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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910739426303321   |
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| Titolo                  | German business management : a Japanese perspective on regional development factors / / Toshio Yamazaki   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Tokyo, : Springer, 2013   |
| ISBN                    | 4-431-54303-1   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed. 2013.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (272 p.)  |
| Disciplina              | 650.0943  |
| Soggetti                | Industrial management - Germany<br>Germany Economic conditions  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Preface; Contents; Chapter 1: Introduction: Research Topics and Analytical Framework; 1.1 Awareness of the Issues of this Book; 1.2 Research Topics; 1.3 Prior Research and Issues Thereafter; 1.4 Analytical Framework; References; Chapter 2: America's Global Strategy and the Development of the Productivity Movement; 2.1 Marshall Plan as America's Global Strategy; 2.1.1 US-Led System of Capitalism and the Marshall Plan: Historical Characteristics of the Marshall Plan; 2.1.2 Germany's Position in the Marshall Plan; 2.2 Germany's Position in the US-Led System of Capitalism<br>2.3 Development of the US-Led Productivity Movement<br>2.3.1 International Expansion of the Productivity Movement; 2.3.2 Development of the Productivity Movement and the US Technical Assistance and Productivity Program; 2.3.2.1 Characteristics of the US Technical Assistance and Productivity Program; 2.3.2.2 European Framework for the US Technical Assistance and Productivity Program; 2.3.2.3 Significance of the US Technical Assistance and Productivity Program; 2.3.3 Germany's Response to the US-Led Productivity Movement; References; Chapter 3: Changes in National, Economic, and Corporate Relations<br>3.1 Characteristics of Postwar National, Economic, and Corporate Relations in Japan<br>3.2 Germany's New Economic Order Post World War II;<br>3.2.1 Principles of a Social Market Economy and a New Economic Order;<br>3.2.2 Currency Reform; 3.3 National Investment Aid Policy in Germany; |

3.3.1 Development of the Investment Assistance Act; 3.3.2 Depreciation System for Promoting Investment; 3.3.3 Preferential Tax System for Promoting Investment; 3.4 Deployment of Anti-monopoly Policies in Germany; 3.4.1 Influence of the US Occupation Policy on Anti-monopoly Policy  
3.4.2 Basic Characteristics of Anti-monopoly Policy  
3.4.3 Significance of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act; 3.5 Efforts for European Integration; References; Chapter 4: Development of the Codetermination System; 4.1 Characteristics of Postwar Labor Relations in Japan; 4.2 New Framework for Labor Relations in Germany Post World War II; 4.3 Corporate Governance Based on the Codetermination System; 4.4 Significance of the Codetermination System; 4.4.1 Improvement in Labor-Management Information Flow; 4.4.2 Promotion of Cooperative and Stable Labor-Capital Relations  
4.4.3 Functions as a Safety Net  
References; Chapter 5: New System of Industrial Concentration; 5.1 Characteristics of Industrial Systems Based on Industry-Bank Relationships and Large Corporate Groups in Japan; 5.2 New Development of Industrial Systems Based on Industry-Bank Relationships in Germany; 5.2.1 Industrial System Mechanisms Based on Industry-Bank Relationships; 5.2.1.1 Banks' Influence on Corporations Through Credit and Securities Businesses; 5.2.1.2 Banks' Influence on Industry Through Shareholdings and the Deposited Stock System  
5.2.1.3 Assignment of Directors from Banks to Corporations

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#### Sommario/riassunto

How are German capitalism and German business management to be understood from the perspective of Japan? Both Germany and Japan as defeated nations in World War II received significant American leadership and support after the war. Both countries developed their enterprises, industries, and economy by deploying and adapting technology and management methods from the United States while establishing systems of industrial concentration in their own ways. By these means, both nations became major trading countries. However, current economic and business conditions differ greatly between Germany and Japan. In trade, American influence on Japanese business is still strong. Japan could not and cannot establish a complementary relationship with American industrial sectors and their products in the American market. In addition, a common market structure like the E.U. does not exist in Asia. In contrast to Japan, Germany developed independently from the American influence and became part of a well-integrated regional economy. What were the driving forces that created those differences? That question is approached from a Japanese point of view in this book, based on the assumption that the origins of distinct characteristics of German business management after World War II were developed in the 1950s and '60s. The book analyzes the transformation of business management in Germany and explains the characteristics and structures of German management. The author describes how the development of German companies determined the current German condition—“the Europeanization of Germany”—while the world faced the globalization process. Demonstrating the basic foundation of European integration by analyzing market factors in Europe as well as the internal structural transformation of management in Germany, this book is a valuable resource for undergraduate and graduate students, educators, and researchers in the fields of business management, business history, and economic history.

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