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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 60th anniversary in 2010, 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 2013, the Union had a membership of 63 associations, as listed on pp. 80-100.

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."

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of this Association, a special lecture program was held at the Waseda University Okuma Auditorium on October 12, 2010. Three lecturers were invited, each of whom spoke from his own perspective on how Japan's economy and Japanese business, in the midst of this once-in-a-century global recession, should solve their present plight and forge new routes for the future.

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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THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

1. History and General Characteristics of the Society

The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan (the AESJ) was founded in 1924. The AESJ is now made up of around 1,600 members under a president and four vice-presidents with a board of managing directors.

Main activities of the AESJ are as follows:

- A. Publishing the AESJ's academic journals and other publications
- B. Holding the Annual Conference of the society
- C. Giving the AESJ's academic awards to selected academic publications and papers
- D. Academic exchange in cooperation with related domestic and foreign societies

A. Publishing the AESJ's academic journals and other publications

The Society issues three publications. The main journal, the *Journal of Rural Economics*, has been published quarterly since 1925, and it reached the 85th volume in July 2013. The latest issue is not only subscribed by the members of the Society but also sold at bookstores. Its contents consist of several articles, book reviews and other information for members. Once a year, usually the second issue published in September is exclusively composed to report the invited papers presented at the Annual Conference.

Secondly, a *Special issue: Journal of Rural Economics* is published once a year. It will reach the 18th volume in December 2013. It consists of more than 80 short articles, which include the latest information and cutting-age methodologies. Based upon presentations at the Annual Conference, the authors revise their manuscripts by themselves incorporating the comments exchanged at the Conference and submit the revised manuscripts to the *Journal*. They are peer-reviewed and the only accepted papers are published. Starting in 2014, the only Japanese articles are published in this *Special Issue*.

Thirdly, the *Japanese Journal of Rural Economics (JJRE)* is an English language journal. It has reached 15th volume in March 2013. Currently, it is published once a year. Starting in 2014, the *JJRE* includes not only the ordinary articles, book reviews, etc. but also those presented in English at the Annual Conference using the same procedure for the *Special Issue* for the Japanese articles.

B. Holding the Annual Conference of the society

The focal point of the Society's activities is the Annual Conference held at the end of March every year. The conference lasts for two or three days. Usually, on the first day, a Symposium is held, while on the next day, oral presentations and poster sessions by individual members are held.

Recently, in addition to these traditional two events, a Mini-Symposium and an international joint session with overseas societies such as the Agricultural Economics Societies of Korea, China and Taiwan, are regularly held.

C. Giving the AESJ's academic awards to selected academic publications and papers

There are three categories of awards granted by the society, that is, the Academic Award, the Encouragement Award (for younger generations) and the Distinguished Paper Award.

D. Academic exchange in cooperation with related domestic and foreign societies

Within these activities, exchanges with foreign societies are mainly carried out at the Annual Conference as above mentioned.

2. Major topics discussed at recent Annual Symposiums and related sessions

2-1. 2008 Annual Conference

The Annual Conference was held at Utsunomiya University. The Symposium, with the theme of "Rural societies under economic globalization: Searching for various ways to their development" was chaired by Toyonobu SATO (Okayama University) and Nobukazu TANIGUCHI (University of Tokyo). Selected speakers were Eiichi SHIGA (Hokkaido University), Mitsuyoshi ANDO (University of Tokyo), Susumu FUKUDA (Kyushu University) and Takeshi MIYAZAKI (Kyoto Prefectural University).

The first presentation given by SHIGA was entitled "Hokkaido Agriculture's response to the structural change and its problems toward globalization: Considering the policy program of single payments (farm unit base), integrating individual commodity payments." The second presentation made by ANDO was entitled "Re-organizing paddy farming and farms operated by village communities: Focusing on the regional diversity." The third presentation given by FUKUDA was entitled "Influence of globalization in the livestock production sector and forming new farming bodies: Focusing on beef production in the Kyushu district." The final presentation made by MIYAZAKI was entitled "A direction of the development of agriculture in suburban areas

and the restoration of the value of rural societies.”

Selected commentators were Mitsuru AKIYAMA (Utsunomiya University) and Kouichi IKEGAMI (Kinki University).

2-2. 2009 Annual Conference

The theme of the 2009 Symposium held at the University of Tsukuba was “Food price instability in the world food market and agriculture in Japan”. The symposium was chaired by Osamu KOYAMA (Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science) and Kiyohide MORITA (Nihon University). The theme was selected, considering the situation of the world food market of the day, in which the prices of grains and other agricultural materials were soaring because of the increase of the demand for bio-fuels.

The first speaker was Hiroyuki KAWASHIMA (University of Tokyo). The topic of his presentation was “World food production and biomass energy.” The second speaker was Kunio TSUBOTA (Kyushu University). The topic of his presentation was “Food demand in newly developed countries and the direction of Japan's agriculture development.” The third speaker was Yoshio YAGUCHI (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology). The topic of his presentation was “The direction of Japan's agriculture under the crisis of 2E (environment, energy) and 2F (food, finance).”

Selected commentators on the three presentations were Keiji Otsuka (Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development), Kimio Yamaga (Development Bank of Japan), Yoshiaki Iguni (Kouchi University) and Akihiko Kudou (Tohoku University).

In addition to the usual program with the symposium and concurrent sessions, the International Joint Symposium with the Agricultural Economics Society of Korea and the Agricultural Economics Society of China was held, discussing the theme “Worldwide food price rises and food and rural society in East Asia.” Speakers were K. Kaku (Jilin Institute of Agriculture) (China), T. Kan (Korai University) (Korea) and Nobuhiro Suzuki (University of Tokyo) (Japan). Selected commentators were K. Chin (Central Public Finance and Economic Commission) (China), R. Sou (Chungbuk National University) (Korea) and Shouichi Ito (Kyushu University).

2-3. 2010 Annual Conference

The 2010 Annual Conference was held at Kyoto University. The Symposium was entitled “Thorough discussions on farm policy reforms: Rice, its acreage reduction programs and full-time farmers who lead the paddy farming sector”. It was chaired by Masaaki Ishida (Mie University) and Fusao Ito (Tohoku University). It consisted of a

Panel discussion argued by three panelists, Takeshi MURATA (Ehime University), Kazunuki OIZUMI (Miyagi University) and Mototeru AKITSU (Kyoto University) and three analytical reports addressed by Masaki UMEMOTO (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization), Hitoshi AOYAGI (Niigata University) and Yasuhiro NAKAJIMA (University of Tokyo).

At first, three panelists clarified their stances towards the current policies on paddy farming by short presentations. (MURATA; “Strengthening the foundation of food supply and rice policies”, OIZUMI; “Conversion of rice policies and management growth of large scale paddy mixed farming”, AKITSU; “Seeking a point of contact between the rice policy and the policy for rural society: Beyond the discussion about conditions of institutional realization”)

Then, three reporters presented the results of analytical studies: UMEMOTO, “Structure of leading farmers of the paddy production sector and their behaviors as a manager”; AOYAGI, “Meanings of marketing strategies adopted in main rice production regions and its limitations: A case study on Niigata prefecture”; NAKAJIMA, “Problems of newly started rice acreage reduction program and its prospects”.

Finally, panel discussion arose as to pros and cons of current paddy policies, considering analytical reports and comments presented from members on floor.

From this year, a new scheme was introduced whereby a Mini-symposium (as well as the Main Symposium) is held at the Annual Conference. The theme of this year was entitled “Farm policy reform part 2: How to design direct payment programs: From a perspective of national consensus”. This Mini-symposium was chaired by Yoshiaki IIGUNI, who made the kick-off presentation. Following this, four speakers gave presentations: Yasushi MATSUKI, “Evaluation and discussion points for the direct payment program on wheat, barley and soybeans”; Takuya HASHIGUCHI, “Evaluation and future views for the direct payments to hill and mountainous areas”; Midori SAKAKIDA, “Consumers’ recognition and evaluation of direct payments”; Keiichi ISHII, “What the direct payment ought to be: From a viewpoint of EU policy”)

In addition to this, as a special event, an invited address was delivered by Naomi SAEKI (professor emeritus, University of Tokyo).

2-4. 2011 Annual Conference

The 2011 Annual Conference was held at Waseda University. Initially, it was scheduled for March, however, postponed to June because of the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami disaster. Considering these situations, the conference schedule was shortened and individual members’ oral presentations were cancelled.

The Symposium was held as usual. The theme of the Symposium chaired by Tokumi ODAGIRI (Meiji University) and Yasuhiro NAKAJIMA (University of Tokyo) was “The baselines of Japan’s present agriculture”.

The first speaker was Kimio NODA (Kyoto University). His presentation was entitled “Examining agricultural structural reforms through classifying several groups”. The second speaker was Hitoshi KUSAKARI (Kobe University). His presentation was entitled “Current problems for food consumption: Finding out a possibility for cooperation between households and agriculture”. The third speaker was Mikitaro SHOUBAYASHI (Gakushuin Women’s College). His presentation was entitled “Binding factors and future view of the current farm policy system”. The final speaker was Susumu FUKUDA (Kyushu University). His presentation was entitled “The points attained in Japan’s agricultural structure improvements and their future view: Comparative study on paddy farming, livestock production, and vegetable production”.

Selected commentators were Kazuhito YAMASHITA (Canon Institute for Global Policy Studies), Ryuichi SHIGENO (University of Tsukuba) and Kan HIGASHIYAMA (Hokkaido University).

2-5. 2012 Annual Conference

The 2012 Annual Conference was held at Kyushu University. The Symposium was entitled “Food risks and problems of Japan’s agriculture: Current baselines of Japan’s agriculture”. It was chaired by Shunsuke YANAGIMURA (Hokkaido University) and Tamotsu KAWAMURA (Miyagi University). Four speakers were Yoko NIYANMA (Kyoto University), Fumihito KABUTA (Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), Teruaki NANSEKI (Kyushu University) and Tsuyoshi MIYATA (Takasaki City University of Economics).

Four presentations were given as follows: “The concept of risk for food security and the framework of the reduction of food-borne risks; Risk analysis and problems between administration and science” (NIYAMA); “Risks in food security from a quantitative viewpoint and its problems; Considering historical review of the concept of ‘food security’ from a domestic view and international view” (KABUTA); “Food borne risks and farm management in the next generation; Problems and visions” (NANSEKI) and “Risks in livestock farming; Focusing on the hog raising sector” (MIYATA).

Selected commentators were Tomoyoshi MATSUDA (Chiba University), Seiji MITSUISHI (Miyagi University) and Naoki OKADA (Hokkaido Research Organization, Konsen Agricultural Experiment Station).

In addition to the usual program with the symposium and concurrent sessions, An

International Joint Symposium with the Agricultural Economics Society of Korea was held, specifically, tied up with the (main) Symposium, focusing on food-borne risks. It was entitled “Foot and Mouth disease and avian influenza: Crisis managements experienced in Japan and Korea and their influence on rural society”, chaired by Hiroshi FUKAGAWA (Kyushu University). Speakers were Y. SONG (Chungbuk National University), Michitoshi YAMAGUCHI (Kyoto University), B. RI (Kangwon National University) (co-authors G. FUAN (Institute of Livestock Science) and Y. RI (Institute of Livestock Science). Commentators were Naoyuki YAMAMOTO (Miyazaki University) and D. HUH (Korea Rural Economics Institute).

The theme of the Mini-symposium in this year was entitled “Problems with restoration from the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami disaster from the viewpoint of academic societies related to agricultural economics”, chaired by Fusao ITO (Tohoku University). Speakers were Kazuo MOROZUMI (Tohoku University), Tamotsu KAWAMURA (Miyagi University), Katsuhito FUYUGI (Tohoku University), Fusao ITO and Takashi KAWAMOTO (University of Tokyo).

2-6. 2013 Annual Conference

The Annual Conference was held at Tokyo University of Agriculture. The Symposium, with the theme of “Analytical Power of Agricultural Economics: How has Agricultural Economics comprehended the market?” was chaired by Susumu FUKUDA (Kyushu University) and Takumi KONDOU (Hokkaido University).

The first speakers, Hiroshi ARIMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) and Shinsaku NAKAJIMA (Meiji University) gave their presentation, entitled “Farm land integration and the market of farm land”. The second speaker, Masahiro MORITAKA (Kyushu University), gave his presentation, entitled “Market of agricultural products from the viewpoint of buyers in food processing industries: Relationship between agriculture and food industry”. The third speaker, Katsuhiko SAITO (University of Tokyo), gave his presentation, entitled “Regulations on trade and market functions: Changes taking place in the world market of agricultural products”.

Selected co-discussants were Kiyohide MORITA (Tohoku University) (to the first presentation), Kazunori SATO (Iwate University) (to the second presentation) and Kouji MAEDA (Kyushu University) (to the third presentation).

A Mini Symposium was held, specifically focusing on one of the current imperative subjects of food, that is, the problem of “Contamination of food by radio-active substances: A response by retailers and consumers”, chaired by Masayuki HIRAO (Tokyo University of Agriculture) and Miyuki SHIMIZU (Nihon University).

Speakers and their topics were as follows: Masaya KIKUCHI (Tokyo University of Agriculture), “The present situation of damage to agricultural products grown in Fukushima estimated from data in wholesale markets”; Shigeru OHKI (Azabu University), “A response of retailers toward foods contaminated by radio-active substances”; Kiyokazu UJIE (University of Tsukuba); “The transition of consumers’ response to agricultural products contaminated by radio-active substances” and Shiichi HANGUI (Fukushima Agricultural College); “Information provision and consumers’ response concerning the contamination of food by radio-active substances”.

3. Appendix: President and Staff for 2012-2013

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Vice Presidents: Yasuo OHE (Chiba University)

Susumu FUKUDA (Kyushu University)

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JAPAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION (JBCA)

1. Profile of Japan Business Communication Association

The Japan Business Communication Association, renamed from the Japan Business English Association in 2002, was founded in 1934. The JBCA is the fourth oldest organization in the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, regarding the date of foundation. The original aim was to study Business English and its related areas and to promote both domestic and international academic exchanges. Specifically, the Association's members had worked in the field of Business English and trade practice. However, since 2002, the main research field has been extended from Business English and its related areas to Business Communication in international business transactions and international management.

There were three reasons for the change of name of the Association and the objectives of its research. First, a more fundamental reason was to activate research by clarifying the field of study. The Association used to emphasize the field in trade practices within the field of study by defining the objective first as "research in Business English and trade practices," and then later as "research in Business English and related areas." The related areas could deal with any business activities and/ or transactions, including international management. The secondary reason was to erase the image of the technical aspect of studying commercial correspondence which is frequently associated with the term "Business English." Some members of the Association have an academic interest in commercial correspondence in English for foreign trade. However, with the expansion of business in which English is used, it has been recognized that the scope of research should be expanded beyond the area of commercial correspondence. It is necessary to consider the significance of any business activities in which English is used. The third reason was to emphasize the importance of the viewpoint of communication. English is just one way of communication in any business activities. Although English is the most widely used language in business, other languages are also used as business tools. The change from "English" to "communication" further enlarges the extent of our research fields. By the introduction of the concept of communication, research could cover non-verbal communication. From the viewpoint of communication studies, other important fields such as financial and legal issues can be research areas of the Association.

2. Current Research Trends

There are two main characteristics in the areas of presentations for the last 10 years.

In particular, this feature is much clearer for the last 5 years. Reflecting the change of the name of the Association 2002, the areas of studies have shifted from the area of Trade Policy and Practices to some diversification. From 1998 to 2002, approximately 30% of the presentations were in the area of Trade Policy and Practices. On the contrary, from 2003 to 2012, the number of presentations was one or two each year. Currently, such presentations are very limited.

The second characteristic was the increase of the area of Business Communication studies. Examples from the presentations are corporate communication, management communication, interpersonal communication, digital communication, negotiation and presentations. From 1998 to 2002, there were about 20% of the presentations in those areas. The presentations in those areas have increased since 2003 and recently more than half of them have focused on those matters.

Some examples of presentations in JBCA national conferences in the area of Business Communication for the last five years are chosen as follows.

(1) 2008 National Conference

In a study of “Business discourse analysis: a data driven multi-method approach to understanding business interaction”, Hiromasa TANAKA (Meisei University) provided the practical factors to establish mutual understanding. He discussed the applicability of business discourse analysis to examining the situated use of English in business and organizational interaction. He argued the need for a move to re-focus on the linguistic peculiarities of human interaction in business and organizational contexts, by applying discourse analysis methodology.

Nobumitsu TAKAHASHI (Osaka University) took up “The Teaching of Presentation in Managerial Communication Courses — Nonverbal Communication”. He analyzed the three-layered presentation structure, strategies and nonverbal delivery skills in the teaching of presentation in managerial communication courses. He suggested integrating both theory and practice into presentation education when it is conducted at university level.

(2) 2009 National Conference

In a study titled “An Analysis of Corporate Philosophy and CSR in Nikkei 225 Constituents”, Yukio HISASHIMA (Osaka Prefecture University) examined Websites from the perspective of Business Communication in CSR”. He examined expressions of corporate philosophy and CSR in the websites of constituents of the Nikkei 225 index, Japan’s main listed companies. He identified the types of expressions of corporate

philosophy and CSR, and analyzed how corporate philosophies are reflected in CSR activities in websites.

Takashi MASUYAMA (Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation) evaluated the possibility of miscommunication opportunities in “A Study on the Buyer-Seller Communication in Emission Trading”. He clarified the basic characteristics of emission trading from the perspective of international business communication.

(3) 2010 National Conference

Yasuo NAKATANI (Tokyo University of Science) reported on “Global Business Communication Strategies of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: A Case Study of Hacchando Vietnam”. A case study approach was used to investigate global strategies for small and medium-sized enterprises such as Hacchando. The results indicated that although Porter’s framework was useful for evaluating the generic strategies, another scheme should be introduced to analyze the implementation of strategies. It was suggested that a modified framework of Dill’s organizational task environment could be relevant to assess operations for the business strategies.

Jianfang HAN (Kansai Gaidai University) made an attempt to analyze the issue of cross-cultural management communication of a Japanese company in China under a study titled “A Study of Chinese-Japanese Communication in the Business Environment”. Results indicated Japanese employees’ Chinese ability, understanding of the different culture and the construction of mutual trust were important factors to realize effective communication.

(4) 2011 National Conference

In a presentation titled “A Study of Cross-Cultural Adaptation in International Business Negotiations”, Yuichiro YAMAMOTO (Meiji University) attempted to give an insight into international business negotiations from the viewpoint of cross-cultural adaptation. To examine the importance of adaptation, several examples of adaptations were discussed and how factors impact international business negotiations was explained. There may be situations in which adaptation is inappropriate and unproductive. The study provided an overview of the proper role of adaptation in international business negotiations and suggested that adaptation does occur, which is beneficial under the relevant circumstances.

Momotaro TAKAMORI (Doshisha University Graduate School) presented a study titled “Perspectives Required for Globish Usage in Global Business Communication”. Globish was proposed by a former IBM executive Jean Nerrier and has gained attention

in Japan. He pointed out the perspectives where the current trend to Globish in Japan is lacking, and presented important factors for successful Business English as a Lingua Franca discourse. The purpose of this study was to address Globish in relation to global business communication. Some people viewed Globish as a “cure” and believed that mastering it will make them better business communicators.

Toshihiro SHIMIZU (Ritsumeikan University) presented research titled “Dots or Flows? — A Field of Metaphors in Business” and discussed the roles of conceptual metaphors in business executive speeches. It employed the mental distance analysis that yields metaphors and attempted to investigate facts hidden behind the peaks and troughs in the field of metaphor research.

(5) 2012 National Conference

Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin University) analyzed the importance of language usage in a study of “Strategy of Framing in Disney”. He introduced the example of specific words for people working in Disney. They use Cast instead of Employee, Costume (Uniform), Role (Job), Onstage (Guest Area), Backstage (Behind the scenes), Audition (Interview), Audience (Crowd) and so on. Disney has its own communication style, approach, code of conduct, slogan, storytelling and so on. At the same time, they are using words contributing to the establishment of their corporate culture and way of business for entertainment. The creation of their own words is important and meaningful for Disney to enhance the minds of employees.

3. Publication activities

The 70th Annual National Conference was held at Kwansei Gakuin University in 2010. To commemorate the 70th anniversary the book entitled *International Business Communication from the new viewpoints of analysis of International Business* was published that year. Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin University) originated this publication with Koji TSUBAKI (Waseda University) and Naoki KAMEDA (Doshisha University). Three key themes are presented by these three members respectively under the titles of “International Business from the viewpoint of Communication”, “International Management from the viewpoint of Communication” and “International Transactions from the viewpoint of Communication” in accordance with the objectives of the JBCA.

Takao NORISADA addressed the Conference as follows. Through communication, business can be done by a person who sometimes behaves in an irrational way that economics does not assume. Communication in business surroundings is called

international business communication if the communication is through a business person of a different language and/or culture. To achieve better results in international business it is required to enhance a good command of communication, culture, language and establishing trust with the counterparties. Especially English used as an international language has become a common language, in other words, a lingua franca. At the same time, some English words reflecting not only the culture of certain countries but also the culture of a particular country may become widespread as a de facto standard.

Naoki KAMEDA stated in his address that multinational corporations should be able to function as multicultural corporations. One reason is that international business must be considered beyond national boundaries. More importantly, business people in multinational corporations should be able to establish some strategies about the sales of products, provision of services, marketing and allocation of human resources in consideration of culture beyond the national boundaries. Global managers in multinational corporations are required to be communicators between head office and local offices, and also their relationships with their suppliers and customers are important. In addition to being good managers in business, they must have sufficient abilities to handle human aspects of global networks involved.

Koji TSUBAKI examined international transactions from a communication perspective. International transaction starts with effective communication between the parties involved. They state their own positions and reach agreement through some adjustment of necessary terms and conditions, and then draw up a contract and add their signature depending upon their commercial interests. People may come across the problems of different language and culture. They may think that they have much in common when they negotiate. However, they may notice that they have a different attitude behind the negotiation and agreement. The use of a foreign language in agreement has a different meaning in some cases. For example, the use of force majeure can be written in some ambiguous words without specific examples in Japanese agreements. On the other hand, in English agreements those are written specifically with sufficient examples. This is just a part of the difference between Japan and the West in terms of thinking and expression caused by cross-cultural differences.

In addition to those three main themes, other JBCA members wrote specifically on their own themes as follows:

“Discourse in Business”, Hiromasa TANAKA (Meisei University),

“Intercultural Business Discourse in a conference of Non-Japanese companies”, Misa FUJIO (Toyo University),

- “Communication Problems in Non-Japanese Employees”, Kashii FUKAYA (Suzuka International University),
- “CSR in websites in Japanese companies and Non-Japanese companies”, Yukio HISASHIMA (Osaka Prefecture University),
- “Crisis Communication in Japan”, Takehisa KOBAYASHI (Wako University),
- “Negotiation in Quality Control with the US head office of Intel”, Yasuo NAKATANI (Tokyo University of Science),
- “Verification of Japanese Style Negotiation”, Kazue AKUTSU (Kanagawa University),
- “Comparison of Loan agreements of Japanese Banks and Foreign Banks”, Yuichiro YAMAMOTO (Meiji University),
- “Terms used in Trade documents”, Naoshi TAGUCHI (Waseda University),
- “Transport Documents as a means of Communication”, Ken NAGAMURA (Doshisha University),
- “Communication in Electronic Commerce”, Kimihiro KOHNO (Gifu Shotoku Gakuen)

4. Relationship between JBCA and ABC

The JBCA has enjoyed academic exchanges with the Association for Business Communication (hereafter ABC) in many ways. The present president, Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA (Chuo University) became the president of ABC in 2012.

Many JBCA members attended the 11th Asia-Pacific Conference of ABC held at Kyung Hee University in Seoul on March 29-31, 2012. Almost 40 Presentations were given at the Conference, of which one-third of presentations was by JBCA members. The program covered various areas, similar to the JBCA, including:

- a. Cross-Cultural Communication
- b. Internal Stakeholder Communication
- c. Industry-Specific Communication
- d. Teaching Business Communication
- e. Communication in Global Business
- f. External Stakeholder Communication
- g. Trust in Communication
- h. Information Technology in Communication
- i. Communication and Rhetoric
- j. Issues in Business Communication
- k. Empathic Communication
- l. Social Media in Communication

In 2013, the 12th Asia-Pacific Conference of ABC was held at Doshisha

University in Kyoto on March 13-15. About 30% of presentations were made by JBCA members. The programs mainly covered the following themes, including, but not limited to:

- a. The art of business communication:
Simple, clear and focused forms of communication much like the practice of Zen
- b. Globalization and intercultural communication
- c. Business stakeholder communication
- d. Perspectives from the business world: Case studies from various industries
- e. Rhetoric: Traditional approaches of business communication
- f. The role of business schools and academic institutions

(Yuichiro YAMAMOTO, Meiji University, Yasuo NAKATANI, Hosei University)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES

Brief history of the JACES

The predecessor of the Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES), “the Socialist Economy Study Group” was established in November 1963 as a subdivision of the Japan Society of Political Economy. The “Group” was renamed “The Society of Socialist Economy” in November 1966. After the dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the collapse of the socialist bloc, the Society was renamed “The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies” in May 1993. Accordingly, the mission of the association changed from the study of socialist economies to the study of economic systems. JACES had a membership of 100 in 1970, 200 in 1980, and currently 272.

During the early days of JACES, when it was named the Socialist Economy Study Group, the studies conducted by its members centered around theoretical issues of socialist economies. The theme of the first conference of the “Group” held in 1963 was Understanding of the Law of Socialist Economies. JACES, however, was eager to grasp the realities of the socialist economies from its early stage. The theme of the seventh annual conference held in 1967 was Distribution According to Labor and Material Incentives. JACES has also been quick to pick up the new issues related to economic reform of the socialist economies. The theme of the 22nd annual conference held in 1984 was Small Production and Business Units in Socialist Economies. The dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the collapse of socialist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe posed new challenges to the scholars of socialist economies. JACES quickly responded to this challenge. The theme of the 32nd annual conference held in 1993 was The Collapse of Socialism in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe – Its Roots, Current Situation, and Prospects. Since being renamed JACES, the Association has redefined its scope of study and added new fields of study to its mission, which is reflected in the themes of the 51st and 52nd annual conferences, Varieties of Emerging Economies and Experiences of Socialism and Transition: Lessons for the Future, respectively.

Conferences in The Last Ten Years (2003-2012)

Since 2002, JACES holds conferences twice a year. A two-day conference is held in June and a one-day conference is held in late October or early November. The venue and the main topics discussed at the conferences during the past ten years are as follows.

The 43rd Annual Conference was held at the University of Tokyo during June

6th-7th, 2003. The main session was entitled Transitional Economies from a Historical Perspective, which invited three historians specializing in Russia, China, and Hungary. Other sessions included “Small Business in the Transition Period,” “Social Security Systems in Transitional Economies,” “The Global Environmental Problem and Economic Systems,” “Regional Development and Regional Linkages in Transitional Economies,” “Creating a Northeastern Asian Economic Region,” and “Comparative Quantitative Economic Analysis of Environmental Problems,” each having three speakers.

The Second Autumn Conference was held at Osaka City University on November 1st, 2003, with five speakers. One of the presentations was entitled “An Accounting Approach to the Russian Economy.”

The 44th Annual Conference was held at Osaka University of Economics during June 4th-5th, 2004. The sessions included “Eastern Enlargement of the European Union,” “The Current Situation of the North Korean Economy,” “The Reform, Development, and Environment of Central Asia,” “The Current Status of the Northeastern Asian Region,” each having two to three speakers.

The Third Autumn Conference was held at Chuo University on November 27th, 2004. There were sixteen presentations at the conference, including “Hungary’s Transformation and its Labor Market.”

The 45th Annual Conference was held at J.F. Oberlin University during June 4th-5th, 2005. Its main theme was Various Types of Market Economy – Developing Economies and Transitional Economies, which gathered twelve presentations focusing on the issues of economic development in Russia, Belarus, Hungary, Romania, Egypt, China, Laos, Thailand, and Brazil.

The Fourth Autumn Conference was held at Meiji University on October 29th, 2005. There were twelve presentations, including “Identifying the Structural Changes of China’s Spatial Production Linkages Using a Qualitative Input-Output Analysis.”

The 46th Annual Conference was held at Hitotsubashi University during June 10th-11th, 2006. The main theme was New Horizons of Comparative Economic Studies – Theoretical and Empirical Studies, which gathered three presentations regarding the method of comparative economic system research, and two presentations regarding the regional disparities of China and Russia.

The Fifth Autumn Conference was held at Kobe University on October 28th, 2006. There were ten presentations, including “Regional Migration in Russia.”

The 47th Annual Conference was held at Toyama University during June 2nd-3rd, 2007. The main session was entitled Development and Environment in East Asia, which

had three presentations. A special session entitled “Rethinking the 90th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution – in Retrospect of the Forty Years of JACES” was organized, which invited six senior scholars who actively participated in the activities of JACES during its early days.

The Sixth Autumn Conference was held at Hosei University on October 27th, 2007. The main session was entitled Has the Transition to Market Economy Ended? which had three speakers focusing on Russia, China, and Romania, respectively. Also worth noting is that a joint research workshop with the European Association of Comparative Economic Studies (EACES) entitled “Exploring Russian Corporations: New Empirical Evidence of Firm Organization and Corporate Governance” was organized, with two speakers from Russia and one from Japan.

The 48th Annual conference was held at Takasaki City University of Economics during May 31st-June 1st, 2008. The main sessions included “Various Approaches to Comparative Study of Systems” and “Growth and Employment.” The former session involved four speakers, and another session invited three reports.

The Seventh Autumn Conference was held at Yokohama National University on October 18th, 2008. The first main session was entitled Brus and Kornai in the Topics of Socialist Economic Systems: Retrospective Study and Evaluation, which had three papers by senior scholars. The second main session was organized on the theme Household and Poverty Economics in Transitional Economies, which also invited three reports by younger generation scholars.

The 49th Annual Conference was held at Kokugakuin University during June 6-7th, 2009. The main session was titled Economic Analysis on Dictatorship, which had four reports, and studies on the Soviet Union under Stalin, North Korea, Communist China under the Mao Zedong regime and Myanmar. Other than individual reports, a panel on corporate governance in Russia was organized by three young scholars.

The Eighth Autumn Conference was held at Ritsumeikan University on October 24th. The main session was entitled Comparative Economic Analysis on World Financial Crisis One-Year After: What Should Comparative Economic Studies Do?, which invited four speakers.

The 50th Annual Conference was held at Osaka City University during June 5-6th, 2010. The main session was titled Emerging Economies in the World, which had six reports on the United States, the World Trade Organization, the International Money Fund, China, Brazil and Russia. Other than individual reports, a panel on the Hungarian economy was organized by three scholars.

The Ninth Autumn Conference was held at Sophia University on October 16th,

2010. There were eight reports including an invited speech by Christopher Davis from the University of Oxford.

The 51st Annual Conference was held at Kobe University during June 4-5th, 2011. The main session was titled Varieties of Emerging Economies: Typology of Less-Developed Economies, which involved six speakers on Russia, Hungary, China, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Kenya. Three panels were organized on the following issues: “Comparative Analysis on Environmental Loading Reduction”, “Changes in Corporate Governance and Labor Management in Russian Firms” and “Frontiers of Former Soviet Economies based on Household Survey Data”.

The Tenth Autumn Conference was held at Hitotsubashi University on October 8th, 2011. This conference was organized with the European Association for Comparative Economic Studies (EACES) and the Association for Comparative Economic Studies (ACES, United States). The main session was entitled Bubbles, Crisis, and Transition Economies, and three reports were invited. Reports were presented by M. Signorelli (University of Perugia, EACES President) on “The Labor Market Impact of the Financial Crises: A Comparative Approach”, J. C. Brada (Arizona State University, ACES Executive Secretary) on “Transition in the Bubble Economy” and Masaaki KUBONIWA (Hitotsubashi University, JACES President) on “The Impact of Oil Prices on Transition”. Individual reports were made in parallel sessions with an EACES Asian Workshop.

Most Recent Conferences

To show the recent interests of JACES members, the details of the most recent conferences are described here.

1. The Pacific-Rim Conference

Conference on “Economic and Financial System Development in the Pacific-Rim Region” organized by the Association for Comparative Economic Studies (the United States) and the Japanese Association for Comparative Economic Systems was held in Honolulu, Hawaii during May 16-19, 2012. Reports involved and presented by Japanese economists were: “Comparison of Russia, China and India in Terms of International Reserve Accumulation” by Shinichiro TABATA (Hokkaido University); “Executive Board: The Russian Experience” by Ichiro IWASAKI (Hitotsubashi University); “Evolutionary Perspective of International Production Networks in the Asia-Pacific Region” by Satoshi INOMATA (Institute of Developing Economies); “A Comparative Analysis of the Impact of Oil Prices on Oil-Rich Emerging Economies in the Pacific

Rim” by Masaaki KUBONIWA (Hitotsubashi University); “Development in Global Economy: Middle Term Analysis of China, India, and Russia” by Akira UEGAKI (Seinan Gakuin University) ; “Comparison of Trade Liberalizations in Russia, China and India” by Yugo KONNO (Mizuho Research Institute); “What Develops Trade Credit? The Case of Provinces in China” by Go YANO (Kyoto University) and Maho SHIRAIISHI (Kitakyushu University); “Mortality Trends in Russia Revisited: A Systematic Survey” by Kazuhiro KUMO (Hitotsubashi University); “Emerging European Markets: Japan’s Viewpoint” by Masahiro TOKUNAGA (Kansai University).

2. The 52nd Annual Conference

The 52nd Annual Conference was held during June 2-3, 2012, at Teikyo University. In the main session devoted to the topic Experiences of Socialism and Transition: Lessons for the Future three reports were presented as follows: “What Did The Study of Transition Economies Contribute to Mainstream Economics?” by M. ELLMAN (University of Amsterdam, read by Akira UEGAKI in place of the author); “Economic Transitions in Central and Eastern Europe: Any Lessons for the Arab Spring?” by P. HAVLIK (The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies); “The ‘Chinese Model’ Reconsidered: Is It a New Development Model?” by Katsuji NAKAGANE (University of Tokyo). Following the reports a roundtable was organized, and Akira UEGAKI (Seinan Gakuin University) and Manabu SUHARA (Nihon University) offered comments. A special panel was organized on “Comparative Economic Studies on Nuclear Power Stations”. In this panel Shuji SHIMIZU (Fukushima University) and Masafumi YOKEMOTO (Osaka City University) reported. In the free split sessions, reports were read as follows: “Population and Industrial Concentration, and Regional Disparity in Russia, China and India” by Makoto HOSHINO (Hokkaido University); Coal in China and India” by Nobuhiro HORII (Kyushu University); “Comparison on Free Trade Policy in Russia, China and India” by Yugo KONNO (Mizuho Research Institute); “Shortage and the Second Economy: Comparative Analysis on Soviet Union Republics” by Yoshisada SHIDA (Hitotsubashi University); “Economic Reform by Deng Xiao Ping: Viewed from Russia” by Ayako ASAKAWA (Hitotsubashi University); “Money Flows in the Soviet Union, 1955-1962” by Yasushi NAKAMURA (Yokohama National University); “Effects of Financial/Monetary Policy in Russia” by Shigeki OHNO (Asahikawa University); “Rural Finance in Central-West China” by Un NIN (J.F. Oberlin University); “Fiscal Investment and Regional Development in Russia” by A. BELOV (University of Fukui Prefecture; “Competitiveness of Russia’s Manufacturing Industry” by Riichi TABATA (Osaka City University); “Textile Industry in Russia under Transition: Viewed as a Process of Soviet

Economic Systems' Collapse" by Katsumi FUJIWARA (Osaka University).

The Eleventh Autumn Conference

The 11th Autumn Conference was held on October 20th, 2012 at Osaka University. In the main session devoted to the topic Micro-Econometric Analysis on the Chinese Economy two reports were presented as follows: "Income and Health Disparity in Urban China: Empirical Analysis using Individual Data from CHIP2008" by MA Xinxin (Kyoto University); "Efficiency of Trade Credit Finance in China: An Empirical Study Using Firm-Level Panel Data from Coastal Areas" by Maho SHIRAISHI (Kitakyushu University) and Go YANO (Kyoto University). Yuka TAKEDA (Hitotsubashi University) and Shiroh HIOKI (Tohoku University) offered comments. A special panel on "50 years of the Society's Journal: History and Prospects" was organized. In the panel former managing editors, Sei FUJITA (Osaka City University), Shohzaburo SAKAI (Chuo University), Yasushi NAKAMURA (Yokohama National University) and Ichiro IWASAKI (Hitotsubashi University) presented. In the free split sessions, reports were read as follows: "Labor Market Reform and Its Impact in Germany in 2000s" by Mihoko SATOGAMI (Kyoto University); "Fundamental Problems in Supporting Industries' Development In Vietnam" by Hong DO MANH (J.F. Oberlin University); "A Snapshot of the Rural Life in Late 1930s Soviet Union" by Takeo HIDAI (Saitama Gakuen University); "Factors of Growth in Russia's Grain Exports and Future Tasks" by Kenji NAGATOMO (Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).

The Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics

JACES publishes *The Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* twice a year, which was renamed from the former *Bulletin of the Japanese Association for Comparative Economic Studies*. The articles and research notes contained in the *Journal* are reviewed by two anonymous referees. The first volume of the *Journal* was published after the first conference of the Socialist Economy Study Group in 1963. From the first issue until recently, the *Journal's* main purpose was to publish the papers presented at the annual conference. Since 2001, the *Journal* accepts submissions from all members, not only those who made presentations at the conference, and all submissions are subject to the examination by anonymous referees.

The most recent issues are volume 49 and volume 50, which contain the following articles:

1. Volume 49, Number 1, issued in January 2012, contains a number of articles: “Economic Growth of China and a Decentralized System of Economic Development” by Kai KAJITANI (Kobe University); “The Current Stage of the Vietnamese Economy: An Assessment from the Perspective of Development and Transition” by Van Tho TRAN (Kobe University); “State-owned Enterprise Restructuring and New Firm Formation in a Transition Economy: The Case of Uzbekistan” by Viktoriya KAN (Teikyo University); “Household Money Income and Expenditure in the Soviet Republics: Re-estimation, 1960-1989” by Yoshisada SHIDA (Hitotsubashi University).
2. Volume 49, Number 2, issued in June 2012, contains the following papers: “Kenya's Fragmental Economic Regime with Dissociation: Political Economy of Oligarchy and ‘Tribalism’” by Motoki TAKAHASHI (Kobe University); “Saudi Arabia: A Study of Rentier State Capitalism” by Takeru HOSOI (Kokugakuin University); “The New Model Charter of Kolkhoz and Soviet Peasants from 1935 to 1937: State Certifications and Arrangements of Land Use in the Urals” by Takeo HIDAI (Saitama Gakuen University).
3. Volume 50, Number 1, issued in January 2013, contains the articles listed below: “What Did the Study of Transition Economies Contribute to Mainstream Economics?” by M. ELLMAN (University of Amsterdam); “Economic Transitions in Central and Eastern Europe: Any Lessons for the Arab Spring?” by P. HAVLIK (Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies); “The China Model Revisited: Is it a New Development/Transition Model?” by Katsuji NAKAGANE (University of Tokyo).

(Kazuhiro KUMO, Hitotsubashi University)

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The Japanese Society for the History of Economic Thought (JSHET) was established in 1950 with 113 members for the purpose of promoting research in the history of social and economic thought and communication with the domestic and international academic circles in those fields. JSHET has 653 members as of May 2013. In the following I show the recent activities of JSHET since the last report which appeared in the bulletin for 2007 (no. 27).

1. Regular activities

(1) Annual conferences

Table 1 presents the numbers of the papers which have been read at the annual conferences in the last twelve years, classified according to the century on which the papers are written. Firstly, in general, through twelve years, with some exceptions, the number of the papers on the 20th century and after is the greatest, the 19th century comes next, and then the 18th century and before is the lowest. Comparing the former six years and the latter, you can see that fewer papers on the 20th century and the 19th century and more on the 18th century were read in the recent six years. Particularly in the latest three years, the 19th century seems not so popular as before, though it is too hasty to say that it is part of a long-term trend.

Table 1: Number of presentations classified by periods which they discuss

	66th (2002)	67th (2003)	68th (2004)	69th (2005)	70th (2006)	71st (2007)	subtotal
-18 century	5	3	2	11	5	6	33
19 century	8	8	7	12	8	12	55
20 century-	10	16	18	15	13	16	88

	72nd (2008)	73rd (2009)	74th (2010)	75th (2011)	76th (2012)	77th (2013)	subtotal	total
-18 century	5	8	5	9	3	9	39	72

19 century	10	10	11	2	6	5	44	99
20 century-	15	8	11	17	18	10	79	167

Source: The programs and proceedings of JSJET conferences.

Note: When the period on issue extends over two centuries, the century which is the major stage of the paper is counted.

Besides, it is noticeable that in the period of 2008 to 2013, eight papers on methodology were read, while there were only four in the forerunning six years. However, given that these four papers were all for the 2007 session, entitled ‘The development of methodology in British political economy’, methodology became a popular subject only after 2007.

Table 2: Names in the titles of conference programs from 2002 to 2013

A. SMITH	15 (15)	D. HUME	4 (3)	L. C. ROBBINS	2 (1)	R. G. HAWTREY	1 (2)
R. MALTHUS	10 (4)	J. TURGOT	4 (0)	S. and B. WEBB	2 (1)	J. LOCKE	1 (2)
A. C. PIGOU	9 (5)	F. A. von HAYEK	4 (4)	P. PREVOST	2 (0)	O. BAUER	0 (3)
D. RICARDO	7 (5)	J. STEUART	3 (2)	R. CANTILLON	2 (0)	J. A. HOBSON	0 (3)
J. M. KEYNES	6 (11)	L. WALRAS	3 (2)	R. HILFERDING	2 (0)	F. Y. EDGEWORTH	0 (2)
K. MARX	6 (6)	W. H. BEVERIDGE 2	2(2)	A. V. KNEESE	2 (0)	N. KALDOR	0 (2)
A. MARSHALL	5 (7)	P. SRAFFA	2 (2)	N. KOBAYASHI	2 (0)	R. E. LUCAS	0 (2)
J. S. MILL	5 (6)	K. G. MYRDAL	2 (1)	J. R. COMMONS	1 (3)	A. SEN	0 (2)
J. H. von THUENEN	5 (1)	K. POLANYI	2 (1)	T. B. VEBLEN	1 (3)	H. SIDGWICK	0 (2)

Source: The programs and proceedings of JSJET conferences.

Note: Numbers in brackets are for 2002 to 2007 and numbers without brackets for 2008 to 2013. Book titles in the titles of articles are counted as their authors.

Table 2 lists the names of economic thinkers which appear on the programs of the annual conferences, accompanied with their frequency in 2008-2013 and 2002-2007 (the latter in brackets). It shows that Adam SMITH has kept his absolute popularity all the time. Besides, MALTHUS, PIGOU, RICARDO, KEYNES, MARX, MARSHALL and J. S. MILL are the names which can be regularly found through both periods. However, while the frequency of MALTHUS and PIGOU almost doubled, KEYNES was reduced by half. In the

case of PIGOU, the increase of the number of papers on him is due to his popularity among young members of JSJET. But, concerning the case of KEYNES, we must be careful when understanding the reason for his decreasing popularity. In recent years more conferences and seminars focusing on specific subjects, such as RICARDO, KEYNES and economic thought with relations to them, have been held than before. The Ricardo Society and The Japanese Society for Post Keynesian Economics, in fact, have been quite active and the Keynes Society Japan was established during these years.¹ It means that there have been increasing opportunities outside JSJET for the researchers to make presentations on those subjects.

Table 3: Number of foreign participants in JSJET conferences

Year of conference (venue)	Number of the presentations by participants from abroad
2007 (Fukuoka)	3 (U.S.A., Brazil, Germany)
2008 (Matsuyama)	2 (Brazil, Netherlands)
2009 (Tokyo)	1 (Italy)
2010 (Toyama)	2 (Canada, Turkey)
2011 (Kyoto)	3 (Taiwan, Canada, Philippines)
2012 (Otaru)	0
2013 (Osaka)	0

Source: The programs and proceedings of JSJET conferences.

Note: The listed countries are the locations of the organizations to which the foreign participants belong.

Since the acceptance of applicants from abroad in 2007, a few foreign speakers have regularly participated and read papers at the annual conferences, as shown in table 3. However, in 2012 and 2013 there were no foreign participants. It may be because of the general worry about earthquakes and, above all, the confusion inside JSJET over dealing with the situations after the earthquake in 2011, which we will see in the next section.

Lastly, the JSJET conference organizes biennially a special session. Their themes were “The economic thought of poverty and welfare” in 2008, “The formation of the history of economic thought” in 2010, and “How economic thought has dealt with

¹ See <http://www.ricardosociety.com/> (The Ricardo Society) and <http://www.kisc.meiji.ac.jp/~pk/pk.htm> (The Japanese Society for Post Keynesian Economics), <http://keynes-society.blog.so-net.ne.jp/2013-01-05> (Keynes Society Japan).

liberalism” in 2012.

(2) Fukushima issue

The great earthquake of 2011 in East Japan threw its shadow on JSHET activities after that. The annual conference of 2011 had been, coincidentally, planned to be held at Fukushima University in May, which is two months after the earthquake. But the situation of the Fukushima area was getting worse, so that it was unavoidable to reconsider the place of the conference. Within March, the general council, based on deliberation by e-mail, decided to postpone the annual conference at Fukushima and in April, again after deliberation by the general council by e-mail, it was announced that the annual conference of 2011 would be held at Kyoto University in November and that the next conference would be held at Fukushima University in May 2012. But, as the circumstances around Fukushima stayed uncertain or seemed even to be getting worse, the executive board proposed that the annual conference of 2012 should be changed from Fukushima University to Otaru University of Commerce, and this was approved by the general council by e-mail in early October.

Soon after this decision was announced on the mailing list of JSHET, however, opinions against it were expressed there. In the regular meeting of the general council in November, it was proposed to reconsider the place of the annual conference for 2012. Nevertheless, both at this meeting and at the general assembly next day the change of the place from Fukushima to Otaru was approved.

However, after these decisions, particularly on the mailing list, heated, sometimes emotional discussions continued. In early December of 2012 four JSHET members, including two council members, made a statement of protest against the president and the executive board members of JSHET. Eight members including these four announced their withdrawals from JSHET and the names of twelve members intending to remain in JSHET were listed on that statement as their supporters. On 11th March 2012 an extraordinary meeting of the general council was held and it decided to start a working group for investigating these series of “Fukushima affairs”. At a regular meeting of the council in May five members were named as the members of the working group. They gave the report to the regular meeting of the general council in November. The report points out some problems of JSHET which caused the confusion, such as the decision-making process of the president and the executive board and the management of the mailing list.

(3) *The History of Economic Thought*

JSHET publishes its official journal, *The History of Economic Thought*, twice a year. In table 4, which lists the names of economic thinkers being found in the titles of the articles, D. RICARDO appears four times, A. SMITH three; both of whom are also popular figures in the annual conferences. However, MALTHUS never appears and PIGOU just once, though they often appear as the subjects of the conferences. It may be because the researchers on MALTHUS have The Malthus Society and its official journal, *The Annual Bulletin of the Malthus Society*, while The Ricardo Society does not have its own journal.

In these six years, there were four projected series of articles. The first of them is a series on “The history of economic thought in transitional countries”. It picks up the trends in economic thoughts of recent decades in Russia (50 (1)), Poland (51 (2)), and Bulgaria (52 (2)). The second series includes three papers on “Economic thought on market economy and welfare” with issues such as “Ricardo on poverty” (50 (2)), “Economic thought in early modern Japan” (52 (1)), and “the French political economy from the 1780s to the 1830s” (52 (1)). The subject of the third series is “Economic thought of the ‘Chicago School’”. This series features four economists: F. KNIGHT (53 (1)), F. A. von HAYEK (53 (2)), M. FRIEDMAN (54 (1)), and R. E. LUCAS (54 (2)). The fourth is on Japanese historians of economic thought. The articles on N. KOBAYASHI (54 (1)) and S. SUGIHARA (54 (2)) have already been published so far and more will follow. In addition to those above, though they were not parts of the series, there were three articles introducing the recent trends of the researches on Adam SMITH in three consecutive numbers. They focus on the three aspects: SMITH’s rhetoric and linguistics (52 (1)), the making of *The Wealth of Nations* (53 (1)), and SMITH’s realism (53 (2)).

Table 4: Names in the titles of *HET*.

Number (year)	Names of economic thinkers on the titles of articles
49-1 (2007)	C. JUGLAR, J. SCHUMPETER, MONTESQUIEU, R. TORRENS, J. S. MILL, F. Y. EDGEWORTH, R. HILFERDING, R. F. HARROD, K. G. MYRDAL
49-2 (2007)	J. STEUART, T. B. VEBLEN, N. D. KONDRATIEV, S. de WOLFF
50-1 (2008)	S. and B. WEBB, J. A. HOBSON, T. KANDA
50-2 (2009)	D. RICARDO, W. KAPP, J. R. COMMONS, J. B. ANDREWS, I. M. RUBINOW, A. C. PIGOU
51-1 (2009)	L. WALRAS, T. TOOKE, F. LAVINGTON, K. G. MYRDAL
51-2 (2010)	K. POLANYI, A. MARSHALL
52-1(2010)	S. DAZAI, K. MENDER, W. KAPP, A. SMITH
52-2(2011)	D. RICARDO, K. MARX, L. WALRAS, W. ROEPKE, D. DEFOE, J. S. MILL
53-1(2011)	D. RICARDO, F. KNIGHT, D. DEFOE, J. PRIESTLEY, D. STEWART, A. SMITH

53-2(2012)	A.SMITH, W. S. JEVONS, F. A. von HAYEK
54-1(2012)	N. KOBAYASHI, M. FRIEDMAN, W. KAPP, J. E. CAIRNES, R. CANTILLON
54-2(2013)	S. SUGIHARA, H. KAWAKAMI, R. E. LUCAS, J. A. HOBSON, L. T. HOBHOUSE, D. RICARDO

Source: *The History of Economic Thought*, vol. 49 (1) – vol. 54 (2).

2. Publication of books in English

JSHET has supported two publications of the books in English in these six years. One of them is *The dissemination of economic ideas*, edited by H. D. KURZ, T. NISHIZAWA, and K. TRIBE (2011). Another is *Subjectivism and objectivism in the history of economics*, edited by K. YAGI and Y. IKEDA (2013). The former was a by-product of the ESHET-JSHET joint conference in 2009 at Tokyo and Kyoto. The book consists of the chapters written by eleven foreign and five Japanese authors, most of which was based on the papers read at that conference. It illustrates the dissemination process of economic ideas chronologically — mercantilist era to today, and geographically — Europe, America, and Japan. The latter was, as the title describes, a book on the tensions between subjectivism and objectivism in the history of economics, written by ten internationally quite active Japanese scholars.

3. Joint meetings of JSHET and ESHET

After the first joint meeting of JSHET and ESHET (European Society for the History of Economic Thought) at the University of Nice in 2006, the second meeting was held from 21 to 22 March in 2009 at Hitotsubashi University and on 24 at Kyoto University under the general theme, Dissemination of Economic Ideas. 23 papers were read by foreign participants (three of which were joint-papers with Japanese) and 11 by JSHET members. As above mentioned, later a book based on the papers of this conference was edited and published.

On 13 to 15 September 2012 the third joint conference was held at the University of Corsica. The theme was Crises and Space in the History of Economic Thought. There were 13 and 20 speakers from the Japanese and European side respectively.

4. Supports for young scholars

In recent years JSHET has worked on projects to bring up young scholars. The JSHET Award for Encouragement of Research and the Young Scholar Seminars are two major ones.

The awards given since 2008 are the following (all of which are written in

Japanese)²:

2008 Ryou HONGOU, *Pigou's ideas and economics in the intellectual atmosphere of Cambridge*, The University of Nagoya Press, 2007.

2008 Jou ISHII, "Unemployment in John Barton's machinery theory", *The History of Economic Thought*, vol. 48 (2), 2006.

2009 Takayuki NAKAMURA, *Harrod's ideas and dynamic economics*, Nippon Hyoron Sha, 2008.

2009 Taku ERIGUCHI, "The Webbs on 'National Efficiency': free trade, national minimum, and the LSE", *The History of Economic Thought*, vol. 50 (1), 2008.

2010 Daisuke NAKAI, *Utilitarianism and economics: the range of Sidgwick's practical philosophy*, Kouyou-shobou, 2009.

2010 Takuji YAMANE, "William Kapp's theory of science integration and substantive rationality: reconstruction of the "social cost theory" from a human sciences perspective", *The History of Economic Thought*, vol. 50 (2), 2009.

2011 Nanako FUJITA, *Myrdal's economics: from welfare state to welfare world*, NTT Publishing, 2010.

2011 Naoto MORI, *Justice and government in Hume: ambivalence of civilized society*, Sobunsha, 2010.

2012 Tomoyuki ARAI, "Dugald Stewart on poor relief: on the question of poverty after Adam Smith", *The History of Economic Thought*, vol. 53(1), 2011.

2013 Midori WAKAMORI, *Karl Polanyi: market society, democracy, and liberty of man*, NTT Publishing, 2011.

Following the launch of the project in 2006, nine Young Scholars Seminars were held. Topics and methods the seminars offered were various, such as practices of presentation in Japanese and English, preparations for contributing papers to English journals, skills and methods to deal with literatures and other sources, and the trends of contemporary economics.

5. Summary

In general, during the period we have seen here, while JSHET continued its regular activities as before, it has expanded the projects of encouraging young scholars and widening and deepening its international relationship. On the other hand, it is a fact that JSHET has faced unexpected difficulties such as the "Fukushima affairs", which more

² English of the titles of books are translations of mine.

or less divided the society, and a gradual decrease in the number of members, as table 5 shows. JSJET has certainly taken appropriate measures against these situations but seems to still be required to find true ways to improve the quality of the research of the history of economic thought.

Table 5: Number of JSJET members

Date	2007 Nov	2007 Jun	2007 Dec	2008 May	2008 Nov	2009 Jun	2009 Nov	2010 May	2010 Nov	2011 Jun	2011 Nov	2012 Jun	2012 Nov
Member	758	746	751	734	740	724	722	712	715	697	702	685	685

Source: *The Society for the History of Economic Thought Newsletter*, vols. 29-40, 2007-2012.

(Seiichiro ITO, Ohtsuki City College)

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (JAMA)

1. General Description of the Society

The Japanese Association of Management Accounting (JAMA), founded in 1991, is the premier academic organization devoted to the study and promotion of knowledge about management accounting. The Association is a voluntary organization of individuals interested in management accounting research and education. The approximately 750 of JAMA's members are categorized as follows:

(a) Full Member

- (1) Persons engaged in research and education of management accounting or a related field in a university, junior college, or a vocational school.
- (2) Specialists, such as certified public accountants and licensed tax accountants, and
- (3) Individuals with business management experience in a company.

(b) Student Member

Graduate students with a major in management accounting or a related field currently enrolled in accredited institutions.

(c) Supporting Member

Individuals or corporations in agreement with the purpose of the Association who wish to support the Association.

As an academic organization of management accounting, JAMA, through its Executive Committee, is well positioned to provide a unique set of services to its members and to promote the validity, visibility, and diversity of the discipline. Working at the national and international levels, the Association aims to articulate policy, and implement programs likely to have the broadest possible impact for management accounting now and in the future.

2. Annual Conferences

The annual conference is the biggest event of JAMA. The conference usually takes three days and consists of round table discussions and free-theme sessions. The unified theme and the host institutions where annual conferences have been held since 2008 are as follows:

(1) 2008 Annual Conference

The 2008 Annual Conference was held on August 29-31, 2008 at Konan University under the unified theme of Intangibles and Management Accounting, chaired by Noboru

HARADA (Tokyo University of Science). 39 papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

(2) 2009 Annual Conference

The 2009 Annual Conference was held on August 28-30, 2009 at Asia University under the unified theme of Intangibles and Management Accounting, chaired by Takayuki ASADA (Osaka University). 23 papers were also presented in free-theme sessions.

(3) 2010 Annual Conference

The 2010 Annual Conference was held on September 3-5, 2010 at Waseda University under the unified theme of Management Accounting as a Control Function, chaired by Noboru HARADA (Tokyo University of Science). 44 papers were also presented in free-theme sessions.

(4) 2011 Annual Conference

The 2011 Annual Conference was held on October 7-9, 2011 at Kansai University under the unified theme of Management Accounting Research: Current Status and Future Issues, chaired by Noboru OGURA (Aoyama Gakuin University). 49 papers were also presented in free-theme sessions.

(5) 2012 Annual Conference

The 2012 Annual Conference was held on August 24-26, 2012 at Kokushikan University under the unified theme of Management Accounting Research and its Methodology, chaired by Tatsushi YAMAMOTO (Osaka University). 40 papers were also presented in free-theme sessions.

(6) 2013 Annual Conference

2013 Annual Conference was held on September 13-15, 2013 at Ritsumeikan University under the unified theme of Industry-Academia Collaboration in Management Accounting and Action Research, chaired by Norio SAWABE (Kyoto University). 33 papers were presented in free-theme sessions. A special lecture was also provided by K. LUKKA (Turku School of Economics), titled "There and Back Again: Interventionist Research in Management Accounting."

3. Publication

JAMA publishes its official journal, *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*, semiannually in Japanese. The present Editor-in-Chief is Hiromitsu SATO, Waseda University. *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan* has various sections, such as articles, invited articles, research notes, case studies, and book reviews. Articles in the *Journal* are selected through a double-blind referee system. The scope of acceptable articles embraces all subjects related to management accounting and management practices as long as the articles meet the criteria established for publication in the journal. Manuscripts apart from articles are also selected through a review by a single referee according to the policy set by the editorial board. The recent contents of the *Journal of Management Accounting, Japan* are as follows:

Volume 20, No.1, 2012

Articles

Kenji YASUTAKA (Kinki University) and Isamu OGATA (Yamagata University), “Earnings Management under Pressure to Attain an Earnings Benchmark: Do Managers Cut R&D Expenditure to Achieve an Earnings Benchmark during an Accounting Period?”

Norio OGOSHI (Waseda University and Samantha Thavasa Japan Limited), “Corporate Governance of the Firms Adopting Takeover Defense Measures and its Evaluation by the Stock Market.”

Kazunori FUKUSHIMA (Seinan Gakuin University), “The Effects of Management Control Systems on Product Innovation: An Exploratory Study.”

Naoto WATANABE (Tokyo Metropolitan University), “The Effect of Control Systems using Balanced Scorecard on Financial Consciousness and Nonfinancial Consciousness.”

Study Note

Masahiko FUKUDA (University of Tsukuba), “Research of Japanese Companies’ Understanding on Brand Management.”

Volume 20, No.2, 2012

Articles

Yoko KINUGASA (Shiga University), “The Function of Management Accounting in Hospital Management: Hospital Budget and Management Control System.”

Akihiro YAMADA (Nagoya City University), “Tax Costs, Book-Tax Difference, and Earnings Management: Empirical Evidence from Japan.”

Michitoshi YAMADA (Asia University) and Toyohiko HACHIYA (Hitotsubashi University),

“Conglomerate Investment and Internal Capital Market Efficiency.”

Koji UMEDA (Nagoya City University), “Research on International Transfer Pricing Practices in Japanese Multinational Enterprises.”

Study Note

Masanobu FUKUSHIMA (Kobe University), “Examining the Concept of Control Package.”

Invited Articles

Nobuo OGURA (Aoyama Gakuin University), “Recent Management Accounting Researches and Current Issues.”

Kazunori ITO (Senshu University), “Management of Intangibles based on Balanced Scorecard.”

Youichi KUBOTA (Osaka Prefecture University), “Inter Organizational Cost Management in Supply Chains: A Review and Agenda for Future Research.”

Masafumi FUJINO (Nihon University), “Public Management Reform and New Perspective on Management Accounting Research.”

Volume 21, No.1, 2013

Invited Articles

Tatsushi YAMAMOTO (Osaka University), “Management Accounting Research and Its Methodology.”

Fumiyoshi WATANABE (Tokyo Keizai University), “Aim and Contribution of Analytical Management.”

Fumihiko KIMURA (Tohoku University), “The Empirical Research Framework in Management Accounting.”

Satoshi TAGUCHI (Doshisha University), “A Study on an Experimental Research in Managerial Accounting.”

Shogo KIMURA (Nagoya University), “The Significance of Qualitative Research for Management Accounting Research.”

Volume 21, No.2, 2013

Articles

Masanobu FUKUSHIMA (Kobe University), Hiromi YONEMITSU (ESPEC Corp.), Kohei ARAI (Gunma University), and Takehisa KAJIWARA (Kobe University), “The Effect of Management Plans on Firm Performance.”

Kenichi NAGASAWA (Tsukuba University) and Akitoshi ITO (Hitotsubashi University), “The Effect of Intangible Investment on Earnings Management in Japanese Firms: An Analysis Focused on Research and Development Investment.”

Hirofumi ASADA (Osaka University of Economics), Kohji YOSHIKAWA (Kumamoto Gakuen University), and Yasuyuki KAZUSA (Kyoto University), “Management Accounting Change in Nidec Corporation.”

Nobuo KITAO (Kansai Gaidai University College of Foreign Studies), “The Option Value Evaluation Behavior of Japanese Firms in Investment Decision-Making.”

4. International Journal

JAMA publishes an international journal as a supplement to *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*. It contains research papers that address significant issues in the field of accounting and management. To provide a balanced presentation of articles, the journal solicits contributions from the fields of financial accounting and reporting, management accounting, auditing, taxation, management information systems, financial management and interdisciplinary studies. Research papers should be theoretical based and/or empirical based. Interdisciplinary studies and/or comparative studies of practices among countries are encouraged.

The idea of publishing a supplement as an international journal of management accounting in Japan was the brainchild of the third president, Takao TANAKA. He held research seminars at Aoyama Gakuin University and encouraged speakers to author their papers in English. In November 2004 he organized the International Forum of Accounting at Aoyama Gakuin University, and welcomed Professor J. A. OHLSON of Arizona State University as the main speaker. Professor OHLSON’s invited article for the first supplement issue is based on his presentation at the Forum. In it he introduces his novel concept of mathematical models for valuing equities and it was indeed an honor to be able to publish it in the first issue.

Takao TANAKA’s idea for an international journal was adopted by the fourth president, Masayasu TANAKA, and the directors of the board in April 2005. The five other articles in this issue were selected through the same double-blind referee system used by *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*. Masao TSUJI, former Editor-in-Chief, wrote in its editorial as follows:

“I am confident that all the articles in this issue conform to the primary goal of widely disseminating leading-edge research on accounting and promoting communication among researchers both inside and outside Japan.

The Supplement series, of which this is the first, will be open to researchers in all areas of accounting with contributions encompassing theory, empirics and experiments. My principal goal as Editor-in-Chief will be to offer articles of high quality for a professional audience. I hope that articles of the Supplement series will not only open

new horizons and bring new insights but also deepen our understanding of the field of accounting. Everyone connected with publication of the series is committed to maintaining the highest standards of excellence.”

The authors and their research papers in the first supplement issue were as follows:

1. James A. OHLSON, “Accounting Based Valuation Formulae.”
2. Masao OKUHARA, Masayasu TANAKA and Hiroo HIROSE, “A New Evaluation Method of Interaction Effects Using Compound Added Functions and the Analysis on its Relationship to the Attributes of Potential Customers.”
3. Toyohiko HACHIYA and Pablo Gonzalo RAMIREZ, “Integrated Management Control System for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.”
4. Isamu OGATA and Yoshihiko TSUKUDA, “Effects of Advertising and R&D on the Intangible Assets for the Japanese Manufacturing Firms: A Panel Data Analysis.”
5. Gilles HILARY and Tomoki OSHIKA, “Shareholder Activism with Weak Corporate Governance: Social Pressure, Private Cost and Organized Crime.”
6. Chien-min Kevin PAN, “Operating Performance of Japanese Firms with Large Cash Holdings during the Bubble Economy.”

JAMA also plans to publish a second international journal by the end of the year 2013 for the 20th anniversary of JAMA’s establishment.

(Atsushi SHIIBA, Osaka University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

1. General Description

The Japan Association for Management Systems (*Nihon Keiei Shisutemu Gakkai*: JAMS) was founded in 1981 as an interdisciplinary association organized by university professors and academic theoretical and empirical researchers from public and private organizations. The founding spirit and objectives of JAMS are to contribute to human society and management systems and to propose new models of logical thinking covering a wide range of cross-disciplines between the social and natural sciences in the field of management systems.

Currently, the subject of integration of various management resources in a corporation is becoming more and more important. A sound establishment of management ideas in the areas of integration, investigation of human nature, innovation inside an organization, the global environment and its contribution to the world are indispensable subjects in the development of strategic management. In addition, product development and market capability also play a significant role, together with the innovation of business processes by Information and Communication Technology (ICT), in advancing the construction of new business models.

Through its continuing efforts to promote Science and Technology development, JAMS identifies and solves various corporation management problems with a forward-looking commitment “to design management by an integration of engineering, information and social science”. JAMS is a research group that has a global vision in addressing real world issues with realistic and effective thinking and through the development of new techniques to contribute to the field of management systems. In addition, research findings have found practical application to the economy and society, and certain progress has been made in system reforms such as the improvement of systems to cultivate young researchers.

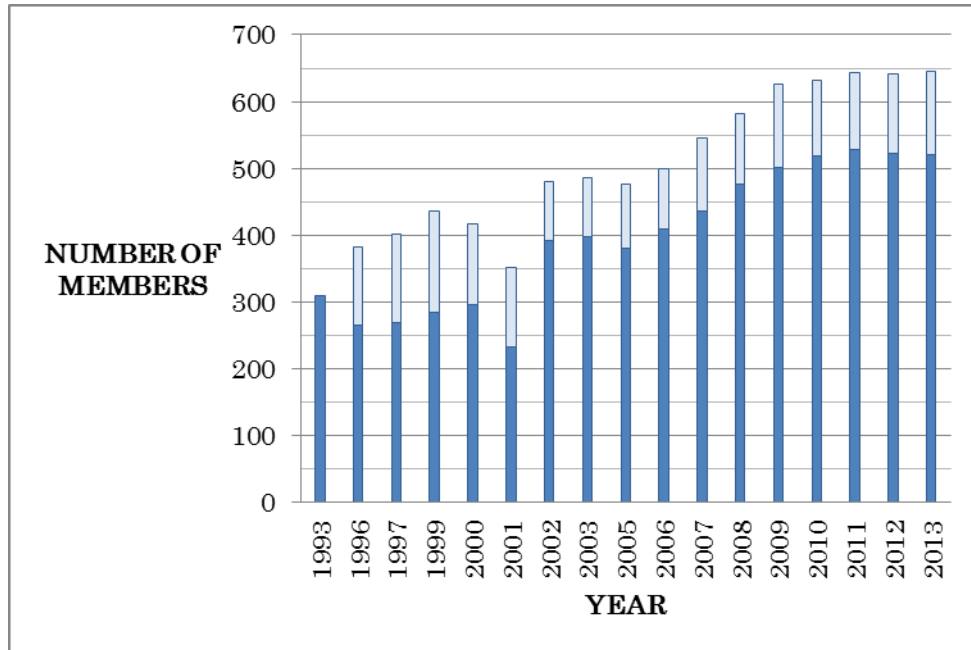
2. Organization and Current Activities

JAMS consists of several sections. The head office manages the main work for members and acts in conjunction with the board of directors, the board of editorial members which publishes JAMS journals, and the board of information members which organizes JAMS news releases and conferences, for example.

The Kansai Branch Office, the Chubu Branch Office and the Chugoku-Shikoku Branch Office manage regional activities such as organizing presentation meetings, hosting the Kansai, the Chubu and the Chugoku-Shikoku regional research meetings,

providing support at conferences, and so on. As of March 2013, the Association has 521 individual members and 125 student members.

Table 1. JAMS MEMBERS



3. Semiannual National Conferences

The semiannual national conference of JAMS is usually held for two days each in spring and fall. A unified theme, currently considered to be a meaningful and appropriate topic for lively discussion, is set up by the host university and the executive committee at each conference. The semiannual conference usually consists of four sessions: unified theme papers, a keynote speech, special lectures and free theme papers. These sessions provide a venue where research topics in social and natural science disciplines can be presented and discussed by panels composed of management and organization theorists, economists, sociologists, political scientists and management engineers.

Each presentation session, including discussions and questions, takes 30 minutes, while student presentation sessions, which are open to undergraduate and graduate students, take 20 minutes. The programs of the semiannual conferences are edited by the program committee and the executive committee.

4. Publications

JAMS publishes a bulletin titled the *Journal of the Japan Association for*

Management Systems. It is published three times a year. Technical papers, research papers, case studies and commentaries are edited by the Association's Editorial Committee. The Committee selects two referees and requests them to review the submitted papers. After review and acceptance, the paper is carried in the *Journal*.

JAMS also publishes international journals once a year. The *International Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems* (IJAMS) was first issued in 2009 as a result of the international conference (JAMS/JAIMS ICBI2008) which was held in 2008. The review system of IJAMS is the same as that of the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*: Technical papers, research papers, case studies and commentaries are edited by the IJAMS Association's Editorial Committee. The Committee selects two referees and requests them to review the submitted papers. After review and acceptance, the paper is carried in the IJAMS. The association has just called for papers to publish the 5th issue in 2013.

Finally, the Association publishes a newsletter titled *JAMS News*, which is edited by the Association's Information Committee. It is published four times a year. *JAMS News* announces the dates of study meetings and calls for paper submissions for the annual national conferences. It is a necessary and useful means of effective communication for members.

5. Recent Research Activities of JAMS

Recently, with the advancement of information the worldwide competition among companies has become increasingly severe. Study can no longer focus on only one field of knowledge, but must be broadened in terms of field knowledge and perspective. The integration, fusion and optimization of management resources in a company are now regarded as very important factors for a company to solve social, economic, and management problems. The current situation in management study emphasizes the fusion of application of methodologies in both natural science and social science. Studies and research in management fields are required to be developed and deepened. In particular, innovation in management systems and the systemization of business administration have become strategically essential subjects. Recent research activities of JAMS have studied and proposed new models and logical thinking theories as well as applications to solve new problems in the information era. Some scholars and researchers study and explore the possibilities of applying new theories to solve management problems and focus on key business areas such as strategy, information systems, human resources, marketing, and accounting. Currently, management quality, global supply chain management, environmental management, sustainable development,

green productivity, discrimination in the workplace, industry analysis, competitive advantage and corporate governance are the topics most explored in recent research activities of JAMS.

6. Latest semiannual Conferences

The locations and unified themes of semiannual conferences held from 2006 to 2013 are as follows:

The 36th at Tokai University Junior College Division in May 2006 with the unified theme: Environment Change and Risk Management.

A keynote speech, a commemorative lecture, a unified theme paper and 69 free theme papers were presented.

The 37th at Osaka Institute of Technology in December 2006 with the unified theme: Education of Management and Its Systems.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, six unified theme papers and 82 free theme papers were presented.

The 38th at Nihon University in May 2007 with the unified theme: Innovation and Management Systems – change to deal with.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, two unified theme papers and 56 free theme papers were presented.

The 39th at Nakamura Gakuen University in December 2007 with the unified theme: Globalization and Japanese Management.

A keynote speech, a special lecture and 64 free theme papers were presented.

The 40th at Nagaoka University of Technology in June 2008 with the unified theme: Management Systems for Innovative Opportunities.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, two unified theme papers and 62 free theme papers were presented.

The 41st at Ritsumeikan University in December 2008 with the unified theme: Technology Management and Management Systems.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, three unified theme papers and 59 free theme papers were presented.

The 42nd at Niigata University of International and Information Studies in May 2009 with the unified theme: Community Design-Lessons Learned in Niigata-.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, three unified theme papers and 54 free theme papers were presented.

The 43rd at Kyushu Sangyo University in November 2009 with the unified theme: Management Systems to Survive the Economic Depression.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, two unified theme papers and 70 free theme papers were presented.

The 44th at Tokai University in June 2010 with the unified theme: Quality of Management on Management Systems.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, eleven unified theme papers, and 64 free theme papers were presented.

The 45th at Kagawa University in November 2010 with the unified theme: Management Systems to Produce Regional Potential.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, nine unified theme papers and 79 free theme papers were presented.

The 46th at Meiji University in May 2011 with the unified theme: Management Systems and Quality of Management.

The 30th Anniversary Symposium, two unified theme papers, a special session and 34 free theme papers were presented.

The 47th at Yamanashi Gakuin University in December 2011 with the unified theme: Invigoration of Rural Areas and Management Systems.

Two unified theme papers and 88 free theme papers were presented.

The 48th at Waseda University in June 2012 with the unified theme: Management Systems in the Network Age.

A keynote speech, a special lecture, six unified theme papers and 58 free theme papers were presented.

The 49th at Kwansai Gakuin University in December 2012 with the unified

theme: Management Systems to Explore a New Age.

A keynote speech, two special lectures, two unified theme papers and 83 free theme papers were presented.

The 50th at Toyo University in June 2013 with the unified theme: Development of Management Systems and Training ICT Professionals.

A keynote speech, two special lectures, four unified theme papers and 56 free theme papers were presented.

The 51st at Hiroshima University of Economics in December 2013 and the 52nd at Hosei University in spring 2014 are also planned to be held.

(Hiroaki ITAKURA, Kagawa University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Organization and Brief History

The Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution (JSMD) is the biggest organization of scholars and researchers in the field of marketing and distribution in Japan. It was founded in 1950, and since then has executed leading research activities in this field for over 63 years. The members of JSMS, numbering over 1,090 in 2013, belong to universities or research institutions and are active in their research activities. Because distribution and marketing has an important function for industry reconstruction and growth, it can be said that the members of JSMD are executing a major role in developing of Japan.

JSMD consists of five regional divisions, Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, and Kyushu, which were established to stimulate and coordinate member activities at the regional level.

All JSMD members belong to a division of their own choice. Each division holds four to nine divisional research meetings a year, and JSMD itself holds an annual national conference in twice per a year.

JSMD is headed by a president (Kyoichi IKEO, Keio University) and supported by two vice-presidents and the board of directors representing each regional division. The headquarters, which consists of the president, vice-presidents, and the board of directors, operates JSMD. It also has several standing committees such as the Journal Committee, International Exchange Committee, Society Awards Committee, and Information Provider Committee. In addition, each regional division of JSMD is independently operated by its own executive board, which consists of the chief director, directors, and managers. On the other hand, the highest legislative organ is the General Meetings, which are held at the annual national conferences and open to all members. The democratic atmosphere facilitates the members' academic activities in JSMD.

2. Research Activities and publications

Most JSMD members have research interests in the field of distribution and marketing. The theory of marketing has been originally imported from US schools of business since the Second World War, but the theory of distribution mainly developed based on Japanese own customs and distribution systems having a relatively long research history.

Traditionally, research of marketing and distribution has been characterized by its interdisciplinary approach: economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, and so on.

Recently, JSMD has discontinued defining the field of its members' academic activities, because recent complex phenomena in the marketing and distribution scene increasingly need the mix of other various disciplines. Our extensive prospect is promoting research interactions with researchers from other academic societies and disciplines.

JSMD publishes its conference proceedings as well as the refereed journal, *Ryutsu Kenkyu (Journal of Marketing and Distribution)*. Through monthly/seasonal divisional research meetings, the annual national conference, or proceedings and the journal, members actively interact beyond their differences in specialties and age groups. The Journal has been published since March 1998 and is published three times a year to promote research activities of members. The area editors decided by members, all submitted papers are reviewed by at least two reviewers, and qualified papers are accepted and published. This journal has become generally known as the most authoritative journal in the research field of marketing and distribution in Japan. Most libraries in Japanese universities own copies of this journal and the impact rates of the published papers in it are very high. As part of its effort to improve the quality standards of research, the Society grants awards every year to honor its members for their outstanding scholastic books and excellent articles published in its journal.

3. International activities

In particular, the International Exchange Committee actively promotes global activities with other scholastic associations over the world. For example, the international conference named "2012 Global marketing conference" was held in Seoul from 19 to 22 July, 2012 and Ikuo TAKAHASHI (Keio University), the president of JSMD, was appointed by Korean Scholars of Marketing Science and attended as the conference Co-Chair.

Moreover, the two sessions constructed by members of JSMD were held, both sharing the title. "Japanese perspectives on value creation in marketing and consumer behavior". In the first session, Sho YUKI (Chuo University) presented "Determinants of channel expansion by Japanese Manufacturers", and Eunji SEO (Fukuyama Heisei University) and Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe University) introduced "Cross-functional communication behaviors in a Japanese industrial company: The moderating role of Alternatives". Additionally, Lu GAO, Akinori ONO, Takahiro CHIBA, Yunjung PARK, Mai KIKUMORI (All of Keio University) talked on "A customer acceptance model for online stores focused on consumers' shopping hesitation". Finally, "The influences of internet privacy concerns and ubiquity on mobile coupon behavior" was presented by Morikazu

HIROSE (Tokyo Fuji University) and Keiya TABE (Waseda University).

In the second session, four groups introduced leading Japanese research perspectives. The first presenter, Takashi TERAMOTO (Meisei University) introduced his paper named “Reaction of information leaders to promotion when switching to a new product” and Kyon Tae LEE (Toyo University) and Richard LEE (University of South Australia) presented “The effects of animosity and social norm on Japanese consumers’ response towards Chinese products”. In addition, the session continued with the presentation of Chizuru NISHIO (University of Tsukuba), Minoru ISHIDA (Ark Engine Corporation) and Toshie TAKEUCHI (Hosei University), whose title was “Characteristics of LOHAS-oriented values and how they are changing”. Finally, “Profiling consumers who are often followed” was presented by Kaichi SAITO (Meiji Gakuin University). Through these two sessions, JSMD could get a chance to introduce and emphasize what are the leading research interests in Japan.

4. Annual National Conferences (from 2010 to 2013)

(1) 2010 Annual Conference

The 60th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Toyo University (Tokyo) on 28-30 May, 2010. The conference was organized under the theme, The Phenomenon and Prospect of Marketing and Distribution Theory. In the preliminary first session, Masanori TAMURA (Kobe university) made a presentation titled “Strategic project on future distribution research” and the presentation of Takemasa ISHIHARA (Kwansei Gakuin University), was titled “One more task of distribution theory”.

In the second session, Mitsuo WADA (Kwansei Gakuin University) presented about “What marketing has achieved and attempted in reality”. The next presenter was Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe university), who gave a presentation titled “Research questions on the theory of marketing in future”. After two briefings were held, a panel discussion started.

(2) 2011 Annual Conference

The 61st JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Kumamoto Gakuen University (Kumamoto) on 27-29 May, 2011. Its unified theme was What the Theory of Distribution and Marketing Can Do for Industry Reproduction.

In the preliminary session, after a speech made by the JSMD president, three special symposiums were held, and the title of the first symposium was “Manufacture reproduction and the theory of marketing”. The first presenter was Naoto ONZO (Waseda University), whose title was “Manufacture reproduction on the commodity market”. The next presenter was Yukihiro AOKI (Gakushuin University), who spoke about the

implication of the theory of brand and consumer behavior for manufacture reproduction. Finally, Akihiro INOUE (Keio University) spoke about the approach of profitable product design and value control. After that, under the chairmanship of Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe university), Naoto ONZO (Waseda University), Yukihiro AOKI (Gakushuin University), and Akihiro INOUE (Keio University) attended panel discussion.

In the second symposium, three presenters also discussed manufacture reproduction and theory of marketing. The first presenter, Munehiko ITO (Kobe University) talked about the issue of service innovation in manufacturing industry. Yoshihiro OISHI (Meiji University) was the second presenter, and he explained about constructing of a global brand for manufacture reproduction. Finally, Lin HUANG (Kobe university) presented about the strategic power of Japanese companies on global market.

In the final symposium, presentations about local business and distribution theory were continued. Specifically, the following discussions took place: “The directions of specificity and reproduction of commerce based on community” (Satoshi KATO, Osaka ichiritu University), “The direction of local commerce institutes and reproduction”, and “A new perspective about proactive local commerce”. This symposium proceeded under the chairmanship of Takemasa ISHIHARA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences).

(3) 2012 Annual Conference

The 62nd JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Hokkai School of Commerce (Hokkaido) on 25-27 May 2012. Its unified theme was Value Co-creation in Distribution and Marketing.

In the preliminary session, Eunju KO (Yonsei University, Korea) as an invited speaker spoke about “Globalization of Korean scholars of marketing science”.

The first briefing session was held under the chairmanship of Ikuo TAKAHASHI (Keio University) and there were two presenters. Chieko MINAMI (Kobe University) was the first presenter and made a presentation titled “The creation of value co-creation and customer values: The case of IKEA and BEISIA”. The second presentation was made by Junichi MATSUURA (Hiroshima University) and was titled “The value of co-creating and marketing research; the problems and limitations of S-D logic”.

The theme of the next briefing session was “The value of co-creation for distribution”, and it was held under the chairmanship of Hiroshi HORIKOSHI (Keio University). Kimihiko KONDO (Otaru University of Commerce) was the first presenter and he told about the theme which is titled “The perspective of value co-creation for distribution”. The next presenter was Yumiko MIURA (Aoyama Gakuin University): the title of her presentation was “The changing role of middle distribution and local

implications”.

From the 62nd JSMD Annual National Conference a session conducted entirely in English was included. It was held under the chairmanship of Carolus L. C. PRAET (Otaru University of Commerce). Allam ABU FARHA, Phd student at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University presented “A configuration approach of marketing practice: evidence from Palestine”. The next presenter was Towako SAKUMA (Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University), and she presented “Customer satisfaction, loyalty, and switching costs in business-to-business marketing”. GAO Lu (Graduate School of Commerce, Keio University) presented about “Online shopping environment and the adoption of online shopping: an extension of the technology acceptance model”. Finally, Satoko SUZUKI (Graduate School of Management, Kyoto University) presented “Social dynamics in diffusion of new consumption practices: concurrence of actions by firms and media”.

(4) 2013 Annual National Conference

The 63rd JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Ritsumeikan University (Shiga) on 24-26 May, 2013. Its unified theme was Innovation of Distribution and Marketing.

In the preliminary session, after a speech made by JSMD president, Kyoichi IKEO (Keio University), a special symposium was held, titled “How understand innovation on retail industry”, and three presenters spoke on that basis. The first presenter was Toshiyuki YAHAGI (Hosei University), and his presentation was titled “Retail industry and innovation”. Next, Takemasa ISHIHARA (University of Marketing and Distribution Science) gave a presentation titled “Issues of theory of retail business condition and innovation research”. Finally, Lin HUANG (Kobe University) presented under the title, “The global development of retail innovation”.

In the next preliminary session, “The future of marketing and innovation” was the unified theme. Three specific themes were segmented. The first theme was “Future directions in innovation research”, Tomoko KAWAKAMI (Kansai University) and Gloria BARCZAK (Professor of Marketing, Co-Director, Institute for Global Innovation Management, D’Amore-McKim School of Business, Northeastern University, Editor of *the Journal of Product Innovation Management*) discussed and presented. The second theme was “Tracing and perspectives of product innovation in Japanese marketing research”, and Yasunaga WAKABAYASHI (Kyoto University) and Tomoko KAWAKAMI (Kansai University) discussed.

Finally, the presentation titled “Innovation of customer perspective and other people experiments: the comparative experiment of promotional and social context” was

introduced by Satoru SHIBUYA (Tohoku University) and discussed with Shizue KISHI (Tokyo Keizai University).

In the English Session, competitive paper proposals relevant to any aspect of marketing and distribution (theoretical, methodological, empirical, or philosophical) for presentation were introduced. For example, Taro KOYAMA (Chubu University) presented a paper titled “Brand typology from a psychoanalytic perspective”, and Kuninori SUZUKI (Nihon University) introduced “A consideration on an effective reserve logistics system for discarded tires”. In addition, WANG Liyong (Otaru University of Commerce) spoke on “The informativeness of Chinese television advertising for automobiles”; finally Naoki TAMURA (Kansai Gaidai University) reported on “Monopolistic competitiveness and consumer behavior on subway users: a case study of Kotochika-Shijo in Kyoto City”.

(5) 2014 Annual national conference

The 64th JSMD Annual national conference will be held at Hitotsubashi University (Tokyo) on 30 May- June 1, 2014 under the unified theme, Considering Globalization Now.

(Eunji SEO, Fukuyama Heisei University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (JSPE)

The last 5 years have been a very fruitful period for the JSPE. We created the JSPE Prize for Younger Members in 2009 and have awarded 5 JSPE PYMs up to now. We started to publish collected papers in English regularly, the first volume of which was published in December 2012. We created a board of overseas academic advisers to play more active role in promoting Marxian and heterodox economics internationally. We committed actively in the discussion of the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, and the nuclear disaster.

1. Outline of the JSPE and its aim

The JSPE was founded in 1959. Its purpose has been promotion of academic research on the basic theories together with concrete analyses in the area of political economy, by facilitating cooperation and communication among its members. The membership is about 900. Activities of the JSPE are steered by a board of representatives, who are elected by members' vote in every third year. The present chief representative of the board is Kiichiro YAGI (Setsunan University).

The JSPE has worked to pursue its purpose mainly in three forms of activities.

Firstly, it holds an annual conference once a year. Usually the conference consists of two plenary sessions one in Japanese and one in English, parallel sessions, a members' general meeting, and a social party. It serves as a great opportunity for members to meet and communicate with each other on a national scale. In addition to the annual conference, meetings are also held based on the local organizations.

Secondly, the JSPE has published *The Political Economy Quarterly* since 2004, following *The Bulletin of the Japan Society of Political Economy* which was published annually from 1961 to 2003. *The Political Economy Quarterly* includes several reviewed papers which are submitted by members and selected by the editorial board after referees' judgment, and a few invited papers. The papers are mainly in Japanese with English summary. The editorial board is organized by the board of representatives and appoints suitable referees from members of the JSPE. Every year the first issue of *The Political Economy Quarterly* contains the papers and a summary of discussions in the plenary sessions of the annual conference.

Thirdly, the JSPE promotes international academic cooperation with political economists all over the world. Beginning in October 2001, the JSPE began inviting a distinguished non-Japanese guest for the annual conference to deliver a keynote presentation and engage in debates. Since then we have invited 11 distinguished

scholars, including Robert BOYER (CEPREMAP), Gary DYMSKI (University of California Riverside), Ronald DORE (London School of Economics), Enfu CHENG (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Gerard DUMENIL (CNRS), Saskia SASSEN (Columbia University), Costas LAPAVITSAS (SOAS, University of London), James HEINTZ (PERI, University of Massachusetts), Alain LIPIETZ (CNRS), Robert POLLIN (PERI, University of Massachusetts), and Robert ROWTHORN (Cambridge University). We have also organized about 40 parallel sessions in English. We introduced a special category of member, Overseas Academic Advisor in 2011 to play a more active role in promoting political economy and heterodox economics internationally. We invited the above mentioned 11 distinguished economists and Andrew BARSHAY (University of California Berkeley), all of whom have accepted our invitation. We plan to publish a volume of collected papers in English regularly. The first English publication of collected papers from the annual meetings was published by Routledge in 2012. We are now preparing the second volume.

Our main research concerns consist in basic theories and analyses of capitalist economies with their historical contradictory characters. Historical development and functions of socio-economic institutions, systems and structures including the roles of States to form capitalist economies in our age, as well as various models and experiments of socialist economies which intend to overcome the historical limitations of capitalism are common research concerns among members of the JSPE. Such research concerns are largely based on inquiry into the economic law of motion of capitalist economy by Karl MARX, and linked with the growth of Marxian and other political economy in the world. Keynesian and post-Keynesian economics among others also form important aspects of our research concerns in cooperation with reviving political economy in the world. The historical meaning of the recent economic situations with changes in economic policies, and increasing problems in the economic life of working people in the world and in Japan are necessarily central to our research interest.

2. The JSPE English Publication

The first volume of the JSPE collected papers, *Crises of Global Economies and the Future of Capitalism: Reviving Marxian Crisis Theory* was edited by Kiichiro YAGI, Nobuharu YOKOKAWA (Musashi University), Shinjiro HAGIWARA (Yokohama National University), and Gary DYMSKI was published by Routledge in December 2012. This book represents an encounter between Japanese and non-Japanese scholars, on the common problem of how to understand the current economic situation. The contributors

represented here have all participated in the JSPE annual meeting.

The first part of the book considers the mechanisms of the crisis of 2008 and their consequences. Six papers discuss that understanding of Marx's crisis theory can powerfully serve as a useful framework in the analysis of such a contemporary sub-prime world crisis. Financialization is the common concept of the six papers.

Makoto ITOH (University of Tokyo, Chapter 1) discusses that understanding of MARX's monetary and crisis theory in the Japanese Uno-school can powerfully serve as a framework in the analysis of the contemporary sub-prime world crisis. He focuses on financial exploitation of workers, which he calls the financialization of labor-power, as a basic cause of the sub-prime crisis. The US sub-prime crisis spread to the world since the global financial market was mobilized to pour idle money into the US's speculative housing loans. He argues that the Japanese economy was deeply shaken by the subprime loan crisis, since the Japanese economic recovery in 2002-07 mostly depended on the increase in exports, which was strongly damaged by the crisis. The great earthquake, the resultant giant tsunami, and nuclear disaster deepened the structural crises in the Japanese economy. He analyzes them in view of fundamental problems in a capitalist market economy together with their contemporary features.

Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Hosei University, Chapter 2) argues that the postwar corporate structure of the United States revealed its own limits in the late 1960s and that its restructuring and transformation created a new nexus of capital accumulation system. The emergence of this nexus represents an integrated consequence of the globalization of American corporate activity, finance and information and of the neo-liberal transformation of government functions touched off by Reaganomics. He examines American economic cycles in terms of the emergence of this new nexus of a capital accumulation system. He examines the collapse of the institutionally flawed mechanisms that linked the U.S. and global financial systems, and argues that the financial engineering that created securitization gave way to casinoization and has revealed the transitional nature of the current U.S.-centered global regime.

Costas LAPAVITSAS (Chapter 3) focuses on some of the structural dimensions of financialization as key causes of the crisis of 2007-09. He points out three main features of financialization. First, less reliance of large corporations on banks; second, banks shifting their activities toward mediating in open markets and transacting with individuals; third, increasing implication of individuals in the operations of finance. He argues that financialization represents a transformation of capitalist production and finance which is systemic, and that these structural factors ultimately account for the crisis of 2007-9.

Masayoshi TATEBE (Chuo University, Chapter 4) defines surplus capital as money capital not used for productive investment because of the low expected profit rate and wonder about the financial market pursuing financial gain. He argues that surplus capital has been generated since the 1990s and developed to “casino typed financial capital”, which has controlled the destiny of the real economy and led to a crisis.

Shinjiro HAGIWARA (Chapter 5) argues that Keynesian economic policies in the postwar period contained financial crises and stabilized the capitalist economy. He points out following the breakdown of the Keynesian regime the political and economic power of “the great financiers and stock market jobbers” is increasing. He argues Marxian approaches to financial crisis can explain the increasing crises experienced as the neoliberal period dawned, since these conditions are similar to those discussed in MARX’S *Capital*.

Akira MATSUMOTO (Ritsumeikan University, Chapter 6) investigates why the 2008 crisis looked like a classical economic crisis under the gold standard system with rapid contractions of their economies, falling prices, increasing unemployment, decreasing production, and a slowdown of consumption, although the managed currency system had been adopted. He argues the excessive money capital, born from deficits in the U.S. balance of payments, became a condition for credit creation, producing bubble economy. Price hikes over products’ parity values in a bubble economy are adjusted forcibly during the financial-market collapse, leading to the bankruptcy of many financial institutions.

The second part of the book considers regimes of capitalism. Five papers investigate the historical development of capitalism to define neoliberalism as a specific phase of capitalism. They share the concept of structural crisis which destroys the existing capital accumulation regime and gives rise to a new regime.

Nobuharu YOKOKAWA (Chapter 7) attempts to build a new framework for the political economy of capitalism which consists of the basic theory of capitalism, the intermediate theory of specific types of capitalist world systems, and empirical analysis, integrating Kozo Uno’s three-level analysis of capitalism, Keynesian economics and historical and institutional economics. He introduces a dynamic theory of comparative advantage in order to analyse the historical development of leading industry and the evolution of a capitalist world system. He distinguishes a cyclical crisis that reinforces the self-regulating character of capital accumulation in the established stage of a capitalist world system, a structural crisis that changes leading industries and the capital accumulation regime, and a systemic crisis that changes the hegemony of the capitalist world system. He investigates the postwar capitalist world system and concludes the

2008 crisis is a systemic crisis.

Robert BOYER's analysis (Chapter 8) uses the methodology and concepts of *régulation theory* in order to characterize the crisis opened in 2008 as systemic (the failure of a financial organization), structural (the end of the complementarity between the five institutional forms at the origin of the American finance-led accumulation regime), and global (the consequence of large and long lasting external trade and capital flow imbalances). He emphasizes the unprecedented consumer credit-led accumulation regime in the unfolding dynamics. Within this regime, the true extent of financial risk has been more and more masked; so the breakdown of this system has led to the freezing of credit, not the restoration of normal cyclical behavior. Consequently the global system has been thrown into a major structural crisis whose outcome is radically uncertain.

Toshio YAMADA (Nagoya University, Chapter 9) explains the crisis in the context of the *Régulation* approach; the 2008 crisis is 'a structural crisis of the finance-led growth regime'. He argues that to situate properly the 2008 crisis in the historical context, we have to investigate the history of capitalist economy in the last two hundred years by using several concepts of the *régulation* theory: growth regime, *régulation* mode, and especially structural crisis. He argues that structural crises are not at all exceptional for capitalism, and that capitalism has transformed itself through those great structural crises, giving rise to new configurations in time and space.

Gérard Duménil and Dominique Lévy (Chapter 10) address the overall periodization of capitalism, in which neoliberalism defines a specific phase. They argue that the roots of the crisis must be sought in the features of the new phase of capitalism that arose in the early 1980s, that is, neoliberal globalization. The disequilibria of the U.S. economy and the unwieldy financial-global structure of the neoliberal years ultimately have led to a crisis that will end in the decline of U.S. hegemony. In the discussion of scenarios for the future, they pay particular attention to emerging countries, especially China.

Thomas SEKINE (formerly York University, Chapter 11), building on ideas expounded by Kozo UNO, argues that the global capitalist system has been shifting systematically away from purely capitalist principles since the early 20th century to a post-capitalist economic order. He argues that although Uno was not in a position to spell out the nature of this *transitional phase*, he quite clearly indicated that a "managed currency system" marked a departure from the regime of capitalism. SEKINE rehabilitates this Uno's insight, tracing the main features of the post-1914 evolution of the world economy. He concludes that to pump fiat money into circulation to overcome a

deflationary spiral and debt deflation after the 2008 crisis, may well be the first decisive step in transition towards “another historical society”.

The third part of the book considers global reconfiguration of capitalism. Five papers emphasize that global imbalance such as macroeconomic imbalance and power imbalance have changed both international and domestic economic structure. They pay special attention to the labor exploitation and the impact of East Asian industrialization on the world economy.

Gary D_YMSKI (Chapter 12) shows how Kalecki and Minsky present complementary ideas about the twin problems of labor extraction and financial fragility that have arisen and worsened as the neoliberal era has lengthened. He shows that their ideas about how US business cycles have evolved are accurate for the postwar period up until the 1980s. He argues that beyond that, their ideas about macroeconomic dynamics, which implicitly focus on a *national economy* perspective, must be adjusted to take into account the impact of two sustained global imbalances: a global macroeconomic imbalance, and global power imbalance. This global imbalance was the root cause of the change in the character and timing of US cyclical fluctuations. When confidence in the “safe harbour” character of US financial and asset markets was shaken by the 2008 crisis, a new period of US macroeconomic stagnation started.

Kang-Kook LEE (Ritsumeikan University, Chapter 13) investigates the role of global imbalances in the buildup to the crisis, and the transformation of these imbalances after the crisis. He investigates neoliberalism in both the US and East Asia as an underlying cause that worsened global imbalances. He emphasizes the importance of concerted efforts in the US and East Asia to bring about a rebalancing of the global economy, and to change the growth strategy in East Asia as well as in the US.

Hitoshi HIRAKAWA (Nagoya University, Chapter 14) examines the shifting role of the East Asian industrialization and its impact on the world economy. He distinguishes three stages of economic development. Traditionally the laborers of developing regions move to advanced regions in search of employment. In the second stage firms move to developing regions in search of low-cost labor and export produced goods to advanced countries. In the third stage firms move toward developing regions in search of markets such as BRICs, which he named “potentially bigger market economies”.

James HEINTZ (Chapter 15) examines how processes of financialization and globalization in capitalist economies affect the structure of employment, using Japan and the U.S. as specific examples. A central thesis of the paper is that common factors emerging during the neoliberal era of globalization have affected labour demand and labour supply and the structure of employment in a range of countries. There are

numerous outcomes of these interactions, including higher levels of open unemployment, growth of informal employment, downward pressure on the returns to labour, and a redistribution of risk from capital to labour; but specific employment outcomes are dependent on domestic institutions and structural realities.

Aki ANEHA (Komazawa University, Chapter 16) examines the root of the sub-prime problem from the perspective of household budget and consumer spending. She shows the habit of spending beyond one's means is due more to stagnant wages, employment instability, and inadequate social support under neoliberalism, rather than to extravagance. She argues that the root of the sub-prime problem lies in overproduction and that consumption-boosting measures based on expanding credit were indispensable in increasing demand and deferring crisis and depression. She emphasizes that the US dollar seigniorage has permitted to defer depression and overcome limitations such as falling real wages.

These essays do not reach one conclusion, but instead provide different angles of vision regarding the global crisis. As such, this volume provides a unique immersion in different approaches to political economy and to the crisis. We hope this book contributes to the resurgence of radical analyses of the political economy, free from the market optimism of main-stream economics.

3. Reports on Annual Conferences of the JSPE from 2008 to 2012

The 56th annual conference of the JSPE was held at Kyushu University on 25-26 October 2008. There were two plenary sessions one in Japanese and one in English. The title of the plenary session in Japanese was "Sub-prime Shock and the Future of Global Capitalism." Updated papers by Tetsuji KAWAMURA, Masayoshi TATEBE and Aki ANEHA are included in the above mentioned JSPE book Chapter 2, Chapter 4, and Chapter 16 respectively. The title of the plenary session in English was "The Sub-prime Crisis in Historical Perspective: A Regulationist Approach". Robert BOYER's updated paper is included in the above JSPE volume Chapter 8. There were 18 parallel sessions (1 in English) with 55 papers. The topics of parallel sessions include: "Contemporary Possibility of MARX'S Capital", "Post Keynesian Structural Macroeconomics", "Technology and Information", "Economic Growth and Economic Systems", "International Economy and International Division of Labour", "Mathematical Marxian Economics", "Wages and Inequality", "Labour and Welfare in Contemporary European Countries", "Theoretical and Empirical Analyses of Business Cycle", "Sub-prime Shock and the Future of Global Capitalism", "Problems of Shareholder Capitalism", "Gender", and "Asian Economy".

The 57th annual conference of the JSPE was held at the University of Tokyo on 22-23 November 2009. The JSPE had celebrated its 50th anniversary on 21 November at Hosei University. The Society organized a round table on “Agenda of Political Economy in the Era of Transformation” with Kazuo SHIBAGAKI (University of Tokyo), Koji MORIOKA (Kansai University), Yoshihiko MOTOYAMA (Kyoto University), Tateshi MORI (Teikyo University), Yoshiko KUBA (Tokyo Gakugei University), and Kiichiro YAGI. The title of the plenary session in Japanese was “The World Crisis of 2008 and the Future of Capitalism”. Updated papers by Makoto ITOH and Akira MATSUMOTO are included in the JSPE volume Chapter 1 and Chapter 6 respectively. Tadao KAWAKAMI (Hosei University) argued on “Crisis that comes only once in a hundred years as a catastrophe”. The title of the plenary session in English was “Financialization: What it is and how to analyse it”. Costas Lapavistas’s updated paper is included in the JSPE volume Chapter 3. There were 27 parallel sessions (2 in English) with 76 papers. The topics of parallel sessions include: “Gender and Family”, “Theory of Economic Crisis”, “Mathematical Marxian Economics”, “Theory of Reproduction and Business Cycle”, “History of Economic Theory”, “Institutional Approach”, “World Economy”, “Diversity Approach”, “Gender and Labour”, “Theory of Commodity Circulation”, “Regulationist Analysis of Contemporary Japanese Capitalism”, “Theory of Labour”, “On Marx’s Capital”, “Theory of Value”, “Theory of Reproduction and Employment”, “Japanese Economy”, “Labour and Welfare”, “Credit Uncertainty”, and “East Asian Economy”.

The 58th annual conference of the JSPE was held at Kansai University, Osaka on 23-24 October 2009. The title of the plenary session in Japanese was “The Transformation of the Social Economic System and the Challenges of Political Economy: Can Japan Change?” Seiichi NAGASHIMA (Tokyo Keizai University) argued on “The contradictions of the global accumulation of capital and the ecological socialism”. Michiaki OBATA (University of Tokyo) argued on “Fundamental problems in Marxist economic theory under the rise of the emerging capitalism”. Masashi MORIOKA (Ritsumeikan University) argued on “Past and future of socialism: science, struggle and norm”. The title of the plenary session in English was “The Structure of Employment, Globalization, and Economic Crises: Rethinking Employment Policy for the Current Era”. James HEINTZ’s updated paper is included in the JSPE volume Chapter 15. There were 20 parallel sessions (2 in English) with 50 papers. The topics of parallel sessions include: “The Transformation of the Social Economic System”, “Crisis and Cycle”, “Financial System and American Economy”, “Theory of Value and Price”, “Gender”, “Growth and Crisis”, “Corporate Governance”, “Socialism”, “Mathematical Marxian economy”, “Political Economy of Environment”, “Financial Policy”, “Labour Process”,

and “Employment and Labour”.

The 59th annual conference of the JSPE was held at Rikkyo University, Tokyo on 17-18 September 2011. The title of the first plenary session in Japanese was “The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Nuclear Disaster”. Yasuo GOTO (Fukushima University), Koji MORIOKA and Kiichiro YAGI organized the session. The title of the second plenary session in Japanese was “The Global Economic Crisis and State: Alternative Approaches for Monetary and Fiscal Policies.” Tokutaro SHIBATA (University of Tokyo) argued on “Dollar liquidity crisis and future of a key currency system”. Koetsu AIZAWA (Saitama University) argued on “Formation and collapse of successive financial bubbles in the globalization era”. Takehiko IKEGAMI (Rikkyo University) argued on “Public finance in economic, social and political crises”. The title of the plenary session in English was “Fears and Hope: the Crisis of the Liberal-Productive Model and its Green Alternative”. Alain LIPIETZ argued on “The crisis of the liberal-productivist model and its green alternative”. There were 21 parallel sessions (4 in English) with 59 papers. The topics of parallel sessions include: “The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Nuclear Disaster”, “Marx’s Capital”, “Finance and Security”, “Asian Economy”, “Socialism and Labour”, “Accumulation of Capital and Income”, “Credit Theory and Financial Instability”, “Global Crisis and Future of Capitalism”, “Global Crisis and Developing Economies”, “Growth and Distribution”, “Service”, “Mathematical Marxian Economy”, “Postwar World and Japanese Capitalism”, “Gender”, and “Political Economy of Environment”.

The 60th annual conference of the JSPE was held on 6-7 October 2012 at Ehime University, Matsuyama. The title of the plenary session in Japanese was “The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Nuclear Disaster, and a Research Agenda for Political Economy”. Kenichi MIYAMOTO (Osaka City University) argued on “The theory of disaster: lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake”. Fumikazu YOSHIDA (Hokkaido University) argued on “The political economy of the Fukushima nuclear disaster”. Yasuo GOTO argued on “The global occupy movement of 2011: a new beginning of the great transition stage from capitalism to communism in the age of the internet”. The title of the plenary session in English was “Building a green new deal”. Bob POLLIN delivered a lecture titled “Building the green new deal: The U.S.case” by video. There were 22 parallel sessions (3 in English) with 61 papers. The topics of parallel sessions include: “The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Nuclear Disaster”, “Labour and Exploitation”, “Mathematical Marxian Economy”, “Money and Finance”, “Asian Economies in Transition”, “Gender”, “The Global Economic Crisis”, “Commodity, Reproduction and Crisis”, “Labour and Capitalism”, “MEGA”, “Financial Crisis”,

“Money and Finance”, and “Globalization and Inequality”.

4. The JSPE Prize for Younger Members

The JSPE selection committee for the 2010 JSPE prize for younger members reviewed 21 nominees and chose Naoki YOSHIHARA (Hitotsubashi University) for the first JSPE PYM: Naoki YOSHIHARA (2008) *Roudou Sakushu no Kousei Riron Josetsu (Introduction to Welfare Theory of Labour Exploitation)*, Tokyo, Iwanami.

The JSPE selection committee for 2011 reviewed 20 nominees and chose YAN Chengnan (Fukushima University) and Masashi SHIMIZU (Senshu University) for the JSPE PYM: YAN Chengnan (2011) *Chugoku no Keizai Hatten to Seido Henka (Economic Development and Evolution of the System in China)*, Kyoto, Kyoto University Press; Masashi SHIMIZU (2009 - 2010) “Shohin Keizai no Busshin Suhaiteki Seikaku wo Megutte (On Fetishism of Commodity Economy)”, Tokyo, *Economic Bulletin of Senshu University*, 44-1, 44-2, and 44-3.

The JSPE selection committee for 2012 reviewed 20 nominees and chose Hiroaki SASAKI (Kyoto University) and Kiminori HAYASHI for the JSPE PYM: Hiroaki SASAKI (2012) “Cyclical growth in a Goodwin-Kalecki-Marx model”, Springer, *Journal of Economics*; Kiminori HAYASHI (2011) *Gunji Kankyō Mondai no Seiji Keizai Gaku (Political Economy of Military Environment Problems)*, Tokyo, Nihon Keizai Hyoronsha.

5. The East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, and the Nuclear Disaster

The JSPE express our deep condolences to the victims of the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and the giant tsunami it triggered. We sympathize with those in the disaster area who are still in distress and appreciate the efforts of those engaged in the disaster response, relief, and recovery in that area. Further, we express our deep concern over the ongoing accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station, its spreading radioactive contamination, and the flaws in the present system of nuclear power plants that the accident has revealed.

We published a declaration on the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and the accident of Fukushima dai-ichi nuclear power station on April 16, 2011 on our website.

The JSPE organized a Fukushima Symposium with the Japan Association of Economic Geographers, the Japan Association for Regional Economic Studies and the Institute for Fundamental Political Economy on 24-25 March 2013 in Fukushima. The joint declaration reads:

We were unanimous in agreeing that social science has the duty to strive for the

sustainability of local livelihoods and the natural environment, and to contribute to the formulation of recovery policies and an economic system that respects residents' local autonomy and sovereignty over issues affecting their daily life and livelihood. . . . Through our two days of discussion, we have recognized the following 3 points as urgent tasks in dealing with the earthquake and nuclear accident: 1) achieving a reconstruction policy based on local residents that safeguards local self-government and autonomy; 2) clarifying responsibility for the nuclear accident and the accompanying radiation, and providing prompt and fair compensation of victims, in particular sparing no expense to safeguard the health of children, on whom the future depends; 3) moving toward a regional policy and environmental/energy policy based on safety of life and livelihood, in particular moving rapidly away from sources of electric power that rely on highly dangerous atomic energy, and engaging with the task of reconstructing the basis of the regional economy that accompanies this shift. . . .

(Nobuharu YOKOKAWA, Musashi University)

THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

I. Outline of the Association

The Regional Science Association International (RSAI) was founded in 1954. The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association (JSRSAI) is the Japanese branch of the Association, which was established in 1962. JSRSAI is also a membership section of the Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization (PRSCO) which is a super-regional organization of the RSAI. The Japan Section as well as the RSAI aims to provide intellectual leadership in the study of those social, economic, political and behavioral phenomena which have a spatial dimension. Consequently, the Association brings together scholars and practitioners from a large number of fields, including economics, geography, urban and regional planning, civil engineering, sociology, finance and political science. Members are found in academic institutions, in government, in consulting organizations and in a variety of private firms.

The main objectives are the fostering of exchange of ideas and the promotion of studies focusing on the region, including the utilization of tools, methods and theoretical frameworks, specifically designed for regional analysis as well as concept, procedures, and analytical techniques of the various social and other sciences.

These objectives are supported through the acquaintance and discussion among its members and with scholars in related fields, by the encouragement of publication of scholarly studies and by performing services to aid the advancement of its members and the field of regional science. For further details, please visit <http://www.jsrsai.jp>, <http://www.regionalscience.org>, and <http://www.prsco.info>.

The recent successive Presidents of the JSRSAI are Yoshinobu KUMATA (2005-2008) Makoto TAWADA (2009-2010, University of Nagoya), and Yoshiro HIGANO (2011-2012, University of Tsukuba). The Executive Directors of the JSRSAI are Yoshiro HIGANO (1998-2010, University of Tsukuba) and Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA (2011-2012, Toyohashi University of Technology).

II. Annual Domestic Conferences

(1) 44th Annual Conference, Kyushu University, 2007

The 44th Annual Conference of the Japan Section of the RSAI was held on the campus of Kyushu University, Fukuoka, October 6th-8th, 2007. About 280 members including P. BATEY (University of Liverpool), R. STOUGH (George Mason University) and J. POOT (University of Waikato) took part. The conference consisted of around 130 paper

presentations in 34 concurrent sessions. The session titles included Regional Environment and Policy Evaluation, Korean Session, Asia, and Effectiveness of ICT Policies towards Sustainable Economic and Social Development.

A Symposium was held on September 11th, its theme was “Regional Decentralization and Doshu-seo”. It was coordinated by Moriki HOSOE (Kyushu University) and chaired by Toshiya JITSUZUMI (Kyushu University).

In addition to the regular Conference, the PRSCO sessions were held on October 6-7. The theme was “Regional Environment and Policy Evaluation I and II”. Six papers were presented. International members participated in the PRSCO sessions and enjoyed discussions contributing to the advancement of regional science.

(2) 45th Annual Conference, Future University Hakodate, 2008

The JSRSAI held its 45th Annual Conference on the campus of Future University Hakodate, hosted by Akira NAGANO (Future University Hakodate) as the chair of the local organization committee. The meeting opened on Saturday, October 25th. Paper sessions were held on the 25th, 26th and 27th. Some 220 scholars attended for presentations and discussions. The conference consisted of around 140 paper presentations in 43 concurrent sessions. The session titles included Energy Issues, Eco-Tourism, Water Environment, Transportation, Information, Input-Output Analysis, Fisheries, China Economy, Regional Regeneration, and Communication.

The Symposium was held under the chair of Akira NAGANO (Future University Hakodate). The main theme was “The Integration of Academic and Diversity Cooperation with Industries in the Region”. In the general meeting, P. W. BATEY (University of Liverpool), G. J. D. HEWINGS (University of Illinois), and Yasuhiro SAKAI (Saga University) were nominated as honorary members.

In addition to the regular Conference, the PRSCO sessions were held on October 25th-26th. The theme was “A New Perspective on Regional Science I and II”. Six papers were presented. International members from Korea, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, and United Kingdom participated in the PRSCO sessions and enjoyed discussions contributing to the new perspective of regional science.

(3) 46th Annual Conference, Hiroshima University, 2009

The 46th Annual Conference was held at Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, hosted by Tsunekazu TODA, October 10th-12th, 2009. About 300 members, including international distinguished scholars, J. D. HEWINGS (University of Illinois), J. POOT (University of Waikato), A. A. BATASYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology) and others

participated in the Conference, and actively contributed to academic communication. The conference consisted of around 140 paper presentations in 32 concurrent sessions. Four memorial sessions were dedicated to the late Prof. Yoshinobu KUMATA. The session themes included CGE Analysis, Agriculture and Villages, IT Society, Urban Environment, International Trade, Sustainable Society, Regional Economy, and Regional Management.

The Symposium's theme was "Considering the future of Japan from the Chugoku Region". In the general meeting, Yoshinobu KUMATA and Isao HARA (Hokkaido Institute for Future Advancement), Hiroshi OTA (Aoyama Gakuin University), D. BOYCE (University of Arizona), L.GIBSON (University of Arizona) were nominated as honorary members.

In addition to the regular Conference, the PRSCO sessions were held on October 10th-11th. The theme was "Sustainable Regional Policy and Socio-Economic Situation I and II". Seven papers were presented and commented on.

(4) 47th Annual Conference, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, 2010

The 47th Annual Conference was held at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, hosted by Hideo FUKUI, October 9th-11th, 2010. About 280 members, including international distinguished scholars, D. BOYCE, L. J. GIBSON (University of Arizona), P. NIJKAMP (Free University), K. KOURTIT (VU University Amsterdam), A. A. BATABYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology) and others participated in the Conference, and actively contributed to academic communication.

The Conference consisted of around 140 paper presentations in 36 concurrent sessions and one symposium. The session themes included Information, Networks, Environment, General Equilibrium Analysis, Regional Regeneration, Transportation, International Economics, Regional Economics, Compact City, Asia, and Policy Analysis. The Symposium's theme was "To What Extent Should We Allow the Powers of Legislation, Tax and Justice to the Local Governments? Consideration of the Principle of Local Autonomy".

(5) 48th Annual Conference, Wakayama University, 2011

The 48th Annual Conference was held at Wakayama University, Wakayama, hosted by Noboru YOSHIDA, October 8th-10th, 2011. About 300 members, including international distinguished scholars, G. J. D. HEWINGS (University of Illinois), Y. WANG (Shanghai Academy of Social Science), G. F. MULLIGAN (University of Arizona), P. NIJKAMP (Free University), K. KOURTIT (Free University), A. A. BATABYAL (Rochester

Institute of Technology), L. SANDERSON (University of Waikato), D. SANTOS (University of Minho) and others participated in the Conference, and actively contributed to academic communication.

The Conference consisted of around 150 paper presentations in 35 concurrent sessions and one symposium. The session themes included Sustainable Society, Regional Analysis, Spatial analysis, East-Japan Earthquake, Information, China, Model Analysis, Environmental Policy, Input-Output Analysis, Regional Regeneration, and Compact City. The Symposium's theme was "Low-Carbon Society and Regional Regeneration, Consideration of Environmental and Regional Regeneration in a Region".

(6) 49th Annual Conference, Risho University, 2012

The 49th Annual Conference was held at Risho University, Tokyo, hosted by Akifusa FUJIOKA, October 6th-8th, 2012. About 320 members, including international distinguished scholars, T. BAYCAN (Istanbul Technical University), N. REID (University of Toledo), J. POOT (University of Waikato), J. SERRANO (National University of Mexico), K. E. HAYNES (George Mason University), P. BATEY (University of Liverpool), M. C. CARROLL (Bowling Green State University), L. J. GIBSON (University of Arizona), P. NIJKAMP (Free University), K. KOURTIT (Free University), D. PLANE (University of Arizona), J-C. THILL (University of North Carolina), A. A. BATABYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), H. GOLDSTEIN (Modul University-Vienna), M. LJUNGGEN (The Royal Institute of Technology), G. CLARKE (University of Leeds), and others participated in the Conference, and actively contributed to academic communication.

The Conference consisted of around 130 paper presentations in 33 concurrent sessions and one regular symposium which was entitled "Sustainability of the Regional Economy – Consideration of the Country in the Future". It was the 50th Anniversary meeting since the Japan section of the RSAI was established in 1962. A Ceremony marking the 50th Anniversary of JSRSAI and the Plenary Jubilee session were held during the meeting.

The session themes included Model Analysis, Regional Economy, Industry, Regional management, Asia Economy, Trade Theory, NEG/CGE Model, Urban Economics, CGE Analysis, Sightseeing, Urban Planning, Compact City, Information and Media Analysis, Input-Output Analysis, China, and Social Capital.

(7) 50th Annual Conference, Tokushima University, 2013

The 50th Annual Conference was held at Tokushima University, Tokushima, hosted by Mitsuo KONDO, October 12th-14th, 2013.

III. International Conferences

The Regional Science Association International (RSAI) is an interdisciplinary, international organization focusing on understanding the growth and development of urban, regional, and international systems. The RSAI provides intellectual leadership in the study of those social, economic, political and behavioral phenomena which have a spatial dimension.

In 1990, the association changed its organizational structure to better reflect the growth and development of the field; the Regional Science Association International serves as an umbrella organization overseeing three major super-regional organizations in RSAmericas (North America), Europe and the Pacific Rim.

(1) RSAI Conferences

(a) 8th World Conference, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2008

Every four years since 1980, the RSAI has conducted a World Congress. The 8th World Congress of the RSAI took place at Sao Paulo University in Sao Paulo, Brazil on March 17th-19th, 2008. It was organized by C. R. AZZONI (Sao Paulo University). The main conference theme was World Integration, Emerging Countries, Lagging Regions and Sustainability. The Conference brought together participants from various disciplines and integrated young scholars from all over of the world. Sessions for the Conference included methodological and topical issues and dedicated plenary sessions. The session topics were Energy and Regional Growth, Regional Modeling, Rural Economies, Transportation Planning, Demography, Social Policy, Labor Market, and Urban Growth. Most participants from Japan enjoyed the conference.

(b) 9th World Congress, Timisoara, Romania, 2012

The 9th World Congress of the RSAI took place at Regional Business Center, Timisoara, Romania on May 9th-12th, 2012. It was organized by the Romanian Regional Science Association and the RSAI. The congress LOC chairs were M. PIRTEA (West University of Timisoara), I. TALPOS (West University of Timisoara), D-L. CONSTANTIN (President of the Romanian Regional Science Association), and O. MEGAN (West University of Timisoara). The main conference theme was Changing Spatial Patterns in a Globalizing World. The president of the RSAI was Yoshiro HIGANO (University of Tsukuba). About 30 members of the Japan Section joined the congress.

(c) International Conference of the RSAI on Regional Science and Sustainable Regional

Development in China

A Workshop on Regional Science and Regional Sustainable Development was held in Hangzhou, China on March 13th-14th, 2011 at the Hangzhou Lakeview Hotel. The chairperson was H. DU (University of Jiaying). The JSRSAI 50th Anniversary session was organized by Y. HIGANO (RSAI President, University of Tsukuba) and about 10 JSRSAI members contributed the workshop.

The International Conference on Sustainable Development and Policy Decision of Mineral Regions and the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Regional Science Association International took place at the University of Geosciences in Beijing from the 31st of March-1st of April, 2012. More than 200 participants from China, Japan, India, Vietnam, Korea, France, United States, Netherlands, and Portugal.

(2) Pacific Regional Science Conference

(a) 21st PRSCO Conference, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia, 2009

The international meetings of the PRSCO (Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization) are held biennially. The 21st PRSCO Conference was held in Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia, on July 19th-22nd, 2009, at the Conrad Jupiters Hotel. It was organized by the Australia and New Zealand Regional Science Association International (ANZRSIAI). The main theme was Global Challenges-Regional Responses. D. FULLER (Nihon University) was the president of the ANZRSIAI and the chairperson of the local organizing committee. The Conference brought together participants from various disciplines and young scholars from all parts of the world. Some 200 scholars and students attended the Conference, which was composed of about 150 paper presentations in 50 concurrent sessions. Some of the topics included the following: Regional Policy Modeling in China, Migration and Labor Markets, Australian Regional Issue, Applied Regional Science, Advances in Regional Data Analysis, Spatial and Governance Structure of Cities, National and Regional Government Relations, Regional Development and the Environment. About 30 members from Japan contributed to the conference and enjoyed the beautiful city.

(b) 22nd PRSCO Conference, Seoul, Korea, 2011

The 22nd PRSCO Conference of the Regional Science Association International was held from July 3rd to 6th in Seoul, Korea, at the KyoYuk MunHwa HoeKan. It was hosted by the Korean Regional Science Association (KRSA). The chair of the local organizing committee conference was J. Yang (Seoul National University). The conference main theme was New Trends & Challenges — Green Growth of Regional

Economy and High Tech Development & Job Creation, with more than 140 papers given by presenters from many countries. About 60 members of the Japan Section attended the Conference and played a central role in academic contribution. The JSRSAI 50th Anniversary special sessions were organized during the conference.

(c) 23rd PRSCO Conference, Bandung, Indonesia, 2013

The 23rd PRSCO Conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia on July 2nd-4th, 2013, at the Savoy Homann Hotel and was organized by the Indonesian Regional Science Association (IRSA) and hosted by the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Padjadjaran. The main theme was Green Growth and Global Recovery: A Regional Perspective. M. FAHMI (Padjadjaran University) was the chairperson of the local organizing committee. As one of the biggest regional science conferences in the world, the PRSCO 2013 conference was attended by around 350 researchers and academicians from 30 countries. The Conference was composed of about 200 paper presentations in 50 concurrent sessions. Some of the topics included the following: Green Economy, Green Growth, Macroeconomic Policies, Global Crisis, Disaster management, Poverty, Inequality, Inter-regional Disparity, and Spatial Econometrics. About 40 JSRSAI members attended the conference.

(3) PRSCO Summer Institute

(a) 10th PRSCO Summer Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2008

The PRSCO Summer Institute is a biennial international conference that brings together members of PRSCO, RSAI and other scholars interested on Regional Science and related fields to discuss new methods, applications, case studies, and new developments in Regional Science. The 10th PRSCO Summer was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on May 15th -16th, 2008 at the Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel. It was organized by the Bangladesh Regional Science Association. The meeting had contributions of over 140 participants from various countries. About 10 members of the Japan Section attended the institute.

(b) 11th PRSCO Summer Institute, Cali, Colombia, 2010

The 11th Summer Institute of PRSCO entitled “New Horizons of Regional Science on the Onset of the 21st Century” was held in Cali, Colombia, on June 16th-18th, 2010 at the Universidad Autonoma de Occidente. It was hosted by the Colombian Association of Regional and Urban Studies (ASCER). The ASCER was a newly established academic association under the umbrella of the PRSCO, the RSAmericas and the RSAI.

The chairperson of the local organizing committee was E. MONCAYO (ASCER President). About 10 members of the Japan Section made a substantial contribution to the Institute.

(c) 12th PRSCO Summer Institute, Beijing, China, 2012

The 12th PRSCO Summer Institute was held in Beijing, China on July 3rd-6th, at the Renmin University of China. The Institute was hosted by Renmin University of China. The chairperson of the LOC was J. SUN (Renmin University of China). There were more than 150 papers given by presenters from many countries. Plenary sessions, special sessions and contributed papers have addressed themselves to the many regional aspects of challenges we face. About 15 JSRSAI members attended the Institute.

IV. JSRSAI 50th Anniversary

The JSRSAI celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 2012, publishing a book entitled *The Progress and Perspectives of Regional Science in Japan: The Golden 50th Anniversary*. It consists of three parts: The First 50 Years of the JSRSAI, Progress and Perspectives of the JSRSAI, and Archives of the JSRSAI. In domestic meetings and the related international conferences such as the World Congress of the RSAI, ERSAs and PRSCO, the special 50th anniversary sessions were held and many papers were presented in the sessions. The special 50th anniversary awards were presented to nine distinguished scholars and members as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: JSRSAI Special 50th Anniversary Awards

Distinguished Service Award	Best Paper Award	Best Article Award
Y. OISHI, P. NIJKAMP, H. KOHNO	G. J. D. HEWINGS, P.W.J.BATEY, D. BOYCE	L. J. GIBSON, K. E. HAYNES, A. BAILLY

The ceremony marking the 50th Anniversary of JSRSAI was held at Tanzan Ishibashi Memorial Auditorium, Rissho University on October, 6th, 2012.

Ceremony marking the 50th Anniversary of JSRSAI

Tanzan Ishibashi Memorial Auditorium, Rissho University, Tokyo

13:30-14:45 Saturday October 6, 2012

Opening of Ceremony

Address by President of JSRSAI

Yoshiro HIGANO (President of JSRSAI)

Congratulatory address

Yoshitsugu HAYASHI (Vice-president of Japan Society of Civil Engineers)
Hiromi MITSUHASHI (President of Japan Association for Real Estate Sciences)
Peter W. J. BATEY (ERSA)

Lay J. GIBSON (WRSA)

Jean-Claude THILL (NARSC)

Jichung YANG (PRSCO)

Special Prize Awarding Ceremony in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary

Report by Special Award Prize Committee

Yasuhiro SAKAI (Chair of special award prize committee)

The 50th Anniversary Award

Distinguished Services Award Hirotada KOHNO

Best Paper Award David BOYCE, Peter BATEY

Best Article Award Antoine BAILLY, Kingsley HAYNES

Special Contribution Award Yuichi HATAYA, Nobuyuki TSUTSUI, Hiroshi KOYAMA

Speeches by award winners

Closing of Ceremony

V. Publication

Studies in Regional Science (the international journal of the Japan Section of the RSAI), is published four times a year on behalf of the Japan Section of the RSAI. All the volumes are composed papers selected from those presented at annual Conferences, in addition to some submitted papers. Both of them are collected through a strict reviewing process. Each volume contains articles, notes, case studies, symposium articles, and book reviews. The number of papers which appeared in the journal are summarized in Table 2. The proceedings of the JSRSAI and the programs of annual conferences were also contained in the publication. In 2013, a submission system was introduced and submissions were made on-line using Editorial Manager. To submit to the journal go to <http://www.editorialmanager.com/sirs/>.

The journal is indexed in EBSCO, *EconLit* (the American Economic Association's Electronic Bibliography) and *International Regional Science Review*. The electronic version of *Studies in Regional Science* is available on-line at J-STAGE (Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic) and *Econlit*TM with Full Text. Please visit <http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/srs> to search for the articles.

Table 2: Studies in Regional Science, 2007-2012

	Vol. 37 No. 1-4 2007	Vol. 38 No. 1-4 2008	Vol. 39 No. 1-4 2009	Vol. 40 No. 1-4 2010	Vol. 41 No. 1-4 2011	Vol. 42 No. 1-4 2012
Articles	43	38	42	37	37	30
Notes	16	16	11	18	16	17
Case Studies	12	18	8	12	18	21
Book Reviews	8	11	6	6	13	3

VI. Japan Section's Awards

The Japan Section of RSAI Awards were established in 1992 in commemoration of our thirtieth anniversary. From 2007 to 2012, Distinguished Service Awards were presented to two members who made outstanding contributions to our Society. Best Article Awards went to 11 members in the same period. Promotion Awards were presented to 12 young scholars. Book Awards were given to 12 publications. Those who received these Awards are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: JSRSAI Awards, 2007-2012

	Distinguished Service Award	Best Article Award	Promotion Award
2007		Kaoru ITO	Masakuni KAKOI Chisato ASahi Kazuhiko SAKAI
2008		Moriki HOSOE Hitoshi MITOMO	Ryouichi NOMURA Masakatsu SUZUKI Rui YAMAGUCHI
2009	Yoshinobu KUMATA	Lily KIMINAMI	Shintaro KOBAYASHI Yuko AKUNE
2010		Kiyoko HAGIHARA Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA	Zhan JIN
2011	Makoto TAWADA	Toshihiko MIYAGI Amit BATABYAL	Mamoru IMANISHI Shaosheng JIN
2012		Akifusa FUJIOKA Makoto OKAMURA Keisuke SASAKI	Shinichi FURUZAWA

(Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA, Toyohashi University of Technology)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

– A survey of research by JSSSA since 2005 –

I. Introduction

The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting (JSSSA), founded in September 1986, is an academic association in Japan that seeks to advance research in accounting from an array of perspectives critical of mainstream assumptions, practice and worldview. A historical sketch of its provenance, prominent research approaches and major issues addressed by its annual conferences leading up to 2005 is offered by OGURI (2006). The objective of the present article is to follow up on OGURI's work by surveying major research advances since 2005 through 2012 as evidenced by papers published in JSSSA's *Annals*, hereinafter referred to as *AJSSSA*, with a primary focus on issues of fundamental accounting theory and research methodology. The references at the end of this article include an additional array of papers addressing such issues as basic accounting concepts, conceptual frameworks, accounting standards, standards-setting and regulation.

II. JSSSA's Annual Conferences and Their Main Themes

JSSSA has held its annual national conferences every year since its inception. The dates, venues and main themes of the annual conferences since its 20th conference in 2005 through the 27th in 2012 are as follows:

20th Conference, October 21-23, 2005, Meiji University

Main theme: What is accountability in modern society?

21st Conference, October 27-29, 2006, Kyoto University

Main theme: The meanings of criticism in accounting research

22nd Conference, October 19-21, 2007, Nihon University

Main theme: The responsibility of non-profit organizations and accounting regulation

23rd Conference, October 10-12, 2008, Kumamoto Gakuen University

Main theme: Review of accounting object in relation to the unsettled income concept
[Reconsidering the object of accounting in the face of shifting concepts of income]

24th Conference, October 16-18, 2009, Takushoku University

Main theme: Financial capitalism and fair value accounting

25th Conference, October 15-17, 2010, Meijo University

Main theme: Theoretical and methodological issues in accounting

26th Conference, September 22-24, 2011, Hokkaido University

Main theme: Accounting objectives in the era of IFRS

27th Conference, October 12-14, 2012, Ritsumeikan University

Main theme: An accounting useful to economic activity

Despite the partial overlap in coverage with OGURI (2006), the 20th conference has been included within the scope of the present article due to the presence of several conference papers highly relevant to our abovementioned topic. This article thus covers *AJSSSA* issues No. 20 through 26, which collectively yield a total of 65 papers, 25 of which are represented in the references to the article (plus OGURI (2006)). Thirteen of those papers (plus OGURI (2006)) are discussed below. All of these papers are written in Japanese, with English-language abstracts.

Note that papers coming out of the 27th conference in 2012 have not been included in our present discussion since they have not yet been published in the *AJSSSA* as of this writing. Note also that citations without attribution in this article are derived from the individual papers concerned or their accompanying English-language abstracts.

III. Research on Fundamental Accounting Theory and Research Methodology

Papers addressing issues of fundamental accounting theory and research methodology have been presented at and published after every annual conference during the period under discussion, with the 25th Conference in 2010 standing out for devoting itself to precisely these fundamental issues through its four main papers, JINNAI (2011), FUJII (2011), ARAYA (2011) and ADACHI (2011). The four authors all addressed the overarching theme, “Theoretical and methodological issues in accounting”, each with a distinctive focus. The four focal points may be identified as 1) revisiting and critically appraising the theoretical heritage of critical accounting research in Japan, 2) examining the nature of methodologies now prevalent in accounting research throughout much of the world, most notably, positive accounting theory, and exploring how critical accounting research might relate to such methodologies, 3) placing Japanese critical accounting research in a broader international context, comparing and contrasting it with similar, but not necessarily identical, academic inquiries referred to collectively in the Anglophone research community as “interdisciplinary” accounting research, and 4) explicitly highlighting Japanese critical research in management accounting, an area which had not attracted as much attention of critical research within *JSSSA* as financial accounting and related areas of inquiry. Based on the frame of reference noted above, this article attempts to weave in additional contributions to the *JSSSA* literature on accounting theory and research methodology that have appeared in other years during

the period under consideration to draw a fuller picture of the theory/methodology discussion undertaken by JSSSA in the recent past.

1. Revisiting and critically appraising the theoretical heritage of critical accounting research in Japan

As noted above, OGURI (2006) provides a broad overview of critical accounting research in Japan, tracing its roots to as far back as the early 1930s and recounting the full-fledged emergence of critical research in post-World War II Japan of the 1950s. Various critical research initiatives that flourished at the time are categorized into two main groups: an “individual capital movement” approach and a “socio-political superstructure” approach.

Revisiting major legacies of critical accounting research in Japan by authors such as IWAO IWATA, WASABURO KIMURA, KATSUZO BABA, TADAOKANDA and KAZUO MIYAGAMI, JINNAI (2008) addresses the meaning of “criticism” in accounting research by examining how the processes of analysis and synthesis were defined by individual authors while highlighting a thesis advanced by AKIYOSHI TANAKA which defines accounting as a reflection of the “self-consciousness of capital”. JINNAI goes on to present his proposal for synthesis of critical accounting research by, among other things, redefining the concepts of “accounting methods” and “accounting institutions.” Such a redefined conceptualization of accounting as a social institution, he argues, will resonate with the works of such Western authors of critical accounting research as TONY TINKER.

JINNAI (2011) further pursues the historical appraisal of critical accounting research in Japan by grouping the works of such noted Japanese authors as TORAO NAKANISHI, FUKUICHI HATANAKA, TORAZO NINAGAWA, TOSHIYOSHI OKABE and AJI OKAMOTO along with KIMURA and BABA under a common conceptual umbrella of a “theory of accounting methods,” and attempts to develop their methodologies “to provide an alternative interpretation of the relationship between double-entry bookkeeping and the contemporary mode of capitalist accounting”. The above-mentioned authors, argues JINNAI, were all dialectic thinkers in the Hegelian/Marxian tradition, which enabled them to view accounting as a dynamic existence given to successive metamorphoses through history and provide guidance for future directions of research.

OGURI (2012) revisits the “individual capital movement” approach as one drawing on the logic and methodology of Marx’s *Capital* and discusses how the trial balance in bookkeeping reflects individual capital movement. After comparing the “mathematical” and “individual capital movement” views of the trial balance equation, OGURI concludes that the latter “is more successful in depicting individual capital movement than (the

former)”, as it offers an approximate reflection of the movement of individual capital, not in a straight forward way as posited by existing “individual capital movement” theory, but after undergoing a cognitive transformation that results from the accounting recognition process.

FUJII (2010) is a brief paper intended to serve as an introduction to a collection of papers by other JSSSA academics addressing the question of “Financial Capitalism and Fair Value Accounting”, the common theme of the 2009 annual conference. Writing in the midst of a gathering global financial storm, FUJII defines the central question for all of his co-authors as “what the power of theory can do to identify the nature and the laws of accounting as we dissect an epic financial crisis and the attendant accounting issues?” Categorizing diverse research methodologies broadly into “structural” and “functional” research, FUJII notes that while the two categories of research are inseparably linked like the two sides of a coin, mutual differences in emphasis may at times trigger sharply divergent views, a case in point of which is the controversy between the “individual capital movement” and “socio-economic superstructure” schools in Japanese critical accounting research. Thus placing the controversy in a broader academic/philosophical perspective, FUJII calls on his co-authors to leverage their mutual theoretical differences into factors for productive academic debate.

ENDO (2006), in its original form, was delivered as a commemorative lecture at the 2005 annual conference, an honor accorded to distinguished senior academics. ENDO addresses the question of how to structure accounting as a social institution, regarding it as the primary issue of accounting research. He sheds special light on a controversy over the object of accounting and methods of accounting research in the 1960-70s between two prominent scholars in critical accounting research, MIYAGAMI and BABA, concluding that the quest for a synthesized general theory of accounting must go on.

As another in a series of commemorative lectures, KAKURAI (2008) mentions KIMURA, BABA, OKABE, MIYAGAMI and Manji NAKAMURA as initial sources of academic inspiration and underlines the author’s objective of presenting constructive proposals for accounting reform to advance the cause of economic democracy based on a synthesis of the “individual capital movement” and “socio-economic superstructure” approaches. Regarding the former, KAKURAI emphasizes the need to recognize the duality of real versus fictitious capital and that of real versus fictitious images of economic reality provided by accounting.

TANAKA (2009), in yet another of the commemorative lectures, pays special attention to the theories of NAKANISHI and BABA as well as the critiques of those theories. TANAKA goes on to critically appraise the nature and role of positive accounting theory,

viewing it in the historical context of evolving (Western) philosophical traditions of rationalism and positivism. In his appraisal, TANAKA notes both the strengths and weaknesses or pitfalls of positive research, and advocates an interdisciplinary review of methodologies and their philosophical underpinnings not only in accounting research but also in the broader social sciences. This aspect of Tanaka's inquiry naturally leads this article into the next section.

2. Examining the nature of methodologies now prevalent in accounting research

In examining the nature of methodologies now prevalent in accounting research, most notably, positivist research, FUJII (2006) begins by raising two questions: 1) Why are we recently witnessing the setting of accounting standards that are apparently inconsistent with the results of empirical research, and 2) what else, other than empirical evidence, has served as the basis for standard setting? FUJII attempts to answer them by pointing to the role of *a priori* "beliefs", suggesting possible limitations on the usefulness of empirical research for standard setting, and goes on to examine the process by which such beliefs are formed. Drawing on insights from comparative institutional analysis, FUJII illustrates how belief-based "assertions" crystallize into social norms, and also how institutions and behavioral patterns of economic actors may evolve over time.

FUJII (2011) addresses the methodological foundations of positive accounting research based on what the author regards as commonly accepted notions in the realm of philosophy of science. Noting logical positivism as the overall foundation of positive accounting research, FUJII revisits some of the major research methodologies sharing the same foundations, such as enumerative induction, hypothetico-deduction and falsification as advocated by Karl POPPER. FUJII further refers to probability- and statistics-based thinking as offering a solution to the crucial problem of under-determination ascribed to Popper's falsification approach. After considering relevant issues such as the validity of logical positivism, distinction between causation and correlation and a resurgence of induction, the author acknowledges the primacy, for the foreseeable future, of positivist methodology within the historical context of "institutionalization" of the social sciences since the 1950s, a primacy that he ascribes to, *inter alia*, its relatively advanced level of perfection in comparison to other methodologies and its aptitude for serving as a defining research instrument for "institutionalized" sciences. But FUJII also argues that positive research will not be able to totally eradicate other methodologies given the existence – and indeed the increased incidence – of complex accounting issues that do not readily lend themselves to positive

research that confines its inquiry to statistically testable propositions. Given such a context, FUJII observes that it will be incumbent on researchers investigating accounting issues of such complexity to further develop alternative methodologies to raise the level of scientific objectivity of their research.

3. Placing Japanese critical accounting research in a broader international context of “interdisciplinary” accounting research

ARAYA (2011) is a survey and appraisal of alternative, “interdisciplinary” accounting research in the West, intended to place the Japanese tradition of critical accounting research in a broader international perspective. As distinguishing features of the paper, Araya presents three components: 1) an inventory of key issues that have emerged out of controversies within the interdisciplinary accounting research community, 2) a survey of interdisciplinary accounting research based on literature reviews, with a special focus on the choice of differing methods of “engagement” or interaction between researchers and the object of their research, and 3) a bibliographical listing of interdisciplinary and critical research in the West and in Japan that shares commonalities in terms of the scope, theme, framework and/or method of research. While noting certain similarities between the two research communities such as their shared willingness to challenge mainstream research assumptions and their common commitment to analyze accounting phenomena in social/historical contexts, ARAYA underlines a number of differences such as their evolution, sources of theoretical inspiration, methodology and prioritized areas of research. The author further notes a far greater diversity in the West in terms of the object and method of research as well as the theoretical foundations of research compared to the state of research in Japan. He concludes by advocating further comparative surveys of the two research communities with a focus on the following three areas of shared interest: 1) research on class-oriented use of management accounting and its historical evolution, 2) research on methods of accounting and measurement of income that derives theoretical inspiration from Marx’s *Capital*, and 3) research involving critical financial analyses and/or critical research that may lead to political intervention in such domains as public policy, labor relations and resolution of accounting and auditing irregularities.

YOSHIMI (2007) represents another effort to place the two research communities on a common platform. The author traces the historical evolution of critical accounting research in Japan, highlighting the role played by external influences, notably from Germany and the US, and making a distinction between institutions and theory as the intended object of critical inquiry. After surveying the evolution of critical accounting

research in the West, YOSHIMI re-examines the meaning of “criticism” in accounting research and proposes an interpretation that can arguably provide a shared platform for future critical research, through which he advocates criticism of existing accounting theory as well as accounting institutions.

YAMAJI (2007), in an endeavor to bring post-modern thinking into the accounting debate, introduces social constructionism and Michel Foucault’s discourse analysis as a means to criticize modern theories in which the author includes accounting theories, Marxian or otherwise. YAMAJI proceeds by subjecting his own previous writings, including his theoretical research on accounting measurement and information disclosure as well as his empirical research, to post-modernist scrutiny, and offers a re-interpretation based on social constructionism. The author, in his post-modernist critique of accounting and accounting institutions, rejects the notion of “evolutionary” formation of accounting institutions and regards accounting theory as “narratives relating the various socio-economic issues of the day to broadly defined price differentials that are induced by the contemporary structures of income measurement.”

4. Japanese critical research in management accounting

While other JSSSA papers during the period under survey do contain some references to management accounting, ADACHI (2011) stands apart from the rest for its discussion of the theoretical challenges and methodological issues in management accounting research. In the paper, ADACHI first identifies “accounting methods” (such as costing) and the corresponding “accounting concepts” as the essential elements that render management accounting a constituent part of accounting. He underscores the importance of such identification for counteracting against tendencies to blur the distinction between accounting information and non-accounting information as well as the distinction between management accounting and management control. The author then revisits the historical process in which the identity of management accounting was subsumed into a more general category of “information systems”, obscuring the line that formerly separated management accounting from management systems. Based on these observations, ADACHI presents his assessment of critical management accounting research in Japan, crediting it with identifying the socio-economic conditions underlying management accounting and the actual functions of management accounting. He also points to a conceptual understanding of management accounting based on logical and historical approaches as another positive contribution. ADACHI, however, delivers his negative assessment on what he regards as a tendency to relegate the importance of accounting-specific aspects of management accounting and to render it

into what he terms an “economics of accounting”. For a successful inquiry of management accounting as part of accounting theory, the author calls for attention to the essential elements of management accounting mentioned above, to be followed by an investigation of the specializing elements unique to accounting for management and an examination of the socio-economic conditions for management accounting and its actual functions.

IV. Other Research Published by JSSSA

As mentioned in Sections I and II of this article, the above discussion covers only a small albeit important segment of the overall research output published by JSSSA. The references below contain bibliographical information on additional JSSSA literature published between 2006 and 2012 addressing such fundamental issues as accounting concepts, standards-setting and regulation.

Selected References

ADACHI, Hiroshi (2011)

“The Problems and a Methodological Viewpoint of Accounting Theory in Management Accounting”, *AJSSSA*, No. 25 (25th Conference, 2010).

ARAYA, Tsukasa (2011)

“Trends in and Evaluations of Interdisciplinary Accounting in Western Countries”, *AJSSSA*, No. 25 (25th Conference, 2010).

ENDO, Takashi (2006)

“Some Thinking about the Essence of Accounting and the Methodology of Accounting Theory”, *AJSSSA*, No. 20 (20th Conference, 2005).

FUJII, Hideki (2006)

“Nature and Direction of Institutional Change in Accounting: Accountability, Empirical Evidence and Bounded Rationality”, *AJSSSA*, No. 20 (20th Conference, 2005). [Interaction of accounting research and accounting standard-setting]

FUJII, Hideki (2010)

“Commentary for Plenary Session: Finance-Driven Capitalism and Fair Value Accounting”, *AJSSSA*, No. 24 (24th Conference, 2009).

FUJII, Hideki (2011)

“Theory and Research Method in Accounting: With Special Reference to Methodological Basis of Empirical Study,” *AJSSSA*, No. 25 (25th Conference, 2010).

ISHIKAWA, Junji (2006)

“The Standpoints of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting of Japan:

- From Four Basic Theory-Viewpoints”, *AJSSSA*, No. 20 (20th Conference, 2005).
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“Accountability View in Japanese Institutional Accounting”, *AJSSSA*, No. 20 (20th Conference, 2005).

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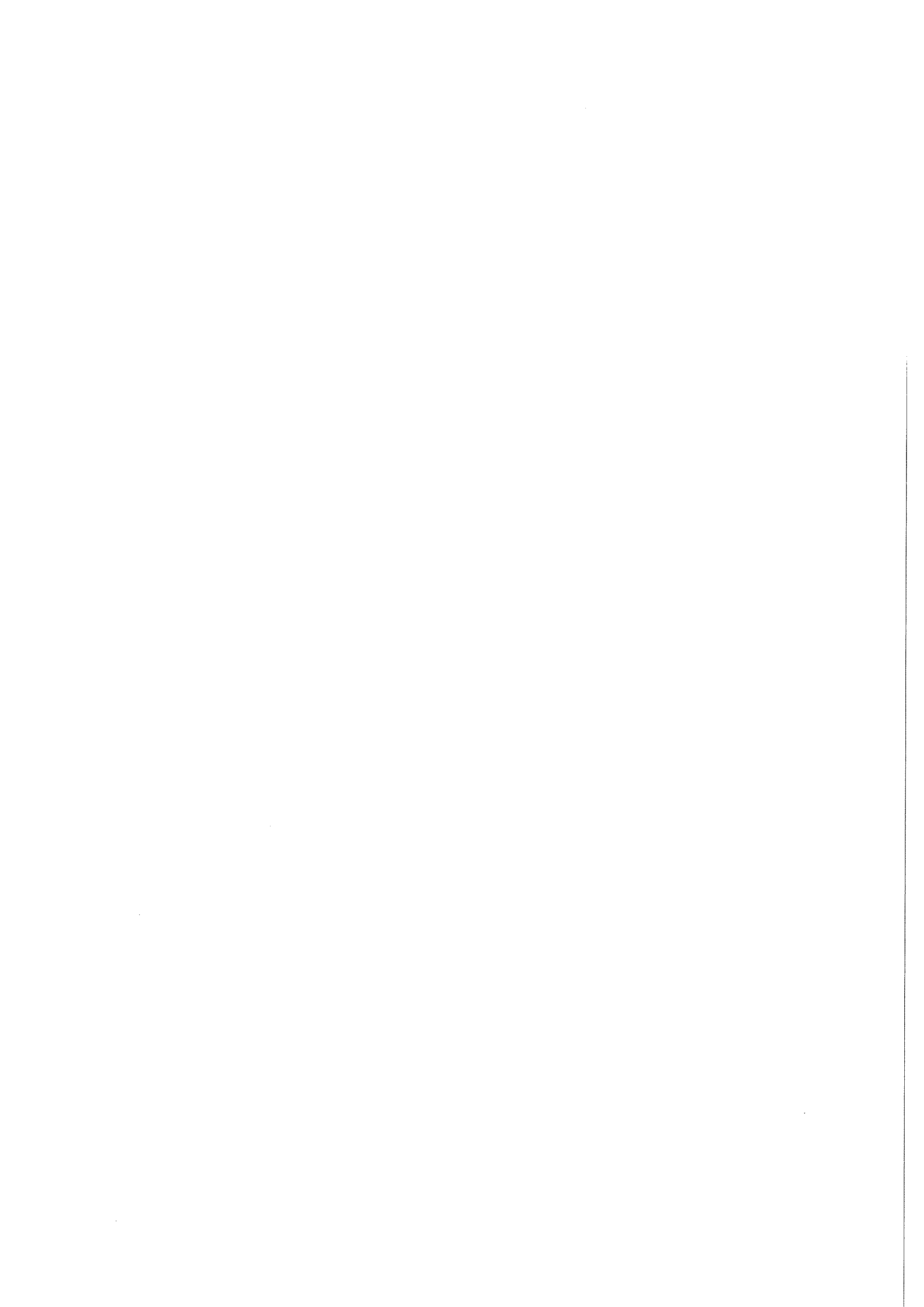
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(Yoichi HARA, Ritsumeikan University)



THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,862
- President: Kunio ITO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting)*, *Japanese Accounting Forum Annals*,
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
e-mail: aar95220@par.odn.ne.jp
<http://www.jaa-net.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama National University on September 4-7, 2014.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

経営行動科学学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: Individual 807, Collective 19
- President: Motohiro MORISHIMA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Administrative Science (Keieikodokagaku)*
(Refereed journal published three times a year)
Proceedings for the Annual Convention of the Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)
The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS) Newsletter (Occasional publications)
- The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)
c/o Associate Professor Takashi NISHIMURA
Graduate School of Social Science, Tokyo Metropolitan University,
1-1, Minamiosawa, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan
e-mail: jaas@tmu.ac.jp
<http://www.jaas.jpn.org/>

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
- Number of Members: 1,600
- President: Yoko NIYAMA (Kyoto University)
- 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 Norin Tokei Kyokai
Meguro Sumiya Building, 3-9-13, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-0064, Japan
e-mail: aesj@aafs.or.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aesj2/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on March 29-30, 2014 with the symposium “The analytical strength of agricultural economics — questioning the competitiveness of Japanese agriculture.”

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

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 413
- President: Fumihiko HIRANO (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Applied Management* (No.1-48)
Newsletter — 2 times a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)
c/o Professor Yuji SHIMADA,
Hongo Management-Labor Laboratory
2-31-11-102, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku,
Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
e-mail: jsam.headoffice@gmail.com
<http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkai Gakuen University on August 22-24, 2014.

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

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 367
- President: Hiromi SHION (Kyoto 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
e-mail: kosaka.takahide@nihon-u.ac.jp
<http://www.ifeama.org/jsaam>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on September 12-14, 2014.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES
アジア市場経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: 222
- President: Junichi MURAMATSU (Hiroshima University)
- Publication: *Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies* — annual
JAFAME Newsletter (Occasional publications)
- Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies
c/o Akira OHYABU
Faculty of Informatics, Okayama University of Science,
1-1, Ridaicho, Kita Ward, Okayama, 700-0005, Japan
e-mail: ohyabu@soci.ous.ac.jp
<http://www.jafame.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Okayama University of Science, on June 28-29, 2014.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,215
- President: Chiharu TAKENAKA (Rikkyo University)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies
c/o Associate Professor Shin KAWASHIMA
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo,
3-8-1, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8902, Japan
e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 463
- President: Toshifumi TAKADA (Tohoku University)
- Publication: *Monograph, Research Series* — once a year
Modern Auditing — annual journal
- Japan Auditing Association
c/o Dobunkan Shuppan Co., Ltd.
1-41, Kanda-jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan
e-mail: audit@dobunkan.co.jp
<http://www.dobunkan-co.jp/audit/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Institute of Technology on September 26-28, 2014.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,000
- President: Nobuchika KAIDO (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year
Journal of Business Management — once or twice a year
- Japan Academy 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://www.keiei-gakkai.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kokushikan University on September 4-6, 2014 with the symposium “Beyond the Japanese Management Paradigm of Manufacturing”.

BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION
日本経営分析学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 470
- President: Junjiro MIYAMOTO (Tezukayama University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Business Analysis* (annual)
- Business Analysis Association
c/o Meiji University
604 Office, 1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: info@keiei-bunseki.org
http://keiei-bunseki.org

The next annual meetings will be held at University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences on May 17-18, 2014.

JAPAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION(JBCA)
(Formerly: JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION)
国際ビジネスコミュニケーション学会

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 202
- President: Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *The Journal of International Business Communication*
- Japan Business Communication Association
c/o Professor Takehisa KOBAYASHI
Faculty of Economics and Business, Wako University,
2160, Kanai-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 195-8585, Japan
e-mail: kobatake@wako.ac.jp
http://japanbusinesscommunication.jp

The next national conference will be held at Kobe City University of Foreign Studies on October 4-5, 2014.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS STUDY
日本経営倫理学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 470
- President: Hiroo TAKAHASHI (Hakuoh University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics Study*
Newsletter of Japan Society for Business Ethics — 3 times per year
- Japan Society for Business Ethics Study
Sakurai Bldg. 3F,
4-5-4, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083, Japan
e-mail: info@jabes1993.org

The next annual meeting will be held in at Aoyama Gakuin University in June, 2014 with the symposium “Professional Education and Business Ethics”.

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 852, institutional 15
- President: Takeo KIKKAWA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly
Japanese Reserach on Business History — annually
- Business History Society of Japan
c/o Prof. KIKKAWA Office
Graduate School of Commerce and Management, Hitotsubashi University,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@bhs-japan.org
<http://www.bhs-japan.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Bunkyo Gakuin University on September 11-13, 2014 with the symposium “ Competition and Cooperation ”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 120
- President: Katsushige SAWAKI (Nanzan University)
- Publication: *Journal 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
<http://www.isc.senshu-u.ac.jp/~thc0417/jbm/>

The next annual conference will be held at Toyo University on June 7-8, 2014.

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 268, cooperative 5
- Representative: Ken-ichi NAKAGAMI (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section
c/o Professor Satoru MATSUBARA
Faculty of Economics, Toyo University,
5-28-20, Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8606, Japan
e-mail: japan@ciriec.com
<http://www.ciriec.com/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University, Hakusan Campus on March 9, 2014.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: 154
- President: Hisashi TAKEI (Waseda University)
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, *Shohin Kenkyu* (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity Science
c/o Univ. Coop Support Center for Academic Societies,
3-30-22, Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166-8532, Japan
e-mail: jscs@univcoop.or.jp
<http://jscs.jpn.org>

The next annual meeting will be held in June, 2014.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (JACES)

比較経済体制学会

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 272
- Chief Representative: Riichi TABATA (Osaka City University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)
c/o Associate Professor Mayu MICHIGAMI
Faculty of Economics, Niigata University,
8050, Ikarashi, 2-no-cho, Nishi-ku, Niigata,
950-2181, Japan
e-mail: michigami@econ.niigata-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jaces.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yamaguchi University on June 7-8, 2014.

JAPANESE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FOR CHINESE ECONOMY

中国経済学会

- Established: 2002
- Number of Members: 398
- President: Katsuji NAGANE (Emeritus Professor, University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Journal of Chinese Economic Studies* (Publish twice a year)
- Japanese Research Association for Chinese Economy
c/o Professor Yoshiki ENASTU
Graduate School of Economics, Hitotsubashi University
Naka 2-1, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo Japan 186-8601, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo, 2014.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT(JACSM)

日本比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 219
- President: Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Takashi HOSOKAWA

Faculty of Business Administration, Ryukoku University,

67, Fukakusa-Tsukamoto-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612-8577, Japan

e-mail: hosokawa@biz.ryukoku.ac.jp

<http://www.jacsm.net>

The next annual meeting will be held at The International University of Kagoshima on May 10-11, 2014 with the main theme "Research for the Paradigm of Comparative Studies of Management: Varieties of Capitalism and Corporate Society".

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 405
- Chief Representative: Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

c/o College of Commerce, Nihon University,

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

e-mail: kawaguchi@kzf.biglobe.ne.jp

<http://www.bus.nihon-u.ac.jp/jace/>

The next annual meeting will be held in fall, 2014.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL ECONOMICS

文化経済学会 <日本>

- Established: 1992
- Number of Members: 610, Patrons 6, Corporate membership 4
- President: Hiroyuki SHIMIZU (Nagoya University)
- Publication: *Journal of Cultural Economics Japan*
Newsletter of Japan Association for Cultural Economics
- Japan Association for Cultural Economics (JACE)

c/o Galileo, Urban Otsuka Build. 3F,

Otsuka 3-2-1, Kitaotsuka, Toshima-ku, Tokyo,

170-0004, Japan

The next JACE annual conference will be held at Matsuyama University on July 5-6, 2014. The theme is "Cultural Policy in a City of Literature (tentative)".

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 320
- President: Masanori MORITA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
- The Society of Economic Sociology
c/o Professor Masaaki KAMINUMA
School of Social Sciences, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
e-mail: Kaminuma@waseda.jp
<http://www.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/index-j.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryutsu Keizai University on September 20-21, 2014.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

経済学史学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 668
- President: Takuo DOME (Osaka University)
- Publication: *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 Takuo DOME
School of Economics, Osaka University,
1-7, Machikaneyama-cho, Toyonaka-shi,
Osaka, 560-0043, Japan
e-mail: t-dome@econ.osaka-u.ac.jp
<http://jshet.net/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University on May 24-25, 2014.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 730, patronage members: 4
- President: Kenji YAMAMOTO (Kyushu University)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* — quarterly
- Japan Association of Economic Geographers
c/o Professor Harumichi YAMADA
Tokyo Keizai University,
1-7-34, Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo 185-8502, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@economicgeography.jp
<http://www.economicgeography.jp/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University on May 24-26, 2014 with the symposium “Economic Geography and Nature”.

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,055 institutional 2
- President: Mazuru NAKAMURA (College of Economics, Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Journal*
(*Journal of Economic Policy Studies*) — semi annually
International Journal of Economic Policy Studies — annually
- The Japan Economic Policy Association
c/o 4-4-25, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo 150-8366, Japan
e-mail: jepa-hq@econ.aoyama.ac.jp
<http://www.jepa-hq.com/indexj.html>

The 71st annual meeting will be held at Kobe University, Rokkodai Campus on May 24-25, 2014.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS

進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: individuals 457, honorary 2, collective 1
- President: Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review*
(biannual international journal, from Summer 2004)
Evolutionary Economics Proceedings
Newsletter of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics
(Occasional Publications)
Evolutionary Controversies in Economics (English) from Springer - Verlag Tokyo
Genesis Evolutional Economics, vol.1, 2 (Japanese) from Springer - Verlag Tokyo
Handbook of Evolutionary Economics (Japanese) from Kyoritsu Shuppan Tokyo
- Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics
c/o Academy Center
358-5, Yamabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0801 Japan
e-mail: evoeco-post@bunken.co.jp
<http://www.jafee.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanazawa University on March 15-16, 2014 with the symposium “Returning to the Origins of Evolutionary Economics”.

JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 553
- President: Hiroshi KOJIMA (Nagoya Gakuin University)
- 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
e-mail: zaim@kobe-u.ac.jp
<http://www.b.kobe-u.ac.jp/~keieizaimu/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on October 4-5, 2014 with the symposium “Why have Japanese enterprises failed? — ROE, stock prices, governance.”

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

生活経済学会

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: 750, Cooperative member 6
- President: Tsuguo FUJINO (Yokohama City University)
- Publication: *Journal of Life and Economy* — twice a year
- The Japan Society of Household Economics
3-7-4, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
101-0061, Japan
e-mail: he-office@jsheweb.org
<http://www.jsheweb.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagasaki University on June 21-22, 2014 with the symposium “Regional Promotion and Local Industry”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 859
- President: Mitsuhide SHIRAKI (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management
c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.
Tsukasa Building 3rd. F., 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan
e-mail: jshrm@ibi-japan.co.jp
<http://jshrm.scholars.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkai Gakuen University on July 19-21, 2014.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 310
- Representative: Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies
c/o Professor SON Hishu
Osaka University of Commerce,
4-1-10, Mikuriya-Sakae-machi, Higashiosaka-shi, Osaka 577-8505, Japan
e-mail: sunfz@daishodai.ac.jp
<http://www.sisj.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University in June, 2014.

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 23 including one foreigner, ordinary 847 including 27 foreigners, supporting organizations 86
- Chairman: Masahiko EZAWA (Waseda 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-Awajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8335, Japan
e-mail: gakkai@sonposoken.or.jp
<http://www.js-is.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kagawa University on October 18-19, 2014.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES

国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 662
- President: Chitoshi KOGA (Doshisha 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 Tadanori YOSANO
Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University,
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan
e-mail: office@jaias.org
<http://jaias.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe Gakuin University on August 24-26, 2014.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

国際ビジネス研究学会

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 756, corporate 4
- President: Kenichi YASUMURO (Osaka University of Commerce)
- Publication : *Journal of International Business*
- Japan Academy of International Business Studies
c/o Professor Tomoaki SAKANO
School of Commerce, Waseda University,
1-6-1 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
Liaison office:
c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.
Tsukasa Building 3rd. F. , 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan
e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp
<http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/jaibs/html/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkai Gakuen University on November 2-3, 2014.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

日本国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 1,110, corporate 3
- President: Takekazu IWAMOTO (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai and The International Economy* — both are issued once yearly
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Naoto JINJI
Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University,
Yoshidahonmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan
e-mail: head-office@jsie.jp
<http://www.jsie.jp/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto Sangyo University in October, 2014.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS

日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 500, corporate: 5
- President: Toshihiko SHINOHARA (Meiji University)
- Publication: ① *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*
② *JAFTAB News* — twice yearly
- Japan Academy for International Trade and Business(JAFTAB)

c/o Professor Yuichiro YAMAMOTO
School of Commerce, Meiji University,
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: yamayu@kisc.meiji.ac.jp
<http://www.jaftab.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Wako University in May, 2014.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)

労務理論学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 326
- President: Yoritoshi NAGAI (Ehime University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Romu-riron Gakkaishi)*
- Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM)

c/o Professor Miki SAWADA
College of Human and Social Sciences, Kanazawa University,
Kakuma-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa, 920-1192, Japan
e-mail: sawadam@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jalmonline.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meijo University (Nagoya) on June 20-22, 2014.

JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 480, corporate 16
- President: Hirohito KUSE (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
- Japan Logistics Society
c/o Nittsu Research Institute and Consulting, Inc,
9-3, 1-chome, Higashishinbashi, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105-8322, Japan
e-mail: logistics@nifty.com
<http://www.logistics-society.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryutsu Keizai University in September, 2014.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 242, corporate 12
- Representative: Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*
- Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics
c/o Professor Koichiro TEZUKA
Toshinori NEMOTO Laboratory,
Graduate School of Commerce and Management, Hitotsubashi University,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo, 186-8601, Japan
e-mail: sec@jlsle.jp
<http://www.jlsle.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kinki University on October 4-5, 2014.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT

経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 470, corporate 8
- Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Tokyo University of Social Welfare, Nihon University)
- Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Academy of Management, News Letter*
- Japan Academy of Management
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@alpha.ocn.ne.jp
<http://www6.ocn.ne.jp/~jam2011/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University, College of Commerce in August, 2014.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

日本管理会計学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 710, corporate 7
- President: Takayuki ASADA (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
- The Japanese Association of Management Accounting
c/o College of Business Administration, Ritsumeikan University,
1-1-1, Nojihigashi, Kusatsu-shi, Shiga-ken, 525-8577, Japan
e-mail: jama-info@sitejama.org
<http://www.sitejama.org/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University in August or September, 2014.

NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT (Formerly: NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION)

日本マネジメント学会

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 695, corporate 5
- President: Shigeo KOTO (Senshu University)
- Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative
office of the academy
- Nippon Academy of Management
c/o Yamashiro Keiei Kenkyujo
4-8-4-501, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan
e-mail: name@kae-yamashiro.co.jp
<http://www.nipponmanagement.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Bunkyo Gakuin University on May 30 - June 1, 2014 with the symposium "Japan's New Growth Industries and Management".

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 340
- Representative : Naoki WATANABE (Keio University)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Journal*
(*Journal of Management Philosophy*)
- The Academy of Management Philosophy
c/o Professor Naoki WATANABE
Faculty of Business and Commerce, Keio University,
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8345, Japan
e-mail: officel@jamp.ne.jp
<http://www.jamp.ne.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo Fuji University (Tokyo) on September 8-9, 2014.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

日本経営システム学会

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 678, advisory 10
- President: Hiroaki ISHII (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems* – three times per year,
International Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems (IJAMS) – once a year
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://www.jams-web.jp/>

The 52nd national conference is supposed to be held at Hosei University of Ichigaya Campus in Spring 2014. The common theme are undecided.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

経営学史学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 309, Cooperative 2
- President: Eiji OGASAWARA (Meiji University)
- Publication: *An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)*
- The Society For The History of Management Theories
c/o School of Business Administration, Meiji University,
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Shimizu-lab 612, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: gakusi@meiji.ac.jp
<http://keieigakusi.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanto Gakuin University on May 16-18, 2014 with the symposium “Currents and Boundaries in Modern Management”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 18, ordinary 1,100, supporting company 10
- President: Kyoichi IKEO (Keio University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — four times a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution
c/o Japan Marketing Research & Science Ltd.
Shinosaka Hanshin Bldg.
4-3-8, Nishinakajima, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka 532-0011, Japan
e-mail: gakkai@jsmd.jp
<http://jsmd.jp/>

The 2014 Annual Conference will be held at Hitotsubashi University on May 30 - June 1, under the theme “Considering Current Globalization”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS
日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,354
- President: Hideo FUJIWARA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* — biannually
Japanese Journal of Monetary and Financial Economics — biannually, online journal
- Japan Society of Monetary Economics
Toyo Keizai Building,
1-2-1, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0021, Japan
e-mail: jsme@d8.dion.ne.jp
<http://www.jsmeweb.org/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Keio University on May 24-25, 2014 and Autumn meeting will be held at Yamaguchi University on October 18-19, 2014.

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE
組織学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 2,139, company 14
- President: Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Organizational Science* — quarterly
- The Academic Association for Organizational Science
Mitsubishi Building 1st. B,
2-5-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan
e-mail: soshiki@rio.odn.ne.jp
<http://www.aos.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University on June 21-22, 2014.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,067
- President: Takashi ONISHI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Planning Administration* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Planning Administration
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan
e-mail: japa@isr.or.jp
<http://www.japanpa.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University on September 12-13, 2014 with the symposium "Urban and Regional Visions in the Mature Society".

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 870
- Chief Representative: Kiichiro YAGI (Setsunan University)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy
c/o Professor Hiroyuki UNI
Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University,
Yoshidahonmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan.
e-mail: secretariat@jspe.gr.jp
<http://www.jspe.gr.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hannan University in October, 2014.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
政治経済学・経済史学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 835
- Representative Director: Tomoji ONOZUKA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *REKISHI TO KEIZAI*
(*The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*) — quarterly
- The Political Economy and Economic History Society
c/o Professor Shunji ISHIHARA
Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo,
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
e-mail: seikeishi@gmail.com
<http://seikeisi.ssoj.info/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on October 18-19, 2014.

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 369
- President: Shinji ANZO (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu (The Journal of Population Studies)*
- Population Association of Japan
c/o Japan Aging Research Center,
SS Building, 2-23, Kanda-Suda-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0041, Japan
e-mail: pajadmin@jarc.net
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/paj/>

The next annual meeting will be held on June 14-15, 2014.

JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Masato MIMURA (Kanagawa University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association
c/o Polytechnic College Yokohamaminato
1, Honmoku-futo, Naka-ku,
Yokohama 231-0811, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@kouwankeizai.com
<http://www.kouwankeizai.com>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi University on September 3-5, 2014.

THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE
日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 910
- Chairman: Akira YOKOYAMA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Public Finance Studies (Zaiseikenkyu)*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance
c/o Galileo, Inc.,
3F Urban Otsuka, 3-21-10, Kita-Otsuka, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0004, Japan
e-mail: g016jipf-mng@ml.gakkai.ne.jp
<http://www.gakkai.ne.jp/jipf/index.html> (Japanese)
<http://www.gakkai.ne.jp/jipf/index-e.html> (English)

The next annual meeting will be held at Chukyo University in October, 2014.

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

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 389, corporation members 56
- President: Hideki IDE (Keio 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 Komazawa University on June 14-15, 2014 under the theme "Public Utilities in a Society under Smart Revolution".

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 1,037
- President: Yoshiro HIGANO (University of Tsukuba)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.43 No. 1, No.2, No.3, No.4 — annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International
c/o Professor Yoshiro HIGANO
Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba,
1-1-1, Tennodai, Tsukuba Science City 305-8572, Japan
e-mail: higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp
<http://www.jsrsai.jp>

The next 51st annual meeting will be held at Reitaku University on October 3-5, 2014.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 300, supporting 20
- Representative Management: Kazuo UEDA (Senshu University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Society for the Study of Risk Management
c/o Professor Katsuyuki KAMEI
Faculty of Safety Science, Takatsuki Muse Campus, Kansai University,
7-1, Hakubai-cho, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569-1098, Japan
e-mail: kamei@kansai-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jarms.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shimonoseki City University in September, 2014 with the symposium “Crisis Relief and Risk Management”.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 580
- Representative: Kiyoshi NIKAMI (Shiga University)
- 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
<http://www.sess.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Dokkyo University on June 14-15, 2014 with the symposium “The Stock Exchange Merger and Prospects for the Japanese Market.”

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,227
- Representative: Yoko TANAKA (University of Tsukuba)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU*

(Social Policy and Labor Studies)

- Society for the Study of Social Policy
c/o Associate Professor Kazuyo YAMADA
Faculty of Economics, Shiga University,
1-1-1, Banba, Hikone-shi, Shiga, 522-8522, Japan
e-mail: yamada@biwako.shiga-u.ac.jp
<http://www.sssp-online.org/>

The next annual meetings will be held at Chuo University in May, 2014. The Fall 2014 meeting will be held at Okayama University in October.

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

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 152
- Representative: Yoshiaki JINNAI (Tokyo Keizai University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
- The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting

c/o Faculty of Business Administration, Tokyo Keizai University,
1-7-34, Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi,
Tokyo 185-8502, Japan
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jssa/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University, 2014.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,400
- Representative: Shinya SUGIYAMA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* — quarterly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)

c/o Professor H. KAWAGUCHI
School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
e-mail: sehs@kurenai.waseda.jp
<http://www.waseda.ac.jp/sseh>
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/sehs>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on May 24-25, 2014.

THE JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
一般社団法人 日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,480
- President: Naoto KUNITOMO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society* — biannually
- Japan Statistical Society
c/o Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis,
Nogaku Shorin Building 5F, 3-6, Kanda-Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan
e-mail: shom@jss.gr.jp
<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Doshisha University on March 8, 2014.

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo on September 13-16, 2014.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 473, student 6, company etc. 30
- President: Ushio CHUJO (Keio University)
- Publication: *Koutsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)*
- The Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Koutsu Gakkai)
c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku, 34, Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0016, Japan
e-mail: info@koutsu-gakkai.jp
<http://koutsu-gakkai.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University in October, 2014.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 330
- Representative: Hidemasa IKEMIYAGI (Meiji 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
e-mail: tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp
<http://www.skattsei.co.jp/tihoujichi/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University, 2014.

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.