asia HC463/.M35K62

A report on how atomic power generation arrived in Maki Town, Niigata Prefecture, and what social effects it had on the people in this farming community.

1341 Genshiryoku sangyo 順子力産業
An introductory text to the uses of atomic energy in power generation and other field, the safety factors involved, its effects on economy and society, government and civilian sector policies for atomic energy uses, the future of atomic power industry, etc.

1342

Kaku enerugi seisaku: Genjo bunseki to tenbo
核エネルギー政策・現状分析と展望
(Nuclear Energy Policy)
Saito Masaru and Sato Eiichi 斉藤, 佐藤栄一
Tokyo: Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyujo 日本国際問題研究所 1979
327 p. East Asia HD9698/.J3K34

Discusses Japan's nuclear energy policy and atomic energy development, as alternative sources to oil, in relation to those of other countries, including U.S., France, West Germany, Brazil, etc. Describes Japan's development of atomic industries, Japan's uranium resources and the present status of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

1343

Sekai no enerugi to genshiryoku kaihatsu 世界のエネルギーと原子力開発
(World's Energy and Atomic Power Development)
Yamamoto Kenzo and Fujimura Tadato 山本賢三, 藤村理人
Tokyo: Maruzen 丸善 1983
122 p. East Asia HD9502/.A2Y35

A historical and comprehensive study of energy problems, particularly that of Japan which is poor in energy sources and is promoting atomic power development. Discusses the following subjects: (1) basis of energy problems; (2) civilization level of modern people; (3) energy situations of the world and Japan; (4) future of fossilized energy; (5) role of atomic power energy; and (6) future of new energy development.

POLLUTION PROBLEMS

1344

Kindai Nihon no kogai mondai: Shiteki keisei katei no kenkyu 近代日本の公害問題・史的形成過程の研究
(Pollution Problems of Modern Japan)
Oda Yasunori 小田康徳
Kyoto: Sekai Shisosha 世界思想社 1983
202 p. East Asia TD187.5/.J3023

In view of the fact that economic growth has created pollution problems and
Japan's countermeasures have been inadequate historically, the author analyzes various types of pollution problems from different angles and presents the problems as societal issues.

1345 Koga irosai shokugyobyo nen'pyo (Chronology of Environmental Pollutions, Labor Disasters and Occupational Diseases)
Iijima Nobuko
Tokyo: Kogai Taisaku Gijutsu Doyukai 1977
403 p.

Chronologically records events and incidents pertaining to environmental pollutions, labor disasters and occupational diseases. Divided into three periods: feudal (1469-1867); modern (1868-1945); and, present (1945-1975). Notes activities of the government, local autonomous bodies, industries, residents, etc. concerning them. Contains reference materials and publications about the incidents. Appended is a list of documentary sources keyed numerically to each incident.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

TRADING COMPANIES

1346  Kansai-kei sogo shosha no genzo: Suzuki, Nissho Iwai, Ito Chu Shoji, Marubeni no keieishi (Account of Kansai-Based General Trading Companies)
Katsura Yoshio 桂芳男
Tokyo: Keibunsha 1987
429 p. East Asia HD2907/.K37
Provides business histories of general trading companies based in Kansai area, namely, Suzuki Shoten, Nissho Iwai Corp., C. Itoh & Co. and Marubeni Corp.

1347  Maboroshi no daikigyo, Shotsu: Jitsuroku Nihon Rikugun Kabushiki Kaisha (Shotsu, the Large "Phantom" Company)
Inoue Dendo いのうえ田堂
Tokyo: Kokusai Johosha 国際情報社 1983
231 p. East Asia HC461.5/.M58166
Relates the account of Showa Tsusho KK, a trading company jointly established by Mitsubishi Shoji and Okura Shoji in 1939 with the support of the Japanese Army to take advantage of military procurement for the Shino-Japanese conflict. The company was dissolved in 1945 with the end of WWII.

1348  Nihon shoshashi (History of Japanese Trading Companies)
Umezu Kazuro 梅津和郎
Tokyo: Jikkyo Shuppan 実教出版 1985
227 p. East Asia HD2907/.U53
Traces the development of Japanese economy from 1868 to 1945 with the focus on emergence of trading companies. Discusses such aspects as: industrial structure and trade; formation and growth of zaibatsu-type general trading companies; rise and fall of non-zaibatsu general trading companies; trading companies specializing in textiles, iron and steel, machineries, etc.; and characteristics of prewar general and specialized trading companies.

1349  Shosha saihen no jidai: "Nihon shosha" wa doko e iku ka (Time to Reorganize Trading Companies: Future of Japanese Trading Companies)
Umezu Kazuro 梅津和郎
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1982
216 p. East Asia HD70/.J3U54
Discusses the need of Japanese trading companies to reorganize to cope with the depression of materials industries and changes in industrial restructuring.

1350
Sogo shosha (General Trading Firms)
Kaido Mamoru
Tokyo: Jitsumu Kyoiku Shuppan
212 p.
East Asia HD2756.2/.J3K35

Discusses Japan's general trading firms, including their overviews, profiles, power and strategies, etc. Also takes up the work and aims of personnel engaged in trading companies. Appended is a data section.

1351
Sogo shosha ni okeru kaigai shinshutsu kigyo no jittai chosa (Survey of Overseas Business Expansion by General Trading Companies)
Kobe Daigaku Keizai Keiei Kenkyujo Keiei Bunseki Bunken Senta
Kobe: Kobe Daigaku Keizai Keiei Kenkyujo Keiei Bunseki Bunken Senta
187 p.
East Asia Ref HD2756/.J3K62


1352
Sumitomo Shoji no kenkyu: Besuto wan no himitsu (Study of Sumitomo Corporation: Secret of Best One)
Umezu Kazuro
Tokyo: Koyo Shobo
174 p.
East Asia HD9505/.J34S9585

Covers the following: progress of Sumitomo Corp.; secret of “best one”; high-tech strategy; high-finance strategy; organization; reflections on difficult days; and, future strategy of Sumitomo.

1353
Watashi no shosha Showa shi (Showa History of My Trading Company)
Mizukami Tatsuzo
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
252 p.
East Asia HD9505/.J34M59

A 60-year history (Showa Period) of the trading company, Mitsui & Co., based on the personal observations of the author, a former president of the company.
TRADE STATUS

1354  
Boeki jiyuka go ni okeru dokusen kinshi seisaku no mondaiten
(Problematic Points in Anti-Monopoly Measures after Trade Liberalization)
1963?
262 p.
East Asia HD2907/.B64

Discusses anti-monopoly measures in a free trade society and considers their effects on free economy setup, trade liberalization, international competitiveness and consumer benefits.

1355  
Boeki kozo kodoka e no michi 貿易構造高度化への途
(Road to Upgrading of Trade Structure)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai 日本貿易会
1974
473 p.
East Asia HF3826.5/.B64

A comprehensive study, conducted through cooperation of academic government-industrial circles, to define the basic course needed to upgrade trade and industrial structures. Examines the present structural factors and discusses policies and measures needed for upgrading.

1356  
Endaka to waga kuni yushutsu sangyo no jittai 円高とわが国輸出産業の実態
(Yen Appreciation and Status of Our Country's Export Industries)
Suzuki Takeshi 鈴木健
Higashimurayama: Kyoikusha 教育社
1979
148 p.
East Asia HF3826.5/.S95

Comprised of four chapters: Ch. 1--Various Aspects of Japan's Exports; Ch. 2--Changes in Export Product Composition and Background; Ch. 3--Export Performances and Consequences; and Ch. 4--Yen Appreciation and Troubled Export Industries.

1357  
Gendai Nihon boekiron 現代日本貿易論
(Modern Japan's Trade Theory)
Hanahara Jiro 花原二郎
Tokyo: Aoki Shoten 青木書店
1969
254 p.
East Asia HF3826.5/.H35

Discusses various aspects of trade, including traditional and Marxist theories on trade; Japanese capitalism and trade problems, trade liberalization and its effects, role of controlled currency exchange system in trade, etc.

1358  
Hachijokoku jidai no Nihon keizai 八条国時代の日本経済
(Japanese Economy with Status of Article VIII Nation)
Tanaka Hiroshi 田中宏
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社
1963
Considers what effects and problems the assumption of Article VIII status in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would have on the Japanese economy. Also discusses the relationship between IMF and GATT and Japan's position in these international agreements.

Kokusai boeki to chokusetsu toshi 国際貿易と直接投資
(International Trade and Direct Investments)
Oda Masao 小田正雄
Tokyo: Shinhyoron 新評論 1975
168 p.
East Asia HF1411/.0345
A theoretical study of international trade and direct investments and an analysis of their interrelationship and roles in the world economy.

Kongo no boeki, sangyo chosei no hoko 今後の貿易・産業調整の方向
(Course of Future Trade and Industrial Adjustments)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai 日本貿易会 1980
121 p.
East Asia HF3826.5/.K66
A comprehensive study of trade and industrial adjustments needed for Japan to maintain a stable growth in world trade amidst the great changes demanded in world economy, particularly because of the oil problem, after entering the 1980's.

Nanboku boeki: Nihon Amerika EEC no shikaku 南北貿易－日本・アメリカ・EECの視角
(North-South Trade)
Shinohara Miyohei, Nohara Takashi, Hirata Akira 篠原三代平, 野原隆, 平田章
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1986
262 p.
East Asia HF1413/.N36
The translated report of a joint study conducted by the Overseas Development Institute of United Kingdom, Overseas Development Council of United States and Institute of Developing Economies of Japan. A general survey of economic conditions with the focus on trade and its significance to Japan, U.S. and EEC countries.

Nihon boekijin no keifu 日本貿易人の系譜
(Genealogical Chart of Japanese Traders)
Miyamoto Mataji, Uchida Katsutoshi 宮本又次, 内田勝敏
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1980
218 p.
East Asia HF3824/.M547
An interpretative study intended for the layman, consisting of two parts: Part 1--introductory history to Japan's overseas trade; and Part 2--from the days of strict control by Occupation GHQ to the development of the currently-active general trading companies.
1364 **Nihon boeki kozoron**
*(Treatise on Japanese Trade Structure)*
Asakura Kokichi

Traces trends in trade and changes in trade and industrial structures since the Meiji Period. Compares trade problems prior to and following WW II and discusses potential future problems. The author served in the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Japan.

1365 **Nihon boeki no choki tokei: Boeki kozoshi kenkyu no kiso sagyo**
*(Long-Term Statistics of Japanese Trade)*
Yukizawa Kenzo, Maeda Shozo

A compilation of Japanese trade statistics by commodities and by basic and major regions of the world. This compilation is intended to facilitate study of prewar and post war changes in the trade structure of Japan. Composed of three parts: Part 1--Re-compilation of prewar Japanese trade statistics; Part 2--Survey results--changes in Japanese trade structure; and Part 3--Changes and unification of Japanese trade statistic classification. Pages 114-298 are devoted to statistical charts and tables.

1366 **Nihon boeki no shiteki kosatsu**
*(Historical Study of Japanese Trade)*
Tsuda Noboru

Presents an overall view of the development of Japanese trade: from the Ancient Period to late Tokugawa Period (1857-1868); Meiji Restoration to end of WW II (1868-1945); and end of WW II to present (1945-1968).
Consists of two main parts: Part 1--history of Japanese trade from 1850s to 1952; Part 2--present Japanese trade, including export structure, trade and economic growth, trade frictions, structure and changes of international balance, role of Japan in world economy, etc. Also discusses rise of trade protectionism, liberalization of Japanese markets, progress of overseas direct investments, etc.

*Nihon no boeki* (Japan's Trade)
Kanamori Hisao 金森久雄
Tokyo: Chiseido 至誠堂 1961
284 p.

Describes special features of Japanese trade in comparison with foreign countries' trade. Consists of five parts: Part 1--Trade Growth Rate; Part 2--Structure of Comparative Production Costs; Part 3--Competitive Export Capability; Part 4--Fluctuations in Economy and Trade; and Part 5--Economic Growth and Trade.

*Nihon no boeki* (Japan's Trade)
Negishi Takashi, Watanabe Fukutaro 根岸隆, 渡辺福太郎
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1971
302 p.

A compilation of 10 papers presented at the 8th annual conference of the Tokyo Economic Research Center held in Zushi in 1970. Covers five major topics: international division of labor and comparative superiority; econometric analysis of international balance of accounts; trade policies; trade structure; and international currency systems.

*Nitchu boeki no kiso chishiki* (Basic Information on Sino-Japanese Trade)
Hirai Hiroji 平井博二
Tokyo: Tabata Shoten 田畑書店 1971
317 p.


*Nitchu boeki no tenkai katei* (Developmental Process of Sino-Japanese Trade)
Sasamoto Takeji, Shimakura Tamio 笹本武治, 嶋倉民生
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1977
323 p.

A research report published by the Institute of Developing Economies. Consists of
three parts: Part 1--Development and Structure of Sino-Japanese Trade; Part 2--Trade Development of Main Products; and Part 3--Source Materials. Contains abundant statistical data.

1372

Sengo Nihon no keizai to boeki 防後日本の経済と貿易
(Economy and Trade of Postwar Japan)
Hanahara Jiro 花原二郎
Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo 筑摩書房 1981
300 p.

Discusses Japanese economy and trade, with the focus on structural changes and trade frictions in international economy created by the 1971 dollar crisis, 1973 oil crisis, 1974 crisis, 1979 second oil crises, etc.

1373

Sogoteki boeki kiso joken no kosatsu 総合的貿易基礎条件の考察
(Comprehensive Study of Basic Conditions Necessary for Trade)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai 日本貿易会 1981
164 p.

A study of the influences exerted on world economy by Japanese trade and the basic conditions necessary to conduct trade. Considers Japanese trade with advanced countries, developing countries and oil-producing countries. Forecasts trade conditions during the 1980s.

1374

Tokyo Raundo ga sekai boeki taisei to waga kuni no boeki ni oyobosu eikyo 東京ラウンドが世界貿易体制とわが国の貿易に及ぼす影響
(Influence Exerted by Tokyo Round on World Trade System and Our Country's Trade)
Tokyo: Sekai Keizai Kenkyu Kyokai 世界経済研究協会 1980
132 p.

A study of the anticipated effects of the Tokyo Round, established on December 17, 1970, on the world trade system and Japan's trade because of its wide coverage, including customs, non-tariff measures, trade quotas, etc.

1375

Tokyo Raundo no zenbo 東京ラウンドの全貌
(Complete Picture of Tokyo Round)
Tokyo Raundo Kenkyukai 東京ラウンド研究会
Tokyo: Nihon Kanzei Kyokai 日本関税協会 1980
522 p.

Presents a full picture of the Tokyo Round conference held from September 1973 until April 1979. Composed of four parts: Part 1--course of conference and background; Part 2--results of negotiations; Part 3--future tasks; and Part 4--lowering of customs on principal commodities of various countries.

1376

Waga kuni boeki gai shushi no kozo to mitoshi ni kansuru chosa kenkyu わが国貿易外収支の構造と見通しに関する調査研究
(Study on Structure and Outlook of Japan's Invisible Trade Balance)
Tokyo: Seisaku Kagaku Kenkyujo and Kikai Shinko Kyokai
1978
523 p. East Asia HF3826.5/.W343

A study of the invisible trade balance (transportation, travels, investment profits, government transactions, etc.) which contributes to Japan's trade surplus. Analyzes the effects of invisible trade balance in lessening trade frictions and makes international comparisons of the trade structure. Emphasizes that the trend of yen appreciation and upgrading of Japan's industrial structure are important factors to consider in predicting the future outlook of invisible trade balance.

1377  Waga kuni kokusai shushi no tokushitsu to kadai
わが国国際収支の特質と課題
(Special Features and Problems of Our Country's International Balance of Payments)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai Boeki Kenkyujo 日本貿易会貿易研究所 1983
198 p. East Asia HG3838/.J3W33

Points out the problems in international balance of payments created by the huge trade surplus of Japan through discussion of the following points: changes and special features of Japan's international balance of payments; comparisons of international balance of payments between Japan and leading countries; and, causes for fluctuations in international balance of payments. Analyzes Japan's problems and future policy tasks.

1378  Waga kuni sangyo no kokusai kyoso taisaku no jittai
わが産業の国際競争対策の実態
(Status of Countermeasures for International Competition by Our Country's Industries)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai 日本貿易会 1975
315 p. East Asia HF3826.5/.W345

To overcome the impediments of trade frictions created by the phenomenal growth of Japanese industries, considers countermeasures to improve international competitiveness of the leading export industries. Proposes policies for the future based not only on economic strategies but on broad and comprehensive considerations.

1379  Waga kuni yushutsu to sekai keiki to no sokan bunsek
わが国輸出と世界景気との相関分析
(Correlative Analysis of Japan's Exports and World Economy)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai Keizai Kenkyujo, Sekai Keiei Kyogikai 機械振興会経済研究所, 世界経営協議会 1978
129 p. East Asia HF3826.5/.W34

Consists of four main sections: (1) economy analysis based on trade and cycle (two-dimensional method); (2) economic indicators of main countries (Japan, U.S., West Germany, United Kingdom, France and Italy); (3) economic analysis of various countries based on economic indicators; and, (4) economies of various countries and Japanese exports.
TRADE FRICIONS

1380 Beikoku no ude Nihon no te: Nichi-Bei keizai masatsu 'joho' no koyo
米国の腕 日本の手--日米経済摩擦「譲歩」の効用
(Arms of United States, Hands of Japan)
Kamijo Toshiaki 上条俊昭
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1985
237 p.
East Asia HF1456.5/.J3K35

Japan-U.S. economic frictions have intensified from the trade area to economic policies but, on the other hand, frictions involving color TV's, steel, automobiles, etc. have entered the stage of cooperation and tieups. This is a study of the strategy needed to trasform the age of frictions to an age of economic harmony and cooperative efforts.

1381 Boeki masatsu no jirei kenkyu 貿易摩擦の事例研究
(Case Studies of Trade Frictions)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1982
240 p.
East Asia f HF3828/.U5B64

Case studies of Japan-U.S. trade frictions involving textiles (1969-1972), steel (1977-1978) and color TV (1976-1977) with political interpretation and analysis. Growing trade and economic imbalances can no longer be resolved through the normal price mechanism and have become political problems. This study provides social and economic background factors to help understand the cause and nature of frictions.

1382 Boeki masatsu o miru me 貿易摩擦をみる眼
(Looking at Trade Frictions)
Motoyama Yoshihiko 本山美彦
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1985
284 p.
East Asia HF1411/.B646

Focusing on the current status of trade frictions, discusses the problems involving multinational enterprises, relations between advanced technologies and trade frictions, agricultural problems and trade frictions, etc. The author proposes the liberalization of the Japanese society to promote the economy.

1383 Hi o fuku boeki senso: Nihon no shorai wa kuraku naru
火を噴く貿易戦争・日本の未来は暗くなる
(Heated Trade War: Japan's Future Darkens)
Akiyama Tetsu 秋山哲
Tokyo: Eru Shuppansha エール出版社 1977
201 p.
East Asia HF1411/.A385

Consists of three main parts: Part 1--Heated Trade War (increasing Japanese exports, hostility of European Community, frictions with U.S., etc.); Part 2--Japan's Bleak Future (Japanese recession, energy insecurity, difficulties in
industrial restructuring, etc.); and Part 3--Problems of Various Industries (textiles, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, automobiles and electric equipment).

**1384** Hi o fuku Nichi-Bei handotai senso
(Japan-U.S. Semiconductor Intense Warfare)
Hashimoto Takashi 橋本尚
Tokyo: Nikkan Shobo にっかん書房 1987
189 p.

Explains the background of semiconductor frictions between Japan and United States. Discusses why semiconductors became the object of U.S. sanctions and analyzes incidents which occurred in the past 10 years to determine the cause. Points out how important semiconductors are in the modern society and how frictions over them underline the close relationship between Japanese and U.S. economies.

**1385** Keizai masatsu to Nihon no taio
(Economic Frictions and Japan’s Countermeasures (English subtitle: Beyond Economic Frictions, Diagnosis and Prescriptions)
Tokyo: Kyosai Seisaku Kyosai Kenkyukai 境際政策・境際行政研究会 1982
2 v.

Focusing on economic frictions faced by Western advanced countries, proposes policies and measures by Japan related to international economy, trade, customs, taxes, etc. to ameliorate the situation. Analyzes comprehensively and structurally, from medium-and long-range viewpoints, the state of frictions, causes and potential remedies.

**1386** Keizai masatsu kaisho no taisaku: Daini no kaikoku o mukaeta Nihon
(Countermeasures to Resolve Economic Frictions)
Esaki Masumi 江崎真澄
Tokyo: Sekai Seikei Bunka Kenkyukai 世界政経文化研究会 1983
370 p.

A survey report by the Liberal Democratic Party’s special investigative committee on international economic countermeasures. The committee visited United States, Europe and Southeast Asia and talked to the leaders of various countries, soliciting their frank views regarding Japan. The report also notes that committee members strongly desire market liberalization while Japanese corporations advocate overseas business expansion.

**1387** Keizai masatsu: Kokusaika to Nihon no sentaku
(Economic Frictions)
Komine Takao 小峰隆夫
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1986
238 p.

Asserts that to resolve them, economic frictions should be viewed as workings of the economic mechanism rather than as conflicts and as a problem of resources distribution and not a cultural one. Discusses trends of frictions, Japanese
economic structure and frictions, macro- and micro-economic viewpoints of frictions, economics of Japan-U.S. frictions, effects of declining oil prices and yen appreciation on Japanese economy, etc.

1388 Keizai tekikoku Amerika no ronri: Anpo tadanoriron no gokai
(Logic of Economic Enemy--America)
Kotani Gojiro 小谷厚治郎
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1982
197 p.

The author, who was educated in the United States, states that Japan and U.S. are friendly allies but on the economic front, frictions are increasing and developing into political issues. The author emphasizes significance of the relations between Japan's self-defence efforts and the trade problem, the misunderstanding involved, and the need to reconsider this issue.

1389 Kokusai keizai funso to takokuseki kigyo
(International Economic Conflicts and Multinational Corporations)
Enatsu Ken'ichi, Takokuseki Kigyo Kenkyukai 江夏健一, 多国籍企業研究会
Tokyo: Koyo Shobo 見洋書房 1987
342 p.

Considers international economic conflicts, not simply from an economic standpoint, but from political, legal, societal and cultural viewpoints in an effort to determine the causes and ramifications. Also discusses the relations of multinational corporations with causes and solutions of international conflicts.

1390 "Mosaku" Nichi-Bei shinjidai: Habado Daigaku Kokusai Mondai Kenkyujo Nichi-Bei Kankei Puroguramu hokoku
「模索」日米新時代・ハーバード大学国際問題研究所日米関係プログラム報告
Ezra E. Vogel エズラ・ヴォーゲル
Okurasho Kaigin Nichi-Bei Kankei Kenkyu Gurupu 大蔵省関税日米関係研究グループ
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1984
223 p.

This is a translation of "U.S.-Japan Relations: Towards a New Equilibrium, annual review, 1982-1983." Asserts that U.S.-Japan relations are improving because of Prime Minister Nakasone's visits to U.S., recovery of U.S. economy, etc. but that many problems still lie ahead. Contains views of experts on U.S.-Japan relations and articles on defense, diplomacy, laws and regulations, etc.

1391 Nichi-Bei boeki masatsu to shokuryo mondai 日米貿易摩擦と食料問題
(Japan-U.S. Trade Frictions and Food Problems)
Sekishita Minoru 関下稔
Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館 1987
340 p.

Discusses Japan-U.S. trade frictions with the focus on food problems, specifically agricultural products, as well as on automobiles.
1392 Nichi-Bei boeki no soten to kadai: Beikoku Kaikei Kensain repoto
(United States-Japan Trade: Issue and Problems)
Tokyo: Nihon Boeki Shinkokai, Kaigai Keizai Joho Senta
日本貿易振興会・海外経済情報センター
1979
223 p. East Asia HF1456.5/.J3N532
A translation of the report (title same as above) published by the U.S. General Accounting Office. Through case studies of seven U.S. products—computers, automobiles, telecommunications equipment, color TV's, machine tools, lumber and soybeans—points out the special problems existing in Japanese markets.

1393 Nichi-Bei keizai funso no kaimei: Tekko jidosha nosanbutsu kodo gijutsu
(Explanatory Comments on Japan-U.S. Economic Conflicts)
I. M. Desler and Saito Hideo; Marushige Akinori
I. M. デスラー、佐藤英夫 丸茂明則
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
日本経済新聞社
1984
384 p. East Asia HF1456.5/.J3N53
Attempts to shed light on economic conflicts which had turned into political problems between 1977 and 1981. Discusses trade conflicts involving the following four items: steel, automobiles, agricultural products and telecommunications equipment. Takes up, as a case study, Japan-U.S. adjustment problems in macroeconomic policies.

1394 Nichi-Bei keizai no choki tenbo
(Long-Range Outlook of Japan-U.S. Economy)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta
日本経済研究センター
1973
2 v. East Asia HC462.9/.N42
Asserts that mutual understanding is needed to amicably resolve economic frictions which are increasing yearly. Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1 covers Japanese economy, outlook of U.S. economy and Japanese trade; Vol. 2 covers U.S. trade structure, Japan-U.S. trade, direct investments, international balance of payments and international economic environment.

1395 Nichi-Bei kin'yu masatsu no keizaigaku
(Economics of Japan-U.S. Monetary Frictions)
Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko and Burukkingusu Kenkyujo
総合研究開発機構・ブルッキングス研究所
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
東洋経済新報社
1984
214 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N4133
A translated version of the symposium, "The Future Course of U.S.-Japan Economic Relations," held on April 28, 1983 in Washington, D.C. Discusses the outlook of U.S.-Japan economic relations, how to make excessive Japanese savings useful for the world economy, problems associated with the Tokyo capital market, etc.
1396 Nichi-Bei tsusho masatsu no hoteki soten: Funso jirei bunseki
日米通商摩擦の法的争点・紛争事例分析
(Legal Issues in Japan-U.S. Trade Frictions)
Matsushima Mitsuo 松下満雄
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣
322 p.
1983 East Asia HF1456.5/.J3M37

A critical and thorough survey of the legal aspects of Japan-U.S. trade frictions.
Approximately two-thirds of the book are devoted to U.S. and one-third to
Japanese trade and customs laws, regulations, practices and problems. Focused on
aspects which especially lead to frictions. In conclusion, the author discusses
and proposes measures to improve relations through legal steps.

1397 Nichi-O-Bei no keizai kankei: Tai O-Bei tsusho mondai e no taio
日欧米の経済関係・対欧米通商問題への対応
(Japan-Europe-U.S. Economic Relations)
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko, Mitsubishi Sogo Kenkyujo
総合研究開発機構, 三菱総合研究所
1978 283 p. East Asia HF1602.15/.U5N53

With the focus on trade, analyzes future economic relations among Japan, European
nations and the United States and proposes Japanese responses to the changing
relations. Explains the causes and background of trade frictions after entering
the 1970's and studies the problems being created, at present, by the postwar
GATT system because of historical and structural changes in the world economy.

1398 Nihon no boeki hikanzei shoheki ni kansuru Amerikajin no mikata
日本の貿易非関税障壁に関するアメリカ人の見方
(American Views on Japanese Non-Tariff Trade Barrier)
Feeley Duane M., Krebs Christopher W. and Authur D. Little, Inc.
デュエン M. フィーリー, クリストファー W. クレブス
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構
1979 130 p. East Asia HF1430/.N53

Translation of "The Japanese non-tariff trade barrier issue: American views and
the implications for Japan-U.S. trade relations." Contains articles on
interviews with American researchers on Japan, journalists, et al. The
conclusion is that non-tariff barriers are a big factor in U.S.-Japan trade
frictions.

1399 Nihon sangyo no seidoteki tokucho to boeki masatsu
日本産業の制度的特徴と貿易摩擦
(Special Features of Japanese Industrial System and Trade Frictions)
Tokyo: Seikai Keizai Kenkyu Kyokai 世界経済研究協会
1983 191 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N531

Analyzes special features of Japanese industrial and economy system, such as
corporate conglomerates, sub-contracting practices, distribution mechanisms, etc.,
which tend to make Japan a "closed market" and lead to trade frictions.
The intensifying economic frictions between Japan and United States are developing into a political problem. Though mutual partners, economic frictions resulting from trade imbalances are spreading repercussions in the U.S.-Japan defense posture, with U.S. complaints that Japan is not spending enough on defense.

Discusses how the Japanese economy should cope with the frictions in world economy. Comprised of eight chapters: (1) Japanese economy under the floatation system; (2) Japanese trade in the world; (3) general trading companies responsible for Japanese trade; (4) measures to resolve Japan-U.S. trade frictions; (5) economic relations between Japan and EC; (6) Japan and ASEAN; (7) are Communist-bloc nations country risks?; and, (8) Japanese options in world economy during 1980's.

A study of the problem of regional industries in a modern society swept by introduction of information services, economic internationalization and industrial diversification. Three main subjects covered are: urban management and information services-industries; regional economic policies and small-and-medium enterprises policies.

Asserts that to alleviate U.S.-Japan trade frictions and to preserve free trade, the strengthened Japanese industry should cooperate with and support the
revitalization of the weakened U.S. industry. Subjects covered include: causes of stagnancy of American industry and its recovery program; comparative study of U.S. and Japanese industries; Japan's cooperation with U.S. industries; universality in the Japanese-style management; Japanese experience and its applicability to foreign countries; and, Japan as a model for U.S. reindustrialization.

1404 Waga kuni yushutsunyu kozo no tokushoku to boeki masatsu ni kansuru chosa
(Survey on Japan's Export-Import Structure and Trade Frictions)
Tokyo: Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo 野村総合研究所 1983
176 p. East Asia HF3826.5/.W342

Surveys and analyzes causes of past trade frictions, evaluates criticisms from Western countries and presents recommendations in formulation of future external economic policies.

TRADE LIBERALIZATION

1405 Boeki jiyuka no jittai 貿易自由化の実態
(True Picture of Trade Liberalization)
Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1962
253 p. East Asia HF3828/.A2N52

Explains why Japan is being pressured to liberalize trade and evaluates its effects on 22 different industries from steel manufacture to movie production.

1406 Boeki jiyuka to sangyo kozo 貿易自由化と産業構造
(Trade Liberalization and Industrial Structure)
Tsusho Sangyo sho Sangyo Kozo Kenkyukai 通商産業省産業構造研究会
Tokyo: Tokyo Keizai Shinbunsha 東京経済新聞社 1960
365 p. East Asia HC462.9/.T765


1407 Jiyuka to Nihon keizai 自由化と日本経済
(Liberalization and Japanese Economy)
Yoshimura Masaharu 吉村正晴
Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店 1961
225 p. East Asia HF2366/.Y68

Asserts that Japan's rapid economic growth needs trade liberalization in order to
secure the world's raw materials and markets. Assesses possible effects of liberalization on various aspects of Japanese economy.

1408  Kanzen jiyuka to Nihon sangyo (Complete Liberalization and Japanese Industries)
Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1963
201 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N488

Discusses the effects of complete liberalization on Japanese economy and the current status and future outlook of weak or strong industries affected by the liberalization, including machinery, energy, textiles, chemicals, foodstuff, etc.

1409  Sengo Nihon no kanzei seisaku (Tariff Policies of Postwar Japan)
Oka Shigeo 岡茂男
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1970
317 p. East Asia HF2366/.043

A systematic and empirical analysis of the developmental process of Japan's tariff policies, in relation to trade and industries, during the 20 years after WWII. Serves as a reference for study of Japan's policies on tariff and customs during the following periods: military occupation; independence but close tieup with the United States; entry in GATT; and, trade liberalization.
OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1410 Gaishikei kigyo no genkai: Kokufuku no michi o saguru
(Limits of Companies with Foreign Capital Affiliation)
Karasaki Yutaka
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 1985
214 P.

The growth rate of multinational companies (4,707) in Japan has begun to slow down because of such reasons as the advancement in international technological levels and symptoms have begun to appear of their limits in various operational fields, including R&D, personnel management, marketing, technologies, etc. This is a study of such symptomatic factors.

1411 Keizai masatsuka no takokusekika: Nihon kigyo no kokusaika to shihon yushutsu
(Multinationalization Amidst Economic Frictions: Internationalization and Capital Exports of Japanese Enterprises)
Heiwa Keizai Keikaku Kaigi Dokusen Hakusho Inkan
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 1987
261 p.

Covers such aspects as: Japan in the world economy; external relations and internationalization of Japanese economy; overseas advancement and multinationalization of Japanese enterprises; foreign responses and Japanese policies; Japanese capital exports, etc.

1412 Kokusaiteki keiei no kochiku
(Structure of International Business)
Yamazaki Kiyoshi
Tokyo: Bijuinesu Kyoiku Shuppansha 1980
328 p.

A joint project of four economists to find a new paradigm of Japanese-type multinational corporation: toward the structuring of an international business; politics and economics of multinational corporations; technology and operations needed to internalize corporations; new development of Japanese-type international business; civilization efficiency and cultural efficiency; future of Japanese multinational enterprises, etc.

1413 Nihon-gata takokuseki kigyo: Boeki masatsu kara toshi masatsu e
(Japanese-type Multinational Corporations)
Sasaki Ken 佐々木建
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣
262 p.
1986
East Asia HD2907/.S37

Analyzes characteristics peculiar to Japanese-type multinational corporations, on the basis of similar U.S.-European corporations, and discusses new confrontations which might lead from trade to investment frictions. Covers four main aspects: development of multinational corporations and internationalization of employment; confrontations inherent in internationalized employment; strategies of labor unions; and, outlook of controlling multinational corporations.

1414 Nihon kigyo no takokusekiteki tenkai: Kaigai chokusetsu toshi no shinten
日本企業の多国籍的展開と海外直接投資の進展
(Multinational Development of Japanese Enterprises)
Ikemoto Kiyoshi, Ueno Akira and Yasumuro Ken'ichi
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣
237 p.
1981
East Asia HG4245/.I367

In view of the increasing overseas advancement of Japanese enterprises and accompanying direct overseas investments, this study was conducted to provide a general picture of multinational companies, compare U.S.-European and Japanese overseas companies and depict multinational developments and operations of Japanese companies with the focus on general trading companies. Concludes with and outlook on future direct overseas investments.

1415 Nihon no takokuseki kigyo: Kokusai hikaku no shiten kara no kenkyu
日本の多国籍企業: 国際比較の視点からの研究
(Multinational Corporations of Japan)
Kobayashi Noritake 小林規威
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社
473 p.
1980
East Asia HG4245/.K62


1416 Takokuseki kigyo ni kansuru bunken mokuroku
多国籍企業に関する文献目録
(Bibliography on Multinational Corporations)
Maeda Shozo 前田昇三
Kyoto: Dohosha 同朋社
176 p.
1987
East Asia Ref HD2755.5/.T34

A bibliography of books, source data, essays, etc. on multinational corporations and direct overseas investments. Divided into Japanese and Western materials, with the former covering 1960-1985 and the latter, 1978-1985. At the forefront is a listing of the references and appended are subject and name indexes.
From a legal standpoint, discusses various problems which arise for multinational corporations because of differences in social and legal systems. Problems include national regulatory controls and competition, taxation, formation of multinational laws, protection of software, etc.


Centered on American multinational corporations but includes discussion of problems related to multinational corporations in Japan. Discusses the protection, regulations on preferential treatment, etc. of multinational corporations.

Discusses multinational corporations engaged in product distribution, banking, consultant engineering, etc. Focuses on comprehensive multinational corporations which conduct business not only with Western Countries but with Arab and African nations. Discussion touches on U.S., West German and French corporations.

OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Engineering gijutsu shinko no tame no manejimento shuho to no kenkyu
An analytical study, based on a questionnaire survey of laborers in developing countries, on management, labor, technologies, etc. Results show that employment of foreign nationals is important but the management capability of Japanese overseas is equally important. A valuable reference for Japanese enterprises engaged in business operations abroad.

1422 Kaigai shinshutsu kigyo no roshi kankei 海外進出企業の労使関係 (Labor-Management Relations of Overseas Enterprises)
Hanami Tadashi 花見忠
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1983
256 p. East Asia HD2741/.H25

The advancement of Japanese enterprises to foreign countries has been spectacular but a serious problem is labor-management relations. Subjects covered in this publication include: internationalization of labor problem, labor problems of OECD and multinational companies, EC and regulations on labor-management relations, overseas activities and labor-capital relations of Japanese companies and labor-management relations of foreign investment companies in Japan.

1423 Kaigai shinshutsu kigyo no zaimu to kaikei 海外進出企業の財務と会計 (Finances and Accounting of Overseas Companies)
Nakajima Shogo 中島省吾
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1985
212 p. East Asia HG4245/.N34

The rapid and aggressive overseas advancement of Japanese companies has brought on a new awareness of problems in finances and accounting. This is a study of such problems, including the need to reorganize the Finance and Accounting Division of the main firm, new tasks in international financing and related problems in accounting and auditing, etc.

1424 Kaigai shinshutsu kigyo soran 海外進出企業総覧 (General Survey of Overseas Companies)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1974
East Asia HG4245/.Z5K33

A supplement of Shukan Toyo keizai containing the most recent data on Japanese companies operating in 120 foreign countries. Data includes: Japanese overseas companies, by countries; listing of overseas companies in alphabetical order; overseas branches and resident offices of main companies; addresses and phone numbers of main offices in Japan.
Discusses the rapid advancement of Japanese enterprises in overseas business operations because of trade frictions and yen appreciation. Consists of three main parts: Part 1--basic factors underlying overseas operations; Part 2--preliminary researches prior to operating overseas; and Part 3--home office management and operations after establishing offshore bases.

Explains why Japanese economy occupies such a big role in international economy and what internationalization of Japanese enterprises means. On the basis of numerous references, the author discusses general theories of internationalized enterprises, historical development of international enterprises, international economics, multinational enterprises, etc.

An on-site survey, based on interviews and questionnaires, of Japanese enterprises in Brazil to determine the effectiveness of international transfers of Japanese-type business culture and technology. Includes case studies of successes and failures because of local restraints, such as differences in economic and organizational environment, employees' attitudes, etc.

Focuses on the decision-making mechanism of corporate strategies to internationalize and strategic shifts of corporations to cope with regulatory policies. Subjects covered include: internationalization and regulatory
policies; selection of types of overseas operations; economic principles of joint international enterprises; limitations on acquisition of foreign capital and management power; regulations on technological fees; basic principles of trade policies; strategies on export controls, etc.

1429 Kokusai sangyo chosei 国際産業調整
(International Industrial Adjustments)
Umezu Kazuro, Hakogi Masumi, Yamamoto Shigenobu 梅津和郎，箱木真澄，山本繁綏
Tokyo: Koyo Shobo 恽洋書房 1983
213 p.

Because of expanding trade frictions and protectionism, OECD adopted PAP (positive adjustment policies) to actively use the market mechanism to bring more fluidity to labor and capital so that competitive power will increase. This book discusses the following: (1) why international industrial adjustments are necessary; (2) theory of international industrial adjustments; (3) effects of adjustments; (4) adjustments within COMECON; and (5) adjustments and Japan. A discussion of new tasks is appended.

1430 Nichi-Bei no sangyo hikaku: 25 gyoshu no tettei bunseki
日米の産業比較・25業種の徹底分析
(Comparisons of Japan-U.S. Industries)
Namiki Nobuyoshi, Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta 並木信義，日本経済研究センター
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1985
377 p.

Dividing industries into manufacturing and non-manufacturing categories, analyzes and compares 25 types of Japanese and U.S. industries. Manufacturing category includes chemicals, primary metals, machinery, electronics, biotechnology, fine ceramics, robots, etc. Non-manufacturing includes finances, insurance, real estate, information communication, medicine, etc. Also provides a general picture of Japan-U.S. industries and prediction of the bilateral economic environment in the year 2000.

1431 Nihon denshi sangyo no kaigai shinshutsu 日本電子産業の海外進出
(Overseas Operations of Japanese Electronic Industries)
Hosei Daigaku Hikaku Keizai Kenkyujo, Sasaki Takao, Esho Hideki
法政大学比較経済研究所，佐々木隆雄，絵所秀紀
Tokyo: Hosei Daigaku Shuppankyoku 法政大学出版局 1987
367 p.

A research report on the operations of Japanese electronic industries in the United States, Europe, Asia and Australia. Also includes comparisons of factories operating in the United States, Europe and Japan.

1432 Nihon-gata kokusai kigyo e no michi: Nihon-teki genchika no suishin
日本型国際企業への道：日本的現地化の推進
(Course for Japanese-type International Enterprise)
Tokyo: Keizai Doyukai 経済同友会 1983
15 p.
Domestic management systems and overseas management problems have become significant with the internationalization of Japanese economy. Japanese companies must discern the strengths and weaknesses of their management systems and promote measures for mutual benefits in foreign countries. Companies should adopt management systems which are suited to the conditions of the foreign countries.

Nihon keizai no seicho to sekai nanboku kan keizai chiikibetsu sabu moderu ni yoru kento 日本経済の成長と世界南北間経済地域別サブモデルによる検討
(Japanese Economic Growth and Considerations Based on Sub-Models of North-South Economic Regions of the World)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kaihatsu Senta 国際開発センター 1976
139 p.

A study of changes in the world economy, particularly the increase in mutually-dependent relationships among the regional economies of the world. Studies were conducted over three years: 1973--economic interdependency among 16 OECD countries and 14 developing countries of Asia; 1974--economic relationships between Japan and 4 SEA countries; and 1975--worldwide survey of economic interrelationships between 1970 and 1985.

Nihon kigyo no kaigai shinshutsu 日本企業の海外進出
(Overseas Advance of Japanese Enterprises)
Kitazawa Yoko 北沢洋子
Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha 日本評論社 1982
202 p.

Describes and analyzes, on the basis of on-the-site investigations and primary source materials, overseas advances of Japanese enterprises during the past 10 years. Countries covered include Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Brazil, Australia, et al. The author recommends that overseas advances should follow a strategy aimed at vertical integration.

Nihon kigyo no kokusaika senryaku: Taibei kigyo shinshutsu no joken o saguru 日本企業の国際化戦略・対米企業進出の条件を探る
(Internationalization Strategy of Japanese Corporations)
Kinugasa Yosuke 衣笠洋輔
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1979
290 p.

Through case studies of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Kikkoman Corp. and Honda Motor Co., reveals the strategies of Japanese corporations to establish overseas bases. Considers factors involved in internationalization, including production, purchases, sales, personnel, finances, decision-making mechanisms, management structure, etc.

1437 Nihon kigyo no kokusaika: Shihon, keiei, gijutsu iten
日本企業の国際化・資本・経営・技術移転
(Internationalization of Japanese Corporations: Capital, Business Operations and Technological Transfers)
Ogawa Eiji, Kinoshita Soshichi and Kishida Tamiki
名古屋大学経済学部附属経済構造センター
Nagoya: Nagoya Daigaku Keizai Gakubu Fuzoku keizai Kozo Kenkyu Senta
1987
191 p.
East Asia HD2756.2/.J3N53

A report on the Third International Economic Frictions Symposium held on December 26, 1984. Discussions were centered on: overseas capital investments by Japanese corporations; overseas and on-site local operations of Japanese businesses; and the problem of technological transfers.

1438 Nihon kigyo no taigai shinshutsu ga aitekoku no chiiki keizai to chiiki jumin no tainichi kanjo ni oyobosu koka
日本企業の対外進出が相手国の地域経済と地域住民の対日感情に及ぼす効果
(Effects Created by Overseas Advances of Japanese Enterprises on Counterpart Countries’ Local Economy and Local Residents’ Feelings Toward Japan)
Tokyo: Kozo Keikaku Kenkyujo
1983
170 p.
East Asia HD2785/.N53

Results of questionnaire surveys, with approximately 700 respondents, conducted in eight localities with Japanese enterprises in the United States and Canada. Results indicated favorable reactions, without antagonism toward trade frictions, by local residents. However, the report points out that Japanese resident personnel do not maintain close contacts with local citizens.

1439 Nihon no kaigai kigyo keiei: Keiei bunseki to toshi risuku e no taio:
日本の海外企業経営・経営分析と投資リスクへの対応
(Japan’s Overseas Corporate Businesses)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
1979
264 p.
East Asia HD62.4/.T34

Analyzes basic problems and investment risks of overseas corporate businesses with the focus on manufacturing enterprises. Differentiates between corporations dealing with developing countries and corporations involved with advanced countries for analytical purposes. Compares Japanese corporations with U.S. multinational corporations to show special characteristics of the former.

1440 Nihon shihon shugi no kaigai shinshutsu
日本資本主義の海外進出
(Overseas Inroads of Japanese Capitalism)
Fukushima Hisaichi, Kakuta Osamu and Saito Shigeo
1979

349
A review of overseas inroads of Japanese capital and enterprises which began in the 1970's because of increased international competition resulting from the breakdown of the IMF setup, oil crises, etc. Joint ventures are helping to alleviate trade frictions with U.S. and European countries. Japanese enterprises are stepping up their activities in East and Southeast Asia. External advances are creating problems which necessitate a review.

With the focus on Japan-ROK trade relations, surveys industrial conditions in ROK, including automobile, consumer electronics and shipbuilding industries, and discusses the outlook for the ideal division of labor between the two countries.

With the focus on Japan-ROK economic relations, surveys the steel, petrochemicals and textile industries in ROK as well as ROK's external economic relations. Discusses the outlook for division of labor between the two countries. Report is well illustrated.
Details chronologically, economic, diplomatic and defense items in U.S.-Japan relations between 1945 and 1983. Consists of three main parts: progress of U.S.-Japan relations-economic restoration and mutual security relations, age of shocks and frictions, etc.; chronology of postwar U.S.-Japan relations; and, postwar relations--reference data (statistics, charts, etc.) on international balance of payments, trade, defense, economic changes and frictions, etc.

1445  
Thomas J. Nevins, Shimada Haruo トーマス. J. ネビンス, 島田晴雄
Tokyo: Nihon Boeki Shinkokai 日本貿易振興会 1980
225 p. East Asia HF5549.2/.U5N48

Discusses personnel and labor management practices of Japanese corporations in United States. Bilingual in text.

1446  
Waga kuni no taigai keizai senryaku no kenkyu (Study of Our Country’s External Economic Strategy)
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Chosokai Keizai Dainika 経済企画庁調整局国際経済第二課 1982
159 p. East Asia HF1601/.W34

Discusses the following points: role of Japanese economy in world economy; external economic policies of Japan, United States and Europe; and, formation of a new international economic order and Japan’s role to resolve trade frictions.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS

1447  
Chusho kigyo kaigai toshi katsudo manyuaru: Kankoku (Manual on Overseas Investment Activities of Small-and-Medium Enterprises)
Tokyo: Chusho Kigyo Jigyodan Joho Chosabu 中小企業事業団情報調査部 1983
120 p. East Asia HG5780.5/.A3C87

A manual on overseas investments of small-and-medium enterprises, centered on the Republic of Korea. Describes labor conditions in ROK, potentials for Japan’s small-and-medium enterprises, investment environment, successes in technological transfers, etc.
A questionnaire survey conducted of Japanese business representatives stationed in Singapore and supplemented with personal interviews. The objective was to determine the actual conditions and problems in order to promote effective investment activities by Japanese enterprises.

A discussion of Japan’s overseas investments, including the following aspects: general survey of Japan’s external investments and foreign investments in Japan; investments to develop natural resources; direct investments to manufacturing enterprises of developing countries; direct investments to Western countries; and, special features of Japanese investments and management.

A compilation of essays, prepared with the support of the Japan Economic Research Center, on Japan’s direct investments in ASEAN countries, Southeast Asian NIC’s (newly industrializing countries), People’s Republic of China, Australia and United States.

Discusses the status and economics of direct investments, factors influencing direct investments, Japan’s direct foreign investments, direct investments by foreign countries in Japan, and the future outlook of direct investments.
Centered on theoretical and empirical studies of Japan's direct overseas investments. Covers the following aspects: Japan's direct investments in Asia, North America, Central and South Americas and Oceania; comparisons of Japanese and U.S. direct investments in Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Korea and Taiwan; and accomplishments of Japan's direct foreign investments.

1453 Shin kaigai toshi rikkokuron: Seiko no joken o saguru
新・海外投資立國論・成功の条件を探る
(New National Principle of Direct Overseas Investments)
Ueno Akira 上野明
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1980
243 p. East Asia HG4538/.U46
Advocates that Japan should change its policy of sole reliance on exports to one that includes "direct overseas investments" to establish local production in foreign countries and thereby, foster co-existence and co-prosperity with other advanced countries and secure stable growth on a global basis.

1454 Takokuseki kigyo no chokusetsu toshi 多国籍企業の直接投資
(Direct Investments of Multinational Enterprises)
Kojima Kiyoshi 小島清
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1981
436 p. East Asia HG4538/.K64
Attempts to provide a theoretical and systematic analysis of direct overseas investments of multinational enterprises, with the focus on comparisons between American and Japanese concepts regarding the conduct and objectives of foreign investments.

1455 Waga kuni kaigai toshi no genkyo to tenkai hoko: Dai yonkai kaigai toshi anketo chosa hokoku
わが国海外投資の現状と展開方向・第4回海外投資アンケート調査報告
(Current Status and Future Development Course of Our Country's Foreign Investments)
Tokyo: Nihon Yushutsunyu Ginko 日本輸出入銀行 1979
223 p. East Asia HG4538/.W34
A report on the results of the fourth questionnaire survey conducted in 1972 by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, covering foreign investments by 942 Japanese companies.

1456 Waga kuni no kaigai toshi to kokusai bungyo o meguru shomondai
わが国の海外投資と国際分業をめぐる諸問題
(Various Problems Involving Our Country's Overseas Investments and International Division of Labor)
A study of Japan's overseas investments, particularly the effects on division-of-labor structure in Asian regions. Specific industries taken up are textiles and automobiles.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFERS

1457  Gijutsu iten 技術移転
      (Technology Transfer)
      Kobayashi Tatsuya 小林達也
      Tokyo: Bunshindo 文真堂
      1981-1983
      2 v.
      East Asia T21/.K62

Consists of two volumes: Vol. 1 compares U.S. and Japanese technological developments and historically surveys the current problem of technology transfers; and, Vol. 2 discusses technology transfers related to the north-south problem on the basis of U.S. and Japanese experiences. Analyzes problems of technology transfers to underdeveloped nations, role of education and training of workers for effective transfers, etc.

1458  Gijutsu itenron 技術移転論
      (Treatise on Technological Transfers)
      Saito Masaru 斉藤優
      Tokyo: Bunshindo 文真堂
      1985
      830 p.
      East Asia T174.3/.S35

Considers technological transfers from one country to another, with the focus on: theory and structure of technological transfers, technological transfers and international cooperation and technological transfers involving Japan. Analyzes Japan's past and present problems with data reinforced by on-site investigations conducted overseas.

1459  Sangyo chosei to gijutsu iten: Kokusai shakai ni okeru Nihon kigyo no tekio 産業調整と技術移転: 国際社会における日本企業の適応
      (Industrial Adjustments and Technological Transfers)
      Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会
      1981
      173 p.
      East Asia HC60/.S36

Based on the results of the Japan Economic Research Association's meetings, chaired by Sakurada Takeshi of Nisshin Spinning Co. and held on a number of occasions since 1980. Composed of three parts: Part 1 presents assumptions and proposals such as Japan's capability to make industrial adjustments and the need for policies on technological transfers; Part 2 is a general discussion on Japan's role in adjustments and transfers; and Part 3 takes up specific problems related to industries, including communications, computers, automobiles, electronics, etc.
Showa gojusannendo endaka kankyo ga gijutsu iten ni ataeru inpakuto ni kansuru chosa kenkyu
昭和53年度円高環境が技術移転に与えるインパクトに関する調査研究
(Study on Impact of FY-1978 Yen Appreciation Environment on Technological Transfers)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai Keizai Kenkyujo, Seisaku Kagaku Kenkyujo
機械振興協会経済研究所 政策科学研究所 1979
68 p.

Discusses the impact of high yen values in 1978 on products trade and technological transfers, with the focus on trends and problems in the principal industries, such as steel, petrochemicals, automobiles, etc.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

A compilation of essays on U.S. economic strategy and the role of Japan in U.S. and world economies. Discusses the declining domination of United States in the international economy and the need to revitalize U.S. economic power.

Consists of three parts: Part 1--internationalization of Japanese economy and logic of international cooperation; Part 2--trade frictions and Japanese countermeasures (expansion of domestic demand, etc.); and Part 3--will yen appreciation and direct overseas investments "vacuumize" Japanese industries?

Based on the discussions of Japan Economic Research Association's meetings, chaired by Gotoh Noboru of Tokyo Corp. and held on nearly 20 occasions since 1979.

Composed of two parts: Part 1 discusses, in general, the concepts of economic
cooperation and its relation to cultural factors; and Part 2 relates Japan's past role and present activities in economic cooperation endeavors, activities of other countries, etc.

1464 Keizai kyoryoku suishin no hoto 経済協力推進の方策
(Course of Promoting Economic Cooperation)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会 1971
342 p.
East Asia HF1601/.K45

Asserts that economic cooperation will help maintain world peace as well as promote Japanese economic development. Main subjects covered include: significance of economic aid; special features and tasks of Japanese economic cooperation; economic cooperation of advanced countries and international aid organizations; developing countries and economic aid; effective and appropriate economic cooperation; and, human cooperation.

1465 Keizai kyoryoku: Towareru Nihon no keizai gaiko 経済協力・問われる日本の経済外交
(Economic Cooperation: Japan's Economic Diplomacy under Criticism)
Matsui Ken 松井謙
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983
250 p.
East Asia HF1601/.M38

Asserts that as a great power, Japan is under pressure to liberalize its markets and to provide overseas investments and government assistance. Discusses the following: North-South problem in world economy; mechanism for economic cooperation; status and features of Japan's economic aid; criticisms of Japan's aid; evaluation of aid policies, etc. Proposes that Japan serve as a bridge to gap the North-South aid problem.

1466 Kokusai kyochoka no jiyu boeki no suishin 国際協調下の自由貿易の推進
(Promotion of Free Trade through International Cooperation)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai Boeki Kenkyujo 日本貿易会貿易研究所 1982
239 p.
East Asia HF1411/.K64

Surveys the world trade situation, including GATT responses, international economic adjustments, etc., to find means of promoting free trade through international cooperation. Considers Japan's trade problems, centered on Japan-U. S. frictions.

1467 Kunibetsu keizai kyoryoku shishin sakusei no tame no kiso chosa 国別経済協力指針作成のための基礎調査
(Basic Survey to Formulate Economic Cooperation Policies by Countries)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kaihatsu Senta 国際開発センター 1984
433 p.
East Asia f HF1601/.K86

A compilation of data pertaining to economic cooperation with 17 countries during the period, 1972-1982. Arranged by countries to facilitate usage and comparisons. Countries in Asia, Central and South Americas, Africa, Middle East, etc. are covered. Intended to assist in formulating policies to promote international
economic cooperation.

1468 Nichi-Bei keizai no hikaku kenkyu 日米経済の比較研究
(Comparative Study of U.S.-Japanese Economies)
Ohara Keiji, Kiga Kenzo
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1968
245 p. East Asia HF1456.5/.J3833

Nine essays, compiled under the sponsorship of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, on U.S. and Japanese economic setup and activities, including anti-monopolism, labor movements, foreign investments, exports, marketing, etc.

1469 Nichi-Bei keizai no shorai 日米経済の将来
(Future of U.S.-Japanese Economies)
Kanamori Hisao, Nihon Keizai Kenkyu Senta
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
1973
247 p. East Asia HC462.9/.K344

A compilation of essays reporting the results of a study conducted by the Japan Economic Research Center on the future outlook of U.S. and Japanese economies, including trade, direct investments, etc.

1470 Nihon to no sangyo kyoryoku ni kansuru Bei-0 no taio 日本との産業協力に関する米欧の対応
(U.S.-European Responses to Japan's Industrial Cooperation)
Takeuchi Hiroshi, Niimura Yasuko 竹内宏 新村保子
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構
1987
161 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N532

Discusses the background, transitions, effects and current status of Japan's industrial cooperation with United States and Europe. Considers specifically the following four fields: electronics equipment for production, automobiles, computers and air-space development. On the basis of interviews with authorities concerned, attempts to make an assessment of the effects of industrial cooperation on corporate and national levels.

1471 Regan seisakuka no Nihon keizai レーガン政策下の日本経済
(Japanese Economy under Reagan's Policies)
Yoshitomi Masaru 吉富勝
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社
1984
392 p. East Asia HC106.8/.Y67

Discusses the effects of anti-Keynesian policies of Reagan's administration on U.S. and Japanese economies and the international monetary situation.

1472 Sangyo, gijutsu kyoryoku no shintenkai 産業・技術協力の新展開
(New Developments in Industrial and Technological Cooperation)
Tokyo: Nihon Boekikai Boeki Kenkyujo 日本貿易会貿易研究所
1983
186 p. East Asia HC60/.S165
Advocates that international cooperation is essential for the revival of the world's economy, softening of trade frictions and promotion of free trade and that Japan can contribute greatly with its advanced technologies, product development and trade know-how and wide economic contacts. Discusses possible means for Japanese industries to participate by geographical regions and types of industries.

1473 Sengo Nihon shihonshugi to Nichi-Bei keizai kankei
戦後日本資本主義と日米経済関係
(Postwar Japanese Capitalism and U.S.-Japanese Economic Relations)
Watanabe Takeshi 渡辺武
Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版 1968
265 p.
East Asia HF1602.5/.U6W38


1474 Taiheiyo chiiki kyoryoku no tenbo 太平洋地域協力の展望
(Outlook of Cooperation in Pacific Region)
Kawata Tadashi, Nishikawa Jun 川田隆, 西川潤
220 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.T3264

A report on the seminar, "Outlook of Pan-Pacific Regional Cooperation in the 1980's," held in Mexico, March 24-26, 1980. The seminar was the result of a joint academic study on the topic conducted in 1979 and 1980 by Japanese and Mexican researchers.

1475 Waga kuni no Chu-Nanbei seisaku わが国の中南米政策
(Our Country's Central American Policies)
Ishii Kan'ichi 石井寛一
Tokyo: Kajima Kenkyujo Shuppankai 鳩島研究所出版 1965
260 p.
East Asia HC60/.I85

Based on a personal tour of Latin American countries by the author, a LDP Diet member. Focuses on activities of resident Japanese and the possibility of economic cooperation. Reveals Japanese posture toward Latin America in the 1960's.

1476 Waga kuni no Chuto shokoku ni taisuru keizai gijutsu kyoryoku no arikata:
わが国の中東諸国に対する経済技術協力のあり方・産業構造調査研究報告書
(Status of Our Country's Economic and Technical Cooperation with Middle Eastern Countries)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1979
371 p.
East Asia f HC60/.W33

Describes the extent of economic and technical cooperation with the different Middle Eastern countries, the problematical points in implementation and the
significance in Japan's overall effort to provide assistance.

1477 Waga kuni no taio sangyo kyoryoku: Masatsu gensho to kyozon e no michi
(Our Country's Economic Cooperation with Europe)
Yamada Mitsuhiko 山田充彦
Tokyo: Nikko Risachi Senta 日興リサーチセンター 1984
294 p. East Asia HC240.9/.T4W1984

A study of countermeasures for the intensifying trade frictions with EC countries. Discusses the causes for decline in competitive power of EC industries, countermeasures being taken to revitalize the industries and Japan's industrial cooperation through direct investments, technological and economic assistance, etc.

1478 Waga kuni oyobi O-Bei shokoku ni okeru kokusai konoshamu jittai chosa kenkyu
ho kokusho 我が国及び欧米諸国における国際コンソーシャム実態調査研究報告書
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Yushutsu Kumiai 日本機械輸出組合 1980
320 p. East Asia HD9708/.J3W33

Subjects covered include: concept and modern significance of international consortium; system of forming and operating international consortium in Japan; legal system concerning international consortium in U.S. and Europe; and, potential areas for cooperation in export licensing and financing.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

1479 Daikibo keizai kyoryoku purojekuto ni kansuru enjo taikei chosa
大規模経済協力プロジェクトに関する援助体系調査
(Survey of Outline of Assistance Programs Concerning Large-scale Economic Cooperation Projects)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kyoryoku Suishin Kyokai 国際協力推進協会 1975
304 p. East Asia f HC60/.D35

In view of the fact that requests for large-scale economic assistance are being made to Japan in recent years by developing countries but various problems are obstructing smooth implementation, this study was conducted, primarily to examine the trends of other advanced countries in large-scale assistance, in order to formulate policies to overcome the pending problems.

1480 Makuro enjo koka hyoka ni tsuite no chosa: Kankoku, Banguradeshu, Tai
マクロ援助効果評価についての調査・韓国・バングラデシュ・タイ
(Assessment Survey on Macro-Assistance Effects)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kaihatsu Senta 国際開発センター 1985
295 p. East Asia HC467/.M34

359
A survey of economic conditions and industrial developments in the Republic of Korea, Bangladesh and Thailand to assess the effects of Japanese economic assistance. On the basis of voluminous statistical materials, proposes policies and measures for future overseas assistance.

ASEAN/SEA

1481  Ajia sangyonai bungyo no shinten to Nihon no kadai
アジア産業内分業の進展と日本の課題
(Development of Specialization within Asian Industrial Sphere and Japan's Tasks)
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協会 1984
238 p.
East Asia HC441/.A56

Taking into consideration the importance of relations between the Japanese economy and Asian newly industrializing countries, as well as ASEAN nations, discusses proper long-range course for Japan to take in handling trade imbalance, international specialization in industries, economic cooperation, technological transfers, etc. Representatives from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan participated in this study.

1482  Ajia no chusho kogyo to Nihon
アジアの中小企業と日本
(Asian Small-and-Medium Industry and Japan: Its Role in Economic Development)
Osaka Ajia Chusho Kigyo Kaihatsu Senta 大阪アジア中小企業開発センター
Sakai: Akagane Insatsu Shuppan あかがね印刷出版 1967
313 p.
East Asia HC412/.083

Reports on the results of studies conducted by the Osaka Asian Small-and-Medium Industry Development Center. Covers three main aspects: general--status of small-and-medium industries in Southeast Asia and relations with Japan; specific countries--India, West Pakistan, Malaysia/Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, Indonesia and Burma; trade and distribution--Asian industrialization and trade-finance-distribution policies.

1483  Ajia no keizai batten to chusho kogyo
アジアの経済発展と中小工業
(Asian Economic Development and Small-and-Medium Industries)
Suzuki Nagatoshi 鈴木長年
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyuo アジア経済研究所 1977
289 p.
East Asia HD2346/.A75A35

Subjects covered include: Southeast Asian Industrialization and small-and-medium industries; comparisons of industrialization between Thailand and Japan; development of plastics processing industry in Southeast Asia; free trade zones to promote small-and-medium industries in Southeast Asia.

1484  ASEAN no genjo to waga kuni no taio
ASEAN の現状とわが国の対応
(ASEAN Conditions and Our Country's Countermeasures)
A survey of economic conditions in ASEAN countries with the focus on Japan-ASEAN trade and economic relations, in view of the deepening ties through economic assistance.

ASEAN no keizai hatten to waga kuni kikai sangyo no kyoryoku ni kansuru chosa
(Survey of ASEAN Economic Developments and Cooperation of Our Country's Machinery Industry)
Tokyo: Nihon Kikai Yushutsu Kumiai 日本機械輸出組合 1980
193 p.

Records the economic developments of Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand and discusses the current status and future outlook of economic cooperation by advanced countries and in particular, the cooperation of Japan's machinery industry.

Discusses the current market situation for Japanese imports/exports with the ASEAN nations of Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand and the outlook for industrialization in the ASEAN countries. Describes the scale of ASEAN economies, reliance on Japanese trade, significance and potentials of economic cooperation with Japan, etc.

A survey conducted in 1977 by Japan's non-governmental enterprises to gather basic data for formulation of economic and investment policies, particularly toward ASEAN countries. With the rapid expansion of industrial production by ASEAN nations through foreign investments, the study was focused to determine the actual extent of industrial capability and the need for capital investments and technologies to sustain the capability.
Based on the results of the Japan Economic Research Association's meetings, chaired by Shibayama Yukio of Sumitomo Corp. and held on 25 occasions since 1978, composed of three parts: Part 1 discusses Japan's role, policies and problem in economic relations with ASEAN countries; Part 2 is a general discussion of Japan's historic ties, ASEAN's regional organization, etc.; and Part 3 takes up ASEAN's relations with the international economic structure. References on economic statistics and foreign investments are appended.

1489  
**Firipin no keizai kaihatsu to Nihon no keizai kyoryoku**  
フィリピンの経済開発と日本の経済協力  
(Economic Development of Philippines and Japanese Economic Cooperation)  
Tokyo: Kokusai Kaihatsu Senta 国際開発センター 1979  
100 p.  
East Asia f HC455/.F56

Discusses the economic development of Philippines, particularly the role played by economic assistance of advanced countries. Relates the contribution of Japanese economic cooperation to the economic development.

1490  
**Keizai kyoryoku koka kenkyu hokokusho: ASEAN**  
経済協力効果研究報告書・ASEAN  
(Research Report on Effects of Economic Cooperation: ASEAN)  
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1984  
334 p.  
East Asia HC441/.K45

A study consigned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to assess the effects of economic cooperation and to observe societies, economies, cultures, etc. of ASEAN countries for smooth implementation of Japan's economic assistance measures.

1491  
**Keizai kyoryoku koka kenkyu hokokusho: Indonesia**  
経済協力効果研究報告書・インドネシア  
(Research Report on Effects of Economic Cooperation: Indonesia)  
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1983  
273 p.  
East Asia HC447/.K45

Reports the results of the study, consigned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in 1982, on the effects of economic cooperation in Indonesia. Results are based on on-the-site survey conducted for approximately two months in the summer of 1982 to observe economic, societal and cultural conditions for the purpose of effective implementation of economic assistance measures.

1492  
**Mantetsu Chosabu to Ajia**  
(南满鉄調査部とアジア)  
Hara Kakuten 原覚天  
Tokyo: Sekai Shoin 世界書院 1986  
276 p.  
East Asia H62.5/.C5H38

A historical survey of South Manchuria Railways's research department from its establishment in 1906 till its demise in 1945. The department conducted vast
researches on Asia, including economic conditions in China and Southeast Asia. Mantetsu source materials are listed as references.

1493 Nichi, ASEAN (Tai, Firipin) boeki inbaransu no mondai
(Problem of Japan-ASEAN (Thailand, Philippines) Trade Imbalance)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kyoryoku Suishin Kyokai 国際協力推進協会 1980
200 p.

Takes up the problem of Japan's trade imbalance with Thailand and Philippines, two countries with which the trade imbalance is especially large, and searches for concrete measures to correct the imbalance. Discusses the future outlook of imbalance, problems and measures to improve the situation, etc. and with statistics, considers the items traded, including grains, rubber, leather, foodstuffs, etc.

1494 Nihon ASEAN no sogo izon kankei no genjo to tenbo: Boeki to toshi no doko o chushin to shite
(Status and Outlook of Japan-ASEAN Mutually Dependent Relations)
Yamamoto Tadashi 山本正
Nihon Kokusai Koryu Senta 日本国際交流センター
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko 総合研究開発機構 1983
545 p.

Discusses trade relations between Japan and ASEAN countries and investment trends of Japan in ASEAN nation. Contributors to this publication include writers from ASEAN countries.

1495 Nihon keizai no kokusaika to Ajia keizai 日本経済の国際化とアジア経済
(Internationalization of Japanese Economy and Asian Economy)
Tsuchiya Rokuro 土屋六郎
Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1987
301 p.

Essentially, a manual on trade between Japan and Asia discusses Japanese-Asian economic relations and the impact of currency exchange rates and finances.

1496 Nihon keizai no seicho to Tonan Ajia keizai: Hon hokokusho
日本経済の成長と東南アジア経済・本報告書
(Japanese Economic Growth and Southeast Asian Economy)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kaihatsu Senta 国際開発センター 1974
181 p.

Describes the increasing mutual dependency between the economies of Japan and Southeast Asia and provides and analysis, based on metrical models, of the SEA developing countries' economic growth through governmental development assistance, private investments and trade. Also provides and outlook of Japanese-SEA economic relations in the 1980's.
The economic aspect of "North-South problem" had been emphasized, heretofore, but interest is also turning to social and cultural aspects. This study attempts to show that through governmental development aid, private sector investments and trade, Japan has not only formed economic interdependencies with Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand but exerting influences on social welfare, environment, food supply, energy, etc. of these countries. "System models" of these countries were created for the analytical study.

Reports the result of 3-year research conducted on advancement of Japanese companies into Southeast Asia and the resulting tensions and frictions. Topics discussed include: Southeast Asia as seen by Japanese companies; difficulties of joint-company operations; local application of Japanese-type businesses; difficulties in labor-management relations; disposition and actions of local employees; frictions and balances among plural ethnic groups; relations with local governments and military of Japanese companies; living conditions of overseas Japanese; and, successes and failures of overseas Japanese companies.

Surveys the course of Japanese economic development, with the focus on comprehensive development plans for agricultural villages and small-and-medium enterprises. Examines economic conditions in Philippines, Burma, Singapore and Malaysia and based on the Japanese experience, discusses strategies to develop these countries.
Depicts the deep ties, political and economic, between Japan and ASEAN countries and the significance of the area to Japanese economy in trade, investments, etc. and to military strategy. Expounds the necessity of mutual cooperation in future relations.

1501 Sengo Nihon shihon shugi to “Higashi Ajia keizaiken”
戦後日本資本主義と「東アジア経済圏」
(Postwar Japanese Capitalism and "East Asia Economic Sphere")
Kobayashi Hideo 小林英夫
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo 御茶の水書房 1985
377 p.
East Asia HG5740.8/.A5K63

A historical survey of economic and political relations between Japan and East Asian countries spanning 30 years, from 1945 to late 1970s. Consists of two main parts: Part 1, expanding Japanese capitalism--East Asia reparations and trade reopening; East Asian industrialization activities and Japan; rapid increase in overseas investments during early half of 1970s, etc.; and, Part 2, reorganized small-and-medium enterprises--textiles; electrical machinery; etc. Contains numerous charts and tables.

1502 Tai Ajia shuyo yushutsukoku no sangyo kozo 対アジア主要輸出国の産業構造
(Industrial Structures of Main Countries Exporting to Asia)
Koto Rikuzo 古藤利久三
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1962
546 p.
East Asia HF3766/.K68

A report on the results of a study conducted in 1959 by the Institute of Developing Economies on the industrial structures of advanced countries, principally European, to help evaluate Japan’s competitive power in exports of industrial and consumer products to SEA nations.

1503 Taiheiyo jidai: Taiheiyo chiiki togo no kenkyu
太平洋時代・太平洋地域統合の研究
(Pacific Age)
Saito Shizuo 斉藤鎮男
Tokyo: Shin’yudo 新育堂 1983
295 p.
East Asia HF1642.55/.Z74S34

A comprehensive study of the Pacific region, centered on socio-politico-economic factors affecting Australia, New Zealand, Southeast Asia and Pacific Islands.

1504 Taiheiyo jidai no Nihon to Tai
太平洋時代の日本とタイ
(Japan and Thailand in Pacific Age)
Kurokawa Yugi 黒川雄貴
204 p.
East Asia HC445/.K88

Japan’s economic transactions with Thailand amount to only 3% but in the 21st century, when Japan’s economic cooperation is expected to increase in the Pacific area, Thailand should become an important counterpart in investment and trading.
activities. This publication deals mainly with Thailand's economic conditions and proposed Japanese industrial and financial measures.

1505 Tonan Ajia keizai no shorai kozo 東南アジア経済の将来構造
(Future Structuring of Southeast Asian Economy)
Kojima Kiyoshi 小島清
Tokyo: Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo アジア経済研究所 1962
241 p.
East Asia HC412/.K6

Published as the 37th issue in the "Asian Economic Research Series" by the Institute of Developing Economies. Table of Contents provided in English, "Trade and Development of Southeast Asia in 1980." Subjects covered include: "The pattern of Triangular Trade among the U.S.A., Japan, and Southeast Asia," "Economic Cooperation among Southeast Asian countries," etc.

1506 Tonan Ajia ni okeru Nihon no oba purezensu 東南アジアにおける日本のオーバプレゼンス
(Japan's Omnipresence in Southeast Asia)
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai 機械振興協会 1974
2 v.
East Asia HF1602.15/.A75T66

An overview of various problems, such as labor, differences in industrial structures, peculiarities of Japanese-type business operations, etc., created in various Southeast Asian countries by Japan's broad and aggressive inroads in recent years.

1507 Tonan Ajia shokoku to Nihon to no shorai no bungyo kankei: Minkan toshi to boeki seisaku no yukiteki kumiawase 東南アジア諸国と日本との将来の分業関係・民間投資と貿易政策の有機的組合せ
(Future Relations Concerning Division of Specialization between Southeast Asian Countries and Japan)
Tokyo: Kokusai Kaihatsu Senta 国際開発センター 1974
171 p.
East Asia f HF1602.15/.A75T66

A report, prepared by the International Development Center, under contract with the Economic Planning Agency for joint study of economic development in SE Asia. Covers industrialization policies of SE Asian countries in 1960's and 1970's, Japanese private investments in SE Asia, trade relations between SE Asia and Japan and measures needed to establish harmonious relations in economic specialization between SE Asia and Japan.
OUTLOOK TOWARD 21ST CENTURY

INFORMATION SOCIETY

1508 Edita-tekki hassou: Bijinesuman no kikaku henshujutsu
エディタ的発想・ビジネスマンの企画・編集術
(Editor-like Ideas)
Ikari Seiya and Nabeta Kosuke 猪狩誠也, 鍋田絃亮
Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo 筑摩書房 1983
202 p. East Asia HD30.36/.J3139

Based on personal experiences as journalist and editor, the authors reveal changes in business reporting in an information society and propose the need for businessmen to gather and analyze information to develop industries and to survive in this age.

1509 Hiyakusuru johoka: Nyu media ga hiraku 21 seiki
飛躍する情報化・ニューメディアがひらく21世紀
(Great Strides in Information Activities)
Tsusho Sangyosho Kikai Joho Sangyokyoku 通信産業省機械情報産業局
Tokyo: Konpyuta Bjisha コンピュータ・エージ社 1984
151 p. East Asia HD9696/.C63H59

A study conducted by the Machinery and Information Industries Bureau of MITI for the purpose of formulating policies which will establish firm bases for sound and smooth progress toward a sophisticated information society. Composed of three parts: Part 1--Ideal development of new media, aimed at an affluent 21st century created by the new media; Part 2--Idea measures for computer security, aimed at assuring security in a sophisticated information society; and Part 3--Developing a firm base for software, aimed at establishing legal protection of software.

1510 INS shindoromu INSシンドローム・二十一世紀からの衝撃
(Information Network System Syndrome)
Foramu 21 hen フォーラム21編
Tokyo: Tokyo Shuppan 東京出版 1983
257 p. East Asia HC465/.T4167

A descriptive report on how information network systems are changing modern societies in Japan and elsewhere. The author issues a warning against the present trend where technology is taking precedence over human beings.

1511 Johoka ga keizai seicho ni ataeru eikyo oyobi johoka no sogo shiyou ni kansuru chosa hokokusho: Showa 59-nendo Keizai Kikakucho itaku chosa
情報化が経済成長に与える影響及び情報化の総合指標に関する調査報告書・昭和59年度経済企画庁調査
(Research Report on the Impact of Informationalization on Economic Growth and a
A study conducted by the Applied Research Institute for the Economic Planning Agency's Planning Bureau on the impact of informationalization on economic growth and the development of a comprehensive index on informationalization. The study is centered on: information and economic structure; information and economic growth; and a comprehensive index on informationalization.

Consists of three main parts: Introduction--corporate management in information age; Part 1--uses of new computers and establishment of data bases, online networks, operating systems, etc. based on work stations; and Part 2--setting up operational plans for sales, production, financing and personnel management utilizing new computer functions.

A compilation of treatises by 10 scholar/researchers on the nature of an information society and its impact on industrial enterprises, business operations and human relations. Discusses the formation of information networks among enterprises, the significance of an information system in multinational enterprises, etc. Emphasis is laid on anticipated changes, problems and benefits.

A compilation of articles based on popularly acclaimed panel discussions, roundtable discussions and lectures. Includes subjects such as: prediction of Japan's information strategy; increasing efficiency in usage of S&T information; creation of a new culture in an information society; role and tasks of the future "information man."; and what to expect and how to cope with the advancement of information and online services.
Johoka shakai to sangyo soshiki seisaku ni kansuru chosa kenkyu hokokusho
(Research Report on Information Society and Policies on Industrial Structures)
Tokyo: Sangyo Kenkyujo 産業研究所 1983
257 p. East Asia HC465/.T4J63

A research conducted by the Mitsubishi Comprehensive Research Institute to gather
basic data needed to formulate policies on industrial structures and competition
in the information age. Focuses on the CATV industry and automation of
distribution services. Supplements documentary researches with interviews and
hearings.

Joho kiban no yakuwari to hoko ni kansuru chosa kenkyu hokokusho
(Research Report on the Role and Direction of Information Bases)
Tokyo: Denki Tsushin Sogo Kenkyujo 電気通信総合研究所 1983
228 p. East Asia f TK5102.3/.J3J63

A study, sponsored by the National Land Agency, on the following: information
bases; information base matrix; regional plans and information base buildup;
regionalization of information bases; and information bases in social and
industrial fields.

Joho kokai: Sono genri to tenbo
(freedom of information)
Ishimura Yoshiharu 石村壽治
Tokyo: Horitsu Bunkasha 法律文化社 1983
389 p. East Asia JC597/.J64

Composed of four parts: (1) historical, societal and constitutional principles of
freedom of information; (2) situation concerning FOI in foreign countries; (3)
FOI in Japan; and (4) two FOI cases in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Joho shakai o do ikitu ka
(How to Live in the Information Society)
Hoshino Yoshiro 星野芳郎
Tokyo: Daiyamondosha ダイヤモンド社 1983
220 p. East Asia Z674.5/.J3H67

Describes the proliferation of new media, traces the development of informational
history and prescribes means to survive in the new information society. In the
bewildering world of computerization, the author stresses the need for a
philosophical and comprehensive viewpoint, attention to details and decisiveness.

Joho shakai o kangaeru: Joho gijutsu shinpoojiumu hokoku
(Thoughts on an information Society)
Nikko Risachi Senta 日興リサーチセンター
Tokyo: Nikkan Kogyo Shinbunsha 日刊工業新聞社 1983
Discusses how information technology has permeated Japanese society and economy, how it is influenced by their reactions and how industries, homes and the nation should cope with it. Describes the present status and future outlook of factory automation, data banks, information network system, office automation, biotechnology, etc.

**(1520) Joho shakai o miru me: Konpyuta kakumei no yukue**

情報社会をみる眼・コンピュータ革命のゆくえ

(Eyeing the Information Society)

Atarashi Mutsundo 新陸人

Tokyo: Yuhikaku 有斐閣 1983

301 p.

A personalized view of the "information society" and its impact on the daily livelihood of human beings. Observations are made on such subjects as: how computers shocked the society; what did TV bring to society?; how to survive in an "information society," and, is the future of "information society" rose-colored?

**(1521) Kodo johoka shakai kochiku no tame no gijutsu kaihatsu ni kansuru tekunoroji assessmento:** Showa 58-nendo Kogyo Gijutsuin gijutsu hyoka itaku chosa hokoku

高度情報化社会構築のための技術開発に関するテクノロジー・アセスマント・昭和58年度工業技術評価委託調査報告

(Assessment of Technological Developments Needed to Establish a Sophisticated Information Society)

Tokyo: Nihon Sangyo Gijutsu Shinko Kyokai 日本産業技術振興協会 1984

104 p.

A research report commissioned by the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. Considers such aspects as: outlook of sophisticated information society; tasks for technological development; impact on industries and societies; new media needs, etc.

**(1522) Kodo johoka shakai ni kansuru kigyo, yushikisha chosa:** "Kodo johoka shakai no inpakuto ni kansuru derufai chosa oyobi kodo johokai jitsugan no tame ni hitsuyou to sanreru keikaikuteki yudo shuho no kenkyu" hokokusho

高度情報化社会に関する企業・有識者調査・『高度情報社会のインパクトに関するデルフィ調査及び高度情報社会実現のために必要とされる計画的誘導手法の研究』報告書

(Survey of Corporations and Intellectuals on Sophisticated Information Society)

Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Chosa Kyogikai 日本経済調査協議会 1985

118 p.

A study commissioned by the Economic Planning Agency. For the study, a questionnaire survey was conducted of nearly all of the corporations listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchanges and a total of 550 persons--businessmen, scholars, sophisticated information society.
A study, commissioned by the Economic Planning Agency, on the outlook for a sophisticated information society and policy measures required for its establishment.

Reports on the results of a symposium held on February 6, 1985, under the sponsorship of the Economic Planning Agency, on the "advancement of a sophisticated information society and its impact on industries."

Subjects covered include: outlook of society in the 21st century; analysis of the upgrading process of information-communication needs; trends of structural changes in information-communication market; social acceptance of information network systems, etc.

Considers problems in distribution services, labor management, etc. which arise with the advancement of office automation, information networks, etc.
1527 Media sosaeti: Joho shakai o ikani ikiruka--Media society
メディアソサエティ・情報社会をいかに生きるか
(Media Society: How to Live in an Information Society)
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1984
210 p. East Asia HE841/.M37

A compilation of papers presented at the 5th Nihon Gakusai Kaigi (Japan Academic Conference) held December 9-11, 1983, at New Otani Hotel. Subjects covered include: sophisticated information society and role of information network system; seven major factors which will change the industrial structuring; current status and future of technological innovations; new social ills in the information age; how to live in an information society, etc.

1528 Nihon no kin-mirai shogeki: Yattekuru seijuku to johoka jidai no meian
日本の近未来衝撃・やってくる成熟と情報化時代の明暗
(Imminent Shocks for Japan: Bright and Dark Sides of the Approaching Age of Maturity and Information)
Furukawa Tetsuo 古川哲夫
Tokyo: Gendaishi Shuppankai 現代史出版会 1982
290 p. East Asia HC462.9/.F8444

Subjects discussed include: international rediscovery of Japanese economy--is Japan truly wealthy?; is capitalistic fatigue the cause of downturn in growth rate?; changes is world economic map--how much can Japan change structurally?; bashing of Japanese economy--anticipation of third oil shock and trade frictions; future population size and labor market; Japanese economy in 1990s--decline in living standards, fear of aging society, etc.; need to strenghthen economy while circumstances are favorable, etc.

1529 Nyu infura: Atarashii shakai kiban no sozo
ニューインフラ・新しい社会基盤の創造
(New Infrastructure)
Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo 野村総合研究所
Tokyo: Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo Joho Kaihatubu 野村総合研究所情報開発部 1983
270 p. East Asia HC465/.C3N98

With the focus on the "information infrastructure," including anti-disaster and transportation systems, studies the course for formation of new social foundations for the forthcoming information society.

1530 Nyu media jidai no keiei senryaku: Atarashii henka no nami o do tsukamu ka
ニューメディア時代の経営戦略・新しい変化の波をどうつかむか
(Business Strategies for New Media Age: How to Take Advantage of New Changes)
Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1984
230 p. East Asia HD/.J3N98

A compilation of views expressed by enterpreneurs, consultants, researchers, scholars, et al, on how corporate strategies on management, marketing, technological development, production, personnel training, etc. should be changed
to take advantage of the approaching new media age.

1531

Nyu media soran
(Added title in English)
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
1984

A supplemental edition (1985) of the Shukan Toyo Keizai. Discusses the information age strategies of corporations and local autonomous bodies. Consists of three parts: Part 1, Corporations--new media strategies of 500 corporations, glossary of new media terms, etc.; Part 2, Local Autonomous Bodies--new media strategies of 47 prefectures and 251 cities, etc. Part 3, Reference materials--statistics, directory of new media organizations, etc.

1532

Sangyo no johoka sobi ni kansuru chosa kenkyu hokokusho
産業の情報化ますに関する調査研究報告書
Tokyo: Kikai Shinko Kyokai Keizai Kenkyujo
1976

Discusses preparations being undertaken by industries for the information age and for the development of knowledge-intense enterprises.

1533

Sentan shakai: Infomeshon & robotto kakumei
先端社会・インフォメーション＆ロボット革命
Tokyo: TBS Buritanika
1982

The author contends that an "information society" will follow the "industrial society" and the basic change will be from the present materialism to information values. The author propounds two theories: Strategy to rise above automation; and potentials for Japan to play a leading role in future, advanced information societies by creating an independent ethnic culture which blends the spiritual civilization of the East with the scientific civilization of the West.

1534

Shin komyunikeshon kakumei: Nihon-gata johoka shakai no yukue
新コミュニケーション革命・日本型情報化社会のゆくえ
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha
1983

Relates how the new media, such as information network system, value added network, cable TV, PC's, etc., brought on a communication revolution affecting industries, society and individual homes. Explains technologies supporting the new media and sketches a Japanese-type, sophisticated information society being developed.

1535

Sofutonomikkusu no teisho
ソフトノミックスの提唱
(Discourse on Softnomics)
Nagatomi Yuichiro       長富祐一郎
Tokyo: Kin'yu Zaisei Jijo Kenkyukai 金融財政事情研究会 1983
105 p.

Compiled by the project team of the "Research Committee on Economic Structural Changes and Policies," a private study group sponsored by the Finance Ministry to consider policies suitable for a society and economy in which information and service industries are advancing. Discusses such aspects as: new industrial revolution and transition to information society; economic system with respect for human relationships; shift of priority from concentration to dispersion; changes in economic structures of advanced countries; economic operations necessitated by socio-economic changes, etc.

Taiwanaki kanri shakai 対話なき管理社会
(Controlled Society Without Dialogue)
Mizusawa Toru 水沢透
Tokyo: Rodo Junposha 労働旬報社 1984
223 p.

Presents an appeal to restore human respect and dignity in a society which is being drastically altered by technological sophistication. Introduction of robots is changing labor-management relations and laborers are losing interest in their work. Industrial management and government policies toward labor are changing and need to reconsider the human factor.

TASKS & POLICIES

1537 Daihenkaku: Nihon keizai wa do ugoku ka 大変革・日本経済はどう動くか
(Drastic Change: Whither Japanese Economy?)
Takeuchi Hiroshi 竹内宏
Tokyo: Rikuruto Shuppan リクルート出版 1987
201 p.

An analysis of how the Japanese economy will cope with the new "wealth," the new media age, the "regional age," the international economy and the challenge of Southeast Asian NIC's.

1538 Gendai sangyo shakai no soshiki kakushin 現代産業社会の組織革新
(Organizational Innovations of Modern Industrial Society)
Nato Takatsugu, Muromoto Seiji 名東孝二, 室本誠二
Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館 1986
252 p.

Discusses tasks and problems which companies are expected to face in the future, including structural reorganizations, business automation, labor problems of an aging society, etc. Subjects covered include: automated labor and its effects
on enterprises; labor conflicts; organizational changes of industrial society; modern business organizations; internationalization of corporate finances and changes in financial structure; social controls over corporate activities, etc.

1539 Kawaru, nisenjunen no sekai to Nihon: Nikkei 10-kakoku ishiki chosa
変わると2010年の世界と日本・日経10カ国意識調査
(Changes between the World and Japan in 2010: Nikkei’s Opinion Survey of 10 Countries)
Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 日本経済新聞社 1987
280 p. East Asia HB3730/.K38

A survey of 10,000 persons in Japan, United States, United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Korea on their views as to what changes would probably have taken by 2010 in Japan and the world regarding: economic-business relations; international problems; livelihood-consumption relations; technological developments; sense of values, etc.

1540 Kin’yu shinjidai jiyuka e no taido, han’ei e no joken yosoku Nihon no nijuichiseiki
金融新時代・自由化への面倒、繁栄への条件・予測—日本の21世紀
(Movements toward Liberalization and New Monetary Age; Conditions for and Forecast of Prosperity—Japan’s 21st Century)
Hayashi Kenjiro, Sakaiya Taichi 林健二郎, 塩屋太一
Tokyo: Nihon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai 日本放送出版協会 1987
231 p. East Asia HG3324/.H49

Discusses the pros and cons of monetary liberalization which is being introduced in Japan and provides an outlook of conditions required to attain prosperity in the 21st century.

1541 Korekara dosuru: Hishosuru nijuisseiki no sangyo mirairon
これからどうする・飛翔する21世紀の産業未来論
(Looking into the Future)
Muto Kabun 武藤嘉文
Tokyo: Gurobyusha グロビュー社 1984
234 p. East Asia HD60.5/.J3M87

Although Japan is a great economic nation, it is faced externally with trade frictions, overseas aid problems, etc. and domestically, with financial and administrative reforms, an aging society, labor problems, etc. Against this background, the author attempts to depict the future image of Japan’s economy on the basis of interviews with leading company presidents, including: Ishihara Takashi of Nissan Motor; Ishikawa Rokuro of Kajima Corp.; Suzuki Eiji of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries; Sekimoto Tadashiro of NEC, et al.

1542 Nijuisseiki e no sangyo kozo bijo o motomete II: Sentan gijutsu no jishu kaihatsu taisei no kakuritsu
21世紀への産業構造ビジョンを求めて「II」・先端技術の自主開発体制の確立
(Seeking the Industrial Structure Vision for 21st Century)
Tokyo: Keizai Doyukai 経済同友会 1982
Analyzes Japan's technological level and the underlying setup for technological development through comparisons with those of Europe and United States, and considers appropriate measures for the future. Industries surveyed include biotechnology, computers, information and telecommunications, laser optics, industrial robots, nuclear industries, marine development, new materials, fine ceramics, etc.

Nijuisseiki ni mukau Nihon sangyo no katsuryoku
21世紀にむかう日本産業の活力
(Japanese Industrial Vitality Directed toward 21st Century)
Nakamura Hideichiro and Masamura Kimihiro 中村秀一郎，正村公宏
Tokyo: Chuo Keizaisha 中央経済社 1982
230 p.

Analyzes Japanese industrial resources, i.e., money, materials and personnel, and considers the many-sided relationship between industries and people's livelihood. Delves into factors which enabled Japanese industries to catch up with those of advanced countries and evaluates future potentials of Japanese industries as 21st century approaches.

Nijuisseiki no chikyu 21世紀の地球
(The Earth in 21st Century)
Hatano Toshio 旗野寿雄
Osaka: Osaka Shoseki 大阪書籍 1983
265 p.

Predictions by seven contributors on conditions in the 21st century, including population problems; food problems; energy resource problems; pollution of the atmosphere, water and earth; nuclear fear; and technological civilization and mankind.

Nijuisseiki o hiraku saisentan gijutsu 21世紀を開く最先端技術
(Most Advanced Technologies to Open Up the 21st century)
Ariga Tai 有賀泰
Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shinposha 東洋経済新報社 1983
209 p.

A prediction into the 21st century of 22 technologies and systems, likely to have the greatest effects, including the computer revolution, home-office-factory automation, elements and laser innovations, etc.

Nisennen no Nihon "Kakuron": Choki tenbo teknikaruku repoto
2000年の日本「各論」・長期展望テクニカルレポート
(Japan in the Year, 2,000 (Particulars): Long-range Technical Report)
Keizai Ninkakudo Sogo Keikaku Kyoukai 経済企画庁総合計画局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsu Kyoukai 大蔵省印刷局 1983
190 p.
A discussion of the long-range outlook of Japanese economy, centered on the people's livelihood. Items discussed include course of economic growth and industrial structure, labor supply and demand, household structure, housing, education, social welfare, family expenditures and savings, overall savings rate, etc.

1547  
Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": Katsuryokuaru sangyo shakai no keisei  
(2000年の日本「各論」・活力ある産業社会の形成)  
(Japan in Year, 2000 (Particulars): Formation of Vigorous Industrial Society)  
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局  
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局 1982  
160 p. East Asia HD3616/.J33A18

Considers various factors required to create active and vigorous companies in an economy faced with a society of aged and stabilized population. Companies expected to flourish in the 21st century will be creative, resourceful and freely competitive.

1548  
Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": Koreika ni taishita fukushi shakai no keisei  
(2000年の日本「各論」・高齢化に対応した福祉社会の形成)  
(Japan in the Year, 2000 (Particulars): Formation of a Welfare Society Accommodating the Aged)  
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局  
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1983  
183 p. East Asia HQ1064/.J3N57

From the standpoint of people's livelihood, the author advocates how Japanese economy should develop in the future. The first section deals with population makeup, family households, education, labor, social welfare, leisure, consumer habits, housing, etc. The second section proposes how a vigorous and comfortably livable society should be created through proper social welfare concepts, accommodations for the elderly, considerations for changing living patterns, upgrading of the quality of lives, etc.

1549  
Nisennen no Nihon: Kokusaika, koreika, seijukuka ni sonaete  
(2000年の日本・国際化、高齢化、成熟化に備えて)  
(Japan in the Year, 2,000: In Preparation for Internationalization, Aging and Maturation)  
Keizai Kikakucho 経済企画庁  
Tokyo: Okukrasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1982  
213 p. East Asia HC462.9/.N572

A 20-year economic forecast prepared by the Long-range Outlook Committee of the Economic Deliberative Council, Economic Planning Agency, after a series of 182 conferences, held for approximately one year between 1981 and 1982, involving the participation of 182 experts. This report is focused on three trends toward the 21st century: internationalization of the economic society and Japan's response on a global scale; the aging and maintenance of vitality in a maturing economy.

1550  
Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": 21 seiki ni mukete no koteki bumon no arikata  
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2000年ノ日本「各論」・ 21世紀に向けての公的部門のあり方
(Japan in Year, 2000 (Particulars): Ideal Direction for Public Sectors Toward 21st Century)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局 1983
89 p. East Asia HJ1394/.A18

Points out how the government, local public entities, etc. should pursue economic policies in preparation for the 21st century, discusses what new tasks and problems might face the Japanese economy, public works investments, tax systems, etc., and proposes countermeasures.

Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": 20 nengo no kokumin seikatsu no yosoku chosa
(Japan in Year, 2000 (Particulars): Research to Forecast People's Livelihood 20 Years Hence)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1983
204 p. East Asia HN723.5/.N57

Research conducted to forecast people's livelihood in the year, 2000. Areas researched include economy, consumer habits, health, medicine, education, leisure, labor, pollution, information, social welfare, etc.

Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": Ryoshitsu no kokudo kyoju kukan no keisei
(Japan in Year, 2000 (Particulars): Formation of Superior National Land and Living Space)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局
Tokyo: Okurasho Insatsukyoku 大蔵省印刷局 1983
219 p. East Asia HN723.5/.N572

Discusses ten proper courses to follow in regional development and social capital utilization as the 21st century approaches. Consists of three main parts: Part 1, general remarks; Part 2, course for regional development--high mobile society, independent economies, etc.; Part 3, course for social capital utilization--living environment, transportation and communication facilities, etc. Appended are recommended designs for population movements, university sites, industrial sites, etc.

Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": Sekai keizai takyoku antei e no dohyo
(Japan in Year, 2000 (Particulars): Guideposts to Multipolar Stability in World Economy)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局
Tokyo: Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局 1983
205 p. East Asia HF1411/.A18

Discusses the role of Japan in the world economy. Comprises of five parts: Trend of world economic society and Japan's role; world trade and outlook for direct investments; outlook for world finances; ideal economic cooperation by Japan; and
strengthening of economic ties in the Pacific area and Japan's significant role.

1554
Nisennen no Nihon "kakuron": Tajuteki na keizai shakai no anzen o motomete:
Keizai Shingikai Choki Tenbo linkai hokoku
2000年日本「合論」・多重的な経済社会の安全を求めて・経済審議長期展望委員会報告
(Japan in Year, 2000 (Particulars): Seeking Multilayered Security for Economic Society)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikakukyoku 経済企画庁総合計画局 1982
252 p.
East Asia HC462.9/.A169

A report prepared by the Economic Society Subcommittee, one of the six subcommittees of the Long-range Outlook Committee of the Economic Deliberative Council, Economic Planning Agency. This report is focused on problems involving natural resources, energy, foodstuff, lumber, maritime transportation and large-scale earthquakes—factors considered as external threats to the Japanese economic system.

1555
NRI yosoku shiryo: Nihon no shin choryu o saguru
NRI 予測資料・日本の新潮流を探る 1983/84
(Nomura Research Institute’s Forecast Data)
Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo 野村総合研究所
Kamakura: Nomura Sogo Kenkyujo 野村総合研究所 1983
204 p.
East Asia Ref HC462.9/.N75

Contains economic forecast data up to 1990’s, based principally on source materials published since 1982 in Japan and including foreign information closely related to Japan. Composed of three parts: General section, with statistics by economic periods, beginning with medium-growth, matured, software, internationalization, etc.; Advanced Technological Industry section, covering high-tech, fine ceramics, biotechnology, etc.; and Industrial section, covering housing, foodstuffs, electrical and electronic equipment, etc.

1556
Shinario, nijuichiseiki no gijutsu kaihatsu シナリオ、21世紀の技術開発
(Scenario--Technological Development toward 21st Century)
Sakamoto Masayoshi 坂元政義
Tokyo: Nihon Noritsu Kyokai 日本能率協会 1982
233 p.
East Asia T173.8/.S34

Discusses new bases for technological developments to prepare for the 21st century. Aspects covered include: “technological innovations" becoming barren; world image in 21st century; principles for new technological developments, organization of new think tanks; technologies to develop the environment, etc.

1557
Shorai shakai no tenbo ni motozuku kagaku gijutsujo no kadai no taikeika,
keikakuka ni kansuru chosa kenkyu 将来社会の展望に基づく科学技術上の課題の体系化・計画化に関する調査研究
(Research Report on Systematizing and Planning S&T Tasks Based on Outlook of Future Society)
Tokyo: Mirai Kogaku Kenkyujo 未来工学研究所 1983
A project, commissioned by the Planning Bureau, Science and Technology Agency, to identify and systematize S&T tasks considered necessary to cope with socio-economic needs anticipated in the 21st century.

1558 Tenkanki to shite no gendai to Nihon no sentaku
(Transitional Period as the Modern and Japanese Choices)
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko, Seisaku Kagaku Kenkyujo
1978
156 p.

Discusses Japanese options, as the 21st century approaches, with the focus on: analysis of structural peculiarities of today which can be considered the turning point; outlook for 21st century and significant problematical points; and, Japanese options for the 21st century.

1559 Waga kuni sangyo no tenbo ni kansuru kenkyu: 21-seiki ni kakete no kadai to kikai
(A Study Concerning Outlook of Our Country's Industries)
Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko, Nikko Risachi Senta
1977
290 p.

A long-range forecast of Japanese industries, taking into consideration problems to be faced, countermeasures to be taken, etc. Main industries covered are: primary, machinery, consumer goods, distribution/information/services, finances, and transportation/construction.

1560 Zusetsu nisennen no Nihon: Nihon keizai 21 seiki e no chosen
(Illustrated Account of 2,000 Years of Japan)
Keizai Kikakucho Sogo Keikaku Kyokai
Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
1983
231 p.

Essential points of "2,000 Years of Japan" were divided into approximately 100 items and explained with abundant illustrations. First, presents a historical review of Japanese economy, including changes in international environment, energy problems, technological developments, etc.; then, proceeds to trends toward the 21st century, such as internationalization of industries, labor problems of an aging society, etc.; and concludes with a forecast of the economy in the 21st century.
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