

High Technology and Regional Development : Utilization of Human Factor

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This paper has the proposal of characterizing a method and its interaction techniques between technical-scientific organizations and enterprises, of seeking a suitable profile to contract and train the human resources, as well as of testing these agents' work in a sample of enterprises. The objective of the paper is to suggest an alternative to the traditional university-industry interaction system, where SMEs search for help in research institutions, industrial districts or even by contracting consulting firms. Here, a special character is introduced: the 'technoagent'. This paper presents the conceptual and methodological base of the character, as well as it describes the profile of the technoagent.

The Research of Hotel Development in Hsin-Chu Science City

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There is close relationship between urban development and hotel business growth. The hotel business reflects the general economy, especially the local economy where the hotel located. For a developing city, the demand for hotels is increasing, and will have profound impact on the city' because it requires great capital and major investment just like the business of real estate and finance sector.

This research is devoted to the study of hotel business in Hsin-Chu science city, its change of location and role, from urban development point of view.

Japanese Science and Technology Cities : A Case Study on Technopolises

Kim, Young-Ha & Park, Sang-Chul

Japan, along with Germany, is regarded as the country of economic miracle. After the Second World War, the Japanese government tried to overcome its technological inferiority to the Western countries and, at the same time, practiced a high productivity and growth oriented economic policy.

As a result of this policy, Japan exported more of its goods to the European Community (European Union since December 1993) and to the United States of America during the 1980s than it imported from these countries. The Japanese export goods now dominate all of the world markets, making Japan the biggest financial country in the world. During the dramatic increase of its export products in the 1960s and 1970s, Japan was criticized for imitating technology originating in the Western countries. Therefore, Japan started to develop its own technical capacity and its efforts were of national concern at that time. Technology parks were built in several places and a science city in Tsukuba. In spite of such efforts, Japanese technology parks were merely technology transfer centers from the Western countries, instead of developing their own creative technologies.

In order to solve the fundamental problem the government, in the early 1980s created a new plan for technopolis as part of a research and development program in which local regional authorities would be responsible for regional development.

The development of high technology in Japan has been part of the economic policy and the central government, especially the MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), has played a very important role in advising Japanese industries of the government's guidelines and industrial policies.

This paper is to explore how the technopolis plan is being carried out by MITI and the local governments, why they chose the new high technology in four different fields, and how the technopolis plan will affect Japanese political

economics and regional development.

European Science Cities : A Case Study on Sophia Antipolis in France and Cambridge in United Kingdom

Park, Sang-Chul & Kim, Young-Ha

With a new emerging order, globalization and localization process are regarded as a prior economic policy target of many governments. It is often said that the globalization and localization are the two sides of a coin. Without a proper localization in a country, it will face difficulties to compete with other countries on the global markets. Under this circumstance, competition between nations becomes more severe than ever and advanced industrialized countries strongly tend to control their technology transfers to other nations in order to maintain their technological competitiveness in strategic areas.

With a formation of hard competitions between nations based on principles of free market economy, high technologies became the most important factor to achieve the national competitiveness. Therefore, many countries strengthened their technology policy and invested a vast capital to research and development (R & D) projects. In order to carry out the R & D projects properly, they strongly tend to build high-tech oriented science cities.

This paper will focus on a soft and hard infrastructure planning for high-tech industries as well as regional development strategies in European nations. Among European nations, Sophia Antipolis in France and Cambridge Science Park in United Kingdom are chosen as a case study. In particular, it will argue about their strategical point of views how the two science cities have been evolved and what their economic background is. Furthermore, it is also significant questions whether they have contributed to regional development and created synergy effects or not.