



ITECセミナー 開催のお知らせ

Is Japanese Innovation Different?

Culture, Networking, and Innovation Productivity in Japanese Electronics Firms

日時 2017年3月21日（火）15:00～16:30

場所 同志社大学 寒梅館3階 プレゼンテーション・ホール (KMB319)

京都市上京区烏丸通上立売下ル御所八幡町103

<http://www.doshisha.ac.jp/information/campus/access/muromachi.html>

講師

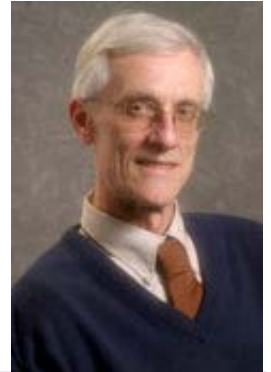
Prof. James R. Lincoln

Mitsubishi Bank Professor Emeritus,

Haas School of Business,

University of California, Berkeley

Visiting Professor of ITEC, Doshisha University



Prof. James R. Lincolnのプロフィール：

James R. Lincoln is Mitsubishi Bank Professor Emeritus at the Haas School of Business of the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author (with Michael Gerlach) of *Japan's Network Economy: Structure, Persistence, and Change* (Cambridge University Press, 2004), (with Arne Kalleberg) *Culture, Control, and Commitment: A Study of Work Organizations and Work Attitudes in the U. S. and Japan* (Cambridge University Press, 1990), and numerous articles and chapters on Japanese business, network theory, and related topics in organization studies. His co-edited (with Asli Colpan and Takashi Hikino) *The Oxford Handbook of Business Groups* was published in 2010.

講演の概要： Using survey data on over 3,000 engineering employees of over 70 Japanese electronics firms, we address in general terms the question of whether innovation processes in Japanese corporations differs for cultural and institutional reasons from the corresponding processes in the West. We first hypothesize that patenting and publication activity by Japanese electronics engineers depends more on local, intrafirm communication and advice networks than the externally-oriented, boundary-spanning networks that drive innovation in Western economies. To use Henry Chesbrough's popular dichotomy, Japan remains a bastion of "closed" innovation while the West - particularly in technology enclaves such as Silicon Valley and Cambridge UK - has embraced "open" innovation. We modify this hypothesis, however, for engineers whose commitment to the firm is high. As Lincoln and Kalleberg (1990) have shown, in part for cultural reasons commitment is a particularly important factor in employee effort and performance in Japan. Among high-commitment Japanese engineers only, our hypothesis is that boundary-spanning communications increase innovation productivity as they do in the West. We finally hypothesize that, due to the "groupism" (shudan-shugi) inherent in Japanese corporate culture, individual engineers' personal communication networks contribute less to their innovation productivity than the networks of their peers (colleagues in the firm or department). In other words, innovation in Japan depends to a greater extent than in the West on collective communication and cooperation within the firm. Our empirical results provide strong support for some but not all of our hypotheses.

プログラム 15:00～16:00 **講演** この講演・質疑応答は全て英語で行われます
16:00～16:30 **質疑応答** *来聴歓迎*参加費無料*

イノベーションと文化：人類の発展はイノベーションの歴史ともいえよう。その意味で、イノベーションのあり様は、時代そして文明のあり様と不即不離の関係をもって変化してきた。この関係を今日のコンテキストに当てはめると、イノベーションのあり様は、各国文化のあり様と相互に影響しあいながらその形を形成していると推察できる。今回のITECセミナー「イノベーションと文化」においては、この関係に光を当てることを目指す。

＝お申込み・お問合せ＝

同志社大学 技術・企業・国際競争力センター（ITEC）

FAX : 075-251-3139 E-mail : itec@doshisha-u.jp

URL : <http://www.itec.doshisha-u.jp>