# Creativity Development in Japan

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#### Before the War

- The first research paper on creative education "The view of education based on creation" was published in the *Journal of Domestic & Foreign Education Review*(November,1912). The author is Sofu Inage.
- A special issue on creative education was published by the *Journal of Educational Practices* in June 1918. It included 28 papers.
- Meikichi Chiba (1919). *The Theory and Practice of Creative Education*. It was the first book on creative education in the world.



#### The Methodology of Creative Research



- Kikuya Ichikawa (1915-2000) who is an assistant professor at Kyoto University published his first book in 1944.
- Also, he created Equivalent Transformation Theory in 1970s.

#### After the War (1950s)

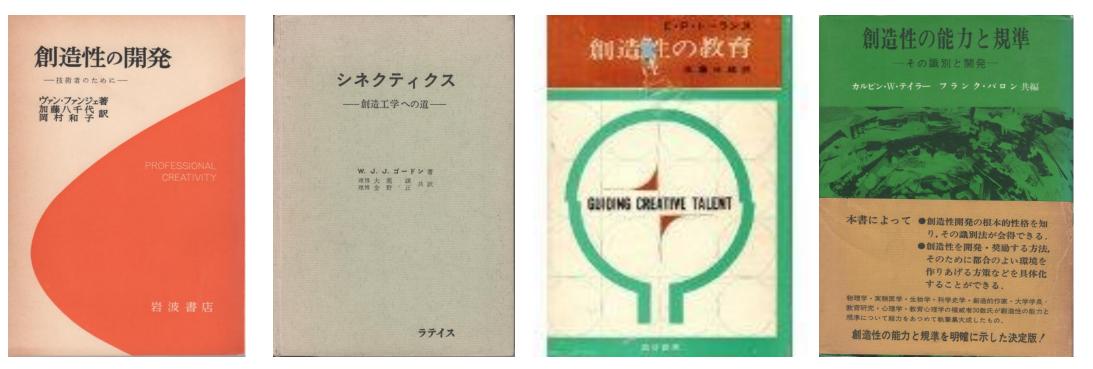
- M. Wertheimer's *Productive Thinking* was translated by Tatsuro Yatabe into Japanese and published by Iwanami in 1952.
- Robert P. Crawford's *The Techniques of Creative Thinking* was translated by Ryo Fujii into Japanese and Published by Diamond in 1957.
- The next year, Alex F. Osborn's *Applied Imagination* was translated by Ichiro Ueno and published by Diamond.



Sanno University developed the Creative Thinking Course in 1955. And it has been teaching for 64 years.

#### 1960s

 Eugene K. von Fange's Professional Creativity, W.J.J.Gordon's Synectics, E.P. Torrance's Guiding creative talent, Arthur Koestler's The Art of Creation, Calvin W. Taylor and Frank Barron's Scientific Creativity: Its Recognition and Development, these books were translated into Japanese one after another.



#### Japanese Scholars' books

- Takanori Akiyama's *Psychology of Creation* (1962)
- Tadahiko Oguchi's *Psychology of Creativity* (1966)
- Jiro Kawakita's The Method of Creation (1967)
- Masakazu Nakayama's The Method of Creative Engineering (1967)
- Kikuya Ichikawa's Science of Creativity (1970)
- Akira Onda's *Devoloping of Creativity* (1971)and *Creative Psychology* (1974)







#### Journal's special issues

- "Children's Creativity" Child psychology, five times.
- "Creative Education" Modern Educational Science, two times.
- "Creativity Development" *Management Guide*, three times.





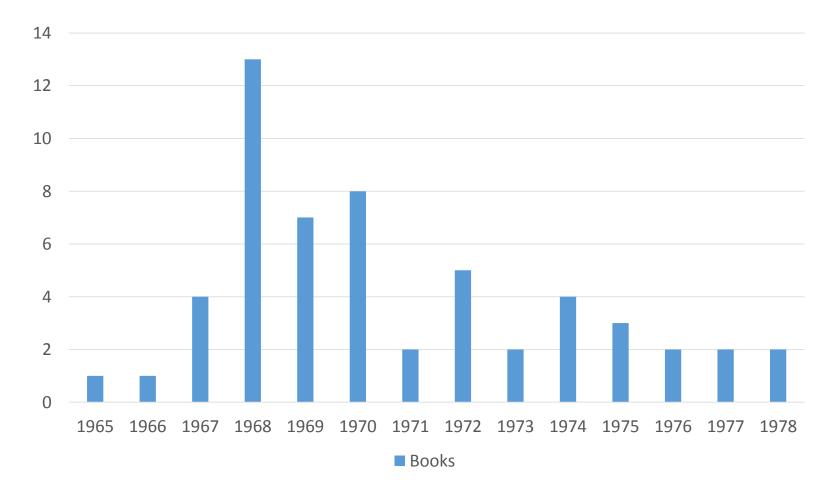
#### Symposiums on Creativity

- "The Symposium on Modern Education and Creativity Development" was held by Mantarou Gito (1893-1985) in 1963.
- Japan Association of Applied Psychology held the symposium on "Psychological Problems related to Ability Development: Focusing on Creativity Development" in 1964.
- Japanese Society of Social Psychology held the symposium on "Modern Society and Creativity Development" in 1967.
- Japan Audio-Visual Education Association held the symposium on "Creativity Development and Visual Education" in 1974.

#### Practices at elementary and middle schools

- From the beginning to the late half 1970s, a lot of researches and practices of creative education were actively conducted in elementary and middle schools attached to national universities.
- Tokyo University of Education (Tsukuba University), Kyoto University of Education, Osaka University of Education, Ochanomizu University, and so on.
- 57 books on creativity education were published between 1965 and 1978. The authors were are the schools. And 40 books (70% of them) were published by the schools attached to universities.

#### The transitions of books



Source: the author.

#### The Masterpieces of Prominent Scholars

- Prof. Takanori Akiyama (1970). Creativity. Baifukan
- Prof. Kikuya Ichikawa (1977). *Creative Engineering*. Rateisu
- Prof. Hiromoto Ogita (1979). *Reform into Creative Education*. Daiichishobou
- Prof. Akira Onda (1981). *The Research of Creativity Development*. Kouseisha
- Makoto Takahashi (1981). The Handbook of Creative Thinking Techniques. Nihon Business Report
- Prof. Jiro Kawakita (1986). KJ Method. Chuokoron
- Prof. Masakazu Nakayama (1986). All of NM Method. Sanno University



#### Academic activities

- In 1966, Prof. Kikuya Ichikawa organized a research group on creativity development. The group became the Creative Society of Equivalent Transformation in 1985.
- Prof. Jiro Kawakita established the KJ Method Society in 1977.
- Prof. Akira Onda established Japan Creativity Society in 1979.



With Prof. Ichikawa in 1991



With Prof. Kawakita in 1999



With Prof. Onda in 1983

#### The trends of public institutions

- Science Council of Japan held three symposiums on creativity in the middle of 1970s. And published the proceedings.
- National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology started an examination about the regional development of creative research activities and published the report in 1982.
- Government entrusted Nomura Research Institute and conducted a survey, "The conditions of promoting creative R & D" in 1983.

# The history of creativity development at enterprises

- Sanno University started Creative Thinking Course (CTC) in 1955. Mr. Youichi Ueno who is psychologist and the founder of the university and pioneer of efficiency studies.
- Japan Productivity Center launched Creativity Development Committee in 1968 and published the research result in 1971.
- Japan Management Association did a research on creativity development at enterprises and published the report in 1988.









#### Keidanren's action



- Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) launched a research group on nurturing creative human resources in order to restore the economy and create a vibrant society.
- The group published their policy advice to government on the magazine of *Keidanren*.
- The magazine had published three special issues on creativity in 1990s.

#### Characteristics of creativity development in Japan

- 1) Under the influence from the United States, researches and practics on creative thinking techniques were actively conducted.
- 2) Management-related organizations were actively involved. Such organizations have big influence in industry.
- 3) After introducing creative thinking techniques from outside, big companies actively carried out in-company training.

#### Penetration rate of Creative Thinking Technique in Japanese companies

| СТТ                        | %    |
|----------------------------|------|
| Brainstorming              | 86.6 |
| KJ Method                  | 73.0 |
| NM Method                  | 22.4 |
| Lateral Thinking           | 13.4 |
| Ichikawa Method            | 10.1 |
| Synectics                  | 4.4  |
| Brain-writing (635 Method) | 1.1  |
| Others                     | 16.9 |

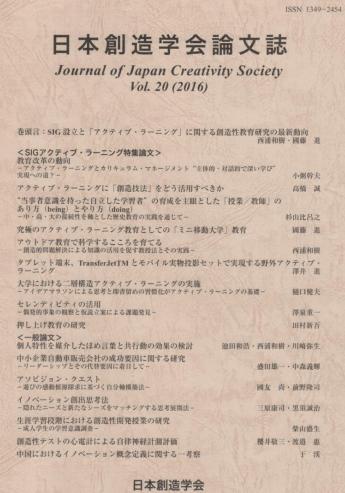
Source: Drawn by the author basted on the survey in October 1991.

#### **日本創造学会** Japan Creativity Society

|  | NEWSLETTER 2017.6.15  |
|--|---|
| ●●●第39回日本<br><sub>大会テーマ</sub> 『イノベー  | 創造学会研究大会●●●●  |
| 2017年9月9<br>Keio University  | 日(土)-10日(日) Idea<br>Creativity<br>Creation  |
| 会場:慶應義塾大与<br>日吉キャンパス<br>来往舎 1階・2階  | E Creation  |
| 新野隆司 大会実行委員長<br>慶遼義塾大学大学院<br>システムデザイン・マネジメント<br>研究特委員長・教授<br>日本創造学会理事                                |   |
| 当麻哲哉大金副実行委員長<br>慶遭義塾大学大学院<br>システムデザイン・マネジメント<br>研究科教授<br>日本調道学会会員                                    | 創造性に関する学術研究分野をリードしてきました。<br>近年では、単にアイデアを出すだけではなく、出て来<br>だ斬新なアイデアをいかに革新的・破壊的イノベーションにつなげるかが問われつつあります。このため、<br>今年度の大会では、『イノベーションと創造性~アイ<br>デアをいかにイノベーションにつなげるべきか!? |
| 白坂成功大会副実行委員長<br>重度構整大学大学院<br>システムデザイン・マネジメント<br>研究和教授<br>日本創造学会会員                                    | 7.7 をかぶにサイマランとします。<br>具体的にアイテアをイノベーションにつなげてきた<br>デザイナーや咳発度。中死者の方にお集まり頂き、次<br>世代をいかに創造すべきかについての分野横断型の議<br>議を深めたいと思います。会員の方も、非会員の方も、<br>ふるってごを物したださい。             |
|  | いるうここ参加くたさい。  |
| 参加方法:学会事務局までメールで参加申込書<br>発表申込:6月末日、研究発表論文の締切:7月<br>参加申込:当日まで可、但し事前払い受付は8.<br>大会内容:講演会・パネルディスカッション・懇! | 月末まで(発表者以外の方)<br>視会・研究発表など  |
| 〈発表論文掲載料〉<br>①原稿(A4,1680字)×4枚:2000円<br>②1枚追加ごとに1000円   | 〈大会参加費〉<br>正会員 学生会員 非会員<br>事前払込み/ 3000円 2500円 4000円   |

②前後追加ごとに1000円 宗論文の査読はありませんが、論文執筆要綱に 従った形式で投稿して下さい、記載内容は自己責 任となり、訂正の依頼等は受け付けられませんの でご了承ください。 懇親会費 5000円(希望者) 懇親会事:キャンパス内英国風パブHUB (大云参加費) 正会員 学生会員 非会員 事前払込み/3000円 2500円 4000円 当日払い / 4000円 3000円 5000円 ※1日のプログラムのみ参加希望の場合は 参加費無料、資料代のみで参加できます。 (資料代) 事前払込み/1500円 当日払い/2000円





http://www.japancreativity.jp/



### From the founding to the 40th anniversary

- The proposal to establish the society was initiated by group of founding members such as Sadanori Akiyama, Ichiro Ueno, Hayao Kawai, Jiro Kawakita, Toru Kumon, Sakyo Komatsu, Akira Tago, Kazuma Tateishi, Masakazu Nakayama, Eizaburo Nishiboriand Yujiro Hayashi in September 1979.
- The kick off meeting of the society and the first research conference were held in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, in October 20th and 21st, 1979.

- Published total of ten issues of "Creativity Research" (Kyoritsu Publishing).
- 19 members participated in the "Symposium of International Creative Studies (Shanghai)," which was the officially approved conference by the Chinese government.
- Privately published "The History of Creativity Research" commemorating the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Japan Creativity Society.





日本創造学会編

## Outlook to the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

- Held "International Conference on Creativity and Innovation (ICCI)" at Kindai University in Osaka in 2018.
- Established the International Association of Creativity and Innovation on 12 September 2018.

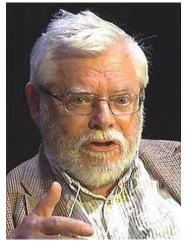


#### The first board of director

Honorary Chairman Prof. Dr. Robert J. Sternberg Cornell University USA



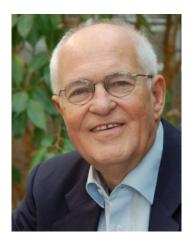
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Vice Chairman Prof. Dr. Makoto Takahashi Former chairman of JCS Japan



Vice Chairman MS. Beth Miller Executive Director of Creative Education Foundation USA

