

HD2429
.C2
I5
v.4
c. 2 aa

IC

**INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
RESEARCH PROJECT**

***Report #4:
Annotated Bibliography***

*Presented to:
Industry Canada*

*Prepared by:
Strategic Policy Choices, Inc. & Tom Deans Consulting, Inc.*

March 1994

STRATEGIC POLICY Choices

BRINGING PUBLIC POLICY TO THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

**INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
RESEARCH PROJECT**

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY CANADA
LIBRARY *C.T.*

JUN 21 1994

CCPQ
BIBLIOTHÈQUE
INDUSTRIE, SCIENCES ET
TECHNOLOGIE CANADA

*1244 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5N 2G7*

*Tel: (416) 484-0974
Fax: (416) 484-0012*

*170 Provender Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1K 4N6*

*Tel: (613) 744-7155
Fax: (613) 744-5311*

STRATEGIC POLICY Choices

BRINGING PUBLIC POLICY TO THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

FOREWORD

This report is one of several based on research undertaken and the views of senior association and business executives received in the context of a study, commissioned by Industry Canada, of industry associations in Canada. The opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of Industry Canada.

The overall project, including research direction, and conduct of the interviews, mail surveys and focus groups, involved close collaboration between the consulting team and several groups in Industry Canada: Industry and Sector Policy Integration Directorates, Industry Sector Branches, and Industry Canada Regional Offices. In particular, Christopher LeClair for the consulting team and Michael Moore for Industry Canada, with the assistance of Sector Branch, Regional Office and Policy Sector personnel, arranged and conducted the interviews and focus groups.

Special thanks are extended to the association and business executives without whose cooperation and participation, the success of the project would not have been possible.

*Industry Canada
March 1994*

Strategic Policy Choices Inc. in association with Tom Deans Consulting Inc. is pleased to present the following reports on industry associations commissioned by Industry Canada:

Report 1: Canadian Associations as Agents of Industrial Change: Canada In Comparative Perspective

Report 2: Canadian Associations and the New Association Order: Potential Directions for Reform

Report 3: Benchmarks in Innovation: Association Best Practices in Organizational Design and Service Delivery

Report 4: Annotated Bibliography

We would like to thank Industry Canada personnel in both Ottawa and the regional offices for their active participation and logistical support throughout all phases of the project. In this regard, we extend special thanks to George Skinner, Terry Leung, Peter Chau, and, in particular, Michael Moore, for their efforts. In addition, we would like to acknowledge the advice and counsel of Dr. William Coleman and Dr. Michael Atkinson of the Department of Political Science at McMaster University along with the research efforts of Carlo Mastrangelo. Finally, we thank all association and company executives who provided their valuable input.

*Strategic Policy Choices Inc., and
Tom Deans Consulting Inc.
March 1994*

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boyd, Richard. "Government-Industry Relations in Japan: Access, Communication, and Competitive Collaboration," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.

Despite the growing body of literature to the contrary, old myths of 'Japan Inc.' and the omnipotent 'administrative guidance' of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and other governmental agencies continue to persist and account for Japan's astounding economic prosperity over the last several decades. What broadly underpins the success of Japan's economic prosperity, and more specifically its industrial policy undertakings, is the vast and amorphous series of formal and informal 'privileged points of access and communication between state and industry, the effect of which is to integrate the industrial policy community, and to facilitate the movement of ideas, the formation and representation of interests.' (p. 65.) The extensive utilization of these government-industry linkages 'depoliticizes' and insulates the industrial policy making process from public debate. The exclusion of other competing interests makes the process of consensus-making more manageable, leaving technical choices and decisions to those with the requisite expertise and allowing benefits to accrue to the principal negotiating partners in lieu of the privacy which is in their best interest to protect.

Though not the only linkages between government and industry, business peak associations (Zaikai), particularly the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and industry associations play a prominent role in forging consensus among members, aggregating interests and serving as a coherent and cohesive vehicle for communication and decision-making with the government.

Coleman, W.D. and W.P. Grant. "Business Associations and Public Policy: A Comparison of Organizational Development in Britain and Canada," *Journal of Public Policy* 4:3 (1984).

Comparing and contrasting business interest associations in the British and Canadian chemicals and food processing sectors, the article centres on the level of organizational development within each sector's associational system, as well as the capacity of associations to undertake private interest government functions and engage in long-term strategic thinking. While several similarities are evident in the British and Canadian systems of interest representation, Coleman and Grant find that the level of organizational development in Britain is much higher than in Canada when measured along four fundamental properties (domain, structure, resources, and outputs). Differences between the two countries are more pronounced in the chemicals sector than in the food processing sector. This higher level of organizational development leaves British interest associations in these sectors 'better prepared to enter into a dialogue with state officials on longer-term policy issues affecting the sector and better able to assume responsibility for public policy implementation as private governments.' (p. 210.)

Focusing upon the chemicals and food processing sectors, the British sectoral peak associations, the Chemical Industries Association (CIA) and the Food and Drink Federation (FDF), are both encompassing in their domain. They perform the functions of both trade and employers association, display considerable capacity for the coordination of activities and vertical integration, and play an important role as active members of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI). What's more, associations in both the British chemicals and food processing sectors, are commonly granted a 'public status' and involved in the assumption of public policy functions. Much of this stands in stark contrast to Canada where there is the absence of a sectoral association in each of the two sectors and no intersectoral peak association, the absence of which precludes the effective integration of interests at a sectoral and national level. Moreover, there are few examples of Canadian associations in the chemicals and food processing sectors being granted a 'public status' or gaining a sufficient measure of autonomy from their members to become more extensively involved in public policy functions. In turning to explain the differences in the organizational development of business interest associations in both countries, Coleman and Grant emphasise and illustrate: the different company structures in both countries; the disintegrating effect of high levels of foreign ownership on associational development in Canada; the hampering effects of government bureaucratic competition in the Canadian food processing sector; association involvement in the collective bargaining function; and the impact of European Community membership in increasing the importance of associative activity to both firms and governments.

Coleman, W.D. and W.P. Grant. "The Organizational Cohesion and Political Access of Business: A Study of Comprehensive Associations," *European Journal of Political Research* 16 (1988).

As a comparative analysis of comprehensive business associations in seven countries (Austria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom), the article explores the degree to which differences in business cohesion, a consequence of the structural properties of the association, are related to variations in the participation of comprehensive associations in public policy formulation, public policy implementation, and the ability to obtain privileges associated with 'private interest government'. Providing an overview of national comprehensive associations within the countries studied, as well as cross-national similarities and differences, Coleman and Grant assess 'the degree to which comprehensive associations... managed to centralize the representation of business interests in three domains - political economic, socio-political, regional - and to limit the number of organizations contesting these interest domains.' (p. 483.) The more decentralized and contested the representation across these three dimensions, the less cohesive the business community is perceived to be. Measured against such, Austria, Sweden, and West Germany are considered to be the most cohesive business communities while the United Kingdom and Canada are considered to be the least cohesive.

Furthermore, Coleman and Grant see the degree of cohesion in the business community as being intrinsically linked to the level of associational involvement in the policy process. Those associations that are cohesive, those more centralized and suffering little or no competition, are likely to enjoy more than regular access to senior decision-makers, possibly engaging in public policy formulation, the implementation of selected public policies, and those functions associated with 'private interest government'.

Grant, Wyn. "Associational Systems in the Chemical Industry," in Alberto Martinelli, ed. *International Markets and Global Firms: A Comparative Study of Organized Business in the Chemical Industry*. London: Sage, 1991.

Drawing upon information collected from a nine-country study of business interest associations in the chemical sector, Grant's chapter focuses upon such facets as the organizational characteristics of associational systems, the role and outputs of chemical associations as intermediaries between their members and the government, and the chemical industry's organization at the European Community level. The chapter, moreover, contrasts the associational systems within the industrial chemicals sector to that found within the construction sector, the emerging picture a relatively well-organized and coherent associational system in the industrial chemicals sector. Flowing largely from the industry's highly integrated production process, in contrast to the fragmented production process (divided along a series of trades) found in construction, there were fewer first-order associations found in the chemical sector than in construction (median number 15 in chemical sector and 67 in construction sector). Moreover, geographical concentration within the chemical sector was seen as contributing to the existence of fewer territorially differentiated associations within the industry than in construction. It is also interesting to note, that despite the dominant position of large firms within the chemical sector, only three of the nine countries had associations which were specialized by firm size.

Focusing upon association outputs (selective, collective, and monopolistic), particularly as they demonstrate the capacity on the part of the association to act as an effective intermediary between members and the government, findings showed that, consistent with other sectoral associations, associations in the chemical sector were heavily involved in making presentations to executive bodies (95 per cent of all associations) and to legislatures (70 per cent of all associations). Associations were also highly sensitive to their public image, 70 per cent of chemical associations undertaking public relations activities on behalf of members. In terms of providing information to governmental bodies, 46 per cent of chemical associations were involved in this activity compared to 16 per cent of construction associations, a figure which originates largely from the highly scientific and technical nature of the chemical industry. This reliance by the government on information provided by associations, Grant suggests, may bind the sector up with government in the decision-making process, leaving it better able to exert influence on behalf of its members. Finally, particularly noteworthy in comparing chemical and construction associations across countries, was the particular characteristics of the construction industry which

facilitated its taking on stronger and more significant private interest government functions, in contrast to the chemical sector, in areas of wage agreements, vocational training, quality control, and the control of competition.

Grant, Wyn and David Marsh. *The Confederation of British Industry*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1977.

Chapter three, "Membership", provides an analysis of several facets of the membership dimension within the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), focusing on: the size and quality of the CBI's membership; its role in recruiting members; future membership patterns within the organization; and the reasons why companies join and remain in the CBI. With a membership in 1975 of just under 11 000 organizations (companies and associations), 163 of which were employers' organizations and trade associations, the CBI maintains five categories of members: industrial companies, trade associations and employers' organizations, public sector members, and commercial companies and commercial associations. Despite the significant growth in its membership base since its inception in 1965, the CBI continues to remain primarily concerned with the interests of the manufacturing industry and to have little effective representation in the retail industry. While the CBI has certainly benefited from a large membership base, more important to its strength and effectiveness has been the 'active' role numerous members, though predominantly large companies, have played in the work of the CBI and its committees. Finally, Grant and Marsh note several patterns that emerge with respect to the reasons companies join and remain in the CBI. Smaller companies tended to value the selective services offered by the CBI much more than larger companies. Both large and small companies alike, however, tend to join the CBI because of the collective benefits it offers rather than the selective benefits. Here, the CBI is valued by its members largely for its influence on government and its ability to act as a counter-balance to the trade union movement.

Grant, W.; Paterson, W. and C. Whitston. "Government - Industry Relations in the Chemical Industry: An Anglo-German Comparison," in S. Wilks and M. Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.

Focusing upon the West German industrial chemicals sector, with periodic comparisons to the British experience, the objective of the article, though simplifying somewhat, is two-fold. First, it qualifies some of the orthodox beliefs that serve to explain the relatively strong economic performance of the German economy, particularly as they relate to the chemical sector. Secondly, the article discusses the role of the industry's sectoral trade association, the Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI - Chemical Industry Association), and its role in government-industry relations. Pertaining to the former, the authors contend there exists no 'grand design', state- or industry-initiated, with respect to the devolution of public authority to interest associations. Rather, public authority is granted to associations on a 'pragmatic, opportunistic basis', differing ultimately by issue, sector, and the level of interest organization and aggregation. The view that the nature of the German financial

system (for example, the existence of a close relationship between the banks and industry which enables German banks to provide an 'early-warning' system and identify weaknesses in industry) can in a large part account for West Germany's economic prosperity and the strength of a number of industries, is contested with respect to the German chemical sector. For a number of reasons - though namely, the lack of scientific and technical expertise held by German banks with respect to both the chemical sector and international markets; the prominence of U.S. banks in this sector; and the importance of insurance companies within this sector - the German financial system plays a less significant role in the chemical sector than in other industries.

The second objective entails focusing upon the de facto monopolistic trade association, the VCI, and its role in aggregating and articulating the views of its over 1600 direct and indirect member firms (representing over 90 per cent of total sales within the sector). The activities of the VCI, particularly as they relate to its substantial involvement in research support and promoting a favourable image of the sector as a protector of the environment, as well as the association's structure and role in government-industry relations are further developed.

Grant, W.; Paterson, W. and C. Whitston. *Government and the Chemical Industry: A Comparative Study of Britain and West Germany*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1988.

A highly informative and thorough examination of the British and West German chemical industry, Chapter Five can be broken down into two sections: first, the political role of individual firms and associations in the British and German sectors, as well as the structure, organizational characteristics, and representational strategies of each industry's respective sectoral association; and secondly, the relationship between the chemical and financial sector in each country. For our purposes, the first part is most relevant and will be further developed shortly hereafter. Suffice to say, and, at the risk of oversimplification, conventional accounts of industry-finance relations in West Germany have been exaggerated with respect to the chemical sector. Rather, relations between the chemical and financial sector in West Germany and Great Britain may be less dissimilar than what conventional views have often supposed.

Returning to the first section of the chapter, while both the German and British chemical industries have relatively coherent and effective systems of business associations, the Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI -Chemical Industries Association) and Chemical Industries Association (CIA) respectively, there has been a greater emphasis upon using company 'government-relations divisions' to manage relations with government in Britain than in Germany. The VCI plays a much more prominent and developed coordinating role in the sector compared to the CIA. While large firms do have contact with the government in Germany, particularly where interests specific to the firm are involved, companies both large and small have relied heavily upon the VCI and asserting the unity of the industry when confronting government. Both the VCI and CIA are active participants in their national business peak associations, the Bundesverband der

Deutschen Industrie (BDI - Federation of German Industries) and Confederation of British Industry (CBI), though links from each chemical association to the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers Federations (CEFIC) may be more important, particularly as European regulatory activity increases. Perhaps the greatest difference between the British and German associational systems in the chemical sector may be in terms of the range of subsector associations affiliated to each sectoral association and the closeness of this vertical relationship. In the German system all the principal subsector associations are affiliated to the VCI and the working relationship appears to be quite close. The British system stands in stark contrast.

With relatively similar decision-making and task committee structures, the major organizational difference between the VCI and CIA flows from the West German federal system and the importance of legislation evolving from the *Land* level. Consequently, regional associations play a much more significant role in West Germany, providing advice to member firms, undertaking public relations work at the *Land* level to complement the VCI's efforts, and engaging in important political activities. In terms of representational strategies, the general emphasis for both the CIA and VCI is on 'maintaining credibility with government officials and other key policy makers through a *sachlich* (fact-like) approach.' (p. 113.) The VCI, however, supplements this strategy by placing more emphasis than the CIA on activities directed towards the legislature, a consequence of both the greater environmental pressures in the German political system and the additional access points the German federal system affords.

Jacek, Henry J. "Business Interest Associations as Private Interest Governments," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.

A comparative analysis of the food processing industry, the chapter focuses more specifically on both the role of business interest associations as private interest governments in the sector, and the concept of relative autonomy and its relationship with the ability of associations to take on private interest government functions. The first part of the chapter outlines the role of business interest associations as private interest governments in seven countries and five major policy areas and sub-areas in the food processing industry. The major policy areas, as well as sample sub-areas in brackets, are: industry structure (investment and deinvestment, competition); labour policy (negotiating labour agreements, administering state vocational education); supplier-customer relations (participation in decisions on prices, quotas and supplies); standards (food quality, regulation of advertising); and macro/intersectoral policies (consultation in drafting of legislation and regulations, implementation of state regional policy). In an examination of the amount and form of private interest government functions across the seven countries, Jacek finds Austria and Sweden to be the most prone to the phenomenon, followed by Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, and Canada.

The latter part of the chapter focuses on the organizational properties necessary for a business interest association to develop into a private interest government, capable of responsibly and effectively exercising 'public' responsibilities. The fundamental concept here, according to Jacek, is the development of relative autonomy by the association, a phenomenon which allows the association to develop 'from a purely member-dependent voluntary association concerned with urgent, immediate problem-solving to one with a diversified and dependable financial, personnel and status resource base, and with an increasing attention to important, long-term planning...' (p. 48.) Towards this end, diversified and dependable resources, particularly from the state, are crucial to the association's ability to develop relative autonomy from its membership and thus take on private interest government functions. Predictable and diversified resources ultimately allow the association to insulate itself from immediate member demands and to develop and engage in both more general public interests and long-term strategic thinking.

Jacek, Henry J. "The Functions of Associations as Agents of Public Policy," in Alberto Martinelli, ed. *International Markets and Global Firms: A Comparative Study of Organized Business in the Chemical Industry*. London: Sage, 1991.

Examining the various problems facing the chemical industry and the role of business interest associations in collectively confronting these problems as private interest governments - agents of public policy, the chapter can be broken down into two parts. The first part of the chapter provides an insightful and broad comparative overview of business interest associations as private interest governments in five major policy areas (industry structure, labour policy, supplier-customer relations, standards, and macro/intersectoral economic policies) and subareas in the chemical industry. Outlining numerous examples of private interest government in Austria, Sweden, Great Britain, West Germany, Canada, and the United States, Jacek asserts that associations in the chemical industry take on private interest government functions in all countries, though the number and type of functions these associations take on may vary considerably from one country to the next. Moreover, by being closer to firms within a sector or subsector, associations as private interest governments are better able than governmental agencies to utilize their technical expertise and react more quickly to common industry problems when they arise.

The second part of the chapter examines the organizational properties necessary for a business interest association to develop into a private interest government capable of regulating an industry with the similar status to state regulations. The fundamental concept here is the development of organizational autonomy by the business association, a phenomenon which allows the association to evolve from a 'purely member-dependent voluntary association concerned with urgent, immediate problem-solving to one with a diversified and dependable financial, personnel and status resource base, and with an increasing attention to important, long-term planning...' (p. 176.) Diversified and dependable resources, and more specifically, the lack of resource dependence on members, the ability to extract resources from the state, and the ability to expel members from the

association, are all intrinsically linked to organizational autonomy and thus the adoption of private interest government functions. Only by having predictable and varied resources can the business interest association effectively insulate itself from its members' immediate demands and, in turn, cope with long-term strategic problems facing the entire industry.

Lynn, Leonard H. and Timothy J. McKeown. *Organizing Business: Trade Associations in America and Japan*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1988.

Though somewhat deficient in depth and analysis, Chapter Four, "The Aggregation of Interests in American and Japanese Industry", nonetheless provides a brief and useful description of American and Japanese trade associations in the steel and machine tool industries, as well as an overview of peak associations in both countries. Attention will be focused on trade associations in the steel industry and peak associations. While broad similarities are evident in the goals, constitution, governance, and activities of trade associations in both countries, this is where most similarities end. Japanese trade associations in the steel industry, in contrast to their American counterparts, are more hierarchically integrated and thus better able to both aggregate and effectively promote their interests. Moreover, links between associations in the steel industry are much stronger in Japan, largely facilitated by: geographic links (associations often occupy offices in the same building); associations frequently engaging in formally organized joint activities; interlocking boards of advisors and association chairmen drawn largely from Nippon Steel; and finally, the fact that most trade associations in the steel industry come under the jurisdiction of the same departments within the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (the Basic Industries Bureau and/or the International Trade Administration Bureau). Japanese trade associations also have more diversified financial resources, receiving governmental subsidies for numerous association activities. In contrast, trade associations in the United States steel industry are much more dependent upon membership dues, a volatile source of funding during recessionary periods.

Turning to peak business associations, Lynn and McKeown briefly describe those in Japan - Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations), Nikkeiren (Japan Federation of Employers Associations), the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI), Keizai Doyukai (Japan Committee for Economic Development) - and the United States - the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. The more encompassing and hierarchically-ordered peak associations in Japan are better able to aggregate interests and forge consensus across industries, in turn, playing a much more significant role in the policy process.

Okimoto, Daniel I. *Between MITI and the Market: Japanese Industrial Policy for High Technology*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989.

A valuable and thorough examination of the organizational characteristics of Japan's industrial system, the business-government relations that evolve from such, and the effects these have on the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's (MITI) capacity to

administer industrial policy, Chapter Three, "MITI and Industrial Organization", can be broken down into three sections. The first section provides a brief analysis of MITI, focusing on its internal organization and broad jurisdictional scope, both factors which facilitate its effectiveness. Okimoto then provides an examination of Japan's distinctive set of organizational characteristics and the ways in which these features of Japanese industrial organization facilitate government-business coordination and MITI's ability to carry out all the functional tasks associated with industrial policy. Listing but several here, Okimoto focuses on such characteristics as: the relative weakness of organized labour; the pattern of self-contained specialization in corporations; the extensive system of subcontracting; close business-banking relations; and keiretsu groupings. Finally, the chapter concludes by looking at 'intermediate organizations', quasi-governmental organizations (public corporations and public enterprises) and quasi-non-governmental organizations (other non-profit organizations) that stand between and link the public and private sector. It is to quasi-non-governmental organizations, and more specifically industrial associations, that we now briefly turn.

Though the strength of industry associations may vary across sectors, industry associations in Japan play a prominent role in: aggregating diverse company interests, forging intra-industry consensus, and serving as an important point of access for continuous dialogue and communication between industry and the state. Particularly important here, are the extensive communication links among industry associations and between government and industry associations, both of which are important in fashioning industry consensus and protecting the industrial policy debate from 'excessive politicization'. Having pointed to several advantages that evolve from MITI-industry association cooperation, MITI's 'not-too-close yet not-too-distant' relationship with the Electronics Industry Association of Japan are examined, as well as the role of comprehensive business federations.

Ouchi, William. *The M-Form Society: How American Teamwork can Recapture the Competitive Edge*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1984.

Rather than an omnipotent government ministry that engages in 'administrative guidance' and central planning, the role of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) may be more accurately viewed, according to Ouchi, as that of an intermediary and negotiator. MITI's power and effectiveness is intrinsically linked to the private sector along with its ability to aggregate and filter often diverse industry interests, forge intra and inter-industry consensus, and act as a vital communication link. The role and effectiveness of specialized, sectoral, and peak business associations becomes a fundamental factor in facilitating MITI's capacity to administer industrial policy and oversee the successful economic development of Japan.

Accepting this as the main argument in Chapter Four, "Elements of the M-Form: The Role of Government and Trade Associations", the chapter can be separated into two parts. The first part briefly examines the internal organization of MITI and the ties and linkages that exist between its bureaus, agencies, discussion councils, and trade associations. The

second part briefly outlines the structure, membership, and role of associations at the peak business level, focusing on the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Japan Committee of Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai). Attention is also directed towards general trade associations (sectoral) in the electronics industry, the Electronics Industry Association of Japan (EIAJ) and the association of computer makers JEIDA, as well as more specialized trade associations in the industry.

Schneider, Volker. "Corporatist and Pluralist Patterns of Policy-Making for Chemicals Control: A Comparison Between West Germany and the United States," in Alan Cawson, ed. *Organized Interests and the State: Studies in Meso-Corporatism*. London: Sage, 1985.

Though both the Toxic Substances Control Act in the United States and the Chemical Act (Chemikaliengesetz) in West Germany are regulatory policies dealing with the same problem, namely the regulation of the industrial chemical industry, as policy outcomes both the TSCA and the Chemical Act diverge significantly in the manner by which they deal with this problem. Both laws provide procedures for reviewing chemicals before they appear on the market and grant an agency or the government ultimate power to apply regulatory measures. The two acts, however, prescribe quite different methods for carrying out this task. The TSCA grants a high degree of broad, discretionary power to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in deciding the manner in which the law will be applied, as well as requiring 90 days 'pre-manufacturing' notification for new industrial chemicals. The German experience, in contrast, provides a regulatory system less burdensome for government and industry, requiring only 45 days 'pre-marketing' notification, regulating a smaller number of industrial chemicals, and setting out more specific and precise regulatory laws and procedures that assist in providing a more stable environment for industry decision-making.

The divergent public policy outcomes can be perceived as arising out of the different structures of politics in both countries. More specifically, they are the outcome of: the specific system of interest intermediation (level of government-industry relations); the different systems of government (particularly relations between the executive and legislative branches); and the administrative framework (different legal and institutional frameworks). Nevertheless, focusing primarily upon the systems of interest intermediation, Schneider highlights the importance of the de facto monopoly of representation possessed by West Germany's VCI (Chemical Producers Association) and the ability of the sectoral association to effectively aggregate interests and speak with 'one voice', both associational attributes which enabled the industry to participate in decision-making and thus co-determine the manner in which they would be regulated. What evolved from this cooperative arrangement was a 'best solution', alleviating the relative burden placed upon industry and saving scarce resources for the government administration.

Wilks, Stephen. "Institutional Insularity: Government and the British Motor Industry since 1945," in Martin Chick, ed. *Governments, Industries and Markets: Aspects of Government-Industry Relations in the UK, Japan, West Germany, and the USA since 1945*. Aldershot: Edward Elgar, 1990.

In examining the British motor industry, Wilks maintains that government-industry relations in the sector are marked by an 'insularity' and an underdevelopment of institutional linkages, both consequences of four enduring characteristics of British political economy: respect for the autonomy of the firm; a 'weak state' tradition of public authority; the internationalization of financial and industrial capital; and the absence of a concerted strategy for industrial modernization. Rather than censuring the policies of government for the decline of the British motor industry, emphasis is placed on the government-industry relationship which produced such policies.

In providing a brief comparative perspective on the motor industry, Wilks notes that the most pronounced difference between government-industry relations in Britain and other countries (France, Italy, Japan, and the U.S.) has been the abundance and regularity of contact between government and industry abroad, as well as the 'intensity' of this relationship. In contrast, British mechanisms and institutional linkages were marked by their insularity and, where contact did occur, their sporadic nature. While this insularity operates at a number of levels and extends beyond government-industry relations (for example, the arms-length relationship between financial institutions and industrial companies, the competitive relationship between unions and companies, and the 'elite insularity' found in the governmental apparatus), it is the insularity between firms that is of greater importance to us here. British industry as a whole is identified as being politically weak, unable of reconciling diverse interests, defining common interests, and effectively representing these interests to government. This weakness makes 'it difficult for government to enter into a partnership with business even if it wanted to' (p. 175.), leaving networks between government and industry underdeveloped. Communication links are further impeded at the sectoral level, for while the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) is identified as a relatively well-resourced and capable pressure group, it is unable to effectively overcome divisions within the industry on numerous issues. Its ability seems limited to transmitting a consensus rather than forging one when needed. Finally, it is important to re-emphasize that relations between business are only one dimension of this insularity that Wilks highlights, and that this dimension is intrinsically linked with the other dimensions set out in the chapter.

Young, Michael K. "Structural Adjustment of Mature Industries in Japan: Legal Institutions, Industry Associations and Bargaining," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *The Promotion and Regulation of Industry in Japan*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.

Examining the regulatory approach adopted within Japan to deal with depressed and declining industries, the following article focuses on the Special Measures for the

Stabilization of Specific Depressed Industries law (1978) and its somewhat modified successor, Special Measures for the Structural Improvement of Specific Industries (1983). These overarching structural adjustment laws are designed to help designated industries reduce excess capacity and rationalize the sector. Using the shipbuilding industry as a case study, the regulatory process effectively committed the interested parties to the task of negotiating, formulating, and, once approved by the government, implementing the specific details of the restructuring policy for the sector. Indeed, the relegation of a range of fundamental decisions to the sector itself may have facilitated the effectiveness of the laws, increasing the likelihood that regulatory costs and benefits would be more efficiently and effectively distributed and that the parties most familiar with the problem and situation facing the sector offer their expertise in its resolution. Nonetheless, throughout all parts of the regulatory process and the ensuing rationalization of the industry, the existence of a strong, cohesive industry association (Shipbuilders Association of Japan) able to perform an industry-wide consensus formation function was critical to the burden-sharing scheme which evolved and the successful restructuring of the industry as a whole.

Finally, Young is firm in emphasizing that despite the strong initiative given to private sector actors, the government 'did' participate in the regulatory process in several ways: by encouraging agreement and negotiations among actors; empowering under-represented interests (small shipbuilders); giving voice to unrepresented industries (affected industries); and by structuring intervention in a manner that allowed market forces to operate relatively freely.

REFERENCES

General - Books

- Adams, F. Gerard. ed. *Industrial Policies for Growth and Competitiveness: Volume II*. Toronto: D.C. Heath and Company, 1985.
- Adams, F. Gerard and Lawrence R. Klein. eds. *Industrial Policies for Growth and Competitiveness*. Toronto: D.C. Heath and Company, 1983.
- Atkinson, Michael M. and William D. Coleman. "Corporatism and Industrial Policy," in Alan Cawson, ed. *Organized Interests and the State: Studies in Meso-Corporatism*. London: Sage, 1985.
- Atkinson, Michael M. and William D. Coleman. *The State, Business and Industrial Change in Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988.
- Barfield, C.E. and W.A. Schambra. eds. *The Politics of Industrial Policy*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1986.
- Beije, P.R.; Groenewegan, J.; Kostoulas, I.; Paelinck, J. and C. van Paridon, eds. *A Competitive Future for Europe? Towards a New European Industrial Policy*. London: Croom Helm, 1987.
- Blais, Andre. ed. *Industrial Policy. Volume 44* of the research studies prepared for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.
- Cawson, Alan. ed. *Organized Interests and the State: Studies in Meso-Corporatism*. London: Sage, 1985.
- Chandler, M. and M. Trebilcock. "Comparative Survey of Industrial Policies in Selected OECD Countries," in Donald G. McFetridge, ed. *Economics of Industrial Policy and Strategy*. Volume 5 of the research studies prepared for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.
- Chick, Martin. ed. *Governments, Industries and Markets*. Aldershot: Edward Elgar, 1990.
- Coleman, William D. "Quebec Nationalism and the Organization of Business Interests." Paper presented at the conference "The Regional Organization of Business Interests and Public Policy," McMaster University, Hamilton, 22-24 May, 1985.

- _____. "Canadian Business and the State," in K. Banting, ed. *The State and Economic Interests*. Volume 32 of the research studies prepared for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.
- _____. *Business and Politics: A Study of Collective Action*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988.
- Coleman, William D. and Henry J. Jacek. eds. *Regionalism, Business Interests and Public Policy*. London: Sage, 1989.
- Cooper, Martha. *The Search for Consensus: The Role of Institutional Dialogue Between Government, Labour and Employers*. Paris: OECD, 1982.
- Cox, A., ed. *Politics, Policy and the European Recession*. London: Macmillan, 1982.
- _____. ed. *State, Finance and Industry: A Comparative Analysis of Post-War Trends in Six Advanced Industrial Economies*. New York: St. Martins, 1986.
- Crouch, Colin and David Marquand. eds. *The New Centralism: Britain Out of Step in Europe?*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1989.
- Driscoll, Robert E. and J.N. Behrman. eds. *National Industrial Policies*. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, 1984.
- Duchene, Francois and Geoffrey Shepherd. eds. *Managing Industrial Change in Western Europe*. London: Frances Pinter, 1987.
- Dyson, Kenneth and Stephen Wilks. eds. *Industrial Crisis: A Comparative Study of the State and Industry*. Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1983.
- Forster, Norvela MEP. *Chambers of Commerce: A Comparative Study of Their Role in the UK and in other EEC Countries*. London: Industrial Aids LTD.
- Goldthorpe, J. ed. *Order and Conflict in Contemporary Capitalism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984.
- Grant, Wyn. *The Political Economy of Corporatism*. London: Butterworth, 1982.
- _____. ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.

- _____. "The Political Economy of Industrial Policy," in R.J. Barry-Jones, ed. *The Worlds of Political Economy: Alternative Approaches to the Study of Contemporary Political Economy*. Second Edition. London: Frances Pinter, 1988.
- _____. *Government and Industry: A Comparative Analysis of the US, Canada and the UK*. England: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 1989.
- Grant, Wyn and Shiv Nath. *The Politics of Economic Policy-making*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1984.
- Guile, Bruce R. and Harvey Brooks. eds. *Technology and Global Industry: Companies and Nations in the World Economy*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1987.
- Hall, G., ed. *European Industrial Policy*. London: Croom Helm, 1986.
- Hancher, Leigh and Michael Moran. eds. *Capitalism, Culture, and Economic Regulation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989.
- Harris, Richard G. and David Cox. *Trade, Industrial Policy and Canadian Manufacturing*. Toronto: Ontario Economic Council, 1984.
- Hirst, P. Q. and J. Zeitlen, *Reversing Industrial Decline?; Industrial Structure and Policy in Britain and Her Competitors*. 1989.
- Jacquemin, Alexis. ed. *European Industry: Public Policy and Corporate Strategy*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.
- Johnson, Chalmers; Tyson, Laura and John Zysman. eds. *Politics and Productivity: The Real Story of Why Japan Works*. Cambridge: Ballinger, 1989
- Katzenstein, P.J. *Small States in World Markets: Industrial Policy in Europe*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1984.
- _____. *Policy and Politics in West Germany: The Growth of a Semisovereign State*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1987.
- _____. ed. *Industry and Politics in West Germany Toward the Third Republic*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1989.
- Kemen, H.; Paloheimo, H. and P.F. Whiteley. eds. *Coping with the Economic Crisis*. London: Sage, 1987.
- Krugman, Paul R., ed. *Strategic Trade Policy and the New International Economics*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986.

- Lehner, F. "Interest Intermediation, Institutional Structure and Public Policy," in H. Kemen, H. Paloheimo, and P.F. Whiteley, eds. *Coping with the Economic Crisis*. London: Sage, 1987.
- Lewis, Norman. "Corporatism and Accountability: The Democratic Dilemma," in Colin Crouch and Ronald Dore, eds. *Corporatism and Accountability: Organized Interests in British Public Life*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.
- Marin, B. and R. Mayntz. eds. *Policy Networks: Empirical Evidence and Theoretical Considerations*. Frankfurt: Campus, 1991.
- McCallum, J. and Andre Blais. "Governments, Special Interest Groups and Economic Growth," in *Responses to Economic Change*. Volume 27 of the research studies prepared for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985.
- Nelson, Richard R. *High-Technology Policies: A Five Nation Comparison*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1984.
- Pinder, J., ed. *National Industrial Strategies and the World Economy*. London: Croom Helm, 1982.
- Richardson, J., ed. *Policy Styles in Western Europe*. London: Allen and Unwin, 1982.
- Shepherd, G; Duchene, F. and C. Saunders. eds. *Europe's Industries: Public and Private Strategies for Change*. London: Frances Pinter, 1983.
- Shoven, John B., ed. *Government Policy Towards Industry in the United States and Japan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.
- Shull, Steven A. and Jeffrey E. Cohen. *Economics and Politics of Industrial Policy* Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1986.
- Spence, Michael and Heather A. Hazard. eds. *International Competitiveness*. Cambridge: Ballinger, 1988.
- Staber, U. and H Aldrich. "Trade Association Stability and Public Policy," in R.H. Hall and R.E. Quinn, eds. *Organizational Theory and Public Policy*. London: Sage, 1983.
- Stirling, Catherine and John N. Yochelson. eds. *Under Pressure: U.S. Industry and the Challenges of Structural Adjustment*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1985.
- Strange, S.B. and R. Tooze. eds. *The International Politics of Surplus Capacity: Competition for Market Shares in the World Recession*. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1981.

- Streeck, Wolfgang and Philippe C. Schmitter. eds. *Private Interest Government*. Beverley Hills: Sage, 1985.
- Trebilcock, M. *The Political Economy of Economic Adjustment: The Case of Declining Sectors*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.
- Tupper, Allan. "Federalism and the Politics of Industrial Policy," in Andre Blais, ed. *Industrial Policy*. Volume 44 of the research studies prepared for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.
- Van Schendelen, M.P.C.M. and R.J. Jackson. eds. *The Politicisation of Business in Western Europe*. London: Routledge, 1990.
- Vogel, David. *National Styles of Regulation*. Cornell: Cornell University Press, 1986.
- Warnecke, S.J., ed. *International Trade and Industrial Policies: Government Intervention and an Open World Economy*. London: MacMillan, 1978.
- Warnecke, S.J. and E.N. Suleiman. eds. *Industrial Policies in Western Europe*. New York: Praeger, 1975.
- Wilensky, H. and L. Turner. *Democratic Corporatism and Policy Linkages*. Berkeley, CA: Institute of International Studies, 1987.
- Wilks, S. and M. Wright. eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- Wilson, Graham K. *Business and Politics: A Comparative Introduction*. London: Macmillan, 1990.
- Windmuller, J.P. and A. Gladstone. eds. *Employers Associations and Industrial Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.
- Zysman, John. *Governments, Markets, and Growth: Financial Systems and the Politics of Industrial Change*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983.
- Zysman, John and Laura Tyson. eds. *American Industry in International Competition: Government Policies and Corporate Strategies*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983.
- Industrial Policies of OECD Countries; Special Issue. *Journal of Public Policy* 1983.

Automobile Sector

- Cline, William R. "U.S. Trade and Industrial Policy: The Experience of Textiles, Steel, and Automobiles," in Krugman, Paul R., ed. *Strategic Trade Policy and the New International Economics*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986.
- Friedman, David. "Beyond the Age of Ford: The Strategic Basis of the Japanese Success in Automobiles," in John Zysman and Laura Tyson, eds. *American Industry in International Competition: Government Policies and Corporate Strategies*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983.
- Ginsburg, D.H. and W.J. Abernathy, eds. *Government, Technology, and the Future of the Automobile*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1980.
- Jones, Daniel T. "Technology and the UK Automobile Industry," *Lloyds Bank Review* April (1983).
- _____. "Motor Cars: A Maturing Industry?," in G. Shepherd, F. Duchene and C. Saunders, eds. *Europe's Industries: Public and Private Strategies for Change*. London: Frances Pinter, 1983.
- Koshi, Masaki, et al. "Japanese National Policy Toward the Automobile," *Transport Reviews* 3 (1983).
- Law, Christopher M. ed. *Restructuring the Global Automobile Industry: National and Regional Impacts*. London: Routledge, 1991.
- Lewchuk, Wayne. "The Motor Vehicle Industry," in Bernard Elbaum and William Lazonick, eds. *The Decline of the British Economy*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1986.
- Magara, Hideko. "Changing Relationships Between the State and Business Associations: Is The Japanese Automobile Industry Corporatist?," Master's Thesis, University of Chicago, 1984.
- Mutoh, Hiromichi. "The Automotive Industry," in Ryutaro Komiya, Masahiro Okuno and Kotaro Suzumura, eds. *Industrial Policy of Japan*. Tokyo: Academic Press, 1988.
- Perrin-Pelletier, Francois. "Industrial Policy and the Automobile Industry," in W.J. Adams and C. Stoffaes, eds. *French Industrial Policy*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1986.
- Quinn, Dennis Patrick Jr. *Restructuring the Automobile Industry: A Study of Firms and States in Modern Capitalism*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1988.

Rhys, G. "Motor Vehicles," in P. S. Johnson, ed. *The Structure of British Industry*. 2nd edition. London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. *The Motor Industry of Great Britain 1981*. London, 1981.

Streeck, Wolfgang. "Successful Adjustment to Turbulent Markets: The Automobile Industry," in Peter Katzenstein, ed. *Industry and Politics in West Germany Toward the Third Republic*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1989.

Wilks, Stephen. *Industrial Policy and the Motor Industry*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1984.

_____. "Corporate Strategy and State Support in the European Motor Industry," in Leigh Hancher and Michael Moran, eds. *Capitalism, Culture, and Economic Regulation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989.

_____. "Institutional Insularity: Government and the British Motor Industry since 1945," in Martin Chick, ed. *Governments, Industries and Markets: Aspects of Government-Industry Relations in the UK, Japan, West Germany, and the USA since 1945*. Aldershot: Edward Elgar, 1990.

Wood, J. *Wheels of Misfortune: The Rise and Fall of the British Motor Industry*. Sidgwick and Jackson: London, 1988.

Chemicals

Allen, C.S. "Political Consequences of Change: The Chemical Industry," in Peter Katzenstein, ed. *Industry and Politics in West Germany: Toward the Third Republic*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1989.

Biles, Blake A. "Harmonizing the Regulation of New Chemicals in the United States and in the European Economic Community," in G.W. Ingle, ed. *TSCA's Impact on Society and Chemical Industry*. American Chemical Society, 1983.

Bower, J. "Restructuring Petrochemicals: A Comparative Study of Business and Government Strategy to Deal with a Declining Sector of the Economy," in G.C. Lodge and B.R. Scott, eds. *US Competitiveness in the World Economy*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1985.

Brickman, R.; Jasanoff, S. and T. Ilgen. *Controlling Chemicals: The Politics of Regulation in Europe and the United States*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1985.

- Campbell, L. *An Assessment of the Relative Effect of Certain Federal Regulations on the International Competitiveness of the US Petrochemical Industry*. Washington D.C.: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industrial Economics, 1983.
- Chiesi, Antonio M. "The Logic of Membership in Chemical Business Interest Associations," in Alberto Martinelli, ed. *International Markets and Global Firms: A Comparative Study of Organized Business in the Chemical Industry*. London: Sage, 1991.
- Coleman, William D. *The Political Organization of Business Interests in the Canadian Industrial Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Industries*. Discussion Paper IIM/LMP 84-9. Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, 1984.
- Coleman, William D. and Henry J. Jacek. "The Political Organization of the Chemical Industry in Canada." A research paper presented to the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 27-29 May, 1981.
- Coleman, William D. and Wyn P. Grant. "Regional Differentiation of Business Interest Associations: A Comparison of Canada and the United Kingdom," *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 18 (1985).
- Dibner, Mark D. "Biotechnology in Pharmaceuticals: The Japanese Challenge," *Science* 20 (September 1985).
- Grabowski, H.G. and J.M. Vernon. "The Pharmaceutical Industry," in R.R. Nelson, ed. *Government and Technical Progress*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1982.
- Grant, Wyn. *The Organization of Business Interests in the UK Chemical Industry*. Discussion Paper IIM/LMP 83-3. Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, 1983.
- _____. "Government-Industry Relations in the British Chemical Sector," in M Chick, ed. *Governments, Industries and Markets*. Aldershot: Edward Elgar, 1990.
- _____. "Associational Systems in the Chemical Industry," in Alberto Martinelli, ed. *International Markets and Global Firms: A Comparative Study of Organized Business in the Chemical Industry*. London: Sage, 1991.
- Grant, W.; Paterson, W. and C. Whitston. "Government - Industry Relations in the Chemical Industry: An Anglo-German Comparison," in S. Wilks and M. Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- Grant, W.; Paterson, W. and C. Whitston. *Government and the Chemical Industry: A Comparative Study of Britain and West Germany*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1988.
- Grunewald, Herbert. "The European Chemicals Industry in the 1980s," in D.H. Sharp and T.F. West, eds. *The Chemical Industry*. West Sussex: Elliot Howard, 1982.

- Hancher, Leigh. *Regulating for Competition: Government, Law, and the Pharmaceutical Industry in the United Kingdom and France*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.
- Howells, Jeremy and Ian Neary. "Science and Technology Policy in Japan: The Pharmaceutical Industry and New Technology," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *The Promotion and Regulation of Industry in Japan*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.
- Iigen, Thomas L. "Better Living Through Chemistry: The Chemical Industry in the World Economy," *International Organization* 37 (August 1983).
- _____. "Between Europe and America: Regulating Toxic Substances in Canada," in F. Thompson, ed. *Regulatory Regimes in Conflict: Problems of Regulation in a Continental Perspective*. University Press of America, 1984.
- _____. "Between Europe and America, Ottawa and the Provinces: Regulating Toxic Substances in Canada," *Canadian Public Policy* 11 (1985).
- Jacek, Henry J. "The Function of Associations as Agents of Public Policy," in Alberto Martinelli, ed. *International Markets and Global Firms: A Comparative Study of Organized Business in the Chemical Industry*. London: Sage, 1991.
- Jasanoff, Sheila. "Technological Innovation in a Corporatist State: The Case of Biotechnology in the Federal Republic of Germany," *Research Policy* 14 (1985).
- Johnson, R.W. "Canadian Chemical Industry Actions and Concerns Related to the Reductions of Risk in the Transportation of Hazardous Materials," in J.H. Shortreed, ed. *Dangerous Goods Movements*. University of Waterloo Press, 1985.
- Macmillan, Keith and Ian Turner. "The Cost Containment Issue: A Study of Government-Industry Relations in the Pharmaceutical Sectors of the United Kingdom and West Germany," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- Martinelli, Alberto. ed. *International Markets and Global Firms: A Comparative Study of Organized Business in the Chemical Industry*. London: Sage, 1991.
- OECD. *Economic Aspects of International Chemicals Control*. Paris: OECD, 1983.
- _____. *The Petrochemical Industry: Energy Aspects of Structural Change*. Paris: OECD, 1985.
- Paterson, W.E. "Regulatory Change and Environmental Protection in the British and German Chemical Industries," *European Journal of Political Research* 19 (1991).

Pestoff, Victor. *The Organization of Business Interests in the Swedish Chemical and Drug Industry*. University of Stockholm, 1983.

_____. "The Organization of Business Interests in the Swedish Chemical Industry." Paper prepared for the international conference "Business Interest Associations in the Chemical Sector," ASAP, Rome, April 1983.

Sargent, J.A. *The Organization of Business Interests in the UK Pharmaceutical Industry*. Discussion Paper IIM/LMP 83-6. Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, 1983.

_____. "The Politics of the Pharmaceutical Price Regulation Scheme," in W. Streeck and P.C. Schmitter, eds. *Private Interest Government*. London: Sage, 1985.

Schneider, Volker. "Corporatist and Pluralist Patterns of Policy-Making for Chemicals Control: A Comparison Between West Germany and the United States," in Alan Cawson, ed. *Organized Interests and the State: Studies in Meso-Corporatism*. London: Sage, 1985.

_____. "The Structure of Policy Networks: A Comparison of the 'Chemicals Control' and 'Telecommunications' Policy Domains in Germany," *European Journal of Political Research* 21 (1992).

Tanaka, Masami. "Government Policy and Biotechnology in Japan: The Pattern and Impact of Rivalry Between Ministries," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *The Promotion and Regulation of Industry in Japan*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.

Traxler, Franz. "Structure and Functions of the Business Interest Associations in the Austrian Chemical Sector." Paper presented to the 'Organization of Business Interests' sector conference on the chemical industry, Rome, 21-22 April.

Yoshikawa, Akihiro. "The Japanese Challenge in Biotechnology: Industrial Policy." Working Paper 29, Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy. University of California-Berkeley, 1987.

Communications

Bickers, Kenneth N. "Transformations in the Governance of the American Telecommunications Industry," in J.L. Campbell, J.R. Hollingsworth and L.N. Lindberg, eds. *Governance of the American Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991.

- Cawson, A.; Holmes, P. and A. Stevens. "The Interaction Between Firms and the State in France: The Telecommunications and Consumer Electronics Sectors," in S. Wilks and M. Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- Dyson, Kenneth. *The Political Economy of Communications: International and European Dimensions*. 1990.
- Hills, J. *Deregulating Telecoms: Competition and Control in the US, Japan and Britain*. London: Frances Pinter, 1986.
- _____. *Information Technology and Industrial Policy*. London: Croom Helm, 1984.
- Morgan, Kevin and Douglas Webber, "Divergent Paths: Political Strategies for Telecommunications in Britain, France and West Germany," *West European Politics* 9 (October 1986).
- Neumann, Karl-Heinz. "Economic Policy Toward Telecommunications, Information and the Media in West Germany," in M.S. Snow, ed. *Marketplace for Telecommunications: Regulation and Deregulation in Industrialized Democracies*. New York: Longman, 1986.
- Schneider, V and R. Werle. "Policy Networks in the German Telecommunications Domain," in B. Marin and R. Mayntz, eds. *Policy Networks: Empirical Evidence and Theoretical Considerations*. Frankfurt: Campus, 1991.
- Ungerer, H. "The European Community's Telecommunication Policy: A Global Approach," in N. Garnham, ed. *Telecommunications: National Policies in an International Context*. Windsor: Communications Policy Research Conference, 1986.
- Webber, Douglas. "The Politics of Telecommunications Deregulation in the Federal Republic of Germany." University of Sussex, School of Social Sciences, Government-Industry Relations Project, 1986.

Electronics

- Anchordoguy, Marie. *The State and the Market: Industrial Policy Towards Japan's Computer Industry*. Boston: Harvard Business School, 1987.
- Borras, M.; Millstein, J.E. and J. Zysman. "Trade and Development in the Semiconductor Industry: Japanese Challenge and American Response," in J. Zysman and L. Tyson, eds. *American Industry in International Competition*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983.

- Cawson, Alan; Morgan, Kevin; Webber, Douglas; Holmes, Peter and Anne Stevens. *Hostile Brothers: Competition and Closure in the European Electronics Industry*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.
- Clausing, Don P., et al. "The US Semiconductor, Computer, and Copier Industries," in *Working Papers of the MIT Commission on Industrial Productivity*. vol. 2. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1990.
- Electronic Industries Association of Japan. *Electronic Industries in Japan*. Tokyo: EIAJ, 1984.
- Friebe, K.P. "Industrial Policy in the Federal Republic of Germany," in K.P. Friebe and A. Gerybadze. eds. *Microelectronics in Western Europe: The Medium Term Perspective, 1983-1987*. Berlin: Erich Schmidt, 1984.
- Friebe, K.P. and A. Gerybadze. eds. *Microelectronics in Western Europe: The Medium Term Perspective, 1983-1987*. Berlin: Erich Schmidt, 1984.
- Katz, B.G. and A. Phillips. "The Computer Industry," in R.R.Nelson, ed. *Government and Technical Progress*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1982.
- Langlois, R.N., et al. *Microelectronics: An Industry in Transition*. 1988.
- Levacic, R. "Government Policies Towards the Consumer Electronics Industry and Their Effects: A Comparison of Britain and France," in G. Hall, ed. *European Industrial Policy*. London: Croom Helm, 1986.
- Locksley, Gareth. "Europe and the Electronic Industry," in David Marsh, ed. *Capital and Politics in Western Europe*. London: Frank Cass, 1983.
- Nelson, Richard R. *High-Technology Policies: A Five Nation Comparison*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1984.
- _____. *Policies in Support of High-technology Industries*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1985.
- Okimoto, Daniel I.; Sugano, Takuo and Franklin B. Weinstein. eds. *Competitive Edge: The Semiconductor Industry in the U.S. and Japan*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1984.
- Ouchi, William G. "Political and Economic Teamwork: The Development of the Microelectronics Industry of Japan," *California Management Review* Summer (1984).

Sharp, M. "Japanese Investment in Consumer Electronics," in M. Brech and M. Sharp, eds. *Inward Investment: Policy Options for the United Kingdom*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1984.

Shinjo, Koji. "The Computer Industry," in Ryutaro Komiya, Masahiru Okuno and Kotaro Suzumura, eds. *Industrial Policy of Japan*. Tokyo: Academic Press, 1988.

Steinmeller, W. Edward. "Industry Structure and Government Policies in the U.S. and Japanese Integrated-Circuit Industries," in John B. Shoven, ed. *Government Policy Towards Industry in the United States and Japan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Stoffaes, C. "Explaining French Strategy in Electronics," in S. Zukin, ed. *Industrial Policy: Business and Politics in the United States and France*. New York: Praeger, 1985.

Food Processing

Coleman, William D. *The Political Organization of Business Interests in the Canadian Food Processing Industry*. Discussion Paper IIM/LMP 84-6. Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, 1984.

_____. "Agricultural Policy and the Associations of the Food Processing Industry," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.

Coleman, W.D. and W.P. Grant. "Business Associations and Public Policy: A Comparison of Organizational Development in Britain and Canada," *Journal of Public Policy* 4:3 (1984).

Connor, J.M.; Rogers, R.T.; Marion, B.W. and W.F. Mueller. *The Food Manufacturing Industries*. Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1985.

Cox, G.; Lowe, P. and M. Winter. "Changing Directions in Agricultural Policy: Corporatist Arrangements in Production and Conservation Policies," *Sociologia Ruralis* 25 (1985).

Cox, G.; Lowe, P. and M. Winter. eds. *Agriculture: People and Policies*. London: Allen and Unwin, 1986.

Cox, G.; Lowe, P. and M. Winter. "Agricultural Regulation and the Politics of Milk Production," in Colin Crouch and Ronald Dore, eds. *Corporatism and Accountability: Organized Interests in British Public Life*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.

Economist Intelligence Unit. *Europe's Dairy Industry - Tackling the Single Market*. London, 1990.

Farago, P. "Regulating Milk Markets," in Wolfgang Streeck and Philippe C. Schmitter, eds. *Private Interest Government*. Beverley Hills: Sage, 1985.

_____. "Retail Pressure and the Collective Reactions of the Food Processing Industry," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.

Grant, Wyn. *The Organization of Business Interests in the UK Food Processing Industry*. Discussion Paper IIM/LMP 83-11. Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, 1983.

_____. "Private Organizations as Agents of Public Policy: The Case of Milk Marketing in Britain," in Wolfgang Streeck and Philippe C. Schmitter, eds. *Private Interest Government*. Beverley Hills: Sage, 1985.

_____. ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.

_____. *The Dairy Industry: An International Comparison*. Aldershot: Dartmouth Publishing, 1991.

_____. "Models of Interest Intermediation and Policy Formation Applied to an Internationally Comparative Study of the Dairy Industry," *European Journal of Political Research* 21 (1992).

Jacek, Henry J. "The Organization and Activities of Business Interest Associations in North America: A Comparative Study of their Relations with the State and Organized Labour." Paper prepared for the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, Ill. 1983.

_____. "Business Interest Associations as Private Interest Governments," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.

Linda, R. "Concentration and Competition in Food and Drink Manufacturing and Distribution," in H.W. de Jong, ed. *The Structure of European Industry*. Brussels: Martinus Nijhoff, 1981.

- Maunder, P. "Food Manufacturing," in P.S. Johnson, ed. *The Structure of British Industry*. 2nd edition. London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.
- Pestoff, V. "The Associative Action of Swedish Business Interests: The Organization of Business Interests in the Swedish Food Processing Industry," Research Report No.8, Department of Political Science, University of Stockholm, 1983.
- Stocker, T. "Pressure on Policy Formation," in J. Burns, J. McNerney and A. Swinbank, eds. *The Food Industry: Economics and Politics*. London: Heinemann, 1983.
- Swinbank, A. and J. Burns. eds. *The EEC and the Food Industries*. Reading: Department of Agricultural Economics and Management, University of Reading, 1984.
- Traxler, Franz. "Patterns of Associative Action," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.
- De Vroom, B. "The Food Industry and Quality Regulation," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.
- Van Waarden, F. "Varieties of Collective Self-Regulation of Business: The Example of the Dutch Dairy Industry," in W. Streeck and P.C. Schmitter, eds. *Private Interest Government*. London: Sage, 1985.
- _____. "Sector Structure, Interests and Associative Action in the Food Processing Industry," in Wyn Grant, ed. *Business Interests, Organizational Development and Private Interest Government: An International Comparative Study of the Food Processing Industry*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1987.
- Winter, M. "Corporatism and Agriculture in the UK: The Case of the Milk Marketing Board," *Sociologia Ruralis* 24 (1984).
- Young, Brigitte. "Does the American Dairy Industry Fit the Meso-Corporatist Model," *Political Studies* 38 (1990).
- Young, B.; Hollingsworth, J.R. and L.N. Lindberg. "The Governance of the American Dairy Industry: From Regional Dominance to Regional Cleavage," in W.D. Coleman and H.J. Jacek, eds. *Regionalism, Business Interests and Public Policy*. London: Sage, 1989.

Peak Associations

- Allison, Gary D. "Japan's Keidanren and Its New Leadership," *Pacific Affairs* 60:3.
- Akimoto, H. *Keidanren*. Tokyo: Setsugesha, 1968.
- Braunthal, Gerard. *The Federation of German Industry in Politics*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1965.
- Curtis, Gerald L. "Organizational Leadership in Japan's Economic Community," *Journal of International Affairs* 26:2 (1972).
- _____. "Big Business and Political Influence," in Ezra F. Vogel, ed. *Modern Japanese Organization and Decision-making*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1975.
- Ehrman, Henry. *Organized Business in France*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957.
- Forster, Norvela MEP. *Chambers of Commerce: A Comparative Study of Their Role in the UK and in other EEC Countries*. London: Industrial Aids LTD.
- Grant W. "Chambers of Commerce in the UK System of Business Interest Representation," University of Warwick, Department of Politics, Working Paper No. 32, 1983.
- Grant, Wyn and D. Marsh. *The Confederation of British Industry*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1977.
- Grant, Wyn with J. Sargent. *Business and Politics in Britain*. London: Macmillan, 1987.
- Heidenheimer, Arnold J. and Frank C. Langdon. *Business Associations and the Financing of Political Parties*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1968.
- Ken, Otani. "Enter Keidanren's Young Leaders," *Japan Quarterly* 33:4 (1986).
- Muramatsu, Michio and Ellis S Krauss. "Bureaucrats and Politicians in Policymaking: The Case of Japan," *American Political Science Review* 78:1 (1984).
- Parker, S. "Corporatism and Business Interest Associations: The Relationship Between the Confederation of British Industry and Its Member Associations With Special Reference to the BRIMEC Experiment," M.A. Thesis, University of Warwick, 1984.
- Windmuller, J.P. and A. Gladstone. eds. *Employers Associations and Industrial Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.

Yanaga, C. *Big Business in Japanese Politics*. 1968.

Securities and Insurance

Andrews, Michael A. *The Canadian Securities Industry: A Decade of Transition*. Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada, 1991.

Carter, R.L. "Insurance," in P.S. Johnson, ed. *The Structure of British Industry*. 2nd edition. London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.

Coleman, W.D. "Self-Regulation in the Canadian Securities Industry: A Case Study of the Investment Dealers Association of Canada," *Canadian Public Administration* 32 (1989).

_____. "Financial Services Reform in Canada: The Evolution of Policy Dissension," *Canadian Public Policy* 18:2 (1992).

_____. "Keeping the Shotgun Behind the Door: Governing the Securities Industry in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States," Manuscript. Hamilton, McMaster University, 1992.

_____. "Lessons From Germany: Banking and Securities Regulation," *Canadian Banker* 99 (Sept-Oct 1992).

Meier, Kenneth J. *The Political Economy of Regulation: The Case of Insurance*. New York, 1988.

Moran, Michael. "Finance Capital and Pressure Group Politics in Britain," *British Journal of Political Science* 11:4 (1981).

_____. "Theories of Regulation and Changes in Regulation: The Case of Financial Markets," *Political Studies* 34 (1986).

_____. "An Outpost of Corporatism: The Franchise State or Wall Street?," *Government and Opposition* 22 (1987).

_____. "Regulating Britain, Regulating America: Corporatism and the Securities Industry," in Colin Crouch and Ronald Dore, eds. *Corporatism and Accountability: Organized Interests in British Public Life*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.

_____. *The Politics of the Financial Services Revolution: The USA, UK and Japan*. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1991.

- Tapp, Julian. "Regulation of the UK Insurance Industry," in Jorg Finsinger and Mark V. Pauly, eds. *The Economics of Insurance Regulation : A Cross-National Study*. London, 1986.
- Vipond, P.S. "The Liberalisation of Capital Movements and Financial Services in the European Single Market: A Case Study in Regulation," *European Journal of Political Research* 19 (1991).
- Westall, Oliver M. "The Assumptions of Regulation in British General Insurance," in Geoffrey Jones and Michael Kirby, eds. *Competitiveness and the State: Government and Business in Twentieth Century Britain*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1991.

Germany

- Allen, Christopher. "Corporatism and Regional Economic Policies in the Federal Republic of Germany: The 'Meso' Politics of Industrial Adjustment," *Publius* 19 (Fall 1989).
- Black, Andrew P. "Industrial Policy in West Germany: Policy in Search of a Goal," in Graham Hall, ed. *European Industrial Policy*. London: Croom Helm, 1986.
- Dyson, Kenneth. "The State, Banks and Industry: The West German Case," in Andrew Cox, ed. *State, Finance and Industry: A Comparative Analysis of Post-War Trends in Six Advanced Industrial Economies*. New York: St. Martins, 1986.
- Esser, Josef. "Does Industrial Policy Matter? Land Governments in Research and Technology Policy in Federal Germany," in Colin Crouch and David Marquand, eds. *The New Centralism: Britain Out of Step in Europe?*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1989.
- Grewlich, Klaus W. "Technological and Industrial Policy in the Federal Republic of Germany," in P.R. Beije, et al. *A Competitive Future for Europe? Towards a New European Industrial Policy*. London: Croom Helm, 1987.
- Offe, Claus. "The Attribution of Public Status to Interest Groups: Observations on the West German Case," in Suzanne Berger, ed. *Organizing Interests in Western Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Paterson, William E. and Gordon Smith. eds. *The West German Model: Perspectives on a Stable State*. London: Frank Cass, 1981.
- Schmidt, Manfred. "West Germany: The Policy of the Middle Way," *Journal of Public Policy* 7 (1987).

- Streeck, Wolfgang. "Between Pluralism and Corporatism: German Business Associations and the State," *Journal of Public Policy* 3 (August 1983).
- _____. "Neo-Corporatist Industrial Relations and the Economic Crisis in West Germany," in J.H. Goldthorpe, ed. *Order and Conflict in Contemporary Capitalism*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.
- Streit, Manfred. "Industrial Policies for Technological Change: The Case of West Germany," in Christopher T. Saunders, ed. *Industrial Policies and Structural Change*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987.
- Von Beyme, K. and M. Schmidt. eds. *Policy and Politics in the Federal Republic of Germany*. Aldershot: Gower, 1985.
- Wagner, Elaine. "The Environment of Negotiation in the Federal Republic of Germany," in A. Peacock, ed. *The Regulation Game: How British and West German Companies Bargain with Government*. Basil Blackwell, 1984.
- Webber, Douglas. "The Framework of Government-Industry Relations and Industrial Policy Making in the Federal Republic of Germany," *University of Sussex Working Papers Series on Government-Industry Relations*. no. 1. Brighton: University of Sussex, 1986.
- Webber, Douglas; Moon, J. and J.J. Richardson. "State Promotion of Technological Innovation in France, Britain and Germany." Paper presented to European Consortium for Political Research Workshops, Salzburg.

Japan

- Boyd, Richard. *Government and Industry Relations in Japan: A Review of the Literature*. London: ESRC, 1986.
- _____. "Government-Industry Relations in Japan: Access, Communication, and Competitive Collaboration," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- _____. "The Political Mechanism of Consensus in the Industrial Policy Process: The Shipbuilding Industry in the Face of Crisis, 1973-78," *Japan Forum* 1 (1989).
- Dore, Ronald. "Japan: A Nation Made for Corporatism?," in Colin Crouch and Ronald Dore, eds. *Corporatism and Accountability: Organized Interests in British Public Life*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.

- Eads, George C. and Kozo Yamamura. "The Future of Industrial Policy," in Kozo Yamamura and Yasukichi Yasuba, eds. *The Political Economy of Japan, vol. I: The Domestic Transformation*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1987.
- Eccleston, Bernard. "The State, Finance and Industry in Japan," in Andrew Cox, ed. *State, Finance and Industry: A Comparative Analysis of Post-War Trends in Six Advanced Industrial Economies*. New York: St. Martins, 1986.
- Hosomi, Takashi and Ariyoshi Okumura. "Japanese Industrial Policy," in John Pinder, ed. *National Industrial Strategies and the World Economy*. London: Croom Helm, 1982.
- Inoguchi, Takashi and Daniel I. Okimoto. eds. *The Political Economy of Japan, vol. II: The Changing International Context*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1988.
- Itoh, Motoshige; Okuno, Masahiro; Kiyono, Kazuharu and Kotaro Suzumura. "Industrial Policy as a Corrective to Market Policies," in Ryutaro Komiya, Masahiro Okuno and Kotaro Suzumura, eds. *Industrial Policy of Japan*. Tokyo: Academic Press, 1988.
- Johnson, Chalmers. *Miti and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1982.
- Kaplan, Eugene J. *Japan: The Government-Business Relationship*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1972.
- Kikkawa, Mototada. "Shipbuilding, Motor Cars, and Semi Conductors: The Diminishing Role of Industrial Policy in Japan," in Geoffrey Shepherd, Francois Duchene, and Christopher Saunders, eds. *Europe's Industries: Public and Private Strategies for Change*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983.
- _____. "Regime Characteristics of Japanese Industrial Policy," in H. Patrick, ed. *Japan's High Technology Industries*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1986.
- Krauss, E.S.; Rohlen, T.P. and P.G. Steinhoff. eds. *Conflict in Japan*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1984.
- Lynn, Leonard H. and Timothy J. McKeown. *Organizing Business: Trade Associations in America and Japan*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1988.
- Nakane, Chie. *Japanese Society*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970.
- Noguchi, Yukio. "The Government Business Relationship in Japan: The Changing Role of Fiscal Resources," in Kozo Yamamura, ed. *Policy and Trade Issues of the Japanese Economy: American and Japanese Perspectives*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1982.

- Okimoto, Daniel I. *Between MITI and the Market: Japanese Industrial Policy for High Technology*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989.
- Ouchi, William. *The M-Form Society: How American Teamwork can Recapture the Competitive Edge*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1984.
- Patrick, Hugh and Larry Meissner. eds. *Japan's High Technology Industries: Lessons and Limitations of Industrial Policy*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1986.
- Peck, M.J. "Picking Losers: Public Policy Toward Declining Industries in Japan," *Yale Journal of Economics* (1986).
- Peck, M.J.; Levin, R.C. and Akira Goto. "Picking Losers: Public Policy Toward Declining Industries in Japan," in John B. Shoven, ed. *Government Policy Towards Industry in the United States and Japan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.
- Pempel, T.J. and Keiichi Tsunekawa. "Corporatism Without Labour? The Japanese Anomaly," in P.C. Schmitter and G. Lehmbruch, eds. *Trends Towards Corporatist Intermediation*. London: Sage, 1979.
- Shinohara, Miyohei. *Industrial Growth, Trade, and Dynamic Patterns in the Japanese Economy*. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1982.
- Sigurdson, J. *Industry and State Partnership in Japan*. Lund: Research Policy Institute, 1986.
- Yamamura, Kozo. ed. *Policy and Trade Issues of the Japanese Economy: American and Japanese Perspectives*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1982.
- _____. "Joint Research and Antitrust: Japanese vs. American Strategies," in Hugh Patrick and Larry Meissner. eds. *Japan's High Technology Industries: Lessons and Limitations of Industrial Policy*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1986.
- Yonosuke, Tanaka. "The World of the *Zaikai*," in Murakami Hyoe and Johannes Hirschmeier, eds. *Politics and Economics in Contemporary Japan*. Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1983.
- Young, Michael K. "Structurally Depressed and Declining Industries in Japan: A Case Study in Minimally Intrusive Industrial Policy," in D. Nanto, ed. *Japanese Economy and Trade with the United States*. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.
- _____. "Structural Adjustment of Mature Industries in Japan: Legal Institutions, Industry Associations and Bargaining," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *The Promotion and Regulation of Industry in Japan*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.

Wakiyama, Takashi. "The Implementation and Effectiveness of MITI's Administrative Guidance," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.

Wilks, Stephen and Maurice Wright, eds. *The Promotion and Regulation of Industry in Japan*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.

France

Adams, William J. and Christian Stoffaes, eds. *French Industrial Policy*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1986.

Cawson, Alan; Holmes, Peter and Anne Stevens. "The Interaction Between Firms and the State in France: The Telecommunications and Consumer Electronics Sectors," in Stephen Wilks and Maurice Wright, eds. *Comparative Government-Industry Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.

Cheval, Jean. "New Trends in Industrial Performance and Industrial Policy in France," in Christopher T. Saunders, ed. *Industrial Policies and Structural Change*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987.

Cohen, Stephen. "France: Industrial Policy in the Entrepreneurial State," *Journal of Contemporary Business* 11 (June 1982).

Hayward, J. "Employers' Associations and the State in France and Britain," in S.J. Warnecke and E.N. Suleiman, eds. *Industrial Policies in Western Europe*. New York: Praeger, 1975.

_____. "Mobilization of Private Interests in the Service of Public Ambitions: The Salient Element in the Dual French Style," in J. Richardson, ed. *Policy Styles in Western Europe*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1982.

_____. *Governing France: The One and Indivisible Republic*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1983.

Machin, Howard and Vincent Wright, eds. *Economic Policy Under the Mitterand Presidency 1981-84*. London: Frances Pinter, 1985.

Morvan, Yves. "Industrial Policy," in Howard Machin and Vincent Wright, eds. *Economic Policy Under the Mitterand Presidency 1981-84*. London: Frances Pinter, 1985.

Stoffaes, Christian. "French Industrial Strategy in Sunrise Sectors," in Alexis Jacquemin, ed. *European Industry: Public Policy and Corporate Strategy*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.

_____. "Industrial Policy in the High Technology Industries," in William J. Adams and C. Stoffaes, eds. *French Industrial Policy*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1986.

Wilson, Frank L. "Alternative Models of Interest Intermediation: The Case of France," *British Journal of Political Science* 12:2 (1982).

_____. "French Interest Group Politics: Pluralist or Neocorporatist?" *American Political Science Review* 77 (1983).

_____. *Interest Groups in France*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

Zysman, John. *Political Strategies for Industrial Order, State Market and Industry in France*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977.

Great Britain

Blank, S. "Britain: The Politics of Foreign Economic Policy, the Domestic Economy, and the Problem of Pluralistic Stagnation," in P. Katzenstein, ed. *Between Power and Plenty*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1978.

The Confederation of British Industry. *Working with Politicians*. London: CBI, 1987.

Crouch, Colin and Ronald Dore. eds. *Corporatism and Accountability: Organized Interests in British Public Life*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990.

Elbaum, Bernard and William Lazonick. eds. *The Decline of the British Economy*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1986.

Forster, Norvela MEP. *Chambers of Commerce: A Comparative Study of Their Role in the UK and in other EEC Countries*. London: Industrial Aids LTD.

Gamble, A. and S. Walkland. *The British Party System and Economic Policy 1945-83*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.

Grant, Wyn. "British Industrial Policy: The Problem and Its Perception," *Parliamentary Affairs* 25 (1982).

_____. "Representing Capital: The Role of the CBI," in R. King, ed. *Capital and Politics*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1983.

_____. "Chambers of Commerce in the UK System of Business Interest Representation," University of Warwick, Department of Politics, Working Paper No. 32, 1983.

- _____. "The Role and Power of Interest Groups," in R.L. Borthwick and J.E. Spence, eds. *British Politics in Perspective*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984.
- Grant, Wyn and D. Marsh. *The Confederation of British Industry*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1977.
- Grant, Wyn with J. Sargent. *Business and Politics in Britain*. London: Macmillan, 1987.
- Green, Francis. ed. *The Restructuring of the UK Economy*. 1989.
- Johnson, P.S., ed. *The Structure of British Industry*. 2nd edition. London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.
- Jordon, A.G. and J.J. Richardson. *Governing Under Pressure*. Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1979.
- Jordon, A.G. and J.J. Richardson. *Government and Pressure Groups in Britain*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- Richardson, J., ed. *Policy Styles in Western Europe*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1982.
- Steel, D. "Review Article: Government and Industry in Britain," *British Journal of Political Science* 12 (1983).
- Unseem, Michael. *The Inner Circle: Large Corporations and the Rise of Business Political Activity in the U.S. and U.K.*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.
- Utton, M.A. "Developments in British Industrial and Competition Policies," in G. Hall, ed. *European Industrial Policy*. Beckenham: Croom Helm, 1986.
- Wilks, Stephen. "Conservative Industrial Policy 1979-83," in P. Jackson, ed. *Implementing Government Policy Initiatives: The Thatcher Administration 1979-83*. London: RIPA, 1985.
- _____. "Has the State Abandoned British Industry?" *Parliamentary Affairs* (1986).
- _____. "Institutional Insularity: Government and the British Motor Industry since 1945," in Martin Chick, ed. *Governments, Industries and Markets: Aspects of Government-Industry Relations in the UK, Japan, West Germany, and the USA since 1945*. Aldershot: Edward Elgar, 1990.

Sweden

Bengtsson, L.; Eriksson, A.C. and P. Sederblad. *The Associative Action of Swedish Business Interests: The Swedish Employers' Confederation and Centralized Collective Bargaining in 1980, 1981, and 1983*. Discussion Paper IIM/LMP 84-24, 1984.

The Economist. "The Swedish Economy," 3 March, 1990.

Pestoff, Victor. *The Organization of Business Interests in the Swedish Chemical and Drug Industry*. University of Stockholm, 1983.

_____. "The Organization of Business Interests in the Swedish Chemical Industry." Paper prepared for the international conference "Business Interest Associations in the Chemical Sector," ASAP, Rome, April 1983.

Pontusson, Jonas. "Labour and Industrial Policy in Sweden." Paper presented at 1984 meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C.

_____. *The Limits of Social Democracy: The Politics of Industrial Investment in Sweden*. forthcoming in 1992.

Skogh, Goran. "Employers Associations in Sweden," in J.P. Windmuller and A. Gladstone, eds. *Employers Associations and Industrial Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.

Countries - General

Chiesi, Antonio and Alberto Martinelli. "The Representation of Business Interests as a Mechanism of Social Regulation," in Peter Lange and M. Regini, eds. *State, Market, and Social Regulation: New Perspectives on Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Lange, Peter and M. Regini. eds. *State, Market, and Social Regulation: New Perspectives on Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Martinelli, Alberto. "Organized Business and Italian Politics: Confindustria and the Christian Democrats in the Post-War Period," *West European Politics* 2 (1979).

Regini, Marino. "The conditions of Political Exchange: How Concertation Emerged and Collapsed in Italy and Great Britain," in John Goldthorpe, ed. *Order and Conflict in Contemporary Capitalism*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.

- True, T. and Alberto Martinelli. "Employer Associations in Italy," in John P. Windmuller and Alan Gladstone, eds. *Employers Associations and Industrial Relations: A Comparative Study*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.
- Parry, T.G., ed. *Australian Industrial Policy*. Melbourne: Longman Chesire, 1982.
- Plowman, David H. *Holding the Line: Compulsory Arbitration and National Employer Coordination in Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.
- Grunwald, Oskar. "Austrian Industrial Structure and Industrial Policy,:" in Sven W. Arndt, ed. *The Political Economy of Austria*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1982.
- Marin, Bernd. "Organizing Interests by Interest Organizations: Associational Prerequisites of Cooperation in Austria," *International Political Science Review* 4 (1983).
- _____. "Austria: The Paradigm Case of Liberal Corporatism," in W. Grant, ed. *The Political Economy of Corporatism*. London: Macmillan, 1985.
- Mueller, Wolfgang C. "Economic Success Without an Industrial Strategy: Austria in the 1970s," *Journal of Public Policy* 3 (1983).
- Traxler, Franz. "Structure and Functions of the Business Interest Associations in the Austrian Chemical Sector." Paper presented to the 'Organization of Business Interests' sector conference on the chemical industry, Rome, 21-22 April.

Industrial Districts

- Furukawa, Koichi. "Network Organization for Interfirm R&D Activities: Experiences of Japanese Small Business," *International Journal of Technology Management* 5:1 (1990).
- Hakansson, Hakan. ed. *Industrial Technological Development: A Network Approach*. London: Croom Helm, 1987.
- Peck, Merton J. "Joint R & D: The Case of Microelectronics and Computer Technology Cooperation," *Research Policy* 15 (1986).
- Powell, Walter W. "Hybrid Organizational Developments: New Form or Transitional Development?" *California Management Review* 30:1 (1987).
- Pyke, F.; Becattini, G. and W. Sengenberger. eds. *Industrial Districts and Inter-firm Cooperation in Italy*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation, 1990.

Sabel, Charles; Herrigal, Gary; Kazis, Richard and Richard Deeg, "How to Keep Mature Industries Innovative," *Technology Review* 90:3 (1987).

Teece, David. "Profiting from Technological Innovation: Implications for Integration, Collaboration, Licensing and Public Policy," *Research Policy* 15 (1986).

Walker, G. "Network Analysis for Cooperative Interfirm Relationships," in F. Contractor and P. Lorange, eds. *Cooperative Strategies in International Business*. Toronto, 1988.

Journal Articles - Recent

Abe, M. "Japanese Industrial Policy in Perspective; Review Essay," *Law and Society Review* 24 (1991).

Anchordoguy, Marie. "Mastering the Market: Japanese Government Targeting of the Computer Industry," *International Organization* 42 (1988).

Atkinson, M.M. and W.D. Coleman. "Is There a Crisis in Business-Government Relations?," *Canadian Journal of Administrative Science* 4 (1987).

Bowler, Shaun. "Corporatism and the Privileged Position of Business," *West European Politics* 10 (1987).

Calmfors, L. and J. Driffil. "Bargaining Structure, Corporatism and Macroeconomic Performance," *Economic Policy* 3 (1988).

Chapman, K. "Public Policy and the Development of the Canadian Petrochemical Industry," *British Journal of Canadian Studies* 4 (1989).

Coleman, W.D. "State Traditions and Comprehensive Business Associations: A Comparative Structural Analysis," *Political Studies* 38 (1990).

Coleman, W.D. and W.P. Grant. "Business Associations and Public Policy: A Comparison of Organizational Development in Britain and Canada," *Journal of Public Policy* 4:3 (1984).

Coleman, W.D. and W.P. Grant. "The Organizational Cohesion and Political Access of Business: A Study of Comprehensive Associations," *European Journal of Political Research* 16 (1988).

Coleman, W.D. and H.J. Jacek. "The Role and Activities of Business Interest Associations in Canada," *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 16:2 (1983).

- Cox, Graham; Lowe, Phillip and Michael Winter. "Farmers and the State: A Crisis for Corporatism," *The Political Quarterly* 58 (1987).
- Crepaz, Markus M.L. "Corporatism in Decline? An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Corporatism on Macroeconomic Performance and Industrial Disputes in 18 Industrialised Democracies," *Comparative Political Studies* 25 (July 1992).
- Dyson, Kenneth. "The Politics of Corporate Crisis in West Germany," *West European Politics* 7 (1984).
- _____. "Preparing for the Single European Market: A New Agenda for Government-Industry Relations," *Political Quarterly* 62 (1991).
- Eisinger, P. "Do The American States do Industrial Policy," *British Journal of Political Science* 20 (1990).
- European Economic Association. "Market Structure, Competition and Industrial Policy," *European Economic Review* 32 (March 1988).
- Fong, Glenn R. "State Strength, Industry Structure, and Industrial Policy: American and Japanese Experiences in Microelectronics," *Comparative Politics* 22 (April 1990).
- Geroski, P.A. "European Industrial Policy and Industrial Policy in Europe," *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 5 (1989).
- Glyn, Andrew and Bob Rowthorn. "West European Unemployment: Corporatism and Structural Change," *The American Economic Review* 78 (May 1988).
- Grant, R.M. "Appraising Selective Financial Assistance to Industry: A Review of Institutions and Methodologies in the United Kingdom, Sweden and West Germany", *Journal of Public Policy* 3 (1983).
- Grant, Wyn. "British Industrial Policy: The Problem and Its Perception," *Parliamentary Affairs* 25 (1982).
- _____. "Large Firms and Public Policy in Britain," *Journal of Public Policy* 4 (1984).
- _____. "Models of Interest Intermediation and Policy Formation Applied to an Internationally Comparative Study of the Dairy Industry," *European Journal of Political Research* 21 (1992).
- Gray, Virginia and David Lowery. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth," *American Political Science Review* 82 (1988).

- Gray, Virginia and David Lowery. "The Corporatist Foundations of State Industrial Policy," *Social Science Quarterly* 71 (March 1990).
- Green, D. "Promoting the Industries of the Future: The Search for an Industrial Strategy in Britain and France," *Journal of Public Policy* 1 (1981).
- Greenwood, Justin and Karsten Ronit. "Pharmaceutical Regulation in Denmark and the UK: Reformulating Interest Representation to the Transnational Level," *European Journal of Political Research* 19 (1991).
- Grossman, Gene M. "Promoting New Industrial Activities: A survey of Recent Arguments and Evidence," *OECD Economic Studies* 14 (1990).
- Hanf, K. and L.J. O'Toole Jr. "Revisiting Old Friends: Networks, Implementation Structures and the Management of Inter-Organizational Relations," *European Journal of Political Research* 21 (1992).
- Heitger, B. "Corporatism, Technological Gaps and Growth in OECD Countries," *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* 73 (1987).
- Hicks, Alexander. "Social Democratic Corporatism and Economic Growth," *Journal of Politics* 50 (August 1988).
- Hicks, Alexander and D.W. Patterson. "On the Robustness of the Left Corporatist Model of Economic Growth," *Journal of Politics* 51 (1989).
- Hudson, W. "The Feasibility of a Comprehensive US Industrial Policy," *Political Science Quarterly* 100 (1985).
- Huelshoff, Michael G. "Corporatist Bargaining and International Politics: Regimes, Multinational Corporations, and Adjustment Policy in the Federal Republic of Germany," *Comparative Political Studies* 25 (1992).
- Irwin, A. and K. Green. "The Control of Chemical Carcinogens in Britain," *Policy and Politics* 11 (1983).
- Jacek, Henry J. "Pluralist and Corporatist Intermediation, Activities of Business Interest Associations, and Corporate Profits: Some Evidence From Canada," *Comparative Politics* 17 (1986).
- Jankowski, R. "Preference Aggregation in Firma and Corporatist Organizations: The Enterprise Group as a Cellular Encompassing Organization," *American Journal of Political Science* 33 (1989).

- Johnstone, Bob. "Industrial Policy: Mixed Signals From on High," *Far East Economic Review* 155 (April 1992).
- Jordon, A.G. "Sub-Governments, Policy Communities and Networks: Refilling the Old Bottles?," *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 2:3 (1990).
- Kenworthy, Lane. "Are Industrial Policy and Corporatism Compatible?," *Journal of Public Policy* 10:3 (1990).
- King, David C. and Jack L. Walker. "The Provision of Benefits by Interest Groups in the United States," *Journal of Politics* 54:2 (May 1992).
- Kitschelt, Herbert. "Industrial Governance Structures, Innovation Strategies, and the Case of Japan: Sectoral or Cross-National Comparative Analysis?," *International Organization* 45 (Autumn 1991).
- Klausen, Jytte. "State Capacity between International Markets and Corporatism: The Case of Denmark," *Scandinavian Political Studies* 10:4 (1987).
- Kume, Ikuo. "Changing Relations among the Government, Labor, and Business in Japan after the Oil Crisis," *International Organization* 42 (Autumn 1988).
- Kyloh, Robert H. "Flexibility and Structural Adjustment Through Consensus: Some Lessons From Australia," *International Labour Review* 128 (1989).
- Lash, Scott. "The End of Neo-Corporatism? The Breakdown of Centralised Bargaining in Sweden," *British Journal of Political Science* 23 (1985).
- Mansfield, Edwin. "Industrial Research and Development in Japan and the United States," *American Economic Review* 78 (May 1988).
- Marin, Bernd. "Organizing Interests by Interest Organizations: Associational Prerequisites of Cooperation in Austria," *International Political Science Review* 4 (1983).
- Marsh, David and Gareth Locksley. "Capital in Britain: Its Structural Power and Influence over Policy," *Western European Politics* 6:2 (1983).
- Matthews, Trevor. "Federalism and Interest Group Cohesion: A Comparison of Two Peak Business Groups in Australia," *Publius* 20 (Fall 1990).
- McCallum, J. and A. Blais. "Government, Special Interest Groups, and Economic Growth," *Public Choice* 54 (1987).
- Micheletti, Michele. "Toward Interest Inarticulation: A Major Consequence of Corporatism for Interest Organizations," *Scandinavian Political Studies* 13:3 (1990).

- Milner, Helen. "Resisting the Protectionist Temptation: Industry and the Making of Trade Policy in France and the United States during the 1970s," *International Organization* 41 (1987).
- Mitchell, Neil J. "The Decentralization of Business in Britain," *Journal of Politics* 52 (May 1990).
- Mizruchi, M.S. and T. Koenig. "Size, Concentration, and Corporate Networks: Determinants of Business Collective Action," *Social Science Quarterly* 72 (June 1991).
- Mowrey, David C. "Innovation, Market Structure, and Government Policy in the American Semiconductor Electronics Industry: A Survey," *Research Policy* 12 (1983).
- Murray, V.V. and C.J. McMillan. "Business-Government Relations in Canada: A Conceptual Map," *Canadian Public Administration* 26 (Winter 1983).
- Neumann, Manfred J.M. "Industrial Policy and Competition Policy," *European Economic Review* 34 (May 1990).
- Ouchi, William G. "Political and Economic Teamwork: The Development of the Microelectronics Industry of Japan," *California Management Review* Summer (1984).
- Paterson, W.E. "Regulatory Change and Environmental Protection in the British and German Chemical Industries," *European Journal of Political Research* 19 (1991).
- Pontusson, Jonas. "Comparative Political Economy of Advanced Capitalist States: Sweden and France," *Kapitalistate* 10/11 (1983).
- _____. "Labor, Corporatism, and Industrial Policy: The Swedish Case in Comparative Perspective," *Comparative Politics* 23 (January 1991).
- Precehl, Harland. "Steel and the State: Industry Politics and Business Policy Formation," *American Sociological Review* 55 (October 1990).
- Pryor, Frederic L. "Corporatism as an Economic System: A Review Essay," *Journal of Comparative Economics* 12 (September 1988).
- Pugel, Thomas A. "Japan's Industrial Policy: Instruments, Trends, and Effects," *Journal of Comparative Economics* 8 (1984).
- Salisbury, R.H. "Interest Representation: The Dominance of Institutions," *American Political Science Review* 78 (1984).
- Sargent, Jane. "The British Bankers' Association and the EC," *Journal of Common Market Studies* (1982).

- Schmidt, Vivien. "Industrial Management Under the Socialists in France: Decentralized 'Dirigisme' at the National and Local Levels," *Comparative Politics* 21 (October 1988).
- Schneider, Volker. "The Structure of Policy Networks: A Comparison of the 'Chemicals Control' and 'Telecommunications' Policy Domains in Germany," *European Journal of Political Research* 21 (1992).
- Sekiguchi, Sueo and Toshihiro Horiuchi. "Myth and Reality of Japan's Industrial Policies," *World Economy* 8 (1985).
- Staber, Udo. "Corporatism and the Governance Structure of American Trade Associations," *Political Studies* 35 (June 1987).
- Streeck, W. "Between Pluralism and Corporatism: German Business Associations and the State," *Journal of Public Policy* 3:3 (1983).
- Therborn, Goran. "Does Corporatism Really Matter? The Economic Crisis and Issues of Political Theory," *Journal of Public Policy* 7 (1987).
- Tivey, L. "Nationalised Industries as Organized Interests," *Public Administration* 60 (1982).

STRATEGIC POLICY Choices

1244 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5N 2G7

Tel: (416) 484-0974
Fax: (416) 484-0012

170 Provender Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1K 4N6

Tel: (613) 744-7155
Fax: (613) 744-5311