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## THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

### 日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, established in 1950, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2000, as the sole nationwide federation of associations of scholars and experts on economics, commerce, and business administration. In order to obtain membership an association is subject to an examination of its academic work. As of 2001, the Union had a membership of 57 associations, as listed on pp.71-91.

The aims and objectives of the Union are to support the scholarly activities of its member associations and to promote academic exchanges both among members themselves, and between Japanese and academic societies overseas. The main activities of the Union are: (1) the publication and distribution of academic material concerning Japanese economics and papers presented by member scholars, (2) the sending of members to overseas conferences, (3) the holding and supporting of international conferences in Japan, (4) providing financial assistance to member associations who invite foreign scholars to Japan, and (5) collecting information on activities of member associations and the issuing of a news bulletin.

The Union published in 1974 *Keizaigaku No Doko* (The Trend in Japanese Economics), based on a survey of economic studies undertaken in postwar Japan. A supplementary volume covering Japanese economic studies after 1974 was published in 1982.

The Union and the International Economic Association (IEA) jointly held the Fifth World Congress of the IEA in Tokyo from August 29 to September 3, 1978. The Union joined the International Institute of Public Finance in holding the Institute's 37th Congress at Tokyo in September 1981. The Union dispatched 20 member scholars to the Eighth World Congress of IEA held in India in 1986. Most recently the Union successfully sponsored the IEA Tokyo Round Table Conference on "Institutions in a New Dynamic Society" held between 15 and 17 September 1987, and hosted the 1996 IEA Tokyo Round Table Conference between 16 and 19 December, on the theme "The Institutional Foundation of Economic Development in East Asia." To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Union held a special lecture meeting on May 25, 2000. Three lecturers were invited to speak on the theme, "The reforms that the 21st Century will bring to the world economy, the Japanese economy, and Japanese management."

The Union celebrated in 1980 the 30th anniversary of its founding by launching a variety of activities, including the publication of *The Information Bulletin*. Prof. Paul Snowden of Waseda University acts as editorial adviser.

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# JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## 1. Brief History

The Japan Society of Business Administration (JSBA) was founded in 1926, and its total membership is 2,133 as of September, 2001. In fall 1996 this Society celebrated its seventieth anniversary with an annual convention at Hitotsubashi University under the main agenda of the Issues of Modern Business Management. JSBA is the oldest and largest association of business administration in Japan.

## 2. Membership and Administration

Membership in JSBA is based on the following criteria: applicants to get membership must have been conducting research in management or commerce for at least two years after they graduated from college or university; after application together with two members' recommendation, admittance is subject to the approval of the Council. JSBA is composed of six divisions: Kanto, Kansai, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Chubu, and Kyushu. JSBA holds an annual conference on a specified pivotal theme, while each division also organizes its own research meetings several times a year.

The following board members and officers manage JSBA's activities:

- (1) President
- (2) 8 executive committee members
- (3) 27 councilors
- (4) 10 secretaries
- (5) 2 auditors

The executive committee members share five duties: (1) general affairs, (2) chairman of the program committee for the annual conference, (3) treasurer, (4) international relations, and (5) chief editor.

## 3. Annual Conference

The Society's primary activity is to hold an annual conference. For each conference, a theme is selected by the committee on the basis of the proposals issued by each division's council from amongst currently prominent topics.

### 1) The 2000 Conference

The 2000 annual conference was held at Yokohama City University under the central agenda of Summary of Management Theory in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and its Prospects. Under this agenda, it had two sub-themes: "The 20<sup>th</sup> Century and Management Theory: its Loci and Issues", and "Business Management in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and its Prospects in the New Millennium". With these sub-themes, nine speakers presented under the following topics:

1. "The Birth of Management Theory as a 'Study of Human Collaboration' and its Development-focusing on 'The Function of the Executive' by C.I. Barnard", Katsuyasu KATO (Aomori Public College)

2. "Management Theory — Coexistence of Collaboration and Competition ", Yasuharu TANZAWA (SenshuUniversity)
3. "The 20<sup>th</sup> Century and German Management Theory ", Osamu YOSHIDA (Tezukayama University)
4. "Loci and Issues of Japanese Management Theory", Nobuyuki KATAOKA (St.Andrew's University)
5. "Transitions of the Theory of Japanese Style Management and Issues of Japanese Management Theory", Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo University)
6. "Researching Japanese Management Theory for 50 Years after World War II ", Tadashi MITO (Professor Emeritus: Rikkyo University, Chukyo University)
7. "Transfer and Changes of the Japanese Production System — Toward a New Paradigm in the Era of Globalization", Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Tokaigakuen University)
8. "Lessons of Socialist Business Management", Shizuko KATO (Meiji University)
9. "World Standard of Corporate Governance — American, Japanese and European Model", Masaru YOSHIMORI (Yokohama National University)

In addition to this main session, the conference held two other session programs: (1) a "free" session program, dealing with various topics, which was composed of 33 papers, and (2) two workshop programs, whose topics were "IT Revolution and Business Management" and "Industries in Yokohama and Venture Businesses".

## 2) 2001 Conference

The 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 2001 was held at St. Andrew's University from September 6 through 9 in 2001. The main agenda of the conference was Issues and Prospects of Management Theory in the New Century. Along with this main agenda, two sub-themes were established, which were "Issues and Prospects of Management Theory in the Transition Era of Social Environments" and "Changes in Managerial Structures and Issues & Prospects for Management Theory". Eleven speakers challenged these themes, which were as follows:

- (1) "Issues and Prospects of Management Theory in the Transition Era of Social Environments — Business Management and Stake-holder Approach, Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagoya University)
- (2) "Globalization and Innovation of the Production System", Nobutaka KAZAMA (Meiji University)
- (3) "What the Critical Issues Are and How to Deal with Them in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century", Yoshitomo IZAWA (Kyushu Sangyo University)
- (4) "Change and Prospects of Information Technology Issues in Management Theory", Tatsumi SHIMADA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology)
- (5) "Zero-Emission Society and Environment Management", Koki SUZUKI (Komazawa University)
- (6) "Changes of the Market Society and New Enterprise Systems", Kanji TANIMOTO (Hitotsubashi University)
- (7) "The Corporate Governance Principle in the New Century", Kenshu KIKUZAWA (Academy of Defence)
- (8) "Business Methods", Nobuo TAKAHASHI (University of Tokyo)

- (9) “New Relationships between Enterprises and Organizations”, Akinobu SAKASHITA (Kobe University)
- (10) “Innovation Cluster and Support Systems to Venture Businesses”, Akio NISHIZAWA (Tohoku University)
- (11) “Paradigm Shift of Competition Structures and Strategic Issues for Japanese Companies”, Takabumi HAYASHI (Rikkyo University)

A new experiment in the conference was that a session program for graduates and a free session program under the Call for Paper system were introduced. Until the 2000 conference, only professors who presented papers at their division meetings had been recommended by the division committee and allowed to present at the Annual Conference. Through this new system, 23 graduate students and post-graduates presented in the session program out of a total number of 85 speakers.

#### 4. Publications

Besides holding conferences, JSBA publishes the outcomes of its research. The three major publications available to the public are: *The Annals of Business Administration (Keieigaku Ronshu)*, *The Review of Business Management*, and *The Newsletter* of the Society.

*The Annals of Business Administration* consist of a volume assembling all the papers presented at the conference each year. *The Review of Business Management* began publication in 1997 as the journal of the Association; its columns are open to all members of the Association. It contains contributed papers and study notes, which are subject to screening by anonymous referees. It is published twice a year. The table of contents of the latest issue published in July 2001 is as follows:

1. The Methodological Foundations of Business Ethics: A Detailed Review of Interpretive Approaches (Y. TAKAURA)
2. Modern Organization Theory and New Institutional Economics: On the Relationships Between Williamson and Barnard-Simon (F. FUKUNAGA)
3. A Theoretical Analysis of the Causal Relationship between Cognition and Action in Organizations (A. TERAZAWA)
4. The Progress of Management Studies Concerning Stakeholder Analysis: From Stakeholder Theory to Stakeholder Management (N. MIZUMURA)
5. Stock Market Reaction to the Changeover to the Pure Holding Company System by Japanese Companies (M. OTSUBO)
6. The Change of Employment Style for Gaining Competitive Advantage: What System Comes Next after Life Time Employment? (S. BABA)
7. New Aspects of Temporary Transfer for Young White-Collar Employees in Japanese Corporate Groups (Y. DAN)
8. Mass Customization Management of Japanese Auto-Parts Suppliers (Y. KONNO)

*The Newsletter* of the Society is the medium of business correspondence of the Society. It contains information about the forthcoming conference, along with international information such as news about the IFSAM (International Federation of Scholarly Associations of Management). It is published biannually.

#### 5. IFSAM (International Federation of Scholarly Associations of Management)

IFSAM was founded to facilitate better understanding in academic communities in the field of management theory on a worldwide scale. It consists of an Association of Management from each country, which is, for example, the Japan Society of Business Administration from Japan, the Academy of Management from the US, the British Academy of Management from the UK, and so on. The first World Congress was held in Tokyo in 1992. Dr. T. NOGUCHI, who played a critical role in founding IFSAM, was elected the first chairman.

The following World Congresses were held in Dallas in 1994, Paris in 1996, Madrid in 1998, and Montreal in 2000 and the next will be held at the Gold Coast, Australia in 2002. The congress provides researchers opportunities to present papers to international participants. The number of member countries amounts to 21 as of July 2001: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the USA. It is further expected to expand to other countries, Asian countries among others.

#### 6. Future Prospects

The association has just held its 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference at St. Andrew's University in 2001. As the oldest and largest association in the academic field of business and management in Japan, the role of JSBA is expected to be significantly increased not only in providing new theoretical approaches to other various relating specific areas, but also in acting as catalyst of interdisciplinary research among these areas. All the JSBA members must be aware that new management systems are indispensably sought in practice and the academic field, in facing up to the era of globalization and IT on a worldwide scale.

(For further updated information on JSBA refer to: <http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsba/>)

(Takabumi HAYASHI, Rikkyo University)



## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

### 1. History and Activities of the Society

The Japan Society for Commodity Science assumes as its historical basis an association founded in 1935 by commodity scholars at commercial universities and colleges throughout the country. A national convention was held nine times before the War. The activities of the society were discontinued between 1941 and 1949; however, they recommenced on April 25, 1950 and have continued since then. Activities are as follows; (1) Regular issue of the journal *Studies on Commodities*, (2) Holding of national conventions, (3) Member participation in IGWT (Internationale Gesellschaft fur Warenkunde und Technologie) and holding of international conferences, (4) Seven regional sections, (5) Execution of training courses for teachers in charge of commodity-related subjects at commercial high schools, etc.

### 2. The Progress of Research in Current Commodity Study

The activities of this society started from research presentations on a free subject at the national convention. Then a symposium on a previously decided theme was added in 1963. Also, conferences for school education concerning commodity science have been held since the 1955 national convention.

The themes of the symposium have been as follows.

1963: Various Problems Concerning Quality Display

1964: Quality and Fineness

1968: Methodology of Commodity Science in the Present Age

1969: International Competitive Power of Commodities

1970: Diversification of Commodities

1971: Pollution and Commodities

1972: Value in Use and Quality of Commodities

1973: Quality and Price

1974: The Subjects of Commodity Science

1975: Theory and Practice of Commodity Science

1976: Commodities and Safety

1977: For a Systematic Methodology of Commodity Science

1978: Subjects and Methodology of Commodity Science

1979: Commodities and Resources

1980: The Social Role of Commodity Science

1981: Commodities and Packaging

1982: Thoughts on the Characteristics of Commodities from the Phenomena of Markets

1983: Some Aspects of Formation of Commodities

1984: Conflict in International Dealings of Commodities  
 1985: Commodity Science and Commodity Testing  
 1986: Regional Character and Commodities  
 1988: The Development of Commodity Science Today  
 1989: Commodity Science Today, Problems and Prospects  
 1990: The Relation Between an Economy Including Service or Software and Commodity Science  
 1991: Merchandise Systems for Twenty-first Century  
 1992: Production and Circulation of Commodities in East Asia and the Problem of Economic Blocks  
 1993: Current Problems of Commodities, and the Effect of the Commodity Making Mechanism  
 1994: The Originality and the Social Meaning of Commodity Science  
 1995: Industrial Society of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Market Creation  
 1996: Approach of Commodity Science to Industrial, Structural Revolution  
 1997: Environmental Change in Business Society and Problems of Commodities  
 1998: The Globalization of Markets and Commodities  
 1999: Commodity Study — from past to future  
 2000: The New Stream of Commodity Study in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
 2001: The 21<sup>st</sup> Century from the Viewpoints of Technology and Commodities

The society's members have always been concerned with the identity of commodity science, as the themes of the above-mentioned symposia show. It can be said that a long history of trial and error, despite some insufficiencies, has produced significant results. Although progress has sometimes been slow, and a lot of time has been taken up with presenting hypothesis and developing analytical tools, the Society has persistently moved forward to the practical application of commodities research. Commodity education and methods of commodity study apart, the focus of research has been on quality of commodities and the expansion of the commodity concept, followed by maintenance of the environment and consumer behavior.

### 3. Current High School Commodity Education

To activate commodity education chiefly at commercial high schools, a research conference for commodity education was established. This has been held every year since 1955. At first, presentations were in the form of a free subject, but since 1971, a conference title has been announced in advance. Conference titles have been as follows.

1971: Commodity Education and Pollution  
 1972: For New Commodity Education  
 1973: Recognition of Commodities and New Commodity Education  
 1974: Commodity Education at School and Its Relation to the Theory of Commodity Science  
 1975: Commodity Education and the Commodity Department  
 1976: What is Taught in "Commodities"?

1977: Problem Areas of Commodity Education and Appropriate Regulations  
 1978: Considering the Subject of Commodities in Accordance with the Next Study Guidelines  
 1979: The New Study Guidelines and Commodities as a Subject  
 1980: Future Contents of the Subject of Commodities in Commodity Education, and How to Deal with Them  
 1981: How to Carry Out Case Studies and Guidance based on the New Guidelines  
 1982: On Case Study Again  
 1983: The Significance of Practice and Experiments in Commodities  
 1984: Class Development of Import and Export Commodities  
 1985: Modern Problems of Commodity Education  
 1986: Restructuring Commodity Education  
 1988: National Life and Commodity Education  
 1989: Position of Commodities in High School Commercial Education  
 1990: Searching for the Activation of Commodity Education  
 1991: Development of Problem Research and Commodities  
 1992: Trade Commodities and Eating Habits  
 1993: Class Development in Commodities and Related Subjects  
 1994: Ideal Commodity Education in the Future  
 1995: Ideals and Practice of New Commodity Education  
 1996: How is Commodity Knowledge put to use in Commodity Education?  
 1997: Ideals and Practice of Commodity Education  
 1998: Commodity Education in New Commercial Education  
 1999: Environmental Education in Commodity Education  
 2000: Direction of Commodity Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
 2001: Region-Related Commodity and Business Education

As the above-mentioned titles show, activation of commodity education is the major aim. The Society's members propose, as a means to achieve that aim, that commodity education should be included in the national curriculum.

#### 4. Recent Annual National Conventions

##### (1) The 49<sup>th</sup> National Convention

The 49<sup>th</sup> National Convention was held on May 23 and 24, 1998 at Kanto Gakuin University. The Globalization of Markets and Commodities was set as the theme of the Symposium, which was chaired by Takao IWASAWA (Kanto Gakuin University).

The following three presentations were made: 1) Kouichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University) "Market Competition of Automobile Companies and Globalization", 2) Takahisa FUJITA (J.D. Powers Co. Asia Pacific C.E.O.) "Globalization of Consumers — Comparative Research on Japan and the U.S.A.", 3) Masahiro IWASHITA (Doshisha University) "Globalization of External Diseconomies

and Regulations of Commodities”.

(2) The 50<sup>th</sup> National Convention

The 50<sup>th</sup> National Convention was held on May 21 and 22, 1999 at Senshu University. Commodity Study — from Past to Future, for Dynamic Change was set as the theme of the Symposium with two parts. The keynote lecture in the first part was given by Jou TANAKA (Chukyo University) under the title “Social Scientific Factors in Commodity Science and Analysis of Commodities”. He insisted that a combination of social science and natural science is needed for commodity science and also viewpoint of consumers must be taken into account.

The following two presentations were made: 1) Kazuhiko SAKAIRI (Bunkyo University) “The Characteristics of the Commodity Factor”, 2) Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University) “Commodity Study in the Relation of Consumer and Commodity”.

The keynote lecture in the second part was given by Naoto ONZOU (Waseda University) under the title “Marketing Innovation and Commodity Study”. He insisted that the thinking about commodity in marketing must focus on human experience of commodities.

The following two presentations were made: 1) Shiro KURIHARA (Hitotsubashi University) “The Recycling Economy and Self-innovating Machines”, 2) Satoshi KANBARA (Kobe University of Commerce) “The Capabilities of the Commodity Study in view of a Comprehensive Approach”.

(3) The 51<sup>st</sup> National Convention

The 51<sup>st</sup> National Convention was held on June 2 and 3, 2000 at Tohoku Gakuin University. The theme of the symposium was The New Stream of Commodity Study in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The coordinator was Toshimi TANAKA (Sophia University).

After his lecture, the following four presentations were given: 1) Yoko KENMOKU (Senshu University) “The Innovational Viewpoint of Commodity Study in a Society with Fewer Children and More Older People”, 2) Yasuhiro YAMAMOTO (Chiba University of Commerce) “The New Study of High-Technological Commodity”, 3) Junichi YOSHIDA (Kobe University) “The New Viewpoint of the Quality of Service”, 4) Kunihiro TAKARADA (Aichi Gakuin University) “A New Course of Commodity Study of Market Innovation in Relation to Ecological Change”.

(4) The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Convention

The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Convention was held on June 1 and 2, 2001 at Kinki University. The theme of the symposium was The 21<sup>st</sup> Century from Viewpoints of Technology and Commodities. The coordinator was Hiroshi KATAOKA (Hitotsubashi University).

After his lecture, three presentations were given: 1) Yoshifumi ISHIZAKI (Kanto Gakuin University) “A Theory about the Commodity Development Strategy of Firms”, 2) Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University) “The Theory and Praxis of the Safety of Commodities”, 3) Mitsuharu MITSUI (Kobe University of Commerce) “A Comparative Theory of the West (Euro-Americans) and the East (Japan) about Technology”.

## 5. Recent IGWT Symposium

### The 12<sup>th</sup> IGWT Symposium

The 12<sup>th</sup> IGWT Symposium was held on Sept. 5-11, 1999 at Poznan University of Economics and the Naval Academy in Gdynia, Poland.

The common theme of the symposium was Quality for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, including the following seven topics:

- 1) Quality and Marketing
- 2) Quality of life
- 3) Quality from the Ecological Viewpoint
- 4) Quality of Commodities
- 5) Quality Management Systems
- 6) Trends of Study and Research
- 7) Packaging

The next biennial international Symposium of the IGWT will be held in Maribor in Slovenia.

## 6. The Basic Frame of New Commodity Research and Commodity Education

So far, the range of commodities treated by commodity science has been material commodities. However, the range has now come to include intangible commodities of service, software, and information, etc. besides material commodities. Research and education in commodities which can provide a solution to problems concerning commodities in society are strongly needed. Both have different dimensions, but both are mutually related and supplement each other. This Society is fortunately in a situation to aid that essential relationship, and its efforts are sure to continue in the future.

(Yoshifumi ISHIZAKI, Kanto Gakuin University)

## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT

In this volume of the *Bulletin*, we will explain the brief history and basic character of our Association, and report its activities after the academic year 1997. A report of the activities of our Association until 1996 appeared in *Bulletin* No. 16.

### 1. Brief History and Outline of the Association

#### (1) Brief History

The Association for the Comparative Studies of Management came into being when the Association for the Study of Socialist Enterprise changed its name at the national meeting for the academic year 1994 (the 20th national meeting of the Association, March 29, 1995). The Association for the Study of Socialist Enterprise had been established in 1976 with 78 Japanese members as the only national academic organization for researching socialist enterprises, which were developing vigorously in those days, and research into which was indispensable for Japanese researchers of management too. In 1991 the Association had 265 Japanese members and 9 foreign guest members: one from the USSR, one from Poland, two from East Germany, two from China, five from Yugoslavia and one from Australia. But then the Association changed its name, mainly because the socialistic system in the USSR and east Europe had collapsed. It is the policy of the Association to acknowledge these facts as such, in order to develop further the research activities of the Association on the basis of these historical facts, giving continuity to the research results and tradition of the Association as the only organization for the study of socialist enterprises till then.

The Association expresses this attitude to research activities in the term “Comparative” in the new name, although any approach to comparative studies of management, for example the approach of so-called comparative study to management hitherto followed in Japanese business administration, is welcomed by the Association. Also, the Association expresses its policy of studying not only enterprises but also non-profit-organizations in the term “Management” instead of the previous “Enterprise” Indeed, socialist enterprises were properly to be viewed as non-profit-organizations.

#### (2) Administration

To run the activities of the Association there are a President, 19 Directors, two Auditors and a few Secretaries. Half of the Directors are elected from members in the eastern part of Japan, and half from members in the western part. The President is elected by the Directors from among themselves. Recently, the President has been alternately elected from the eastern part and from the western part. The term of office for the Director is two years, with a limit of two consecutive terms. Since the foundation of the Association 20 years ago, the following members have held the office of President:

Susumu KAIDO (Kobe University, 1976 - 78)

Kunio OSHIMA (Aoyama Gakuin University, 1978 - 80)

Gisaburo SASAKAWA (Osaka City University, 1980 - 82)

Masatsugu MIYOKAWA (Yokohama City University. 1982 - 84)  
Soichiro GIGA (Senshu University. 1984 - 86)  
Akira HAYASHI (Ryukoku University. 1986 - 88)  
Minoru NAGASUNA (Kansai University. 1988 - 90)  
Akira MORI (Meiji University. 1990 - 92)  
Kyoichi FUTAGAMI (Waseda University, 1992 - 94)  
Shoichi OHASHI (Kansai University, 1994 - 96)  
Shigeo AYUZAWA (Chuo University, 1996 - 1998)  
Masaki NAKADA (Ritsumeikan University, 1998 - 2000)  
Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo University, 2000 - )

## 2. Outline of Research Activities

The national meeting of the Association is held annually, alternating every two years between the eastern part of Japan and the western part. Regional meetings are held respectively in both parts of Japan. A summary of the reports at the national meeting with other documents and materials, *The Annals of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management* (formerly *The Annals of the Association for the Study of Socialist Enterprise*) is published annually.

The unified themes and the locations of annual national meetings since 1991 have been as follows:

- 1991: Socialism and its Form of Ownership and Management (Kochi University)
- 1992: Socialism, Capitalism, Privatization (Shiga University)
- 1993: Ownership and Decision in Enterprise — from a Viewpoint of Comparison of Economy (Sapporo University)
- 1994: Deregulation and Business Management (Rikkyo University)
- 1995: Transformation and Business Administration (Kansai University)
- 1996: Viewpoints of Comparative Research into Business Management (Osaka City University)
- 1997: Business Management and Corporate Governance in Terms of System Transformation
- 1998: Globalization and Management Culture
- 1999: The Turning Point for the Modern Enterprise System and the Role of Government
- 2000: 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socialism and Business Management
- 2001: The Frontier of Comparative Business Management: NPO, NGO, Environment Problems and IT Revolution

It is a feature of this Association that research is usually carried out from two approaches, that is, from a macro or national economic viewpoint, which is mainly oriented to research on circumstances in former/present socialistic countries, and from a micro or administrative / management viewpoint, which is actually oriented to research on management problems in general, but predominantly with some critical intention towards the capitalistic system. These two approaches are very successfully mixed in this Association, and research is effectively developed on this base.

### 3. Recent Research Activities

Since the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting at Osaka City University in 1996, we have organized five successful national conferences. Their main contents have been follows:

#### (1) The 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting (March 27 – 29, 1997, Chuo University)

On the unified theme Business Management and Corporate Governance in Transition Period, eight colleagues had interesting presentations on the two following sub-themes.

First Session: “Corporate Governance of Each Country”

##### i ) Toshiaki IKEDA (Graduate student, Kanazawa University)

The Actual Situation of Corporate Governance in the Czech Republic: The case of privatized enterprise through the voucher scheme.

##### ii ) Yutaka KONISHI (Graduate student, Kansai University)

Corporate Governance in Russia

##### iii) Masaki NAKADA (Ritsumeikan University)

Corporate Business and Management in Comparative Perspective

##### iv) Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI (Chuo University)

Corporate Governance and Relationship between User and Supply Companies

Two discussants nominated in advance were Teruji SUZUKI (Tokai University) and Nobuyuki DEMISE (Asia University)

Second Session: “Comparisons of Economic and Management Systems of Different Countries”

##### v ) Ivan TSELICHEV (Niigata Keiei University)

Corporate Governance: Present situation, perspective and problems

##### vi) Takeo KIMURA (Aoyama Gakuin University)

The Direct Investment and Tax Systems in the Three Central European Countries

##### vii) Jinjian QIAO (Kyushu University)

The Ownership and Management in Township and Village Enterprise: A case study of Dawang Paper Mill in Shandong Province, China

##### viii) Yasuo KAKURAI (Hosei University)

Non-Profit and Cooperative Organization, and Democratic Control: Social economic enterprise, NPO and “democratic management”

Two discussants nominated in advance were Takumi HORIBAYASHI (Kanazawa University) and Shoichi OHASHI (Kansai University)

#### (2) The 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting (March 30, 31, April 1, 1998, Meiji University)

On the unified theme Globalization and Management Culture, eight colleagues had presentations on the following three session.

First Session: “Globalization and Management Culture of the Firms in Transition Period”

##### i ) Yanshu HAO (Meiji University)

The Labour Management of Japanese Plants in China



- ii) Hiroshi TANAKA (Kochi University)  
Differentiating Corporate Culture
- iii) Fumio ASHIDA (Ritsumeikan University)  
The Marketization Economy and the Formation of Entrepreneurship in Russia
- iv) Kunio OSHIMA (Surugadai University)  
International Comparison of Corporate Culture  
Second Session: "On the Theoretical Approach of Globalization and Management Culture"
- v) Masayasu TAKAHASHI (Meiji University)  
Corporate Management in Culture Study and Comparative Methodology
- vi) Itsuro KANEKO (Meiji University)  
An Inquiry into Several Implications of Globalizing Innovation  
Third Session: "Globalization and Management Culture: Cases of Japanese Firms"
- vii) Tae Sook MYUNG (Graduate Student, Ryukoku University)  
Cross-cultural Communication at Japanese Subsidiaries in South Korea
- viii) Koji OKUBAYASHI (Kobe University)  
Management Style and Culture of Japanese-affiliates in Europe
- ix) Yoshinari MURAYAMA (Rikkyo University)  
Japanization and Management Culture
- ix) Toshiaki CHOKKI (Hosei University)  
Business Culture and Economic Friction: US - Japan Relations after the Second World War

(3) The 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (March 28 -30, 1999, Ritsumeikan University)

On the unified theme Turning Point for Modern Enterprise System and Role of Government, eight colleagues had presentations on the two following sub-themes.

First Session "Privatization and Government Regulation"

- i) Teruyuki INOUE (Economic University of Takasaki)  
The Turning Point for Telecommunication Carriers and Government Duties
- ii) Somahiko TATEYAMA (Nagasaki University)  
The Turning Point for the Enterprise System and the Role of the Government in India: A Study on the Public Enterprise Sector
- iii) Akira ANDO (Saitama University)  
On the New Structure of Privatized Railways in Britain and Government Regulation
- iv) Toru SAKURAI (Nihon University)  
International Comparisons of Privatization and Deregulation: Thoughts on the "Retreat of the State"

Two commentators nominated in advance were Shinshi KATAOKA (Ryukoku University) and Minoru NAKASU (Kansai University).

Second Session: "Strategy to Transfer into Market Economy and Government"

v) Masahiro TAGUCHI (Okayama University)

The State and Market in Interwar Poland

vi) Katsumi FUJIWARA (Osaka Gaigo University)

The Crisis of the Russian Textile and Apparel Industries and Government Policy

vii) Dimitar IALNAZOV (Tokyo Kogyo University)

Privatization and Enterprise Control in Bulgaria

viii) Akira HAHASHI (Ryukoku University)

Enterprise, Management and Government in the Transformation from Planned Economy to Market Economy

Two commentators nominated in advance were Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University) and Takumi HORIBAYASHI (Kanazawa University).

(4) The 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (May 12-14, 2000, Hannan University)

On the unified theme 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socialism and Business Management, five colleagues had interesting presentations on the following sub-themes. Before the presentations, Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo University) emphasized the significance of studying this theme.

i) Hiroshi TANAKA (Ritsumeikan University)

What is the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socialism from the Standpoint of Business Management?

ii) Shizuko KATO (Meiji University)

Socialist Management of Enterprises and Industrial Democracy: In the Case of the USSR

Shozaburo SAKAI also made comments to the two presentations above.

iii) Satoshi MIZOHATA (Kyoto University)

Transformation, Privatization and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socialist Enterprises: Based on Russian Experiences

iv) Jinjian QIAO (Kumamoto Gakuen University)

The Reform and Problems of the Public Ownership System in China

v) Teruji SUZUKI (Tokai University)

The Impact of Transition in Central Eastern Europe on the World Economy

Keiji IDE (Nagasaki University) emphasized the significance of studying this theme and also made comments on three presentations.

(5) The 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (April 13-15, 2001, Senshu University)

On the unified theme Frontier of Comparison of Business Management, seven colleagues had presentations on the two following sub-themes.

First Session "Comparison of Managements and Market Economy"

i) Jun KAWAHARA (Aichi University)

Global Environment Problems, and Nation, Firms and Townspeople

ii) Yasuo KAKURAI (Housei University)

Globalization, and Non-profit-cooperative Organizations in the World

iii) Takao NUKI (Musashi University)

Market Economy and Sustainable Development

iv) Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku University)

The New Economy of the USA and Globalization

v) Nobuo TSUNO (Kobe Gakuin University)

Study and Education of Business Management: From the standpoint of Firm as well as Society

vi) Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo University)

Globalization and Enterprises in Transformation

vii) Keiji IDE (Nagasaki University)

On the Housing Policy of China

Two commentators nominated in advance were Shizuko KATO (Meiji University) and Jun MAEDA (Keio University).

Recently, many people have discussed the light and shade of globalization from the standpoint of not only micro-macro Economics, but also political, sociological and legal sciences. It has become more important for us to promote study and research for the problems of globalization from the standpoint of comparative management. We bear a significant responsibility.

(Shozaburo SAKAI and Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI, Chuo University)

## JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

### 1. Historical Background and Foundation

As if touched off by the upsurge of consumer movements in the States, such similar movements as claims on product liabilities, and lawsuits for air, water or soil pollution, industrial waste dumping, and price manipulation by means of buying up commodities, a kind of cartel conduct, occurred in Japan during the late 60's and 70's.

Reflecting these social movements, the Consumer Protection Act became law here in 1968, six years after President Kennedy's special message for consumer protection on the "consumer's four rights."

In conformity with the spirit of the Act, numerous ordinances dealing with local environmental issues have been enforced by municipal governments. It is said that the earliest ones were the Environmental Preservation Act for Akashi City, and the Consumers' Living Protection Act for Higashi Kurume City in 1973.

In order to negotiate with administrative agencies and big corporations on an even standpoint, various consumer groups and institutions were established during the late 60's and 70's. For instance, the Consumer Union of Japan was established in 1967, the Japan Consumer Information Center in 1970, the Association of Educators for Consumer's Everyday Life in 1977, the Japan Association for HEIB and the Consumer Affairs Professionals in Business in 1978, the Association of Consumer Affairs Professionals (ACAP) in 1980, and the Japan Academy of Consumer Education in 1981.

Influenced by these historical developments, an interdisciplinary academic association, the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, was established in 1974. It was rather a unique association in the society of Japanese academies because of its member structure consisting of scholars from such fields as economics, sociology, law, finance, accounting, management, marketing and home economics.

### 2. Composition and Activities

As of June 2001, there are 517 individual members and 8 corporate members divided into seven districts, namely Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chu-Shikoku and Kyushu. Most of the individual members are professors at universities and colleges in these districts.

The Academy's activities are implemented under the leadership of the president, Dr. Shigeru NISHIMURA, and the 32 directors from the seven districts together with two auditors.

The articles of the Academy define the following activities:

- 1) Planning and executing the annual convention and seminars.
- 2) Coordinating members' joint study and research.
- 3) Publishing the annals, newsletters, and treatises.
- 4) Collecting papers and reports on the consumption economy.
- 5) Corresponding with related associations in Japan and overseas.
- 6) Evaluating members' works and giving the Academy's prize.

7) Other activities necessary to attain our objectives.

In executing these activities, we have committees responsible for organizing an annual convention, publishing annals and treatises, nominating individuals for the Academy's prize, canvassing and judging membership, and promoting international exchanges.

3. Themes and Locations of Annual Conventions in the Past Ten Years.

- 1992 Globalization and Japan's Consumption Economy  
Daito Bunka University
- 1993 Today's Tasks on Consumer Problems  
Hannan University
- 1994 New Directions in the Consumption Economy  
Kagawa Junior College
- 1995 Structural Change of the Japanese Consumption Economy  
— In Search of a New Paradigm —  
Takushoku University
- 1996 Deregulation and Consumer Interest  
Chukyo University
- 1997 Consumption Economy in the Information-Oriented Society  
— Towards the 21<sup>st</sup> Century —  
Chuo Gakuin University
- 1998 Tasks Towards a Sustainable Society and the Consumption Economy  
Osaka University of Commerce
- 1999 Problems of Consumer Economics in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
Koriyama Women's College
- 2000 A Paradigm Shift to the Circulatory Consumer Economic Society  
Senshu University
- 2001 The Safety of Goods and the Disclosure of Information  
Hokusei Gakuen University

4. The Shift of Concerns in the Past Ten Years

If we dare try to find any trends from the subject of papers in the past ten years, the following phenomena can be seen.

In the early period of 1989-92, just after the economic bubble was punctured in 1989, damage was not so severe in consumers' daily life; therefore, such topics as internationalization, leisure and resorts, trade friction, paradigm change, and trade liberalization were seemingly popular.

However, in the later period of 1993-1998, when the financial crisis and political turbulence got worse, the members' interest has shifted to such topics as the aging society, social security, environmental issues, sustainable society, deregulation, product liability, consumer protection, public and nonprofit organizations, consumer financing, consumer life, consumer behavior, household

expenditure, and so on.

In the following, the titles of papers concerned with the above-mentioned topics are listed, so that the contents of the topics can be imagined.

## 5. Current Topics in Recent Papers

### (1) The Aging Society, Welfare, Social Security:

A Case Study of Adopting the U.S. Cafeteria Plan: in Benesse Corporation,

Yoshiro MIYAGI (Sakata Junior College) '96

Case Studies on Collaborating Medical Networks in the Aging Society,

Takako IWATA (Aichi Gakuin University) '96

Convenience Store Retailing in the Aging Society,

Katsuko MORIMIYA (Bunkyo Women's University) '98

An Estimate of the Aged Care Market Created by Reverse Mortgages on Life Insurance,

Takako IWATA (Chukyo University) '98

The Recent Amendment in the Social Security Law and Livelihood Protection,

Shinichi YAMAMOTO (Shimane University) '98

Factors Influencing the Medical Service Consumption of Aged People,

Akiko YOKOTA (Hiroshima University) '98

Economic Analysis of Medical Insurance

Haruo ISHIBASHI (Daito Bunka University) '99

Social Capital Formation and Consumer Participation

Nobuhiko KURIHAMA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences) '99

The Revision of Social Security and Security Life

Shinichi YAMAMOTO (Shimane University) '99

### (2) An Environmental, Recycling, Sustainable Society:

Introduction of the Economic Incentive Regulation in the U.S. Air Pollution Control Act,

Ikuko OKUDA (Nagoya City University) '97

Environmental Policy and Economics,

Toru SAKAI (Hokusei Gakuen University) '98

Direction and Tasks of Environment Oriented Marketing,

Toshiko YOSHII (Chuo Gakuin University) '98

Environment Oriented Retailing Strategy of the ICA in Sweden,

Eiji NAITOH (Shonan Junior College) '98

The External Theory and Environmental Policy,

Chiaki SHIMADA (Meiji University) '01

Economic Effects on Environmental Taxes,

Haruo ISHIBASHI (Daito Bunka University) '01

(3) Deregulation, Global Competition:

Deregulation in the Life Insurance Industry,

Yasushi SEKIKAWA (Nagoya Bunri Junior College) '96

Deregulation in Transportation Fares and Consumers' Benefits.

Norihiko KURIHAMA (Distribution Science University) '96

Deregulation and Consumer's Benefits,

Utako HORI (Sakushin Gakuin University) '96

Deregulation and New Price Competition.

Hou SHU (Nihon University, Postgraduate) '96

Increase in Imported Foods and Insufficient Supply of Information,

Kazuyo SATO (Sano Women's Junior College) '96

The Problem of Consumer Protection under the Deregulation,

Kenichi OKUZUMI (Okuzumi Accounting Office) '96

(4) Product Liability, Consumer Protection, Consumer Movement:

Execution of the Product Liability Act and the Process of Arbitration,

Katsuko MORIYAMA (Bunkyo Women's University) '96

Patent System and Consumers' Profit,

Tadashi HOZUMI & Nobuo KOBAYASHI (Takushoku University) '99

A Reconsideration of Consumer Medical Care

Kozo MIYAKE (Kagawa Junior College) '00

A Study of the Child Support System in the UK

Megumi ISHIBASHI (Takushoku University) '00

Environmental Strategy of Consumers' Environmental Consciousness and the Distribution Industry,

Hirotsugu NAKAMOTO (Daito Bunka University) & Haiquan CHEN (Chuo University) '00

(5) Public and Nonprofit Organizations:

The Effects of Public Goods Spending by Local Governments,

Chiaki SHIMADA (Meiji University) '97

Student Consumerism in the University,

Yukio HAYAKAWA (Murata Bookkeeping School) '98

The Customer-Oriented Concept in the University,

Hiroyuki OHNO (Kokusai Gakuin Saitama College) '98

The Role of NPO in the Circulatory Economic System,

Yoshiaki WATANABE (Josai University) '00

(6) Consumer Financing:

The Relationship Between Interest Rates and Demand in Consumption,

Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University) '95

Portfolio Management of Household and Economic Activities,  
 Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University) '95  
 Consumer Dealings in the Digital Finance System,  
 Manzo YAMANISHI (Osaka Labor Financial Bank) '96  
 Electronic Money and Customer Networks,  
 Manzou YAMANISHI (Osaka University of Economics) '97  
 Electronic Information Settlement and Consumer Security,  
 Takashi MIYAZAKI (Keisen Women's Junior College) '97  
 Development of consumer Finance Company and Personal Bankruptcy,  
 Kenji TANIMURA (Nagasaki University)'99  
 Portfolio Management of Household and Economic Activities,  
 Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University) '00

(7) Information-Oriented Society:

Consumption Economy in the Information-Oriented Society,  
 Koi TSUJIMOTO (Nagoya University of Economics) '97  
 The Un-symmetrical Situation in Consumer Information,  
 Takako NISHIMURA (Osaka University of Commerce) '97

(8) Consumers' Life, Consumer Behavior, Household Expenditure

Movements in Selecting Financial Assets by the Household Economy in and after the Bubble,  
 Atsushi SOMA (Daito Bunka University) '96  
 An Economic Analysis on the Affordability of Nursing Costs,  
 Yoshie ISHIDA (Aichi Shukutoku University) '96  
 Unbalanced Explanation of "Credit" in High School Textbooks,  
 Bunkei YAMAZAKI (Japan Credit Industry Association) '96  
 Advertising of Hazardous Goods: from Negative Feedback to Feed Forward System,  
 Takashi MIYAZAKI (Keisen Junior College) '96  
 Some Shifts in the Time Allocation of Japanese Daily Life,  
 Reikichi HONDA (Tokyo International University) '96  
 Economical and Psychological Factors Influencing Consumer Behavior in the Demands of Medical Service,  
 Akiko YOKOTA (Kawamura Junior College) '96  
 Genetically Modified Food: Its Pros and Cons,  
 Kenichi SHIRASAWA (Matsusho Gakuen Junior College) '97  
 The Decision Making Process in Consumer Behavior: Comparison Between Japan, Korea and Taiwan,  
 Denya INUZUKA (Ochanomizu Women's University) '97



A Consideration of the Women's Market from the Standpoint of Employment Structure,

Rie SUZUKI (Tanaka Chiyo Gakuen Junior College) '97

Consumers' Behavior on Choice in the Post-Bubble Era,

Hirotsugu NAKAMOTO (Daito Bunka University) '98

A study on the Trend of Milk and Milk Products Consumption in the United Kingdom during the Post-war Control

Yoshiyuki HIRAOKA (Hokkaido Musashi Women's Junior College) '00

Present Status of ECR (Efficient Consumer Response) and Consumers' Profits in Distribution Channel

Yukio HAYAKAWA (Murata Accountants' School) '00

Trends in the Production and Consumption of High Quality Milk

Tadatoshi SUZUKI (Dairy Gakuin University) '00

## 6. Publication Activities

### (1) Publication of the Annals

The annals are composed primarily of the program and papers presented at each annual convention, reports of seminars held in the seven districts during the year, and the annual plan and statement of accounts.

### (2) Publication of *Journal of Consumer Economy*.

It was determined at the 26<sup>th</sup> general meeting that a new *Journal* would be published in 2001. The *Journal* will be composed of papers and reports presented at each meeting for the study of Consumer Economy during the year.

### (3) Publication of Collections of Treatises

Commemorating the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Academy, the first collection of treatises under the title *Present Problems in the Consumption Economy* was published in 1986, and seven years later in 1993, the second collection of treatises, *An International Approach to the Science of Consumption Economy: New Frontiers in the Living Science* followed.

To commemorate the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary, an editing committee is about to be organized to compose the third collection of treatises.

### (4) Publication of a Reference Book

A reference book on the Japanese Consumption Economy and Living Economics in eight volumes is being compiled with the cooperation of members specializing in each related field. The composition of the volumes is: ① Living Economics and Culture, ② The Aging Society and Its Problems, ③ Consumer Issues and Political Policy, ④ Consumer Movements, ⑤ Consumer Benefits and Their Problem, ⑥ Consumer Protection Law and Regulations, ⑦ Steps and Tasks for Consumer Policy, ⑧ Consumer Issues and Movements in the World. It is scheduled to be published by Chuo Keizasha in 2005.

## 7. International Exchange Activities

### (1) Academic Exchange Symposium with the Marketing Association, ROC:

The symposium, under the theme of “Revolution in the Field of Distribution and Its Effect on Consumer Behavior: Comparative Studies Between Japan and Taiwan,” was held in Taipei from August 30 to September 3, 1995.

### (2) Academic Exchange Symposium with the Korean Academy for Consumption Economy:

The Symposium, “The Consumption Structure in Japan and Korea” was held in Seoul on August 26-30, 1996.

### (3) Participation in the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of The Asian Consumer and Family Economics Association:

The meeting, under the theme of “The Consumer Market in China”, was held in Guangdong, China on July 4-6, 1997.

The leading members of the Chubu district took initiatives in these activities.

### (4) Participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of The Asian Consumer and Family Economics Association:

The meeting, under the theme of “E-Commerce” was held in Seoul, ROK, 1999.

### (5) Participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of The Asian Consumer and Family Economics:

The meeting was held in Shanghai, China, 2001

## 8. The Next National Convention

The next convention will be held on June 7-9, 2002 at Daito Bunka University.

(Haruo ISHIBASHI, Daito Bunka University)

## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

### 1. Rediscovery of "Economic Geography"

Japanese economic geography used to contribute to empirical research and economic policy, while mainstream economics paid less concern to the spatial aspect of economic systems. But such a situation has been gradually changed through the emergence of new geographical economics. Fujita, Krugman and Venables (1999) complained about previous regional science as analytical tools and tried to advance a new spatial economics theory, fully based on micro-economics principles. Although the sudden entrance of a famous international economist, KRUGMAN, into the field of economic geography embarrassed many economic geographers and regional scientists, the new publication of *Journal of Economic Geography* (Oxford UP) and some recent reviews and readings are good examples of the resurgence of economic geography in both political economy and neoclassical economics (BRYSON *et al.*, 1999, CLARK *et al.*, 2000, SHEPPARD and BARNES, 2000).

The current situation of the global economy has weakened the border between economic geography and international economics in the academic field. The foundation of a single European economy has freed mobility of goods, capital and labor across borders, and will change financial and fiscal conditions through monetary integration. As Krugman (1991) says, London and Paris are much closer to each other than are New York and Chicago. It is necessary for international economist to understand locational behavior of multinational corporations, and for economic geographers to take account of global impacts on localities.

Another policy interest has been stressed by business study (PORTER, 1998), as the importance of "clusters" in global competition. Central and local governments undertake to revitalize industrial development, so policy measures to create clusters are consulted by economists and planners.

Other than the trends in the American and European countries as above, economic geographers and researchers on small and medium-sized enterprises in Japan have engaged in original empirical studies and policy propositions around industrial agglomerations. The article on the industrial complex in Japan by TAKEUCHI (1995) is often cited in English literature and some foreign researchers also write Japanese case studies (*e.g.* WHITTAKER, 1997).

There are still not enough interactions between preexisting empirical studies and the new theoretical development. New geographical economics should not stay in abstract models but should present operational examination. Economic geographers also should communicate with other disciplines and take part in policy formation. In fact, the Japan Association of Economic Geographers (JAEG) has such experiences in its annual and regional conferences.

### 2. Themes of Symposia at Annual and Regional Conferences

The themes of the Symposia at the Annual Conference, which is held in May or June every year, were as follows in the last several years. The direct relationship among local economies in Japan and East Asian countries was examined in "Economic Growth in Asia and Japanese Local Economies" (1996). The impacts of internationalization and deregulation on regions and industrial

sectors were discussed in “Reorganization and Revitalization of Agriculture and Farming Villages in Japan” (1997), “Deregulation and Regional Economy” (1998), and “Revitalization of the Japanese Economy and the Structure of Regional Economies” (1999). Critical trends in contemporary economy such as the transition to an informational society and environmental sustainability were reviewed in “Spatial Implications of Information Technology” (2000) and “Multifacet Problems around Environment and Economic Geography” (2001). The proceedings of the Annual Conferences are printed in *Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers (AJAEG)*, including discussion in detail.

The Regional Conference is held in autumn with the initiative of each branch by turns. The theme of the symposium is usually focused on local issues. Successive special themes were as follows: “Problems and Prospects for Recovering from the Great Earthquake” in Kobe (1996), “Problems of Inner Area of Tokyo and Its Revitalization” in Tokyo (1997), “Competition and Cooperation Among Ports and Regions in the Kanmon Straits” in Fukuoka (1998), “Revitalization of Industrial Areas in Inner Tokyo — Focus on Ohta-ku (Ohta-ward)” in Tokyo (1999) and “Industrial Agglomerations in the Tohoku Region” in Akita (2000). Participants in the regional conferences consist not only of economic geographers but also of researchers in related disciplines, officials of local governments, ordinary citizens and so on. Research partnership is very important in regional policy making, so they jointly discuss such themes as metropolitan problems and policies in Tokyo and Kinki, and interregional cooperation and local agglomerations in peripheral regions such as Kyushu and Tohoku. The outcomes of regional conferences are reported under the heading of “Forum” in *AJAEG*.

The JAEG was born in 1954 as a nationwide academic association. In those days, it was really local, because most of the members consisted of professors and students in Tokyo. It has, however, developed to a literally nationwide association in the last decades. In 1963, the second base was established in Osaka, the third base in 1975 in Nagoya, the fourth in 1990 in Fukuoka in collaboration with Hiroshima, and the fifth in 2000 in Fukushima in collaboration with Sendai. Although these five bases are officially called branches with the name of each region, one of the most important activities of the JAEG has been decentrally organized since the establishment of the local bases in Osaka as well as in Tokyo in 1963. Colloquia are held four or five times per annum in each local base independently, and the participation of the younger generation is positively encouraged. For example, graduate students in Eastern Japan who have just written their master thesis are invited to read papers at the colloquium held in spring in Tokyo. It takes eight full hours from the early morning to the evening for this colloquium, because so many students participate. It is also the case in Fukuoka/Hiroshima, although the number of participants is smaller because there are fewer universities in this region than in Tokyo. A joint colloquium is also held with the collaboration of Osaka and Nagoya. Each local branch also organizes a joint seminar in collaboration with other academic associations as well as local non-profit organizations. As mentioned above, the regional conference is held with the initiative of each branch. The theme of the symposium at the Annual Conference held nationwide has been selected by the local branch which hosts the conference since

the mid 1990s. Thus the JAEG is a nationwide academic association with local initiative.

It is noteworthy that the JAEG has offered research groups, which are voluntarily organized by the members of the JAEG, an occasion to present their actual academic activities and discuss them with other colleagues outside each group at the Annual Conference since 2000. This occasion is called a Round Table. Several Round Tables have already been held with the initiative of the research groups. In 2000, two Round Tables were held: "The Paradox of the Information Technology Revolution — Multimedia Clusters in U.S. Large Cities" and "Globalization and Industrial Agglomeration." Three were held in 2001: "Transformation of Managerial and Locational Strategies in Semiconductor Corporations and Their Changing Production Plants", "Emergence of Community-based Economy and the Possibility of Local Exchange Trade Systems (LETS)", and "Methods and Perspectives in the Comparative Studies of Spatial Structures in Advanced Countries." Contemporary topics such as multimedia and LETS are well communicated and debated by reporters, coordinators and participants who are acutely interested in them. Summaries of the presentation and discussion of the Round Tables are also reported in the *AJAEG*.

Of course, the quarterly journal of the Association, *AJAEG*, contains academic articles accepted by the editorial board under a referee system. The titles of the articles which appeared from September 1997 to June 2001, are as follows:

A Study on the Relationship of Regional Urbanization and Socio-economic Structure in China  
(Vol.43, No.3);

The Process of Amalgamation Among Agricultural Cooperatives and Its Regional Characteristics  
in Akita Prefecture (Vol.43, No.3);

Factors of Selection of Ports of Entry in Japan by Exporting Firms in Taegu, Korea (Vol.43, No.3);

Movement of the Modern Cotton Textile Industry in Northern Kawachi (Vol.44, No.1);

Infrastructure and Geographical Positioning of Manufacturing Firms in Malaysia (Vol.44, No.1);

Accessibility Change of Automobile Traffic in the Tohoku District (Vol.44, No.1);

Agglomeration and Linkages System of the Machinery Industry in the Kitakami Area, Iwate  
Prefecture (Vol.44, No.1);

The Regional Structure of the Labor Market in Japan (Vol.44, No.2);

International Expansion of Japanese Banks in the Post-World War II Period (Vol.44, No.2);

The Continuance of Japanese Pumpkin Producing Areas against Increasing Imported Vegetables  
(Vol.44, No.2);

Spatial Supply System of the Emergency Medical Service in Aichi Prefecture (Vol.44, No.3);

Reconstruction of the Information System by a Mass Merchandiser, and Reorganization of the  
Logistic System (Vol.44, No.3);

The Effect of Elderly People's Residential Space on their Lives and Consciousness (Vol.44, No.3);

The Bases of Development of Flower Growing in Fujimi-machi, Nagano Prefecture (Vol.44, No.3);

Expansion and Improvement in Day Nursery Services in Nakano Ward, Tokyo (Vol.44, No.4);

The Transition Processes of Economic Systems and Urban Spatial Configuration in Shanghai (Vol.44,  
No.4);

Public Works and Local Constructors in Remote Mountain Areas (Vol.44, No.4);

Agglomeration and Spatial Structure of the Automobile Industries in the Delhi Capital Region (Vol.45, No.1);

A Study of Spatial Agglomeration in Modern Capitalism (Vol.45, No.1);

The International Urban System between Korea and Japan in Terms of Enterprise Alliances (Vol.45, No.1);

Long Distance Transportation of Fruit and Vegetables in India (Vol.45, No.1);

Transborder Cooperations among Local Governments in Europe (Vol.45, No.2);

Housing Management and Provision of Issued and Owned Houses by a Manufacturing Company (Vol.45, No.2);

Institutions, Customs, Evolution, and Industrial Geography (Vol.45, No.2);

Agglomeration and Productive Linkage of Small-scale Factories in the Metropolitan Inner Area (Vol.45, No.2);

Reorganization of Dairy Farming Areas under the Planned Adjustment System of Milk Production in Japan (Vol.45, No.3);

Changes in the Locational Behaviour of Large-scale Retailers Due to the Deregulation of the Large-scale Retail Store Act (Vol.45, No.3);

The Changes of Post-World War II Reclaimed Land and the Role of Agricultural Leaders in Nishi-Shirakawa-Kogen, Fukushima Prefecture (Vol.45, No.3);

Regional Development Policy and Regional Disparity in the Philippines (Vol.45, No.4);

Regional Income Redistribution and the Remote Rural Area (Vol.45, No.4);

The Factor of Development and the Spatial Patterns of Bus Services in the Metropolitan Suburbs (Vol.46, No.1);

Development and Diffusion of Convenience Store Chains in Japan (Vol.46, No.1);

Migration Trends of Young Jobseekers in and around Peripheral Regions in Japan (Vol.46, No.1);

New Development of Industrial Hog Production in the Southern High Plains (Vol.46, No.2);

A Study of the Mechanization of the Habutae Silk Textile Industry (Vol.46, No.2);

The Structural Change of Floriculture Areas in Unstable Production (Vol.46, No.2);

Shonan Brand Product Development (SBPD) Projects as Part of Regional Development Policy (Vol.46, No.2);

Evaluation of Airport-access by Time-contour Map (Vol.46, No.2);

Basic Industry and Urban Growth or Decline (Vol.46, No.2);

Industrial Development and Newly Created Labor Markets in Less Developed Regions, India (Vol.46, No.3);

Factors for the Decline of Mandarin Orange Producing Areas Formed by Agricultural Subsidizing Policy in Japan (Vol.46, No.3);

Employment Structure of Nikkei Workers and Ethnic Networks in Tsurumi Ward, Yokohama (Vol.46, No.3);

Reconstruction of the Synthetic Shoe-making Industry in Nagata-ku, Kobe City after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (Vol.46, No.3);  
 The Garden City as a Service Center in the High Plains (Vol.46, No.3);  
 Location and Occupancy Rate of the Hotel Industry (Vol.46, No.4);  
 Regional Development of Agricultural Information Networks (Vol.46, No.4);  
 Cooperation and Amalgamation of the Surrounding Municipalities of Large Cities in Japan (Vol.46, No.4);  
 Locational Adjustment and Industrial Restructuring of the Japanese Petrochemical Industry in the 1990s (Vol.47, No.1);  
 The R&D Labor Market for Newly Graduated Engineering Students (Vol.47, No.1);  
 Regional Income Redistribution and Public Investment (Vol.47, No.1);  
 Branch Plant and Linkage in Regional Agglomeration (Vol.47, No.2);  
 A Review of Empirical Studies on the Spatial Structure of Retailing at the Macro-scale Level (Vol.47, No.2);  
 The Impact of Spatial Agglomeration of Large-scale Retail Stores on the Local Economy of Rural Areas (Vol.47, No.2).

These more than fifty contributions to *AJAE* prove not only the variety of the topics of economic geography as a discipline, but also the focal interest of the economic geographers in locality issues. Today, people very often speak of globalization. Globalization does not, however, mean homogenization of localities. The variety of locality under the ongoing globalization is really important for the sustainability of mankind and the earth. Economic geographers in Japan are contributing to this issue.

### 3. From National Development Policy to Regional Policy in Globalization

Since the collapse of the Japanese bubble economy in 1990, there has been a prolonged depression, so that some economists call the 1990s “a lost decade” for the Japanese economy. Public investment by the central and local governments had less multiplier effect to recover domestic demand. Debts in public finance rose more than 5 trillion dollars, and unnecessary public investments such as dam construction also destroyed the natural environment.

The National Comprehensive Plan was promoted five times successively from 1962 to 1998. The 4th Plan in 1987 aimed to dissolve the concentration on the Tokyo metropolitan area and to construct decentralized and polycentric spatial systems. One of the measures was development of resorts in peripheral regions, and speculative investments directed to those plans. But the collapse of the bubble economy made them almost invaluable.

The high rise of the yen in the middle 1990s accelerated direct foreign investments by Japanese producers (Miyakawa, 1999) and trading companies (Dickens and Miyamachi, 1998, Kurihara, 2000). Their domestic plants and subcontracting firms were affected by transfer of production functions to overseas, leading to hollowing out problems. Industrial location policy also declared a new paradigm, that is “the region should be a favorite location that corporations choose in global competition.”

Structural impediment initiatives between the USA and Japan were taken in 1990, so the Japanese government decided to open domestic agricultural markets more actively. The US government problematized the act of coordination in large retail store activities for its obstructions to foreign direct investment from the US and required Japan to deregulate its policy. One of the regional outcomes of this deregulation was the hollowing out of downtown shopping streets of many cities in rural areas. Themes in annual symposia in the late 1990s reflect such regional problems.

The Japanese government established a new National Comprehensive Plan in 1998. This is "The Grand Design of the National Land Plan for the 21st Century." This plan includes some policy issues such as the renovation of metropolitan areas, habitation in environmentally favored peripheries, and the national transportation and communication infrastructures. This plan contained the policy concepts of the interregional alliances of neighboring regions and cities and the national land axes along the North-East, the Sea of Japan, the Pacific and the West respectively. Some geographers took part in the Council of National Land Development and their ideas were partly involved in the plan. But most individual development projects were brought in by local interest groups.

The domestic population will decrease from 2007, and the ratio of aged people is already rising rapidly in the peripheral regions and the inner cities of metropolitan areas. Fiscal constraints on public expenditure will be more serious. Environmental problems will reach more critical situations on both global and local scales. At the turning point of the century, the research agenda of economic geography is changing.

Annual symposium themes in the recent conferences clearly assert the social conditions and research interests above mentioned. In "Spatial Implications of Information Technology" in 2000, three main reports targeted industrial spaces, urban spaces and life spaces. The previous conferences inclined to adopt the theme of "Industrial Changes and Their Locations" for the symposium, and were relatively weak in the field of life spaces. But family, gender and locality are increasingly concerned in social and economic geography in Japan as well as in American and European countries. The previous review from the JAEG (MIZUUCHI, 1997) in this series also confirmed these trends. We have to take a wide range of foci on economic, social, political and cultural spheres and their interaction.

#### 4. Industrial Districts and Interregional and International Networks

In the narrow sphere of economic spaces, Japanese economic geographers take up not only market mechanisms, but also institutional and organizational insights. After the collapse of the socialist countries, economics and business studies pay much attention to the differences between capitalist economies. The Japanese production system was admired in the 1980s, but their defects were recognized in the lost decade of the 1990s. Some writers contrast the different modes of management between Anglo-Saxon and continental European countries.

Different styles of production and management may operate in their locational strategies and spatial organizations (MATSUHASHI and TOGASHI, 1988). Recent research concerns in industrial



geography have shifted to industrial districts, local innovative milieu, intra-firm networks and inter-firm linkages.

Long term transactions between assemblers and suppliers make possible continuous process innovations and coordinated products innovations (NISHIGUCHI, 1994). Divisions of labor in the line of different products and process are very flexible, and the development of distribution systems supports such production chains (NOJIRI and ISHIKAWA, 1994). Firms could adapt themselves to rapid changes of economic environment. Many studies on small and medium-sized firms, business management, and labor economics also pay much attention to industrial agglomerations.

While Silicon Valley and the Third Italy are well-known examples, several industrial districts in Japan are studied as vital agglomerations. Ohta-ward in Tokyo has high-skilled workers in metal fabrication (ODA, 1997). Many and miscellaneous manufactures agglomerate in Higashi-Osaka (NAGAO, 2000). Okaya in Nagano has been famous as a precision instruments center for such products as cameras and watches, and now is the production base for consumer electronics such as printers and digital cameras (YAMAMOTO, 2000). The peripheral regions like Tohoku and Kyushu have experienced growth of branch plants through decentralization of manufacturing industry, especially in electronics and automobiles, and some local firm agglomerations may be discerned in those regions. Since empirical researches on those industrial districts also show intra- and interregional, or sometimes international linkages, emphasis only on the local agglomeration may be exaggerated in the analysis of spatial linkages.

Japanese manufacturing industry still has international competitiveness, and the plants for applied R&D or trial productions remain in Japan. They are often called “mother plants”. Not only old plants that are located in the metropolitan suburbs, but also newly established large plants in the peripheral regions perform those functions.

There may be a contrast in evaluating the performances of branch plants between Japan and other advanced economies. Moreover, in international perspectives, branch plants and subcontracting firms in ASEAN countries have certain agglomeration economies and interfirm linkages by now, so they have added some development functions to the assembly line with unskilled labor. *Keiretsu* linkages, as groups of core and subcontracting firms, are increasingly weakened on the development of ASEAN industry (AOYAMA, 2000), and those changes inversely reflect on the domestic production chains.

The ongoing restructuring of the Japanese economy has serious effects on workers, and the unemployment rate now amounts to more than five percent, which is the highest level in the last forty years. Management and employment practices are also changing from the previous Japanese system. On one hand, the activity rate of females is rising in part-time and insecure conditions. On the other hand, more and more foreign workers may be necessary in the near future because the domestic population is decreasing. Key factors in the social economy such as nonprofit organizations, LETS and so on are emerging in community development besides market mechanisms and government roles. New themes for symposia in 2002 and later will focus on these subjects.

(Koichi TOGASHI, Gifu University)

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## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

### History of the Japan Economic Policy Association (JEPA)

The Japan Economic Policy Association was established in 1940 in Tokyo by professors and researchers interested in the scientific study of economic policy. Since then, it has given birth to a number of other academic organizations related to the discipline of economics and to the application of theories to economic policy formulation. At present, there are more than twenty academic associations related to economic policy research, most of which were established after World War II. Thus, the Japan Economic Policy Association is one of the few academic associations for economic policy established before the War in Japan.

Recently, a large number of researchers in public and private research institutes or laboratories and students at post-graduate schools have become members of the association. Consequently, the membership has grown remarkably and currently amounts to approximately 1300.

Under the new economic conditions such as depressionary economic pressure and globalization, this association is coping with a difficult task to provide effective new approaches to analyze various impacts of economic policy on the economy and on society as a whole.

### Organization

The association is composed of two levels of organization: national and regional. There are four regional chapters which cover four areas: Kanto (metropolitan area), Chubu (central), Kansai (Osaka area), and Nishinihon (west). The association is administered by a board of 24 members elected every three years. In 2001, board members were newly elected. Prof. M. YOKOYAMA of Chuo University was elected president of the Association in 2001 and Prof. KAWANOBE of Tokai University and Associate Prof. S. TAKEUCHI of University of Tokyo were elected as vice presidents.

Other than regional organizations, there are seven working committees which are responsible for deciding directions of activities such as publication and international exchange.

### General Activities

The major activities of the association are composed of its annual conferences on the national level and of regionally organized meetings. The association publishes annual reports in Japanese, each containing reports presented at each annual meeting and résumés of the following discussion by commentators. Forty-nine volumes of annual reports have been published by 2001.

Prof. YOKOYAMA, who was newly elected in 2001, presented a new framework of activities for the period 2001-2003.

- 1) In publication, transform annual conference reports to real academic papers approved by the audit committees.
- 2) Globalize academic activities through frequent exchanges of researchers and economic policy makers in Asia and Pacific areas, by strengthening the following global exchange program.

- a. Organize an Asia-Pacific international conference every November
  - b. Solicit foreign members' participation in JEPA
- 3) Starting in the year 2001, a home page for JEPA will be launched giving information about its activities and papers.
- 4) With the initiative of the Development Committee, new activities are planned to give full support to members.
- a. Assistance to doctorate candidates in creating a members' database
  - b. Organize collaborative research projects with policy makers from central and local governments.

#### Past academic activities and major themes

Since its creation, the Association has followed important policy issues and published the results of special group studies, separately from annual reports. These reports show the historical characteristics of policy issues in each period.

#### 1) Study results published in commemoration of the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary

Post-War Industrial Policy in Japan (1957), T. ITO

Analysis of Post-War Japanese Economic Policy (1958), T. YAMANAKA and M. CHO (eds.)

Development of Japanese Economic Policy (1958), M. MIYATA and K. FUJITA

A Chronological Table of Japanese Post-War Economic Policy (1962), H. MASUO and K. YAMADA

#### 2) Study results published in commemoration of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary

Studies in Contemporary Economic Policy (1978), H. KATO, T. FUJII, K. NIINO and M. ITO (eds)

#### 3) Study results published in commemoration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary

The Maturing of the Science of Economic Policy — the Development of the Science of Economic Policy edited by the Association (1988)

#### 4) Study results published in commemoration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary

Prospects of Japan's Socio-Economic Systems: Their Trends toward the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (1995).

#### Recent annual conferences

The Association holds annual conferences. In each conference, a common theme is chosen by the program steering committee. This theme is elaborated by the regional chapter responsible for sponsoring the conference in that year. In addition, subsidiary themes are selected along with the main one for the purpose of promoting and deepening the discussion on the main theme.

The several topics which are picked up from recent annual conferences show recent trends of research topics related to economic policy.

- How to deal with the new type of political economy which is characterized by interaction between industrial trends and institutional reform such as deregulation
- To what extent analytical concepts such as game theory are effective
- How to explore the public choices under the new political behaviors of individuals
- What policy the government should take under the depressionary economic pressure
- How to set up competition rules.

In 1997, the 54<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Chuo University on May 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup>. The common theme of the conference was The Effectiveness of Economic Policy under a New Economic Environment: Concepts of Policy Making, Subjects and Measures.

The main titles of conference paper were as follows.

- (1) Hiroshi YOSHIKAWA (University of Tokyo) "Macro Economic Policy: Long-term Economic Policy to Cope with New Conditions of Aging Society"
- (2) Takashi OMORI (Osaka University), "Economic Policy in the Asian Era — Uncertainty, Equity and Interdependence".

The main session was followed by two special sessions :

- Masaru NISHIO (University of Tokyo) "Political Forces and Strategy towards Decentralization"
- Naohiko JINNO (University of Tokyo) "Summary: Local Decentralization — Concepts, Actors, Means".

In 1998, the 55<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Osaka Gakuin University on May 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>. This conference continued to elaborate the same theme as the previous year. The Effectiveness of Economic Policy under a New Economic Environment. This decision was made by the program committee in due consideration of the urgent need to examine the outcomes of previous economic policies. Prior to the main session, Masu UEKUSA made a final presidential address. The title was "Complex System Economics and Economic Policy". After examining the relationship between complex theory and system science, he pointed out immature analysis of complex systems was due to a lack of clear method. He tried to apply systems dynamics theory to various fields such as industrial organization, urban economics and so on.

The main titles of keynote speeches were as follows:

- (1) Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA (Hosei University), "The Roles of Decentralized Governments"
- (2) Susumu NISHIBE (Editor), "Marketable Competition and Historical Order"
- (3) Haruki NIWA (Osaka Gakuin University), "Affirmative Appraisal of the Efficacy of Orthodox Keynesian Policy: Successful Dealing with the Crisis of Industrial Hollowing-out and State Budgetary Deficit".

Prof. KUROKAWA traced in his paper that the new roles of local governments are to produce new industries in their own jurisdiction area. Susumu NISHIBE emphasized that there is a considerable

limitation to economic policy taken as a countermeasure against depression. The other point equally stressed was that it is necessary to construct a policy for realization of national benefit brought by the people's morale for public utility.

In 1999, the 56<sup>th</sup> conference was held at Tokai University on May 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>. The common theme of this conference was Structure of the Policy Crisis: Searching for New Policy Principles. The main session was chaired by Hiroshi KATO and Masu UEKUSA. Titles of the main session were as follows:

- (1) Takanobu TOJO (Waseda University), "What is a Good Society? The Possibility of Unifying the Market Economy, Democracy and Welfare Society"
- (2) Reishi MARUYA (Chuo University), "In Ordnung Denken: Reconsidering the Economic Policy Concept of the German Neoliberalism"
- (3) Akira YOKOYAMA (Chuo University), "Policy Management for Regeneration of Japan in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century".

Prof. TOJO's point was that Japan's economic policy should be oriented toward civil society instead of pursuing economic growth. Following this paper, Prof. MARUYA focused on a social market economy model of the German type, in order to avoid policies becoming too individually specific. Prof. YOKOYAMA explored structural reformation using a new policy criterion which is called "inter-temporal intra-personal compensation" in light of long-term desirability. The main session was followed by a panel discussion and 40 individual reports.

In 2000, the 57<sup>th</sup> conference was held at Okinawa International University on May 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>. The common theme of this conference was The Regeneration of Japan in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Institutional Change.

Three conference papers were presented in the main session. This session followed by a special panel discussion with participants from the Okinawa region.

The titles of the main session were as follows:

- (1) Satoru KUWABARA (Ministry of International Trade and Industries), "Changes in Industrial Policy and Its Future Orientation"
- (2) Takashi GUNJIMA (Doshisha University), "The Regeneration of Japan in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Institutional Change with Focus on Environmental Policies"
- (3) Hiroyuki KAWANOBE (Tokai University), "Japan's Model of Institutional Change and Decentralization".

The panel discussion papers traced various policy problems in Okinawa. One of the main issues lies in the difficulties of setting regional industrial policies under a strongly centralized policy making system.

## Publications

The association publishes *The Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association*. The *Annals* contains the presidential address, full papers on the conference common theme, comments, and summaries of reports on free research themes. In addition, it includes book reviews, the proceedings of the association and regional subsections.

(Sawako TAKEUCHI, University of Tokyo)

## THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

### 1. Foundation and Organization

The Society for Industrial Studies (*Sangyo Gakkai*; SIS) was founded in 1975. The predecessor of the Society was a nationwide study group for industrial studies (*Sangyo Kenkyukai*). This group held meetings twice a year from 1972 to 1975 and discussed the development of individual industries alongside industrial structure at a turning point.

The first meeting of the Society was held at the Institute of Economic Research, Osaka City University on November 8, 1975. From 1976 to 1978, the Society was relatively loosely organized and held meetings twice a year as the study group had each year. Since 1988, the Society has held an annual meeting and three regional meetings. It has been the tradition of the Society since it was a study group to have a fellowship gathering as part of the meeting.

The activities of the Society are managed by the executive committee under the leadership of the president Tosifumi YADA (Kyushu University). The total members are now about 350 as of 2000.

The main activities of the Society are to hold on annual national meeting and to publish the *Annals of the Society for Industrial Studies, Japan* every year. We reported about the development of SIS until 1996 in the *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, No.16*. We will now report about the development of SIS between 1997-2001, along with the *Annals of the Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*.

### 2. Annual National Meetings

The Society has found five topics in the past five years: globalization, innovation, strategy, reform and reorganization.

The common theme of the 1997 annual national meeting held at Hosei University on June 7 and 8 was the Globalization of Japanese Industries and Asian Economic Development. The presentations were as follows:

“Changes in Industrial Structures and the Entrepreneurial Sector” by Tadao KIYONARI (Hosei University). This paper explained a gradual increase in the number of smaller companies that carry out product innovation.

“Foreign Direct Investment in Power Sector of India” by Hideki ESHO (Hosei University). He focused on the possibility of Japanese investment in India’s power sector and the international competitiveness of Japanese power companies.

“Difficulties for Enterprization in the Chinese Automotive Industry” by Kouichiro SEI (Kanto Gakuin University). This paper indicated some problems that the Chinese automotive industry was facing.

“The Changes in Business Environment with the Economic Growth in Thailand” by Masamichi OGAWA (Sumitomo Trust Bank Research Institute). This paper analyzed the dramatic changes in business environment with the economic development of Thailand.



“Foreign Direct Investment of Three Tigers in East Asia: Changing Character and the New Role in the 1990s” by Yukiko FUKAGAWA (LTCB Research Institute). This paper explored the behaviors of the three tigers (Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Hongkong) since 1990.

The common theme of the 1998 annual national meeting held at Ritsumeikan University on June 13 and 14 was Innovation and Industrial Systems. The presentations were as follows:

“Increasing Returns and Localized Concentration of Industry” by Yoshinori SHIOSAWA (Osaka City University). This paper discussed the advantages of diversity and some industrial policy implications.

“Industrial Structure and Innovation in Shiga Prefecture” by Shinichi OTSUKA (Hannan University). This paper indicated a need for the Japanese government to establish new policies that would be of help to small and medium enterprises.

“The Case Study of Research Consortia in the U.S. Electronics Industry” by Yukio MIYATA (Osaka University of Commerce). This paper emphasized that research goal and approach must be clear for research consortia to be successful.

The 1999 annual national meeting was held at Kanagawa University on June 12 and 13. The main papers under the common theme of Globalization and Industrial Strategies were as follows:

“The International Direct Investment in the Global Economy” by Teruhiko ISHIZAKI (Kanagawa University). This paper analyzed the trends of international direct investments in the 1990s.

“Emergent Global Strategy: A Case of the Automobile Industry” by Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo). This paper described the recent development of Toyota.

“Globalization of Japanese Electronics Industry and Strategy in Each Area; The Case of Matsushita Electronic Industrial Co., Ltd.” by Keiichi KASHIWAGI (Matsushita). This paper analyzed Matsushita’s overseas operations.

“Minebea’s Global Operations” by Ryusuke MIZUKAMI (Managing Director and General Manager of Corporate Planning Department Minebea Co., Ltd.) This paper described the current situation, history, background and purpose of Minebea’s operation in the world.

The common theme of the 2000 annual national meeting held at Kyushu University on June 10 and 11 was East Asia and Economic Reform. The presentations were as follows:

“Reform of Korean Giant Combines” by Ilgon KIM (Miyazaki Sankei University). This paper indicated that the Korean giant combines have had a great role in economic development.

“SOE (State Ownership Enterprise) Reform: The Road Ahead” by ZHANG Shuying (Institute of Japanese Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). This paper sought to present a broad review of issues facing SOE reform and several measures to tackle them.

“The Changing Industrial Structure and Location Environment in East Asian Areas” by Yotaro SUZUKI (Osaka City University). This paper examined the impact of the locational practice of Japanese manufacturing corporations on the locational environment.

The 2001 annual national meeting was held at Musashi University on June 9 and June 10. The main papers under the common theme of International Industrial Reconstruction in the 21st Century were as follows:

“The Restructuring of Japanese Information Industry”, by Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University).

“The Financial Big Bang and Its Future Trend”, by Kimiko WATANABE (Price Waterhouse).

“The Present Situation of Japanese Medical Industry and its Tasks” by Hiroshi NAKAGAWA (Merrill Lynch ).

“International Reconstruction of the Automobile Industry and its Innovation Scenario” by Tsutoo TSUCHIYA, Takashi OSHIKA (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.).

### 3. Publication

#### *Annals of the Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*

The Society has published *Annals of the Society for Industrial Studies, Japan* every year. The *Annals* contains almost all of the papers in the common theme session, some of the papers in the free theme session at the annual national meeting and the regional meetings. English abstracts of these papers are also included.

### 4. Recent Research Tasks

Since 1990, the Japanese economy has experienced a structural change and has been hit by a severe recession. Japanese industries have been confronted with new difficulties; they have sought to restructure their operations and closed some foreign factories; they have abandoned some weak businesses and reduced the number of their employees. But they have not been able to break new ground. The collapse of the bubble economy exerted a negative influence upon the Japanese economy and resulted in many bankruptcies. The international competitiveness of Japanese industries has suddenly weakened. For example, Japanese semiconductor producers are sandwiched between Taiwanese and Korean semiconductor producers on the one side and the American semiconductor industry on the other. Furthermore, we cannot discover any new leading industries.

The Society has to analyze the severe present situation exactly and fully. It is a task for the Society to make clear the essence of the present recession.

Next, the Society has to propose some plans to conquer the severe depression and strengthen the international competitiveness of Japanese industries in harmony with world trends. The Society must support the establishment of some original manufacturing systems and new business models beyond the FMS. Of course, Japanese industries must seek ways of strengthening their own competitiveness.

The third task is to bring up young and creative industrial researchers, with whom the Society can break new ground.

(Katsuaki ONISHI, Senshu University).

# JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES

## —Trends of International Accounting Research in Japan—

### 1. Changes in the Japanese Accounting System

It was not until the 1970s that serious studies on international accounting began to surface in Japan. Globalization of business activities and capital markets strongly influenced the emergence of accounting research on international dimensions. The Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies (JAIAS) was established seventeen years ago in 1984 with the challenging aim to promote international accounting research. JAIAS has now 537 individual members, 11 institutional members and 10 honorary members.

The research articles on international accounting in Japan are categorized into (1) accounting for multinational corporations, (2) international comparisons of accounting and financial reporting, (3) introduction / explanation of foreign accounting regulations and practices, (4) International Accounting Standards (IAS). The number of the research articles has increased, which is regarded as a sign of the growing importance of international accounting research, reflecting the globalization of the Japanese economy.

In Japan, *Accounting Big Bang* has been a fashionable term. In recent years, we have introduced into our accounting system a number of accounting standards, such as modules of preparing consolidated financial statements, current value accounting, accounting for income taxes and disclosure of cash flow statements into a set of major financial statements. All these have received robust impetus and great influence from IAS.

However, there exist some people who are cynical of accepting IAS. Here is a comment of Professor Nobuo KAMATA (Chubu University) who is the president of JAIAS [“President’s Message,” *Bulletin of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies*, JAIAS (2000), pp.6-7].

The preparation of consolidated statements is desirable, but some information included in the individual statements is indispensable. Secondly, if marketable securities are valued at market prices, it will dissolve cross holding of shares among related companies. But it will cause so many confusions in practice that there must be enough time for their introduction. Thirdly, if accounting for income taxes is introduced, the accounting curriculum must be changed to teach some basic principles of tax accounting into financial accounting. This is because in Japan financial accounting and tax accounting are taught separately in universities. Lastly, in order to include cash flow statements into a separate set of major financial statements, a consistent framework for financial statements must be constructed among them.

As mentioned above, in order to accept the IAS, we need to review our conceptual framework of accounting. We have so far made every effort to make our accounting system harmonize with the IAS. We will further continue our studies on international accounting in order to achieve our goal.

## 2. Special Annual Conference in 2000

Some members are also members of the International Association for Accounting Education and Research (IAAER). The objective of IAAER is to promote international accounting research and education, which is quite consistent with that of JAIAS. Professor Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei Gakuin University), who is a director of JAIAS, is also a director of IAAER. Therefore, a special annual conference of JAIAS was organized jointly with IAAER under the auspices of Kwansei Gakuin University in October 2000.

This 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was the last meeting of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a great milepost in the history of JAIAS. Using this joint conference as the stepping stone, we would like to exchange opinions, evaluate our activities so far, formulate our vision and agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and deliberate on plans to maximize the goals of our members as well as JAIAS.

The main theme was Challenges for Accounting in the Global Economy. Under this theme, we were able to discuss how accounting practices of companies that operate on a worldwide scale correspond with the global standards, and we had two plenary sessions on International Accounting Standards and Accounting Education. The sessions are explained in detail below, except for the concurrent session.

### (1) Plenary session I : International Accounting Standards

- ① Bryan CARSBURG (Secretary general of IASC, UK) "Global Accounting Standards and the IASC"
- ② Il-Sup KIM (Chairman of KASB, Korea) "Accounting Reform in Korea"
- ③ Gerhard G. MUELLER (Member of FASB, USA, honorary member of JAIAS) "Millennium Crossroads for Accounting"
- ④ Tsuguoki FUJINUMA (President of IFAC, Japan) "Recent Developments in the Japanese Profession" and "A Harmonized Profession? Forcing the Pace."

### (2) Plenary session II : Accounting Education

- ① Belverd E. NEEDLES, Jr. (President of IAAER, DePaul University, USA) "The Role of Academics in Meeting the Challenges of Educating Professional Accountants in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"
- ② In Ki JOO (Yonsei University, Korea) "Issues In Korean Accounting Education"
- ③ Michael DIAMOND (University of Southern California, USA) "Accounting Education: Are We at the End of the Road?"

## 3. Brief Description of Annual Conferences since 1996

Annual Conferences of JAIAS are held once a year for two days. The conference is divided into two parts, one of which is the main theme session, while the other is the concurrent session. The topics chosen as the main themes at each conference represent key issues of international accounting studies at each point of time.

### The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1996

The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was held at Towa University in Shimonoseki on November 30 and December 1. The main theme of this conference was The Revision of the Japanese Accounting Standards in View of International Harmonization. There were four presenters in the main theme session and eight presenters in the concurrent session. The four paper titles presented in the main theme session are below.

- ① Osamu TERATSUBO (Sanno College) “Critical Review of Financial Accounting Standards in Japan — From the viewpoint of ‘substance over form’ concept”
- ② Yoshihiro TOKUGA (Kyushu University) “The Characteristics of Business Accounting in Japan and the Future of ‘Business Accounting Principles’ from an International Point of View”
- ③ Keiko KITAMURA (Chuo University) “The International Harmonization of Accounting Standards and the Japanese Corporation Accounting Standard”
- ④ Yoshikuni HIROSE (Waseda University) “Problems with Reexamination of Financial Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.”

### The 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1997

The 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was held at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo on November 29. The main theme of this conference was Globalization and Consolidation Accounting Standards. There were four presenters in the main theme session and nine presenters in the concurrent session. The four paper titles presented in the main theme session are below.

- ① Shinya SAITO (Aoyama Gakuin University) “Concepts of Tax Effect Accounting: in Relation to a Globalization of Accounting Standards in Japan”
- ② Nobuhiko SATO (Nihon University) “Fair Values in Consolidated Financial Statements”
- ③ Norio TAKASU (Kinki University) “The Complication of Image on Consolidated Financial Statements and the Reexamination of Consolidation Accounting Standards”
- ④ Chitoshi KOGA (Kobe University) “Globalization of Business Activities and Consolidated Financial Statements: Present and Future.”

### The 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1998

The 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was held at Kyoto Sangyo University in Kyoto on November 7 and 8. The main theme of this conference was The Present Status of Accounting in the World — in Relation to International Accounting Standards. There were four presenters in the main theme session and six presenters in the concurrent session. The four paper titles presented in the main theme session are below.

- ① In Ki JOO (Yonsei University, Korea) “Accounting Reform in Korea”
- ② Takeshi GUNJI (Osaka Gakuin University) “German Accounting Reforms for International Harmonization”
- ③ Hadori YUNUS (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia) “Current Financial Accounting Development in Indonesia: Some Experiences in Adopting the International Accounting Standards”

- ④ Yoshikuni HIROSE (Waseda University) "The Present Status of Business Accounting in Japan — in Relation to the International Accounting Standards."

#### The 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1999

The 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was held at Hokkaido University on July 15 and 16. The main theme of this conference was The Frontier of International Accounting Studies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. A Symposium was held under this theme, for which the chairman was Professor Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei Gakuin University) and panelists were Professor Hiroshi TANAKA (Kanagawa University), Professor Yoshihiro TOKUGA (Kyushu University), Associate Professor Eri OKADA (Yokohama National University). There were another six presenters in the concurrent session.

#### The 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 2001

The 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was held at Otaru University of Commerce in Hokkaido on August 27 and 28. The main theme of this conference was Harmonizing Japanese Accounting Standards with IAS. There were four presenters in the main theme session and six presenters in the concurrent session.

#### 4. Other Academic Activities

Based on the fact that Japanese corporations now have a strong commitment with Asian countries, international accounting articles on Asia are rapidly increasing. The main theme of the inauguration meeting of the Asian Academic Accounting Association (AAAA) held in Singapore in August 2000 was Disclosure, Governance and Transparency, and some members of JAIAS attended the conference. The objective of AAAA is to share knowledge, expertise and experiences in accounting and to compare the best methods used by educational managers, leaders and scholars from different cultural, sociological and geopolitical backgrounds.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> AAAA conference was held in Malaysia on September 2001, with the main theme, focusing mainly on information technology (IT), of Financial Reporting in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. At accelerating speed, the revolution in IT is having a profound impact on methods of management, accounting, manufacturing, service, purchasing and selling. Therefore, accounting practitioners and academics must try to maintain an informed openness to technological development.

The 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of JAIAS will be held at Chubu University in August 2002 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> AAAA conference will be held at Nagoya University in October 2002, both being located in Nagoya, Japan. The main theme of the 19<sup>th</sup> JAIAS Conference will be The Role of Accounting in Different Social, Cultural and Economic Environments. The theme of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AAAA conference will be (1) Accounting Practice in Asian Countries, (2) Target Costing, (3) Environmental Accounting. Making these conferences cooperative, we expect to strengthen the relationship and encourage networking among Asian's scholars, educators, administrators and practitioners in accounting.

Today, with the development of the borderless economy, there are strong demands towards the international convergence of accounting standards. This will further enhance the importance of

international accounting research in the future.

(Noriyuki KONISHI, Senshu University)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The following information about activities of The Japan Society of International Economics should be added to the previous information in No.17 of this *Bulletin*, 1997 (pp.46-58).

### (1) 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

The Japan Society of International Economics (JSIE) was founded in 1950 and its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary was celebrated in 2000. From October 2000, the Japanese name of JSIE has been changed from “Kokusai-Keizai Gakkai” to “Nihon Kokusai-Keizai Gakkai”, explicitly expressing “Japan”. One of the reasons for this change was an increase in international exchanges with other associations or societies of international economics, such as with the Korean International Economic Association.

Special events planned for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of JSIE were a commemorative international symposium and a commemorative publication.

The symposium was held at Hitotsubashi Memorial Hall in Tokyo on October 20, 2000. The main theme was Globalization and the National Economy and there were four keynote speeches and corresponding comments as follows:

1. “Global Integration and the Persistence of the Nation State” by P. LLOYD (University of Melbourne); Comment by F. KIMURA (Keio University)
2. “The Economics of GATT: Making Sense out of a ‘Mercantilist’ Institution” by R. W. STAIGER (University of Wisconsin); Comment by S. NAGAOKA (Hitotsubashi University)
3. “Ostpolitik and Enlargement of the EU: the Challenge of the Millennium” by L. CSABA (Central European University); comment by M. HAKOGI (Hiroshima University of Economics)
4. “The International Financial Architecture: Managing Globalization” by M. KAWAI (World Bank); Comment by R. OKUMURA (Nagoya University)

These keynote speeches are published as papers in *The International Economy, Screening Series* No.7, which is a series publication from JSIE. JSIE also has another annual journal, including papers discussed at annual meetings.

Three volumes of the commemorative book were published from Toyokeizai Sinposha in 2001. The main theme of the three volumes was also Globalization and the National Economy. From the contents of the volumes, it is clear to see what topics are covered in their academic activities by members of JSIE.

Volume 1, *Horizons of International Economic Theory*, edited by M. OHYAMA (Keio University) includes 22 papers, as follows:

Chap. 1: Trade Policy and Environmental Policy, by Akihiro AMANO

Chap. 2: International Public Economics, by Kenzo ABE

Chap. 3: FDI and Multinational Enterprise, by Keiichi UMADA

Chap. 4: International Investment Policy, by Masayuki HARA & Noritsugu NAKANISHI

Chap. 5: Economics of Illegal Immigration, by Hiroshi OTA & Chisato YOSHIDA

Chap. 6: Regional Integration, by Masao ODA & Junichi GOTO



- Chap. 7: Economic Development and Trade Policy, by Ichiro DAITO
- Chap. 8: Economic Theory of Market Transition, by S. BRAGUINSKY
- Chap. 9: International Political Economy, by Kaoru ISHIGURO
- Chap. 10: Foreign Exchange Rate Theory and Empirical Study, by Kazuo YOKOGAWA
- Chap. 11: International Currency Union, by Eiji OGAWA
- Chap. 12: International Transaction and Finance, by Kazuhiro IGAWA
- Chap. 13: Gain from Trade, by Koji SHIMOMURA
- Chap. 14: Theory of Unequal Value Exchange: Loss from Trade? , by Akira TAKAMATSU
- Chap. 15: Trade Model for Many Goods and Many Countries, by Nobuo MINABE
- Chap. 16: Trade in Intermediate Goods, by Hisayuki OKAMOTO
- Chap. 17: Monopolistic Competition and International Trade, by Katsuhiko SUZUKI
- Chap. 18: Increasing Return and International Division of Labor, by Makoto TAWADA
- Chap. 19: Strategic Trade Policy, by Jota ISHIKAWA
- Chap. 20: International Trade Theory under Uncertainty, by Yasunori ISHII
- Chap. 21: Economic Theory of GATT/WTO, by Taiji FURUSAWA
- Chap. 22: International Macro Economics, by Ryuhei OKUMURA

Volume 2, *Impacts of Globalism*, edited by Y. MOTOYAMA (Kyoto University) includes 12 papers, as follows:

- Chap. 1: A New Hypothesis of Economic Globalization, by Kiyoshi IKEMOTO
- Chap. 2: What Follows the Collapse of Socialism, by Shigeyasu SUZUKI
- Chap. 3: The Collapse of the Third World Movements and New Emerging Markets, by Kenkichi HONDA
- Chap.4: Systems of Market Economy and Globalization, by Fukutaro WATANABE
- Chap.5: Overlapping of World Markets and Changes of International Trade, by Shoushichi SUGIMOTO
- Chap.6: WTO System and Extricate Domestic Products, by Fumitake MATSUMURA
- Chap.7: Financial System and International Integration of Financial Markets, by Takuji SHIMANO
- Chap.8: Frequent Occurrence of Currency Crises, by Shojiro TOKUNAGA
- Chap.9: Liberalization and Becoming Excessively Wealthy, by Hiroji BABA
- Chap.10: Diversity of Market Economies, by Etsuji KINOSHITA
- Chap.11: The Impact of the EU, by Soko TANAKA
- Chap.12: Formation of an Asia Pacific Regional Economic Area, by Kiyoshi KOJIMA

Volume 3, *Economic Performance of Asia*, edited by T. WATANABE (Takushoku University) includes 14 papers, as follows:

- Chap. 1: Mechanisms of Growth Dependent on Trade and DFI, by Syujiro URATA
- Chap. 2: Trade and DFI Policies and Economic Growth, by Fukunari KIMURA
- Chap. 3: DFI and Innovation, by Ryuhei WAKASUGI
- Chap. 4: Official Development Assistance, by Masaaki KOMATSU
- Chap. 5: Technology Transfer and Social Capability, by Tran Van THO
- Chap. 6: Structural Adjustments and Crisis in Development Aid, by Masami HONMA

- Chap. 7: Causes of Asian Crisis and Corresponding Policies, by Kenichi OHNO  
 Chap. 8: Future of Asian Economy, by Mitsuo EZAKI  
 Chap. 9: NIES: Direction of Korea after Maturity, by Il PARK  
 Chap. 10: ASEAN: Light and Shadow in Indonesia, by Yoshifusa NAITO  
 Chap. 11: China: Theories and Practices of Economic Reform, by LING Xing-Guang  
 Chap. 12: Globalization and Changes of National Economy of India, by Makoto KOJIMA  
 Chap. 13: What is Required of Development Economics, by Hideki ESHO  
 Chap. 14: Outcomes and Problems of Neo-Liberalism, by Shoji NISHIJIMA

## (2) Keynote Presentations at All-Japan Research Report Conferences: 1997-2000

A nationwide conference of all members was scheduled twice a year in the early stages of JSIE, but later became annual, and we celebrated the 60<sup>th</sup> conference in October 2001. The All-Japan annual conference is scheduled for two days, one day for a Plenary Common Session (with keynote presentation) and the other for a Free-theme Session (with 30-40 papers presented). It has become customary to schedule an open symposium on one day before the annual conference, and the symposium is usually open to members of the public and students.

It might be interesting to give the keynote presentations of recent plenary common sessions from 1997.

1997 (October 11): Seinan Gakuin University

Theme: Economic Development and World Economy, Aid and Environment

Chairpersons: Jun NISHIKAWA, Teruhiko To, Etsuji KINOSHITA. Three presentations.

1. Toshio IYOTANI (Hitotsubashi University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Globalization and International Labor Migration". A summary of the paper is as follows.

This paper is concerned with educating the role played by international movement of labor in the formation of the contemporary world economy. Differing from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where migration built up a world system based on the nation-state, current large-scale patterns of migration from South to North reflect oscillations in the modern world. Since 1960, the agrarian societies of Less Developed Countries have been rapidly dissolved with the advance of globalization and the result has been the formation of an expanded pool of labor force robbed of its traditional means of subsistence. Multinational corporations from highly industrialized countries have begun using this cheap labor force of the LDCs through either direct international investments or the employment of migrant workers. With this inexhaustible supply of labor in the LDCs, the contemporary world has entered an era of a globalization of the labor market based on an extended racial division of labor. (Kenkichi HONDA commented.)

2. Hideki ESHO (Hosei University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Aid, Development, and Environment". A summary of the paper is as follows.

The central concept to understand the new triad of aid, development, and environment should be developed. "Aid without development" or "environment without development" cannot encompass the complex issues of today. The most difficult problem to solve environmental issues lies in the

fact that the people who get the benefits of development and the people who pay the cost of development each belong to different groups. The most difficult problem of “development and environment” arises from the changing distribution among groups during the course of development. This problem will be reduced to that of options of development strategies. This paper looked back at the history of ideas of development economics to find out what kind of development strategies have been advocated by structuralism, neo-classical economics, and reformism and what kind of lessons we can get from each approach. Finally, the presenter pointed out some issues to address in future to understand the “new triad”. (Tsuneo NAKAUCHI commented.)

3. Satoshi MIZOBATA (Kyoto University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “Transition Economies and World Economy: Progress in Market-oriented Transition in Russia and Central Eastern Europe”. A summary of the paper is as follows.

Over nine years have passed since the collapse of the socialist system in 1989. When assessing the empirical evidence in macroeconomic performance of transition economies, growth in GDP and successful macroeconomic stabilization can be observed in almost all countries. In addition, despite the expression of dissatisfaction by populations at election time, no major policy reversal has taken place. However, experience with transition from planned to market economies has varied greatly across the countries, and the differences imply the influence of specific determinants such as starting conditions, historical tradition, political constraints, the stability of the government, the strength of the geopolitical factors, the degree of public tolerance and support for reforms. Transition in Europe essentially represents a restructuring of the relationships after the Cold War and a shift from the Soviet bloc to the club of Western nations. Though access to the EU needs dramatic liberalization and stabilization, the difference in transition influences the strategy of trade policy and sub regional integration. Therefore, one may observe protectionism not only in transition economies but also in the EU. Taking into account the international determinants for transition, accession to the EU and regionalization of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) relations, transition has created a market economy including specific characteristics of each country which requires its own economic policy based on the emerging institutions rather than the orthodox liberalization policy based on a so-called “Washington consensus”. (Minoru NAGASUNA commented.)

1998 (October 11): Kanto Gakuin University

Theme: Economic Growth in East Asia — The Possibility of Continuity in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”

Chairpersons: Teruhiko To, Kazuhiro IGAWA, Toshio WATANABE. Three presentations.

1. Kiyoshi ABE (Chiba University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “Growth Potential and Six Structural Problems in East Asia”. A summary of the paper is as follows.

The economic crisis of East Asia teaches us that high growth cannot last indefinitely. The East Asian economic crisis is composite and consists of two parts: currencyfinancial crisis and structural crisis. Six structural problems are more or less common to ailing East Asian countries. They are (1) high-exchange economy (structural high dependence on both imports and exports), (2) weak inter-industry linkage (dual industrial structure), (3) mismatch between expanded economic size and supporting financial system (vulnerable banks), (4) adaptation to global standards, (5) weak intra-

regional cooperation, and (6) critical shortage of self-help. These problems are interdependent, inherent and chronic. The solution requires persistent, coherent and cooperative endeavors. No optimism is in store. East Asian economies will remain vulnerable and input-driven, unless drastic restructurings become successful. They will probably suffer from economic stagnation for many years, say, twenty years. Any recovery in the meantime will be temporary and unstable. (Mitsuo EZAKI commented.)

2. Sahoko KAJI (Keio University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Financial Markets and Globalization". The concluding remarks were as follows.

Where there will be exchange rates, there will be possibilities of currency crises. --- The only certain way to eliminate currency market turmoil is to eliminate exchange rates by introducing a unified currency. A single currency for the entire world is not to be expected in the near future. This means that some measures must be taken to minimize the risk of financial crises. We have seen that convergence of standards in the financial sectors to one that ensures transparency would contribute to the stability of the global economy. For this, protection in financial sectors needs to be removed, but in an orderly manner. Many Asian nations are moving in this direction. Some form of control on short-term capital flows may be advisable, but there is no formula that would fit all. In the interest of efficient global allocation of savings, controls are also unlikely to be permanent. Policy authorities face the increasingly difficult task of striking a balance between too much and too little competition in the financial sector. ---. (Eiji OGAWA commented.)

3. Fumio YOSHINO (Takushoku University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "ASEAN in Globalism". A summary of the paper is as follows.

This paper discussed the role and activities undertaken by regional cooperation schemes in the Asia-Pacific region. Two types of regionalism have been noted, namely the institutional and the spontaneous. The former includes ASEAN and APEC, and the latter covers the overseas Chinese network and growth area initiatives like SIJORI. Considering that neither ASEAN nor APEC can play a substantive role in alleviating the Asian economic crisis, the possibilities for spontaneous regionalism are great. In order to recover from the crisis, fiscal measures are considered to be more effective than restoring the financial sector, and injection of funds into active growth area initiatives is a method of invigorating the regional economy. Japan can support this method for collecting funds in advanced countries and allocating these in the Asia-Pacific. (Ippei YAMAZAWA commented.)

1999 (October 23): Osaka Sangyo University

Theme: Present and Future States of Global Economic Crises

Chairpersons: Michihiro OHYAMA, Ryuhei OKUMURA, Shojiro TOKUNAGA. Three presentations.

1. Masaru YOSHITOMI (Research Institute of ADB) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Historical Properties of Global Economic Crises, Mainly from Financial Aspects". A summary of the presentation given by commentator Tetsuo ABO (Teikyo University) is as follows.

Yoshitomi's paper has analyzed the sharply dynamic financial aspects of the world crises in 1990s, mainly of Japan and Asia. His comparative approach to the world depression, starting from USA, is unique relative to major standard views of deregulation or structural reform. He has focused on the

credit-crunch of a decrease in bank credits, which causes crisis in the real economy. This credit - crunch approach is different from a commonly accepted view of focusing on movements of money supply. In the process of advancing economic crisis, banks as credit mediation organizations reduce credits for small and medium size enterprises as their credit risks increase. Yoshitomi argues this credit crunch is the main factor of financial deflation. This approach has showed its effectiveness for the case of bubbles and their collapse in Japan at the end of 1980s and thereafter. Yoshitomi has argued two points. One is related to the case of the Great Depression in the USA, that is a first wave of decreases of money supply widened the interest rate gap between risky corporate bonds and riskless treasury bonds. This increased credit risks, and thus led to a second wave of credit crunch, which made the depression more serious. The second is related to Japan's bubble with assets inflation, that is an increase in money supply affects asset prices instead of general price levels. This has happened because of an increase of direct finance by firms and of risky investments by banks.

2. Eiji YAMAMOTO (Konan University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "The Structural Change of The International Monetary System". A summary paper of the paper is as follows. Regionalism has two factors. One is an issue related to economic factors, the other is an issue related to political ideology. In order to consider the difference between the international monetary system of today and that of 1930s, I want to suggest the following two points. Firstly, today's regionalism is not derived from factors related to political ideology but is derived from that of economic matters. Secondly, even though the international position of the U.S. economy has declined, the dollar still dominates as a key currency. The current international monetary system has used the dollar standard since the U.S. government has suspended the convertibility of dollar-gold in 1971. A structure in the dollar standard, however, began to change at the end of 1990s. This means that dollar dominance began to collapse. I can suggest the following three factors to show the collapse. Firstly, many Asian countries came to adopt the floating rate system after the Asian currency crisis. Till then, Asian countries had sustained the dollar as a key currency because they had adopted the de facto dollar peg policy. EU countries adopted the German mark, not the dollar, as a key currency after the end of 1980s. Secondly, the launch of the Euro as an international currency will break down the dollar standard in the median term. Thirdly, the United States will have to engage with the sustainability problem, because it is increasing its current account deficit. The US's net international position will be a 1500-billion-dollar debt or nearly 20% of its GDP at the end of 1999. So, I assert the dollar standard has been collapsing and the current international monetary system is transferring from single polar regime to a bipolar or tripolar regime. (Fumitake MATSUMURA commented.)

3. Kenichi OHNO (University of Graduate School of Industry Policies) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Pressure of Global Integration and Capability of Latecomer Countries". A summary of the paper is as follows.

Less developed and transitional economies are under increasing pressure to open up and conform to "global standards". However, today's latecomers often lack basic conditions to generate market economies and compete effectively in the world economy. Commerce and industry are seriously underdeveloped and governments are incapable of assisting private activities or coping with external

shocks. The gap between the required level of institutional preparedness and the dismal reality of today's latecomer countries has widened. As a result, many latecomers begin to integrate without adequate preparations and face severe macroeconomic and social crises. For illustration, Vietnam's inconsistent commitment to free trade and Central Asia's response to the Russian crisis were reviewed. To permit step-by-step integration, there should be multiple rules for globalization depending on initial conditions and policy capability. Furthermore, major exchange rate and international finance must be stabilized before encouraging the latecomers to participate in the world economy. (Kenji AGO commented.)

2000 (October 21): Hitotsubashi University

Theme: Globalization and National Economy

Chairpersons: Keiichi UMATA, Kazuhiro IGAWA, Takafusa NAITO. Three presentations.

1. Minoru SEKISHIMA (Ritsumeikan University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Globalization and U.S. Economy". A summary of the paper is as follows.

Beginning with the 1989 end of the Cold War and the subsequent collapse of communism, the focus was on globalization and rapid technological change, covering a broad sweep of economic developments and political cultures. The U.S. economy rapidly increased its economic power and continued consecutive long growth in the 1990s. Now the U.S. is unipolar in the world. American economic success in the 1990s is a product of a recently fashioned New American Economy based on globalization, the computer, and corporate dynamism. Deregulation, privatization, and securitization have paved the way for unprecedented prosperity in the American economy. However, it is very fragile in the global and integrated economy in the world and there is some difficulty for the continued prosperity of the U.S. economy. If the United States does not resume its leadership role, the Great Age of global capitalism is likely to disappear. (Masahiro SAKAMOTO commented.)

2. Soko TANAKA (Tohoku University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of "Globalization and the European Economic and Monetary Union". A summary of the paper is as follows.

The process of European Integration can be divided into two stages: the first is sector integration (coal and steel, agriculture and trade), and the second is the macro-integration that forms an EU-wide single or national economy. The second stage is known as a process forming a European Economic and Monetary Union (EEMU). The EEMU with 370 million people not only provides companies and financial institutions with the capacity to compete with American counterparts. The EEMU with a single currency also guards peripheral countries and small and medium-sized countries in the Euro area against volatile fluctuations of exchange rates, and enables them to save currency transaction costs. They can enjoy low interest rates the Euro proposes. In contemporary global capitalism, the benefits of EMU-type integration are so great that most countries in the EU want to participate. Though Denmark rejected participation in September 2000, the country is protected by ERM 2. The theory of optimum currency areas is generally negative about the European single currency mainly because Europe is lacking in cross-border labor mobility, rigidity of real wages and the poor federal budget of the European Union. But as the industrial structure of main European countries is fairly similar, inter-sectoral labor flows in a country can work as substitutes for cross-

border labor mobility. Instead of the lacking federal transfer, the budgets of EMU member countries reducing adjustment costs will generate asymmetrical shocks. The wage rigidity did not impede the success of the EMS with no parity change. The other tool Europe has made use of against the fierce competition in global capitalism is regional integration agreements with central and eastern European countries. They have facilitated exports of the European Union and helped it recover to relatively high economic growth after 1997. (Kaoru HOSHINO commented.)

3. LING Xing-Guang (Fukui Prefectural University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “Establishment of a ‘New East Asian Model’ and Asian Standard”. A summary of the paper is as follows.

Japan established the government oriented market economy mechanism in the postwar period. As this experience was also applied successfully, to other East Asian countries, it is popularly called the East Asian Model. However, it has not been applicable since the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, owing to the development of globalization. Liberalization of foreign trade and investment has become the main stream in the world economy now.

Liberalization and globalization are gainful to strong countries, but accelerate the gap between wealthy and poor nations. In the 21st century, we must resolve the poverty and ecology problem. As the first step, I propose the establishment of an “international-cooperation-oriented market economy mechanism” and an Asian standard in East Asia. After the success of this mechanism, it may become a global standard in the latter half of this century or the next century. (Takeshi AOKI commented.)

### (3) 60<sup>th</sup> Commemorative All-Japan Conference: 2001

Special events were planned for the 60<sup>th</sup> All-Japan (Research Report) Conference, a commemorative international symposium and a commemorative publication. The symposium was held at Kobe University 100 Years Memorial Hall on October 19, 2001. The main theme was the Japanese Economy in the Global World of the 21st Century and there were two keynote speeches.

Three 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary volumes were published in 2001. The fourth volume will be published in 2002 from Yuhikaku to commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> conference, following the anniversary. The contents of the new volume are as follows.

Title: *The IT Era and International Economic System — Reference to the Contributions of The Japan Society of International Economics*. Edited by the Publication Committee of The Japan Society of International Economics, it includes 16 papers, as follows:

Chap. 1: Mega Competition, by Tetsuo ABO

Chap. 2: Global Standards, by Fumio ITAGAKI

Chap. 3: The IT Revolution and E-Commerce, by Norihiko SUZUKI

Chap. 4: Electronic Settlement, by Masahiro IDA

Chap. 5: Ultra-National Enterprise in the IT Era, by Keiji NATSUME

Chap. 6: Resources — the Environment and the International Economic System, by Yoko WAKE

Chap. 7: Regional Cooperation of East Asia and Strategies of Japan, by Ippei YAMAZAWA

Chap. 8: New International Systems of Trade and Investment, by Nobuaki ENDO

- Chap. 9: Transitional Economy and Economic Development, by Kiyoshi ABE
- Chap. 10: International Economic Systems and National Interest, by Minoru SEKISHITA
- Chap. 11: Post World War Recovery of the Japanese Economy and the International Economy, by Rokurou TSUCHIYA
- Chap. 12: The North-South Problem and Economic Development, by Jun NISHIKAWA
- Chap. 13: Transfiguration of the IMF, by Seiichi FUJITA
- Chap. 14: Trade Conflicts and the GATT System, by Masao SAKATE
- Chap. 15: Regional Integration and Globalization, by Nobuyuki KARASAWA
- Chap. 16: International Trade and Investment I , by Narihiro NARUSE
- Chap. 17: International Trade and Investment II , by Nobuo TERAMACHI & Masayuki HAYASHIBARA

The 60<sup>th</sup> Commemorative All-Japan (annual) Conference was scheduled for two days, as usual, with a Plenary Common Session (with four keynote presentations) on October 20, and on October 21, a Free-theme Session (with 34 papers presented).

The keynote presentations were scheduled as follows.

The theme was “theWorld Economic System in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”, with two sessions. One was about “Trade and Investment” and the other was about “International Money and Finance”.

Chairpersons: Makoto IKEMA, Ryuhei OKUMURA. In the first session, Hirohisa KOHAMA & Yuka FUKUNAGA (Shizuoka-Kenritsu University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “The WTO and the World Economy” (Tamotsu TATASE commented.). Masayuki HARA (Kobe University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “The World Economic System and the Roles of the Japanese Economy ”(Fukunari KIMURA commented). In the second session, Ryoichi MORI (Nihon-Fukushi University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “Strengthening International Financial Architecture and Reforming the IMF & World Bank” (Seiichi FUJITA commented). Eiji OGAWA (Hitotsubashi University) gave a keynote presentation under the title of “The Asian Currency System and Internationalization of the Yen ” (Fumitake MATSUMURA commented).

#### (4) Branches of The Japan Society of International Economics

The Japan Society of International Economics consists of three branches, Kanto (East Japan), Chubu (Prefectures: Aichi, Gifu, Mie, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui), and Kansai (West Japan). Each branch has its own administration office and activities. Annual conferences and/or several meetings per year for reporting on research are held in each branch.

(Kenzo HIROSE, Kwansei Gakuin University)



# JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

## 1. General Description

### (1) Foundation and purpose

The Japan Logistics Society (Nihon Butsuryu Gakkai: JLS) was established in May 1983 with the aim of studying and promoting both academic and practical research on logistics and related matters based on an interdisciplinary approach. The society is also responsible for disseminating research results as well as addressing conceptual models and technical exchange among the researchers concerned.

The President of the Association is Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai Univ.) and there are 309 members as of September 30, 2000.

### (2) Organization and research fields

The structural organization of the society is composed of the General Assembly, the Board Meeting, six Chapters throughout Japan and nine committees including the editorial committee, international program committee, planning committee, etc. In line with social, academic, educational, political, economic changes in the environment, the lineup of committees or chapters has been changed and enhanced.

The research fields of the society currently cover all the fields of logistics including logistics management such as logistics strategy, logistics planning, logistics control and logistics operation, logistics organization, logistics cost management, logistics psychology, logistics law and regulation, logistics information, logistics science and technology, logistics human management and so on from theoretical and practical points of view.

### (3) Activities

The Activities of the Society can be summarized as follows:

- ① Conferences, Chapter workshops and seminars
- ② Publications of research results
- ③ Communication and exchange of Society activities with other related domestic and foreign organizations
- ④ Other related activities

### (4) Membership

There are three membership categories: full member, associate member and supporting member. Full membership has gradually been increasing in number since establishment (See Table 1). This tendency of only slight increases in number is due to the comparatively severe qualifications for full membership; these qualifications need to be discussed and reevaluated in the near future.

Table 1. Number of Members by Year

No.	Year	No. of members
1	1983	135
	1984-93	(abridged)
12	1994	267
13	1995	273
14	1996	286
15	1997	297
16	1998	305
17	1999	297
18	2000	309

## 2. Summary of Activities

### 2.1 Annual Conferences

Since establishment an Annual National Conference has been held once a year, and the 18th Annual Conference was scheduled for September, 2001. The unified theme and the host institutions where annual conferences have been held are as follows:

#### (1) The 13th Annual Conference

The 1996 Conference was held on September 17-19 at Meiji Univ. (Tokyo). The theme of the plenary session was “Management Innovation and the Role of Logistics” with 20 papers read.

#### (2) The 14th Annual Conference

The 1997 Conference was held under the unified theme of “Some Problems of Costly Logistics” on September 18-20 at the Univ. of Marketing and Distribution Sciences (Kobe) with 18 papers read.

#### (3) The 15th Annual Conference

The 15th Conference was held under the unified theme of “Some Problems on Social Logistics” on September 24-26 at Waseda Univ. (Tokyo) with 22 papers read.

#### (4) The 16th Annual Conference

The 16th Conference was held under the unified theme of “Globalization and its Relation to Logistics” on September 27-29 at Tokyo Univ. of Mercantile Marine (Tokyo) with 22 papers read.

#### (5) The 17th Annual Conference

The 17th Conference was held on September 12-14 at Asahi Univ. (Gifu) under the unified theme of “Logistics Systems in the Era of Advanced Information Technology” with 28 papers read.

### 2.2 Publications

#### (1) Journal of the Japan Logistics Society

The Society decided to issue the *Journal of the Japan Logistics Society* in 1992, and the first Journal was issued that year. Since then, eight volumes have been published and are roughly summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of *Journals* issued

No	Volume	Date of Issue	Contents	Pages
1	No. 1	Nov., 1992	• Academic Papers, 5 • Research Reports, 1	95
2	No. 2	Dec., 1993	• Academic Papers, 3 • Research Reports, 1	81
3	No. 3	Dec., 1994	• Academic Papers, 2 • Research Reports, 2	63
4	No. 4	Dec., 1995	• Academic Papers, 2 • Academic Reports, 1 • Research Reports, 10	157
5	No. 5	Dec., 1996	• Academic Papers, 6 • Academic Reports, 11 • Research Reports, 4	136
6	No. 6	Dec., 1997	• Academic Papers, 8 • Academic Reports, 6 • Research Reports, 1	107
7	No. 7	May, 1999	• Academic Papers, 7 • Academic Reports, 11 • Research Reports, 1	135
8	No. 8	May, 2000	• Academic Papers, 11 • Academic Reports, 23 • Research Reports, 1	195

Note: Academic Paper: Refereed

Academic Report: Non-Refereed

Research Report: Non-Refereed

## (2) Annals

The Society has been publishing its *Annals* once a year since establishment and so far 17 *Annals* have been issued, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. *Annals* by Year

No.	Volume	Fiscal Year	Date Issued	Pages
1	Vol. 1	1984	Mar. 20, '85	25
	Vol. 2-12	1985-1996	(abridged)	
13	Vol. 13	1996	May 31, '97	61
14	Vol. 14	1997	May 31, '98	56
15	Vol. 15	1998	May 31, '99	58
16	Vol. 16	1999	May 31, '00	60
17	Vol. 17	2000	May 31, '01	64

### 3. Recent Trends

Logistics in industrial sectors has been gaining a much more important role in business management, especially in the sense of coping with international business competition. The twenty-first century is a century for multimedia and information networks. In this sense, international logistics and information network systems for logistics including multimedia will be essential fields for the Society. In addition, logistics in an environmental aspect is really important, and so waste management, recycling or reusing in logistics is becoming more important.

The logistics industry is one of the key service sectors critical to the development of Japan into globalization. Since manufacturing in Japan plays a role of locomotive in the economy, the manufacturing/logistics sector, together, is an important infrastructure supporting Japanese industry and trade activities. Manufacturing companies are also faced with increasingly complex and cross-border supply chains and research into logistics becomes important to the stable growth of the economy and enterprise. The Society aims to stimulate the needs of both the manufacturing and service sectors and their collaboration with universities and academies associated with logistics.

As one of those fruits, since 1996, research grants have been awarded by the Japan Institute of Logistics Systems. There are two sectors, one for individuals and one for research groups. Since 2001, another research grant has been added by Japan Pallet Rental (JPR), and this grant is to be delivered to those researchers who study especially “through palletization”.

### III. Reports on Annual Conferences

(1) The most important activity of the Society is an annual conference. At each conference, we take up a special theme that reflects current focal topics of logistics issues and the environment. The 1996 Conference was held on September 17-19 at Meiji Univ. (Tokyo). The theme of the plenary session was Management Innovation and the Role of Logistics. The session of the 13th National Conference started with president UNO's keynote speech.

Some of the session papers were as follows:

“The New Roles of Logistics Service Providers in a Global Economy” read by Yukio MAKITA, “A New Trend for Logistics System with the Change in Market Environment” read by Shigeru SASAKI, “A Study on the Key Factors of Environmentally Responsible Logistics Systems” read by Hideki TSUKUI, “Comparative Analysis on Logistics and Environments between Japan and USA” read by Yutaka KARASAWA and Keizo WAKABAYASHI, “An Analysis on Logistics Powers Required for Industrial Relationships” read by Kazuyoshi OSHIDA.

Some of the general session papers were as follows:

“A Study of Structural Change in International Logistics Systems” read by Shuzou KOIDE, “The Position of a Hong Kong / China Feeder Service in the Global Logistics System of East Asia” read by Mariner WANG, “A Study of Physical Distribution Activities in Port Areas” read by Manabu YAMAMURA, “Distribution Function and Global Environmentalism” read by Hirofumi TANGE, “Dynamic Characteristics in Multi-stage Product and Physical Distribution — in the case of Seasonal

Demand" read by Sumiya TAGUCHI, Eiichi MORIYA, and Yutaka KARASAWA.

(2) The 1997 National Conference was held on September 18-20 at the Univ. of Marketing and Distribution Sciences (Kobe). The theme of the plenary session was Some Problems on Costly Logistics. Some of the session papers were as follows:

"Basic Research on Logistics Rationalization Strategies based on Questionnaire Surveys" read by Yutaka KARASAWA, Nobunori AIURA and Keiichi SATO, "Changes of Physical Distribution Policy in the Integration Process of the European Union" read by Katsuhiko HAYASHI, "The Position of Hong Kong's Mid-Stream Operation in Global Container Transportation" read by Mariner WANG, "A Basic Study on Improvement of Collection & Recycling of Telephone Directories" read by Hitoshi TAKAHASHI, "On Primary Functions for Green Logistics" read by Hideki TSUKUI, "A Basic Study on Logistics Re-engineering" read by Yutaka KARASAWA and Nobunori AIURA, "Logistical Strategy and Organization of Major Japanese Manufactures" read by Masataka HASHIMOTO and Tomoyoshi OGAWA, "A Simulation Study of Domestic Rice Distribution Under the New Japanese Food Law of 1994" read by Tatehiko MIKI, Toshihiko MATSUO, Shigeru YOSHIDA and Liu KIN.

(3) The 1998 National Conference was held on September 24-26 at Waseda Univ. (Tokyo). The theme of the plenary session for 1998 was Some Problems on Social Logistics. The 15th Conference started with president UNO's keynote speech.

Some of the session papers are as follows:

"Planning and Evaluation on Social Logistics" read by Teruo TAKAHASHI, "Issues on Social Logistics from the Viewpoint of City Planning" read by Hirohito KUSE, "Optimal Locations for the Public Distribution Centers" read by Naoto KATAYAMA, Shigeru YURIMOTO, Yuji YANO, Shin MORITO and Hirohito KUSE.

Some of the general session papers were as follows:

"Green Logistics System in the Seto Inland Sea Area" read by Masanaga BUJOU, Ken'ichirou NAGAIWA, Takenori FURUMOTO and Norikazu TAKADA, "The Outline and Future Prospect of Modal Shift" read by Koyo NAKANO, "My Approach to Logistics Systems" read by Shuji HAYASHI, "An Empirical Study on the Physical Distribution Strategy of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers" read by Hong-Seok KIM, "A Study on the Hub & Spoke Network in East Asia Global Logistics" read by Mariner WANG, "A Comparison Analysis on Costs of Trucking Companies in the Case of U.S. and Japan" read by Yugo YAMAMOTO.

(4) The 1999 National Conference was held on September 27-29 at Tokyo Univ. of Mercantile Marine (Tokyo). The theme of the plenary session for 1999 was the Response of Logistics to Globalization. The session of 16th Conference started with president UNO's keynote speech. Some of the session papers were as follows:

"Outward-bound Marine Transportation in the Period of Global Logistics" read by Yuji HIRANO, "Future Developments of the Oil Market in Asia and Options for the Oil Industry of Japan and

Korea” read by Masami SOGA, “Globalization of Container Transport and Expansion/Concentration Effects of Port Policies” read by Hitoshi IKEDA, Ryuichi SHIBASAKI and Hiroshi OHARA, “On the Relation of the Interdependence in International Marine Cargo Movement” read by Saburo TSURUTA, Hisayuki KUROKAWA and Li Jiahui, “Development of the Discussion on Combined Transport in European Union” read by Toru NAKAMURA, “Structural Changes of the Physical Distribution Industry in the European Union” read by Katsuhiko HAYASHI.

Some of the general session papers were as follows:

“The Current Situation and the Problems of Physical Distribution Efficiency by the Throughput Time Compression” read by Hong-Seok KIM, “A Method for Shortening Lead Time – How Production Lead Time is Made Up” read by Nobuyuki FUKUSHIMA, “Basic Study on Logistics Customer Service” read by Yutaka KARASAWA, Akira SAITO and Nobuaki AIURA, “A Study on Operation Strategies for AGVS” read by Jaekuk LIN and Teruo TAKAHASHI, “For the Fifth Mode of Transportation” read by Hideyoshi TSUKUI and Takeshi KONDO, “A Fundamental Study to Construct a Suitable Information System for Logistics” read by Yoshiyuki NAGASAKA and Takehiko MIKI, “Development Issues and Possibility of CPFR in Japan” read by Kenji NOZAWA, “A Study on the Efficiency of Parking and Loading/Unloading Activities in Commercial Business Districts,” read by Eiichiro IWAO and Hirohito KUSE, “A Study on a Model for Trucks to Choose Roads in Urban Areas” read by Wataru TAKEDA, “A Study on the Preparation of Logistics Bases Used in Multi-objects for the Inchon Region” read by Mi-Young LEE, “An Analysis of Logistics Icebergs and Ice Ridges in Korean Firms” read by Hyun-Jin SEO, “A Comparative Study of Urban Freight Transport Measures in Asia” read by Jun T. CASTRO and Hirohito KUSE, “Estimating Distribution Container Freights by International Maritime Transportation” read by Hiroyuki KOSAKA, Masayoshi TANISHITA and Sigeru KASHIMA, “Problems of Transit Port Trading – A Study on the Location of Hong Kong and the Development of a Direct Route between China and Taiwan” read by Mariner WANG, “Regional Consolidating of Small Lot Freight in Hokkaido” read by Masahiro SAWATARI, Nobuhiko SHIN, Shin’ei TAKANO and Hiromasa CHIBA.

(Takehiko MIKI, Osaka Sangyo University)

## THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

### 1. History and Aims of the Academy

The Academy of management philosophy (AMP) was founded on 27, April, 1984. The Academy elected Dr. Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (then of Toyo University) as the first president. At that time the number of individual founding members was about 150. Today the number of academic members is 345.

The main aim of the Academy is to establish leading principles for enterprises based on the dignity of life and humanity. The Academy searches further for a new management philosophy and creed. From this view, the Academy supports the collaboration of academics and businessmen.

The activities of the Academy are as follows:

1. Holding an annual meeting
2. Holding sectional meetings and making research projects
3. Editing and publishing bulletins and the annual *Management Philosophy*
4. Dispatching representatives to other academies.

The Academy has a head office and seven regional divisions. The head office and the Kanto Division are located in Tokyo. The Hokkaido Division is located in Sapporo, the Tohoku Division in Niigata, the Chubu Division in Nagoya, the Kansai Division in Kyoto, the Kyushu Division in Fukuoka and the Okinawa Division in Naha.

### 2. National Conferences

From the First Conference, 1984, to the Nineteenth Conference, 2002

National Conferences have been held every summer or fall once a year. The common theme and host universities where national conferences have been held are as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> Conference: 8. September, 1984,

Fundamental Problems of Management Philosophy,  
Toyo University, Tokyo.

2<sup>nd</sup> Conference: 1-2. October, 1985,

Management Ideas Today,  
Ryukyu University, Okinawa.

3<sup>rd</sup> Conference: 7-8. September, 1986,

Modern Enterprises and Management Philosophy,  
Kyoto Sangyo University, Kyoto.

4<sup>th</sup> Conference: 31. August-1. September, 1987,

Creation of Management Philosophy –Tasks of Its Theory and Practice,  
Meiji University, Tokyo.

5<sup>th</sup> Conference: 21-22. September, 1988,

Creation of Management Philosophy — Management Innovation in Globalization,  
Meiji Gakuin University, Tokyo.

6<sup>th</sup> Conference: 29-30. September, 1989,  
Behavioral Principles and Management Innovation Today,  
Aichi Gakuin University, Nagoya.

7<sup>th</sup> Conference: 14-15. September, 1990,  
Changing Japanese Management and Management Philosophy,  
Waseda University, Tokyo.

8<sup>th</sup> Conference: 20-21. September, 1991,  
A View of Enterprises and Management Philosophy in Internationalization,  
Kyushu Sangyo University, Fukuoka.

9<sup>th</sup> Conference: 1-2. September, 1992,  
Creation and Practice of New Management Philosophy,  
Senshu University, Tokyo.

10<sup>th</sup> Conference: 4-5. December, 1993,  
The Search for Management Philosophy at the Turning Point,  
Aichi Gakuin University, Nagoya.

11<sup>th</sup> Conference: 21-22. September, 1994,  
Management Philosophy and Management Strategy –from the Viewpoint of Corporate Governance,  
Meiji Gakuin University, Tokyo.

12<sup>th</sup> Conference: 19-20. September, 1995,  
Management Philosophy of Today's Japan – for the Reconstruction of Management Systems,  
Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo.

13<sup>th</sup> Conference: 7-8. September, 1996,  
The Search for a New Management Philosophy – on Information, Employment, Environment,  
Rikkyo University, Tokyo.

14<sup>th</sup> Conference: 12-14. September, 1997,  
Environmental Problems and Management Philosophy,  
Tezukayama University, Nara.

15<sup>th</sup> Conference: 30. October-1. November, 1998,  
Management Philosophy and Regional Activation,  
Meio University, Okinawa.

16<sup>th</sup> Conference: 15-17, October, 1999,  
What is Management Philosophy? – its Direction and Tasks,  
Chuo Gakuin University, Chiba.

17<sup>th</sup> Conference: 20-22, October, 2000,  
Asking Management Philosophy,  
Niigata Keiei University, Niigata.

18<sup>th</sup> Conference: 14-16, September, 2001,  
Management and Science,



Kansai University, Osaka.  
19<sup>th</sup> Conference, 2002,  
not yet decided,  
Waseda University, Tokyo.

Here we introduce recent conference programs. Since the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference, the main themes have been on basic problems in management philosophy. In the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference (15-17 October, 1999. Chuo Gakuin University, Chiba), under the main theme “What is Management Philosophy? — its Direction and Tasks”, six papers were presented (including one symposium):

“Concept of ‘Management’ and its Cultural Meaning” by Hideharu CHUJO (Chukyo University); “Management and Management Philosophy as Science” by Koji OHIRA (Meiji Gakuin University); “On Management Philosophy — its Direction and Tasks” by Haruo MURATA (Momoyama Gakuin University); “Management Philosophy for Children” by Koichiro HIROKI (Kyoto University); “Types of Study on Management Philosophy and Study on Management Theory” by Eiji OGASAWARA (Meiji University); “A Corporate Culture Approach for Management Philosophy” by Tadashi UMEZAWA (Tokyo Keizai University).

In the free theme session, 12 papers were presented covering a wide range of topics of business management.

At the 17<sup>th</sup> Conference (20-22 October, 2000, Niigata Keiei University, Niigata), under the main theme “Asking Management Philosophy”, six papers were presented (including two special papers). These were: as a keynote paper “Science and Philosophy in Management” by Tadashi Muro (Chukyo University, emeritus); “The Second Scientific Revolution” by Tamito YOSHIDA (Chuo University); “The Present State of Management Philosophy — from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”, “Seeking a Management Philosophy for the New Century” by Isuke KOTO (Waseda University); “What is Needed for Management Philosophy?” by Iwao TAKA (Reitaku University); “The Role of Management Philosophy and Application Principles for Praxis” by Shinji SUZUKI (Niigata University).

In the free theme session, nine papers were presented covering a wide range of topics of business management. The keynote lecture must also be mentioned: Mr. Toshiro SHIMOYAMA, President of Olympus Optical Industry, was invited to give a keynote lecture on “Seeking a New Management Philosophy — from the Viewpoint of a Maker”.

### 3. The Society's Prize

The Academy set up its own prize system (for members under 40 years old) in 1995, to motivate and stimulate members' research activities on management. This prize is given to the one or two members whose works in the previous year have been especially outstanding.

### 4. Publications

The Academy has published 17 volumes of *Annals of Management Philosophy* since 1984. *Annals* No.17 was published this September.

## 5. The Perspectives of the Academy

Since Prof. Dr. Tadashi MIRO (Chukyo University, emeritus.) was elected as a new president in September 1996, this Academy has made steady progress. We are planning new ideas for the Academy for our 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2003.

Now, Japanese management and corporations are facing a difficult time. Even in this situation, it is very important for us to create a new management philosophy from a new point of view, and this is our urgent task today.

(Koji OHIRA, Meiji Gakuin University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ON THE PUBLIC AND  
COOPERATIVE ECONOMY  
(CIRIEC Japanese Section)

### **1. Outline of establishment**

In the long history of our market economy society, to supplement the free activity of private companies, a public element and a cooperative society element have been appropriately included.

The relations between private sector and the public sector might sometimes become tense. However, both have historically accomplished a function of mutually supplementing each other. However, in parts of the public sector the results achieved were not necessarily able to answer the expectations of the people. Therefore, privatization and deregulation came to be discussed.

Believing that scholars and business persons interested in such problems should exchange opinions, we came to establish the Japan Society of Research and Information on Public and Co-operative Economy as the Japanese branch of CIRIEC (International Centre of Research and Information on the Public and Cooperative Economy).

### **2. Outline of the Society**

The Society of Research and Information on Public and Cooperative Economy (CIRIEC, Japanese Section) was established in 1985 as the Japanese sub-division of the CIRIEC (International Centre of Research and Information on the Public and Cooperative Economy) which had been in activity mainly in Europe.

CIRIEC is an international society for research on public and cooperative economies, now having its sub-divisions in no less than 12 countries worldwide and is actively engaged in researches laying emphasis on the issue of privatization of public enterprises as well as on what cooperative organizations should be. CIRIEC saw its 50th anniversary in September, 1997.

Like CIRIEC, the Society has been pursuing research studies extensively in the fields of public economies. [See the list below of themes which were taken up for discussion in its past General Meetings.] What is specially noteworthy is that the Society took up, in commemoration of its 10th anniversary, the issue of Social Economy as the unified theme for the three consecutive general meetings from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup>. In 1995, the Society held its 10<sup>th</sup> commemorative conference on October 7-8<sup>th</sup> at Toyo University in celebration of this 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary. This event gathered most of the members of the Society. An international symposium was also organized with invited guests, including Professor Thiry from the headquarters of CIRIEC. At the International symposium (October 8, 1995), the following panelists made lectures around the general theme.

-Bernard THIRY (Liège University; Director of CIRIEC International)

- Shunzo NITTA (Toyo University; Secretary General of the CIRIEC Japanese Section)
- Jun NISHIKAWA (Waseda University)
- Hirobumi SHIBATA (Ritsumeikan University)

The Society prides itself that the research results that were obtained in these meetings did much for the cause of learning in this specific field of study in Japan, which had been considered comparatively behindhand.

Since 1986, the Society has sent a delegation to the international conference of the CIRIEC that takes place in alternate years. Among those who have read papers representing the Society in past international conferences are, the late Mr. Saburo OKITA (former Foreign Minister and special adviser of the Society), Mr. Tomoji ICHINOSE (adviser of the Society and professor of Ishinomaki Senshu University), Mr. Hisao ONOE (the honorary chairman of the Society), and Mr. Kohei SAKAMOTO (a director of the Society and the former head of the Toray Research Institute of Management).

The Society aims to continue to further its researches on public and cooperative economies in close contact with the CIRIEC.

### **3. Outline of CIRIEC International**

CIRIEC International—parent body of the CIRIEC Japanese section—is a non-governmental international organization. It enjoys corporate status in Belgium, under a Royal Order dated 27 July 1961, as an international organization pursuing objectives of a scientific character.

The International Centre of Research and Information on Collective Economy was founded in 1947 by Professor Edgard MILHAUD, a French economist teaching at Geneva University, who had earlier founded the review then known as *the Annals of Collective Economy*. With the active assistance of Swiss friends, Milhaud founded CIRIEC and kept it going in Geneva until 1957. The headquarters of the association were transferred to Liège (Belgium) in 1957. Professor Paul LAMBERT became Director of CIREC and later its President.

The expression “collective Economy”, which Milhaud invented to embrace all the different sectors of the economy orientated towards the pursuit of the general interest, did not win general acceptance in economic terminology. To avoid all misunderstandings, CIRIEC changed its name slightly in 1974 to be known henceforth by the more precise — if not more attractive — name of “International Centre of Research and Information on the Public and Cooperative Economy”.

Currently CIREIC has national sections in some 13 countries: (Argentina, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.)

#### **4. Themes for the Past General Meetings of the Society**

##### **1st General Meeting:**

November 28 and 29, 1986 at Asaka Campus of Toyo University

Shift in Public Factors — Deregulation and Privatization

##### **2nd General Meeting:**

November 7 and 8, 1987 at Konan University

Public Factors and Efficiency

##### **3rd General Meeting:**

November 18 and 19, 1988 at Koyu Kaikan of Tokai University

New Relationship between the State and its Economy — In Consideration of the Stream of Information Orientation and Internationalization

##### **4th General Meeting:**

December 8 and 9, 1989 at Hosei University

Cross-Border Public Responsibility — Creation of a New Definition of International Public Responsibility

##### **5th General Meeting:**

December 15 and 16, 1990 at Ritsumeikan University

Environment Cost and Economic Growth — Role of Public Sectors in Continuous Growth

##### **6th General Meeting:**

December 6 and 7, 1991 at Surugadai Memorial Hall of Chuo University

Public and Private Sectors in Urban Development — In Consideration of Unipolar Development Concentrated in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area

##### **7th General Meeting:**

December 12 and 13, 1992 at Osaka Sangyo University

Public Factors in a Global Society

##### **8th General Meeting:**

December 11 and 12, 1993 at International Conference Hall of Waseda University

Decentralization of Power, and Public Finance Policy — Considerations for Optimum Sharing of Power and Revenue

9th General Meeting:

December 3 and 4, 1994 at Ryutsu Kagaku University

Social Economy — Public Responsibility and Profit-making Standards

10th General Meeting:

October 7 and 8, 1995 at Hakusan Campus of Toyo University

Social Economy — Market and Society

11th General Meeting:

December 14 and 15, 1996 at Shiran Kaikan of Kyoto University

Social Economy — Environment and Socio-economic System

12th General Meeting:

December 14 and 15, 1997 at the University of Tokyo

Public Responsibility and Information Orientation in a Global Era

13th General Meeting

December 10-11, 1998 at Shiga University

Public Interest and Currency and Financial Systems in a Global Age

14th General Meeting

December 11-12, 1999 at Nihon University

Re-consideration—Market and Regulation

15th General Meeting

December 8-9, 2000 at Otomon Gakuin University

Making of a Welfare and Public Service Market

**5. Record of Participation in the International Conferences of CIRIEC**

1986 at Brussels, Belgium

The Financing of Public and Cooperative Economy

1988 at Bordeaux, France

Mixed Economy Systems in Modern Economy

1990 at Porto Rosa, Yugoslavia

Mixed Economy Systems in Modern Economy

Mr. Saburo OKITA

“World Issues for the 90’s”

1992 at Valencia, Spain

Public Enterprises, Cooperatives, Mutuals and Non-profit Organizations in the New Europe  
Mr. Hisao ONOSE

“Public Factors in the Japanese Economy Compared with European Cases”

1994 at Graz, Austria

Cooperation Instead of Confrontation Strategies for the Future Mixed Economy  
Mr. Kohei SAKAMOTO

“Changes in Industrial Policy and Japanese Management”

## **6. Future Direction of Research Studies**

We are now rapidly heading toward a new era of globalization. Globalization has made very quick progress in a diversity of areas, where various systems, including regions, enterprises, organizations and states are intricately influencing one another, transfiguring themselves, and bringing about a paradigm shift in the global system as a whole.

As the globalization advances, the global environment, in which we humans live, is compelled to face the signs of crises such as environmental pollution and global warming, etc., and has begun to cast a dark shadow over the future of humanity. The crises of humanity are none but the products of human social activities and the negative effects of the progress in globalization. These crises present us a new question of what public responsibility should be in an era of globalization. Public responsibility today involves so many questions that could never be solved within the conventional paradigm of the nation-state. To search for a public responsibility on a global basis far beyond the conventional public responsibility based on a nation-state paradigm has now become a critical question for us.

The era of globalization is at the same time an era of information orientation. Innovations in information technology and the growth of information communications services which have advanced rapidly since the 80's have made it possible for various actors such as states, public organizations (inclusive of nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations), enterprises, individuals, etc. to take worldwide actions more easily and to shift the nature of their international relationships. As we entered into the 90's, the improvement of regional, national and global information communications infrastructures became one of the prime agenda for socio-economic developments. By the middle of the 90's, the Internet system came on the stage as a worldwide communications medium for local enterprises and organizations, and is further changing the nature of international relationships on a global basis. The high degree of information orientation is now compelling us to redefine public responsibility.

Redefining and establishing a new concept of public responsibility for a globally information-oriented society is indeed the core to solve the innumerable problems built in the present world system. A socio-economic system not only respecting and sustaining the diversity of cultures held by every nation and region but also making a continuous economic growth feasible must be formulated and built. To make the rules for and construct a system of an information society from the global viewpoint has now become a prime global agenda. The possibility to create a globally information-oriented society and to solve the problems involved therein has become a pressing issue.

(Satoru MATSUBARA, Toyo University)







**THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION**  
**日本会計研究学会**

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,734
- President: Ryuji TAKEDA (Osaka Gakuin University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting) Gannals, JAA Kaikei-Puroguresu (JAA Accounting Progress)*
- Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting Association  
 c/o Moriyama Shoten Co., Hayashi Building,  
 1-10, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054, Japan  
 The next annual meeting will be held at Musashi University on September 10-13, 2002.

**THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN**  
**(Formerly: THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN)**  
**日本農業経済学会**

- Established: 1924
- Number of Members: honorary 32, regular 1,152, associate(students) 286, cooperative 23
- President: Hironori YAGI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*  
 – quarterly  
*The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics* – annual
- The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan  
 c/o Business Center for Academic Society of Japan,  
 5-16-9, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8622, Japan  
<http://edpex104.bcasj.or.jp/aesj/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ibaraki University on March 30-31, 2002 with the symposium “Japanese Agriculture in the International Society: The Roles of Agricultural Economics.”

**JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT (JSAM)**  
**実践経営学会**

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 560
- President: Seiji MUROMOTO (Nihon University)
- Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No.1-38)  
*Newsletter* –every other month
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)  
 c/o Professor Takashi HIROI  
 College of Economics, Nihon University,  
 1-3-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8360, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on September 6-8, 2002.

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**JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JSAAM)**  
**アジア経営学会**

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 426
- President: Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Asian Management Studies*
- Japan Scholarly association for Asian Management (JSAAM)  
c/o Professor Takahide KOSAKA

College of Commerce, Nihon University

5-2-1 Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on October 5-6, 2002.

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES**  
**アジア政経学会**

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,078
- President: Satoshi AMAKO (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* - quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies  
c/o Professor Akira SUEHIRO

Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo,

7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

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**JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION**  
**日本監査研究学会**

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 408
- President: Yasuhiko KATO (Konan University)
- Publication: *Monograph, Research Series* – once a year  
*Modern Auditing* – semi-annual journal
- Japan Auditing Association

c/o Faculty of Business Administration, Kobe University,

2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University in September, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**日本経営学会**

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,133
- President: Shinshi KATAOKA (Momoyama Gakuin University: St. Andrew's University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* – once a year  
*Journal of Business Management* – twice a year
- Japan Society of Business Administration  
c/o The Office for Management Research,  
Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University, Dai 2 Kenkyukan,  
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsba/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on September 4-7, 2002 with the symposium "IT Revolution and Business Administration."

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**THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION BEHAVIOR**  
**経営行動研究学会**

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 406, corporate 12
- Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)
- Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior News Letter*
- The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior  
c/o The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior,  
Tokyo Chuo Building, 707, 4-4-8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan  
e-mail: [jarbab@fh.freemove.ne.jp](mailto:jarbab@fh.freemove.ne.jp)

The next annual meeting will be held at Yamanashi Gakuin University on July 27-28, 2002.

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**JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION(JBEA)**  
**日本商業英語学会**

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 225
- President: Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (JBEA Annual Studies)*  
– annually
- Japan Business English Association  
c/o Professor Takao NORISADA  
School of Business Administration, Kwansei Gakuin University,  
1-1-155, Uegahara, Nishinomiya 662-8501, Japan  
e-mail: [norisada@kwansei.ac.jp](mailto:norisada@kwansei.ac.jp)  
<http://webclub.kcom.ne.jp/mb/jbea-1/Japanese>  
<http://webclub.kcom.ne.jp/mb/jbea-2/English>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanagawa University on October 12-13, 2002.

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**BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN**  
**経営史学会**

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 896, institutional 27
- President: Matao MIYAMOTO (Osaka University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* – quarterly  
*Japan Yearbook for Business History* – annually
- Business History Society of Japan  
c/o Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Kokugakuin University on September 21-22, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**  
**日本経営数学会**

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 135
- President: Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Science University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Society of Business Mathematics*
- Japan Society of Business Mathematics  
c/o Professor Akira UCHINO  
School of Commerce, Senshu University,  
2-1-1, Higashimita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki 214-8580, Japan  
e-mail: [uchino@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp](mailto:uchino@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp)  
<http://www.senshu-u.ac.jp/~thc0417/jbm/index.html>

The next annual conference will be held at Kanagawa University on June 7-8, 2002.

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**CIRIEC Japanese Section**  
**(Japan Society of Research and Information on Public and Cooperative Economy)**  
**国際公共経済学会**  
**(公共・協同経済国際研究情報センター日本支部)**

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: individual 273, cooperative 8
- Representative: Shunzo NITTA (Toyo University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section  
c/o Professor Shunzo NITTA  
Faculty of Economics, Toyo University,  
5-28-20, Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8606, Japan  
e-mail: [japan@ciriec.com](mailto:japan@ciriec.com)  
<http://www.ne.jp/asahi/ciriec/japan>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe Shoka University in December, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE**  
**日本商品学会**

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 240, foreigner 10 and supporting 2
- President: Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai University)
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, *Shohin Kenkyu* (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity Science  
c/o Hitotsubashi University,  
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Chiba University of Commerce on May 31 and June 1, 2002.

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**THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (JACES)**  
**(Formerly: THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES)**  
**比較経済学体制学会**

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 248
- Chief Representative: Katsuji NAKAGANE (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Bulletin of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies* -annually
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)  
c/o Professor Etsuo YOSHINO  
Faculty of Economics, Hokkaido University,  
Kita-9, Nishi-7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0809, Japan  
e-mail: eyoshino@pop.econ.hokudai.ac.jp  
<http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/comparative/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Okayama University on June 7-8, 2002.

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT**  
**(Formerly: ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE)**  
**比較経営学会**

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 240
- President: Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management  
c/o Professor Shozaburo SAKAI  
Faculty of Commerce, Chuo University,  
742-1, Higashi-Nakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0393, Japan  
<http://cobweb.tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp/jacsm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hosei University on May 23-25, 2002 with the unified theme "Future Society for Sustainable Development and Corporate Management."

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**JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY**  
**日本消費経済学会**

- Established: 1974
  - Number of Members: 530
  - Chief Representative: Shigeru NISHIMURA (Takushoku University)
  - Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
  - Japan Academy for Consumption Economy
- c/o The Department of Human-social Environmentology, Daito Bunka University,  
1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175-8571, Japan  
e-mail: isibasi@ic.daito.ac.jp  
<http://www.daito.ac.jp/~isibasi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Daito Bunka University in early June, 2002.

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**JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**  
**(Formerly: THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS)**  
**日本経済学会**

- Established: 1934
  - Number of Members: 2,832
  - President: Masahiro OKUNO (University of Tokyo)
  - Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
  - Japanese Economic Association
- c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan  
e-mail: jea@ma4.justnet.ne.jp

The next Spring meeting will be held at Otaru University of Commerce on June 15, 2002 and the Autumn meeting will be held at Hiroshima University on October 13-14, 2002.

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**THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY**  
**経済社会学会**

- Established: 1966
  - Number of Members: 362
  - President: Shouichi HASHIMOTO (Kansai University)
  - Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
  - The Society of Economic Sociology
- c/o Professor Masakatsu TAMURA  
School of Social Science, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan  
e-mail: keizaishakai@list.waseda.ac.jp  
<http://www.2u.biglobe.ne.jp/~soes/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Asia University in September, 2002.



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**THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT**  
**経済学史学会**

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 845
- President: Hiroshi TAKEMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society for the History of Economic Thought*  
*The Society for the History of Economic Thought Newsletter*  
*The Proceedings of Annual Meeting*
- The Society for the History of Economic Thought  
c/o Professor Hiroshi TAKEMOTO  
School of Economics, Kwansei Gakuin University,  
Uegahara, Nishinomiya - shi, 662-8501, Japan  
e-mail: takemoto@kwansei.ac.jp  
<http://society.cpm.ehime-u.ac.jp/shet.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Niigata University in October, 2002.

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**THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS**  
**経済地理学会**

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 846, patronage members: 6
- President: Toshifumi YADA (Kyushu University)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* – quarterly
- Japan Association of Economic Geographers  
c/o Department of Geography, Tokyo Gakugei University  
4-1-1, Nukui Kita-machi, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jecogeo@u-gakugei.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaeg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on May 18-20, 2002. Its theme is “Re-structuring of Japanese Economy and Geography of Employment.”

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**JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION**  
**日本経済政策学会**

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,279, institutional 6
- President: Akira YOKOYAMA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nempo*  
*(The Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association)* -annually
- Japan Economic Policy Association  
c/o Faculty of Policy Studies, Chuo University  
742-1, Higashinakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0393, Japan  
e-mail: jepa@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jepa/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on May 25-26, 2002 with the symposium “How to Revitalize the Post-Bubble Japanese Economy”, subtitle “Reviews of Economic Policies by COIZUMI Cabinet.”

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**JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION**  
**日本経営財務研究学会**

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 484
- President: Takaaki WAKASUGI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Finance* — half - yearly
- Japan finance Association  
c/o Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan  
<http://www.j-fa.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo on October 4-6, 2002 .

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
**日本労務学会**

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 868
- Representative Director: Kazuo KIKUNO (Rikkyo University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management  
c/o Professor Kazuo KIKUNO,  
College of Economics, Rikkyo University,  
3-34-1, Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 178-8501, Japan  
e-mail: [shuichi@rikkyo.ne.jp](mailto:shuichi@rikkyo.ne.jp)

The next annual meeting will be held at Ishinomaki Senshu University on June 22-23, 2002 with the symposium "Problems and Prospects for Present-Day Personnel Management."

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**THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES**  
**産業学会**

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 350
- Representative: Toshifumi YADA (Kyushu University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies  
c/o Science and Technology, Nihon University,  
7-24-1, Narashinodai, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8501, Japan  
e-mail: [koga@penta.ge.cst.nihon-u.ac.jp](mailto:koga@penta.ge.cst.nihon-u.ac.jp)

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University on June 21-22, 2002.

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**THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE**  
**日本保険学会**

- Established: 1940
  - Number of Members: honorary 8 including two foreigners, ordinary 1,114 including 33 foreigners, supporting organizations 84
  - Chairman: Yasushi MORIYAMA (Meiji University)
  - Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* –quarterly
  - The Japanese Society of Insurance Science  
c/o The Non-Life Insurance Institute of Japan,  
2-9, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8335, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on October 26-27, 2002.

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**JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES**  
**国際会計研究学会**

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: 538
  - President: Nobuo KAMATA (Chubu University)
  - Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nempo (Annual Report of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies)*
  - Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies  
c/o Professor Nobuo KAMATA  
College of Business Administration and Information Science, Chubu University,  
1200, Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi 487-8501, Japan  
e-mail: g98802@isc.chubu.ac.jp
- The next annual meeting will be held at Chubu University in August, 2002.

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**JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES**  
**国際ビジネス研究学会**

- Established: 1994
  - Number of Members Individual 582, corporate 3
  - President: Kenichi ENATSU (Waseda University)
  - Publication : *The Annual Bulletin: Japan Academy of International Business Studies*
  - Japan Academy of International Business Studies  
c/o Professor Tomoaki SAKANO  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-8050, Japan  
Liaison office:  
c/o International Business Institute, Inc.  
Tsukasa Building 3<sup>rd</sup> F., 518 Waseda Tsurumakicho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan  
e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp
- The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University of Commerce on October 12-13, 2002.
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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**  
**日本国際経済学会**

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: individual 1,330, corporate 5
  - President: Kazuhiro IGAWA (Kobe University)
  - Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)*- two issues a year
  - The Japan Society of International Economics
- c/o Research Institute for Economics & Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jsie-office@rieb.kobe-u.ac.jp  
[http:// www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie](http://www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie)

The next annual meeting (JSIE 61st meeting) will be held at Tohoku University on October 5-6, 2002.

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**JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS**  
**(Formerly: JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE)**  
**日本貿易学会**

- Established: 1960
  - Number of Members: 487, corporate: 10
  - President: Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama Shoka University)
  - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*  
*JAITB News* – twice yearly
  - Japan Academy for International Trade and Business
- c/o Professor Akira KOBAYASHI  
Faculty of Economics, Nihon University,  
1-3-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8360, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University on May 31 and June 1-2, 2002.

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**JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY**  
**日本物流学会**

- Established: 1983
  - Number of Members: individuals 384, corporate 9
  - President: Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai University)
  - Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
  - Japan Logistics Society
- c/o Distribution Policy Institute,  
Toyohira Bldg., 4F,  
2-24-2, Shinkawa, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033, Japan  
e-mail: frgg7819@mb.infoweb.ne.jp  
<http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~dpi/gaiyou.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Sapporo University in September, 2002. The dates and common theme are undecided.

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**THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**  
**日本管理会計学会**

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 851, corporate 14
- President: Osamu NISHIZAWA (Waseda University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
- The Japanese Association of Management Accounting  
c/o School of Management, Science University of Tokyo,  
500, Shimokiyoku, Kuki-city, Saitama 346-8512 Japan  
e-mail: jama@ms.kuki.sut.ac.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama City University in Autumn 2002. The date and common theme are undecided.

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**NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION**  
**日本経営教育学会**

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individuals 834, corporate 11
- President: Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo University)
- Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative office of the academy
- Nippon Academy of Management Education  
c/o Kigyo Keiei Tsushin Gakuin  
Miyata Bldg., 1-38-2, Yoyogi, shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8555, Japan  
e-mail: name@yutori.or.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in June, 2002 and Kyoto Sangyo University in October, 2002.

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**THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY**  
**経営哲学学会**

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 312
- Representative Manager: Tadashi MIRO (Chukyo University, emeritus)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Ronshu*  
(*The Annual Report of the Academy of Management Philosophy*)
- The Academy of Management Philosophy  
c/o Professor Shuji ISHII,  
Graduate School of Business, Nihon University,  
4-8-24, Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8275, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on September 28-29, 2002 with the symposium "A New Investigation into the Philosophy of Management."

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**  
**日本経営システム学会**

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 510, advisory 4, corporate 6
- President: Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo College)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems*, biannually and  
*JAMS NEWS* – quarterly
- Japan Association for Management Systems  
c/o Ballard Heim No. 703, 1-20-3, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0073, Japan  
e-mail: keieisys@hh.ij4u.or.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nacsis.ac.jp/jams2>

The 28th national conference is supposed to be held at Yokohama College of Commerce on May 11-12, 2002.

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**SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES**  
**経営学史学会**

- Established: 29 May, 1993
- Number of Members: 329, Cooperative 1
- President: Haruo MURATA (Momoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)*
- Society For The History of Management Theories  
c/o Meiji University, Kenkyutou 624,  
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on May 17-19, 2002 with the symposium “The Tasks of Modern Management and Challenges in the Study of the History of Management Histories: Globalization, Global Environment, Human Beings and Organization.”

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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS**  
**日本金融学会**

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,068
- President: Akiyoshi HORIUCHI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* -biannually
- The Japan Society of Monetary Economics  
c/o Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha,  
1-2-1, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0021, Japan  
e-mail: jsme@d8.dion.ne.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/isme/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokomaha City University on May 18-19, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION**  
**(Formerly: JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES)**  
**日本商業学会**

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 8, ordinary 980, supporting company 13
- President: Shuzo ABE (Yokohama National University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* – twice a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution  
c/o The Distribution Economics Institute of Japan,  
The 3<sup>rd</sup> T.O.C. Bldg., 7-23-1, Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0031, Japan  
E-mail: gakkai@dei.or.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsomad/>

The 2002 Annual Conference will be held at Waseda University on May 24-26, under the theme “Changes in Japanese Society and Their Implications for Marketing and Distribution.”

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**THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE**  
**組織学会**

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 1,690, company 17
- President: Ikujiro NONAKA (Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of  
International Corporate Strategy)
- Publication: *Organizational Science* –quarterly
- The Academic Association for Organizational Science  
c/o Tohgin Building 6<sup>th</sup>. F., 603  
1-4-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aos/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Gakuin University on June 1-2, 2002.

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION**  
**日本計画行政学会**

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,323
- President: Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: *Planning Administration* -quarterly
- Japan Association for Planning Administration  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-8-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan  
E-mail: japa@alto.ocn.ne.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Tsukuba International Congress Center on September 21-22, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY**  
**経済理論学会**

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 961
- Chief Representative: Teinosuke OTANI (Hosei University)
- Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy* -annually
- Japan Society of Political Economy

c/o Professor Yoshikazu SATO  
Faculty of Economics, Hosei University,  
4342 Aihara-machi, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-0298, Japan  
e-mail: ysato@mt.tama.hosei.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jspe/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Gifu College of Economics in October, 2002.

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**THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY**  
**(Formerly: THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY)**  
**土地制度史学会**

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 920
- Representative Director: Isao HIROTA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Tochi Seido Shigaku*  
(*The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*) – quarterly
- The Political Economy and Economic History Society

c/o Professor Isao HIROTA  
Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan  
e-mail: tochiseido@hotmail.com  
<http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~takeda/tochiseido/homepage/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chiba University in October, 2002.

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**THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN**  
**日本人口学会**

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 446, honorary 14, students 57, special corporate 4, corporate 6
- President: Haruo SAGAZA (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* (*The Journal of Population Studies*)
- Population Association of Japan

c/o National Institute of Population and Social Security Research,  
2-2-3, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011, Japan  
e-mail: pajadmin@ipss.go.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/paj/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on June 8-9, 2002.

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**JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**  
**日本港湾経済学会**

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Toshiro KITAMI (Aoyama Gakuin University, emeritus)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*  
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association  
c/o Yokohama Kowan Kaikan,  
279, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama 231-0023, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Sapporo on August 27-29, 2002.

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**THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE**  
**(Formerly: JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE)**  
**日本財政学会**

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 775
- Chairman: Naohiko JINNO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Annual Report of the Japan Institute of Public Finance*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo in October, 2002.

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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS**  
**公益事業学会**

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 425, corporation members 73
- Chairman: Yoshihiro TOYAMA (Otemon Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Journal of Public Utility Economics*
- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)  
c/o Urban Net Nihonbashi Bldg.,  
2-14-10, Ningyo-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0013, Japan  
e-mail: koeki@icr.co.jp  
<http://www.icr.co.jp/jspu>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on June 15-16, 2002 under the theme "Universal Service in Public Utilities."

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**THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL**  
**日本地域学会**

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 803
- President: Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.30 No. 1 (in Japanese), No.2 (in English), No.3 (in Japanese)- annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International  
c/o Professor Yoshiro HIGANO  
Institute of Agricultural and Forest Engineering, University of Tsukuba,  
1-1-1, Tennodai, Tsukuba Science City 305-8572, Japan  
e-mail: [higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp](mailto:higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp)  
<http://jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp>

The next 39th annual meeting will be held at Hokusei Gakuen University on October 5-6, 2002.

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**JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY**  
**日本リスクマネジメント学会**

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 415, supporting 43
- Representative Management: Toshiaki KAMEI (Kansai University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Report and Insurance Management)*
- Society for the Study of Risk Management  
c/o Professor Toshiaki KAMEI  
School of Commerce, Kansai University,  
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564-8680, Japan  
e-mail: [gfg04104@nifty.ne.jp](mailto:gfg04104@nifty.ne.jp)  
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jarms/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hakuoh University in September, 2002.

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**THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES**  
**証券経済学会**

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 602
- Representative: Kazuko KOBAYASHI (Japan Securities Research Institute)
- Publication: *Annual of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities*- annually
- Society for the Economic Studies of Securities  
c/o Japan Securities Research Institute,  
Tokyo Shoken Kaikan,  
1-5-8, Nihonbashi-Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0025, Japan  
e-mail: [sess@jsri.or.jp](mailto:sess@jsri.or.jp)  
<http://www.jsri.or.jp/sess/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in Spring and Hokusei Gakuen University in Autumn, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF SHIPPING ECONOMICS**  
**日本海運経済学会**

- Established: 1966
  - Number of Members: individual 228, corporate 23
  - Representative: Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University)
  - Publication: *Study of Shipping Economy*
  - Japan Society of Shipping Economics
- c/o Professor Masahiro TOMITA  
Institute of Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jsse-sec@rieb.kobe-u.ac.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on October 3-4, 2002.

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**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY**  
**社会政策学会**

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: 990
  - Representative: Yoshihiko KAMII (Saitama University)
  - Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU GAKKAI SHI*  
(*The Journal of Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
  - Society for the Study of Social Policy
- c/o Faculty of Economics, Saitama University,  
255, Shimo-okubo, Saitama-shi, Saitama 338-8570, Japan  
e-mail: kamii@eco.saitama-u.ac.jp  
<http://oohara.mt.tama.hosei.ac.jp/sssp/>

The next annual meetings will be held in Spring 2002 with the symposium "Changes in Employment," and in Autumn 2001 with the symposium, its title yet to be decided.

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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING**  
**会計理論学会**

- Established: 1986
  - Number of Members: individual 201
  - Representative: Tsunehiko TSUMORI (Kyushu Institute of Information Science)
  - Publication: *Annual of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
  - The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting
- c/o Associate Professor Hiroshi YOSHIMI  
Graduate School of Economics and Business Administration, Hokkaido University,  
Kita-9, Nishi-7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0809, Japan  
e-mail: yoshimi@econ.hokudai.ac.jp  
<http://www.bus.nihon-u.ac.jp/kenkyu/kaikei-riron/jaas.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kagoshima University in October, 2002.

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY**  
**社会経済史学会**

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,359
- Representative Director: Yasuo OKADA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* -bimonthly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)

c/o Professor N. NAMBU

School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University,

1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

e-mail: sehs@mn.waseda.ac.jp

[http:// www.waseda.ac.jp/ sseh](http://www.waseda.ac.jp/sseh)

[http:// wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/ sehs](http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/sehs)

The next annual meeting will be held at Sophia University on May 18-19, 2002.

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**JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY**  
**日本統計学会**

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,555
- President: Koichi SUGIYAMA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society* -biannually
- Japan Statistical Society

c/o The Institute of Statistical Mathematics,

4-6-7, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-8569, Japan

e-mail: jimu@jss.gr.jp

[http:// www.jss.gr.jp/](http://www.jss.gr.jp/)

The next annual meeting will be hosted by Meisei University, Tokyo, and held on September 7-11, 2002.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS**  
**日本交通学会**

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 478 regular members including 5 honorary members and 43 special corporations
- President: Masahiro SUGIYAMA (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Kotsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report of Transportation Economics)*
- Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Kotsu Gakkai)

c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku, 7-1-1, Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0005, Japan

e-mail: gakkai@itej.or.jp

[http:// gakkai.itej.or.jp](http://gakkai.itej.or.jp)

The next annual meeting will be held at Josai University on October 19-20, 2002.

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NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH  
ASSOCIATION  
日本地方自治研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 350, group 6
- Representative Manager: Noboru KITA (Tokyo International University)
- Publication: *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*  
(*Annals of Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association*)
- Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association  
c/o Seibunsha Pub. Co.,  
Daiwa-Minamimorimachi Bldg.,  
Kita 2-6, 2-chome, Tenjinbashi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0041, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka International University on September 7-8, 2002

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**JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING**  
**日本広告学会**

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 6 December, 1969

OBJECTIVES:

To encourage development in advertising science and contribute to development in economy, culture and society in Japan.

To develop closer liaison with the many organizations associated with the international as well as domestic advertising industry.

To introduce findings in research of advertising and marketing communication into our academy and encourage further research.

To encourage closer cooperation among members.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Full member 609, associate member 25, honorary member 6, corporate member 46

REPRESENTATIVE:

President: Akihiro KAMEI (Waseda University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meeting — once a year

PUBLICATION:

*Journal of Advertising Science*

ADDRESS:

JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING

c/o The Institute for Research in Business Administration, Waseda University

1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Dokkyo University on October 18-20, 2002.

**JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS STUDY**

**日本経営倫理学会**

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1 April, 1993

OBJECTIVE:

Inter-disciplinary studies of business ethics

NUMBER OF MEMBERS: 332

REPRESENTATIVE:

President: Masakazu MIZUTANI (Emeritus, Kanagawa University)

ANNUAL MEETING:

Third or fourth Saturday of October every year

PUBLICATIONS:

*Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics Study*

*Newsletter of Japan Society for Business Ethics* (4 times per year)

ADDRESS:

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS STUDY

c/o Kyu-Roku Bldg. 6F,

2-3-8, Minami-aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062, Japan

e-mail: berc@gol.com

The next annual meeting will be held in October, 2002.





**This Information Bulletin is designed to serve as an introduction of the academic activities of member associations of the Union to economic societies throughout the world. Copies will be distributed by the secretariat of the Union to libraries and institutions in other countries whose names have been given by member associations of the Union.**