



Information Bulletin of
**The Union of National
Economic Associations
in Japan**

INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

This Information Bulletin is designed to serve as an introduction of the academic activities of member associations of the Union to the economic societies throughout the world. It will be distributed by the secretariat of the Union to economists and societies in other countries which are recognized by the member associations of the Union.

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Preface

The Union of the National Economic Associations in Japan an organization of leading Japanese associations of economics, business administration, accounting, commercial science and other related fields, observed the 30th anniversary of its founding in 1980.

The publication of this Information Bulletin is part of a program aimed at promoting international exchanges of economic studies, marking the Union's history of 30 years.

The purpose of this book is to introduce widely to the world the development of Japanese economics. We would be most pleased if this book will help the related academic circles throughout the world to become familiar with the economic studies in Japan. It would also give us pleasure if economic researches in Japan introduced in this book could contribute to the advancement of economic studies in other countries.

The present Information Bulletin No. 1 gives brief descriptions of the past and present of all member associations of the Union. Included in the first part of this book is an overview of the development of economic studies in Japan and the formation process of Japanese economic societies. It is our hope that this will prove to be a useful reference source for economics circles in other countries.

In conclusion, I am most indebted to the various members whom, led by Professor Kenichi Masui of Keio University, compiled this Information Bulletin. I am also indebted to the representative members who wrote about their respective societies. To Professor Takashi Shiraishi who is secretary-general of the Union, I wish to express my thanks for his efforts in making this book possible.

To Mrs. Olive Checkland of the University of Glasgow, I owe thanks for her helpful advice on the English manuscript, despite the busy schedule during her short period of stay in Japan.

Yoshio Ando
President

The Union of National Economic
Associations
in Japan



THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN (NIHON KEIZAIGAKKAI RENGU)

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan was established in 1950, a sole nationwide federation of associations of scholars and experts on economics, commerce, and business administration. In order to obtain membership to the Union, an association is subject to a strict examination of its academic activities. As of 1981, the Union has a Membership of 31 associations as in the table of contents.

The Union is operated by a board of councilors which consists of two members from each association, plus those of the Third Division of the Science Council of Japan which has a close relationship with the Union. The day-to-day activities of the Union are conducted by the directors who are selected from among the councilors.

The aims and objectives of the Union are to support scholarly activities of its member associations and to promote academic exchanges both among members themselves, and between Japanese and overseas academic societies. The main activities of the Union are: (1) the publication and distribution of academic materials concerning Japanese economics and paper presented by member scholars, (2) the sending of member scholars to overseas conferences, (3) holding and supporting of international conferences in Japan, (4) provision of financial assistance to member associations inviting 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 similar book 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 in 1978. The Union despatched 30 member scholars to the Sixth World Congress of the IEA held in Mexico in 1980. And most recently, the Union and the International Institute of Public Finance jointly held the Institute's 37th congress in Tokyo in September, 1981.

The Union celebrated the 30th anniversary of its foundation in 1980 by launching a variety of activities, one of which was the publication of this present book.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC SOCIETIES IN JAPAN

(Yoshio ANDO)

I

The first association in Japan of economics including management science, accounting, commercial science, etc., was the Society of Insurance Science⁽¹⁾ which was organized in 1895. Following this was the Society for the Study of Social Policy⁽²⁾ founded in 1896. The development process of economics in Japan prior to the establishment of these economic societies was as follows.

As early as in Edo period (or Tokugawa period) some writings on economics were brought out. But, although part of them still deserve our attention today, they were far from the organized study of economics as science. It was only after the Meiji Restoration that the economics in modern context came into being in this country.

However, the books collected and owned by Tokugawa Shogunate indicate that the government at the end of Edo period was importing from the West the literature of economics in Dutch, English (both American and British English), or French, but none in German. Among these books were *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1976) by Adam Smith, and the treatises written by liberalist school, which constituted larger part of the collection.⁽³⁾ Yet none of them had any effect worth mentioning upon the study of economics or economic policies, for people scarcely had opportunities to read them.

The first Western treatise on economics to be translated into Japanese was the Dutch version of *Outline of Social Economy* (1848) by W. Ellis, who was closely associated with John Stuart Mill. This fact tells us that economics, along with medical science, astronomy, and artillery, was imported into Japan through the Dutch people.

The Netherlands was the only country with which Japan maintained commercial relations through the port of Nagasaki, while the contact with any other nations was totally banned under the isolationist policy of the shogunate. It should also be noted that, although the translation was from the Dutch, it was in substance ideas of British classical economics (or liberalist school) which were the first to be introduced into Japan.

Also significant in the history of economic studies in Japan is that first hand

*Seijo University, President of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan.

- (1) The Society of Insurance Science was the first to be established among many associations. In 1940, a small number of researchers newly founded the Japanese Society of Insurance Science, but it was discontinued in the war time. Later on, it was reorganized as the present Japanese Society of Insurance Science.
- (2) Society for the Study of Social Policy, as will be mentioned later, went out of existence in the course of time, and it was not until the end of the Pacific War that the Society was re-established as it stands today.
- (3) Information regarding this matter was provided in "The Western Economics and Modern Japan" by Shiro SUGIHARA.

knowledge on Western economics was imported mainly by Yukichi FUKUZAWA⁽⁴⁾ following the introduction of the Western economics via the Netherlands. As early as in the period of confusion of the Meiji Restoration following the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate which lost a battle in Ueno, Tokyo against anti-shogunate troops, FUKUZAWA already began lecturing on works of economics by Francis Wayland at Keio University which he founded.

After the Meiji Restoration, which put an end to the national isolation, Western knowledge, including science technology entered Japan rapidly. Perhaps in part conventional Japanese studies tended to be replaced.

In 1877, when the University of Tokyo was established, it was Western economics which were taught. At the outset students came into contact with the economic theory of the classical school expounded by J.S. Mill, Jean Baptiste Say, Henry & M.G. Fawcett, John Elliot Cairnes in England, France and other western countries. Later, private universities such as Keio University and Waseda University, followed the same ideas.

In the meantime the German and Austrian school of economics which was elaborated by U. Eggert et al. began to exercise authority over the students mainly in national universities through the Japanese who had been to European countries for study⁽⁵⁾. Friedrich List of the historical school is also counted among those who exerted influence upon Japan's economists both inside and outside universities in the 19th century.

As a result of the introduction of the two major schools of economics, heated debates were formed from 1870 to 1890 between those in support of German protectionist economics and those who championed the liberalist economics of England, the United States and France.

II

As was already mentioned, economics introduced into modern Japan was at first of classical school that had been widely accepted in England, the United States and France, and then of German protectionist school. The latter soon gained ground in Japan, notably at national universities; which is partly attributed to the fact that most of the teaching staff of national universities had studied in Germany. Perhaps superficially the similarity between Japan and Germany (both being late starters) helps to explain the receptivity of the Japanese toward German theories notwithstanding the essential differences between the two countries.

(4) Yukichi FUKUZAWA (1835–1896). One of those who contributed most to the diffusion of liberalism in Japan, and is the founder of Keio University which has developed as one of the leading universities in Japan.

(5) The circumstances under which the University of Tokyo began to teach the Western economics are described in "Economic Department of the University of Tokyo; History of Fifty Years". The fact which attracts our attention is that in the University of Tokyo (which was the only university in Japan until Kyoto University was founded in 1879), the first lectures on economics and political science were given by an American named Earnest J. Fenollosa; he also taught philosophy in the university. After serving as curator of Oriental Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he came to Japan again to teach in the Tokyo College of Education.

In 1853, the United States had dispatched to Japan a fleet under Commodore Mathew Perry in order to demand the abolition of isolation policy and the establishment of trade relations. In consequence the two countries concluded the U.S. - Japan Amity Treaty in 1857, and the U.S. - Japan Commercial Treaty in the next year. This heralded the collapse of Tokugawa regime. The imperial rule was restored in 1868, leading to modernization of Japan as a capitalist country. From the 1880s to the 1890s, as Japan underwent an industrial revolution, labour disputes and other social problems appeared resulting in a labour movement organized on socialist principles.

Under these circumstances, Society for the Study of Social Policy was inaugurated after the model of Verein für Sozialpolitik which had been set up in Germany in 1873, and the initiative was taken by the professors of national universities who had studied in Germany. According to its "Declaration of Establishment," the Society disapproved of the socialist approach and a "laissez - faire" policy toward labour problems. It also stipulated that private ownership system should be maintained, and, in its framework, a class strife be prevented by virtue of the state authorities as well as by individual efforts. It is obvious that the Society was founded under the direct influence of the Bismarckian policy of the German Empire and particularly the German school of social policy which was also named posthistorical school or neohistorical school. Members of the Society included economists, bureaucrats and political scientists concerned with social problems.

Up until the 1910s, the Society for the Study of Social Policy (founded 1896) was the only association of economics in Japan. This was due to the overwhelmingly influential position held by the economists of the historical school in Japan's academic circles. In addition the researchers taking part in social activities espoused, or took interest in, the social policy school as it dealt with emerging issues of society.

The Society for the Study of Social Policy comprised a wide range of economists as well as political scientists, for there was no equivalents in those days: and the increased membership of young economists of national and private universities invigorated the Society.

Some of those young members with liberalist idea criticized the Society's conservative, (though not unsympathetic) attitude toward socialism. Thus the conflict developed within the Society between the conservatives and the liberalists; the latter insisted upon the admission of the leaders of socialistic labour movement, while the former held fast to anti-socialist ground. The First World War gave impetus to more democratic ideas, which also affected the universities. With Marxist ideas being introduced and disseminated, public awareness of social problems grew. As attitudes changed the Society could not survive. In 1924 the last general meeting was held at Osaka. It was perhaps the end of an era in Japan.

However, the Society for the Study of Social Policy contributed greatly not only to the promotion of economic associations but also to the development of economics and social sciences as a whole. Before it was dissolved, annual meetings were held sixteen times in total, convening a large number of economic researchers including bureaucrats and Marxists, and part of the result of their discussion was published in the form of collected papers. The issues and questions raised in the course of its operation and activities are part of our academic heritage.

Taking over the name and achievement of the Society which died out in 1924, the Society for the Study of Social Policy started afresh in 1950. The present Society was fortunate in being able to take advantage of the process of democratization in postwar Japan.

III

Along with the history of the Society for the Study of Social Policy, attention should be paid to the influence of German historical school on Japanese circles of economics from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 1920s.

The economics introduced from England, the United States, and France eventually gave way to German economics, especially in national universities. Following the advocacy of protectionist economic policy, the school in support of social policy became highly influential. Meanwhile, in the area of research on economic history, the German historical school exercised great influence. Among the researchers who played leading roles in consolidating the historical school in Japan during this period was Tokuzo FUKUDA.⁽¹⁾ While studying in Germany, he wrote a thesis in German and published it in 1900 under the title of “Die Gesellschaftliche und Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Japan”. In this writing, the methodology of German historical school was directly applied to Japanese economic history in an unprecedented way. After a short while FUKUDA’s thesis in German was translated into Japanese, thereby influencing the development of the study of Japanese economic history up to this day.⁽²⁾

World War I ushered in the so-called “Taisho democracy” and the new ideology of Marxism. Tokuzo FUKUDA, while participating in the democratic movement, engaged in a dispute upon Marxist economics with Hajime KAWAKAMI⁽³⁾ who, together with some other researchers, were pioneers of Marxism. FUKUDA’s thesis was not necessarily criticizing Marxian methodology. But as researchers of history and economic history became more confident, they began to call themselves “Japanese historical school” and embarked upon the criticism of “materialistic view of history.”

Economic historians thus split into two groups: one aimed at the establishment of Japanese economics in accordance with the historical school (and against Marxism) while the other proposed Marxism as a new methodology for furthering the study of economic history in Japan. In 1930 general agreement was reached. Economic historians and specialists in the history of economic thought, social history, and history of law were united to inaugurate the Socio-Economic History Society with view to establishing an interdisciplinary study of economic history.

This new trend encouraged the remarkable growth of economic history and associated subjects. The unity of scholars and, specifically, the inauguration of Socio-Economic History Society had an important bearing upon the development of social sciences at large.

-
- (1) Tokuzo FUKUDA (1874–1930) taught in Tokyo Commercial School which was later upgraded to Tokyo Commercial College, the predecessor of the present Hitotsubashi University.
 - (2) T. FUKUDA’s academic advisor in German university was L. Brentano.
 - (3) Hajime KAWAKAMI (1879–1946) was a professor of Kyoto Imperial University, but later resigned to play an active part in the circles outside universities.

Beside the above-mentioned societies, the following were founded before the end of World War II: The Agricultural Economic Society of Japan (1924), Japanese Academy of Management Science (1926), Japan Statistical Society (1931), The Japan Business English Association (1934), The Japan Society of Economics (1939), Japan Economic Policy Association (1940), and Japanese Fiscal Science Association (1940). With relatively large number of specialists, the areas covered by these societies showed higher growth than others before the Second World War.

IV

From the end of the 19th century to the 1920s a new wave of economists emerged opposed to those who advocated both the historical school and social policy school. These men advocated "Modern economics,"

The growth and prosperity brought by World War I did not last long. The post-war boom collapsed in 1920, and the public became increasingly aware of the contradictions and deficiencies of society. Encouraged by the democratic climate of Japan and the Russian Revolution, there was an upsurge of the labour movement. Against this backdrop, Marxist ideology and the economics based on Marxism pervaded the country in a short period. Marxism gradually took root in Japan, and the complete translation of *Das Kapital* was made between 1920 and 1923. Dr. Kawakami, as was mentioned above, was a great contributor to the promulgation of Marxism particularly in Kansai area (the western part of Japan). In Kanto area (the eastern part of Japan), on the other hand, Hyoe OUCHI cleared the way for the development of Marxian economics in academic circles. Presumably their position as professors of national universities caused the authorities to suspect them; the two scholars were rounded up by the police and Hajime KAWAKAMI, who had committed himself to social movement as an activist, was punished.

With the in-depth research into its theory, Marxian economics in Japan made rapid progress lending itself to the analysis of the history and structure of Japanese economy. The discernment and brilliance of Marxian economists presented a sharp contrast to the scholars who, after studying in Europe, tended to follow European textbooks in parrot fashion, or to apply the methodology of foreign economists intact.

Marxian economists also paved the way for the study of Japanese capitalism and its history of development, which is now regarded as one of the most significant areas of social sciences in Japan.⁽¹⁾ From around 1936 to the end of World War II, however, study of this field and publication of its result were halted under the pressure of government authorities. As militarism and fascism held sway over the nation, all the Marxian and liberalist economists suffered persecution.

With the end of the war, academic freedom was reestablished, and the research into the history of Japanese capitalism revived. Up to this day, themes with regard to this field have never failed to appear in the general meetings and organs of econo-

(1) The questions and arguments raised in this area ranged very wide. The major point of controversy was the interpretation of the Meiji Restoration; some people defined it as modern popular revolution, though it was lacking in thoroughness, and some interpreted it as absolutism. The arguments were also concerned with theoretical economics of Marx.

mic associations.

In connection with Marxian economics, special circumstances of Japanese economists must be taken into account. In Japan, like in other countries, there are some researchers who take a Marxist approach in promoting their socialist movement. But Japanese economists are often detached from social or political movement in studying the original writings and economic theories of Marx; their research work is more likely to be conducted at a secondary levels. Before World War II the structural analysis based upon Marxian economic theory proved to be very effective in dissecting the Japanese economy and its process of development which cannot be simply explained with quantitative analysis.

In parallel with theoretical study of Marxian economics, classical economics which was developed by Adam Smith, T.R. Malthus and J.A. Mill was eagerly studied to make economic history clear. Those economists embracing Marxism also realized that a fresh look at the classicists would be advantageous, and they began to study the classical school as well as examine mercantilism and French physiocracy initiated by François Quesnay.

As economic history research progressed, excellent results were produced one after another from the 1920s to the 1930s.

Among those who played leading roles in introducing the modern economics was Tokuzo FUKUDA, who, along with the Marxian economist Dr. Kawakami, was regarded as the doyen in the academic circles of economists. Fukuda's contribution to the transference of the theory of historical school, as we have seen, must be highly esteemed. Later in his life he championed the theory of welfare economics developed by A.C. Pigou. Another economist who laid the foundation of modern economics was Yasuma TAKADA. After shifting his speciality from sociology to economics, he also criticized Marxian economics and came to be known by his "power theory."

Influenced by neoclassicists including W.S. Jevons, M.E. Walras and Alfred Marshall, and also by welfare economists such as Pigou, Japanese modern economics started off by criticising Marxism in the latter half of the 1920s. Later the theories of J.A. Schumpeter and J.M. Keynes were also adopted by the researchers of modern economics, and they steadily gained ground in the academic world such as Tokyo Commercial College and Tokyo Imperial University from the end of the 1930s to the beginning of the war.

Japanese economics in the 1930s thus seemed to be on the right track leading to full development, when the way was blocked by the Second World War and the emerging fascism. Marxian economics was entirely oppressed and modern economics was also nipped in the bud. As there were only a small number of researchers in each specialized area only a few economic societies were founded. In view of this fact, it is surprising to note the establishment of intercollegiate associations before the First World War in such areas as insurance science, social policy, agricultural economics, business administration, statistics, economic history, business English, accounting, and fiscal science.

Defeat of Japan in World War II and subsequent policies of the occupation forces for democratization accelerated the progress of social sciences including economics. Marxist economics, particularly after the severe oppression during the war, gained momentum with the establishment of academic freedom and the freedom of speech, thought and the press. Those Marxian economists who had been imprisoned or ousted from universities returned to their research and educational work.[†] Liberalist economists also could further their study without reserve. On the other hand, those scholars who had supported extreme nationalism and militarism were banished from universities.

Results of various researches which were conducted under the influence of Marxist theory became available. In the aftermath of war, Japanese economics at large seemed somewhat inactive. But a vacuum in economic circles was partly filled up with the research work based on Marxian economics. In 1959 Japan Society of Political Economy was inaugurated by Marxian economists. The economic researchers of other schools who had an interest in Marxism were also admitted to the Society. When we consider the ideological conflicts often observed among the factions of Marxist school, this attitude and policy of Japan Society of Political Economy must be greatly valued.

The influence of Keynesianism, which had already been seen in prewar days, began to affect modern economics, and new theories of Western economists such as P.A. Samuelson were also introduced to Japan. Many young economists went over to the United States to study, making a contribution to the progress and dissemination of modern economics. There were many more professors and lecturers of the modern economic school (in both national and private universities) after the Second World War. Modern economics was held in high regard by government officials, and public agencies began to adopt its theories and approaches in formulating policies. The specialists of modern economics were called upon to assist the government as members of its councils, in which they eventually came to play crucial roles.

In 1959 the Japanese Association of Econometrics was organized in order to promote the activities of specialists and strengthen intercollegiate solidarity. Its predecessor was the Association of Theoretical Economics established by theoretical economists in 1934, later suspended because of the war. In 1967 the Japanese Association of Econometrics was combined with the Association of Econometrics which had been operated by modern economists, giving birth to the Japanese Association of Theoretical Economics. The merger of the two Associations helped to further the solidarity of modern economists a great deal.

Management science also became active following the lead of the United States. With its territory broadened, it made steady progress not only in research but also in teaching. Noteworthy development was achieved in accounting and commercial sciences, too.

The shift of higher educational institutes to the American system as part of occupation reforms brought about a sharp increase in number of universities. This change coupled with the liberalization of academic pursuit, pushed forward the founding of economic department, department of business administration, depart-

ment of commercial science, etc.. Economics and business administration marked high growth not only in number of researchers but also in quality of study.

Under these conditions, the number of the societies of economics and business administration also sharply increased; currently those registered in the Science Council of Japan total 38, and the member societies of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan are 31.

Those societies comprise almost all the specialists of respective areas in universities and other institutes. Both Marxist economists and "modern" economists constitute the members of each society, though there are a few exceptional societies to which only Marxist economists or those who take interest in Marxism are admitted. In recent years, importance is being attributed to the international exchange of economic societies.

Most of these societies issue organs periodically (monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, or annually), and general meetings are convened usually once a year (but some of them hold sectional meetings several times a year). The meetings are generally programmed under the headings of "free themes" and "common themes."

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan⁽¹⁾ was established in 1950 modelled on the Third Section (section of economics, commercial science and business administration) of the Science Council of Japan⁽²⁾ founded in the previous year. The union is playing an important role in developing scientific study in international arena.

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- (1) For the admission, an examination of applicants' qualification is conducted in accordance with a fixed standard.
 - (2) The Science Council of Japan was established according to the Law of Science Council of Japan that was promulgated and enforced in 1948. As an organization which represents Japanese scientists both at home and abroad, it promotes the development of science and aims at permeation of science under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister in order to improve the administration and national life. Its management is independent from the government, but it is subject to government inquiry, while giving necessary advices to the government. The Science Council of Japan, which consists of seven sections according to specialized areas such as the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, holds 210 members who are elected by mutual vote among scientists.

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

(NIHON KAIKEI KENKYU GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Japan Accounting Association was established on December 24, 1937. The Japan Society of Accounting was established in 1917 and had a membership of some 1,000 for 20 years. Most of the members were business leaders, accounting officials of business corporations and other professionals. Few members were scholars of accounting. Accordingly, there was a growing move among 90 scholar members of the Society to set up their own academic organization, independent of the Society. On June 26, 1937, eight of the 90 scholars held a meeting to work on the establishment of such a body at Josui Hall in Hitotsubashi, Tokyo. The eight founding fathers were : Ryozo YOSHIDA, Tetsuzo OHTA, Kinzo SANBE, Gen MURASE, Seiichi OKADA, Yoshio WATANABE, Yasubei HASEGAWA and Kiyoshi KUROSAWA. After a series of preparatory meetings, the Japan Accounting Association was inaugurated on December 24, 1937, when the regulations of the Association were worked out and ten directors were selected. Ryozo YOSHIDA was named as the representative of the Association. On May 20, 1938, the members of the Association met for their first two-day national convention at Josui Hall in Hitotsubashi, Tokyo, with Hitotsubashi University (then Tokyo College of Commerce) as Secretariat. Since then, the Association has continued to develop as a professional academic organization by holding annual national conventions alternately in the Tokyo and Osaka districts except during the four years from 1944.

The regulations of the Association were revised and Tetsuzo OHTA was voted as head of the board of directors at the first post-war convention of the Association held in May, 1948 at Chuo University. The Association had been led by the head of the board of directors until 1969. Thereafter a chairman was elected. The first president was Kiyoshi KUROSAWA, who was the second head of the directors. The present president, Shigeo AOKI, was elected in 1975.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Shigeo AOKI (Waseda University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 1,474

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National convention – annual
Regional meetings – one to three times a year in each of the six regions throughout the country.
- Special themes, reports and reporters of national conferences, 1976 – 1980:
1976 : (1) What Accounting Principles Should be?
“The Significance of the Existence of Corporate Accounting Standards”, Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Commerce)
“The Nature of Accounting Principles”, Hideo UNAYAMA,

- (Yokohama City University)
 “Institutional Nature of Accounting Principles”, Eiichiro OGURA
 (Shiga University)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Kyojiro SOMEYA(Waseda University)
- (2) The Limitation and Nature of Managerial Accounting Information
 “Decision-relevant Information in Managerial Accounting”, Naomi TSUMAGARI(University of Tokyo)
 “The Limitaion and Nature of Management Accounting Information from the Viewpoint of Profit Concept”, Osamu NISHIZAWA (Waseda University)
 “The Essence and Limit of Mangerial Accounting”, Yasuo INOUE (Seinan Gakuin University)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Kazuo MIZOGUCHI(Kobe University)
- (3) Some Problems on System Audit
 “Structure of System Audit and its Problems”, Koji OYACHI (Shiga University)
 “The Effects of EDP on the Auditor’s Behavior”, Hidetoshi KAWAI(Aichi University)
 “A Study as to Information-audit”, Masao OYAMA(Yokohama National University)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Otojiro KUBOTA(Kyoto Gakuen University)
- 1977 : (1) Accounting Problems in Responding to Changing Prices
 “What is the Semantic Content of Current Cost Information?”, Isao NAKANO(Kobe University)
 “Basic Problems of Current Cost Accounting Proposed in UK”, Syonosuke SHIRATORI(Seijo University)
 “Fundamental Problems in Current Cost Accounting”, Tomoji FUJITA(Konan University)
 “Implications and Principles of Current Market Price Accounting” Shigeyoshi KIMURA(Meiji University)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Seigo NAKAJIMA(International Christian University)
- (2) Re-examination of Business Analysis
 “Some Problems of Value Added Analysis”, Kiyoshi OGAWA (Waseda University)
 “The Development in the Break-even Point Analysis”, Masatoshi HIRATA(Seinan Gakuin University)
 “A Study on the System of Management Ratio-Analysis for Management Decision Making”, Toshio KAMEKAWA(Toyo University)
 “Re-examination of Balance Sheets Items in Business Analysis”, Osamu AOKI(Nagoya Institute of Technology)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Kazuo MIZOGUCHI(Kobe Unviersity)

- (3) Some Problems and Method on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements
 “Some Problems on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements”, Hajime MISAWA(Seikei University)
 “Features of Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements in Japan and their Enforcement Issues”, Tamotsu KOUNO (CPA)
 “Some Approaches for Consolidated Statements Auditing”, Minoru MORI(Kagawa University)
 “Some Problems on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements”, Ichiei KOUNO(Daito Bunka University)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Toshio IINO(Chuo University)
- 1978 : (1) Financial Accounting in Some New Perspectives
 “On Accounting Standards Setting Body”, Yukio FUJITA(Waseda University)
 “Establishing Accounting Standards and Interest Groups”, Hiroshi YOSHIDA(Kobe University of Commerce)
 “Setting New Accounting Standards”, Minoru EMURA(University of Tokyo)
 “Setting Corporate Accounting Standards–For What, How and Who?”, Seigo NAKAJIMA(International Christian University)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Kaichiro BANBA(Hitotsubashi University)
- (2) Cost Management in Some New Perspectives
 “The Management of Fixed Costs–Its Evolution on and Contemporary Problems”, Hiroshi ITO(Yokohama City University)
 “Some Control Problems on Fixed Costs”, Masaaki MIYAMOTO (Osaka University)
 “On the Ideas and Methods for the Management of Fixed Costs”, Yasushi YAMAGATA(Osaka City University)
 “Sunk Cost Concept and its Function in Fixed Costs Management”, Yasuo KOBAYASHI(Tokyo Institute of Technology)
 Round Table Discussion Presided by Kaichi KIUCHI(Osaka University)
- (3) The Institution of Auditing in Some New Perspectives
 “Social Responsibility of CPA in the Financial Auditing”, Masaatsu TAKADA(Kobe University)
 “On the Problems of Audit in Japan”, Yoshinori IZAKI(Nagasaki Prefectural University of International Economics)
 “Judgements and Responsibilities in Auditing–Toward the Peer Review”, Bunji AOYAGI(Yokohama City University)
 “Problems on Auditors’ Responsibilities and Auditing Standards”, Hideo TAGUCHI(CPA)
 Round Table Discussion presided by Toshio IINO(Chuo University)
- 1979 : (1) Accounting and Communication
 “Accounting Communication and Field Theory”, Bunji AOYAGI (Yokohama City University)
 “Accounting Communication with Investors”, Katsunosuke

MOROI(University of Tokyo)

“Accounting and Communication”, Minoru MORI(Kagawa University)

Round Table Discussion presided by Yasuichi SAKAMOTO (Osaka Gakuin University)

(2) The Accounting and Law

“The Characters of Legislation Regulating the Several Aspects of Financial Accounting”, Minoru EMURA(University of Tokyo)

“On the Relationship of Business Accounting and Tax Accounting”, Yukio TOMIOKA(Chuo University)

“Revolution of the Accounting as a Law”, Shigeyoshi KIMURA (Soka University)

Round Table Discussion presided by Kaichiro BANBA(Hitotsubashi University)

(3) Foundation of Accounting Institution

“On the Individuality as an Underlying Principle in Accounting”, Akira WAKASUGI(Yokohama National University)

“The Foundation of Accounting as a Social Institution”, Seigo NAKAJIMA(International Christian University)

“Foundation of Accounting Institution and Institutional Accounting”, Ryuji TAKEDA(Kobe University)

Round Table Discussion presided by Kazuo MIZOGUCHI(Kobe University)

1980 : (1) Tendencies Towards Development of Financial Accounting

“Towards the Development of International Financial Reporting: Translation Problems”, Shonosuke SHIRATORI(Seijo University)

“An Extension of the Basic Concepts in Income Determination”, Takao SAITO(Nagoya University)

“Toward a Tendency to Development of Financial Accounting and Postulate of Entity”, Yasuichi SAKAMOTO(Osaka Gakuin University)

Round Table Discussion presided by Ryuji TAKEDA(Kobe University)

(2) A Perspective of Managerial Accounting Theory

“Accounting for Performance Control : Relevance and Fairness in Decentralized Organizations”, Tetsuo KOBAYASHI(Kobe University)

“A Perspective Managerial Accounting Theory”, Naomi TSUMAGARI (University of Tokyo)

Round Table Discussion presided by Kiyoshi OKAMOTO(Hitotsubashi University)

(3) Tendencies towards Development of Legal Financial Accounting

“Toward the Development of Legal Accounting”, Yasuo MORIKAWA (Meiji University)

“On the Development of Social Responsibility Reporting Laws”, Yasushi YAMAGATA(Osaka City University)

“Towards the Development of Institutional Accounting”, Tadashi

PUBLICATIONS

- Monthly bulletin, “Kaikai” (Accounting)
- Contents of the last number (June 1981) :
Leading Articles:
“The Audit in Company Act Amendment”, Toshio SAKAMAKI(Waseda University).
“The Amendment of the Japanese Company Act and Income Statement”, Seigo NAKAJIMA(International Christian University)
“New Auditing Rules in the Amendment Bill of Commercial Code”, Kiyomitsu ARAI(Waseda University)
“Evolution of Accounting for the Rechenschaft in Commercial Code”, Hideyoshi ANDO(Hitotsubashi University)
“On Consistency Problems in the Revised Commercial Law”, Yasuo MORIKAWA (Meiji University)
“Various Issues of Independent Auditor’s Audit under the Japanese Commercial Code”, Tokugorō MURAYAMA(CPA)
Materials:
“CASB’s Cost Accounting Standards”, Management Accounting Study Group of Kobe University
“The Axiomatic Structure of Conventional Accounting”, Mikihiro NISHIMURA (Shiga University)
“On the Corporate Social Reports in West Germany”, Toshiaki UEDA(Fuji University)

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- The American Accounting Association
The Academy of Accounting Historians
The International Federation of Accountants
- Invitation of foreign scholars(1976 – 1980):
1977: R.C. Spinosa Cattela(N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven, Holland)
1978: Sidney Davidson(University of Chicago)
Roderick Hills(Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington)
M.F. Bywater(The Library of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, London)
1979: Maurice Moonitz(University of California, Berkeley)
Edward Stamp(University of Lancaster)
1980: Gerhard G. Mueller(University of Washington, Seattle)
Mission of Chinese Finance Bureau Officials
- Members dispatched to overseas conferences(1976 – 1980):
1976: Kojiro NISHIKAWA(Nihon University) to:
The Second World Congress of Accounting Historians, Atlanta, USA
1977: Kenkichi MATSUO(Meiji University) to:

- The Fourth International Conference on Accounting
Education, Berlin and
The Eleventh International Congress of Accountants,
München, West Germany
- 1978: Kaichi KIUCHI(Osaka University) to:
The 1978 Annual Meeting of the American Accounting Association,
Denver, USA
- 1980: Kiyomitsu ARAI(Waseda University) to:
The 1980 Annual Meeting of the American Accounting Association,
Boston, USA

ADDRESS

- Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting Association
Room 306, Ogawamachi Building, 3 Ogawamachi 1-chome,
Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

(Kyojiro SOMEYA)

THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY

(TOCHISEIDO SHI GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Agrarian History Society: Established on June 26, 1948.

The society held a symposium on “Capital and Land Ownership” at its national convention in 1978 to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding. The aim of the symposium was to review the academic achievements of the society from the end of World War II, and to consider the then situation and future prospects of the society. There are currently more than 900 members and the publication of its own quarterly bulletin has been successful with younger member scholars’ active contributions. Looking back the course of the society history, which was not always smooth, it can be divided into the following three periods:

- I. The Early Period

The rural land reform in Japan was conducted as part of the nation’s democratization following the termination of World War II, aiming at dissolution of “Jinushian” land ownership and fundamental reformation of the militaristic and feudalistic structure of Japanese capitalism.

One of the tasks facing experts and scholars involved in the post-war reforms was to grasp both the theoretical and practical aspects of rural land reforms. In order to achieve such a task, the society was established by scholars and experts in such various fields as economics, economic history, agricultural policy and law. Among the academic interests of the society in this period were, 1) the definition of the land reform in historical perspectives, 2) the relation of land reform to the structure of reproduction, and 3) the land reform in world history.

The first national conference of the society was held in June 1950, following seminar meetings on eleven occasions.

- II. The Developing Period

The society published Bulletin “Toshiseidoshigaku” from 1954 to 1957. In 1958, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding, the first volume of “Toshiseidoshigaku”, a quarterly journal, was inaugurated.

In the early days conferences had no special focus but later a special theme was chosen for each national convention. The first two special themes were “The Transfer from Feudalism to Capitalism in Japan” and “The Land Rent as Category in the Era of Reformation” respectively.

The society continued to develop with an increasing number of members and local associations, and in addition to the autumnal national conventions, spring national conventions came into being during the developing period.

With the completion of the rural land reform, however, the society gradually shifted its academic focus to, among other things, the land ownership after the rural land reforms, and historical and structural relations between agricultural productivity and the class structure of rural society.

- III. Period of Organizational Reform

The society has made up of two main divisions, since around 1960, one for the theory and theoretical analysis of present conditions and the other for the

historical analysis. Each division alternately has organized annual national conventions of the society, which resulted a tendency as academic interests within the society became disintegrated.

Against this tendency, the two main divisions began to call for stronger unity of the society as a whole in recent years. The symposium held in 1978, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the society, was of great significance in the sense that it provided an opportunity for a frank exchange of opinions over the frame of the divisions. Further, the society is now working on organizational reforms.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Representative Director: Kaichiro OISHI (University of Tokyo)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 923

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: national convention – twice a year
seminar meetings – twelve times a year
- Special themes and reporters at national conventions, 1976 – 1980:
 - 1976: European Social Movements in the period of Industrial Revolution
“Karl Marx’s Image of Bourgeoisie Society in Transition”, Yasushi YAMANOUCI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
“Food Riots in the 18th Century England”, Kazuhiko KONDO (University of Tokyo)
“German Social Movements in the period of Industrial Revolution, 1848 – 1849”, Osamu YANAGISAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
 - 1977: The Labor Force in the Post-war Reproduction Structure
“A Statistical Analysis, Distribution of National Income by Social Class and Stratum”, Masanori NOZAWA (Kyoto University)
“The Production Structure and Labor Forces in the Iron and Steel Industry, an Analysis of the Basic Structure of the Heavy Chemical Industry after World War II”, Satoshi NIHEI (Senshu University)
“The Mobilization of Agricultural Labor, Wage Structure and Landownership”, Yoichi TASHIRO (Yokohama National University)
 - 1978: Capital and Land Ownership
 - I. The Making and Development of Capitalism and Land Ownership
 - (1) Pre-capitalistic Modes of Land Ownership
“Asiatic Mode of Production”, Kimio SHIOZAWA (Nagoya University)
“The Feudal Land Ownership and its Dissolution”, Kohachiro TAKAHASHI (Soka University) and Hideo TSUDA (Kansai University)
 - (2) The Establishment of Industrial Capital and its Transition to Monopolistic Capital
“Patterns of the Reproduction and Credit Structure under the Sterling System in the Early Period of Imperialism”, Akihiko YOSHIOKA

(Tohoku University), Yasuo GONJO (Yokohama National University) and Koji FUJISE (Nagoya University)

“Problems of Agriculture and Farmers in the Early 20th Century Russia, their Structural Characteristics and a Prospect for Reforms”, Shizuma HINATA (Hiroshima University)

(3) The Development of Japanese Capitalism and the “Jinushian” Landownership

“The Establishment of Japanese Capitalism and its Transition to Imperialism in Relation to “Jinushian” Landlord System”, Masanori NAKAMURA (Hitotsubashi University)

“The “Jinushian” Landlord during Showa Panic and the War”, Shuzo TERUOKA (Shinshu University) and Yoshiaki NISHIDA (University of Tokyo)

II. Postwar Japanese Capitalism and Agriculture - Land Problems

(1) Postwar Japanese Capitalism, its Structure and Confrontation

“Postwar Japanese Capitalism in Historical Perspectives”, Masanari KOBAYASHI (Musashi University)

“The Postwar Structure of Iron and Steel Production”, Rikiya NABESHIMA (Senshu University)

“The Present Class Structure and Confrontation”, Yuji KATOH (Senshu University) and Miyoko SHIMAZAKI (Nihon University of Welfare)

(2) Postwar Agriculture - Land Problems, the Structure and Sublation

“Postwar Japanese Capitalism and Rural Land Reform”, Nobuhiro UEHARA (Shizuoka University)

“Agriculture - Land Problems, its Present and Future”, Makoto HOSHI (Tokyo University of Agriculture)

“The Reproduction Structure and Agriculture - Land Problems under the Socialist Economy”, Ayako HIRANO (Keio University)

1979: The Development of Local Industries and the Rural Structure in Pre-war Japanese Capitalism

“Regional Organization of Factories in Pre-war Japanese Capitalism, a Statistical Analysis”, Tetsuo KONDO (Nagoya University)

“The Factory System and the Rural Structure in Local Textile Industry, a Study of Regional Types”, Haruki KANDACHI (Okayama University)

“The Development of Ashikaga Textile Industry and Changes in the Rural Structure, Formation and Disruption of “Pattern”, Tadashi FURUSHO (Komazawa University)

“The Industry and Rural Structure in Bisai District”, Tomoji INAMI (Nagoya University)

“Regional Characteristics of the Raw Silk Industry”, Kanji ISHII (University of Tokyo)

1980: Some Aspects of Contradictions Perceived at the Current Stage of Crisis

“Capital Accumulation and Stagflation”, Yasuhiko YONEDA (Fukushima University)

“Heavy Industry and Its Policies against Crisis, with Special Reference to Shipbuilding and Automobile Industries”, Seigo MIZOTA (Senshu

University)

“Aspects of Crisis in Labor Problems, Industrial Relations and Labor Movement”, Masami MIYOSHI (Ritsumeikan University)

PUBLICATIONS.

- Tochi Seido Shigaku (The Journal of Agrarian History) -- quarterly
- Contents of the last number (No.90, Spring, 1981):

Articles:

“Reorganization of the Coal Cartel and State Intervention in Weimar Germany: a Study on the Rheinisch-Westphalian Coal Syndicate 1924 – 1925”, Tan MATSUI

“State and Peasants in the First Years of Revolutionary

Russia: from a Policy of Food Dictatorship to Remodeling Poor Peasant Committee”, Norie ISHII

“Reconsideration of the Causes of the Farmers’ Movement in the United States, 1880s and 1890s”, Satoru MUROTANI

Book Reviews:

Kenzo KITAGAWA, on Tsuneo YASUDA, “Fascism in Japan and Mass Movement: from the Viewpoint of Historical Situations in Rural Area of Nagano Prefecture”

Kunio NIWA, on Hiroshi HOJO, “Development of Local Administration in Meiji Era and Land Reform”

Takashi MORI, on Junko NISHIKAWA, “A Study on Corporation Financing in the United States of the 1920s”

Hideo TSUDA, on Osamu WAKITA(ed.), “Historical Analysis of Osaka District in Later Feudal Era”

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Association Internationale d’Histoire Economique
Commission Internationale d’Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux et des Structures Sociales

ADDRESS

- Agrarian History Society
c/o Institute of Social Science
The University of Tokyo
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

(Junko NISHIKAWA)

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

(NIPPON NOGYO KEIZAI GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE.

- The Agricultural Economic Society of Japan was established on Nov. 19, 1924. The issues of agriculture and rural society raised important problems in this country after World War I. The Agricultural Economic Society of Japan was established to form a basis of advanced studies of social science on agriculture and rural society to meet the needs of the times. The founders of the society were 70 individuals including Kumao TAKAOKA, Yasushi SAWAMURA, Denzaemon HASHIMOTO, Tadaatsu ISHIGURO, Kanji SATO and Shiroshi NASU. The society, with an extensive list of scholars on agricultural economics and rural sociology, has continued its activities, except during and immediately after World War II, by holding annual conventions and occasional seminars. In addition, the society has published widely the academic achievements of member scholars in the bulletin of the society. The 52nd volume of the bulletin was issued in March, 1981.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chairman: Chihiro NAKAJIMA(Kyoto University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Honorary members 18, regular members 1,059, associate members(students) 125, cooperative members 27.

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: national convention – annual, seminars – occasional
- Special themes and reporters at national conventions, 1976 ~ 1980:
 - 1976: Land Problems in Japanese Agriculture
 - “The Transfiguration of Agriculture Structure and Peasant Proprietorship”, K. INOUE(Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)
 - “Rural Community(Shūraku), Land and Peasantry – To Promote Land Utilization”, I. ADACHI(Shimane University)
 - “Contemporary Land Use Problems and Farm Management in Japanese Agriculture”, F. SUZUKI(National Institute of Agricultural Science)
 - “Policies and Problems on Land”, H. ISHII(Komazawa University)
 - 1977: Regional Agricultural Development and Agricultural Policy
 - “A Critical Review on the Thought of Regional Agricultural Development”, M. TANAKA(University of Tokyo)
 - “Problems of Agricultural Policy on Promotion of Regional Agriculture – In the Example of Okinawa Prefecture”, I. Ito(Saga University)
 - “Some Viewpoints on the Agriculture Development in Village Level”, T. Tenma(Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)
 - “The Subjects for Reorganization on the Regional Agriculture”, A. ONISHI(Hokuriku Agricultural Experiment Station)
 - 1978: Farm Product Price Problems in Japanese Agriculture
 - “Past Rice Price Problems Seen from Today’s Perspective”, S. USUI

- (Niigata University)
- “Milk Overproduction and Milk Price Policy”, T. SUZUKI(Shimane University)
- “Regional Agriculture and Price Policy: With Emphasis on the Citrus Industry”, S. KIRINO(The Norinchukin Bank)
- “The Relationship between Structural Change and Prices in Regional Agriculture”, C. SHICHINOHE(Hokkaido University)
- 1979: Agriculture under Low Growth Economy in Japan
- “Fall in the Growth Rate of the Japanese Economy and Consequential Changes in the Costs of Farm Production”, F. EGAITSU(University of Tokyo)
- “Problems of Labour Market and Part-time Households at the Present Stage”, Y. TASHIRO(Yokohama National University)
- “Regional Agriculture in the Low Growth Economy”, T. YOSHIDA (Kyoto University)
- 1980: Social and Economic Aspects of Co-operatives in Agricultural and Rural Development
- “Regional Control of Land Proprietorship by Farmers – A Social Framework of the Collective Land Use Systems”, T. ISOBE(National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics)
- “Agricultural Crisis and the Price Problems of Agricultural Products”, J. Hanada(Kyushu University)
- “Changes of Agricultural Co-operatives and the Problems”, N. SAEKI (University of Tokyo)
- “Problems Facing the Organizations of Agricultural Co-operatives and the Measures to Cope with”, S. MIYAGAWA(The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives)

PUBLICATIONS

- Bulletin of the society, “Nogyokeizai Kenkyu”(Journal of Rural Economics) -- quarterly
 - Contents of the last number (Vol. 52, No. 4, March 1981):
- “On the Subjective Equilibrium of Commercial Upland Farm”, H. HORIUCHI
- “The Actual Condition of Monopolistic Prices in the Department of Production Goods for Agriculture, 1970 – 1977 (New SNA)”, Y. IWATANI
- “The Changing Structure of Australian Beef Cattle Industry – The 1660’s and 1970’s”, S. KOBAYASHI

Note: Recent Trends and Problems of Research on “Regional Agricultural Theory” – Centering around Field of Farm Management Research, M. TSUJI

Book Reviews:

- S. URAKI, “The Transformation Process of Peasant in Japan” by S. MARUTA
- T. TASHIRO, “The Study of Land Economy” by K. SAKAMOTO
- T. WADA, “Modern Agriculture and Land Use Planning” by T. KOJIMA
- S. YAMADA, “Regional Agriculture and Peasant Education” by J. SAKAI
- K. SAKAMOTO, “Lectures on the Rent” by I. KAJII

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- A considerable number of our members hold the membership of the International Association of Agricultural Economists

ADDRESS:

- The Agricultural Economic Society of Japan
c/o Business Center for Academic Societies Japan
2-4-16, Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

(Hitoshi SAITO)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

- Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies was established on May 5 in 1953.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Shinkichi ETO(University of Tokyo)

MEMBERSHIP

- Members: 600

ACTIVITIES

- The association holds annual meetings open to all members. In addition to this annual meeting, the association holds two meetings every year, one of which covers the members in eastern Japan and the other covers western Japan.
- The main theme of the annual meeting, 1976 – 1980:
 - 1976: Government and Enterprises in Asian Countries
 - “General Introduction”, Shinichi ICHIMURA(Kyoto University)
 - “National Enterprises and Chinese Industrialization”, Takashi KOBAYASHI (Saitama University)
 - “Industrialization and Government Investment”, Ichiro YAMANAKA (Institute of Developing Economies)
 - “Nationalization in Bangladesh”, Tsuneo NAKAUCHI(International Christian University)
 - 1977: Tension and Political Instability in Asia
 - “Cultural Conflict and Political Instability”, Hideichiro NAKANO (Kansai Gakuin University)
 - “Economic Development and Political Instability”, Yasuhiko TORII (Keio University)
 - “Choice of Political Path and Political Instability”, Seiichiro TAKAGI (Saitama University)
 - “Politics in Political Instability”, Toru YANO(Kyoto University)
 - “Social Change and Political Instability”, Hikosaku OZAKI(Osaka City University)
 - 1978: Tradition and Innovation in Asia
 - “Political Mobilization of Traditional Powers towards Revolution”, Hiroaki YOKOYAMA(Meiji-gakuin University)
 - “Political Culture and National Integration in Indonesia”, Sakae MAOTANI (Asia University)
 - “Tradition and Innovation in Malaysian Politics”, Shinichi NAGAI (Hiroshima University)
 - “Industrialization and Formation of Enterprise-groups”, Takao TANIURA (Institute of Developing Economies)
 - “Managements in Southeast Asia”, Kunio YOSHIHARA(Kyoto University)
 - “Modernization of Traditional Managements in India”, Shoji ITO

- (Institute of Developing Economies)
- 1979: Bureaucracy in Asia
 “Changes in Behavior of Bureaucrats in Asia”, Minoru OHUCHI(Institute of Developing Economies)
 “Characteristics of Thai Bureaucracy”, Kei AKAGI(Osaka Foreign Languages University)
 “On Bureaucracy in China”, Teiichi IKEGAMI(Aichi University)
- 1980: New Directions in Area Studies
 “New View-points in the Methodology of Area Studies”, Minoru KONAMI(Tokyo Foreign Languages University)
 “Past and Present of Area Studies”, Seizi IMABORI(Hiroshima Women’s University)
 “On Area Studies in light of experiences on Southeast Asia”, Yoneo ISHII(Kyoto University)

PUBLICATIONS

- The association publishes Asian Studies quarterly, namely in April, July, October and January. The content of the latest volume Vol. 28, No. 1, published in April, 1981 is as follows:

Articles:

“The Constitution of the Chinese Soviet Republic and General Principle of the Constitution of the Chinese Soviet Republic”, by Ryoko HACHIYA,
 “Foreign Relations on the Eve of the Establishment of the People’s Republic of China”, by Hidenori IJIRI, “On China’s Africa policy: Chou En-lai’s African Tour 1963 – 64”, by Shojiro KIDA.

Book review:

Mitsuyuki KAGAMI, translator and editor, “The Chinese Cultural Revolution, Documents”, by Satoshi AMAKO. Shinkichi ETO ed.
 “Cultural Conflicts over Japan”, by Kenichi GOTO.

In addition to this journal, the association has published “Monograph Series of Chinese Studies”. The monograph in 1980 is “Politics of Japanese Colonialism: 1895 – 1934”, written by Meitetsu HARUYAMA and Masatake WAKABAYASHI.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- The association has kept a close relationship with Association for Asian Studies in the United States of America.

ADDRESS

- Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies
 c/o Professor Saburo YAMADA,
 Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo
 3-1, Hongo-7, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan
 Tel.: 03-812-2111 ext. 5836

(Yonosuke HARA)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration was established on July 10, 1926, as the oldest organization belonging to the third division of the Science Council of Japan.
- The objective of the Society at the time of foundation was, as defined in its prospectus, to set up a joint research organization for further promotion of studies on commerce and business administration. The founding members of the Society had some discussion before finally approving the title “Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration” by a majority vote. Some members would have preferred titles like “Japan Society of Commercial Science” or “Japan Society of Commerce and Management Science”. The Society, the first of its kind, started its activities with managing directors, Professors Yasutaro HIRAI, Yojiro MASUCHI, Fukumatsu MURAMOTO, Torao NAKANISHI and Teiji UEDA, and with a membership of 342. The Society held its first national meeting in Tokyo for three days from November 20, 1926, when it made to the government a recommendation on the accountant system. The papers presented at the meeting were published on March, 1927, in “Keieigaku Ronshu(Papers and Proceedings of the National Meeting)” vol. 1. The Society has held national meetings in the fall each year, since its foundation, except the wartime period, 1943 through 1945, totaling 54 meetings, and published 50 volumes of “Keieigaku Ronshu” covering the results of the meeting. In addition to the annual national meeting, monthly regional meetings have been held in each of the six regions in order to provide member scholars with the opportunity to present their studies. Also the special regional meetings, which were comparable with the national meeting, were sometimes held. The first regional center of the Society was established in the Tokyo area in 1926, followed by Kansai in 1927, Kyushu and Hokkaido in 1958, Chubu in 1962 and Tohoku in 1974. At a national meeting, papers on the special theme are read, followed by a symposium. In addition to them, papers on the selective subjects are also read. All the papers presented at the meeting are compiled in the “Keieigaku Ronshu”, published by Chikura Shobō, which are automatically delivered to the members of the Society. The latest issue has a circulation of about 2,000 including those on the market.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Shigetaka MOHRI(Chuo University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 1,745

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National meeting – once a year
Regional meetings – eight times a year in Kanto and Kansai regions,
four to five times in each of Hokkaido, Tohoku, Chubu and Kyushu
regions

- Special themes, reports and reporters, 1976 – 1980:
 - 1976: Theory of Business Management: Its Past and Future
 - (1) Commemorative Lectures:
 - “Toward a Unified Theory of Management beyond the Fifty-year Tradition of Management Study in Japan”, Yasujiro YAMAMOTO (NANZAN University).
 - “Japanese Business Management and Japanese Theory of Business Management”, Shigetaka MOHRI (Chuo University).
 - “Speciality and Fundamental Task of the Japanese Theory of Business Management”, Yoshimoto KOBAYASHI (Hiroshima Shudo University).
 - (2) Reports on the Special theme:
 - “The Past and Future of the Management Education in Japan”, Takenori SAITO (Hiroshima University)
 - “Survey of Management Studies in Japan”, Hideki YOSHIHARA (Kobe University)
 - “Prospect of the Integrated Theory of Organization”, Ikujiro NONAKA (Nanzan University)
 - “Development of Managerial Practices, with respect to Technological Progress – Focusing on the Adapting Process in the Past, Present and Future –”, Eiji OGAWA (Nagoya University).
 - “The New Development of the Management Theory of Business”, Toshinobu KITANO (Gakushuin University).
 - “Business Behaviors: Theories and Facts”, Ken-ichi IMAI (Hitotsubashi University).
 - “German Business Economics and Human Element in Business Enterprise”, Moriyuki TAJIMA (Hitotsubashi University).
 - “Background and Current Trend of West German Business Economics”, Kazuo YOSHIDA (Kwansei Gakuin University).
 - “Objectification of the Definition of Individual Capital and Task of the Theory of Business Management”, Toshiaki CHOKKI (Hosei University).
 - “The Theory of Business Administration based on Marxian Theory of the Firm: Its Past and Future”, Hisao KAWABATA (Kyushu University)
 - “From Individual Capital Theory to Bureaucracy Theory”, Tadashi MITO (Rikkyo University).
 - 1977: Problems of Japanese Business Management
 - “The Theory of C.I. Barnard and the Business Administration in Japan”, Osamu MANO (Hokkaido University).
 - “Reflexion on Japanese Management and its Theory – In its starting Period –”, Fumiharu KAWASAKI (Osaka City University).
 - “On one Feature of Japanese Management—Length of service-based promotion system—”, Kuniyoshi URABE (Kobe University).
 - “Japanese Business Management and the Theory of Business Management – Japanese Consciousness of the Authority and Responsibility”, Ryushi IWATA (Musashi University).

“The Community-oriented Thinking in the Theory of Japanese Business Management”, Teruhisa FURUBAYASHI (Seinan Gakuin University).

“Rationality of the Japanese Management”, Kaoru TAKADA (Osaka University)

“On the Seniority-based Wage System”, Kozo SEKIYA (Nagoya University).

“Reexamination of Industrial Relations in Japan”, Ko TAKAHASHI (Meiji University)

“Japanese Management and International Management – Problems of Japanese Type of Transnational Corporation –”, Akira YAMASHIRO (University of Tokyo)

1978: Japanese Theory of Business Management and Japanese Business Management

“Japanese Management and Cultural Core – Verification through Management Overseas Transfer –”, Motofusa MURAYAMA (Chiba University)

“A Study of Peculiarity of the Problems of Japanese Small and Medium-sized Business in today”, Sanae MURE (Osaka Industrial University).

“A Comparative Study of the Public Enterprise and Private Enterprise in Japan and Other Countries”, Soichiro GIGA (Osaka City University).

“On Studies of Business Capital in Japan – Methodology of the Theory of Fictitious Capital”, Michihiro IKOMA (Wakayama University).

“‘Japanese Theory of Business Management’ and ‘Japanese Management’, a Proposal of Comparative Study of Management”, Yuzuru MATSUMOTO (Kagoshima University)

“Some Methodological Problems in Studying the Japanese Business Management”, Mizuho NAKAMURA (Meiji University).

“An Analysis of Growth Factors of Japanese Firms”, Ryuei SHIMIZU (Keio University)

“Reconsideration of the Logic of Japanese Business Management”, Masumi TSUDA (Hitotsubashi University)

“Comparative Analysis of Creative Capability of Japanese and U.S. Organizations”, Toyohiro KONO (Gakushuin University)

1979: Basic Problems of Modern Theory of Business Management

“The Methodological Perspective of Business Administration as regards Barnard-Simon Theory”, Tsuneo SHINOZAKI (Otaru University)

“Methodological Problems of Modern Business Economics – on the Study of W. Kirsch–”. Noboru KONNO (Musashi University)

“The Modern Organization Theory and the Marxian Theory of the Firm – Toward a Integrated Theory of Business Administration –”, Hisao KAWABATA (Kyushu University)

“The Acceptance of C.I. Barnard’s Theory as a Kuhnian Paradigm and Its Meaning for Management Theory Building”, Katsuyasu KATO (Tohoku University)

“An Ideological Approach to the Criticism of Management – Toward Management Philosophy –”, Takasuke YOSHITAKE (Doshisha University)

“The Development of the Japanese Business Behavior and Business Strategy, 1950-1975”, Yasuo OKAMOTO (University of Tokyo)

“Analysis of the Business Administration under the 1970s’ Structural Change – on Corporate Crisis”, Tasuku NOGUUCHI (Keio University)

“Fundamental Problems and Methods of Business Economics in Times of Transition”, Toshio SUMIYA (Ritsumeikan University)

“Fundamental Problems of Economics of Socialist Enterprise”
Susumu KAIDO (Kobe University)

1980: Business Management in 1980s.

“Internationalization of Businesses – Basic Characteristics of Japanese Firms Doing Business Abroad”, Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University)

“Internationalization of Business and its Social Responsibilities”,
Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagasaki University)

“International Comparison of Business Behavior and Environment – Problems of Institutional Conditions and Their Perspective –”, Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)

“The Participation in Management and the Social Control of Enterprise – A Comparative Study of Historical Experience in Postwar East/West Germany”, Akira HAYASHI (Ryukoku University)

“Automobile Industries in Japan and the U.S. in the Changing Social Environment”, Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University)

“International Comparison of Business Management – Focusing on the Plant Export Issue between Japan and China –”, Yukio NOZAKI (Aichi University)

“Conditions of ‘Humanization of Work’ ”, Minoru MURATA (Chuo University)

“Basic Characteristics of ‘Humanization of Work’ ”, Kazuhiko MURATA (Hitotsubashi University).

“The Humanization of Work: Its Possibility and Problems”, Koji OKUBAYASHI (Kobe University).

PUBLICATION

- “Keieigaku Ronshu” (Papers and Proceedings of the National Meeting of the Society) – once a year
Contents of the last number: published under the subtitle, “The Basic Problem of Modern Business Administration” in September, 1980, covering the papers presented at the 53rd national meeting held in September, 1979.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Verband der Hochschullehrer für Betriebswirtschaft e.V.
Academy of Management
The Institute of Management Science

- Scholars invited:
1976: Edmund Heinen(München), Wolfgang Lücke(Göttingen)
1980: Eduard Gaugler(Mannheim)
- Members dispatched during the five years, 1976—1980: one member annually was dispatched to Pfingsttagung des Verbandes der Hochschullehrer für Betriebswirtschaft e.V.

ADDRESS

- Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration
c/o The Institute of Business Research
Hitotsubashi University
Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

(Moriyuki TAJIMA)

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION(JBEA)

(NIHON SHOGYO EIGO GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Business English Association (JBEA) was established on July 20, 1934. Admitted into The Japan Union of Associations of Economic Sciences in 1959. The objective of the association in its early years was to promote studies in Business English and foreign trade to meet the needs of the times for persons with a good command of English and expertise in the principles and practice of foreign trade. The scope has been gradually enlarged with the diversification and internationalization of business as well as the progress in the means of communication. In spite of the modest name of the association, the present members' research efforts range over wide fields, from legal and technical aspects to linguistic and cultural aspects of international business, and tend toward an interdisciplinary science of international business communication.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chairman: Saburo HANEDA(Aoyama Gakuin University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Honorary members 2, regular members 159 and supporting members 5, totaling 166

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National convention – once a year
Regional meetings – 3 times a year in each of 3 regions
- Selected papers: During the five years (1976 through 1980) some sixty papers were read at national conventions and published in the “Annual Studies”, of which the following are selected to show the research trends.

(1) Methodology and Teaching of Business English/Communication

“The Philosophical Study of Business English”

Shigeru OZAKI(Aoyama Gakuin University)

“Prospect of International Business Communication as Seen from the Diversification of International Business”

Yoichi USUI(Kitakyushu Municipal University)

“International Trade and Cultural Exchange: International Business Communication in a Broad Sense”

Tadashi KATOH(Kyoto Sangyo University)

“The Human Side of International Business Communication: In Search of the Interface between You-Consideration Theory and Speech Act Theory”

Satoshi FUJIEDA(Nihon Women's Junior College of Economics)

“An Early History of Business English Education in Japan”

Akira KADOTA(Kagoshima Prefectural Junior College)

“On the Study of Business English – for International Business Communication and Trade Practice at the Universities and Colleges”

- Yoji NAKASAKO(Rokko Business Institute)
 “How to Learn Business English for Foreign Trade at Commercial High School: Especially for the Revised Course of Study”
 Noriyoshi FUJIMOTO(Tobata Commercial High School)
- (2) Techniques of Business Letter Writing
 “Influence of Receiver’s Attitude upon Message of Sales Letter”
 Takao NORISADA(Heian Women’s Junior College)
 “The Subject Line in Business Letters”
 Norio AOYAMA(Chuo Gakuin University)
 “A Study of Explanatory Function in Foreign Trade Communication”
 Kazutake MIYAHARA(Kobe City University for Foreign Studies)
 “An Observation of Business Communication in England: through an Analysis of Business Letters Written by British Secretaries”
 Atsuko TANAKA(Baika Junior College)
 “How to Give Effect to L/Cs: Communication at High Voltage”
 Saburo MORISAWA(Osaka University of Foreign Studies)
- (3) Business Communication Other Than Letters for Foreign Trade
 “House Organs and Newsletters”
 Kazuo KAMEYAMA(Kinki University)
 “Idiomatic Peculiarities of Banking English”
 Isami UCHIZAKI(Mukagowa Women’s University)
 “A Study of Telex Messages: Toward an Optimum Style”
 Saburo HANEDA(Aoyama Gakuin University)
- (4) Linguistic (Semantic & Stylistic) Aspects of Business Communication
 “Metaphor and Business Communication”
 Mikito NAKAMURA(Kwansei Gakuin University)
 “The Syntax and Semantics of Appositive Construction in Business English”
 Junzo HAYASHI(The Osaka YMCA English School)
 “Expressions of ‘Rise and Fall, Increase and Decrease’ in English Economic Articles”
 Shigeo URABE(Aoyama Gakuin University)
 “Meanings and Expressions of Slogans in Tobacco Advertisements”
 Tsugihiko OKUDA(Oita University)
 “An International Auxiliary Language Developed on an English Base”
 Yuichi MITO(Kansai University of Foreign Studies)
- (5) Legal and Technical Aspects of Business Communication
 “Contract Wording and Disputes”
 Takao MUKOH(Osaka University of Foreign Studies)
 “Breach of Contract and Its Remedies”
 Hiromu NAKAMURA(Doshisha University)
 “A Study of ‘Offer’ ”
 Hajime KOBAYASHI(Kanagawa University)
 “Who Can Become the Assured on the CIF Contract”
 Akira KOBAYASHI(Nihon University)
 “Reformation of Foreign Trade Systems in USA and EC”
 Ryohei ASAOKA(Waseda University)

“Changes in the Form of Bill of Lading”
Kozo SHINANO(Ichimura Gakuen Junior College)
“To Institutionalize an Expatriate Selection System”
Akira KINOSHITA(Kinki University)

PUBLICATIONS

- “Nihon Shōgyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyū Nempō”(The JBEA Annual Studies):
once a year
Contents of the last number: 12 papers presented at the latest national
convention and the minutes of the general meeting

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Name: American Business Communication Association (ABCA)
Address: University of Illinois, English Building,
608 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801, U.S.A.
- Scholars invited: Francis W. WEEKS(University of Illinois, Executive
Director of ABCA) and a few others attended the JBEA national
conventions at the invitation of JBEA.
- Members dispatched: The chairman and a few others attended the
ABCA
international conventions at the invitation of ABCA.
- Special Request: JBEA wishes to exchange information with overseas academic

ADDRESS

- Professor Saburo HANEDA,
Aoyama Gakuin University,
Shibuya, Tokyo 150, Japan

(Saburo HANEDA)

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Business History Society was established in Autumn of the year 1964.
The Business History Society transformed grew out of a study group which met in the Autumn of 1964. A year later, in November 1965, an inaugural conference, initiated by the first president of this Society, Yoshitaro WAKIMURA of the University of Tokyo at that time, was called to discuss “the Role of the Study of Business History”. Since then there has been an interdisciplinary approach to Business History in Japan. This has had three main aims. Firstly to examine the entrepreneurial role in the light of the cultural environment, using sociological methods. Secondly to clarify the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic performance. Thirdly to study managerial history through examining the activities of the business organization. By pursuing these three aims we hope to forward to study of Business History in Japan. The presidency of the Society had been succeeded by Mataji MIYAMOTO of Osaka University from 1975 to 1978.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Keiichiro NAKAGAWA(Fukushima University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: personal 612, institution 36

ACTIVITIES

- General Conference is to be held annually in autumn. Local meetings of kanto(Tokyo), kansai(Osaka) and nishi-nippon(Kyushu) areas are organized, while the first two are to be mostly held monthly.
- General themes of discussion at the annual conferences, 1976–1980:
1976(12th): “Comparative Study on the History of Business Finance”, under Kazuo YAMAGUCHI(Meiji University)
1977(13th): “Comparative Historical Study of the Zaibatsu”, under Yotaro SAKUDO(Osaka University)
1978(14th): “Formation of the Organization of Top-Management in Meiji Japan”, under Tsunehiko YUI(Meiji University)
1979(15th): “Growth and the limit of medium size Zaibatsu in the middle of Taishyo era”, under Yasuo MISHIMA (Konan University)
1980(16th): “The Establishment of Big Business, System of mass-production and sale”, under Koiichi SHIMOKAWA(Hosei University). At this conference, special lecture was given by A.D. Chandler of Harvard Business School, of “Global Enterprise: Industrial and National Characteristics – A Comparative Analysis –”

PUBLICATIONS

- “Japan Business History Review”(A5, about 100 pages) is to be published quarterly from 1981 and three a year were issued before then.

- Content of the recent issue(no I, vol. 16)

Article:

“The State and Private Railway in Prussia”, Tetsuo YAMADA

Notes:

“Business History and British Shipping”, Shin GOTO, “Strategy and Structure of Asano Zaibatsu”, Yoichi KOHAYAGAWA, “Sexual Wage Differentials in the Meiji Japanese Cotton Spinning Industry”, Akiko CHIMOTO.

Review:

Panel Discussion in the Annual Meeting of Our Society, Takeshi YUZAWA and Terushi HARA

Reports:

On the Annual Meeting of American Business History Conference in 1980, Kazuomi YAMAGUCHI

On the third International Congress of Accounting Historians, Sadao TAKADERA

On the Seminar of the Scottish and Scandinavian Shipbuilding Industry, Reiko OKAYAMA

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- “KEIEI SHIGAKU”(Japan Business History Review) is taking a lead in the field in the World, sharing with “Business History Review” at Harvard Business School in U.S.A., “Business History” at the University of London in U.K. and “Zeitschrift fur Unternehmens Geshichte” at Bonn University in Germany and keeping in touch with each other through exchange of information. In addition, our Society has been active in promoting the international comparison of Business History in Japan and so called “Fuji Conference” for that purpose, financially assisted by TANIGUCHI Foundation, was begun in 1974 for a 5 year’s project of the first series under the presidency of Keiichiro NAKAGAWA. The Conference has been held, usually in January in the vicinity of Mts. Fuji, to discuss the chosen subject of Business History Internationally and the proceedings in English have been published through Tokyo University Press.

- The names of subjects in each year and invited guests are as follows.

First Five Year Series:

- (1) The first of the series in 1974 was “Strategy and Structure in Japanese Business” and invited guests were A.D. Chandler Jr., of Harvard University and C. Wilson of Cambridge University.
- (2) The second, 1975, was “Entrepreneurs and the Social Order: Comparative Studies” and invited guests were T.C. Cochran of Pennsylvania University, S.G. Checkland of Glasgow University and J. Kocka, Bielefeld University.
- (3) The third, 1976, was “Marketing and Financing in the Course of Industrialization: A Comparative Analysis of U.S.A., U.K. and Japan” and invited guests were D.C. North of Washington University, P. Mathias of Oxford University and F. Crouzet of Paris-Sorbonne University.
- (4) The fourth, 1977, was of “Management and Labour: the Evolution of Employer-Employee Relations in the Course of Industrial Development”

and invited guests were W. Fischer of Berlin Free University, S. Pollard of Sheffield University and R. Ozane of Wisconsin University.

- (5) The fifth, 1978, was "Government and Business" and invited guests were L. Hannah of Cambridge University, J. Hans of Munich University, and T.K. McCrawden of Harvard University.

After his attendance at the Fuji Conference in 1976, W. Fischer (Berlin Free University), Proposed a similar series of Comparative Business History Conference for five years between Germany and Japan. The first of these conferences was held on the subject of "Technological Invasions and Financial Development" at Berlin in 1979. The second, on the subject of "Management and Organisation in 20th Century Before World War II" was held at Tokyo in 1979. These conferences are to be held alternately at each country until 1983.

P. Fridenson (University of Paris) after having attended at the Fuji Conference in 1980, proposed and organised a similar conference under the title of "the Incidence of the External Environment on the Global Automobile Industry". This was under the auspices of Maison Des Sciences De L'homme, in April 1981, where Koichi SHIMOKAWA and Masaru UDAGAWA, promoters of the Fuji Conference at that time in Japan were invited to present papers.

The second five year series of the Fuji Conference was organised by Akira OKOUCHI in 1979 for the next five years. The number of invited guests was increased, thanks to the generosity of the TANIGUCHI Foundation.

Second Series:

- (1) The first, in 1979 was "Development and Diffusion of Technology in the Course of Industrialization" and invited guests were P. Uselding of Illinois University, S. Von Weiheir, Werner-von-Siemens-Institut für Geschichte des Hauses Siemens and L.F. Haber of Surrey University.
- (2) The second, 1980, was "Marketing in the Course of Industrialization" the guests were H.C. Liversay of New York State University, R. Church of East Anglia University, P. Fridenson of Universite de Paris, F. Blaich of Universität Regensburg, M. Wilkins of Florida International University and J.M. Lim of Seoul National University.
- (3) The third, 1981, was of "Business Climate and Industrialization" and invited guests of D.A. Farnie of Manchester University, G. Adelman of Bonn University, D. Tripathi of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, H.V. Worzel of Northeastern University, M.J. Oates of Regis College, Massachusetts and Jong-Tae, Choi of Seoul National University.

Furthermore, Our society dispatched some members annually to the overseas conferences of the same kind, although one of the most related conferences is the Business History Conference in U.S.A., the contents of which have been reported through our publication of "Japan Business History Review"

ADDRESS

- Business History Society of Japan
Professor Moriaki TSUCHIYA
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7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo, Japan 113
Tel. 03-812-2111

(Masami KITA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Society of Business Mathematics was established on the 3rd of July in 1959, intending furtherance of researches and education in the field of business mathematics. Among the original promoters of the society, were Michio SASAKI (the first president), Masao HISATAKE (the second president), Sobei KATO, Shinkichi SATO (present president), Konosuke NOZAWA, Kesato FUJISAWA and others. At the beginning it was difficult to decide whether to use the Japanese word “shogyo” (commerce in English) or “keiei” (management in English). The name used was “NIHON-SHOGYOSUGAKU-KAI” because the promoters had to consider the relationships with the curriculums of senior high schools and colleges at that time and emphasized mathematics of finance. The definition of business mathematics has been understood by all as mathematics for business or management problems, and so the English name has been “JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS” since the beginning. The Japanese name, however, has been modified since 1978, the word “SHOGYO” having been changed into the word “KEIEI”. This amendment means that the decision and management problems have come to be emphasized in the academic research areas of the society.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Shinkichi SATO (Chiba University of Commerce)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 75

ACTIVITIES

- Opening annual academic meeting.
- Consolidated subjects:
 - “Economic calculation on investment” (1978)
 - “Mathematical investigation into quantitative methods applied to management” (1979)
 - “On the problems of annuity” (1980)
- Main reports:
 - “A theorem relating to the studies of depreciation formulae” (1976), Shinkichi SATO (Chiba University of Commerce.)
 - “Debugging in the calculation of interest equation” (1976), Sobei KATO (Kagoshima University of Economics)
 - “Multi-period consumption-investment decision model” (1977), Yoshio IIHARA (Nanzan University)
 - “On a cash-management model” (1977), Yoshinori HIGUCHI (Kobe University of Commerce)
 - “On a rate of interest used in evaluating profitable assets” (1978), Masao HISATAKE (Komazawa University)
 - “Comparison between a book value of a fixed asset depreciated by the declin-

ing balance method and one depreciated by the sum of years' degits method" (1978), Shinkichi SATO(Chiba University of Commerce)

"Allotment of fixed costs under restriction of resources, using sensitivity analysis" (1979), Hiroshi MATSUO(Chuo University)

"On optimal trial investment" (1979), Katsushige SAWAKI, (Nanzan University) and Yoshio IIHARA(Nanzan University)

PUBLICATIONS

- "Annual or Semi-Annual Report of JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS"
- Contents of No. 33 Issues, published on the 25th of December, 1980.
 - "Financing annuity in the social security system and the level of average yearly payment", by Hidetoshi NAKAYAMA(The Mutual Aid Association of Private Schools)
 - "The type of financing the sliding—scale system of annuity", by Kotaro MATSUMOTO(Chiba University of Commerce)
 - "Compound interest and annuity when rate of interest changes regularly", by Konosuke NOZAWA(Josai University)
 - "Mutual control problem among agents structured by influence", by Setsuo ONARI(Hitotsubashi University)
 - "Analysing various approaches to cash management problems", by Yoshinori HIGUCHI(Kobe University of Commerce)

ADDRESS

- Japan Society of Business Mathematics,
c/o Laboratory of Professor Kesato FUJISAWA
Kanagawa University
3-27, Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, JAPAN

(Kesato FUJISAWA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Society of Commercial Sciences was established on April 21, 1951, with the purpose of exchanging views of the members on the study of commerce, marketing and distribution of goods. At the first national annual convention, more than 50 members gathered.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Ryusuke KUBOMURA(Nihon University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: Honorary 4, Ordinary 564, Supporting 9 companies

ACTIVITIES

- National annual convention: once a year
Local meetings: Approximately six meetings a year at each of 5 local blocks.
- Special theme, reports and reporters, 1976–1980:
1976: “Approaches to and Methodology of Contemporary Studies of Distribution”
“Frame of Study in Marketing Science” Takeshi SHIMIZU(Keio University)
“Industrial Organizational Approach to Marketing Problems”
Junzo ISHII(Dooshisha University)
“Model of Consumer Behavior as Information-Processing”
Takahiro YAMASHITA(Otaru University)
“Historicism and Functionalism” Kaname IIO(Wakayama University)
“Some Fundamental Problems in the Study of Marketing in Japan”
Masanori TAMURA(Kobe University)
“Future Trend of Marketing Theory” Junichi NOMURA(University of Tokyo)
“Future Trend of Marketing Theory” Tsutomu FURO(Kobe University of Commerce)
“Direction of Study in Marketing Theory” Shoji MURATA(Keio University)
“Future Direction of Marketing Theory” Hitoshi YAMANAKA(Konan University)
1977: Marketing and Local Environmental Conditions
“Marketing à la Japonais as Areal Marketing” Koichi TANOUCHI (Hitotsubashi University)
“Comparison of Marketing of East and West and Religious Phenomenon” Yoshiaki WATANABE(Josai University)
“Distribution Policy in High Density Economy of Japan” Kaname IIO (Wakayama University)
“Market Domination of Consumers and Local Environment”
Seiji YADA(Yatsushiro Gakuin University)

- “Strata Structure of Retail Trade and Local Environment – A Case in Fukuoka City” Shunsuke KOMORI(Seinan Gakuin University)
- “Analysis and Forecasting of Retail Trading Area – A Case in Kita-Kyushu City” Hitoshi YAMANAKA(Konan University)
- “Competition and Conflict in Retail Trade – with Special Reference to Legal Regulation” Tomisaburo MIKAMI(Meiji University)
- “Regulation of Large-Scale Retail Stores and Local Society” Ryoji OIKAWA(Chuo University)
- “Contemporary Problems of Downtown Shopping Area – Empirical Study in a Local City” Kiyoshi OKAMOTO(Okayama University of Commerce)
- “Traffic Control and Changes in Medium-and Small-Sized Cities” Yoshikane SABASHI(Meijo University)
- “Characteristics of and Trend in Italian Retail Structure” Makoto MIURA(Business Research, Inc.)
- “Present Situation and Problems of Distribution Structure of OSHIMA Tsumugi Textile Industry at Its Manufacturing Point” Yoshiaki TAKAMUKAI(Kagoshima College)
- 1978: Changes in Japanese Commercial Structure
- “Public Interest and Profitability with Changes in Commercial Structure – with Special Reference to Pharmaceutical Products” Ikutaro SUZUKI(Momoyama Gakuin University)
- “Changes in Roles of Retailers in Distribution Process and Responsiveness of Distribution Structure” Sadao KAJIWARA(Nagasaki University)
- “Future Structure of Retail Trade Seen as Function of Purchasing-Environment Formation” Shigeru SHIMIZU(Tokai University)
- “Structure Analysis of Local Retail Trade – Analysis of Fukuoka Metropolitan Area” Shunsuke KOMORI(Seinan Gakuin University)
- “Analysis of Retail Trade Structure in Osaka City” Hiroshi IKEDA (Osaka Chamber of Commerce)
- “Analysis of Change in Local Retail Trade Structure” Kenji KOJIMA (Nanzan University)
- “Trends in Wholesale and Retail Trades in Tokyo” Toshio NAGASHIMA (Metropolitan Consultant Office of Tokyo)
- “Function and Trade Practices of Central Wholesale Market of Nara Prefecture” Hisakatsu MORI(Kinki University)
- “Changes in Commercial Structure and Historical Perspective of Commercial Policy” Sakae GORI(Ki University)
- “Commercial Structure and Price Formation of Rice” Makoto YOSHIKI (Osaka University of Economy and Law)
- 1979: Environmental Changes and New Development of Distribution and Marketing
- “New Structure of Marketing Theory” Koichi SHIMIZU(Josai University)
- “Market Equilibrium Theory and New Development in the Study of Marketing” Hideo HIDA(Meiji Gakuin University)
- “Methodology of Comparative Marketing Study” Norihiro HAGINO

(Konan University)

“Scientificity and Non-Scientificity of Marketing Theory” Kosaku HONMA(Senshu University)

“New Development of Consumer Behavior Theory – Paradigm of Information-Processing by Consumer” Kenji KOJIMA(Nanzan University)

“Changes in Economic Structure and Consumer Behavior – Value Criterion in Post-Industrial Society” Koi TSUJIMOTO(Shiton Gakuen University)

“Management Responses to Consumerism – based on a Survey” Takayuki NAKAMURA(Rissho University)

“Distribution Policy and Consumer Sovereignty” Masamori KOTANI (Kumamoto University of Commerce)

“Environmental Changes and Distribution – based on a Survey on Managers of Distribution Industry” Tomisaburo MIKAMI and Yasuo SUGA

“Problems in Development of Distribution” Seiji YADA(Utsubo Tsusho, Inc.)

“Environment Adaptation Simulation of Retail Trade” Kenichi MURAYAMA(Ottemon Gakuin University)

“Environmental Changes and Small-Sized Retailers” Tatsuo HIDAKA (Kyushu Tokai University)

1980: Problems in Distribution Policy

“Distribution Policy and Enlightenment of Medium- and Small-Sized Merchants” Takamasa NAKAMURA(Hokkaido College of Senshu University)

“Interdependency of Distribution Policy – with Special Reference to Effect of Consumption Tax” Yukihiro UEHARA(Meiji Gakuin University)

“Meaning and Effect of Modernization Effort of the Government of Medium- and Small-Sized Distributive Trades” Takashi KATO (Small Business Corporation)

“International Comparison of Cereal Distribution Policy” Makoto YOSHIKI(Osaka University of Economy and Law)

“Development of Italian Retail Policy” Makoto MIURA(Kyoto Sangyo University)

“Problems and Policy Task in Wholesale Market” Hideo HARADA (Distribution Research Institute)

PUBLICATIONS

- Journal of Japan Society of Commercial Science(written in Japanese) published annually.

Articles included are papers read at annual conventions of the society.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- The Society is affiliated with International Marketing Federation in Hague, Netherland.

ADDRESS

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(Koichi TANOUCHI)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

(NIHON SHOHIN GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Society for Commodity Science was established in 1935
1935: Commodity Science Council was founded by experts of commodity science at universities and commercial high schools.
1937: The name of Commodity Science Council was changed to the present name, Japan Society for Commodity Science. Bulletin of the Society, “Shohin-gaku Kenkyu” (Studies on Commodities) published.
during and early post-war periods the Society’s activities were suspended.
Nov. 1949: A Meeting of commodity scientists in Tokyo area held in an attempt to form a closer academic relationship for the development of commodity science.
Apr. 15, 1950: 1st national convention to reorganize the Japan Society for Commodity Science held. Programs of the convention were paper presentations, seminars and visits.
- The Society has endeavored to promote commodity science through its national conventions annually held at leading universities across the country. Programs of the conventions include paper presentations on the special or selective subjects and seminars on the education of commodity science. The bulletin of the Society, “Shohin Kenkyu” (Studies on Commodities) provides members of the Society with an opportunity to publish their scholarly works and to communicate with each other. Also, technical committees are set up within the Society in order to deal with academic and educational issues on commodity science. On the teaching of commodity science, the Society educates high school teachers by annually providing them with workshops on commodities. In addition to above nation-wide programs, the seven regional centers of the Society engage in various activities such as holding meetings, seminars and symposiums, and organizing visits, or issuing regional bulletins.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chairman: Saburo KITAHARA (Sensyu University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: regular members 304, supporting members 7

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National convention – annual
Regional meeting – annual
- Special themes, reports and reporters of national conferences, 1976–1980:
1976: Merchandise and Safety
“Safety of Merchandise and Compensation”, Nobukazu SODA
(Association for Casualty Insurance Premium Assessment)
“Some Problems on Safety Guarantee of Consumer Good”, Hiroshi TSUKAHARA(Keio University)

- “Merchandise and Safety for Consumers”, Tomohiro SHIRAKAWA
(Seishu College)
- “The Dangerous Merchandise Search System”, Ryoza MIZUNO
(Mukogawa Women’s University)
- 1977: For Systematic Methodology of Commodity Science
- “The Theoretical System of Commodity Science”, Tomiyoshi YOSHIDA
(Senshu University)
- “On Commodities and Subjects of Commodity Science”, Goro KONO
(Kuwasawa Design Institute)
- “Subjects and Methodology of Commodity Science”, Kosaku HONMA
(Senshu University)
- 1978: Subjects and Methodology of Commodity Science
- “A Practical Study of Commodities – with Special Reference to
Persimmon”, Takao IKEGAMI(Kinki University)
- “Formation of Theory of Commodity Science and Methodology of
Commodity Science”, Kazuhiko SAKAIRI(Bunkyo University)
- 1979: Merchandise and Resources
- “Measures against Problems Arising—in the Case of Beet Production”,
Yoshiaki ISHII(Tokyo Metropolitan College of Commerce)
- “Resources as Merchandise and its Environment”, Yoshiro IJIMA
(Waseda University)
- “Confirmation of Value in Use of Merchandise”, Kazuhiko SAKAIRI
(Bunkyo University)
- 1980: The Social Role of Commodity Science
- “Commodity Science and Small Businesses”, Mitsuharu MITSUI
(Kobe University of Commerce)
- “Commodity Science from the Viewpoint of Regional Economy”,
Tomohiro SHIRAKAWA(Seishu College)
- “Problems in the Merchandising Process of Value in Use and the
Science of Commodities”, Masahiro IWASHITA(Doshisha University)

PUBLICATIONS

- Quarterly bulletin, “Shohin Kenkyu” (Studies on Commodities)
- Contents of the last number (published in Dec. 1980);
 - “Characteristics of Glasses as Commodity, Part III -- Based upon a Fact-Finding Survey”, Youko, KENMOKU, Hitotsubashi University
 - “The Dry Cleaning Industry--Grievances and Countermeasures”, Hideo OTAKE (Nihon University);
 - “Quality Control Engineer in Korea”, Hisao MORISAWA(Akechi High School of Commerce)
 - “The Effects of Oil and Fat on the Fermented Milk”, Hiroshi Yamashita (Ohmine High School)

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Internationale Gesellschaft für Warenkunde und Technologie (IGWT). The Society joined the IGWT in 1977, when the chairman of the Society became Vice-President of the IGWT.

ADDRESS

- **Professor Yoshiro IIJIMA**
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(Ryojiro IWAKI, Kazuhiko SAKAIRI)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Society exists to encourage:
 - 1) Studies in the history of political economy, the history of social and economic thought.
 - 2) Communications with foreign academies.
- At the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society in November 1980, we celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of HETS(Japan) and published a booklet, “Thirty years of the society for the history of economic thought.”

I founding (1950 – 1956)

It started with 123 initial members at Waseda University on April 22th 1950. There were three regional branches (Kanto, Kansai, Seinan), each holding two or three meetings a year. Research was also undertaken into the holdings of Economic Classics in various University Libraries.

Public Lectures: Karl Marx, the 125th anniversary of his birth and the 70th of his death. (1953)

J.S. Mill, the 150th anniversary of his birth. (1956)

II arrangement (1956–1964)

The Society for Economic Theory was born in 1959 and our members decreased just a little for a time. We published “The ten years of the Society for the History of Economic Thought”(1961) and started “The Bulletin”(1963).

Public Lectures: Quesnay’s tableau économique, the bicentenary of its publication. (1958)

Max Weber, the centenary of his birth. (1964)

III high time (1964–1972)

We celebrated the centenary of the publication of “Das Kapital.”

Public Lectures: In commemoration of the publication of Das Kapital. (1967)

IV new arrangement (1972–1980)

When the Society for the History of Social Thought was created in 1976, our name was changed from the Society for the History of Social and Economic Thought to the Society for the History of Economic Thought, membership declined initially but soon recovered. The new Tohoku branch was opened in 1980.

Public Lectures: The bicentenary of the publication of “The Wealth of Nations”. (1976)

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Kazuo MAZANE (Osaka City University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: 699

ACTIVITIES

- Meeting: once a year.
- Main common themes and main reporters at the annual meetings, 1976–1980:
 - 1976: Adam Smith
Opulence and Security in “The Wealth of Nations”.
Kimihiro KOYANAGI(Kitakyushu City University)
Principle of Equity in Adam Smith.
Akio HOSHINO(Kanto Gakuin University)
Around the history of the discussions on ‘the civil society’ in Japan,
Shigeshi WADA(Chuo University)
 - 1977: Economics and Political Economy
“Scope of the Political Economy”
Noboru KOBAYASHI(Rikkyo University)
“On Economie Politique in the 18th Century’s France”.
Kiyoji KIZAKI(Kyoto University)
“Two Potential Elements in Political Economy in the Period of
Classical Economics”,
Tomoyoshi FUJITSUKA(Musashi University)
“Economics and Political Economy”
Tadashi HAYASAKA(Tokyo University)
 - 1978: Economic Thought of Modern Japan
“Economic Freedom in Yukichi Fukuzawa”,
Chuhei SUGIYAMA(Hitotsubashi University)
“On the Establishment and Decline of Japan Social Policy Association
in Pre-War Japan.”
Kanae IIDA(Keio University)
“Shiro Shiba’s Protectionalism and Nationalism.”
Itaru UENO(Seijo University)
 - 1979: Proudhon and around him
“Proudhon’s Theory of Association.”
Takashi SAKAGAMI (Kyoto University)
“Proudhon’s Theory on the Reformation of Financial System and
His Lineage.”
Shigeyuki SATO (Hokkaido University)
“Marx’ Criticism of Proudhon.”
Yoko TSUSHIMA (Hannan University)
 - 1980: Economic Thought in USA
“Thomas Jefferson and the Birth of American Economic Thought.”
Atsushi SHIRAI(Keio University)
“Friedrich List and America.”
Haruo OYATSU(Jochi University)
“Veblen and Institutional Economics.”
Tetsuo TAKA(Hiroshima University)
- Other activities:
 1. Research into the Economic Classics in the University Libraries.
There are many classic books on Economics held by various University
Libraries. Unfortunately their whereabouts are not generally known.

We are trying therefore to trace holdings of these books, limiting our investigation from the 16th century to the third quarter of 19th century. This investigation is still going on.

- 2 Reprints in Economic Classics.
 - 1) The Economic Writings of Sir William Petty, ed. by C. Hull, 1899, 2 vols. (1955)
 - 2) James Steuart, An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy, 1767, 1st ed. 2 vols., (1957)
 - 3) Adam Smith, The Theory of Moral Sentiments, 1822, ed. (Works), with Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith, LL.D., by Dugald Stewart, (1959)
3. Essays in celebration.
 - 1) The Formation of Das Kapital, Essays in commemoration of the centenary of its publication of volume one, 1967. (17 essays with English summaries, 428 pp.)
 - 2) The Formation of The Wealth of Nations, Essays in commemoration of the bicentenary of its publication, 1976. (17 essays with English summaries, 421 pp.)

PUBLICATIONS

- “The annual bulletin of the society” once a year.
- Contents of the latest number (No. 18, 1980)
 - Surveys: “The present condition of the study of Imperialism, centering around K. Kautsky and R. Hilferding” — S. AIDA/H. IIDA(Keio University)
 - Abstracts: “Articles on the history of economic and social thought, 1979.”
 - Bibliography: Published writings of the members of the society, 1979.
 - Reports: Informations on International Academic Conferences of 1980. T. TSUDA(Hitotsubashi University)
 - History of Economic Thought Conference, 1979. K. MAZANE(Osaka City University)
 - The 5th International Congress of Enlightenment, 1979. H. MIZUTA(Nagoya University)
 - International Economic Association. M. HAMABAYASHI(Hitotsubashi University)
 - Dialogue Congress among Japan and Western Europe. K. SUMIYA(Rikkyo University)

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- International Economic Association
- International Society of the History of Ideas
- International Society for 18th-century Studies
- Internationale Tagung der Historiker der Arbeiterbewegung
- History of Economic Thought Society
- History of Economic Thought Society (Australia)
- Economic History Society
- History of Economics Society
- American Economic Association

- Invitations of foreign scholars (1976–1980)
 Samuel HOLLANDER (1976)
 Ronald L. MEEK (1977)
 Andrew S. Skinner (1978)
 Paul E. Chamley (1979)
 R.D. Collison Black (1980)
- Members sent to the international Conferences (1976–1980)
 Hiroshi MIZUTA (The 200th Anniversary of the publication of “The Wealth of Nations”, 1976)
 Junichi OKADA (The 5th History of Economics Conference, 1978)
 Kazuo MAZANE (The 21th History of Economic Thought Conference, 1979)
 Toshihiro TANAKA (The Inaugural Conference of History of Economic Thought of Australia, 1980)

ADDRESS

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(Kazuo MAZANE, Kunihiro WATANABE)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics was founded in October, 1947 following the union of two separate academic bodies, viz., the Japanese Association of Theoretical Economics and the Japan Econometric Society. The Japanese Association of Theoretical Economics was founded in October, 1949 to succeed the activities of the Japan Association of Economics, a prewar organization of Japanese economic theorists which started in 1934. The Japan Econometric society was first organized in October, 1950 as the Japanese branch of the Econometric Society developing into an independent institution later on. The integration of these two organizations was prompted by the need to provide a common ground for communication and discussion in the closely related fields of Economic Theory and Econometric Studies. The present title was adopted in October, 1968, one year later than the actual foundation of the Association.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Ken-ichi MIYAZAWA (Hitotsubashi University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 1489

ACTIVITIES

- The annual convention is held for the discussion and dissemination of research results. Beside this, the meeting of the Western Subdivision is held annually.
- Presidential Address and Common Topics at Annual Convention, 1976-1980:
1976: Presidential Address: "Equilibrium Economics: Glimpses Beyond," Masao FUKUOKA (Keio University). Common Topics: The Theory of Labor Market, "Imperfect Information and the Fixity of Labor," Isao OHASHI (Nagoya City University) and seven other papers, Econometric Method, "On The Maximum-Likelihood Estimation of Distributed Lag Relations for Short Series," Atsushi SUZUKI (Tohoku University) and five other papers, General Equilibrium Theory, "Transactions Cost and Unemployment Equilibrium," Takashi NEGISHI (University of Tokyo) and four other papers, Monetary Economics, "The Welfare Implications of Indexing Financial Assets," Ken-ichi TATSUMI (Tokyo University of Economics) and four other papers, The Theory of Firm, "Market Imperfectings and Firm's Financing Program," Denzo KAMIYA (Keio University) and three other papers, International Economics (three papers), Public Economy and Social Overhead Capital (two papers) and the Long-Run Analysis of Japanese Economy (two papers). Free Topics (sixteen papers).
1977: Presidential Address: "X-Efficiency and Market Structure," Masao BABA (Kyoto University). Common Topics: Income Distribution, "On Firm's Distribution, Pricing and Growth Strategy as A Nash Bargaining

- Solution,” Masahiko AOKI (Kyoto University) and five other papers, the Economics of Stagflation, “Stagflation and the Supply Structure of Japanese Economy,” Masahiro KURODA (Keio University) and five other papers, Institutional Economics “Closed Strike” Hidero KANE-MITSU (Sophia University) and three other papers, Disequilibrium Analysis, “On Non-Walrasian Equilibrium with Price Making Agents: A Linear Demand Function Model,” Masaji TSUJI (Nagoya City University) and three other papers, International Economic Interdependence, “Forward Exchange Policies under the Flexible Exchange Rates,” Takahiko MUTOH (The Japan Economic Research Center) and three other papers, Monetary Economics (four papers), Econometric Method (four papers), Environmental Economics (four papers), Industrial Analysis (four papers), Public Economics (four papers), Consumer Behavior (four papers), and the New System of National Accounting (two papers), Free Topics (seven papers).
- 1978: Presidential Address: “Pathology of Neoclassical Growth” Fukukane NIKAIDO (Hitotsubashi University). Common Topics: Disequilibrium Analysis, “Long-Run Expectations and Disequilibrium Growth,” Hideyuki ADACHI (Kobe University) and six other papers, Uncertainty and Economic Theory, “On Market Disruptions,” Koichi HAMADA (University of Tokyo), “A Simple General Equilibrium Model of Production,” Yasuhiro SAKAI (Hiroshima University) and four other papers, Economic Analysis of Inequality, “The Derivation of Inequality Measure and Its Significance,” Mamoru KANEKO (University of Tsukuba) and five other papers, Economic Policy in Open Economies, “Forward Exchange Market and Stabilization Policies,” Michihiro OHYAMA (Keio University) and four other papers. Free Topics (thirty-three papers).
- 1979: Presidential Address: “On ‘the Natural Rate of Unemployment’,” Nobuo OKISHIO (Kobe University). Common Topics: Labor Market and Organization, “Further Results on Japanese Wage Differentials,” Toshi-nori TACHIBANAKI (Kyoto University) and six other papers, Econometric Method, “Improving the Multi-Period Forecast in Dynamic Models,” Taku YAMAMOTO (Soka University) and three other papers, The theory of Firm, “A Theoretical Analysis of Price Leadership,” Yoshiyasu ONO (Musashi University) and three other papers, Mathematical Economics, “Generalized Entropy Class and the Gini Index,” Kiyoshi KUGA (Osaka University) and three other papers, Foodstuff and Resources, “On the Application of Economic Concepts to the Utilization and Conservation Problem of Public Natural Resources and Environmental Resources,” Ki-ichiro KOGIKU (University of California, Riverside) and three other papers, Disequilibrium Analysis (four papers), Applied Econometric Analysis (four papers), Approaches to the Theory of Economic System (three papers), Game Theory (three papers), Public Goods (three papers), Multi-Sectoral Analysis (three papers), Industrial Analysis (three papers), the Macro-Econometric Model of Japan (three papers), Uncertainty (three papers), Intergenerational Distribution of Resources and Incomes (three papers) and Employment and Distribution

(three papers). Free Topics (none).

1980: Presidential Address: “On ‘the Marginal Substitution Rate of Distribution’,” Ken-ichi INADA (Osaka University). Common Topics: Analysis of Inflation, “Public Debt, Crowding-Out and Inflation,” Shoichi MIZUNO (University of Nagoya) and three other papers, Determinants of Exchange Rates, “Fiscal and Monetary Policies under Flexible Exchange Rates,” Ryuhei OKUMURA (Hirosaki University) and three other papers, Economic Analysis of Energy, “Inelastic Demand for Irreplenishable Resources and Market Structure,” Nobuhiko MASUDA (Toyama University), Economic Behavior and Expectations, “Land Price and Expectations,” Yukio NOGUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) and two other papers, Distribution and Justice, “On Some Problems of Lorenz Curve,” Jun IRITANI (Kyoto Sangyo University) and Kiyoshi KUGA (Osaka University) and two other papers. Free Topics (thirty-seven papers).

PUBLICATIONS

- At present, the Association publishes the Economic Studies Quarterly three times a year. It is open to contributions from non-members as well as members. Each issue carries between four and six articles, notes and communications and reviews for books published in Japan. For example, the August 1980 issue contained “The Balance of Payments, Exchange Rates and Employment in a Monetary Economy – A Small Country Case,” by Kazuhisa KUDOH and three other papers; The December 1980 issue “A Bayesian Test of the Product Life Cycle of the Japanese Automobile Industry,” by Hiroki TSURUMI and Yoshi TSURUMI and five other papers; the April 1981 issue “On the ‘Marginal Substitution Rate of Distribution’,” by Ken-ichi INADA and five other papers.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- This Association is interested in the Activities of the American Economic Association and the Econometric Society among others. Dispatched Mamoru KANEKO (Tsukuba University) to the Annual Convention of the Econometric Society (Chicago) in 1978; Toshihisa TOYODA (Kobe University) to the Annual Convention of the Econometric Society (Atlanta) in 1979; Shunsaku NISHIKAWA (Keio University) to the Sixth World Congress of the International Economic Association (Mexico City) in 1980.

ADDRESS

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(Michihiro OHYAMA)

THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

(KEIZAI-CHIRI GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE.

- The Association of Economic Geographers was founded on April 29, 1954. It was around 1930 that economic geographical studies began on a full scale in Japan. Nonetheless, the establishment of a nationally organized body of economic geographers did not come about before World War II.

In the post-World War II period, all kinds of reforms aimed at the democratization of the country were carried out in Japan under the occupation. In Japan's geography circles, too, there were seen developments toward fundamental changes in the old-time research organizations and educational system. These developments included groping for a new direction in the study of humanity and social phenomena. The ultimate outcome of the groping was the establishment of a new study organization of economic geographers.

The predecessor to the Association of Economic Geographers, the Society for the Study of Economic Geography, came into being in June, 1952. This society started as a small group consisting of about 15 scholars residing in Tokyo and its outskirts. Gradually, the Society grew into a place of meeting and discussion among scholars from all over the country, with those from the Kansai area being among the first to join the Society from the areas outside of Tokyo.

The general meeting for the purpose of establishing a new national body of economic geographers, i.e. the Association of Economic Geographers, was held in Tokyo on April 29, 1954, with 80 scholars from all over the country attending the meeting.

The basic idea underlying the organization of the Association of Economic Geographers was to establish economic geography as a social science per se and promote its development through the penetrating theoretical study of the fruits of other social sciences, thus to cope with various problems arising actually in society.

Hiroshi SATO was elected as the first president of the Association, as the Councilors, about 20 outstanding scholars representing various academic fields, including economics and geography, were elected. The administration of the Association was assigned to the Executive Committee consisting of five scholars attending the inaugural general meeting.

The activities of the Association during the period extending over nearly a one-quarter of a century since its founding can be divided roughly into the following three periods.

- The First Period (1954-1963)

President: Hiroshi SATO (Hitotsubashi University)

During the period of several years following the foundation of the Association, the meetings were predominated by discussions on the subjects related to the crux of economic geography while many of the papers published were related to research-objects and research methods, as well as to the character of economic regions. Also, studies based on concrete exploratory researches were carried out on the formation of industrial regions and agricultural regions, as well as inter-regional relations between industrial and agricultural regions.

The first period coincided with the days during which high-rate growth of the Japanese economy started, and various problems related to regional policies, such as those for agricultural locations, industrial locations and the development of underdeveloped regions, were adopted as the general subjects of the symposia held as the annual meetings.

- The Second Period (1963-1969)

President: Keiji OHARA (Hitotsubashi University)

During this period, the Association went through the organizational growth, resulting in the increased research activities. In 1964, the Society for the Study of Economic Geography in Kansai was combined with the Association, and as a result of this, the Kanto Branch and the Kansai Branch came into being. Needless to say, the combination brought about the expansion of the scope of activities of the Association. The membership, too, naturally grew – to a total of 325 members.

The president of the Association served concurrently as the president of the Kanto Branch, while Professor at Kobe University Minoru Beika assumed the post of presidency of the Kansai Branch. After 1964, the annual meetings were held in different cities, such as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, etc.

The subject matters mainly taken up at the symposia in this period included the economic development of Japan, problems of the formation of economic regions and various urban problems.

Also during this period, overseas researches were carried out extensively. As a result, there was an increase in the number of papers on regional problems in the context of the international economy, not to mention the papers on overseas regional researches themselves. Academic interchange with other countries, too, increased during this period, resulting in an increase in the number of scholars visiting Japan from abroad.

Another feature of this period was that the contents of the official reports published by the Association became increasingly higher in academic quality. Not only that, the Association began publishing its official reports twice, instead of once, a year during this period.

In 1967, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Association, a special report entitled “Keizai-Chiri Gaku no Seika to Kadai” (The Fruits of Economic Geographical Study and Problems) Vol. I” was published by the Association.

- The Third Period (1970 – Present)

Presidents: Djoji EZAWA (1970-1972) (Senshu University)

Toshio AOKI (1973-1979) (Hitotsubashi University)

Tetsuro KAWASHIMA (1979-Present) (Osaka City University)

The Association had a difficult time in carrying out its activities during this period chiefly because of the campus-disorders which began plaguing universities in 1969.

Nonetheless, there was a substantial increase in the membership of the Association. In 1975, the Association saw the establishment of the Chubu Branch.

Since 1975, moreover, the regular study meetings had been held by various different branches, while the publication of official reports was changed to four

times, instead of two times, a year.

In 1977, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Association, the second special report entitled “The Fruits of the Economic Geographical Study and Problems, Vol.II” was published.

While research activities of members became increasingly variegated during this period, research activities carried out overseas also became more extensive and intensive.

It was also during this period that a number of new research methods, including the quantitative method, were adopted.

To be noted also is the fact that more and more scholars began coping, directly or indirectly, with problems related to regional policies, such as the National Comprehensive Development Plan.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Tetsuro KAWASHIMA (Osaka City University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Ordinary members: 628
Patronage members: 15

ACTIVITIES

- An annual general assembly followed by a general meeting for symposium is held every year. And several regular meetings, usually seven to eight times a year, are held by each local branch (regional divisions).

General subjects of each symposium and reporters at the annual meeting, 1976-1980:

1976 (the 23rd):

Reexaminations on the Industrial Region in Japan. “On the Structure of the Keihin Industrial Zone”, Toshibumi YADA (Hosei University), “Developments of Industrial Regions in the Seto Inland Sea”, Makoto MURAKAMI (Hiroshima University), “Some Tentative Approach to Regional Researches of Industries in the Hokuriku Province”, Takahiko YOSHIDA (Fukui University).

1977 (the 24th):

Research on the Commerce and Distribution in the Field of Economic Geography.

“Prospects on the Research of Commercial Geography”, Hiroshi MORIKAWA (Hiroshima University), “Location and Differentiation of Wholesales in the Greater Osaka”, Yoshiaki TAGUCHI (Osaka City University), “Changes of Regional Structure of Retailers”, Yasuaki SUZUKI (Osaka City University).

1978 (the 25th):

On the Methodology of Economic Geography. “Inquiry into the Establishment of Law”, Noboru UENO (Miyazaki University), “A Course of Social – Economic Geography”, Iwao KAMAZAWA (Hosei University), “Reconsideration on the Subject of Economic Geography”, Tetsuro KAWASHIMA (Osaka City University), “The Basic

Subject of Economic Geography”, Hisao NISHIOKA (Aoyama-gakuin University), “Approaches from the Viewpoint of Location Theory in the Economic Geography”, Kiyoji MURATA (Chuo University).

1979 (the 26th):

International Comparison of the Regional Development Policy. “Regional Policies of United Kingdom”, Goichi TSUJI (Matsuyama-Shoka University), “On the Policy of Spatial Equipment in West Germany”, Masaji KANEDA (Chuo University), “Problems about the Regional Development Policy in India”, Kenzo FUJIWARA, Kenji KITAGAWA, Shuji NAKAYAMA (Hiroshima University).

1980 (the 27th):

Approaches to the Conception of a “Teiju-ken (Unit Area for the Integrated Residence Policy in the Third Comprehensive National Development Plan – “Sanzenso”)” from the View Point of Economic Geography. “On The Situation of the “Teijuken” conception in the Regional Development Policy”, Kojiro NAKAMURA (Kanazawa University), “The Conception “Teijuken” viewed from the Central Place Theory”, Noboru HAYASHI (Nagoya-gakuin University), “On the “Teijuken” Conception viewed from the Theory of Regional Equilibrium Development”, Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University).

PUBLICATIONS

- Bulletin: Keizai-Chiri Gaku Nempô (Annuals of the Association of Economic Geographers), Quaterly. The contents of recent publications are as follows:
- Vol.26 No. 1 (1980)

Articles: “Some Consideration of Thünen’s Agricultural Location Theory from the Viewpoint of Rent Theory”, Kiyoshi NAKAJIMA (Yokohama City University), “The Regional Feature of Milk Seeling”, Takaaki KOGANEZAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan University).

Note: “The Location of Commercial Warehouse in Yokkaichi”, Toshio, AZUMI (Nagoya Joshi Shôka College).

Comment and Reply: “Comment on the Article of Mr. K. Nakajima”, Shinsaku YAMANA (Osaka City University).

Index (Vols. 1-25)

- Vol.26 No.2 (1980) – Special Issue Banking Networks –

Articles: “The Development of Banking Networks in Japan: 1868-1941 – the Cases of the “Big Five Banks”, Naoki YOSHIZU (Shimonoseki City University),

Notes: “The Banking Networks of Japan 1896-1940”, Kazutoshi ABE (Aichi-Kyoiku University), “An Analysis of the Regional Structure of Japan: with a focus on the behavior pattern of big banks”, Naoharu FUJITA (Meiji University), “The Regional Structure of Financial Institutions in Hokkaido”, Naoya TANIKAWA (Meiji University).

Book Reviews: W.A. Douglas JACKSON, Shoichi YOKOYAMA, “Modern Political Geography, 1979” (Tatsuya CHIBA). Terutoshi ISHIHARA, “Regional Formation of Milk Industry and Dairy, 1979”, (Takaaki KOGANEZAWA).

- Vol.26 No.3 (1980)

Articles: “Formation to Chrysanthemums’ Producing Area in Yame, Fukuoka Prefecture”, Riko OHTA (Ochanomizu University), “The Plan and Reality of the “Japanese Third National Land Total Development Program” – in relation to Japanese Capitalism in transition”, Kojiro NAKAMURA (Osaka City University).

Notes: “Regional Economic Growth and Job Opportunity – A Perspective based on Kyohoku Model Integrated Residential Area –”, Toshio SATO (Nihon University), “The Study on Industrial Diversification of the Region”, Masaru OHTA (Kagawa University).

Book Reviews: Shiko SUEO, “An Historical Geography of Water Power Development and Utilization,” 1980 (Kenichiro MORITAKI)

Abstract of Papers and Discussion at the Annual Meeting

- Vol.26 No.4 (1980)

Articles: “Fishing Ports and Marketing Function”, Toyoji TANAKA (Institute of 21st Century Problems), “The Educing-Structure of Farmers’ Labor Forces to the Electric Machinery Industry – A case study of Minami-Saku district, Nagano Prefecture”, Takashi AKAHANE (Tottori University)

Notes: “The Collective Ejido in Mexico”, Takashi MIYAI (Kanagawa University), “Banking Networks of Regional Banks and Its Money Flow”, Tatsuya CHIBA (Tokyo Gaigo University), “The Situation of Thünen’s Agricultural Location Theory in Economics”, Kiyoshi NAKAJIMA (Yokohama City University).

Book Reviews: Kenichi MIYAMOTO; Urban Economics, 1980 (Kazuhiko TAMURA), Joh R., Gold; An Introduction to Behavioural Geography, 1980 (Masato IKUTA)

Proceedings (abridged)

- Vol.27 No.1 (1981)

Articles: “Some Issues on the Theories of the Urban Economics”, Kazuhiko TAMURA (Nihon University), “The Regional Patterns of Occupation Structure in Mountainous Areas of Japan, 1965-1975”, Hidenori OKAHASHI, (Kyushu University).

Notes: “The Formation and Changes of Recycling Wholesalers”, Makoto MITSUYA (IOKI M.S.); “Economic-Social System in China – Focusing on the Period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution –”, Takie OHWADA (Jochi University); “Geography and Geographic Education”, Tomio YAMAZAKI (Kanagawa H.S.).

Book Reviews: Yoshio SATO (ed. by); Petty Industries in the Huge City, 1981. (Yoshie ITO); R.W. VICKERMAN: Spatial Economic Behaviour, 1980. (Hiroo KAMIYA)

Proceedings (abridged)

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- At present, we have no immediate connections with overseas associations. However, almost all of our members have much interests in the International Geographical Union, the Pacific Science Congress and other associations with some

research commissions or working groups. Some of our members are the members of the Regional Science Association and of the (Urban and Regional) Planning History Group.

Usually, some of foreign researchers have visited informally our association every year, and vice versa. By our formed invitation Dr. Bösch, Hans H., Professor of Universität Zürich visited our association in 1976 and give us a lecture on the “Development of Land Utilization in Switzerland”.

During five years since 1976, none of our members was sent officially to foreign associations. However, in every year, some of our members have made informal calls on the overseas associations and have been engaged in the overseas researches.

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(Yoshio OKUDA)

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

(NIPPON KEIZAI-SEISAKU GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Economic Policy Association was established on May 15, 1940. The society was established on the initiative of scholars of economic policy who were concerned with the Study Committee No. 23 of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science to meet the needs of the times for the promotion of scientific studies of economic policy in theoretical and practical terms. The society, open to every interested scholar, had an initial membership of 306. The most important activities of the society throughout its history have been the holding of annual national conventions and the publication of a journal of the society, although both activities were suspended during and immediately after the Second World War. The annual national conventions, held every May, have been resumed since 1949. Twenty nine issues of the journal which was resumed in 1953, have appeared.
- The society commemorated the 15th anniversary of foundation in 1955 with a research project under the theme, “The Changes in Japanese Economic Policy during the Ten Years after the end of World War II – Retrospect and Prospect –”. The project which was financially supported by the Ministry of Education resulted in the following works which were published in their respective years: “Sengo Nippon no Kogyo Seisaku” (The Industrial Policy in Postwar Japan), compiled by Taikichi ITO, 1957, “Sengo Nippon Keizai no Bunseki” (An Analysis of Japanese Postwar Economy) compiled by Tokutaro YAMANAKA and Moriyoshi CHOH, 1958, “Nippon Keizai-Seisaku no Tenkai” (The Development of Japanese Economic Policy) compiled by Kiyozo MIYATA and Keizo FUJITA, 1958, and “Sengo Nippon Keizai-Seisaku-Shi Nenpyo” (A Chronological Table of the Economic Policy in Postwar Japan) compiled by Hiroshi MATSUO and Kikuo YAMAOKA, 1962.
- In 1970, to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the society, another project to study the theory of contemporary economic policy was undertaken. The results of the studies conducted by a number of scholars were compiled in the following book. “Gendai Keizai-Seisaku no Kaimei” (An Analysis of Contemporary Economic Policy) compiled by Hiroshi KATO, Takashi FUJII, Koojiro NIINO and Masanori ITO, published by Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha, 1978, with financial aid from the Ministry of Education. To mark the 40th anniversary of the society (in 1979) a committee was set up to encourage international scholarly exchanges. A seminar meeting followed a lecture by Dr. J.F. Lesourne, who is Professor of the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers and who was chairperson of the OECD Inter-Futures Project at the 1980 national convention, the results of which were published in the “Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nenppo” (Annual of the Japan Economic Policy Association) Vol. XXIX, 1981.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Hiroshi KATO(Keio University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: individuals – 941, Institutional Organization – 5

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National convention – late May each year
Regional meetings – at least once a year in each of the four regions
- Special themes, reports and reporters of national conventions, 1976-1980:

1976: (1) Welfare Policy under the Slower Rate of Economic Growth

“Social Welfare and Environment Policy at the Turning Point”, Kenichi MIYAMOTO (Osaka City University), “Four Dilemmas of Social Welfare Policies under the Slower Rate of Economic Growth”, Naomi MARUO (Chuo University), “Chairperson’s Summary”, Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University),

(2) Section of Semi-Special Theme

“Types of Planning Re-examined – Preference Systems of Targets and Instruments, Hisao ONOE”, (Kyoto University), “Economic Planning, A Reappraisal – A Summary of Experience in Japan”, Takafusa NAKAMURA, (University of Tokyo), “Chairperson’s Summary”, Yoshiharu SHIMIZU (Kantogakuin University).

1977: Transformation Policy of Industrial Structure in Japan

“The Information Structure and Industrial Structure in Japan”, Kaname IIO (Wakayama University), “Industrial Policy for Structural Change and Its Promoters”, Kimihiro MASAMURA (Senshu University), “Adaptation to International Environment”, Chikao TSUKUDA (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), “Chairperson’s Summary”, Hideichiro NAKAMURA (Senshu University).

1978: Economic Policy during Thirty Years after World War II in Japan – Prospect and Retrospect –

“Economic Growth and Regional Policy – Retrospect, Comment and Prospect –”, Yasuhiko OHISHI (University of Tokyo), “Industrial Policy of Postwar Japan – 30 Years’ Retrospect and Some Forecast”, Hideichiro NAKAMURA (Senshu University), “The Japanese Foreign Policy for Developing Countries”, Daijiro TSURU (Kyushu University), “Chairperson’s Summary”, Takashi FUJII (Nagoya University).

1979: Efficiency and Justice in Economic Policy

“Efficiency versus Justice as Value Criteria”, Yuichi SHIONOYA (Hitotsubashi University), “Efficiency and Equity in the Recommendation”, Takashi NATSUME (Kobe University), “What is the Problem about Industrial Policy in the ’80s; Standing on Two Points of Efficiency and Justice”, Toshimasa TSURUTA (Senshu University), “Chairperson’s Summary”, Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University).

1980: International Cooperation and Economic Policy in Japanese Economy

“On the Coordination of Economic Policies for Structural Adjustments in Industrial Economies”, Soshichi KINOSHITA (Nagoya University), “Resource Policies of Japan – Toward an Age of Political

Struggle”, Yasuhiro MUROTA (Saitama University), “World Inflation and Unemployment: Reflections in Search of Principles of International Economic Management”, Mikoto USUI (Tsukuba University).

PUBLICATIONS

- “Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nenppo” (The Annual of the Japan Economic Policy Association) – annual
Contents of the last number: the Annual mainly deals with papers on a special theme of a national convention.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Gesellschaft Für Wirtschaft und Sozial Wissenschaften Uerein Für Sozial Politik,
Rencontres De St-Gall.
- Invitation of foreign scholars (1976-1980):
J.F. Lesourne of Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers lectured under the theme, “The Management of the World Economy: How to Master the Probable and to Deal with the Unpredictable”, at the 1980 national convention of the association

MESSAGE AND OTHERS

- Qualifications of the membership include the recommendation by two members of the association, but interested foreign scholars may apply for the membership of the association without recommendation. The annual membership fee is 5,000 yen.
All members are given free “The Annual of Japan Economic Policy Association”. Any individuals who wish to purchase the journal are requested to order to the following publisher: The Keiso Shobo Publishing Co., 23-15, Koraku-2, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, Japan (Tel.: 03-814-6831). The price of the latest number, vol. 29, published on May 20, 1981, is 3,400 yen per copy. The price of the journal is subject to change due to inflation, and the association suggest that interested individuals might hold the membership.

ADDRESS

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c/o Keio University
15-45, Mita-2, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108 Japan
Tel.: 03-453-4511 ext. 3231

(Toshinobu KATO)

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japanese Association of Fiscal Science was established at a general meeting held in Tokyo on 26 Oct. 1940. Several senior scholars in the field had attempted from 1930 to set up a similar body but were only successful following the preparatory committee of September 24, 1940. Out of 69 invitations sent out 62 scholars responded. At the original meeting, advisers and directors were appointed from the ranks of the senior scholars. At the first meeting, the following members reported on their researches:

Saburo SHIOMI, Economic Fluctuations and the Tax Policy

Juichi TAKAGI, Wartime Finances

Taizo HASEDA, The Taxation of Small Incomes

Ichiro MITAMURA, The Japanese Budgetary System: its Universal Application.

According to the 2nd article of the constitution, "it is the aim of the Association that academic researches on public finance are to be presented and friendships among members are to be promoted", so that a congress being aimed at mainly academic presentation has been held every year.

- The activities of the Association were unfortunately suspended because of World War II after the 4th general meeting had been held at Waseda University in Oct. 1943. After the war, the 5th general meeting was at last held in May 1949 at Tokyo Commercial College where 32 members were gathered and exchanged living discussions. In Nov. 1949, the Association joined the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, and two directors of the Association, i.e., Hanya ITO and Yasuhiko SHIMA were elected to be counselors of the Union.

- The Science Council of Japan agreed that the director Hanya ITO should attend the 11th Congress of International Institute of Public Finance held in Paris in Sept. 1955. Since then, the Association has been affiliated to the International Institute of Public Finance, and a delegate has been sent to the Congress held by the International Institute in every other year.

Directors were originally nominated, but because of increasing membership, the first election of directors took place in Sept. 1956. There were 31 directors, 7 for national and 24 for local constituencies. In Oct. 1959, there was an amendment and the distinction between national and local constituencies disappeared. Thereafter, 21 directors out of 31 were chosen by election and the remaining 10 were chosen by newly elected 21 directors. These new rules were applicable from in Feb. 1960.

The articles were further amended by the General Assembly in Oct. 1964, and carried in to effect in April 1965. These were as follows: clarification of competence of the General Assembly, issue of a bulletin (annual report), election of auditors, and an increase in the quorum of directors from 31 to 37, etc. In Oct. 1972, it was recommended that directors who had held office for 15 years and more and were over 70 years of age should become advisers rather than directors.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chairman: Motokazu KIMURA (Hitotsubashi University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: 502

ACTIVITIES

- Although the aims of the Association are exclusively academic, its members include not only university professors but also bureaucrats and tax specialists who are interested in public finance in general. The Association holds a congress on public finance every autumn at which every member receives a copy of “Annual Report of the Japanese Association of Fiscal Science” which includes research reports and discussions expressed at each Congress.

The common topics, the related themes of report and the names of reporters presented at each Congress, 1976-1980:

1976 (the 33rd):

- (1) Medium-Term Fiscal Planning
“Medium-Term Fiscal Planning in U.K.”, Sei FUJITA (Osaka University)
“Medium-Term Fiscal Planning in West Germany”, Susumu SATO (Musashi University)
“Fiscal Models and Fiscal Planning”, Yukio NOGUCHI (Saitama University)
“Fiscal and Administrative Planning in Local Government”, Masaru HIROSE (Tokyo Metropolis)
- (2) Direction and Themes on the Tax Reform
“Questions upon the Traditional Theory of Public Finance”, Hirohisa KITANO (Nihon University)
“An Origin of the Canadian Tax Reform and its Reality”, Takeshi KOBAYASHI (Nagasaki University)
“A Critical Review on Tax Credit Proposals in U.K.”, Morio MIZUTANI (Fukuoka University)
- (3) Reexamination on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations
“British and Japanese Type in I.F.R.”, Makoto TAKAHASHI (Hosei University)
“German-Austrian and Japanese Type in I.F.R.”, Kiyoshi TAKAHASHI (Shizuoka University)
“The Local Allocation Tax (General Grants) and I.F.R.”, Takuma FURUKAWA (Seinan-Gakuin University)

1977 (the 34th):

- (1) Evaluation and Prospects of the Japanese Fiscal Reform after the War
“The Post-War Tax Reform and the Shoup Recommendation”, Hiromitsu ISHI (Hitotsubashi University)
“Significance of the Transitional Jurisdiction of Local Finances in the Central Government – From the Dissolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Autonomy Agency –”, Takehisa HAYASHI (University of Tokyo)

“Evaluation and Prospects of the Post-War Fiscal Management – Viewpoints on International Comparison–”, Hidehiro ICHIKAWA

(2) (Chuo University).

Issues on Public Debt and Fiscal Policy

“Contemporary Significance of the Theory on Issuing Bond”, Kotaro IKEDA (Seijyo University)

“On Crowding-Out Effects of Fiscal Policy”, Toshikazu KAN (Hiroshima University)

“Issues of National Debt and Inflation”, Atsumi NINOMIYA (Osaka Foreign Language University)

(3) Fiscal Problems in Centralization and Decentralization

“Decentralized Functions in Local Finance System and their Limit”, Masaaki HOMMA (Osaka University)

“Fiscal Centralization and Decentralization in U.K. – Viewpoints in the Layfield Report –”, Masatoshi HAYASHI (Yokohama City University)

“On the Trend of Subsidies in our Local Finances and Administration”, Hidekazu DOI (Kumamoto Commercial College)

1978 (the 35th):

(1) Problems on the Tax Policy

“Tax-Expenditures and the Ideal Income Tax System”, Takeshi KOBAYASHI (Nagasaki University)

“A Point-of-View on the Shifting and Incidence Analysis of the Corporation Income Tax – An Examination of the Shifting and Incidence of the Tax related to Legislative and Administrative Processes”, Mari NISHINO (Meiji University)

“Theoretical Problems on the General Consumption Tax”, Masao MIZUNO (Nagoya University)

(2) Reconstruction of Local Finances

“Crisis in Local Finances and Rationalisation of Administration and Finances”, Keimei SUZUKI (Jichi College)

“Reconstruction of Local Finances”, Shozo TAKAYOSE (Kobe City)

“American Metropolitan Finances in Transition”, Tokue SHIBATA (Tokyo Metropolis Pollution Institute)

1979 (the 36th):

(1) Fundamental Problems of Public Debt

“Fundamental Problems of Public Debt – with Special Reference to Local Bond Problems –”, Kazuhiro IWANAMI (Chuo University)

“Avoidance of Fiscal Inflation and the Liberalization of Interest Rates”, Masataka NAKAJIMA (Japan Institute of Security Economy)

“Problems on the Burden of Public Debt”, Hirofumi NAKAGIRI (Hosei University)

(2) Theory and Practice of Public Policy Policy Decision-Making

“Incremental Decision-Making and Fiscal Democracy”, Akira

KOJIMA (Hosei University)

“A Dynamic Model of Budgetary Processes”, Yukio NOGUCHI (Hitotsubashi University)

“An Analysis on Dynamic Decision-Making Processes of Road Budget”, Eisuke SAKAKIBARA (Saitama University)

(3) Aging Society and Local Finances

“Old Aged Security and Local Finances”, Koichi EMI (Hitotsubashi University)

“Aged Welfare Policy and Local Governments”, Tatsuo OZAWA and Koichi TAKAHASHI (Musashi University)

“Statistical Analysis on Inflexible Structure of Metropolitan Expenditures”, Tadakuni KOIZUMI (Tsukuba University)

1980 (the 37th):

(1) Fundamental Problems of Subsidies

“Efficiency and Equity of Subsidy Outlays – Fundamental Problems of Subsidies”, Yoshio Ozawa (Kinki University)

“Fundamental Problems of Subsidies”, Takuma FURUKAWA (Seinan-Gakuin University)

“Fundamental Problems of Subsidies”, Yuzuru HATANO (Chiba Keiai Economic University), Michiomi IRIE (Nihon University)

(2) Economic Effects of Taxation

“On Saving-Incentive Effects of Property Taxation”, Hisashi WATANABE (Kobe Commercial College)

“The Shifting and Price Effects of the Consumption-Type Value-Added Tax – Inter-industry Analysis –”, Hideo NAKAI (Kinki University)

“The Incidence of Profit Taxation – On Post-Keynesian Approach –”, Shunichi MORI (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

(3) Reexamination on the Theory of Fiscal Policy

“On Buchanan-Wagner’s Critique of Keynesian Economics”, Akio SAKAI (Kansai University)

“Buchanan-Wagner’s Argument on Fiscal Deficit”, Keimei KAIZUKA (University of Tokyo)

“Theoretical Reexaminations on Fiscal Policy”, Ichiro OKUMA (Keio University).

PUBLICATIONS

- “Annual Report of the Japanese Association of Fiscal Science”

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- In 1955, as mentioned earlier, the Association became a member of International Institute of Public Finance, Saar University D-6600 Saarbrücken 11, Federal Republic of Germany. The Chairman of this Association, Motokazu KIMURA, was elected a member of the Board of Directors at the 30th Congress (1974) of International Institute of Public Finance.

The Association sent Masazo OHKAWA as the delegate to the 32nd Congress of IIPF held in Edinburgh in 1976, and also Akihito UDA-

GAWA to the 33rd Congress held in Hamburg in 1978.

OTHER TOPICS

- This year (1981) will certainly be remembered by almost every member of the Association: the 37th Congress of IIPF was held in Tokyo from 7 to 11 Sept. 1981, the first such meeting in Asia. Themes of sessions in the scientific programme were as follows: “Public Finance and Growth”, (I) The Role of Public Finance in Promoting Growth-Relevant Private and Public Activities, (II) The Role of Public Finance in Promoting Regional and Urban Growth, and (III) The Role of Public Finance and the Role of Monetary Policy in Long-Run Growth.

The Congress on “Public Finance and Growth” was sponsored by Science Council of Japan, Japanese Association of Fiscal Science, the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, Japan Economic Research Institute, and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. We are very happy that the Congress held in Japan was judged successful by the delegates and participants coming from all over the world.

ADDRESS

- The Japanese Association of Fiscal Science
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Tel.: 0425-72-1101

(Seiji FURUTA)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE(JAFT)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE.

- JAFT was established on September 29, 1961, to encourage scientific research into international trade. The membership has hoped to join a wider field of research dealing with management of trade, trade history, transnational enterprise, North-South trade, practice of trade business and so on, besides theory and policy of international trade. It has also been intended to provide an opportunity for interdisciplinary and integrated discussion about problems related to international trade. JAFT has organized many ad hoc workshops for research, for examples, on the subject of trade policies, international commercial arbitration, international transportation, exports by local small and medium industries and so on.

In the 1960's, the main subjects of research concentrated on the relationships between trade and economic growth. But during the 1970's, research fields broadened to include the international movement of productive factors, including transfer of technology, the activities of multi-nationals, exports of industrial plants and engineering services, business practice of international consortia, restructuring of international industrial organization, trade problems in the New International Economic Order, etc..

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Makoto TAKAI (Kwanseigakuin University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: 242

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National meeting — once a year,
Regional meetings — 2 or 3 times a year.
- Common Subjects of Annual National Meetings, 1976 — 1980.
1976 : Development of New International Trade Order
“Investment Problems for Development of Natural Resources”, Noboru TSUDA (Senshu University).
“International Commodity Agreement and Market Mechanism”, Shigeo IRIYE (Research Institute of Port Labour.)
“On the Diversity of F.O.B. Contracts”, Hiroshi NAKAMURA (Doshisha University).
“Group of Brothers Companies and Sōgōshōsha, Keiichiro ISODA (Kobegakuin University).
1977 : Correspondence of Japanese Trade to Changing World Economic Environment
“Technological Competition and World Trade”, Keiji KASUYA (Kokushikan University).
“MNE's management in Changing World Economy”, Kenichi ENATSU (Kinki University).

- “Overseas Activities of Japanese enterprise in Changing World Economic Environment”, Yukio SAITO (Chuogakuin University).
- 1978 : NIEO and Trade policies
 “Toward Planning of the World Economy”, Araki MATSUMOTO, (Takasaki College of Economics).
 “Market Disruption and U.S. Trade Policy”, Akio YONEKURA (Kinki University).
 “World Inflation and Prices of Primary Products”, Shigeo IRIYE, (Research Institute of Port Labour.).
 “On the Causes of Trade Conflicts Between Japan and Europe”, Norio IWANE (Kwanseigakuin University).
- 1979 : Trade Problems in New World Economic Situation
 “Trade System and Politico-economic Self-reliance of Developing Countries in Africa”, Go IWAKI (Aichigakuin University).
 “Foreign Trade and Policy of China”, Masachika SUDO, (World Economic Information Services).
 “Japanese Investment in U.S.A. — A Managerial issues”, Kenichi ENATSU (Kinki University).
 “North-south Problems and Natural Resources”, Shigeo IRIYE (Chuogakuin University).
- 1980 : Trade of Japan in 1980's — Toward a new pattern of activities
 “Analysis of Competitive Factors of Japanese Industries — Social productive base approach” —. Tetsuo MINATO, (Institute of Business and Economy, Osaka Prefecture).
 “Trade of Natural Resources and Industrial Structure in Japan”, Masaru SAITO (Chuo University).
 “Qualitative Change in Trade Policies of Japan”, Misaki IWAMOTO, (Aoyama University).
 “Future of Japanese Trade System — Comparative analysis with European countries” —, Ryohei ASAOKA (Waseda University).
 “International Management of Japanese MNEs in 1980's — From viewpoint of Sōgōshōsha's strategies” —, Keiichiro ISODA (Kobegakuin University).

PUBLICATIONS

- “The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade”. (Annualy publication.) JAFT News, 3 times in a year.
- Contents of recent Bulletin (1982)
 “North-South Trade”, Masaru SAITO.
 “Cottage Industries and Trade in Philippine”, Jitsuji INADA.
 “Trade and Economic Development of Madagascar in 1970's”, Masamichi CHIYOURA.
 “Trade and Industrialization in the Middle-East Countries”, Mitsuro TERAMOTO.
 “Economic Development and Trade in Latin American Area”, Kazuhiko HIROSE.

“Korean Economy and Japan-Korea Economic Relationship” Hideyuki WAKUI.

“Problems around Improvement of Trade System in China”, Hideo UENO.

“Tokyo Round and Trade Problems of the Third World”, Katsuyoshi NISHIDA.

“Trade Structure of Foods in the Third World”, Mitsuharu FUJIHARA.

“Price Stabilization Effects by International Commodity Agreement”, Shigeo IRIYE.

“Trade and Tariff Policies in Australia”, Toshiharu OHTANI.

“Foreign Economic Policy of the Australian Labour Party Administration, 1972-75”, Kimio KAWAHARA.

“Distinguishing Features and Functions of the Sōgōshōsha”, Yoshiyuki IKEDA.

“Autonomous Divestment”, Takayoshi ARISAWA.

“Information Policy of the Sōgōshōsha”, Yoshikazu MIYASAKA.

“Labour-Management Relations in Multinational Companies”, Akira KINO-SHITA.

“Theory of International Industrial Adjustment”, Kiichi KAGEYAMA.

“Humanity, Life System and Developing Country”, Araki MATSUMOTO.

“Correlation Analysis of Growth Rates between Productivity and Exports”, Yoshiaki YANAGIDA.

“Relations between the Overseas Dispatch System and Children’s Education in Multinational Company”, Yukio SAITO.

“On the Producer’s Associations of Primary Products”, Hiroshi NAKAMURA.

“Trading Supremacy of Netherland in East Indian Area in 17c”, Kōzō SHINANO.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- International Economic Association
Academy of International Business

ADDRESS

- c/o Professor I. Sakurai, Department of Commerce,
Meiji University,
Kanda, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan

(Masaru SAITO)

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science was established on November 24, 1940.: The objectives of the Society are to promote studies on insurance, to enhance mutual cooperation among insurance experts as well as to form co-operative relationship with related societies and organizations both inside and outside this country.
- The Original Society of Insurance Science, which was established in 1895, had greatly contributed to the development of insurance industry and academic circles for many long years through the publication of insurance journals. This society, however, failed to meet the demand of the young member scholars to hold annual national conferences where they could directly exchange their views on insurance. The young members therefore inaugurated a separate organization, the Japanese Society of Insurance Science in 1940. The new society was obliged to suspend its activities in 1944 towards the end of World War II after holding annual national conferences and publishing annual reports for initial four years. The older society ceased its activities, too in the same year. In 1950 the two societies were integrated into one body, out of the post-war move within the societies to resume their activities. The new body, the Japanese Society of Insurance Science, accommodated all the members and executives of both societies and continued to publish the original fifty years old bulletin, the “Journal of Insurance Science”. The Society observed the 30th anniversary of its foundation in 1970, when a collection of essays written by 22 scholars of insurance, attached with “The 30-year History of the Japanese Society of Insurance Science” by Ryoichi OHBAYASHI, was published.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chairman: Nagahisa KASAHARA, (Meiji University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Honorary members: 16 including two foreigners
Honorary membership has been granted since 1954 to the foreign scholars who contributed to the JSIS through their written works or personal guidance of Japanese scholars. Past honorary members from abroad in the order of membership granted are: Messers S.S. Huebner, A. Manes, W. Rohrbeck, H. Hax, H. Möller, A. Besson, P. Bracess, and A. Donati.
- Ordinary members: 825 including 51 foreigners
Ordinary membership has been granted to foreigners since 1961.
- Supporting members: 56 organizations

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National convention – annual
Regional meetings – six times a year (three times in each of the Tokyo and Osaka regions)
- Members of the society presented their papers on their respective subjects at

annual conventions in early years, and besides since 1963 papers have been presented on the special theme followed by discussions based on papers presented.

- Special themes and reporters of national conferences, 1976 – 1980:
 - 1976 : (1) On the Obligor of Remains of Subject-Matter in Case of Subrogation
Reporters: Kouhei TANABE (Seinan Gakuin University)
Kouichiro KURASAWA (Keio University)
Kazuhiko HANABUSA (Niigata University)
 - (2) Financial Activities of Life Insurance Companies
Reporters: Kazuya MIZUSHIMA (Kobe University)
Yuichi SAKAI (Meiji Life Insurance Mutual Co.)
Masuzo SHOJI (Nippon Life Insurance Mutual Co.)
- 1977 : On the Insurance Industry in Japan
Reporters: Kouichi HIROUMI (Hitotsubashi University)
Kazuya MIZUSHIMA (Kobe University)
Komaji KITAMOTO (Kansei Gakuin University)
Akinori NURI (Kinki University)
Kunito MORIMATSU (Insurance Research Institute)
- 1978 : Welfare Policy and Insurance Industry
Reporters: Yasuyuki KURODA (Meiji University)
Tatsunori SUZUKI (Waseda University)
Kanichi HASHIKATA (Tokyo College of Economics)
Isao SHIMOWADA (Yamaguchi University)
Kiyoshi MURAKAMI (Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co.)
Akira SUDA (Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co.)
Otoya HIRAI (Insurance Research Institute)
- 1979 : Some Problems to Products Liability Insurance
Reporters: Umeji NISHIJIMA (Hosei University)
Toshiaki KAMEI (Kansai University)
Ittoku MONMA (Kobe University)
Yasutoshi HONMA, (Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co.)
- 1980 : Some Problems on Japanese Insurance Regulation
Reporters: Umeji NISHIJIMA (Hosei University)
Ryo IWASAKI (Osaka City University)
Kouichiro KURASAWA (Keio University)
Shunsaku INAGAKI (Rating Association of Japan)
Kenji USAMI (The Life Insurance Association of Japan)
Yoshihiro YAMANOUCHI (The Life Insurance Association of Japan)

PUBLICATIONS

- Journal of Insurance Socience (Hoken-gaku Zasshi) – quarterly
Contents of the last number: Dec. 1980
“A Study of Participation in Life Insurance Business”, Hisayoshi TAKEDA
“Development of Life Insurance in Japan”, Kuniaki ISHINAZAKA

“The Development of Insurance Market in 17-Century Amsterdam”, Shigeo IKENO

“Special Rescission by Insurer in Life Insurance”, Toshio NAKAMURA

“The Formation of Life Insurance Laws and Their Mutual Adjustment”, Terunobu MIZOBUCHI

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Affiliated overseas societies:

International Actuarial Association (IAA)

The Society attended the 13th conference of the IAA in Holland in 1951, the first international conference for the Society to attend. The IAA keeps academic relation with the Institute of Actuaries of Japan with which the Society has close ties.

Association Internationale de Droit d'Assurance (AIDA)

The Society has dispatched its delegates to the AIDA conferences every four years.

Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft

Since Ryoichi OHBAYASHI, representing the Society, lectured a meeting of this German society for the first time in 1964, the Society has continued to dispatch its members to the conferences of the German counterpart.

Korean Insurance Academic Society

Hahn, president of the Korean Insurance Academic Society, proposed to make academic exchange with our organization in 1970 when he visited here for lecturing. The two societies started academic exchanges in 1974 by sending delegates to each other's annual conventions.

- Invitation of foreign scholars during 1976 and 1980:

1976 : Haseough Koo, Bong Su Yang, Tonkak Suh

1977 : Dong Ho Hahn, Hakshim Chung

1978 : Chichul Song, Hae Kyun Cho

1979 : Sung Kyu Yang, Yang Kon Koh

1980 : Chu Chan Sonn, Inje Kim

- Members dispatched during 1976 and 1980:

1976 : Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft

Shinryo TANIYAMA

Korean Insurance Academic Society

Kouhei TANABE, Nobuo YASUI

1977 : Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft

Isao SHIMOWADA

Korean Insurance Academic Society

Eiichi KIMURA, Mamoru HONDA

1978 : Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft

Jo YAMASHITA

AIDA

Teruzo KATSURAGI, Eiichi KIMURA

1979 : Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft

Takuji KANEKO, Jo YAMASHITA, Tatehiko FUJITA

Korean Insurance Academic Society

Nagahisa KASAHARA, Tatsunori SUZUKI

1980 : Korean Insurance Academic Society

Taizo FUKUMURO, Kanichi HASHIKATA

* Members of the Society also attend the meetings of the following:

International Actuarial Association

American Risk and Insurance Association

International Insurance Seminars

Pacific Insurance Conference

East Asian Insurance Congress

ADDRESS

- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science
c/o The Life Insurance Association of Japan
4-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

(Nobuo YASUI)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Society was established on April 29, 1950 by the combined effort of the late, T. YANAIBARA, (University of Tokyo), T. NAWA, (Osaka City University), and K. AKAMATSU, (Hitotsubashi University). The purpose of this Society is to bring together academics and other experts in the field of International Economics with its related subjects, and to encourage further research. Members pursue the theoretical and policy aspects of international economics as well as the historical and current analysis of international economic situations. Recently, with the rapid development and changes in the world economy, the contents of the subject of international economics and business have been much diversified into the detailed division of trade, finance, investment and the problems of less developed countries including oil producing countries. We also see the difficulties of the exchange, trade and industrial adjustment even among the developed countries.

Between 1950 and 1957 conferences were held twice yearly but from 1957 there have been annual meetings. In retrospect, the subjects of common interest reflecting changing world economy were as follows: Structural Disequilibrium of World Economy and Crisis, Japanese Trade, Issues of Less Developed Countries in Asia, Trade and Aid, International Monetary Problems, Fixed versus Flexible Exchange Rate System, Economic Frictions among U.S.A., Europe and Japan.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Kiyoshi KOJIMA (Hitotsubashi University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members : 1,000

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : Two separate regional (Eastern and Western Japan) meetings – Six times each a year, Annual Assembly – Once a year
- Common subjects of Annual National Meetings, 1976-1980 :
 - 1976 : Crisis of World Economy – Its Structure and Policy Direction
 - “Development of North-South Problems and the Crisis of World Economy”, Ken’kichi HONDA, (Osaka City University)
 - “Oil Money, International Monetary System and Trade”, Takuji SHIMANO, (Gakushuin University)
 - “An Essay on the Recent Global Stagflation”, Giichi MIYAZAKI, (Kyoto University).
 - “A Fundamental Approach to the Crisis of World Economy”, Horoshi KITAMURA, (Aoyama Gakuin University).
 - 1977 : Free Trade and Regionalism – Review of Multilateral, Free and Non-Discriminative Trade
 - “Communist Countries Trade Policy towards Capitalist World”, Kazuo

- OGAWA, (Japan Association for trade with Soviet Union).
- “Development of Economic Integration in Latin America – A Study of Andean Common Market”, Yukinori ITO, (Research Institute of Overseas Investments, Export-Import Bank of Japan)
- “Free Trade and Regionalism in the European Communities laying importance to the changes of the intra-EC Trade”, Kenji KATAYAMA, (Fukuyama University).
- “International Monetary System and Regionalism – Regional Co-operations within European Communities and among Developing Countries”, Ken’ichi ODAWARA, (Sophia University).
- “International Monetary System of New International Economic Order”, Hiroshi SHIBATA, (Nagoya City University).
- “Primary Commodity Problems and Basic Principles for Solution”, Hiroaki FUKAMI, (Keio University).
- “A New International Economic Order and Primary Commodities”, Akira OHNISHI, (Soka University).
- 1978 : Review on International Economics – Centering around Trade and North-South Problem – Toward an Alternative Theory of International Trade
- Kiyoshi IKEMOTO, (Kobe University).
- “On Marx’s Unfinished Latter System of his “Plan” of Political Economy”, Shunzo MURAOKA, (Tohoku University).
- “Development Economics: A Review Article”, Shiro ASADA, (Otaru Shoka University).
- “Capital Export and Underdevelopment: A Marxist Approach”, Tadashi YAMAGIDA, (Konan University).
- 1979 : Conflicts and Co-operation in the World Economy – With Special Reference to Balance of Payments and Structural Adjustment – Japanese Economy under the Manged Floating Rate System:
- “An Econometric Study”, Akihiro AMANO, (Kobe University).
- “Various Phases of Imbalance due to Disparate Growth Rate of Productivity between Nations”, Kenzo YUKIZAWA, (Kyoto University).
- “International Industrial Adjustment and Gaps of External Policy”, Tatsuro UCHINO, (Sophia University).
- 1980 : The Total Vision of World Economy – Prospect for 1980s
- “Basic Structure and Future Prospect of the World Resource and Trade Problems – Towards Filling a Gap between Ideality and Reality”, Hiroaki FUKAMI, (Keio University).
- “Integration of World Economy and Worldwide Intra-Firm Division of Production Processes”, Shoshichi SUGIMOTO, (Kyoto University).
- “Decline of the Dollar as International Money”, Buntaro TOMIZUKA, (Tokyo Keizai University).

PUBLICATIONS

- The International Economy : Yearly
Contents of latest edition : (Articles)

“New Orientation in Development Strategy – Contemporary Capitalism and the Third World”, ‘
 “How to recognise the NICs”,
 “The Law of the Priority Growth of the 1st Department and a Criticism on the Contemporary Capitalism”,
 “A New Capitalism for a New International Economic Order Discussion”,
 “World Economy in the Contemporary Capitalism – Radical Approach and Institutional Approach”

REALTIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- American Economic Association
 The Canadian Economics Association
 Southern Economic Association
 Western Economic Association
 Hong Kong Economic Association
 Indian Economic Association
 Korean Economic Association
 Economic Association of Malaysia
 Pakistan Economic Association
 Philipphine Economic Association
 Royal Economic Society
- 1977 : Yashichi OHTA, (Waseda University) to the 9th Pacific Trade and Development Conference in San Francisco
 1980 : Tsuneo NAKAUCHI, (International Christian University) to I E A in Mexico

ADDRESS

- The Japan Society of International Economics
 c/o Professor Ken'ichi ODAWARA,
 Faculty of Economics, Jochi (Sophia) University,
 7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102, Japan.
 Tel: 03-238-3222, 3224

(Toshikazu HAMADA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Society of Monetary Economics was established on June 17, 1943 under the initiative of the members of a monetary system study group formed by Tanzan ISHIBASHI in 1932. The founding members of the society consisted of 111 individuals and 47 corporations. The first president of the society was Kakujiro YAMAZAKI, and current president Torajiro TAKAGAKI was also among the inauguration members.

The society, stressing the important role of money and finance in the Japanese economy, was designed to enable both scholars and business practitioners to conduct joint researches on the monetary system. The initial objective of the society is still important: not only scholars on monetary economics but officials of the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Japan and other city banks have presented their papers at the semi-annual conferences of the society.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President : Torajiro TAKAGAKI (Seijo University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members : 592

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : National conference — twice a year
Regional meetings — occasional
- Special themes, reports and reporters at national conferences, 1976 — 1980 :
 - 1976 Spring: Problems of Government Bond Management in Japan
Report: Shinichi GOTO (Mitsui Bank), Yoichi OSHIMA (Bank of Japan), Hisamasa SAKOMIZU (Ministry of Finance), Keimei KAIZUKA, (University of Tokyo).
 - 1976 Autumn: Social Roles of Bank
Report: Shozo TANITA (Osaka City University), Teruyuki OKUMURA (Taiyo Kobe Bank), Hiromi TOKUDA (Ministry of Finance), Bunkichiro HORIKE (Waseda University).
 - 1977 Spring: Funds of Trust Fund Bureau Fund and Monetary Market
Report: Koichi SUZUKI (Bank of Japan), Tsuneo ISHIKAWA (Kyoto University), Kazuhiro IWANAMI (Chuo University), Shiro HARA (Yokohama City University).
 - 1977 Autumn: Stagflation and Fiscal and Monetary Policy
Report: Sadaaki HOSOYA (Bank of Japan), Takeo TAKAHASHI (Economic Planning Agency), Ichiro KAWAI (Osaka City University), Ryuichiro TACHI (University of Tokyo).
 - 1978 Spring: Changing Monetary System and Interest Adjustment in Japan
Report: Shinichi GOTO (Mitsui Bank), Takashi SATO (Bank of Japan), Masaru YOSHITOMI (Economic Planning Agency), Takeo KUMANO (Senshu University), Toshio MURAI (Keio University).

- 1978 Autumn: Reassessment of Monetary Policy
 Report: Bunji KURE (Bank of Japan), Ichiro NAGAYOSHI (Daiwa Bank), Shinji KAWAGUCHI (Osaka University), Ryuichirō TACHI (University of Tokyo).
- 1979 Spring: Current Problems of International Finance
 Report: Kenichi ODAWARA (Sophia University), Ichiro TAKEUCHI (Bank of Tokyo), Satomasa OBA (Ministry of Finance), Takeshi KODERA (Kansei Gakuin University).
- 1979 Autumn: The Current Situation of Monetary Market and Problems of Public Loan Management in Japan
 Report: Tadashi YASUDA (Bank of Japan), Mitsuya SUZUKI (Ministry of Finance), Tetsuo YAGI (Sumitomo Bank), Takeshi GOTO (Yamaichi Securities Research Institute), Koichi OKUDA (Asia University).
- 1980 Spring: Problems of International Currency
 Report: Kumiharu SHIGEHARA (Bank of Japan), Shin HARA (Bank of Tokyo), Ryuji KATO (Ministry of Finance), Shoichi KASE (Kanto Gakuin University), Eiji OZAKI (Senshu University).
- 1980 Autumn: Changing Financial Structure and Its Problems
 Report: Kunihiko KOGA (Bank of Japan), Tadashi INUI (Sanwa Bank), Tsuneo ISHIKAWA (Kyoto University), Sadao ISHIDA (Meiji University).

PUBLICATIONS

- “Bulletin of the Japan Society of Monetary Economics” – twice of year

ADDRESS

- Japan Society of Monetary Economics
 c/o Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha
 1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan

(Hiroshi KAWAGUCHI)

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE (SOSHIKI GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Academic Association for Organizational Science was established in September, 1959 under the initiative of the late Dr. Keiji BABA. The activities of the association were initially conducted by a group of a relatively small number of scholars under the direction of Dr. Baba. The association was obliged to suspend its activities following the unexpected death of Dr. Baba in August 1961. However, it resumed in November 1963 in response to strong demand. Since then, the association, under President Susumu TAKAMIYA, has undertaken a wide range of activities.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President : Susumu TAKAMIYA, (Sophia University).

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members : individual members – 850, company members – 31

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : National convention – once a year plus other monthly and annual meetings
- Special themes, papers and reporters at national conventions, 1976 – 1980:
 - 1976 : International Comparison of Organizations
 - (1.) International comparison of organizations, personnel and labor management
 - “International Applications of Japanese Employment System”, Hideo ISHIDA, (Keio University).
 - “Job Development in Japan – in Comparison with the U.S. Cases”, Toshiko FUTAMURA (Tokyo Metropolitan University).
 - “Assessment of Management Ability in Japan and the U.S.”, Masahide SEKIMOTO (Keio University).
 - (2.) International comparison of management strategy
 - “The Characteristics of International Management Strategy in Japanese Multi-national Enterprises”, Motofusa MURAYAMA (Chiba University).
 - “International Activities of Japanese Firms”, Naoto SASAKI (Sophia University).
 - “Organizations and Management in Japanese Businesses”, Masumi TSUDA (Hitotsubashi University).
 - 1977 : Organizations in the Changing Environment
 - “Market Diversification and Organizational Adaptation”, Junichi OMOTE (Mika Lady Co.).
 - “Industrial Structural Changes and Organizational Adaptation”, Ikuo KAMEI (Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.).
 - “Dynamic Trend in Organizational Structures”, Gen KOYAMA,

(Nippon Kokan K.K.), Masateru KAWAKAMI (Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.).

“Change in Value System of Laborers”, Mitsuharu WARASHINA (All Japan Federation of Electric Machine Workers’ Unions).

“Enterprises in the Changing Environment”, Seiji TSUTSUMI (Seibu Department Store Co.).

1978 : Future Prospect of Organizations

“Re-evaluation of Scale Merit – On the Advantage of Large Scale and the Inefficiency of Small Scale in Businesses”, Satoru TAKAYANAGI (Chuo University).

“The Age of Re-evaluation of Scale Merit and Small Businesses”, Tadao KIYONARI (Hosei University).

“A Study of Knowledge-Intensive Organizations”, Kazuo NODA (Rikkyo University).

“Innovation and Future Organizations”, Kuniyoshi URABE (Kobe University).

“Organizational Behavior and Organizational Structure”, Yasuo OKAMOTO (University of Tokyo).

“Power Structure and Authority Structure”, Hiroshi WATASE (Kyoto University).

1979 : Problems and Method of Organizational Science

“General Theory of Systems and Control, and Organization Theory”, Hideo ICHIHASHI (University of Osaka Prefecture).

“Internal Organization and Agency”, Hiroyuki ITAMI (Hitotsubashi University).

“On Method of Study of Business Organizations”, Motokichi INABA (Yokohama National University).

“The Possibility of the Bernard-Simon Theory”, Moriaki TSUCHIYA (University of Tokyo).

“Theories of Business Behavior and Methods of Related Sciences”, Tadahiko KAWAI (Gakushuin University).

“The Methodological Basis and Future Problems of the Contingency Theory of Organizations”, Ikujiro NONAKA (Defense Academy).

1980 : Comparative Studies of Organizations

Political organizations :

Reporters : Junnosuke MASUMI (Tokyo Metropolitan University),
Kaoru OKANO (Meiji University).

Public administrative organizations :

Reporters : Satoru OGASAWARA (Hyogo Prefecture), Michio
MURAMATSU (Kyoto University).

Educational organizations :

Reporters : Ken OGATA (Hosei University), Tadakazu NAKAMURA
(Economic Critic).

Religious organizations :

Reporters : Toyoaki ONO (Sanno College of Management), Kiyomi
MORIOKA (Seijo University).

Hospital organizations :

Reporters : Shingo ISHIHARA (Ministry of Health and Welfare),
Masataka SUGI (Rikkyo University)

PUBLICATIONS

- Organizational Science – quarterly
Contents of the last number (vol. 15, No. 1, March 1981) :
- Special Issue of “The Comparative Study of Various Organizations”
“A Note on the System and its Functioning of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan”, Kaoru OKANO
“The Organization of the Catholic Church”, Toyooki ONO
“Religions Organization : Organization Forms of Indigenous Religions in Contemporary Japan”, Kiyomi MORIOKA
“The Characteristics of the Hospital Organization”, Shingo ISHIHARA
“Hospital : Reorganization and its Effects on Administration”, Masataka SUGI
“Outlook on the Comparative Study of Organizations”, Yoshitaro HARASAWA
- Mateirals :
“Information Flow, Decision-Marking and Coordination in the Administrative Organization”, Satoru OGASAWARA
- Reports :
Some Comments on the Comparative Study of Organizations :
“Review of 1981 Annual Meeting of the Academic Association for Organizational Science”, Mitsuo MORIMOTO
- Book Reviews :
Hiroyuki ITAMI, “The Logic of Corporate Strategy”, Ikujiro NONAKA
Yūsuke KAWAHARA, “Strategic Planning : Theory of Methods of Adaptation to Turbulent Environment”, Akihiro OKUMURA
Kuniyoshi URABE, “The Contingency Theory of Organization”, Takashi UCHINO
E.E. Lawler, III, “Motivation in Work Organizations”, Toshiko FUTAMURA
H.I. Ansoff, “Strategic Management”, Takahiro FUJIMOTO

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- International Sociological Association · American Academy of Management
- Invitation of foreign scholars (1976-1980) :
1977 : Herbert A. SIMON (Carnegie-Mellon University)
1978 : Masaru YOSHIMORI (School of Business Management, INSEAD)
Koya AZUMI (Rutgers University)
Fred Fiedler (University of Washington)
Norihiko SUZUKI (Washington State University)
Talcott Parson (Harvard University)
1979: Mark Fruin (University of California, Hayward)
Herbert A. Simon (Carnegie-Mellon University)

ADDRESS

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(Susumu TAKAMIYA)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research was established on December 5, 1970
- The society was inaugurated to meet the needs of the times for interdisciplinary studies of personnel and labor problems which perhaps worsened in the high economic growth period of 1960's. Founding members consisted of scholars in the six fields: business administration, labor economics, labor jurisprudence, industrial sociology, social psychology and labor science (die Arbeitswissenschaft). The following are the main subjects of the studies undertaken:
 - 1970-73 : Problems of the alienation of laborers resulting from high economic growth, and their solution measures.
 - 1974-77 : Problems of labor management caused by long-term depression following oil crises, re-examination of Japanese personnel practices, and theoretical analysis of labor management problems
 - 1978-80 : Personnel and labor problems under the low growth of economy involving, among other things, Japanese personnel management and mandatory retirement age system.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Representative director : Tadashi MITO (Rikkyo University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members : 427

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : National convention – annual
Regional meetings – three times a year both in Tokyo and Kansai Regions
Meeting for studies of personnel management – three times of year
- Special themes, papers and reporters of national conventions, 1976-1980:
 - 1976 : Subjects and Methodology of Study of Personnel and Labor Problems
“Subjects of Study of Personnel and Labor Problems”, Goro MORI (Nihon University)
 - “Subjects of Study of Personnel and Labor Problems”, Susumu KAIDO (Kobe University)
 - “For Empirical Study of Labor Relations and Sociology”, Tsuyoshi INAGAMI (Hosei University)
 - “A Study of Theory of Social Technology System”, Isao AKAOKA (Kyoto University)
 - “On Methodology of Study of Personnel Management : From Viewpoints of Labor Economics”, Haruo SHIMADA (Keio University)
 - “For Theoretical Study of Personnel and Labor Problems”, Mikio

- SUMIYA (Shinshu University)
 “Problems and Methodology of Study of Personnel and Labor Issues”, Hiroshi USHIKUBO (Rikkyo University)
 “For Interdisciplinary Study of Complex and Various Personnel and Labor Problems”, Mitsuteru SOEDA (Kumamoto University of Commerce)
 “A New Study Method for Modern Personnel Management”, Tsuyoshi CHUJO (Doshisha University)
- 1977 : New Development of Japanese Personnel Management
 “The Making and Development of Japanese Business Management”, Kazuhide OKADA (Aichi Gakuin University)
 “Comprehensive Analysis and Re-Examination of Japanese Personnel Management”, Rikitaro KAKEYA (Komazawa University)
 “A Positive Study of Wage Systems in Japanese Corporations”, Hiroshi MANNARI (Kansei Gakuin University)
 “Japanese Industrial Relations”, Kuniyoshi URABE (Kobe University)
 “Japanese Personnel Management : Its Significance and Studies”, Teruaki NISHIMIYA (Waseda University)
 “Wage System in Japanese Personnel Management and Management Participation to Management”, Kisoo TASUGI (Kyoto Gakuen University)
 “Characteristics and Problems of Japanese Small-Group Activities”, Toshio UEDA (Kansei University)
- 1978 : Personnel Management under Low Growth Economy in Japan
 “Japanese Labor Management under Low Growth Economy”, Mikio SUMIYA (Shinshu University)
 “The On-Going Rationalization of Management and Personnel Management”, Bunji KAWASAKI (Osaka City University)
 “Regulation of Employment under Low Growth Economy”, Ryokichi HIRONO (Seikei University)
 “Employment Adjustment and Related Labor Laws”, Nobuo KONISHI, (Rissho University)
 “Wage Problems under Low Growth Economy”, Kazuyoshi KOSHISHIRO (Yokohama National University)
 “Wage Systems under Low Growth Economy”, Makoto SAKURABAYASHI (Sophia University)
 “Self-Control in The Work Place under Japanese Labor Management System”, Shigeru MASADO (Hiroshima Institute of Technology)
 “Personnel Management for Changing Structure of Workers’ Age and Educational Background”, Yuichi YAMADA (Meiji University)
- 1979 : Personnel Management Practices in Japan
 “Outline of Personnel Management Practices in Japan”, Kisoo TASUGI (Kyoto Gakuen University)
 “The Employment Security in West Germany and Lifetime Employment”, Shoyu KISHIDA (Hitotsubashi University)
 “Personnel Management – On the Basis of Formation of Lifetime Employment System”, An Chun SCHUKU (Kansha University, Korea)

- “The Understanding and Adoption of Lifetime Employment System in Foreign Enterprises in Japan”, Hideo INOHARA (Sophia University)
- “Future Prospect of Lifetime Employment System”, Mitsuo NAGATOMI (Fukuoka University of Technology)
- “Trend in Japanese Personnel Management Practices, and Problems of Personnel Appraisal Pertaining to Related Labor Laws”, Minoru KAWAGUCHI (Keio University)
- “The System of Personnel Appraisal and Japanese Employment Practices”, Kazuo TOMOYASU (Nihon University)
- 1980 : Comprehensive Study of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age
- “Summary of Issues of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age”, Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (Tokyo Metropolitan Junior College of Commerce)
- “Labor Managerial Problems of Raising of Retirement Age and Their Solution Measures”, Nobuo KUDO (Fuji Telecasting Co.)
- “Effects of Raising Mandatory Retirement Age on Aggregate Standard Wages and Labor Productivity”, Makoto SAKURABAYASHI (Sophia University), Nobuo SUEKI (Japan Productivity Center)
- “Legal Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age”, Saburo MATSUOKA (Meiji University)
- “Job Aptitude of Middle and Old Age Workers”, Kazuo TOMOYASU (Nihon University)
- “Labor Ability of Old Age Workers”, Yukio ENDO (Japan Research Institute of Labor Science)
- “For Interdisciplinary Studies of Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age”, Shinichi TAKEZAWA (Rikkyo University)

PUBLICATIONS

- Series in Personnel and Labor Problems – annual
- Contents of the last number (1981) : A Comprehensive Study on Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age

Introduction : Review of Main Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age

Chapter 1 :

Personnel and Labor Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age and Their Solution Measures

Chapter 2 :

Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age and Changes in Management System

Chapter 3 :

Effects of Raised Mandatory Retirement Age on Aggregate Standard Wages and Labor Productivity

Chapter 4 :

Legal Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age

Chapter 5 :

Job Aptitude of Middle and Old Age Workers

Chapter 6 :

Labor Ability of Old Age Workers

Chapter 7 :

Mandatory Retirement System and Labor Relations

Chapter 8 :

Employment of Women and Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age

Chapter 9 :

Mandatory Retirement System and Social Security

Supplement :

For Interdisciplinary Studies of Problems of Raising of Mandatory Retirement Age

Bibliographical Notes

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Invitation of foreign scholars :

May 23, 1980, Ronald Dore, (Sussex University) for lecturing in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the society.

ADDRESS

- Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research
c/o Professor Tadashi Mito
Department of Economics
Rikkyo University
3-34-1, Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171, Japan

(Goro MORI)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE.

- Japan Society of Political Economy was established on May 10, 1959.
Some scholars who were interested in Marx's economics decided to establish the Japan Society of Political Economy in April 1959 following a preparatory meeting in the summer of the preceding year. The Society came into being formally at the inaugural meeting held on May 10, 1959 at Hosei University. A brochure describing the purpose of the Society, prepared by 18 founder members toward the end of 1958, read: "The objective of the Japan Society of Political Economy, the first independent organization of its kind, is to promote studies on the basic economic theory through the academic exchange among scholars not only of Marx's economics but also in other related fields. For instance, scholars of social policy, dealing with wages, or indeed profit theory might have academic relations with the society."

There were about 300 participants at the inaugural meeting in May, 1959. By July 1959 the membership was 422. The society has since then developed as an association for Japanese scholars of Marx's economics; and in June, 1981, the membership of the society was more than 1,000.

- The national convention of the society was held each spring and fall, between 1960 and 1965. Since 1966 it has been an annual autumn event consisting of paper presentation and discussion sessions on a special theme and three sub-themes, and on selective subjects. Each paper presentation session involves a panel of two to four members. The special theme has been different each year, while the three sub-themes have remained unchanged except for minor alternations, which are: Marx's "Capitalism", "Imperialism" and "Socialist Economics". The setting up of a special theme started at the second national conference in 1960 although the 1959 inauguration meeting had the two different subjects; the contemporary theory of capitalism, and the theory of value.

- The special themes at the past national conventions are as follows:

May, 1960 (2nd convention) : Problems of the Theory of Wage :

On the Law of Lowering Profit Rate. The results of the convention were published in Vol. 1 of the "Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy", "Wage and Profit Rate" in 1961.

Nov. 1960 (3rd) : Problems of the Theory of Crises – on the Characteristics of Business Cycles in Postwar Japan

May, 1961 (4th) : Marx's Economics and Modern Economics

Vol. 2 of the "Annual Bulletin", "Postwar Business Cycles and Two Streams of Economics", published in 1963, contains papers read and discussion made at the third and fourth conferences.

Nov. 1961 (5th) : Problems on Monopoly

June 1962 (6th) : Theory of World Market

Oct. 1962 (7th) : General Principles of Capital Accumulation

May, 1963 (8th) : Industrial Cycles under the State Monopoly Capitalism

The results of the four conferences above were published in Vol. 3 of the "Annual Bulletin", "Studies on Monopoly Capitalism" in 1963.

Nov. 1963 (9th) : Modern Capitalism and Problems of Prices

May, 1964 (10th) : Price Rises

Nov. 1964 (11th) : Theory of National Income

Vol. 4 of the “Annual Bulletin”, “Modern Capitalism and Prices”, published in 1965, covers the results of the three conferences above.

May, 1965 (12th) : Theory of Socialist Economics

Nov. 1965 (13th) : The Structure of Modern Capitalism

Nov. 1966 (14th) : Credit and Crises

The results of the three conferences above were published in Vol. 5 of the “Annual Bulletin”, “Problems of Modern World Economy”.

Oct. 1967 (15th) : The Problem of the State in Political Economy

Oct. 1968 (16th) : Problems of Socialist Economics

The contents of above two conferences are covered in Vol. 6 of the “Annual Bulletin”, “Economics and State – Problems of Socialist Economy” published in 1969.

Nov. 1969 (17th) : Crisis of International Currency

Vol. 7 of the “Annual Bulletin”, published in 1970, contains the results of the 17th national conference. Since 1971, the society has published its bulletin annually.

Oct. 1970 (18th) : Economic Growth

Nov. 1971 (19th) : The Structure of Re-production in Postwar Japanese Capitalism

Nov. 1972 (20th) : Contemporary Imperialism with Special Emphasis on Capital Export

Oct. 1973 (21st) : Contemporary Capitalism and Inflation

Oct. 1974 (22nd) : Contemporary Capitalism and the Problem of Resources

Oct. 1975 (23rd) : Contemporary Capitalism and Crises

The special themes for national conventions in the following years are described below.

Following are the chief representatives of the society in a historical order.

1959, the foundation year to 1972: Hyoe OUCHI (Hosei University)

1973 to 1974 : Yoshio MIYAKE (Rikkyo University)

1975 to 1978 : Tadao ISHIHARA (Chuo University)

1979 to 1980 : Kiyoshi OSHIMA (Hosei University)

1981 to present : Kazuo NONOMURA (Chiba University of Commerce)

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chief Representative : Kazuo NONOMURA (Chiba University of Commerce)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members : over 1,000

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : National meeting — twice a year during 1960-65, once a year after 1966

Regional meeting — once a year in each of the two regions, Kanto and Kansai

- Special themes, reports and reporters at the national conventions, 1976–1980:
 - 1976 : Japanese Contemporary Capitalism and “Allgemeine Krise”
 - “Theory of General Crises and the Analysis of Capitalism in Postwar Japan — Their Methodological Review”, Yuichi OSHIMA, (Nagoya University)
 - “The Current Stage of Japanese Capitalism”, Kiyoko IMURA, (Keio University)
 - “Stagflation and Crisis of Japanese Capitalism”, Takao KAMAKURA, (Saitama University)
 - 1977 : The Class Structure in Contemporary Capitalism
 - “The Class Structure in Contemporary Japan and Capitalists — from the Viewpoint of Statistical Analysis”, Yoichi ITO (Hosei University).
 - “Managers of Big Businesses in Contemporary Japan”, Hiroshi OKUMURA, (Japan Securities Research Institute)
 - “The Basic Structure of Labor Force Rearranged in Postwar Japan — A Preliminary Study”, Miyoko SHIMAZAKI (Kagawa Nutrition College).
 - 1978 : Contemporary Capitalism and Working Class
 - “The Socialization of Labor and the Working Class”, Kenji TOMIZAWA (Hitotsubashi University)
 - “The Development of Japan’s Postwar Capitalism and the Formation of Working Class”, Fusao SHIMOYAMA (Yokohama National University)
 - 1979 : Contemporary Capitalism and the State
 - “Contemporary Capitalism and the State”, Eiichi KATO (University of Tokyo)
 - “Problems of Contemporary Capitalist States — From the Viewpoint of Political Science”, Fukuji TAGUCHI (Nagoya University)
 - “The State in the Process of Economic Independence in Less Developed Countries”, Kenkichi HONDA (Osaka City University)
 - 1980 : Method of Analysis of Contemporary Capitalism — Re-examination of the Concept of State Monopoly Capitalism
 - “Method of Analysis of Contemporary Capitalism — Based on the Methodological Review of the Controversy over State Monopoly Capitalism”, Yoshinori TAMAGAKI (Senshu University)
 - “The Structure of Contemporary Capitalism — On the Theory of State Monopoly Capitalism”, Koji BABA (University of Tokyo)
 - “Method and Basic Concept of the Theory of State Monopoly Capitalism — Criticism of State Interventionism and Pluralism”, Motomu ASHIDA (Osaka University of Foreign Studies).

PUBLICATIONS

- Journal of the Society : “The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy” — annual
- Contents of the last number : the paper presentation and discussion sessions at the latest national convention

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Conference of Socialist Economists (U.K.)
- Members dispatched to international conferences:
Makoto ITO, (University of Tokyo, representing the society), attended the CSE conference held at Bradford University in U.K. in July, 1978.

ADDRESS

- Japan Society of Political Economy
c/o Chiba University of Commerce
1-3-1, Konodai, Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture 272, Japan

(Shigeru TANESE)

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Population Association of Japan was established in November 1948. Along with rapid socio-economic changes in post-war Japan, population also underwent great changes. The Population Association of Japan was established to facilitate exchanging information and reporting study results on population made by individual scholars. This covers not only social sciences, but also several other natural sciences, of which one of the most important is economics. The Population Association of Japan which started with 90 such members has grown to a membership of almost 300. One local branch started in Kyushu in August 1974 and several other branches are under preparation. There have been eight presidents since The Population Association of Japan was established, of whom six were doctors of economics and the other two were doctors of medicine.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President : Toshio KURODA (Nihon University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Members : 282, Honorary Members : 4, Special Member : 1

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : General meetings with research reports of the members have been held annually since March 1949, the 33rd meeting being in 1981. The first 19 meetings were held in Tokyo, but since the 20th meeting (1968) the location has alternated between Tokyo and other places.
These annual meetings are held for two days since the 11th meeting due to the addition of reporters. Study reports and special lectures are also added to the general meetings.
The 33rd Annual Meeting was held in June 1981 in Sendai on the specific theme "Problems Concerning the Declining Fertility Rate". Active discussion was held on the symposium "Low Fertility in Japan". Toshio KURODA gave the presidential address on "Population Policy". Three reports for the symposium were made and 23 general reports were given.
- The specific themes and the main reports of the annual meetings 1976 – 1980 ; 1976 (the 28th) :
 - Symposium : "Basic Problems on Population Policy"
 - Chairman : Takemune SODA (The Institute of Public Health)
 - Reporters :
 - Summary : Population Policy – Trends and Its Systematization, Toshio KURODA (Nihon University)
 - The Social Point of View, Fujio TOMITA (Kanto-gakuin University)
 - The Economic Point of View, Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University)

- The Medical Point of View, Akira KOIZUMI (University of Tokyo)
- 1977 (the 29th) :
- Symposium : “Problems on Aging of Japanese Population”
- Chairman : Tadao YOSHIDA (Meiji University)
- Reporters :
- The Economic Point of View, Hiroyuki KANEKIYO (Asia University)
- The Social Point of View, Kazuo AOI (University of Tokyo)
- The Viewpoint of Social Welfare, Fumio MIURA (The Social Development Research Institute)
- The Medical Point of View, Mikio YAMAMOTO (Teikyo University)
- 1978 (the 30th) :
- Specific Theme : “Problems of Urban Population”
- Main Report : “Population in Urban Environment”, Shinzo KIUCHI (Seijo University)
- Reporters :
- “Population Concentration and Its Transition in Urban Areas”, Hidehiko HAMA (Institute of Population Problems)
- “Regional Selectivity of Migrants in Big Cities”, Atsushi OTOMO (Utsunomiya University)
- “Population Concentration in Urban Areas and Urban Amenity”, Yoshikuni ISHI (Hakodate University)
- Symposium : “Policies against Population Aging in Japan”
- Chairman : Tadao YOSHIDA (Meiji University)
- Reporters :
- The Economic Point of View, Asao MIZUNO (Chuo University)
- The Social Point of View, Takashige MURAI (Shukutoku University)
- The Health and Medical Point of View, Sumio YOSHIDA (Osaka Medical College)
- 1979 (the 31st) :
- Specific Theme : “Life Table and Its Usages”
- Main Report : “Study on Usage of Life Table : In the Field of Health and Medical Science”, Takao SHIGEMATSU (Fukuoka University).
- Reporters :
- “Generalization of KEYFITS Study on Life Table and Specific Causes of Death”, Zenji NANJO (Fukushima Medical College)
- “Life Table of Small Groups”, Kazumasa KOBAYASHI (Kyoto University)
- “Effects of Environmental Conditions on Life Expectancy”, Mikio YAMAMOTO, Hiroaki TERAOKA and Kazuo YAMAOKA
- “Modernization of Mortality Order and Its Socio-cultural Factors : 1840-1969”, Fumio YAMAMOTO (Nakamura Gakuen University)
- “Life Table of First Marriage and Projection of Marriage Numbers”, Hisao AOKI, Tatsuya ITOH and Chizuko YAMAMOTO (Institute of Population Problems)
- “Application of Life Table for Analysis of Divorce Problems in Latin American Big Cities”, Alvin T. ONAKA (Department of Epidemiology)

and Statistics, Radiation Effects Research Foundation)

“Study on Number of Living Based on the Graduate-list”, Hiroshi MARUYAMA (Former Osaka University).

“Life Table Based on the List of Medical Department Graduates of Keio University”, Riichi KAWAKAMI (Former The Institute of Public Health).

“Future Population Projection in Japan as of 1978 : Yasukawa Projection”, Masaaki YASUKAWA (Keio University)

“Future Population Projection in Japan : Nihon University Population Projection”, Toshio KURODA and Tomomi OTSUKA (Nihon University)

1980 (the 32nd) :

Symposium : “Population Problems in 1980s”

Chairman : Masaaki YASUKAWA (Keio University)

Reporters :

Inter-regional Movement of Population and the Social Security for the Aged”, Koichi EMI (Hitotsubashi University)

“Health and Medical Care Aspects of Population Problems”, Akira KOIZUMI (University of Tokyo)

“Population Growth : Diversities in Trends and Policies”, Minoru MURAMATSU (The Institute of Public Health)

Forum : “Different Methods of Population Analysis : Multivariate Analysis and Other Methods”

Main Report : “Ecological Study of Population Phenomena : Multivariate Analysis of Fertility and Mortality”, Mikio YAMAMOTO (Teikyo University).

Reporters :

“Studies on Index Normalization and Weighting”, Minoru UEMATSU (Kitasato University)

“Issues on Multivariate Analysis of Fertility”, Makoto NOHARA ATOH (Institute of Population Problems)

“Sociological Study on Inter-regional Migration”, Katsuhide TANI (Tohoku Social Welfare University)

“Problems of Analysis from the Methodological Point of View”, Chikio HAYASHI (The Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

PUBLICATIONS

- At an early stage The Population Association of Japan published “Nihon Jinkogakukai Kiyo” (Archives of the Population Association of Japan), consisting of reports (with English translation) selected by a Committee. These were No. 1 (1952) to No. 4 (1963), of which the English translation of No. 4 was published separately.

Next “Nihon Jinkogakukai Kaiho” (Bulletin of the Population Association of Japan) was published since 1967, containing abstracts of the reports and records of the symposia. This was followed annually through No. 10 in 1976. “Jinkogaku Kenkyu” (The Journal of Population Studies) has been published since 1977 with a more inclusive academic nature, containing not only study reports of the annual meetings, but also other research papers. This provided

the members with more opportunities for publishing their research results.
The fourth issue was published in May 1981.

- Contents of No. 4 (1981 May)

Articles :

“Population Growth : Diversities in Trends and Policies”, Minoru MURAMATSU (The Institute of Public Health)

“Inter-regional Movement of Population and the Social Security for the Aged”, Koichi EMI (Hitotsubashi University)

“Health and Medical Care Aspects of Population Problems in Japan”, Akira KOIZUMI (University of Tokyo)

“Constructing an Intercensal Mortality – Net Migration Increment-Decrement Table”, Kazumasa KOBAYASHI (Kyoto University)

“Mobility of Elderly Population in Japanese Metropolitan Areas”, Atsushi OTOMO (Utsunomiya University)

“Multivariate Analysis of Marital Fertility in Japan”, Makoto NOHARA ATOH (Institute of Population Problems)

Research Note :

“The Socio-Economic Determinants of Age at First Marriage and Its Impact on Fertility in Sri Lanka”, Naohiro OGAWA (Nihon University)

Academic Information :

“The International Congress on Malthus (Paris)”, Ryozauro MINAMI (Former Komazawa University)

Meeting Reports : Symposium, Forum, and Free Theme Reports

Book Reviews (six)

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- International Association :

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

Rue Forgeur, 5-4000 Liège, Belgium

- Invitation of Foreign Scholars

The Population Association of Japan has not invited any foreign scholars in the past (1976-1980).

- Conferences in Foreign Countries

The Population Association of Japan has not sent any delegates for conferences in foreign countries, though members attend privately.

ADDRESS

- Office of the Population Association of Japan

c/o Institute of Population Problems

Ministry of Health and Welfare

2-2, 1-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Japan

(Kiichi YAMAGUCHI)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

(KOEKI JIGYO GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE.

- The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics was established on Jan. 24, 1949.

The object of the Society is to foster studies and researches on public utilities from a political, economic and technical standpoint, and improve the general conception of public utilities, so as to induce their healthy development, and thus contribute to public welfare.

The Society consists of two kinds of members, regular members (individuals) and corporation members (juridical persons who support the activities of the Society). In the thirty-two years of the history of the Society, Japan has developed enormously from a war-stricken economy to the second (GNP) most prosperous country of the world, and her public utility industry has also developed accordingly. The Society has made a substantial contribution to this development as well as towards the improvement of government regulations.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Deputy Chairman : Hisao SEKIJIMA (Seikei University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members : Regular member 305, Corporation member 70.

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings : Annual Meeting once a year, District Meeting, Eastern and Western, each several times a year.

Main Theme of the Annual Meetings, 1976-1980 :

1976 : Fundamental Objectives of Public Utilities

“Firm Build-up of Government Regulation System of Public Utility”,
H. HOSONO (Asia University)

“Urgent Problems of the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation”,
I. MURAI, (Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corp.)

“Public Corporations as Japan-style”, A. YAMASHIRO (Toyo University)

1977 : New Directions of Public Utility Study

“The Interplay of Research in Public Utilities and the Bureaucratic System”, Y. SAITO, (Kinki University)

“Movement of Systematization of Electric Power Industry”, T. NAKAMURA, (Kansai Electrical Power Co.)

“Rebuilding of the Japanese National Railways and the Principles of Control”, K. MASUI (Keio University)

“How to Approach to Research in Public Utilities”, H. SASAKI (Kobe University)

“New Directions of Research in Public Utilities and Public Enterprises”,
T. ICHINOSE, (International Christian University)

- “Comparative Study of Regulation and Competition in Some Public Utility Industries”, E. YOSHINAGA (Senshu University)
- 1978 : Problem of Public Utility Status
- “Status of Public Utilities in Industrial Structure”, E. NAWATA (Kansei Gakuin University)
- “Problems of Public Utility Status”, K. KITA (Meiji University)
- “Problems of Public Utility Status”, T. TAKENAKA, (Kobe University)
- “Rebuilding of Japanese National Railways should be attacked from Utterly Converted Vision”, H. HOSONO (Asia University)
- The Second Theme of 1978 : Labor Problems
- “Some of the Labor Problems in Public Utilities”, K. NISHINO, (Shibaura Manufacturing Co.)
- “Industrial Relations in Public Utilities”, M. MAEDA and K. KANEKO, (Senshu University)
- 1979 : Finance and Rate Problems of Public Utilities
- “Inflation Accounting in England & America and Its Application to Public Utilities”, S. NAOE, (Institute of Tele-communications Research)
- “Inflation Accounting and Public Utilities”, S. MINEMURA (Keio University)
- “Building Equity Capital in Government Public Utilities and Surplus Money”, H. YOSHIDA (Kobe Commercial University)
- “Some Problems of Private Railway Rates”, K. FUKAKUSA (Japan Association of Private Railways)
- “Problems of Disclosure in Public Utilities”, Y. NISHIKAWA (Tokyo Keizai University)
- “Pragmatic Research for Public Utility Rate Policy”, T. ICHINOSE (International Christian University)
- 1980 : Public Utilities in 1980s.
- “Demand Structure of City Gas and the Long-term Demand Survey”, K. IMAI (Osaka Gas Co.)
- “Data Communications for the Decade of 1980”, T. NAKAYAMA (Japan Telegraph & Telephone Corp.)
- “Scientific Research of Public Utilities for the Decade of 1980”, H. SASAKI (Kobe University)
- “Rate Problems of Coming Days in Public Utilities”, T. SUGIYAMA (Hitotsubashi University)
- “Some Problems of Power Industry for Coming Years”, T. SUZUKI, (Tokyo Electrical Power Co.)
- “Economic Nature (Wirtschaftlichkeit) of Public Administration and Public Utility Industry”, H. TAKAHASHI, (Tokyo Transport College)

PUBLICATIONS

- Journal of Public Utility Economics
4-monthly, Vol. 1 No. 1 of March 1974 to Vol. 32 No. 3 of March 1981 — Thru Number 76.

- Contents of J. of P.U.E., Vol. 32 No. 3, March 1981.

Articles :

“Public Utilities Accounting and Inflation Accounting”, S. MINEMURA
(Keio University)

“Conditions and Prospects for the Public Utilities in the 1980s.”, H. SASAKI
(Kobe University)

“International Comparison of Public Enterprise Policy”, Y. TOYAMA
(Otemon, University)

“Regionalization of Water Utilities”, A. SETOYAMA (Tokyo Water Works)

Translation :

Martin T, Farris and Roy. J. Sampson : —

Public Utilities : Regulation, Management and Ownership, 1973”, Y. NISHI-
KAWA (Tokyo Keizai University) and Y. FUJII (Nippon
Choki Shinyo Bank)

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- The Transportation and Public Utilities Group of the American Economic Association

ADDRESS

- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai
(The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)
1-6 Azabudai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106, Japan

(Tomoji ICHINOSE)

THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association was established on June 19, 1962.

The Regional Science Association (R.S.A.) is an international association for the advancement of regional analysis and related spatial and areal studies. The Japan Section of R.S.A. operates as an objective, scientific organization without political, social, financial, or nationalistic bias. Its main objectives are to foster the exchange of ideas and to promote studies focusing on the region and utilizing tools, methods, and theoretical frameworks specifically designed for regional analysis as well as concepts, procedures, and analytical techniques of the various social and other science. The Japan Section of R.S.A. supports these objectives by promoting acquaintance and discussion among its members and with scholars in related fields, by stimulating research, by encouraging the publication of scholarly studies, and by performing services to aid the advancement of its members and the fields of regional science.

The Japan Section of R.S.A. shall not participate in activities involving carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempt to influence legislation, nor shall it participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. (Cited from The Constitution of the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association).

REPRESENTATIVE

- President : Yasuhiko OISHI (University of Tokyo)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members : 438

ACTIVITIES

- The main activities of the Japan Section of R.S.A. are (1) to hold an annual domestic conference, (2) to hold and to sponsor an international conference and (3) to publish and to distribute the papers and proceedings of the Japan Section of R.S.A.

(1) The Annual Domestic Conference : The 1st Conference was held in Dec., 1962 and recently, the 17th in Sept., 1980.

(2) The International Conference : The Far-East Conference of R.S.A. was organized by the Japan Section of R.S.A. in 1963. The 1st Conference was held in Tokyo in Sept. 1963, the 2nd in 1965 and the 3rd in 1967. In 1969, the Conference was expanded into the Pacific Regional Science Conference (PRSC) under the joint auspices of the Western Regional Science Association in U.S.A. and the Japan Section of R.S.A. and the 1st Conference of PRSC was held in Hawaii in August, 1969. Since then, biennially, the 2nd in Tokyo in 1971, the 3rd in Hawaii in 1973, the 4th in Taiwan in 1975, the 5th in Vancouver, Canada in 1977 and the 6th in Seoul, Korea in 1979.

Participating countries are Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippine, U.S.A., Taiwan, and also England, France, Finland, Netherland, Poland, Sweden and West-Germany in Europe. Now, PRSC has grown as one of the most important international conferences of R.S.A..

- Meetings : Annual Domestic Conference : once a year.
International Conference : the Pacific Regional Science Conference sponsored by the Australia and New Zealand Section of R.S.A., the Canadian Regional Science Association, the Japan Section of R.S.A. and the Western Regional Science Association; once in two years.
- The Main Theme of the Conference, 1976-1980 :
I. Domestic Conference
1976 (the 13th):
(1) Methods of Environmental Assessment
“Indirect Economic Effects of Public Investment”, Hirotada KOHNO (Yokohama National University)
“A Study on the Assessment of Flood Damages by System Dynamics Method”, Seiichi KAGAYA (Hokkaido University)
“Environmental Assessment with Multiobjective Optimization in the Region”, Fumiko SEO (Kyoto University)
(2) Land Use
“Mixing of Land-Use : Changing of Land-Use by the Neighborhood Effect”, Takashi ABE (Miyagi Women College)
“Towards a Theory of Japanese Land Use and Land Price”, Kiyotaka JITSU (Toyama University)
“An Econometric Analysis of Residential Location”, Hiroyuki YAMADA (Kyoto University)
1977 (the 14th) :
(1) Problems on the Regional Reallocation of Urban Functions
“Comprehensive Planning of Taipei City”, S.D. CHANG (Tamkang College, Taiwan)
“Regional Environmental Assessment and Industrial Reallocation in the Greater Osaka Area – A Demonstration of Revised MUF Model”–, Fumiko SEO (Kyoto University)
“The Possibility on the Reallocation of the Urban Central Business Function – Approachs by the Information and Communication Theory –”, Yasoi YASUDA (University of Tsukuba)
(2) Problems on the Development in Okinawa :
“Out-Migration Programs in Okinawa”, Tsuneo OSHIRO (University of the Ryukyus)
“Viewpoint of Restraining Conditions on Island Development”, Masato KAKIHANA (Okinawa Regional Science Institute)
“The Problems for Urban Development in Okinawa”, Morisada MAE-SHIRO (Okinawa Regional Science Institute)
“The U.S. Military Bases and Okinawa Economy”, Isamu NAKASONE (University of the Ryukyus)

1978 (the 15th) :

- (1) Regional Development under the Slow National Economic Growth
 - “A Study on Regional Planning in Developing Regions in Recent Japan”, Yoshinobu TAKAHASHI (Kagoshima College of Economics)
 - “Financial Management of Local Government in Periods of Low Economic Growth”, Takashi YAJIMA (Mitsubishi Research Institute)
 - “A Regional Development Planning System Model for the Kitakami Area in Japan and Policy Simulation”, Yasoi YASUDA (University of Tsukuba)
- (2) Theoretical Problems of Regional Analysis
 - “Long-term Forecasts of Japanese Economy and Regional Allocation of Industry”, Keisei KANEKO (Chuo University)
 - “How to Specify the Model for Interregional Commodity Flows”, Takeo IHARA (Kagawa University)
 - “Social Cost and Monetary Value of Environmental Pollution – On the Bases of the Indirect Utility Function and the Expenditure Function –”, Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba), Tetsuo OGAWA and Masatoshi YOSHIDA (Institute of Behavioral Sciences)

1979 (the 16th) :

- (1) Problems in Local Cities – On Education, Transportation, Communication, and Industries – :
 - “A Study of Suburban Development and Urban Transportation Affairs in Matsuyama”, Nobuo YASUYAMA, Masuo KASHIWADANI and Mitsuo MIZOHATA (Ehime University)
 - “Bus Service Systems in Motorized Society”, Hideo IGARASHI and Keiichi SATOH (Hokkaido University)
 - “Social Welfare for the Aging Generation and Regional Contribution”, Masahiko KUBA (Okinawa Development Finance Corporation)
- (2) Theoretical Problems of Regional Analysis
 - “The Optimal Control of Environment (I) – Optimal Control Model of Pollution –”, Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba) and Masatoshi YOSHIDA (Institute of Behavioral Sciences)
 - “The Optimal Velocity of Regional Development Plans”, Yasuhiko OISHI (The University of Tokyo)
 - “The Application of the Thermodynamic Model to Social System”, Mitsuhiro KOJIMA and Junichi HOHKEN (The University of Electro-Communications)

1980 (the 17th) :

- (1) Transportation and Regional Development
 - “Study on a Method of Systems Analysis of Regional Planning Related to Civil Engineering”, Kazuhiro YOSHIKAWA and Kiyoshi KOBAYASHI (Kyoto University)
 - “Building a Model for Predicting Regional Development Impact of Transportation Investment – An Interim Report”, Koichi MERA (University of Tsukuba)
- (2) Methods of the Integrated Evaluation of Regional Development Effects and their Applications
 - “Evaluation Method for Transportation Network Planning and its Applica-

tion”, Kozo AMANO, Tsunekazu TODA and Hirofumi ABE (Kyoto University)

“A Basic Study on the Overall Evaluation for Alternatives of Transportation Facility Plan in a Region”, Ikujiro WAKAI (Kyoto University)

“On the Total Evaluation of Water Resources Mangement Planning in River Basin Development”, Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) and Yuzuru MIYATA, (Mitsubishi Research Institute)

II. The Pacific Regional Science Conference

(Only Themes as the space is limited.)

1975 (the 4th) :

Man and Environment

Pollution Problems

Regional Planning

Transportation Problems

1977 (the 5th) :

The Potential Impact of Anticipated Charges in the Law of the Sea

Regional Development Planning and Resource Complementarity on the Pacific Rim

Problems and Prospects of the Island Economies

1979 (the 6th) :

Theoretical Advances in Regional Planning for Developing Countries

Methods for Regional Planning

Transportation Models for Urban and Regional Planning

Regional Planning in Practice

Housing and Population Analysis

PUBLICATIONS

- (i) “Studies in Regional Science – the Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of R.S.A. – ” (“Chiikigaku Kenkyu” in Japanese) : once a year.
Contents of Vol. 10, 1980 :
 1. A Study of Suburban Development and Urban Transportation Affairs in Matsuyama, (Nobuo YASUYAMA, Masuo KASHIWADANI and Mitsuo MIZOHATA).
 2. Bus Service Systems in Motorized Society, (Keiichi SATOH and Hideo IGARASHI).
 3. Relocation of Advanced Educational Organization, (Yoichi UCHIDA).
 4. Social Welfare for the Aging Generation and Regional Contribution, (Masahiko KUBA).
 5. The Optimal Control of Environment (I) – Optimal Control Model of Pollution – , (Hirofumi KOHNO and Masatoshi YOSHIDA).
 6. An Equitable Cost Allocation of Cooperative Sewerage System, (Yasoi YASUDA and Ken WATANABE).
 7. Empirical Study of the Eutrophication Effects on Fishery Industry – A Case of Lake Kasumigaura –, (Yoshifusa KITABATAKE and Yoji AOKI).
 8. Application of Fuzzy Structural Modeling and Screening Simulation Model Analysis to Comprehensive Water Resources System, (Seichi KAGAYA).
 9. Toward Better Regional Development Projects, (Shukichi KUNO).

10. Significances of the High Land Price in Japan (II), (Susumu KASE).
11. The Fundamental Studies on the Optimal Development and Allocation of Forests – On the Valuation of Public Benefit and Classification of Forests – (Katsuya FUKUOKA).
12. Symposium : Problems in Local City, Sakata
 - 1) Urban Reconstruction and Renewal after the Great Fire in Sakata, (Masayuki IKEDA).
 - 2) Problems in Local City, Sakata – On Education, Transportation, Communication and Industries –, (Zenichi ITO).
 - 3) Comments by Akira OBIKANE and Fujio OKAZAKI.
- (ii) Papers of the Pacific Regional Conference : once in two years.
 Contents of the Proceedings of the 5th PRSC, Vancouver, Aug., 1977 :
 1. Law of the Sea
 - (1) Canada and Extended Fisheries Jurisdiction in the Northeast Pacific : Some Issues in Optional Resource Management, (Gordon R. MUNRO).
 - (2) The Law of the Sea Conference and its Consequences for International Income Distribution, (Frank G. MULLER).
 2. Modelling
 - (1) A Unified Approach to Spatial Interaction Modelling, (Takeo IHARA).
 - (2) A Day Use Park Visitation Model : A British Columbia Example, (Glen NUTTAL).
 - (3) Regional Models in the Benelux Countries, (Dick van der Werf and Alfred van WICKEREN).
 - (4) A Model for Allocating Airtanker Groups to Airbases, (M.J. Hodgson and R.C. Newstead).
 3. Migration
 - (1) Spatial Distribution and Socio-Economic Patterns of Ethnic Groups in Plural Societies, (Jagjit Singh).
 4. General Development
 - (1) A Location and Allocation Theory with a Utility Maximization Criterion : An Extension of the Interregional Input-Output System, (Fujio OKAZAKI)
 - (2) Long Term Finance for Regional Development : Recent Japanese Experience, (Yoshinobu TAKAHASHI).
 - (3) The Location of Economic Activity : The Turkish Experience, (Özcan Ertuna and Cengiz Pinar).
 - (4) An Analysis of the Speed of Regional Development : The Case of Japan, (Noboru HIDANO and Hisayoshi MORISUGI).
 - (5) Fiji's International Trade : An Analysis of its Recent Performance, (M.C. Madhavan).
 5. Urban Growth and Development
 - (1) Urban Policy in the Context of Development, (Lauchlin Currie).
 - (2) The Albury- Wodonga Growth Centre, (C.P. Harris).
 6. Transportation
 - (1) A Study of Highway Networks in Urban Areas, (Minoru TOMATSU, Seishin B. SUNAO, and Kazuhiro YOSHIKAWA).
 7. Tourism
 - (1) Tourism and Regional Planning : The Legend of Hawaii, (Willard T. Chow).

- (2) Tourism Planning and Research in British Columbia, (Juanita C. LIU).
- (3) The Convention Component of Australian Tourism, (M.J. cooper).
- (4) Use of Expert Panels as Information Sources for Tourism Planning, (Charles E. gearing, William W. swart and Turgut var).
- (iii) 6 vols. of “the Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of R.S.A.” had been published in Japanese from 1962 to 1968 and 10 vols. of . “Studies in Regional Science — the Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of R.S.A. —” (retitled in 1969) from 1969 to 1980.
- (iv) 3 vols. of the Papers of the Far-East Conference of R.S.A. and 5 vols. of the Papers of PRSC has been published. Papers of the 6th PRSC edited by the editorial board of PRSC is decided to be published by the headquarters of R.S.A..

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- The Regional Science Association, and the Sections of R.S.A. organized world-widely.

ADDRESS

- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association,
c/o Faculty of Economics Bldg.,
The University of Tokyo,
3-1, Hongo 7-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113, Japan

(Katsuyuki KURASHIMO)

THE SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Society for Economic Studies of Securities was established on Nov. 21 1966 with a purpose of pursuing economic studies of securities market and security systems.
- History: the society had held a semi-annual national conferences each year since its foundation in 1966 till 1969. From 1970, an annual conference and two regional meetings, one in western Japan and the other in eastern Japan, have taken place each year. In addition, the society from its beginning has held regional meetings two to five times a year in each of the Tokyo and Osaka districts. From 1971 and on, another regional meeting has taken place in Kyushu district, southern part of Japan, once to three times a year. The results of national and regional meetings have been published in the annual bulletin of the society, “Annals of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities” since it was first published in 1968. The society issued the 16th number of the annual bulletin in 1981.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Representative: Masuzo KIMURA, (Hitotsubashi University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: 310

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National convention—twice a year
Regional meeting—eight to ten times a year
- Special themes, reports and reporters at national conventions, 1975—1980:
 - 1976: The Slow Growth Economy and Securities Market — on the public and corporate bond market
“The Government Bond Policy in Japan”, Masataka NAKAJIMA, (Japan Securities Research Institute)
“The Slow Growth Economy and the Public Bond Market in Japan”, Takeshi GOTOH (Yamaichi Securities Research Institute)
“The Large Issuance of Public Bond and Problems of Bond Market”, Kouichi OKADA, (Asia University)
“Public Bond and Credit System”, Ikuya FUKAMACHI, (Kyushu University)
 - 1977: Problems of Large Issuance of Public Bond
“Large Issuance of Public Bond and National Finance”, Chozo AMARI (Aoyama Gakuin University).
“Large Issuance of Public Bond and Corporate Finance”, Shinichi GOTOH, (Mitsui Bank)
“Large Issuance of Public Bond and Securities Market”, Takeshi GOTOH (Yamaichi Securities Research Institute).
“Large Issuance of Public Bond and Inflation”, Hiroshi KAWAGUCHI,

(Chuo University)

- 1978: (1) The Development of Securities Market in Japan
“A Study of Increased Capital in Historic Perspective – on the Issue at Par by Allotment to Shareholders in Meiji Era”, Masaho NODA (Hosei University).
“Loan on Stock Collateral around the World War I Period”, Toshimitsu IMUTA (Hosei University)
“Securities Business of Banking Institutions—on the Issue of Article 65, Securities Transaction Law”, Takashi TATSUTA, (Kyoto University)
“Japanese Security Capitalism Coming of Age”, Keitaro FUKUDA, (Nagoya Gakuin University)
- (2) New Trend in Security Markets
“Securities Market and Finance”, Shozo TAKAHASHI (Rikkyo University)
“Securities Market and Accounting Information”, Jiro ONO (Kobe University)
“Securities Market and Financing—the Current Situation of the Theory of Government Bond Management”, Shoichi ROYAMA (Osaka University)
- 1979: Securities Policy under Slow Growth Economy
“Securities Policy after 1965”, Hajime TASAKA, (Tokyo College of Economics)
- 1980: Current Problems and Future of Securities Market
“Problems of the Revision of Banking Law and Securities Market”, Nobuhiro SAIJYO, (Council of Securities Organizations)
“Government Bond Market at the Turning Point”, Masataka NAKAJIMA, (Japan Securities Research Institute)
“The Development of Capital Circulation System and Financial Policy”, Kaichi SHIMURA, (Senshu University)
“Public and Corporate Bond Market and Financial Market”, Sadao ISHIDA, (Meiji University)

PUBLICATIONS

- “Annals of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities”—annual
- Contents of the last number:
“The Firm Structure of Major Steel Companies”, Hirokimi OKAMOTO
“Money-Capital and Real Capital”, Akio MORIYAMA
“A Note on the Development of Securities Regulations prior to the Establishment of SEC”, Ryoza KAMIKI
“The Universalbank System in West Germany”, Hironori YAMAGUCHI
“Gensaki Market as the Money Market”, Ten ISHINO
“On the Study of Control in Modern Corporation”, Goichi KATAYAMA
“A Bibliography on Securities in Japan”, Saichiro SUMINOE
“Granting of New Shares without Consideration and the Adjustment of Stock Prices to New Information”, Midori KOMINE
“Recent Development of Flow of Funds and Monetary Restraint”, Sadao

ISHIDA

“The Background of Trust Department to have influence on Corporate Control”, Kimiharu KOGA

“A Re-examination of Capital Structure: An Empirical Analysis”, Michio KUNIMURA

“On the Characteristics of Financial Constitution in Japanese Enterprise”, Yasu HAMAMOTO

“A Treatise on the Ideas and some real Facts of the Co-operative Joint Stock Companies”, Seiichi MICHIMORI

“On the Money and Securities of Keynes’ Theory”, Hisao NAKAMURA

“Tobin’s q and Investment Function”, Yasuhiro YONEZAWA

“On the U.S. Depository Institutions and Monetary Control Act of 1980”, Yukio IURA

“Searching for Further Efficient Trading System”, Hiromitsu MATSUMOTO

ADDRESS

- Society for the Economic Study of Securities
c/o Japan Securities Research Institute
Tokyo Shoken Kaikan
1-14, Kayaba-cho, Nihon-bashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Japan

(Masaho NODA)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Association for the study in Socialist Economies was established on November 14, 1963 in Osaka as a Group to Study Socialist Economies. The name was changed to the Association for the Study in Socialist Economies in November 1966. Many of the founding members also belonged to the Japan Society of Political Economy, and the Association held annual conventions concurrently with the Society until 1970. In April, 1973, the Association was granted the membership of the Union of the National Economic Associations in Japan.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Chief Representative: Heihachiro OSAKI (Yokohama National University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 198

ACTIVITIES

- Meeting: National conference—annual
- Special themes, papers and reporters at national conventions, 1976—1980:
 - 1976: Some Problems of Democracy in Economic Management under Socialism
“Some Problems of Democracy in the Soviet Economic Management”,
Ichiro ONO, (Ritsumeikan University)
“Some Problems of Democracy in Hungarian Economic Management”,
Nobuyuki KADOWAKI, (Shiga University)
“Socialist Economic Management in Yugoslavia and Its Problems of Democracy”, Uichiro SAWADA (Kobe City University of Foreign studies)
”Labor Management in Chinese Socialist Enterprises”, Kazuo YAMANOUCHI (Hosei University)
“Socialist Economic Management in North Korea”, KO Sun Hyo
 - 1977: Current Situations in Socialist Countries—the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam—
“Management Participation of Laborers in Soviet Industries”, Yuzo TANAKA (Ryukoku University)
“The Economic Structure and Problems in Contemporary China”, Kazuyoshi UEHARA (Komazawa University)
“Construction of Socialist Vietnam”, Takeshi KAMISHIMA (Osaka University of Economics)
 - 1978: Prices in Socialist Economy
“Price in the Planning and Management of Socialist Economy”, Sei FUJITA (Osaka City University)
“Shadow Price and the Value Theory of Labour”, Kiichi MOCHIZUKI (Hokkaido University)
“The Genealogy and Significance of Measurement of the Total Labor Input in the Soviet Union”, Hiroshi IWATA (Kochi University)

- “Price System in Hungary”, Takumi HORIBAYASHI (Osaka City University)
- “The Contract Price of CMEA and World Market Price and”, Shuzo NAJIMA (Yokohama College of Commerce)
- “Problems of Price Increase in Socialist Countries”, Tsuneaki SATO (Yokohama City University)
- 1979: Problems of Socialist Industry and Agriculture on the present Stage
- “The Four-Point Modernization Policy in China”, Kazuyoshi UEHARA (Komazawa University)
- “Chinese Agriculture Today”, Koichi ZAMA (Yamaguchi University)
- “The Nationalization of Agriculture in the Soviet Union”, Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University)
- “Soviet Industry in Historical Perspective”, Takeo NIHEI (University of Tokyo)
- 1980: Socialist Ownership and Planning of Today
- “Socialization of Production and State Ownership”, Fumio ASHIDA (Ritsumeikan University)
- “New Modification of the Soviet Planning system and Economic Mechanism”, Noboru MIYANABE (Hitotsubashi University)
- “New Stage of Economic Reform in Hungary”, Nobuyuki KADOWAKI (Shiga University)
- “On the Ideological Location of Yugoslav Socialism in the Contemporary World”, Masayuki IWATA (Hokkaido University)

PUBLICATIONS

- “The Bulletin of Association for the Study in Socialist Economies” – annual
Contents of the last number: summary of papers presented at the latest national convention

ADDRESS

- Secretariat Association for the Study in Socialist Economies
c/o Assistant Professor Yoshiaki NISHIMURA
Hitotsubashi University
2-1 Naka, Kunitachi-shi, 186 Japan

(Susumu OKADA)

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY

(SHAKAI SEISAKU GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Society for the Study of Social Policy, established in July 1950, had as its predecessor of the same name, the Society for the Study of Social Policy, formed in 1896. This first academic society for social science in Japan involved many influential scholars of very wide range. In line with its reformist character, an essential part of its discussions concerned ways of avoiding abuses attributable to the industrialisation of Japan. Although it contributed significantly to the promotion of the social sciences in Japan, the Society's activity declined and finally ceased in the 1920's, probably due to the Government's repression of labour, peasant and democratic movements.

After World War II, attention focussed on new social phenomenon such as the revival and rapid expansion of trade unionism and problems of national welfare. In such circumstances, our Society was organised in order to promote the study of social policy, facilitate cooperation among research workers and advance the relations with other academic societies. Our Society is a new organisation even though we have continued the name of the old one, taken over its property, and even made the governors of the old society our honorary members and councillors.

Management of our Society is in the hands of 24 managers elected by the vote of the members every two years. One of managers serves as the society's representative. The University or institution to which the representative manager belongs holds the head office of our Society. We also have five district organisations for Kanto, Kansai, Hokkaido, Chugoku-Shikoku and Kyushu, each of which has its own programme. Beside these, we have four groups composed of the members who share common research subjects. These are trade unionism, living conditions, social security and workers' welfare.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Representative manager: Shinichiro KANAI (Meiji-gakuin University).

MEMBERSHIP

- The Society's members numbered 733 on May 8, 1981. Membership is open to applicants recommended by two of our members and approved by the board of managers. The membership fee is 6,000 yen a year including the price of the annual report.

ACTIVITIES

- National two-day conferences are held twice yearly. The spring conference is held under the auspices of the board of managers: the autumn conference is promoted by one of the district organisations. The main theme of the conference is selected by the promoting body half a year before. We had the 62nd conference in May 1981. District organisations and groups also hold their own meetings, once a year or more.
- The main themes and reporters at the national conferences, 1976-1980:

1976 Spring (52nd): “Employment and Unemployment in Japanese Economy”

Reporters:

Y. SHINOHARA (Institute for the Science of Maritime Labour),
T. MACHIDA (Nagano College of Economy), H. KAWANO
(Kansai University), A. MIZUNO (Chuo University), S. SATO
(Nippon Women’s University), T. MIZUNO (Kobe University), S.
NISHIKAWA (Keio University).

Chairman:

S. UJIHARA (University of Tokyo).

1976 Autumn (53nd): “National Responsibilities of Trade Union Movement”

Reporters:

T. NARUSE (Kyoto Prefectural University), S. BANDO (Institute
for Research of Labour), I. TAKAGI (Yamagata University), S.
HAYAKAWA (Hosei University), K. KOSHIRO (Yokohama
National University), H. MATSUO (Nippon Women’s University),
S. SHIOTA (Ritsumeikan University), S. UJIHARA (University of
Tokyo).

Chairman:

Y. MAEKAWA (Kyoto University), H. NISHIMURA (Doshisha
University).

1977 Spring (54th) “Industrial Relations in Post-War Systems”

Reporters:

K. KOBAYASHI (Hosei University), H. SHIMADA (Keio Univer-
sity), T. KUROKAWA (Keio University), M. SAKAGUCHI (Senshu
University), H. TOTSUKA (University of Tokyo).

Chairman:

M. SUMIYA (University of Tokyo).

1977 Autumn (55th): “Welfare State and Social Policy”

Reporters:

S. ARAMATA (Hokkaido University), K. KURITA (Meiji Univer-
sity), M. ADACHI (Kobe University), H. KAWAGUCHI (Chuo
University), Y. NISHIOKA (Senshu University), O. MIWA (Meiji-
gakuin University), J. OGURA (Doshisha University).

Chairmen:

H. NISHIMURA (Doshisha University), E. MATSUI (Kochi
University).

1978 Spring (56th): “Social Policies in ‘Structural Crisis’ of Japanese Economy”

Reporters:

M. MIYOSHI (Ritsumeikan University), N. KAMEYAMA (Nation-
al Institute of Employment and Vocational Research), T. TAKA-
GI (Hosei University), N. OGAWA (Monoyamagakuin University),
H. MATSUO (Nippon Women’s University).

Chairmen:

T. KUROKAWA (Keio University).

1978 Autumn (57th): “Social Policies in ‘Aged’ Society”

Reporters:

K. OGAWA (Osaka Municipal University), T. OTANI (Osaka College for Social Service), H. YOSHIDA (Hosei University).

Chairmen:

H. NISHIMURA (Doshisha University).

1979 Spring (58th): “Social Policies for Casual Workers”

1979 Spring (58th): “Social Policies for Casual Workers”

Reporters:

K. GOGA (Kanazawa University), H. HIROTA (Nippon Women’s University), T. SEIYAMA (Oita University), K. OKAWA (Yamagata University), T. NAGAYAMA (Nippon University), A. TAKANASHI (Shinshu University).

Chairman:

S. YOSHIMURA (Kagoshima University).

1979 Autumn (59th): “Labour Problems with ‘Localism’”

Reporters:

I. MIZUNO (Hokkaido Institute for General Economic Affairs), H. MISAKI (Shiga University), R. HORIUCHI (Shimonoseki Municipal University), H. KAWATO (Osaka Municipal University), K. NAKAHARA (Saga University), T. NAGAYAMA (Waseda University).

Chairmen:

H. NISHIMURA (Doshisha University), K. HOSHIJIMA (Ehime University).

1980 Spring (60th): “Contemporary Industrial Relations in Japan”

Reporters:

K. FUJISAWA (Iwate University), K. YAMAMOTO (University of Tokyo), M. MINE (Hosei University), K. ENDO (University of Tokyo).

Chairman:

T. YOSHIMURA (Osaka Municipal University).

1980 Autumn (61st): “Welfare Policy of Today and Labour Problems”

Reporters:

I. KIRINOKI (Chuo-gakuin University), M. FUKAYA (Seijo University), N. KASAHARA (Meiji University), T. MITSUZUKA (Doshisha University), H. NISHIMURA (Doshisha University), M. YOSHIZUKA (Doshisha University), T. ANDO (Waseda University), S. TAKASHIMA (Nippon Welfare University), Y. AIZAWA (Fukushima University).

Chairman:

K. OGAWA (Osaka Municipal University).

PUBLICATIONS

- The Society’s “Annual Reports” contain the main papers delivered at the national conference in the preceding year, records of its activities, book reviews and a list of our members’ works. It is published every year through the Ochanomizu Shobo Publishing Co., and available for general public at big book-

shops. Every volume is entitled after the main theme of conference, and the latest one (Vol. 25, published in May 1981, 265p.) is entitled as “Nippon Roshikankei no Gen-dankai” (“Contemporary Industrial Relations in Japanese”) which contains the following papers and informations (in Japanese):

“An Essay on the concept of Industrial Relations:

T. YOSHIMURA (Osaka Municipal University).

“Workshop Disciplines in a Giant Steel-making Factory”

K. FUJISAWA (Iwate University).

“Wage Bargaining in the Motor-car Industry”

K. YAMAMOTO (Tokyo University).

“Organisation and Activity of Minority Left-wing Unions”

M. MINE (Hosei University).

“The Activity of a National Railway Union’s Branch in the 1950’s

K. ENDO (Tokyo University).

“Struggle against Closure at a Small-size Company”

M. INOUE (Tokyo University)

“Role of Employment Policy in the Heavy Unemployment Districts”

H. MITSUI (Keio University).

Book Reviews

Records of Activity

List of the Members’ Works

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Although our Society has no standing relations with any overseas society, many of our members are in contact with several societies such as the International Institute for Industrial Relations, Deutsche Verein Für Sozialpolitik, the Society for the Study of Labour History and die Internationale Tagung der Historiker der Arbeiterbewegung, and attend their conferences on occasion. We have a firm policy of promoting international activity and a special committee for that purpose: the International Activity Committee. We hope that any academic organisation interested in labour economics, industrial relations and social welfare will establish contact with us. Would correspondents please write to the Representative Manager.

ADDRESS

- c/o Professor Shinichiro KANAI
Meiji-gakuin University
1-2-37, Shirogane-dai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan

(Ken KURITA)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

(SHAKAI KEIZAISHI GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE.

- Socio-Economic History Society was established on December 27, 1930. As economic studies progressed in Japan in the 1920's, a variety of economic historical studies began to be conducted by an increasing number of experts. In 1929, a group of scholars (mainly from Kyoto University) began to study economic history. It should be noted that in the 1920's in Britain, the Economic History Society was inaugurated and "Economic History Review" started publication, while in France "Annales d'Histoire Economique et Sociale" came into being. Reflecting such situations inside and outside the country, there was a growing need among Japanese scholars of economic history to establish a nationwide organization. Thanks to the efforts of the founding fathers, an inaugural meeting of the Society was held on December 27, 1930 with most of the 50 interested scholars participating. The pioneers were: Yoshio HON-IDENT, Takao TSUCHIYA, University of Tokyo, Zenichi ITANI, Tokyo University of Commerce (currently Hitotsubashi University), Takeo ONO, Hosei University and Masajiro TAKIGAWA, Chuo University. One of the two purposes of the Society was to break down academic sectarianism in order to promote studies in economic history through the academic exchange among scholars across the nation. Another purpose was to organize not only economic historians but also scholars of related fields such as political history, social history, legislation history, history of ideas and history of economic thought. These purposes were unique because in those days there were few academic societies except the ones led by scholars of national universities such as the University of Tokyo. An academic society meant an academic clique at that time. In this light, it was of great significance that the Society was inaugurated as a pioneer organization to accommodate scholars of both private and state-run universities. By March 1931, the Society had more than 300 members, with a variety of specialties, belonging to universities nationwide.
- This Society therefore is unusual in that it started as an interdisciplinary association as early as half a century ago. The open and liberal feature of the Society is reflected in its methods of management. Unlike other academic societies, there is no chairman nor president to head the Society. Instead, a board of directors jointly engage in the operation of daily activities of the Society. The head of the directors' board was later called representative director. Past representative directors include Yoshiro HIRANUMA, Waseda University, Takeo ONO, Hosei University, Kentaro NOMURA, Keio University, Yoshitaka KOMATSU, Waseda University, Shiro MASUDA, Hitotsubashi University, Takao SHIMAZAKI, Keio University and the current representative director is Yoshio ANDO, Seijo University.
- The Bulletin of the Society "Shakai Keizaishi Gaku" (Socio-Economic History), has been published continuously since 1931 except for a three year gap during the war. The first volume was published on May 10, 1931. From March 1932 until immediately before the end of the war, the Society continued to issue the Bulletin monthly. With the resumption of academic activities

following the end of the war, the Society started again the publication of “Shakai Keizai Shigaku”, first as a quarterly bulletin, then as a bi-monthly one. During the 50-year history of the society, a total of 47 volumes of the Bulletin were published, which is a clear indication of the importance attached to its publication.

REPRESENTATIVE

- Representative Director: Yoshio ANDO (Seijo University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of members: 978

ACTIVITIES

- Meetings: National conference—once a year
Regional meetings—several times a year in each of four regions
- Special themes, reports and reporters at national conferences, 1976—1980:
1976: A New Approach to the Socio-Economic History of Tokugawa Japan.
“The Making and Characteristics of Economic Society”, Akira HAYAMI (Keio University)
“International Relations in the Edo Era”,
Ronald Toby (Columbia University), Kazui TASHIRO (Chuo University)
Kazui TASHIRO, (Chuo University)
“Analysis of Regional Economy”
Shuichi YASUZAWA (Momoyama Gakuin University), Shunsaku NISHIKAWA, Hiroya AKIMOTO (Keio University)
“Urbanization and Urban Population”, Yoichiro SASAKI, (Chiba University), Thomas C. Smith (University of California)
“Prices and the Formation of Market”, Matao MIYAMOTO, (Osaka University), Masaru IWAHASHI (Matsuyama University of Commerce)
Summary, Kenichiro SHODA (Waseda University)
1977: Energy and Economic Development
“Keynote speech”, Sakae TSUNOYAMA (Wakayama University)
“Energy Development in Japan”, Senzo HIDEMURA, (Kyushu University)
“Overseas Shipping Industry and Economic Development”, Yasukichi YASUBA (Kyoto University)
“The Use of Steam and Hydro-Power in the Meiji Era”, Kenji IMAZU (Kobe University)
“Zaibatsu and Coal Mining Industry”, Masaaki KOBAYASHI (Kanto Gakuin University)
“Problems of Coal Miners under Protection and the Rationalization of Coal Mining Mechanism”, Naoki TANAKA (Nihon University) and Hoshihiro OGINO (University of Tokyo)
“The East Asian Coal Market and Mitsui & Co., in the Making of Japanese Capitalism”, Naoto YAMASHITA (Tokyo University of Education)
“Electric Energy and Factory Electrification”, Yoichiro INOUE (Shiga

- University)
- 1978: On Methodology of Studies of Socio-Economic History
 “Keynote speech”, Zenichi YAMASE (Kobe University)
 “Anthropological Approaches to Historical Studies”, Shinichiro KURIMOTO, (Nara Prefectural College)
 “The Annales School and Serial History”, Yukiharu TAKEOKA, (Osaka University)
 “The Annales School and History of Material Life”, Miyuki NAKAE (Kobe Women’s College), Keiko MISAKI (Kobe University)
 “Rural Communities and Miyaza”, Seiichi ANDO (Wakayama University)
- 1979: Economic Growth in Asian Countries and International Situations of Early 20th Century
 “The Capital Formation and Managing Agency System in Asia”, Kenji KOIKE (Institute of Developing Economies)
 “The Formation of Financial Clique in India”, Shoji ITO (Institute of Developing Economies)
 “The Cotton Spinning Management and Market Conditions of Industry in the Late Ching Dynasty”, Hideki NAKAI (Hokkaido University)
 “The Establishment of Japanese Spinning Farms in China”, Naosuke TAKAMURA (University of Tokyo)
- 1980: Economic Historical Analysis of the 1930s with Reference to Japan
 “Keynote speech”, Akira HARA (University of Tokyo)
 “External Economic Relations”, Masanao ITO (Ritsumeikan University)
 “Development of Heavy Industries and Capital Organization”, Juro HASHIMOTO (University of Electronic-Communication)
 “The Social Classes”, Tsuneyoshi TAKEUCHI (Hiroshima University)
 “The Economic Policy”, Ryoichi MIWA (Aoyama Gakuin University)

PUBLICATIONS

“Shakai Keizaishi Gaku” (Socio-Economic History)—by-monthly

A complete catalogue of the articles was published in 1975 for Vol. 1~36

Contents of the last number (Vol. 47, No. 1, May 1981):

“Signification et limites d’un modèle: la proto-industrialisation”, Pierre DEYON

“The Financing for Electric Power Companies from the Mitsui Bank before the Second World War—The Relation between Zaibatsu and Electric Power Capital”, Takeo KIKKAWA

“Chinese Tariff Policy and the Capitalist Classes in the 1930s”, Tooru KUBO

“Die thüringische Landesordnung von 1446—Landständische Verfassung und Polizeigesetzgebung”, Norio CHIBA

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- International organizations:
 - Comité international des sciences historiques
 - Association internationale d’histoire économique

JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- The Japan Society of Transportation Economics has been created as a voluntary academic organization by researchers and scholars in the rebuilding period of transportation and economy just after the end of the World War II in 1946.

Historically, the academic society was established as the reorganized form by mainly members of professors and researchers of its forerunner called the East-Asian Society of Transportation Economics (Foundation) which was originally established, in 1941, by officials of the Ministry of National Railroad, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and scholars for the aims of encouraging researches of transportation.

The Society has developed increasing number of membership during the last thirty five years of transportation progress.

- Now, the fields of studies of the scholarly members consist of history, economics, business management, policy in transportation, covering every sector of highway, railroad, shipping, air, and city transportation.

It should be appreciated that the leadership of the first president Koichi SHIMADA (Waseda University), who played an important role in his post for 27 years, and the second president Heihachiro ASO (Meiji University), who retained the presidency until the present president Genpachiro KONNO (Tokai University) succeeded him in 1979, contributed much to the development of the Society.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Genpachiro KONNO (Tokai University)

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: 345 regular members including one honorary member (individuals) and 35 special members (corporations)

ACTIVITIES

- The Society holds seminars, symposiums and lecture meetings and publishes annual reports which contain papers of the Society members on transport problems.
- Meetings: Regional conferences — once a month both in the Tokyo and Osaka districts for discussions following the research presentations by two members of the society.

Annual national conference — held in the fall in Tokyo for two consecutive years, and in Osaka triennially, by a member university or research institution. Presentations of papers on the special and selective themes are made by more than ten members at the two-day national conference. Symposiums on each theme are conducted lasting a few hours.

- Selected Reports and Reporters of Special Themes of National Conferences 1976-1980:
1976: Labor Relations in Transport

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- Selected Reports and Reporters of Special Themes of National Conferences 1976-1980:

1976: Labor Relations in Transport

- “Employers and Employees facing the Transportation Problems”, Fujitaro OSHIMA (Toyo University).
- “Labor Conditions and Labor Relations in Transportation”, Shigeto KAWAGOE (National Diet Library).
- “Labor Relations in the Japanese National Railways”, Hideo TAKAHASHI.
- “Rationalization and Labor Relations in the Shipping Industry”, Hiromasa YAMAMOTO (Kobe University).
- 1978: Economics of Public Subsidy in Transportation
- “Problems of Public Subsidies in Transportation”, Yataro FUJII (Keio University).
- “The Role of Public Subsidy in Transportation”, Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Waseda University).
- “Financial Problems of Public Subsidies in Transportation”, Hirobumi NAKAGIRI (Hosei University).
- “Policy of Securing Transport and Public Subsidies – A Case of Stage-bus Transportation”, Takahiko SAITO (Kinki University).
- “Public Subsidy in the Shipping Industry and its Current Significance”, Etsuko SHIBATA (Osaka City University).
- 1979: Strategy in Urban Transportation
- “Problems of Urban Transport Policy”, Kazuo AKIYAMA (Kobe University).
- “For Establishment of the Most Optimum Transport System in Tokyo Area”, Hirotada KONO (Tsukuba University).
- “Structure of Urban Transport”, Atsumu HIMENO (Tokyo College of Economics).
- “The Urban Transport Policy in the Age of Motorization”, Yoichi OBUCHI (Josai University).
- “Strategy in Urban Transportation”, Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Waseda University).
- 1980: Energy and Transportation
for selected reports and reporters, see below.

PUBLICATIONS

- “Kotsugaku Kenkyu” (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)
Main contents of the recent issue (The JSTE 1980 Annual Report):
Foreword by Genpachiro KONNO
- 1. Special Theme: Energy and Transportation
 - “Energy Problems and Transportation”, Mitsugu NAKAMURA (University of Tokyo).
 - “Railway and Energy”, Kinji SATO (Japanese National Railways).
 - “Energy Conservation Policy and Strategies for Road Transport”, Fumio TAKEDA (Expressway Research Foundation of Japan).
 - “Oil Energy and Cargo Transport Industries”, Hiroshi NOMURA (Nippon Express Research Institute).

“Japanese Coastal Shipping in an Age of Energy Shortages”, Takeshi OGAWA (Daiichi Chuo Kisen Co.)

“Air Transport and the Energy Crisis”, Takeshi TSUZAKI (Japan Air Lines Co.).

General Theme

“Policies for the Problems of the Transportation Disadvantaged”, Takuya ETOH (Fukuoka University).

“The Development of Organized Car Sharing Systems in Japanese Rural Areas”, Ushio CHUJO (Keio University).

“The Promotion of Bus Use in Large Local Cities”, Yoshiaki SADAI (Tokushima University).

“Labor Conditions of Seamen Engaged in the Coastal Shipping Industries in Japan”, Yasunori DOI (Hiroshima Senior High School of Merchant Marine).

Reports, Information and Book Review

The Development of Transportation Policy in the Federal Republic of Germany and Research Activities of Academic Circle of Transportation Economics in Germany, Masahiro SUGIYAMA (Waseda University).

“Interview with Yuji TOMINAGA”, Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Waseda University).
JSTE Proceedings and News

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Deutsche Verkehrswissenschaftliche Gesellschaft e.V. Our two organizations formed an academic affiliation in 1970, and since then we have exchanged information and visited each other's organization. Two JSTE members hold membership of the German counterpart.

Osterreichische Verkehrswissenschaftliche Gesellschaft. A group of mission of the above institute visited Japan in October, 1974, and since then, JSTE has received complimentary gift of the institute's annual reports.

- Invitation of Foreign Scholars, 1976-1980:

H. St. Seidenfus, Director, Institute of Transport Economics, Münster University lectured the Japan-West Germany Transport Policy symposium, jointly sponsored by Japan Society of Transport Policy, Japan Transportation Economic Research Center, Expressway Research Foundation of Japan, Institute of Transportation Economics, Japan Aeronautic Association, The Japanese Ship-owners' Association and JSTE on September 5, 1977 under the theme, “Transport Problems in the Federal Republic of Germany”.

Nov. 12, 1977: J. Michael Thomson, former head of the OECD European Intercity Transport Study Section, gave a lecture, at the request of JSTE, Japanese Ministry of Transportation, Hosei University, Japan Transportation Economic Research Center, Institute of Transportation Economics, and Expressway Research Foundation of Japan, under the theme, “Transport Problems in Large Cities”.

Apr. 7, 1979: T. C. Barker, of London School of Economics, gave a lecture, at the invitation of the Business History Society, Japan Society of Transport Policy, Japan Transportation Economic Research Center, Institute of Transporta-

tion Economics, Expressway Research Foundation of Japan and JSTE, under the theme, “The Growth of Road Transport and the Development of Road/Rail Competition in Britain”.

Feb. 9, 1980: K. M. Gwilliam, Director, Institute of Transport Studies, University of Leeds, lectured a meeting sponsored by JSTE, Japan Society of Transport Policy, Institute of Transportation Economics, Japan Transportation Economic Research Center, and Expressway Research Foundation of Japan, under the theme, “The Prospect and Problems of the British Transport Policies”.

May 14, 1980: Gerhard Rehbein and Elfriede Rehbein, Hochschule fur Verkehrswesen “Friedrich List”, Dresden, lectured a JSTE meeting supported by the Ministry of Transport, under the themes, “Subject and Tasks of Economy of Transportation and Communications” (Gerhard Rehbein), and “Interrelation between Inland Traffic and Growth of National Economy in GDR(Elfriede Rehbein)”.

- Members dispatched to overseas conference: Kazuo AKIYAMA (Kobe University) attended, as a delegate of the Science Council of Japan, an international conference held in Hamburg in connection with the annual convention of the Deutschen Verkehrswissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft held from June 13 to 15, 1979.

ADDRESS

- The Japan Society of Transportation Economics,(Nihon Kotsu Gakkai)
c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku,
2-5-6, Kokubunji, Tokyo, Japan

(Eidan NAKAMURA)

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

(NIHON TOHKEI GAKKAI)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, PROGRESS AND THE PURPOSE

- Japan Statistical Society was founded in Tokyo as an academic research association concerned with statistics on the 27th of April in 1931. In 1930, the nineteenth convention of the International Statistical Institute was held in Tokyo, and this stimulated the movement of statistical research scholars in Japan for the foundation of Japan Statistical Society.

The prospectus of the foundation says: It is widely accepted that organization of statistical research scholars as an academic association is needed in our country. The in many years decades since the study of statistics and its application were started in Japan, during which time the number of the group of government statistician has considerably increased, but there has been no academic association of statistics so far. With the remarkable development of social sciences in our country. There have been not only many statistical studies of social and economic phenomena, and also studies in pure theory of statistics have been reported and published, here and there. The number of statistical research scholars turns out to be quite large. We feel strongly the necessity of mutual correspondence among scholars who have are interested in statistics and its applications in Japan. This will certainly contributed to further development of statistical studies in our country. We now propose to organize the Japan Statistical Society as an academic association of statistical research scholars in Japan. We hope that people who agree with us get together for further development and growth of statistical studies in Japan. The projectors area Hiromi ARISAWA, Kohtaro FUJIMOTO, Kikunosuke KOHRI, Arata KOBAYASHI, Kazuo MIZUTANI, Yuzo MORITA, Keizo MUNETOH, Tomonaga NAKAGAWA, Ichiro NAKAYAMA, Torazo NINAGAWA, Saburo SHIOMI, Ginjiro SHIBATA, and Seiji TAKARABE. To be clear looking at those names, most of them were economists. This implies that the Japan Statistical Society has, at the first stage, started as the association of social and economic research scholars for the most part.

- The Japan Statistical Society is now composed of scholars in the fields of pure theoretical or mathematical statistics, demographic statistics, medical statistics, economic statistics, econometrics, and other applied statistics. This year, 1981, is the fiftith Anniversary of the foundation of Japan Statistical Society. We had a special session of the memorial lectures, to celebratl this anniversary. We had also the International Roundtable Congress, where eight foreign scholars were invited from abroad, and eight sessions were held in October 14-16, 1981.

REPRESENTATIVE

- President: Junjiro OGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics).

MEMBERSHIP

- Number of Members: 1053

ACTIVITIES

- The convention of the society is to be held once a year in July.
- The Special Sessions at the conventions, 1976-1981:

1976: Statistical Analysis and Electric Computer,
Papers read:

“The Role of Electronic Computer in Statistical Analysis.” T. OKAMOTO, (Osaka University)

“Problems of Random Number Generation and Its Test-Methods”, K. WAKIMOTO (Okayama University)

“Statistical Analysis Package in Behavioral Sciences,” G. MIZUNO (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

“Dialogue Treatment of Data-Base for the Econometric Analysis,” K. MORI (Keio University)

“Size Distribution Analysis Package Program and Income Distribution Data-Base,” Y. TERASAKI (Hitotsubashi University)

1977: Present Stage of Statistical Analysis Program Package,
Papers read:

“On the Program Package TIMSAC for Time Series Analysis,” K. AKAIKE and G. KITAGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics.)

“Standard Program System SALS for Least Squares Method,” T. NAKAGAWA (University of Tokyo)

“System of Statistical Analysis NISAN,” K. WAKIMOTO (Okayama University) and Ch. ASANO (Kyushu University)

“System of Econometric Modeling with Subsystem of Data-Base Control,” K. MORI and S. SAITO (Keio University)

1978: The Present Stage of Statistical Program Package in Japan chaired by Ch. ASANO (Kyushu University) and D. FURUSE (Tohoku University)

Papers read:

“Its Characteristics as Application Program Package,” K. YAJIMA (Institute of Japan Scientific Technology)

“On the Time series Analysis Program Package TIMSAC,” K. AKAIKE and G. KITAGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics.)

“Least Squares Method Standard Program SALS,” T. NAKAGAWA (University of Tokyo)

1979: Simulation Analysis of the Japanese Economy under the Oil-Supply Restrictions, chaired by F. HAMADA (Keio University)

The Panel Discussion reporters:

T. FUKUCHI (Tsukuba University.) G. OHIRA (Institute of Electric Problems) A. KOHNO (Diwa Security Company) Y. IKEDA and K. INABA (Japan Economic News Paper)

Panel Discussants:

S. KINOSHITA (Nagoya University.) A. YAJIMA (Institute of Electric Power) F. HAMADA (Keio University)

The New System of National Accounts,

The Panel Discussion reporters:

Y. KURABAYASHI (Hitotsubashi University) S. TAKAGI (Seikei

University) K. NODA (Okayama University)

Panel Discussants:

S. TAHARA (Economic Planning Agency, Japanese Government) Y. KURIBAYASHI (The National Land Bureau) S. SHISIDO, (Tsukuba University)

Statistical Analysis of Population in Japan, chaired by K. EMI (Hitotsubashi University)

“Forecasting of Japanese Population,” M. YASUKAWA (Keio University)

Papers read:

“Roger’s Model and Its Application to Japan,” T. KURODA (Nihon University)

“On the Variations of Geographical Distribution of Cohort in Japan,” K. SUZUKI (University of Distribution Economics)

1980: Present Stage and Problems of Education of Statistics in the Universities chaired by K. ITOH (Nanzan University)

Papers read:

“Relationship between Statistics in High School and in University,” Y. UKITA (Tokyo Rika University)

“Education of Mathematical Statistics and Measure-Oriented Probability Theory,” A. KUDO (Kyushu University)

“Present Stage and Problems in Mathematical Statistics in Graduate School,” T. OKAMOTO (Osaka University)

1981: The Validity of Macroeconometric Models, chaired by T. SAWA (Kyoto University)

Papers read:

“A Comparison of Quantitative Policy Evaluations with Alternative Macroeconometric Models,” K. BAN (Tsukuba University)

“Time Changing Parameter Model and Its Application,” M. HATANAKA (Osaka University)

“Specification of Macroeconometric Model and Its Characteristics in Extrapolations,” F. HAMADA (Keio University)

Macroeconomic Analysis and Multi-Sectoral Economic Analysis chaired by S. KINOSHITA (Nagoya University)

Papers read:

“On Estimation of Energy-Demand Elasticity in the Japanese main Industries,” H. WAGO (Tsukuba University) and T. SUZUKI (Hosei University)

“A Multi-Sectoral Energy Model of the Japanese Economy,” M. SAITO (Kobe University.) and T. OHNO (Hosei University)

“A Nation-Wide Interregional Econometric Model of Japan,” Y. KURIBAYASHI (Tsukuba University) and S. UH (The National Land Bureau)

“Recent Development of Multi-Sectoral Econometric Models and Their Applications,” S. SHISIDO (Tsukuba University)

Recent Development of Demographic Statistics and Their Applications,
chaired by Y. MORITA (Asia University)

Papers read:

“Development of Stationary Statistics of Population and Its Problems,
N. KITAYAMA (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister’s Office)

“Development of the Population-Movement Statistics and Its Problems,”
A. OHTOMO (Utsunomiya University)

“Problems of Statistics of Population Dynamics,” T. MAEDA, (I.C.U.)

“On the Birth Statistics,” K. KOHNO (Institute of Demographic
Problems)

- The Fifth Anniversary Special Lectures, chaired by J. OGAWA.

“Forty Years of Statistical Science- Retrospect and Prospect-” T. KITAGAWA
(Institute of International Informations)

“Japan Statistical Society in the Pre-war Period,” Y. MORITA (Asia University.)

“Japans Statistics in the Articles,” K. MATSUSHITA (Teikyo University.)

“Theory of Social Statistics and Statistics Theory of Dr. Ninagawa,” S. ARITA
(Shiga University)

- The Fiftieth Anniversary Panel Discussion, chaired by K. TAKEUCHI (Univer-
sity of Tokyo)

Panelists:

K. AKAIKE (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

E. EIICHI, (The Bank of Japan: Y. OKAZAKI, Institute of Demographic
Problems) T. OKAMOTO (Osaka University)

R. NAKAMURA (University of Tokyo) Ch. HAYASHI (Institute of
Statistical Mathematics)

- The International Roundtable Congress, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Japan
Statistical Society, October 14-16, 1981.

Session 1 :

Problems of the System of Education and Research of Statistics,
Organized and chaired by J. OGAWA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

“Problems of Teaching Statistics in Japan,” J. OGAWA (Institute of
Statistical Mathematics)

“A Survey of Teaching Statistics in Japanese Universities,” T. OKAMOTO
(Osaka University)

“Posibilities of Department of Statistics, and Department of Biostatistics
in Particular, in Japanese Universities,” K. ITOH (Nanzan University)

“German Experience of Teaching Statistics,” F. Eicker (University of
Dortmund, Germany)

Session 2 :

International Comparison of Productivity, organized and chaired by F.
HAMADA (Keio University)

“International Differences in Levels of Technology: A Comparison
between U.S. and Japanese Industries,” M. NISHIMIZU, (The World
Bank, U.S.A.) with D.W. Jorgenson.

“Productivity and Market Performance: Time Series Measurement in
the Japanese Economy,” M. KURODA (Keio University) and H.
IMAMURA.

“Know-How, Learning-by-Doing and Production Efficiency: An International Comparison,” F. HAMADA (Keio University)

Panel Discussants: S. KINOSHITA (Nagoya University)

S. SHISIDO (Tsukuba University) T. FUKUCHI (Tsukuba University)

Session 3 :

Statistical Models in Biology, organized and chaired by M. HASEGAWA, (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

“An Algorithm for the Solution of PARAFAC-Model and Analysis of Growth Data of Children’s Physical Constitution,” C. HAYASHI (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

“Zone of Influence Models for Competition in Plantations,” M. Westcott (CSIRO, Australia)

“Spatial Patterns in Ecology,” M. HASEGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

“Estimation of Interactive Potential of Spatial Point Patterns and Its Application to Ecology,” M. TANEMURA and Y. OGATA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

For avoiding the lengthy description, other sessions are omitted here.

PUBLICATIONS

- The name of the journal of the society is The Journal of the Japan Statistical Society, which is published twice a year, the contents of the latest issue of which are: Y. TERASAKI, “Inequality Measure of Size Distribution of Income: A Survey”: S. KAGEYAMA, “Bounds on the Number of Blocks and Some Blocks Structure for Resolvable Designs”: T. NAKAMURA, “On the Moment of Positively Truncated Normal Distribution”, etc.

RELATIONS WITH OVERSEA SOCIETIES

- Many members of this society are also members of Econometric Society, International Statistical Institute, American Economic Association, and American Statistical Association.

ADDRESS

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(Fumimasa HAMADA)