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is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 66 countries, serving over 365 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. □

UNIVERSITY COOPS IN JAPAN

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FOREWORD

The University Coop Movement in Japan is a story of long struggle and determined action. In this small booklet a modest attempt has been made to draw attention towards this important facet of the Japanese consumers cooperative movement which is not yet well known outside the country. It is not even a brief account of the movement but only an introduction which gives an idea of the size and coverage of the movement and its ideals. University Coops in Japan not only supply books and stationery articles to students or set up a few cafeterias at the campus, they are also playing a significant role in enriching the life at the campus and are supplementing welfare activities for the students and teachers. The movement, which is really in hands of students, adheres to democratic management and other co-operative principles. It is deeply rooted in the campus and is providing active support, vigour and initiative to community consumer coops and the consumer movement in the country.

I hope the study of this booklet will stimulate readers' interest to know more about University Coops in Japan and their contribution in shaping the cooperative system in a highly industrialised country and an affluent society.

New Delhi
December, 1984

M. K. PURI

UNIVERSITY COOPS IN JAPAN

In Japan the Cooperative Movement has established deep roots among the student community. Over three quarters of all State run universities and colleges have University Coops. Approximately 41% of all students and teachers in universities belong to Cooperative movement and wherever University Coops exist, the participation ratio is above 80%. In Tokyo University 99.9% of students are members of the Tokyo University Coop. Most University Coops are affiliated with the National Federation of University Coop Association (NFUCA) and they pursue their activities jointly on a nation-wide basis as an effective movement. The number of NFUCA affiliated Coops, as of the end of March 1982, was 152 of which 148 were primary Coops at 142 universities and 4 were secondary societies for joint regional purchasing in Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya. University Coops are voluntary

organisations of all those who study and work at the campus. They are run and managed by their members in a democratic manner and are administered under the Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Societies Act 1948.

The movement was actually started in pre-war days by Dr. Kagawa, a Christian Socialist leader of right wing. He was supported in his efforts by the leftist socialist party as well. He also received close collaboration from trade unions and other social reformist movements. But all such cooperatives which were sponsored or supported by the socialist party were looked down upon by the then regime. Hence Dr. Kagawa and other liberals who belonged to the socialist party were oppressed by the Japanese Shinto Government. The University Coops like other consumers cooperatives could not find favour with the government. The University Coops movement has passed through hard times. It is after a long struggle and hard labour of over 30 years that the University Coop movement has succeeded to establish itself and, today, it has come to occupy a definite status in each campus.

Today, they are playing a very significant and important role as welfare institutions for students, teachers and non-teaching staff at many campuses. They are owned and managed by university students and teachers and follow democratic ways and cooperative principles. In each University Coop Store, there is provision for sale of stationery articles, daily necessities and furniture for campus life. Also for the outdoor life, leisure goods, sports

goods, travel and recreation service are available according to members requirements. Books are an indispensable need of all students. Hence a vital role of University Coops has been to help students obtain their requirements of books and stationery articles inexpensively and conveniently. University Coops operate restaurants and cafeterias and provide the students with well balanced and nutritious food, cooked under clean and hygienic conditions at very economical prices. Through University Coops, students can also gain an access to inexpensive leisure activities such as sports, concerts, theatres and travels, both domestic and international. The National Federation of University Coops in Japan is a full member of the International Students Travel Association.

Higher Education

As of May 1981, there were 974 institutes of higher education in Japan, with approximately 2,190,000 undergraduate students, 55,000 students in graduate schools and a total teaching staff of over 260,000. These institutions were established and are run by the State, local self governments, private organisations and individuals. Major universities and colleges with four years programme generally offer graduate studies. Besides there are 12 universities and 9 Junior colleges which offer correspondence courses. Enrolment for correspondence courses totals about 120,000 students. In addition, vocational and technical schools also provide students with engineering education through five-year courses. Other than these institutions of

higher education, which are under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Education, there are 18 other specific universities and colleges which are regulated by other ministries.

Students at universities, colleges and junior colleges are chosen through examinations of those who have finished senior high school at the age of 18 or have an equivalent qualification. Graduate of Junior high school (15 years of age) are entitled to take examinations for enrolment in technical schools. There is compulsory education for 9 years of elementary and junior school study. It covers 99.9% of all children in the country. Whereas 94.3% of students go for senior high schools, only 38% of them go on to university, college or other form of higher education. It is interesting to know that girl students constitute only 22.3% of the students body at universities and colleges. Most of the girl students go for vocational or technical schools and junior colleges where they constitute 87.9% of the total strength.

Among the 451 universities and colleges, with 4 years courses, as many as 310 are privately run institutions. The proportion of students and teaching staff within each category is shown below :

| | State | Public | Private |
|------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Number of Universities | 93 | 34 | 324 |
| Students | 22.8% | 2.9% | 74.3% |
| Teaching Staff | 44.1% | 6.1% | 49.8% |

Of the 523 junior colleges, 35 are run by the State, 52 by public and 436 are private. The proportion of students and teaching staff in junior colleges is shown below :

| | State | Public | Private |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Junior Colleges | 35 | 52 | 435 |
| Proportion of Students | 4.1% | 5.2% | 90.7% |
| Proportion of Teaching Staff | 4.8% | 10.3% | 84.9% |

High Cost of Education

The annual tuition fee at State run universities and colleges was Yen 216,000 in 1982. In private run schools, the tuition fee was as high as Yen 355,000 on an average. In addition to the tuition fee, a university student in Tokyo further needs nearly 100,000 Yen per month for his living expenses. Thus the cost of higher education in Japan is really very high. The burden of earning additional money to supplement what their parents can afford to pay is a considerable problem for students who are interested to pursue higher education. It is felt that the government budget for education, especially for welfare activities for students and teachers is not adequate.

Due to increasing cost of living, the students and teachers are facing rather difficult conditions. This also hampers their studies and research. They want to spend more on books, clothes and cultural activities. They would also like to save some money to buy a

few durables and to be able to travel abroad. In the following pages, one can see how the students and teachers in Tokyo University are meeting the needs through cooperative efforts.

The 1950-60 was a period of great hardship for university coops in Japan. The banks were advised to withdraw credit facilities and to follow a tight credit policy as an anti-inflationary measure. Many Coop stores were faced with difficult financial situation. Again in 1955, Government in the Ministry of Education advised university authorities to charge rent from University coops for use of land and premises. University coops all over the country and their National Federation refused to pay rent and decided to oppose government decision. They succeeded in forcing the government to withdraw its instructions. Ever since then, it is learnt, the Education Ministry has not been so favourably inclined towards the university coop movement, even though they do recognise the many useful services being rendered by such coops to the student community and teachers at the campus.

Since 1960, University Coops have been making a steady progress. Their membership and business activities have been expanding gradually. Store operations and restaurants have been modernised and extended.

The University Coop Movement in Japan, which started with creative ideas and determination to fight for better life and for restoration of democratic rights has accomplished an outstanding success. Today, they are carrying on a number of activities

in various fields in order to support the basis for study and education and to improve the quality of life at the campus. More than 827,000 university students and teachers in Japan are members of these Coops, with an average share holding of 8600 Yen per member. During the year 1983, they provided goods and services worth over 110 billion Yen.

| | (Million Yen) | |
|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Book stores | 24,127 | 21.8% |
| Stores | 63,085 | 56.9% |
| Restaurant | 22,388 | 20.2% |
| Others | 1,208 | 1.1% |
| Total turnover | 110,808 | 100.0% |

Popularity

University Coops are very popular among the student community. At a recent gallop poll at the campus, students were asked a question "Is the Coop useful for you?" The replies received from students are summed up as under :

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|
| Very useful | : | 42.4% |
| Useful | : | 44.0% |
| Partly useful | : | 10.8% |
| Not much useful | : | 2.5% |
| | | 99.7% |

Similarly, in reply to another question, "Do you like your Coop?", the reaction of students was as below :

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| Like very much | : | 27.6% |
| Yes, I do like | : | 59.5% |
| Yes, I like partly | : | 10.8% |
| No, not much | : | 1.9% |
| | | 99.8% |

It is evident from the above gallop poll that University Coops in Japan are gaining increasing popularity among students and teachers alike.

* * *

Tokyo University Coop

Soon after the war, living conditions in Japan were very hard. The student community faced many difficulties. Many book stores and libraries had been destroyed during the war. Even exercise books and ordinary stationery articles were difficult to get. The Tokyo University Campus was in a ruin. Many students when they returned to the campus after the war, did not have enough money to pay for even their food or buy books. Repeated appeals by students and their protest rallies failed to draw any sympathy or attention of the authorities. Groups of students took introduction letters from their teachers and went around the country to raise funds for the poor students, so that the latter could complete their higher studies. The students could not afford to pay high cost of food, clothing and other daily necessities.

In 1945, after the acceptance of Potsdam Declaration, a group of active students in Tokyo founded the Tokyo District Committee of University Coops and campaigned for organizing Coops connected with school democratisation movement. They initiated action to organise University cooperative stores at the Tokyo University Campus. By June 1946, three cooperative stores, one each in agriculture, science and economic faculties were established at the Tokyo University campus. Within a few months,

managements of these societies decided to amalgamate themselves into one strong society. Since then, this is the biggest university coop in the country. Soon after the establishment of the Tokyo University, similar cooperatives were organised by students and teachers in other universities namely Waseda, Keio and Doshisha etc.

Objectives

A University is, no doubt, a place of study and education, but at the same time, the campus is also a place of living for students and teaching staff. It is now widely accepted that welfare activities are indispensable to support the basis for study and education at the campus. University Coops are mutual help organizations, owned, used and managed by students and teaching staff. They provide goods and services needed for the campus life. They are voluntary organisations intended to supplement welfare activities at the campus. The main objectives of the university coops in Japan have been described as under:

- To support study and education and to enrich campus life;
- To safeguard consumer rights through cooperation and to improve the living culture;
- To foster democratic traditions and build up human solidarity.

The welfare activities at universities are indispensable to support the basis of study and education of students and teaching staff. At the same time,

these activities have important role to improve the quality of life at the campus. Activities of university coops contribute towards smooth running of studies and education of student at the campus by providing them the needed goods and services at lower cost. As they are owned and managed by the students and teaching staff themselves, they are reliable organisations who fully understand the needs and demands of the student community. They also contribute to enrich the campus life by arranging various kinds of educational, cultural, social and recreational activities.

In addition to providing the students and teaching staff with useful goods and services, the University Coops also take initiatives for safeguarding the consumer rights, right to safe goods, fair presentation and check on suppliers malpractices etc. Further, they organise campaigns opposing price hikes and tax increases or requesting to reduce the educational expenses to be borne by students. As institution of scholars and students of higher education in various fields, they try to mould public opinion for improving the living conditions and culture for an ordinary citizen. The leadership and members of university coops in Japan seem to believe that by living together through Cooperative activities they can develop a really wealthy culture and improve the quality of life for ordinary citizens. They consider it highly important and desirable, in the interest of the community at large, to assist the development and promotion of the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Movement. A large number of citizens consumers coops in Japan have been

initiated by University students in their respective communities after passing out from the campus. They have provided leadership and management experience to cooperatives in their communities. More than half of the existing members on the Board of the Japanese Consumer Cooperative Union (JCCU), today are persons who were very active members of University Coops during their student age.

The welfare activities of University Coops help to influence and mould students personality. While using these facilities and participating in various activities of the Coop, they develop close person-to-person friendly relationship. The students and teaching staff work together for common demands and build up mutual regard and respect for each other through participation in cooperative activities. University Coops play important role as schools for practical lessons in vital democracy and also foster genuine solidarity among the students. It counteracts the increasing tendency among the youths to keep aloof and to remain self-centered.

Membership

The membership of the University Coop is open to all those who study and work at the campus. It includes students, teachers and non-teaching employees of the university who are working at the campus. Every member is expected to subscribe to at least 25 shares of the value of Yen 10,000. The share subscription in the society is like a deposit which is refunded automatically when a student leaves the campus on completion of his education.

If any student finds it difficult to pay Yen 10,000 in lump sum (hardly any case) he can pay the share amount in easy instalments. When the Coop was first organised in 1946, the value of the share was fixed at Yen 50. It was raised to Yen 400 in 1949.

The Tokyo University consists of two campuses which are adjacent to each other. They are known as Hongo campus and Komaba campus. When the Coop was organised in June 1946, in less than six months more than 3,000 students and teachers enrolled themselves as members of the Tokyo University Coop. From the very beginning, teachers have been very helpful to this movement. The then President of the Tokyo University Prof. Nambara was elected as the first President of the University Coop. The University authorities offered office and shop premises at the campus free of cost.

Today, there are about 18,000 students and 10,000 teachers including non-teaching staff at the Tokyo University campus. 99.7% of students and nearly 90% of teachers and non-teaching employees are members of the Coop. The total paid up share capital stands over 280 million Yen. The Coop is administered under the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Societies Law 1948. It is managed by the members in a democratic manner through a duly elected Board of Directors and a number of organising and advisory committees, comprising both students and teachers.

General Assembly

The General Assembly which is the supreme decision making body of the society consists of

250 delegates, representing students, both graduates and post graduate students and teachers including non-teaching employees.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Graduate students delegates | 120 |
| Teachers and non-teaching employees delegates | 102 |
| P.G. students delegates | 28 |
| | — — |
| Total number of delegates | 250 |
| | — — |

Delegates are elected at the rate of one for each 100 members. The student delegates are elected on the basis of each class and representatives of teachers and non-teaching staff are elected from each faculty or building such as medicine, law, literature, agriculture, economics, political science, technical science, pharmacy, nursing etc.

The General Assembly of the Coop meets twice a year. The first meeting, which is known as Annual Meeting of the General Assembly, is held in May or June every year. In this meeting, members representatives review activities and operations of the Coop during the previous year and establish a programme of action and budget for the coming year. They also consider about banks to be used, limits for outside borrowings, auditors report and take up election of officers. The Second General Assembly which is known as the mid-year meeting is generally held in November or December every year. At this meeting the members make a mid-year

review of implementation of the work programme and suggest adjustments and changes, where necessary.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors which is elected by 250 delegates at the General Assembly consists of 39 members, 21 of whom represent students, including post graduate students, and the remaining 18 members on the board represent other interests as indicated below:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Students | 21 |
| Teaching Staff | 6 |
| Non-teaching Staff | 7 |
| Managing Director | 1 |
| Dy. Managing Director | 1 |
| Former Managing Director | 1 |
| Uni. Administration | 2 |
| Learned men | 1 |
| | — — |
| Total Number of Directors | 40 |

The Managing Director and Dy. Managing Director are full-time paid directors. A student representative can be elected as President of the Coop, but out of respect and regard for the teachers, students generally always elect a senior member of the teaching faculty as President of their Coop. At present, Prof. Hajime Shinohara, professor in the faculty of Law, occupies this position on the Board.

Executive Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted an Executive Committee consisting of 19 members, including the Managing Director and Dy. Managing Director. This committee meets every week. More than half of members of this Committee are student directors. Each of the 17 executive directors has been assigned a group of activities which they supervise closely under the overall guidance of the Managing Director.

The present Managing Director is continuing in this position for the last 5 years. Before being elected to this position, he had earlier served as an ordinary member of the Board for two years and prior to being elected on the Board of Directors he had served for 3 years as a manager at one of the Coop stores at the Campus.

Organising Committees

In order to know the views and opinions of the large membership of the Coop about its various activities on a continuous basis and to provide an opportunity to active members to associate themselves closely with the management of the society, the Board of Directors has constituted a number of Organising Committees representing interests of all member groups. These organising committees reflect the needs and wishes of each member-group and also serve as a bridge between the large membership and the central management of their Coop. Some of the organising Committees of active members are indicated below:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|---------|
| Students Committee in Hongo Campus | 35 | members |
| Students Committee in Komaba Campus | 20 | „ |
| Teaching Staff Committee | 20 | „ |
| P.G. Students Committee | 20 | „ |

These organising committees meet regularly once a month and they give their opinions and suggestions about the working of the Coop. All members of the Coop are invited to serve on these organising committees by rotation.

The Coop is keen that the student community at the campus should celebrate all national festivals with full zeal and enthusiasm. Similarly, with a view to provide closer contacts and more intimate and informal communication among the students themselves and between students and teaching staff, frequent picnics and excursions are arranged with help of organising committees. They also assist in organising educational, cultural and recreational activities at the campus. It includes discussions and debates on current topics such as "The computer and its economic and social impacts on the society". The organising committees also help in arranging peace campaigns and other rallies at a call given by the Coop or the National Federation of University Coops Association. Out of 200 Japanese cooperator delegates who joined the Peace March at New York in June 1982, there were 17 representatives from University Coops. On recommendation of organising committees, the Coop arranges, from time to time, many other activities for the benefit and interest of their members, e.g. hobby classes in

cooking, flower arrangement, music, dancing, photography etc.

Consultative Bodies

The Board of Directors has also constituted a number of consultative bodies like shop committees and branch committees around each shop and branch office to assist the Board in the discharge of their responsibilities. The Store Committee around each shop meets every month and discusses about its functioning and performance. The Manager of the Store also attends meetings of the Store committee. This is an advisory committee and sends its suggestions and opinion to the Board of Directors for their consideration. The board pays serious heed to all suggestions from consultative bodies.

Committee of Auditors

The General Assembly appoints a committee of auditors comprising 11 members. They not only look into accounts of the society but also make sure that guidelines given by the General Assembly are respected to and properly reflected in management and administration of the society. The Committee of Auditors presents their independent report before the General Assembly.

Facilities

A wide variety of facilities are being operated by the Tokyo University Coop at the campus for the benefit of its members. Some of these are listed below:

A. Hongo Campus

- (1) Coop Store I (stationery, furniture, disks, electric products)
- (2) Coop Store II (foods, clothes, living goods)
- (3) Bookstore
- (4) Central Restaurant (underground)
- (5) Ichu (Japanese restaurant)
- (6) Metro (tea room)
- (7) Restaurant II (restaurant & fastfood shop)
- (8) Playguide (tickets & copy)
- (9) Beauty Parlor
- (10) Coop Store in the Faculty of Agriculture (books, stationery & foods)
- (11) Cafeteria in the Faculty of Agriculture
- (12) General Affairs Office (Hongo Coop Office)
- (13) Organizing Bureau
- (14) Asano Coop Shop

B. Komaba Campus

- (1) Bookstore
- (2) Coop Store
- (3) Restaurant
- (4) Restaurant in dormitory
- (5) Tearoom (Shiki)
- (6) Komaba Coop Office

In addition to the above facilities, the society is

also providing services for shoe repair, laundry and dry cleaning, beauty saloon, and a number of vending machines at various strategic locations for tea, coffee, soft drinks and snacks etc.

The Agricultural Faculty of the university is located across the road very close to Hongo campus. The Coop has set up a Cafeteria and a store (books, stationery, and groceries) in this faculty. There are a few other institutes which are affiliated to Tokyo University but are situated in four other buildings situated away from the campus:

- (a) Institute for Industrial Science and Institute for Solid State Physics;
- (b) Institute for Medical Science;
- (c) Tokyo Astronomical Observatory;
- (d) Institute for Space Science.

At each of the above 4 buildings the Coop has provided one restaurant and one store (groceries, books) for the convenience of students, teaching and non-teaching staff at these institutes.

Coop Restaurants

It is now widely recognised that University Coops are the most suitable institutions to run restaurants and supply necessary goods and services to students. The Tokyo University Coop is operating four restaurants, two at each campus. More than 3,000 students can have their meals simultaneously at a



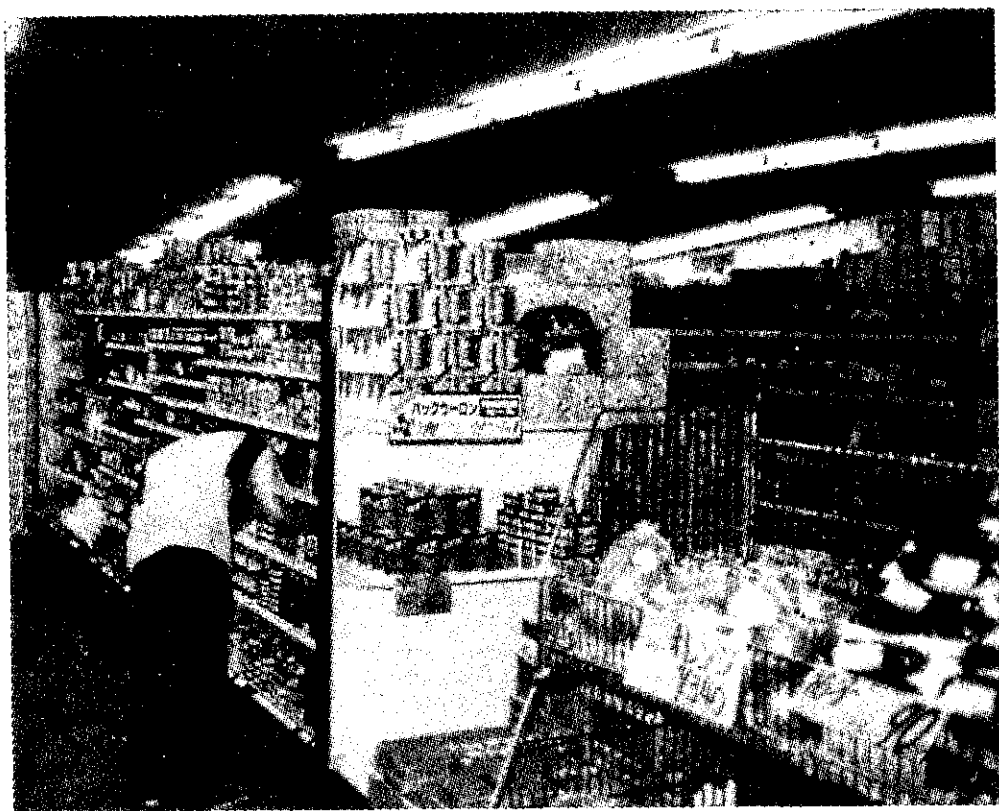
Book store of the coop fulfills an indispensable need of the student members



A view of the stationery section



The cafeteria of the coop is very popular among student members



The grocery section of the coop

time. In addition to four restaurants, the Coop is also running a Cafeteria at its each branch and the fifth one at agriculture faculty. All restaurants and Cafeteria are equipped with electric ovens, grills and dish washing machines etc. The society has employed qualified dieticians to prescribe menu for each meal and to ensure cooking of meals under clean and hygienic conditions. The cost of meals at these restaurants is less than half the cost in open market. There is self-service at all restaurants and cafeteria. The students can buy coupons in different denominations to pay for their meals or use the Coop Credit Card. The total sale at four restaurants during 1983 exceeded 963 million Yen.

| | (Million Yen) | |
|------------------|---------------|--------|
| | 1982 | 1983 |
| Hongo Central | 298.18 | 292.80 |
| Hongo Second | 133.61 | 136.92 |
| Kamaba main | 283.82 | 304.65 |
| Kamaba Dormitory | 41.90 | 42.55 |
| Total | 757.51 | 776.92 |

Book Stores

Books are an indispensable need of all students. The Tokyo University Coop is operating two big book stores, one at each campus. Both these shops are well stocked and all important titles besides text books are generally available at these book stores. There are two main wholesalers in Japan and they

insist on retail book shops to sell books at fixed prices. The University Coop however, allows 10% discount on printed price. It is learnt that in the beginning there was a great resentment by private book stores but the management of the University Coop have stood by their decision and they are allowing their members 10% off on price for books and 20% off for disks. The management have explained that students, as share holders of the Coop, have a legitimate right to share its profit. The resentment has gradually subsided. Both the book stores together sold for more than 1661 million Yen during 1983.

| | (Million Yen) | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| | 1982 | 1983 |
| Hongo Book Store | 1085.49 | 1138.48 |
| Komaba Book Store | 505.38 | 523.14 |
| Total sale | 1590.87 | 1661.62 |

There are two main book wholesaling companies and 80% of total supply is received from them. The National Federation of University Coops negotiates terms of supply with these publishers on behalf of all university coops in the country.

Coop Stores

The Coop is operating three stores which are selling stationery, sports goods, clothes, groceries, furniture, electrical appliances and daily necessities. At one of these stores, electrical appliances, radios,

transistors, cassette recorders, stereo systems, television sets, personal computers, calculators and other electronic products are sold at very competitive prices. Prices at the Coop Stores are generally 20-25% cheaper than the market price. Furniture items are delivered to members at their homes. Catalogue buying is also quite popular. One illustrated catalogue is prepared and circulated by the JCCU and another one by the National Federation of University Coops. The total sale of general merchandise and appliances at the three main Coop stores exceeded 3,235 million Yen during 1983.

| | (Million Yen) | |
|---|---------------|---------|
| | 1982 | 1983 |
| Hongo Campus (Self service) | 584.30 | 600.33 |
| Hongo Campus (Person to person sale) | 1436.41 | 1452.08 |
| Komaba Campus | 1150.37 | 1183.58 |
| Total Sales | 3171.08 | 3235.09 |

It is learnt that 20% of total requirements of general merchandise by the Coop is procured from the National Federation and the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union. As much as 70% is bought jointly with other university coops through the regional federation. Only 10% of merchandise are bought directly from the open market. Members

are allowed a rebate of 2% on all purchases from Coop Stores.

At Branches

Some of the faculties such as Industrial Science, Solid State Physics, Medical Science, Astronomical Science and Space Science are located in separate buildings, away from the main campus. In order to help member students and teaching staff at these faculties, the Coop has set up one store and one restaurant at each place. The total business transacted at four branch offices and Agricultural faculty exceeded Yen 580 million during 1983.

| | | (Million Yen) | |
|---|-----|---------------|--------|
| | | 1982 | 1983 |
| Agri. Faculty | ... | 117.11 | 213.96 |
| Institute of Industrial Science and Solid State Physics | ... | 164.34 | 173.31 |
| Medical Science | ... | 98.43 | 99.64 |
| Astronomical Science | ... | 43.42 | 36.84 |
| Space Science | ... | 88.79 | 90.06 |
| Total | | 499.09 | 583.81 |

Other Services

In addition to restaurants, cafeterias, stores and book shops, the Tokyo University Coop is providing many other facilities to its members. It provides service for shoe repair, laundry and dry cleaning,

and beauty saloon, vending machines for soft drinks, tea, coffee, snacks etc. The Coop is also operating Playguides and travel service. The Play-guide office helps to provide information about plays, theatre, movies and other important sports and cultural events in the town. It also helps member students purchase tickets for these functions. The Travel Section arranges individual and group travel by road, sea or air, both inside and outside the country. The National Federation of University Coops Associations is a full member of the International Association of Students Travel. The Coop is also providing quick and cheap copying service to students at its stores and book shops.

The total business carried out by the Tokyo University Coop during 1983, through its books stores, restaurants, Coop Stores and other services exceed 6.4 billion Yen :

| (Million Yen) | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1982 | 1983 |
| Hongo Campus | 3723.84 | 3807.57 |
| Komaba Campus | 1981.47 | 2053.91 |
| Branch Offices | 499.08 | 613.81 |
| Total Business | 6284.39 | 6475.29 |

Coop Credit Card

The management of Tokyo University Coop has issued plastic credit cards to its members. Members

can make payment of their purchases from coop stores at the campus through these credit cards, upto prescribed limits.

Coop Villa

The National Federation of University Coops Association has established a Coop Inn in Shibuya, one of the most central districts in Tokyo. The Coop Inn which is a 7 storey building is conveniently located just between downtown Shibuya and Harajuku. It is 7 minutes walk from both Shibuya and Harajuku Stations. The area is well known as young-town and is crowded with high fashion boutique shops. It has 74 airconditioned rooms, 65 single and 9 twin, each equipped with a bath, tea making facility and colour T.V. There is a restaurant and facilities for holding meetings, conferences, exhibitions and seminars. Guests can enjoy various kinds of drinks and snacks at any time through vending machines. It also has a tennis court on the roof. This facility is highly appreciated by the student community in the country.

Coop Bulletin

The management of the Tokyo University Coop brings out every month a 5-6 page News Bulletin in Japanese. 130,000 copies of the Coop News are distributed free of cost. The Bulletin contains information on Coop branded goods, special offers, best sellers in book shops, quiz and answers, questions received from members and management

replies to them and other information of interest to members. For instance, the issue for August 1983 contained information about Nada-Kobe Coop, the Japanese Consumers Movement on March, invitation to members to join the summer festival, precautions against hot and humid weather, introduction of new coop employees etc.

Member Activities

As stated earlier, various organising committees of students and teaching staff on the Coop jointly discuss about members interests and arrange hobbies and leisure activities for students at the campus e.g. photography, cooking classes, flower arrangement, vocal and instrumental music, dancing, in various sports, excursion, picnics visits to places of interest. They are keen to promote sports and cultural activities among students. One of the main objectives of university coops is to develop more intimate and informal contacts among students and to discourage the growing tendency of staying aloof or in isolation. They want students to become better aware of their environments and to realize their obligations to the community.

Consumers Cooperatives in Japan are against violence of any kind. They are propagating for world peace and disarmament. University Coops have evinced keen interest in activities intended to safeguard interests of the consumers and have actively participated in peaceful meetings, signature campaigns and protest rallies against price hikes for consumer goods and public utilities and services, rail fare, bus fare, telephone charge etc. The Tokyo

University Coop organised vigorous campaigns against false claims and misleading advertisements by some drug manufacturers and suppliers of consumer goods. They also organized a campaign against price-hike of medical books. They are testing some consumer articles at the university laboratory to ensure sale of quality goods and to expose sub-standard and adulterated goods.

Consultation with Members

The management of Tokyo University Coop firmly believes in having continuous consultation with the users of their facilities and invite their suggestions regarding food menu, shop layout, assortment range, quality of goods, prices, hygiene and cleanliness at various restaurants and shops, behaviour of employees etc. Suggestions or claim cards are available at all Coop restaurants and stores. The management invariably acknowledges all complaints and suggestions received by them and they do send replies and clarifications to members. In regard to matters of general interest the clarification is also published in the monthly News Bulletin of the society.

Relation with University Authorities

The attitude of the university authorities is very cordial and helpful towards the university cooperative stores movements. They admit that by providing a wide variety of services to the student community and teaching staff at the campus this movement has really contributed in a substantial manner in creating a situation which is helpful to

educational and cultural advancement. As stated earlier, Prof Nambara, President of the Tokyo University became the first President of the Tokyo University Coop. Since then the authorities have been very helpful to the Coop and it has acquired a definite status at the campus.

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National Federation of University Coops

With a view to consolidate all University Coops in Japan and for promoting their joint activities under a common leadership, the National Federation of University Coop Association (NFUCA) was established in May 1947 by 28 University Coops. The University Cooperatives in Japan, under an enlightened and dynamic leadership of the National Federation have achieved remarkable unity and solidarity over the past 35 years and have established a history of long struggle and outstanding achievements. The total number of NFUCA affiliated coops, as on 31 March 1982, was 152 coops of which 148 were primary societies at 142 universities and 4 were secondary societies for joint regional purchasing in Sapporo, Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya.

The NFUCA has its main office in Tokyo, in its own building, which is known as Daigaku Seikyo Kaikan Building. The membership of NFUCA is open to University Regional Coops and their federations. The value of a unit share is 1000 Yen but the National Federation reserves the right to impose on its members a further subscription to cover its operating expenses. As on 30 September 1981, the paid up share capital of the federation exceeded 560 million Yen and its annual wholesales during 1980-81 amounted to 28,517 million Yen.

Functions

Some of the main functions of NFUCA are listed below :

- Formulation and implementation of policies at the national level;
- guidance, liaison and coordination of University Coops;
- Liaison with non-member cooperative organisations;
- to provide services for improving the living and culture of members of affiliated coops;
- member education and staff training for affiliated coops;
- Wholesales for member coops and developing of joint purchasing activities;
- construction and management of mutual aid facilities for members;
- mutual aid schemes for members;
- research, study and information activities;
- promoting common action for better life and peace.

Branch Offices

In order to facilitate joint purchasing activities of member societies, the NFUCA is operating six Regional Branch Offices in the country. These offices exist in areas where there is concentration of affiliated members of the National Federation.

| Branch Office | Operation Area | No. of University Coops |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hokkaido | 1 Prefecture | 15 |
| 2. Tohoku | 6 „ | 10 |
| 3. Tokyo | 10 „ | 59 |
| 4. Tokai | 4 „ | 14 |
| 5. Kansai | 18 „ | 45 |
| 6. Kyushu | 8 „ | 9 |

The joint purchase of notebooks for students was started by NFUCA as early as 1949. A special resolution was adopted at the General Assembly in 1954 for the development of joint purchase activities. A National Merchandising Committee was constituted at the 10th Congress in 1957. The same year NFUCA started production of "Coop brand" notebooks made of quality paper.

The branch office is normally called a regional unit. The administration of the regional office is guided by directors who are elected from that region. They however, follow the policies, decisions and instructions of the NFUCA Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. The branch office is always administered in close consultation with representatives of University Coops in its operational area.

General Assembly

The annual General Assembly of the NFUCA is held in December every year. At this meeting,

activities of the previous year are evaluated, budget and work-programme for the coming year are established and officers are elected each year. At present there are 66 directors on the Board and 7 elected auditors. Each member Coop is entitled to send a delegate to NFUCA General Assembly one delegate for a member with membership not exceeding 1000, two delegates for a member with membership not exceeding 5000 and three delegates for a member with membership exceeding 5000. Regional Federations and members other than University Coops are entitled to send only one delegate each.

Coop-brand Goods

NFUCA is very keen to regulate the quality of goods sold through University Coops. It has developed nearly 900 Coop brand goods under various commodity groups. All Coop brand goods are of high quality at the lowest price. It is a viable alternative to price control by popular national brands. As on 30 September 1981, NFUCA and Secondary societies for joint regional purchasing had together developed 856 Coop brand goods.

| Commodity Group | No. of articles |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Stationery articles | 271 |
| Fashion goods | 372 |
| Sports goods | 65 |
| Groceries | 64 |
| Hardwares | 17 |
| Audios | 34 |
| Foodstuff | 33 |
| Total | 856 |

The above Coop-brand goods are in addition to a large number of Coop brand articles developed by the Japanese Consumers Coop Union (JCCU).

Student Travel

Students in Japan are very keen to visit historical and other important places both inside and outside the country. Travelling is considered as an important part of education. The NFUCA arranged to send out a large number of student groups for travel to Europe in 1969. Recognising an increasing interest for overseas travel among university students, the NFUCA set up a separate Overseas Travel Department in 1971. Now it is a full member of the International Students Travel Corporation (ISTC).

Insurance

The construction and management of mutual-aid facilities for members of its affiliates is one of the objectives of the NFUCA. It is serving its members in insurance field too. It is the insurer of Coop insurance and has been licenced by the Government. It is providing Student Comprehensive Insurance Policy since 1981. This policy covers expenses on medical and accidental injury. As many as 36,000 students availed themselves of this insurance cover from NFUCA in the first year itself. NFUCA also covers other risks like fire insurance or personal liability insurance etc in cooperation with other Cooperative Insurance Company at group discount rates for members of its affiliates.

Peace Campaign

During World War II, Japanese citizens were deprived of all democratic rights. Consumer cooperative activities were deprived of liberty and were actually oppressed by the war regime. From this bitter experience, the movement realized that peace is the base for rehabilitation and development of consumers cooperative movement. The "Peace Declaration" was adopted by the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union at their inaugural congress in March 1951. Since then they have been asserting that "peace and a better life" is an ideal of the consumer cooperative movement in Japan. The University Coops and their National Federation have been actively participating in all activities and campaigns organised in this regard. Recently, NFUCA brought out a publication entitled "PEACE NOW" containing appeals made by 117 distinguished personalities in the world.

Future Programme

At its 20th General Assembly held in 1977, the NFUCA resolved to promote "deeply rooted" Coop movement in all universities in the country and set forth the following tasks for their member organizations. They decided to promote the following activities :

- (a) Activities for improving dietary life.
- (b) Activities to reduce the price of books and to increase the number of titles available.
- (c) Activities benefiting students and general life at the campus.

- (d) Establishment of a welfare centre at each University (replacing out dated facility).
- (e) Strengthening of organizational and information activities so as to promote friendship and solidarity among the members.
- (f) Strengthening of professional skills to upgrade management and to develop the role of employees.
- (g) Promotion of joint activities for better life, peace and democracy.
- (h) Development of collaboration among University Coops centre around the National Federation.

The federation is very zealous to create healthy life for students and teachers and to attain genuine democracy at the campus. It carried out a survey on "students living conditions" in 1983 and therefore founded a Livelihood Research Institute. It organized, from time to time, campaigns to protect rights and benefits of student e.g. against newspapers price hike (1969), against rise of school-bus fare (1982), against price hike of rice (1967), for obtaining paper for University Coops (1973), against price-hike of medical books (1975), for special allocation of rice for University Coops (1976), against rise of JNR fare (1978) and against introduction of General Excise Tax (1979). In 1960 it advised all University Coops in the country to organise student-parents discussions on educational expenses. Results of these discussions were compiled and brought to notice of general public in the country. Government were asked to increase their

educational budget for student teachers welfare activities. It has been providing a dynamic and inspiring leadership to University Coop Movement in the country.

Some information about University Coops in various regions, their membership and business turnover is given in the following pages, in table 1 to table 7.

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Table 1
Membership of University Coops in 1983
(In Thousand)

| Region | State & public | Private | Total | percentage Increase over 1982 |
|----------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Hokkaido | 28 | 19 | 48 | 0.3 |
| Tohoku | 50 | 13 | 63 | 1.3 |
| Tokyo | 135 | 241 | 376 | 2.5 |
| Tokai | 44 | 15 | 60 | 2.1 |
| Kansai | 128 | 119 | 247 | 2.7 |
| Kyushu | 33 | 1 | 34 | 4.1 |
| Total | 419 | 407 | 827 | 2.4 |

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Table 2
Turnover of University Coops in 1983
(In Million Yen)

| Region | State & Public | Private | Total | %age Increase over 1982 |
|----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| Hokkaido | 7,830 | 1,877 | 9,707 | 4.0 |
| Tohoku | 9,574 | 1,056 | 10,629 | 2.7 |
| Tokyo | 20,460 | 25,550 | 46,009 | 2.6 |
| Tokai | 8,309 | 1,371 | 9,681 | 6.5 |
| Kansai | 18,535 | 11,539 | 30,074 | 3.8 |
| Kyushu | 4,685 | 22 | 4,708 | 6.5 |
| Total | 69,393 | 41,415 | 110,808 | 3.5 |

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Table 3
Purchase per capita in 1983
(In Thousand Yen)

| Region | State & Public | Private | Total | %age Increase over 1982 |
|----------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------------------|
| Hokkaido | 276 | 98 | 204 | 4.3 |
| Tohoku | 192 | 82 | 169 | 1.3 |
| Tokyo | 151 | 106 | 122 | 0.1 |
| Tokai | 187 | 90 | 162 | 4.4 |
| Kansai | 145 | 97 | 122 | 1.1 |
| Kyushu | 140 | 99 | 140 | 2.3 |
| Total | 165 | 102 | 134 | 1.2 |

Table 4
Turnover according to Department in 1983
Upper columns show Turnover in Million and lower show Composition in %

| Region | Book Store | Daily Commodity Store | Restaurant | Others | Total |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Hokkaido | 1,507 15.5 | 6,261 64.5 | 1,692 17.4 | 247 2.5 | 9,707 (8.8) |
| Tohoku | 2,390 22.5 | 6,035 56.8 | 2,061 19.4 | 144 1.4 | 10,629 (9.6) |
| Tokyo | 10,311 22.4 | 26,983 58.6 | 8,412 18.3 | 303 0.7 | 46,009 (41.5) |
| Tokai | 2,033 23.1 | 5,145 53.1 | 2,205 22.8 | 298 3.1 | 9,681 (8.7) |
| Kansai | 6,876 22.9 | 16,109 53.6 | 6,873 22.9 | 216 0.7 | 30,074 (27.1) |
| Kyushu | 1,010 21.5 | 2,552 54.2 | 1,145 24.3 | 0 | 4,708 (4.2) |
| Total | 24,127 21.8 | 63,085 56.9 | 63,085 20.2 | 1,208 1.1 | 110,808 100 |

Table 5
Evolution of NFUSA during years 1970—1983

| Year | No. of Member Coops | Member ship | Total Retail Sales (Y Mil.) | Bought Coop Goods (a) (Y Mil.) | Coop Tourism (b) (Y Mil.) | Books Joint Buying (c) (Y Mil.) | Total Wholesales (a+b+c) (Y Mil.) | NFUSA Share Capital (Y Mil.) |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1970 | 120 | 630,182 | 17,758 | 1,163 | | 1,060 | 4,223 | 65 |
| 1971 | 128 | 658,825 | 20,757 | 1,382 | 49 | 3,771 | 5,202 | 103 |
| 1972 | 131 | 671,778 | 24,246 | 1,625 | 159 | 4,369 | 6,153 | 125 |
| 1973 | 135 | 688,060 | 28,428 | 2,027 | 344 | 4,880 | 7,251 | 162 |
| 1974 | 139 | 722,990 | 35,491 | 3,442 | 796 | 5,856 | 10,094 | 193 |
| 1975 | 128 | 738,521 | 51,533 | 3,438 | 1,009 | 7,140 | 11,587 | 290 |
| 1976 | 138 | 743,434 | 59,155 | 3,837 | 1,064 | 8,210 | 13,111 | 343 |
| 1977 | 139 | 758,653 | 66,637 | 4,200 | 1,141 | 9,200 | 14,541 | 371 |
| 1978 | 142 | 765,165 | 67,059 | 4,877 | 1,101 | 12,189 | 18,167 | 398 |
| 1979 | 142 | 785,878 | 73,151 | 5,599 | 1,740 | 14,226 | 21,565 | 432 |
| 1980 | 143 | 759,367 | 79,236 | 6,770 | 2,487 | 15,872 | 25,129 | 483 |
| 1981 | 146 | 783,540 | 90,681 | 7,866 | 2,598 | 18,053 | 28,517 | 565 |
| 1982 | 152 | 790,167 | 98,683 | 8,847 | 3,179 | 18,757 | 30,783 | 637 |
| 1983 | 153 | 808,739 | 107,057 | 8,895 | 4,079 | 18,747 | 31,811 | 708 |

Table 6
Number of Fulltime Employees

| Region | No. of Employees | No. of reporting societies |
|----------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hokkaido | | |
| Tohoku | 221 | 14 |
| Tokyo | 254 | 10 |
| Tokai | 878 | 59 |
| Kansai | 317 | 13 |
| Kyushu | 696 | 41 |
| | 125 | 9 |
| Total | 2,491 | 146 |

Table 7
Balance Sheets of Whole University Coop.

| (In Thousand Yen) | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | 31st March 1982 | 31st March 1983 | Increase (%) |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Asset | | | |
| Current Assets | 25,658,973 | 27,151,929 | 5.8 |
| | 20,330,655 | 21,407,681 | 5.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------|
| Cash & Bank Balances | 6,113,081 | 6,438,009 | 5.3 |
| Stocks | 9,954,679 | 10,203,887 | 2.5 |
| Sundry | 4,260,885 | 4,764,777 | 11.8 |
| Fixed Assets | 5,328,321 | 5,744,245 | 7.8 |
| Tangible Assets | 2,790,058 | 3,055,129 | 9.5 |
| Intangible Assets | 2,538,245 | 2,683,974 | 5.7 |
| Capital & Liabilities | 25,658,973 | 27,151,929 | 5.8 |
| Current Liabilities | 16,039,627 | 16,538,444 | 3.1 |
| Creditors | 10,586,716 | 10,879,026 | 2.8 |
| Short-term Loans | 2,363,390 | 2,618,885 | 10.8 |
| Sundry | 3,089,510 | 3,040,019 | 1.6 |
| Fixed Liabilities | 2,555,778 | 2,837,954 | 11.0 |
| Loans | 706,229 | 914,963 | 29.6 |
| Other Fixed Liabilities | 1,849,449 | 1,922,991 | 4.0 |
| Capital | 7,063,567 | 7,775,525 | 10.1 |
| Reserves | 483,525 | 704,907 | 45.8 |
| Share Capital | 6,580,041 | 7,070,527 | 7.5 |