

Juristic Person as Master and Natural Person as Servant

Kazuhiko Murata

Abstract

This paper examines the theory of corporate control by Prof. Yoshikazu Miyazaki and asks three questions: (1) Does the transformation of corporate control change corporate behaviors? (2) What does change the forms of corporate control? (3) What effects do the transformation of corporate control and behavior have on capitalistic society and human life?

As a result, the following were identified:

- (1) When we recognize the autonomous enlargement of corporate organizations as a constant aim of the enlargement of the “division of labor within an enterprise,” we should acknowledge not only the discontinuity of corporate motives and behaviors among the various forms of corporate control, but also the continuity.
- (2) What transforms the form of corporate control should ultimately be the difference in the levels of “division of labor within the enterprise,” that is, the difference in the levels of “externalization and subsumption” of corporate constituencies by business management.
- (3) While identifying the danger of “corporate autocracy,” we confirm that the corporation could function as an “autonomous institution,” insofar as it could contribute as a “servant” to the interests of corporate constituencies.

The Socio-economic Settings of the Medical Doctor's Act, 1906 and the Formation of the Society of Medical Doctors: A Business History of the Nippon Medical Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1919–1933

Takau Yoneyama

Abstract

The final goal of this study is to clarify the foundation and management of the Nippon Medical Mutual Life Insurance Company. Before discussing its business history, this paper focuses on the Medical Doctor's Act, 1906, and we consider the socio-economic settings for the formation of the Association of Medical Doctors, which was the company's power base.

The Great Japan Medical Doctors and Practitioners Association (Dai Nippon Ikai) was the advocate for a bill on medical doctors. They wanted to pass a new act on medical doctors, partly to fortify public hygiene in local areas and partly to establish the legal status of medical doctors and expand medical interests. Their lobbying met with strong opposition. The new generation of medical doctors launched an attack against the bill.

Since the bill was defeated by these new generation doctors, the previous studies comparatively neglect the Association's records. We could, however, understand that the minutes of the Association explained the background of the local practitioners very well. Consequently, we could understand the socio-economic settings of medical doctor's Acts which forced the formation of a local association of medical doctors and practitioners. The interests of general practitioners were strong enough to create a characteristic Japanese medical system. This is the reason why such a unique life insurance company was formed. This will be discussed in the next paper.

**Publishers as Gatekeepers: Boundary Spanning Roles
of Scholarly Publishers and Their Multiple
Organizational Identities**

Ikuya Sato

Abstract

Based on a comparative case study of a number of scholarly publishers in Japan, this paper presents an analytical framework for an ethnographic research on the decision-making process of academic publishing. It will be shown that two sets of contradictions are built into the activities of scholarly publishers: i. e., culture vs. commerce, craft vs. bureaucracy. This paper argues that these contradictions and their bearing on the decision-making process of academic publishing can be meaningfully conceptualized as contradictions among four types of organizational identities: cultural institution, business, craft, and bureaucracy. The multiplicity of organizational identities is closely related to the multiplicity of the organizational field. A scholarly publisher is a gatekeeper or a “boundary spanner” that provides bridges among these diverse social worlds, including the worlds of academics, readers, and business firms. While a publishing firm often suffers from cross pressures of divergent institutional logics characteristic of the multiplex organizational field, it also sometimes serves as an institutional entrepreneur that contributes to the reconfiguration of scholarly communication.