No.2

Information Bulletin of

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan

日本経済学会連合

1982

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.

Business letters to be addressed, Secretariat of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, C/O Professor Takashi Shiraishi, Keio University, 2-15-45, Mita, Minatoku, Tokyo 108, Japan.

Printed in Japan: DAITO ART PRITING CO., LTD. Tel. (03) 552-8341

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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.

Information Bulletin No. 1, published in 1981, gave brief descriptions of the past and present of all member associations of the Union. Included in the first part of this book was an overview of the development of economic studies in Japan and the formation process of Japanese economic societies.

With the intention of introducing the activities of the membership associations during the past year, 1981-1982, the present Information Bulletin No. 2, 1982, gives a record of the presented papers & the discussion that took place at the latest annual meeting of these economic associations. Included in this Bulletin is a special essay, The Development & Contribution of Modern Economics in Japan. Finally, as an appendage to the Bulletin, a list of the member associations, containing relevant organizational information, is presented.

The Information Bulletin is an annual publication, with each Bulletin being completed in March of each year. A copy is sent, with the compliments of the Union, to universities, economic research centres, and scholars that are connected to the member associations throughout the world.

CONTENTS

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

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 had a Membership of 31 associations as in the table of contents. Inclusion of a recent entrant to the Union, The Society of Economic Sociology, brings the total membership for 1982 to 32 associations.

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

Address: Professor Takashi SHIRAISHI, Secretary General of the Union,
Keio University, 2-15-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan.

Development and Contribution of Modern Economics in Japan

Kotaro TSUJIMURA*

It is well known that the Japanese economy realized, after World War II, especially during the period from 1955 to the first Oil Crisis in 1973, a high rate of economic growth which had been unprecedent in world history. It is also accepted that Japan, among the advanced industrial nations, responded most successfully to the first and second Oil Crises. The strong international competitiveness of Japan's manufacturing industry is said to have depended on the vitality of Japanese of labor productivity, as well as the firmly maintained good relationships between labor and management. These advantages of maintained despite because of the fact that the post-war Japanese domestic market is more competitive than those of the United States and western European countries. One should also point out that small income differences for employees within a Japanese company sustain the good management-and-labor relationship. The level of equality in Japan's income distribution, before fax, is higher in Japan as a society as a whole, than in other advanced countries. This leads to the strong willingness to work held by the Japanese people as a whole. That is, the present good performance of the Japanese economy comes from the fact that excellent team play is conducted among employees, in each private enterprise as a production unit, under the free competition/market system.

It is clear from the facts mentioned above that Japan's free market system after World War II is certainly different from that of a classic capitalistic system. Since the free world after the war received a strong influence of the concept of welfare state expressed in the Atlantic Charter and from the Keynsian economics, every country in the free world has an economic system different from the classic capitalistic system. the Japanese economic system depends more heavily on inter-company competition than those in western European countries, and at the same time, the relationship between management and labor in Japan is better and more closely-tied than in the United States.

The Japanese economy immediately after World War II was extensively democratized under the direction of the U.S. Occupation Army, which has had a decisive impact of the present Japanese economy. The question remains why, after Japan's independence was restored, did the Japanese economic system not revert to its pre-war state? The reason must be that the Japanese people, after World War II, were not unwilling to learn and to accept the significance of a democratized free economic system. Some conclude that the system in post-war Japan is merely borrowed from the United States, but this view, in my opinion, is wrong. Japan's defeat in World War II helped to remove internal barriers, this allowed the Japanese people to move towards an ideal free economic society which advocated by had long been Japanese intellectual leaders.

Modern economists in Japan after World War II familiarized themselves with new types of western economics by studying "Value and Capital" by J.R. Hicks and "Economics" by P.A. Samuelson, and learned the essence of the free world economics which was developed by K.J. Arrow and G.D. Debreu and others. They also studied the significance and procedure of the policy for business cycle adjustment as expressed in the Keynesian economics. Command of these techniques was not limited to (young economists who had studied in the United States) but also included politicians, government officials, corporate owners and leaders, as well as labor union leaders. This widespread dissemination of modern economic theory was possible because in the pre-war days, lectures on the neo-classical general equilibrium theory and Keynesian economics had been given at some major universities, and translations of those original books and written studies and text-books on those original western theories had been readily available. As professor Yoshio ANDO reminds us in the Information Bulletin 1981, No. 1, although in the Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto, the mainteaching was dominated by the German historical school until 1910's and Marxian economics up untill 1930's, Hitotsubashi University (formally Tokyo Commercial College) and Keio Univeristy, orientated to train business leaders, were studying neo-classical economics since the 1920's. Tokuzo FUKUDA established in both of these universities studies and education in the neo-classical economics, especially of mathematical economics.

It is well known that in the early period of Japan's modernization at the time of the Meiji Restoration Yukichi FUKUZAWA introduced the free world economics developed in western countries and directed the basic designing of a free market system for modern Japan. FUKUZAWA then was teaching at Keio Gijuku (the Original school of the present Keio University) from a textbook written by Francis Wayland, which was then widely used in the United States. From my personal observation, FUKUZAWA seems to have mastered as much as J.S. Mill. He originated the study of free world economics in Japan, and in Keio Gijuku an American economist, Garret Droppers (he later became the President of the University of South Dakota and Professor of Political Economy at Williams College) lectured on J.S. Mill in the period form 1889 to 1898.

It seems that Tokuzo FUKUDA was the first to work on Alfred Marshall in Japan. In that sense, FUKUDA is the first Japanese scholar to master neo-classical economics. In addition, he disseminated neo-classical theories in Japan by giving his students assignment to translate major original works on the neo-classical theories into Japanese. Tokuzo FUKUDA was a man of wide knowledge; versed not only in the neo-classical economics but in the economics of the German historical school and the Institutional School economics of the United Kingdom and the United States. He devoted himself to the mastery and education of the neo-classical economics, discerning that neo-classical economic theories were superior and especially useful in the precision and logic with which it used mathematical tools. At FUKUDA's instigation, various books on neo-classical economics were translated into Japanese during 1910's and 1920's: Marshall's *"Principles"* by Kinnosuke OHTSUKA, W.S. Jevons' *Theory* by Shinzo KOIZUMI and Takuma TERAO, H.H. Gossen's *"Entwickelung der Gesetze des menschlichen Verkehrs"* and Leon Walras' *"Pure Theory"* by Toshiro TEZUKA, and A. Cournot's *"Researches"* by Ichiro NAKAYAMA. These translations contributed inestimably to the understanding and spread in Japan of the neo-classical economics structured with mathematical tools. Studying under FUKUDA was Eiichi SUGIMOTO who later completed the first econometric study of demand function for rice in Japan.

We should also remember the contributions of Ichiro NAKAYAMA and Eiichi SUGIMOTO of Histotsubashi University, and Takuma TERAO of Keio University were as Japanese economists in the early period who not only mastered but applied mathematical economics. In the University of Tokyo, there was Seiichi TOHATA who, exceptionally at that time, received instruction from J. Schumpeter in Germany. A little later, Yuzo MORITA of Hitotsubashi University did much to apply price index theory, using mathematical economics and modern statistics. Yuzo YAMADA mastered the practices of national economic accounting. A little later, Takuma YASUI of University of Tokyo and Hideo AOYAMA of University of Kyoto came out as modern economists; bringing new distriction to their universities, they carried their mastery of highly developed mathematical tools up to the post-war Hicks-Samuelson era. J.M. Keynes' *"General Theory"* had been already translated by Tsukumo SHIONOYA of Hitotsubashi University before the end of World War II.

The person who made the largest contribution among these Japanese modern economists to the post-war reconstruction of the Japanese economy was Ichiro NAKAYAMA. NAKAYAMA not only was involved in the monetary, fiscal, and other wide-ranging economic policies adopted in the post-war days but formed the foundation for the good management-and-labor relationship, one of the characteristics of present Japan, by normalizing the Japanese management-and-labor relations which were in disorder still in 1950s.

I would raise the name of Ichiro NAKAYAMA here, not only because he played a very important role in the actual economy but because he was typical of modern Japanese economists. He was always aware of Marxists' criticisms of the market economy, in his endeavour to establish the relationship between the neo-classical general equilibrium theory and the actual economy, although he did not go, as a modern economist, with Marxist economics from the beginning to the end. In this sense, NAKAYAMA is quite different from American neo-Walrasians. However, this is not peculiar to NAKAYAMA, for previously mentioned Kinnosuke OHTSUKA and Eiichi SUGIMOTO shared the same tendency, which is common among other Japanese economists as well.

These features stem also from Tokuzo FUKUDA, who, as I have already said, regarded the neo-classical economics as the most useful among the various schools of economics. However, he did not believe that the market equilibrium theory in the neo-classical economics was complete as a practically applicable theory. Since FUKUDA had received instruction from Professor L. Brentano at Munich University at the end of the 19th century, and developed a strong interest in labor problems, he was well aware that the neo-classical equilibrium theory was not something to justify the bad labor conditions then prevailing in Japan. FUKUDA had a sense of duty as a scholar in bridging the gap between the image of efficient resource allocation which the theory stresses and the actuality of the labor market of the less-developed country, Japan. The academic search for an economic theory which could successfully explain both the market efficiency and the fair income distribution was passed on from Tokuzo FUKUDA to Ichiro NAKAYAMA. NAKAYAMA repeatedly states in his small autobiographical essay entitled "Economics— My Way of Life." NAKAYAMA strongly admired J. Schumpeter, (after receiving instruction from him at University of Bonn in 1927). One of the reasons for this is, according to NAKAYAMA, that he shared the same perspective on Schumpeter as a modern economist in that "he views his economics in light of Marx as the constant opposing partner."

The reason not only NAKAYAMA but many other modern Japanese economists could not remain indifferent to Marx economics is said to be that Hajime KAWAKAMI's book entitled a "Story of Poverty" published in 1916, pointed out the defects of the Japanese capitalism for those days, and became a best-seller among young students for this achievement. Thus, Japanese modern economists including Tokuzo FUKUDA were well aware that unconditional laissez-faire was not necessarily favourable to a free market system, although they identified themselves with the neo-classical general equilibrium theory until the end of World War II. Ichiro NAKAYAMA substantially adopted the labor economics which had been developed in the United States in 1940's and 1950's. He did this because he was aware, even after he mastered the general equlibrium theory completely, that knowledge of institutional economics was needed to make a free market system work well.

In addition, the post-war Japanese government guided the private economy by various indicative economic plans. The ability to use the Harrod-Domer Model, the Keynesian Model, W.W. Leontief's Input-Output Table, and the national income statistics had already been acquired and made ready for use in Japan by the end of World War II.

---

*Keio University, Tokyo

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

The 40th Annual National Convention of the Japan Accounting Association was held at the School of Business Administration of Kobe University for four days from May 20 to 23, 1981. Approximately 780 members of the Association attended it.

The common theme for discussion at the National Convention was "What Should Be the Japanese Accounting System?" Active and fruitful reports and discussions were held on the following three separate sub-themes:

Room No. 1 Sub-theme: "What Accounting Principles should be adopted in Japan?"
Chairman: Shogo NAKAJIMA (International Christianity University)

Reports:

"Uniformity and Flexibility in Accounting Principles"
Tsunehiro TSUMORI (Kyushu University)

"A Statement of Accounting Principles—Its Past, Present, and Future"
Tadashi NAKAMURA (Hitotsubashi University)

"The Business Accounting Principles—Its Role and Formation"
Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda University)

Room No. 2 Sub-theme: "Functions of Management Accounting"
Chairman: Yasushi YAMAGATA (Osaka City University)

Reports:

"Management Accounting in Japan As It Ought To Be"
Takao MAKITO (Nagoya University)

"The Function of Management Accounting from the Viewpoint of Profit Planning and Control"
Yoshinobu SUEMASA (Kansai University)

"Managerial Accounting & Organizational Structure"
Naomi TSUMAGARI (University of Tokyo)

Room No. 3 Sub-theme: "What should be the Disclosure System of Business Enterprises?"
Chairman: Masaatsu TAKADA

Reports:

"A Comparison of Annual Report Preparation and Distribution Practices in Major Countries"
Hiroshi OYACHI (Shiga University)

"Amendments to the Commercial Code (Special Law to the Code Concerning the Audits of Corporations) and the Disclosure of Corporate Financial Information"
Tokugoro MURAYAMA (C.P.A.)

"On the Basic Concepts Underlying Corporate Disclosure System"
Akira WAKASUGI (Yokohama National University)

Summary of Reports and Discussions in Room No. 1

The Business Accounting Principles in Japan, since their establishment in 1949, have been making a great contribution to the accounting system and education of accounting in Japan. The purpose in Room No. 1 was to discuss inherent problems and future of Business Accounting Principles in comparison with studies conducted overseas recently on what accounting principles should be.

TSUMORI pointed out that the formation process of the accounting principles of the United States originated from free judgement for (by) the public, developed into a privately controled form, and completed with the formation of GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), while the formation process of the Japanese accounting principles undergoes just the opposite direction.

NAKAMURA suggested that the roles of Business Accounting Principles, fall into two parts: institutional and educational. He pointed out that Business Accounting Principles had been reflected in amendments to the Commercial Code, and that these principles had also been the basis for education in accountancy. He also recommended that in future (1) drafts for improvement and amendments should be presented openly to the public in advance so that public opinion could be gauged, and (2) that the contents of the present Business Accounting Principles should be stated in greater detail.

ARAI analyzed historically the roles of Business Accounting Principles, for these contributed to the improvement, uniformity and expansion of codes and laws related to accounting, and also did much to encourage accounting education and ultimately the upgrading of people's intellectual levels. ARAI also expressed his views as to which institutions should be responsible for future improvement and amendment of Business Accounting Principles; although he agreed to the existence of the Business Accounting Deliberation Council in the public sector, he suggested the need for establishing organs in private sector which would supplement the Council.

Later during discussion an active exchange of views emphasized (1) the nature of accounting rules (standards) for general acceptance and fairness, (2) the theoretical differences and similarities between Business Accounting Principles and measurement requirements in the Commercial Code, (3) the positioning of the reality principle and the normal bookkeeping principles in the Business Accounting Principles, and (4) the ground for the authority of Business Accounting Principles.

Summary of Reports and Discussions in Room No. 2

The purpose in Room No. 2 was to make an indepth analysis of problems in the Japanese accounting system in terms of management accounting function, and to discuss future of management accounting in Japan.

MAKITO made the following suggestions: (1) management accounting should be separated from financial accounting and a new independent management accounting system should be designed with use of accrual basis and market price basis; (2) performance of manufacturing business should be evaluated in terms of accrued profit, by adopting flexible alternate price system, and (3) problems in profitability accounting for manufacturing business should be solved in light of optimum product mix and cost management.

SUEMASA pointed out the profit management function as the central role to be played by management accounting, and stressed the need for planning profit in the long-term, in conjunction with management control.

TSUMAGARI pointed out that "Top Down" method is firmly adopted in corporate (business) budgeting in Japan. He discussed the status of budget management organization in conjunction with official management organization, and reported, based on an empirical research, on tendencies found in Japanese major corporations relating both to workability of budgeting policy directed by top management, and centralization and reinforcement of budget management organization on a company-wide level.

A vigorous discussion followed developing (1) the link between the process for getting target cost and recognition of accrued profit in a flexible alternate price system, (2) the differences between management accounting function and the purpose of management accounting, and (3) criteria to distinguish "Top Down" method and "Bottom Up" method.

Summary of Reports and Discussions in Room No. 3

The purpose here was to discuss the future of the disclosure system of business information as presently found in the Commercial Code and the Security Exchange Code.

OYACHI reported on the results of a questionnaire which asked (1) do all business companies prepare an annual report, (2) to whom do they distribute their annual report, and what response do they get, and (3) how did they charge the expenses of the annual report preparation? He pointed out that in other countries business companies distribute their annual reports very widely as an effective means of communication, while Japanese corporations regard the annual report as being intended primarily for shareholders.

MURAYAMA regretted that accountants were not always consulted when new enactments of laws of measurement and disclosure in the Commerical Code were being negotiated. He also pointed out that satisfactory analysis and review of the linkage among various financial statements and the linkage between financial statements and audit had not been made in the legislation process, although the annual report is an important means of disclosure together with the balance sheet and income statement. He stressed the need for firms to take more notice of the auditor's views and interpretation of financial statements.

WAKASUGI mentioned that disclosure of business information should be discussed from the viewpoint of "Theory of Participation", and added that disclosure should be dealt with as indispensable information for decision making by the corporate participants. He spoke on the problems of incentive and contribution as basic concepts related to participation.

Active Discussion followed on (1) the disclosure system in Japan in conjunction with the extent of parties involved, (2) the meaning of disclosure, (3) methods of disclosure, (4) audit and disclosure system.

In addition to the above mentioned discussions on the Common Theme, five other wide-ranging discussions were held as follows:

Room (1) "Provisions for the Future Loss"
Coordinator: Minoru EMURA

Room (2) "Problems in the Implementation of Inflation Accounting"
Coordinator: Tetsuya MORITA

Room (3) "Formulating Uniform International Accounting

Standards and Their Application to Accounting Practices in Various Countries"
Coordinator: Kyoji SOMEYA

Room (4) "Evaluation Methods for Business Performances"
Coordinator: Masaaki MIYAMOTO

Room (5) "Audit of Financial Statements and Irregularities"
Coordinator: Hiroji CHIKAZAWA

We chose these five themes as current problems which face the accountant in Japan. The coordinator and three or four panelists in each group presented the basic issues which promoted active discussion.

This year, the Sub-Committee on "the Annual Report" (Chairman, Hirohisa MASUTANI) presented the results of its three year deliberations. The committee conducted a comparative study on the status of the annual report in which the position in Japan was compared with that in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, West Germany, and France. Conclusion and suggestions were given on items of information to be stated in annual report in conjunction with amendments to the Japanese Commercial Code.

In addition, reports were made by the following three study groups as well, and active discussions followed:

"A Study of Accounting Expressiveness"
Group Chief: Masao TOKUTANI

"A Study of Accounting for Business Combination Including Corporate Division"
Group Chief: Kunitoshi ARAKAWA

"Accounting for Research and Development Activities"
Group Chief: Ikuta UENO

(Ryuji TAKEDA)

AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY

The Agrarian History Society holds two national conferences every year, in spring and autumn. In 1981, the University of Tokyo hosted the Spring National Convention on Saturday, 27th June, and Ritsumeikan University opened the Autumn National Convention on Saturday, 24th and Sunday, 25th, October.

I. The Spring National Convention, 1981

Under the general theme, "Reassessment of the Status Quo of 'the Third World' and Theoretical Criteria for Analysis", the participants aimed to undertake a theoretical review on the issues proposed by the so-called "theory of dependency" and to conduct an analysis of the present situation in the Third World. In the conference, Miyoko SHIMAZAKI (Nihon University of Welfare) and Yasuo GONJO (Yokohama National University) jointly chaired discussions on the following two reports presented. 1. "The Third World and Theory of unequal Exchange" by Masatoshi KAIDO (Kanagawa University). 2. "Economic Dependency and the Labour Policies in Mexico: 1940—1970" by Keiichi TSUNEKAWA (University of Tokyo).

In view of the international division of labour since 1960, KAIDO presented a theoretical analysis of the significance of a study on the dependence theory by using the Rosa Luxenburg model. The report also included a theoretical approach to the theory of unequal exchange by A. Emmanuel as well as S. Amin's criticism of it.

TSUNEKAWA surveyed statistics on investment, balance of payments, labour wages and other economic indicators in the 1940—70 period in Mexico in an attempt to illustrate the relation between import-subsitution industrialization and economic dependency. Further, the reporter analysed social processes which influenced the economic dependency and labour policy decision-making mechanism.

The 1981 Spring National Convention was especially notable because of a convergence of theoretical and historical approaches toward mutual academic interests in the issues involving the Third World.

II. The Autumn National Convention, 1981

Under the general theme, "Domestic Affairs and Foreign Policies in Imperialism," the following four reports were presented: 1. "The Disputes over British Tariff Revision and the 1906 General Election" by Kanji KUWABARA (University of Kumamoto). 2. "German Imperialism and Baghdad Railroad Construction" by Satoru SUGIHARA (Kansai University). 3. American Imperialism and International Transfer of Capital and Labour" by Daizaburo YUI (Hitotsubashi University). 4. "International Capital Balance in East Europe in the Period of Imperialism" by Shingo MINAMIZUKA (Tsuda College).

Four chairmen, Eiji ONO (University of Kyoto), Yoshihisa TOKITA (Ritsumeikan University), Hiroyasu NAGATA (Ryukoku University) and Hideki TAKIZAWA (Konan University) pointed to two weaknesses of conventional researches on imperialism in bridging domestic formation of financial capital and foreign policies, as well as in conceptualizing policy alternative questions lending themselves too much to the economic value approaches. In order to compensate for the shortcomings, the chairmen noted that the conference should seek a unified framework to conceptualize domestic affairs and foreign policies by clarifying social stratification, various social powers, power relations in the imperialists as well as conditions in the colonies. Thus, a linkage between internal and external factors must be brought to light. In the course of studying relations between domestic affairs and foreign policies, the issue of the nation submerged. As a result, the theme in the 1981 autumn conference primarily aimed to clarify the international leverage on the domestic establishment of imperialism in terms of foreign policy making, and sought to conceptualize the linkage between the two in a given domestic power structure. The following constitute brief summaries of the four presentations.

In the first presentation, KUWABARA focused attention on the Chamberlain Campaign depicting the whole picture of controversies concerning tariff revision movement. Having been a domestic concern, the tariff revision also carried a leverage upon Britain's foreign policies in connection with the issue of imperial unity, the gravest concern of Britain as a ruler of colonies. Therefore, KUWABARA analyzed the tariff revision controversy to seek an interface between domestic affairs and foreign policies of the imperial power. The presentation revealed that, in the early 20th century, an imperialist line, a joint product of Chamberlain's tariff revision movement and the imperial unity, yielded to a free imperialist line, a joint product of free trade movement and imperial expansionism (as seen in Indian rule). KUWABARA traced a process in which the British policy of choosing free trade further shadowed its free imperialism.

The second presentation by SUGIHARA analyzed the construction of the Baghdad railroad by Germany, the so-called 'German wedge' on the British empire route to India which was meant to secure Britain's free imperialism. Through this analysis, SUGIHARA sought to clarify the entire system of the German imperialism. As a conclusion, he stated that the railroad policies were built into various aspects of German imperialism, including social, economic, political, military and cultural domains, not only affecting economic policies but also carving out the imperial social structure for itself.

The third speaker, YUI, maintained that a gap between scholarly approaches in the fields of economic history and political history of the U.S. imperialism should be closed. At the outset, YUI presented a statistical analysis on U.S. capital imports and exports, and immigrated foreign labour. Then, he reviewed various conflicts of interests among social classes and regions, such as monopoly banking business in the east, monopoly heavy industries in the mid-west, monopoly cotton plantation in the south, farmers in the west, as well as urban middle classes, in an attempt to identify their positions and levelages on the tariff issue, gold standard dispute and the U.S.-Spanish War controversy. By doing so, YUI tried to clarify how the U.S. imperialism formulated its policy line. He underlined that the development of an open-door imperialism of the United States should not be attributed to the political levelage of dominant capitalists but that it rather needed to be understood as a product of a social integration process in which the dominant capitalists impeded and countered anti-monopoly movements. A study on American imperialism, in particular, must claim a special attention on two points: its international interface and social integration function, YUI stressed. He thus pointed to the need to understand the mechanism of the social integration to crack and configure anti-monopoly forces, which maintained a firm resistance even in a period of monopoly formation.

Lastly, MINAMIZUKA explored on a structural influence which enabled the increased productivity beyond a state boundary in East Europe in the early 20th century. The presentation first analyzed capital imports and exports among eastern European nations to illustrate a process in which an imperial power established rule over its subject forces. Then, MINAMIZUKA focused attention on Austria-Hungary "dual kingdom" in the period of annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina to study a linkage between domestic affairs and foreign policies peculiar to a "dual kingdom". The analysis revealed specific factors which prevented anti annexation forces from being organized amid the international political tentions caused by a war between the dual kingdom and Serbia, and the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina. MINAMIZUKA also described how those factors led to the outbreak of World War I.

Active discussion sessions followed the presentations on the general theme and the reports presented. The discussions continued after the meeting and one of them was carried on the journal of the Agrarian History Society. (See Akihiko YOSHIOKA's paper in The Journal of Agrarian History [vol. 95].)

Besides the two national conferences, activities of the Agrarian History Society in 1981 were featured by the lecture seminar in memory of Moritaro YAMADA, the society's advisor who passed away on 27th December, 1980. The late Dr. YAMADA assumed the first directorship since the society was founded in 1948 and remained in the post for 27 years till he stepped down in 1975. The Agrarian History Society jointly sponsored the memorial lecture seminar with the Department of Economics, the University of Tokyo on 6th June, 1981. The event proceeded as follows.

I. Opening Remark by Prof. Kaichiro OISHI

II. Silent Prayer

III. Memorial Lectures

1. "The YAMADA Theory and Comparative Economic History",
   Dr. Hisao OTSUKA (Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo)
2. "Features of Dr. YAMADA's Methodology",
   Dr. Masahiko YOKOYAMA (Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo)
3. "Contribution of Dr. YAMADA to Land Reforms in Japan",
   Dr. Daijiro HOSOGAI (Professor of Takushoku University)
4. "Dr. YAMADA's Analyses on the Heavy Industrial Stage in Post-war Japan",
   Dr. Katsumi MINAMI (Director of the Agrarian History Society)

IV. Closing Remark by Dr. Kohachiro TAKAHASHI

The Journal of Agrarian History (vol. 93) was issued in mourning the late Dr. YAMADA. It featured the above four lectures as well as "Dr. YAMADA's Academic Achievements" by Prof. Masanari KOBAYASHI (Musashi University) and "A Marxist Economist, Dr. YAMADA" by Dr. Fumio MORIYA.

(Junko NISHIKAWA)

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The 1981 convention of the Agricultural Economic Society of Japan was held at the University of Tokyo on April 2, 1981. The common theme of the convention was "The Strategy of Japanese Agricultural Policy in the 1980s". Considerable time has elapsed since the confusion in the Japanese agricultural policy was recognized, however, no decisive measure has yet been announced to meet this situation. The common theme was adopted in an effort to spell out various problems facing the Japanese agriculture and find comprehensive solutions to the problems.

In November 1980, "A Long Term Prospect of Demand and Producton of Agricultural Products in the 1990's" was deciced upon by the government at a cabinet meeting. The government also announced "The Basic Direction of the Agricultural Policy in the 1980's" based on a report submitted by the Council of Agricultural Policy. As it reflected in the amount of time invested and a number of qualified people involved in the compilation of the report, it is an extensive work which can be valued highly. Nevertheless, a detailed examination reveals that there still exist a number of problems: 1) whether or not the Japanese-style dietary habit will stay with the people, 2) whether the total self-sufficiency rate of agricultural foodstuffs in 1990 can be maintained at the 1978 level of 73 percent. Whether the lowering of self-sufficienty rate of grains can be kept within the estimated range of 34 to 30 percent, 3) whether the fluidity of farm land ownership will be promoted, 4) who will take the charge of producing agricultural and live stock goods.

Any examination of the agricultural policy in the 1980s cannot be carried out without taking into consideration the report by the Council of Agricultural Policy. Therefore, on the basis of this report, the basic direction of the agricultural policy in the 1980's was discussed from scientific point of view at the 1981 conference of our society. The meeting was chaired by Chihiro NAKAJIMA of Kyoto University and Keizo TSUCHIYA of Kyushu University. The reporters were Tsukiji FUJITANI of Kyoto Prefectural University, Yasuhiro YUIZE of Chiba University, Toshio KUROYANAGI of Hokkaido University and Chihiro NAKAJIMA of Kyoto University.

In the first report titled "A Turning Point in the Japanese Agriculture and the Problems of Its Agricultural Policy", FUJITANI made the following observations; (1) Japanese agriculture is shifting its status from being relative diminishing industry to absolute diminishing one from the viewpoint of agricultural production income, (2) when the crop conversion from rice plan to other crops is promoted with the aim of reducing rice glut, it is of the greatest importance to make the income of a converted product per 10 ares equal to that of rice. To meet this end, it is necessary to raise the prices of wheat, barley and rye almost twice, and soybeans 1.4 times as much as the current prices of respective crops, (3) the report by the Council of Agricultural Policy states that the agricultural structure should be revamped so that a major portion of the production will take place in an agricultural sector of high productivity. But in reality, fostering high-efficient farmers involves difficulties due to slow fluidity process of farm land in land-utilization agriculture, and with part-time farmers remaining, (4) factors impeding the growth of land-utilization agriculture include increased suburban farmers during the period of high economic growth, which as a result hindered the fluidity of agricultural land and made it difficult to enlarge production scale.

In the second report, "An Economic Analysis of Changes in the Number of Farm Households", YUIZE clarified two aspects that should be taken into consideration in trying to promote healthy farm management in Japan through governmental policies. The first aspect is the adjustment of farm management to the macro-demand and supply relationship, and the second one is the establishment of a technological system to support such a farm management. In discussing the first aspect, YUIZE came up with a blue print on the desirable farm management by using an econometric model. He pointed out that the key factor which integrated macro and micro models was the number of farm households. He stated that the number of farm households was a function of the number of outflow of farm households to be determined at the equilibrium of marginal productivity of farmers (wage rates of farmers) and the average productivity (wage scale of non-agricultural receipts). The point of outflow of farm households is determined not only by economic factors but also by sociological and psychological ones. Economics factors considered include: (1) non-fluid labor, (2) land, (3) capital, (4) changes in the composition of crops, (5) technological progress, (6) increased employment opportunity, (7) asset preference of farmers. YUIZE studied all of the above factors and set up a function of outflow of farm households in his report.

In the third paper titled "Quantitative Adjustment of Domestic Demand and Supply of Milk and the Conditions for Import Subsitutions", KUROYANAGI analysed the issue of financial burden of the Japanese agriculture in the 1980s in two perspectives: (1) reduction of social welfare losses by lowering prices of domestic agricultural products to approach the international level approved by consumers and tax payers, (2) reduction of social losses caused by costly protective policies on agricultural products by eliminating the excessive products except for stock-piling and farm buffer stocks. On the basis of these perspectives, KUROYANAGI chose Hokkaido, Northern Japan, as the subject of analysis, which produced 70 percent of all the processed milk in Japan, competing with imported products. As a result of his analysis, it was found that: (1) in the case of dairy products with high demand price elasticity, a mere quantitative restriction on product imports will have no effect because such a restriction would only leave expensive domestic products in the market, consequently decreasing the consumption.. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate an import policy in line with the protective measures for infant industries and show both at home and abroad a specific goal and a guideline to make a gradual increase in imports. (2) It is advisable to impose import surcharges on the products coming from a country that grants a bounty on exports and use them as the fund for the deficient payment scheme which will result in lowering of standard prices. (3) It is necessary to foster dairy farm households with international competitiveness in order to use surplus milk to produce cheese which can substitute for imported dairy products. For this purpose, KUROYANAGI stressed the need of improved management skills, reduced production costs as well as effective utilization of institutional finance.

In the fourth report entitled "A Desirable Policy for Polarization of Farmers between Large-Scale Tenant Farmers and Gardening Non-Farmers Leasing out Their Farm Lands", NAKAJIMA discussed how to understand the issue of agricultural structure and its related policies. He stressed that in the Agricultural Fundamental Law of 1961, an agricultural structue was studied mainly centered on the concept of "economically viable farmers.".

However, he argued that this issue should be examined through the concept of realization of "economies of scale" now that the Japanese economy has irreversibly transformed itself from a labor surplus economy to a labor scarce one. NAKAJIMA stated that it was desirable to positively promote polarization of farmers into a few large-scale tenant farmers using large machines in full capacity and maximizing the economies of scale on one hand, and many gardening non-farmers who lend out thier farm lands on the other. NAKAJIMA concluded that the polarization should become one of the objectives of the government policy concerning agricultural structure in the future.

Four commentators, Yoshihiro MISONO (Gifu University), Fumio EGAITSU (University of Tokyo), Masaaki ABE (Kagoshima University) and Isoshi KAJII (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology), and ten other researchers joined in discussions on each presentation, actively exchanging their views. Issues raised during the discussions are summarized as follows. Concerning FUJITANI's report, there were two comments: (1) the Japanese agriculture has become a diminishing industry not because of a decrease in demand but because of expensive domestic products which led to increased imports of cheaper agricultural products. Therefore rather than raising prices of rice and fostering highly productive farmers as insisted by FUJITANI, it would be far more desirable to lower rice prices and find new means of rice consumptions such as for feeds, which would contribute to the advancement of the Japanese agriculture, (2) FUJITANI stressd that large numbers of stable non-full time farmers in the middle-lower class should retain farm lands and engage in agriculture in the future. He also emphasized the need of the establishment of "diversified services for the agricultural industry" to support these farmers. For example, the reporter called for rendering substantial and improved machinery servides to large-scale rice producers, agricultural services by agricultural cooperative associations as well as effective water management within the land improvement districts. Questions were raised as to who would take the charge of managing the agricultural production by a mass of middle lower class part-time farm households, or who would be responsible for the management of the agricultural production and coordinate its management.

After YUIZE's presentaion, the following arguments were presented: (1) the distribution of decreases in the number of farm households is not classified according to the district and class of farmers. A decrease in the number of petty farmers with less than 30 ares of land in the Tokai area, Central Japan and that of large scale farmers in Hokkaido would take on a totally different meaning. It was thus argued that the distribution must be shown clearly, (2) according to YUIZE's calculation of a production function, the labor elasticity is very high and it is coming close to 1. This suggests that an increased labor will trigger agricultural production. From this observation YUIZE concluded that a bottleneck to the growth of the Japan's agriculture is labor rather than the availability of land. However, the validity of his argument seems questionable.

As to the third reptor presened by KUROYANAGI, two comments were made: (1) KUROYANAGI suggested that 64 yen per kilogram of milk should be an appropriate price for promotion of cheese production using surplus milk to substitute for imported dairy products. Based on this price level, he discussed the conditions under which dairy farm households could exist. However, the discussants expressed concerns about possible squeezing out of dairy farmers whose productivity was lower than that of Hokkaido farmers. They claimed that this might in turn lead to the ruin of dairy farms in Hokkaido as well. Some of them argued that it should be more important to establish a Milk Marketing Board to adjust milk production on the national level. (2) a research on the milk production cost in 1978 indicated that in Hokkaido it was 77 yen per kilogram for farms with 20 to 29 cows and 79 yen for those with more than 30 (cows). Therefore, a great concern was expressd as to whether the price of 64 yen per kilogram, suggested by KUROYANAGI, would result in bankruptcy of middle and small-scale farmers because of possible increased debts.

Two questions were put to NAKAJIMA concerning his report: (1) what political measures he would suggest to increase other business opportunities for farmers, which would be required to create large-scale tenant farmers, (2) whether economies of scale were really applicable to the case of rice farming. This question was raised on the basis of the fact that even the most competent large-scale tenant farmers with 10 hectares of land could reduce their production costs only 20 to 30 percent below small scale farmers with one hectare of land. In answering these questions, NAKAJIMA compared part-time farmers to weeds on the ground in that they were harmful in fostering large scale tenant farmers and therefore should be eliminated as weeds should be uprooted. His argument, based on his view that part-time farmers manifest the negative economy of scale, produced a heated debate. As a result, it has been carried over to the 1982 conference of the Agricultural Economic Society of Japan under the common topic, "The Role of Part-time Farmers in Japanese Agriculture".

In addition to the reports described above, 63 others were presented at the 1981 conference, producing vigorous exchanges of views among the participants.

(Keizo TSUCHIYA)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

The Association holds a national conference every year. In addition an annual regional conference is held by the Kanto and Kansai branches of the Association.

The Association publishes a quarterly journal called "Asian Studies" in Japanese, and the latest issue (Vol. 29, No. 1) was released in April 1982. The Association offers some research subsidy annually (mainly in the field of Chinese studies) either to a single member or a group of members and publishes in book form the results of such research. The Association has a special fund donated by one of its oldest members, Kakuten HARA, and uses this to offer a scholarship to one or two young members every year. Since 1972, some twenty scholars have benefited from it.

In the early years of the Association members were mostly drawn from the field of Chinese studies. However, gradually, scholars specialising in the studies of other Asian countries were also admitted. Recently membership of the Association has been further diversified to include scholars of African studies. The Association is truly becoming a leading academic forum for political and economic studies of the Third World. This was reflected in the national conference of 1981. Although the main theme of the Conference was "Urbanization in Asian Countries", papers presented were not necessarily limited to East or South-east Asia but also included West Asia and Africa.

During the past several years, the Association has regularly taken up topics for discussion relating to social and political instability and its causes. The main theme of the national conference of 1981 was also selected from this viewpoint.

In the Plenary Session three papers were discussed. Yasuhiko TORII (Keio University) presented a paper on "Urbanization in Asian Countries: formation of the urban informal sector". To begin with he surveyed existing studies on the urban informal sector of the Third World, and focused on examining various definitions. He pointed out that most people in the urban informal sector were rural-urban migrants and emphasised, on the basis of data collected by him in South Korea and Thailand through field surveys, the 'push and pull' factors of migration. He pointed out in conclusion the importance of the informal sector for employment and suggested as policy recommendation a diversification of the informal sector through development of manufacturing industries, particularly small-scale and cottage units.

In his paper "Urbanization in the Middle East", Hirokatsu KANO (Institute of Developing Economies), described the most prominent feature of urbanization in West Asia: the explosive swelling of the population in major urban centres, especially metropolitan areas, through rural-urban migration as well as through international migration since the first oil crisis. He took up the case of Iran and pointed out that such a great number of agricultural labourers and poor peasants had migrated out from rural areas at first on account of land reforms and then construction boom after the oil crisis, as in some rural areas agricultural production suffered from labour shortage. He argued that there was a basic connection between Islamic fundamentalism and rapid urbanization, and that migrants from rural areas were important promoters of the Iranian Revolution. Shunya HINO (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) presented a paper on "Urbanization in Africa". He argued that urbanization in Africa had proceeded side by side with the expansion of colonial regimes and that it had speeded up after independence. He classified the urban centres in Africa into three types following Southall: type A which was formed before the arrival of Western powers; type B which was developed during the colonial period; and type A-B which was mixture of the first two types. Then he pointed out the characteristics of each type of urban centre. He also presented three types of adaptation of traditional African society to influences from outside Africa: Islamic type, Western type and late development type (that is, migration of individuals leaving behind families in the native place). He described the relationship between the typology of urban centres and the adaptation process of African society, citing several urban centres as examples.

In the discussion of the Plenary Session, it was indicated that the concept of the informal sector was not very clear and its definition was not operational. The relationship between the informal sector and the Lewis model was also questioned, although it was not fully discussed. Rapid urbanization will be unavoidable, at least during next few decades in developing countries. Hence urban problems will become increasingly serious and will become one of the most important factors for social and political instability in the Third World.

The level, pace and process of urbanization are quite different among regions and countries. For instance, in Iran, as Hirokatsu KANO showed, huge rural-urban migration has resulted in labour shortage in rural areas and a decline in agricultural production. However, in South-east and South Asia, there is almost no labour shortage, except in certain areas at short critical periods like harvesting and transplanting of paddy, even though a great number of people have migrated out to urban centres within the country or abroad. On the other hand, it is possible to recognize some common characteristics in the urbanization process of the Third World. For example, the typology of urban centres denoted by Shunya HINO is applicable to Asian countries. These comparative studies must be further pursued.

Many other important aspects of urbanization, like the relationship between urbanization and administrative organization, economic planning, etc., or whether labour intensive and appropriate technologies, regionally disaggregated economic planning and decentralised administrative organisation would be effective means for the deceleration of urbanization or not, remain to be explored in future.

(Masanori KOGA)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The annual convention for 1981 of Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration was held in Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto from Monday, September 7th to Thursday, September 10th under the unified theme "Problems in Contemporary Business Enterprises." For the purpose of research reports and symposia, the main theme was divided into two sub-themes: "Business Strategy in 1980s" and "Democratization of Business Administration." Research reporters on the former sub-theme were Koichi IMAMITSU (Aichi Gakuin University), Moriaki TSUCHIYA (University of Tokyo), Goichi KATAYAMA (Kyushu University) and Kuniyoshi URABE (Kobe University), and the researchers who read papers on the latter sub-theme were Hiroshi SHIMA (Doshisha University), Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (Tokyo Metropolitan Commercial College). Hiroshi HASEGAWA (Chūo University) and Shozo TANIDA (Osaka Municipal University). Besides these eight, another twenty-seven researchers made reports on free subjects.

Among the four scholars who reported on business strategy, TSUCHIYA and URABE commented on the content of business strategy on the basis of their view of its theory after making inquiries into the theory to clarify its development process and anticipated problems. IMAMISU, on the other hand, dealt with the business strategy in 1980s from the viewpoint of business environment that was based on the theory of demography. The report by KATAYAMA was focused on financial strategy for Japanese enterprises and its relation with the revised law of joint stock company. The approaches adopted by these two researchers were rather limited in their perspective and areas of problems to be covered, while TSUCHIYA and URABE, critically surveying the research trend at home and abroad, studied business strategy in line with the main subject. Their reports are particularly worth noting in the point that the level of researches in Japan is clearly manifested in them.

According to TSUCHIYA, business strategy is a means-ends chain for business behavior that is formed through the medium of subjective idea of executives on the point of contact between environment and capability. It comprises three levels of strategies: corporate strategy, divisional strategy, and functional strategy. In coping with problems and difficulties pertaining to business strategy differences are obvious between the US business enterprises which strive to find out new fields of industries as well as breakthrough for existing ones, and the Japanese counterparts which lay stress on innovation mainly in existing industries; but both of them regard the accumulation of business resources as vital for business strategy. In order to study such reality, some researchers of business theories make an attempt to explicate the process of strategy formulation, while others are concerned to elucidate the logics involved in strategy formulation. The theory of business strategy, which began with the former type of approach, is expected to attain higher level as the latter type of approach gain a more solid footing.

URABE considers that the business environment in 1980s is characterized by the changes in industrial structure, diversified demands, internationalization, and dependence on information, which must be tackled with new strategies; the product strategy and portfolio strategy (or product portfolio management) that have constituted to date the main stream of the study would prove insufficient to respond to the emerging factors in the present-day business environment. The ground for his argument against the product-market strategy is found in the transition from strategic planning theory to strategic management theory, the differentiation and relation between growth strategy and competition strategy, necessity for systematization of corporate strategy and divisional strategy, overemphasis on diversification, etc. Portfolio strategy or product portfolio management(PPM) is criticized due to the insufficiency of market share rate and growth rate as business indicators, the relativity of the effect of experience curve, disregard for product life cycle and potential innovation, and the lack of competition strategy. On the basis of these criticisms and views, strategy for expansion, differentiation, and specialization can be substantiated to supplement the conventional business strategy.

As the above-mentioned framework of theory indicates, the business strategy in Japanese corporations in 1980s is characterized externally by the quasi-vertical integration strategy which reflects differentiation, specialization, internationalization, and heavy reliance on information, and internally by the strategy centered upon organization, information system, human development, and motivation.

In other words, focus of research on business strategy is being shifted from process of strategy formulation to the logic involved in strategy, from strategic planning to strategic management, and from product-market strategy to systematically integrated strategy.

Among the four researchers who treated the second sub-theme "Democratization of Business Administration," TANIDA concentrated his report on banking business to discuss today's issue in the context of democratization of business administration. Compared with the researches by SHIMABUKURO, SHIMA and HASEGAWA, his report seems too specialized to be introduced in this paper.

SHIMABUKURO, citing a number of actual cases, tried to assert the significance of consensus management (or labor-management co-ordination) in business administration. Formation and utilization of autonomous work group in contemporary personnel management was taken up by SHIMA from the point of democratization. HASEGAWA's concern was directed to general inquiry into the meaning and conditions for democratization. Both his research and HASEGAWA's are based on Marxist theory of business enterprise (the school derived from Marxism which discloses contradictions and problems in capitalistic business enterprises to establish the theory of business enterprise for workers).

In contrast to their arguments, SHIMABUKURO's view, which represents the outsiders of the advocators of the Marxist theory, basically approves of labor-management cooperation. The following are the details of the reports by the three scholars.

According to SHIMA, capitalistic production develops socialization of labor and promotes organizing and interrelation of work. On the other hand, thorough planning by management makes workers feel increasingly alienated. Under these circumstances, small group management or autonomous work group movement such as zero defect movement and QC circles became widespread since 1960s. Although this movement motivates workers and intensifies labor spontaneously, it also estranges, in the process of team making, activists and unionists who do not conform to the policies of business enterprises, thereby turning out to be a means of exploitation and oppression.

In this movement, however, there is a possibility to stimulate the workers' awareness to the social nature of labor and to their objects; alienation can be abated and humanity recovered through the autonomous work group movement. In this respect only, small group management lends itself to democratization of business administration in the course of development of labor union movement and class struggle.

HASEGAWA contended that democratization of business administration which is promoted by management with the logic of capital must be distinguished from the real democratization from the bottom with the logic of labor, which can be materialized by the labor union that is fully provided with objective and subjective conditions. While improving the objective conditions such as nationalization of big corporations and tightening of government regulations on business behavior, unionists must make constant efforts to attain the workers council or joint consultation with secured rights through their active participation. It is equally important, for the purpose of fulfilling subjective conditions of labor union, to promote the study of the members and to help them satisfy their desire for production control.

SHIMABUKURO presented his notion that consensus management was synonymous with management decisions made by labor-management consensus from the long-term viewpoint; the basis for decisions must be provided by accurate, impartial data. In principle, there should be mutual respect between management prerogative and rights to work, and in actuality, decisions are made by labor-management consensus. A prerequisite for democratization of business administration is the theory of business enterprises which coordinates the objective principle of business enterprise and the supreme value of business enterprise, namely, the survival of business enterprise and the human life. When the theory is put into practice, it takes the form of consensus management. Theoretical foundation of consensus management is laid in the dual system of business enterprise.

A business enterprise is a unity of the system of production technology and the system of production society. In the former system, it is impossible to realize democratization because there is no room in it to permit the subjectivity of workers. Democratization of business administration is attainable only in the system of production society where workers can gain and maintain subjectivity to objectify the system of production technology. Since the subjectivity of workers is brought into play through decision-making, it follows that workers should participate in managerial decisions.

Yet, what assumes greatest importance with regard to democratization is the concept that denies in principle implementation of the matters upon which management and labor have not reached agreement in spite of their hardest effort for compromise. Otherwise, the consensus management does not deserve the word "democratization." A number of real cases of the consensus management which is not confined to mere participation in managerial decisions are already existent in Japan and abraod.

The paradigm recognized in the view of SHIMA and HASEGAWA indicates that every contradiction of business administration arises from the capitalistic economic system. To conclude, drastic solution to diverse problems cannot be reached without changing or reforming the system itself.

In contrast to their logic of confrontation, SHIMABAKURO, who represent another paradigm, set forth the logic of synthesis which coordinates the nature of business enterprises or organization and the dignity of human beings or individuals.

In all the issues taken up by Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration, two leading currents are observed. This split of current is unique to the society for business administration in Japan, and nowhere else is found such a phenomena.

In disputing with each other on democratization of business administration the gap between the two parties were too wide to be bridged, and the differences of opinions were accentuated particularly in such areas as social aspect of business administration, organization, personnel management and labor-management relations.

However, as far as another sub-theme "Business Strategy in 1980s" is concerned, divergence of views did not come up to the surface because of the conservative stance on the part of critical paradigm.

Of late, Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration is obliged to put up a comprehensive title as its unified theme in order to satisfy its rapidly expanding membership. The next convention is to be held from Monday, September 6th to Thursday, September 9th, 1982; the venue is Rikkyo University in Tokyo. The proposed main theme for the convention is "New Aspects of Industrial Technology and Problems in Business Administration," and the fields of new technology to be discussed will range wide— from the individual technology such as industrial robots and office automation devices through the gigantic technology including computer control plants and space telecommunications. Intriguing reports and heated debates are expected as to technological development and its influences on business administration.

(Mitsuo MORIMOTO)

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)
(NIHON SHOGYO EIGO GAKKAI)

The 41st National Convention was held on September 19 and 20, 1981, at Chuo University, Tokyo, and nine regional meetings were held, three each in the Tokyo, Osaka-Kyoto, and Kyushu-Yamaguchi districts.

The Association also published "Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (The JBEA Annual Studies)" containing 13 papers which had been read at the 40th National Convention and an outline of regional meetings.

The trends of study as reflected in the presentations at the latest national convention are as follows:

First, the questions of what is Business English and how to study it so as to systematize our studies into a scientific discipline were taken up as old and yet ever new problems, for example, "What Is Business English" by Masatoshi NAKAUCHI (Obirin College) and "A Tentative Structure of Theoretical Studies in International Business Communication English" by Yoichi USUI (Kitakyushu University). The former contends that there is no such thing as English exclusively used in the business world and that what we are studying is General Current English as a means of communication in foreign trade. The latter propounds a system of theoretical studies of what the author calls 'International Business Communication English' to distinguish it from the conventional concept of Business English.

Secondly, the styles of business writings in English were naturally the main interests of many members.

"A Comparative Analysis of American and British Business Letters" by Atsuko TANAKA (Baika Junior College) proved by an experiment that American letters use more direct expressions, are more enthusiastic in selling, and show more personal feeling and consideration toward the recipient.

"Plain English Legislation" by Koji TSUBAKI (Waseda University) pointed out the problems concerning the simplification of legal documents, for example, the New York Plain English Law to protect consumers. In addition to legal problems, one difficulty is the lack of established standard for plain English. In this connection, "Readability of Business Writing" by Mikito NAKAMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University) closely examined some corporate annual reports for readability and pointed out the weakness of the famous readability formulas designed by Rudolf Flesch, Robert Gunning, etc. which fail to take into account the meaning and context.

Also in this connection, "Euphemism in Business" by Takao NORISADA (Heian Women's Junior College) warns people against euphemistic expressions, because euphemism is now used less to find discreet terms for what is indelicate than to soothe employees and to delude consumers.

Further on the style of writing, one report was noteworthy for its novelty: "Application of the Faces Method to Business Communication" by Norio AOYAMA (Chuo Gakuin University), in which the reading ease, human interest, liveliness or wordiness of messages are illustrated as a man's facial expressions, and it is suggested that an electronic word processor with a proper attachment will enable a businessman to see on a graphic display whether his sales letter looks like a successful salesman.

Thirdly, there were reports which concern legal matters, in addition to the one already mentioned (TSUBAKI). "A Study of Mutuality in Contract Wording" by Takao MUKOH (Osaka University of Foreign Studies) discussed the mutuality provisions in international commercial contracts, citing actual cases, and warned inexperienced persons against such provisions which seem fair at first but may later prove harmful to either party to the contract. "English Terminology of Business Failure" by Isami UCHIZAKI (Mukogawa Women's University) may be mentioned here since it deals with technical terms both English and Japanese concerning bankruptcy and other business failure.

Fourthly, there were some more papers worth mentioning. "Basic Words for Business Letter Writing: A Historical Approach" by Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA (Chuo University) shows what kind of English was used in the 19th-century Japan by merchants in the foreign concession at Yokohama, citing examples collected from old books on English conversation and letter writing.

"The Syntax and Semantics of the Participial Construction: Compound Adjectives" by Junzo HAYASHI (Osaka YMCA) took up the usage of compound adjectives often found in business writing and discussed the possibility of participles being used as adjectives before nouns, for example, 'oil-producing countries' and 'U.S.-made cars,' while it is not normal to say 'the killed man.'

"Cross-Cultural Study of Consumer Behavior" by Shigeto MOROKAMI (Meiji University), after a review of segmentation research in international merketing, offered a framework of analysis and discussed some cases in cross-national comparisons of Life Styles.

Lastly, international activity was one big feature of the year. Dr. John Gould, Professor of the University of Southern California and former President of the American Business Communication Association (ABCA), attended the 41st National Convention and delivered a special lecture entitled "Is Business English in America Healthy?"

Norio AOYAMA (Chuo Gakuin University) attended the 1981 National/International ABCA Convention at Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A. on October 14—17 and read a paper on "How to Reduce Trade Frictions through Better International Communication."

Yoichi USUI (Kitakyushu University) was granted a financial aid from the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan and is going to attend the 1981 National/International ABCA Convention to be held in New Orleans, Lousiana, U.S.A. on October 20—23, 1982 and read a paper on "A Comparative Study of Business English Education in the United States and Japan."

(Saburo HANEDA)

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

A) The 17th Annual Conference of Business History was held at Shiga University between Oct. 31 and Nov. 2, 1981. The main theme discussed was "The root of Japanese business and it's success", firstly proposed by Eiichiro OGURA of Shiga University and jointly chaired by Yotaro SAKUDO of Osaka University and Hidemasa MORIKAWA of Hosei University. The names of papers presented and contributors are as follows;

"Some issues over Japanese-style business" by Masumi TSUDA of Hitotsubashi University and commented by Tadashi MITO of Rikkyo University. "Evolutional aspects of Japanese business" by Kuniyoshi URABE of Kobe University and commented by Tsunehiko YUI of Meiji University. "Historical origin of Japanese business—SOGO SHOSHA—" by Yoshio KATSURA of Kobe University and commented by Keiichiro NAKAGAWA of Fukushima University. "Japanese-style marketing method, dual aspects of it's up-to-date and convention" by Kinichiro TOBA of Waseda University and commented by Kouichi SHIMOKAWA of Hosei University.

At this conference, some characteristics of Japanese business, so called life security of employment, seniority promoted system, peculiar process of decision making by group, softness of managerial organisation, royality for the company, were discussed, especialy concerning with success of the Japanese-style business at present even out of Japan. TSUDA argued that Japanese successful business after World War II was similar to the typical family business in the pre-war era and would have been fruitful of efforts of the previous generation endured through drastic changes in history, although MITO commented the continuity of family system in Japan. URABE insisted on the Japanese business sufficiently adaptable to stages of economic development as the historical and cultural product. YUI emphasised the importance of transfering business from the public to the private sector in early Meiji period. KATSURA, while illustrating a number of Japanese family enterprises, pointed out that the organisational success of SOGO SHOSHA had been achieved by making use of her own backwardness and peculiar feudalistic structure. NAKAGAWA raised some questions in the case of ITOCHU, mentioning it's dual aspects of maintaining family business and policy of expanding, recruiting staff only from the local and a way of approaching to governmental work. TOBA reported on several examples of Japanese industrial goods, which were highly successful in the world market, because of low cost and high quality, superiority of design and services over foreign competitor, based firmly on the collaborated management like bottom-up decision making. SHIMOKAWA, fundamentally agreeing with TOBA, went further to ask the historical background established such sophiciticated marketing method in the small islands of the Far East. Then discussion opened for the floor.

And the names and contributed papers' subjects are follows: "Survey of the expanded process of MITSUBISHI Electrical Co.," by Masahisa FUJITA of Konan University. "Study of some paper-making companies' management in pre-war period" by Toshiyuki SHINOMIYA of Hirosaki University. "Some influences of OSHIO Affair over the family policy changes among SUMITOMO, MITSUI and KONOIKE" by Jyuichi NAKASE of OSAKA Sangyo University. "Comparative study of cost-accounting methods between Japan and U.S.A." by Masaki YAMASHITA of Nagasaki University. "SOGO SHOSHA's business in America in pre-war period, a case of MITSUBISHI trading company" by Noboru KAWABE of Waseda University. "Finance and business adventure of Oumi merchants in Meiji era" by Kuninori SUENAGA of Kyoto Sangyo University. "French entrepreneur's investment to iron companies of South-Russia since late 19th century" by Takashi HOTTA of Tokyo University. "Some characteristics of Anglo-american shipping business before World War I" by Shin GOTO of Tokyo University. "Industrialisation and entrepreneur's pattern of Austri-Hungarian Empire" by Masami SAKAI of Teikyo University. "On the relief activity of C.I.Barnard, labour management of A.T. & T. in U.S.A." by Hideo KAWATA of Senshu University. "Study of accounting system of the British East India Co., in 17 & 18th century" by Torao MOGHI of Rikkyo University. "Something like ZAIBATSU in America" by Yoshio OUBA of Hokkaido Gakuen University.

B) The 4th of 2nd Series of Fuji Conference on Business History was held at Fuju Educational Centre, January 5—8, 1982 under the subject of "Foreign Direct Investment to Manufacturing" projected by Tadakatsu INOUE of Kobe University and chaired by Akio OKOCHI of Tokyo University. The subjects of papers presented are follows; "An Introduction to a Comparative Study on the Emergence of Multinational Manufacturing by U.S., European and Japanese Firms" by Tadakatsu INOUE of Kobe University and supplemented by Yosuke KINUGASA Of Yokohama Municipal University? "SOGO SHOSHA's Contribution to the Multinationalization of Japanese Industrial Enterprises in the Historical Perspective" by Kenichi YASUMURO of Kobe University. "Multinational Growth of Japanese Manufacturing Enterprises in the post-war period" by Hideki YOSHIHARA of Kobe University. "The Expansion of British Maltinational Manufacturing, 1890—1939" by Geoffrey Jones of University of London. "German Investments in U.S.A., 1871—1914" by Jurgen Schneider of University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. "The Evolution of United States Multinational Enterprises: A Perspective" (only paper contribution) by M.Y. YOSHINO. "Multinational Factories in Australia, A History" by Geoffrey Blainey of University of Melbourne. "Foreign Business Activities and Chinese Response, 1842—1937" by Tien-yi Yang of Asia University and "Foreign Investments and Technology Transfer: the case of the French Chemical Industry in the 1950's and 1960's as Viewed by the Direction des Industries Chimiques (D.I.C.)" by François Caron of University of Paris-Sorbonne. The Proceeding of this conference will shortly be published by the Tokyo University Press.

The 5th (last of 2nd series) of Fuji Conference will be held under the subject of "International Comparison of Family Business" early 1983, presided by Shigeaki YASUOKA of Doshisha University. The executive committee is planning the 3rd series of Fuji conferences.

The second international conference of the Business History Society of Japan and the Gesellschaft für Unternehmensgeschichte of Germany was held at Tokyo in March 1981 and the proceeding of the conference is now under edition to be published from Tokyo University Press.

(Masami KITA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

The 23rd annual academic meeting was held on the 6th June in 1981 at the Seminar House of Kobe University of Commerce.

Main reports of this meeting were as follows:

(1) A comparison of depreciation Methods,
Yoshio IIHARA (Nanzan University).

(2) Mathematical Study on Inventory Systems,
Eiichi MORIYA (Kanagawa University).

(3) The Method of Accounting Dynamics,
Takahiro KOJIMA (Senshu University).

(4) On Miscellaneous Formulae for Pension Slide,
Kotaro MATSUMOTO (Chiba University of Commerce).

(5) Goal Programming for Depreciation Analysis of Multiple Objectives,
Hiroshi SEMI (Kansei Gakuin University).

(6) On Optimal Threat Strategy,
Isao USUI (Yokohama National University).

In NO. 1, IIHARA discusses the relative merits of using whether sum-of-years' digits method or fixed percentage method in the case of corporations. The choice of depreciation methods will affect the amount and timing of income tax payments.

From the point of financial management, he concludes that the best depreciation method for a company depends upon the appropriate discount rate as well as upon the life of the investment and its expected salvage value.

In NO.2 MORIYA is interested in probabilistic models with a mixture of backorders and lost sales and comments on the optimal inventory policy in reorder point systems.

Relationships between reorder points and quantities are determined independently in many models which have been suggested by several authors and so the solving methods of simulations and iterative procedures are used. These are called the joint calculations. His models contain the normal, poisson, exponential and uniform distributions in demand functions.

In NO. 3 KOJIMA explains an application of industrial dynamics to social systems, especially business systems, in terms of accounting data.

In NO. 4, MATSUMOTO discusses the relationships between pension slides and financial resources for pension payments and criticizes the present situations of the pension problems in Japan.

In NO. 5, SEMI insists that goal programming is still in process of development and then it still has some defects which have to be corrected, and that in order to make it the more useful and efficient technique, it is necessary to review the existing method again. His paper consists of three parts.

Firstly the goal programming problem being formulated, presented are two solution procedures, i.e., the modified simplex methods and the method of generalized inverses.

Secondly, sensitivity analysis is illustrated. And finally explained is the stochastic goal programming which is suggested by B. Contini.

In NO. 6, USUI introduces Nash's two models and analyses some of the properties. He notes that each player will, given his opponents' threat strategy, choose his threat strategy in order to maximize his final payoff determined by the Nash scheme, and that maximizing his final payoff is equivalent to minimizing his opponents's final payoff on the Pareto optimal boundary of the payoff space. Therefore optimal threat strategy can be chosen in this case as if each player were playing the non-cooperative game.

(Kesato FUJISAWA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE

National annual convention of 1981 was held at the University of Nagasaki between May 27 and 19, 1981 with over 260 members present.

The special theme for the convention was "Marketing Activities and the Distribution Structure", chosen because of concern to maintain effective competition in a world increasingly moving towards oligopoly among manufacturers and mass retailers.

Report titles and the names of the reporters were as follows,

"Conditions for Distribution Channel Control and Marketing Strategy"
Hiroyuki TATSUTA (Kurume University)

"Review of Marketing Activities and Distribution"
Ryoji OIKAWA (Chuo University)

"Toward Systemization of Strategic Marketing Management—Transvectional View of Textile Distribution—"
Masahiro SUGAWARA (Research Institute for Marketing Science)

"Change in Marketing Strategy"
Shoji FURUTA (Keio University)

"Arrangement of Geographical Space of Market in Marketing Strategy—Areal Factors in Marketing Strategy"
Tetsue MUROI (Chiba University of Commerce)

"Vertical Integration and Organization of Distribution"
Toshiyoshi FUJIMOTO (Osaka University of Economics)

"An Angle of the View of the Analysis of Distribution Structure Change"
Yoshiaki SHIRAISHI (Fukuoka University)

"Empirical Study on Distribution Structure and Price Behavior"
Masanori TAMURA (Kobe University)

"Distribution Advertising and Behavior of Distribution Businesses"
Kozaburo SAKAI (Aoyama Gakuin University)

"Oligopoly in Distribution and Price Formation"
Kazuro UMEZU" (Osaka Foreign Language University)

Reportrs on free themes and their titles were as follow:

"Review of Marketing Information System"
Saichi NEMOTO (Chuo University)

"Life-Style Approach to Marketing"
Satoshi HIKITA (Toyo University)

"Review of Marketing Activities Responding to Business Environment—Presentation of Basic Data for Marketing Mix—"
Choji YOKOTA (Meiji University)

"A Study on Market Behavior of Housewives in the Age of High Quality of Life—On Relationship Between Quality of Life and Buying Behavior—"
Toshio IKUISHI (Chuo Gakuin University)

"Historical Study on Main Body of Marketing and Its Activities"

Yukio OMURA (Kyushu Industrial University)
"Measurement of Image of Retail Complex and Multi-Dimensional Scaling"
Masao TANAKA (Konan University)
"Comparison of Differences in the Systems of Franchise and Voluntary Chains"
Masahiko OHASHI (Osaka Prefectural Research Institute of Industrial Efficiency)
"Growth Strategy and Organizational Adaptation of Large-Scale Retailers"
Mitsuo WADA (Keio University)
"Fashion and Consumer Behavior"
Taketo KINOSHITA (Middle Kyushu College)
"Supermarket and Consumer Service"
Yukihiko UEHARA (Meiji Gakuin University)
"Transaction of Commercial Enterprise as a Determinant of Distribution System Structure"
Takahiro YAMASHITA (Otaru University of Commerce)
"Distribution Structure of Korea — In Comparison with Japan"
Shuji HAYASHI (University of Tokyo)
"Marketing Activities of Mitsui Bussan Company and Distribution Structure"
Yukiyoshi OGURA (Japan College of Economics)
"International Transaction of Petroleum and Change in Foreign Exchange Rate"
Makoto YOSHIKI (Osaka University of Economics and Law)

Awards: At the national annual convention of 1981, the following two books were given awards from the society for their contribution to the study of commercial sciences.

"Retailer Problems at the Early Years of Showa Era" by Yasuaki SUZUKI

Birth and Development of Marketing Management" by Shigero MITSUZAWA

(Koichi TANOUCHI)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

The subject of the symposium of the 32nd Japan Merchandise Society's national convention in 1981 held at Aichi Gakuin University between May 23-25 was "Merchandise and Packing & Packaging—from the Viewpoint of the Study of Merchandise".

As is generally known, the purpose of packing & packaging is to protect merchandise and to help ease problems of transportation as well as attract the consumer. Packing materials are important for preserving merchandise and have become more sophisticated with the advance of technology. But there are problems, packages can deceive, sometimes bring too showy or exaggerating the amount contained. The consumer can also complain objecting to high packaging costs as well as its deceptive nature. Some commodities are prepackaged unnecessarily to facilitate handling. This annoys conservationists who complain of the waste of natural resources, environmental pollution and the cost of disposal. Members of the Society considered how consumer goods should be packaged in an age of scarce resources.

Kazuko SAMEJIMA (Sapporo University of Commerce) looked at the whole problem from the consumers' standpoint. She emphasised the following points. 1) The cost of excessive packing. 2) Insufficiency of proper explanation and indication. 3) Safe packing materials. 4) Increased waste caused by excessive prepackage. 5) Disposal of packing waste. 6) Recycling of packing resources. She indicated that as item 1 and 2 showed, some facts were adverse to the benefit of consumers. She pointed out the packing materials, the technology and the way were innovated, and the plastics came to be used as packing materials, which caused a problem that plastics additives affected the food in it. She also touched upon the waste of resources caused by the excessive prepackage and the difficulty in disposing and recycling it. Besides, since the vending machines have been prevailed recently, this causes the problem of scattered waste such as bottles and cans. These wastes are now cleared by the administration and the activities of volunteers. However, recently the consumers are well aware of this situation and their awareness are strong enough to demand makers, who are carrying out the large scale irresponsible sales, to assume their responsibility. SAMEJIMA mentioned that the disposal of these scattered wastes should be considered in connection with the recycling of resources.

Koichi NAKANO (Nihon University) examined what the new merchandise & packing & packaging should be, from the aspects of the materials and the technology. He said as we were so called in the age of the stable economic growth, the packing & packaging had to have the social natures like energy saving and resources saving. First, he explained the energy and the raw materials consumption loss caused by the different size containers for drinks of the same materials. Next, he examined how the difference of materials of metal cans would affect the amount of energy consumption, air pollutant and water pollutant. In addition, he said packing materials had not been developed innovatively in the last decade, but with the application of the existing technology and materials, the new packing product and the way were developed. Using abundant research data, he also explained about the trend of packing materials; packing material competition; packing state of each commodity.

Tomiyoshi YOSHIDA (Senshu University) stated that the modern packing &

packaging should require to have the protective, marketable, convenient, phsychological aspects. For this, it should be functional; technological and economical; should be fitted to the market distribution; should help the sales promotion; should be safe and convenient for the users; should have an excellent design and visual communication; and should be energy saving; and should protect the environments. As stated above, the packing & packaging needs many aspects. He also said that there were many products that could be introduced into the market with the new packing technology. However, the simple standard theory should not be applied to it as the packing & packaging is functionally the compromising by-product created by the collision. The package printing and the strategy for appealing each brand have been playing significant roles in modern packing & packaging. Consumer, who can not see a commodity on account of prepackage, have to imagine what the commodity is like by the outlook and the message of package, the quality indication, the experience of using similar goods, the TV commercial and the advertisement on the papers. Then, they decide what they should buy. This imagination causes "modern value contradiction". The micro theory of merchandise study should be examined in its mechanism. However, as for the social issue, which is likely to be ignored in the marketing mechanism, its macro theory should be developed and this requires the creation of method of system's approach or the social ecology like "Pachology". In order to argue the modern packing & packaging, it is desired to develop the theory of merchandise packing & packaging based on the study of merchandise. This should have a certain distance with both the study of marketing merchandise and the study of consumer merchandise. It also should be a part of theoretical merchandise with scientific logic. With that basic principle, systematic suggestion should be made. In this case the consideration of merchandise from the history of the study of merchandise and the positive study concerning merchandise cycling would become important. This provides the dynamism to the theory of merchandise. The above was stated by YOSHIDA.

Thus in the symposium, the members tried to establish the theory of packing & packaging in the merchandise study, approaching it from the three viewpoints under the title of "Merchandise and Packing & Packaging".

Next, the reports presented under the free subject are introduced, classifing them into the categories such as the technological theory, the management theory and the history of merchandise study.

In the field of technological theory, Takao IKEGAMI (Kinki University) formerly disclosed that the distribution rate of the crystal in "Leaf Aschenbild" of persimmon showed the kind which would be highly economic before its fruition. This time, he proved the practical distribution pattern that could be put to use. Kenro TAKATORI (University of Yamaguchi) organized the theoretical framework of the present situation of product test and its trend, centering on setting up the test items. Fujio ASAI (Aichi Gakuin University) reported on the development of chemical removal for textile pollution, and as the pollutions were diversified these days, the functional merchandise considered from that aspect should be required to be developed, showing many examples.

From the viewpoint of the management merchandise study, Kazuhiko SAKAIRI (Bunkyo University) classified new merchandise into three groups phenomenally. He proved that the factors of developing merchandise in each group were complex and there existed complementary characteristics among them. Yoshiro IIJIMA (Waseda University) analyzed the characteristics of merchandise, and he also pointed out that the important characteristics of merchandise could be the base of various issues such as comparative research on merchandise; application to special or individual commodity; practical use to merchandise policy; and classification of goods. Thus, he suggested to consider the characteristics as one of the main issues in the theoretical and positive study of merchandise. Nobukazu SODA (Association for Casualty Insurance Premium Assessment) said that the merchandise quality guarantee system were made up of the maintenance of reliability, the prevention of accidents and the quality guarantee. He commented on the role of packing & packaging in this system. Hisao MORISAWA (Akechi High School of Commerce) introduced various indication systems of industrial goods in Korea, touching upon the present Korean economic situation. Hiraku HOSHIMIYA, (Tohoku Gakuin University) from the standpoint that peculiar system of the study of merchandise consisted in the quality theory, indicated several points concerning service that became more important in recent years needed to be considered for the application of the quality theory. Ryojiro IWAKI (Hitotsubashi University) reported on the Japanese postal stamps, which were owned as a collection. He made clear the relations between its elements in manufacturing and usage and its evaluation. He also mentioned its characteristics as merchandise for collection. Mitsuru OBA (Japan I. B. M. Co.) referred to several conditions necessary for merchandising the software. Yuzuru TANAKA (Hitotsubashi University Postgraduate Course) developed the positive research on the history of the study of merchandise. His standpoint was with what kind of character the study of merchandise was formed in Japan and how that immatured study contributed to the society in those days. Those were the free subject reports. Outstanding features this year were the study of service and software merchandise as well as the study of material and substantial merchandise.

There was one special lecture which was given by Prof. Dr. Hi-Young HAHN (School of Management Seoul National University) under the title of "Research on the Commodity-Geomotrical Forms". This is an attentive theory to examine geometrically the forms of commodity which can be grasped visually with the concept of dimension, and to integrate the forms and the function. This intends to give the theoretical ground in considering design, from the standpoint of study of merchandise.

Next, the Conference of Merchandise Research was held under the title of "Case Study and Guidance Based on the New Course of Study". The reporters were Shigeo TANIGUCHI (Yasuda Gakuen High School), Takaichi HIGASHITANI (Ujiyamada High School of Commerce) and Minoru YANOTO (Orio High School). The reason why this subject was selected was because a new case study was added to "the curriculum of merchandise" in the Course of Study carried out in high schools from 1981.

The members visited Obara Village which is noted for the traditional industry of Japanese paper. Each member practiced making paper at the Obara Japanese Paper Craft Center. Then, members visited Toyota Motor Co. Ltd. in order to get better understanding of automobiles, the star product of present industries.

(Akitsugu OKABE)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The 45th annual conference was held on 7—8 November 1981 at Ryukoku University in Kyoto. The common theme of this meeting, which is to be developed further next year, was "Advanced vs. underdeveloped countries as a problem in the history of economic thought". Three papers were read: (1) "Advanced countries vs. underdeveloped countries in James Steuart". (Noboru KOBAYASHI, Rikkyo University) (2) "Civilization, advanced countries and underdeveloped countries in J.S. Mill". (Jiro KUMAGAI, Momoyamagakuin University) (3) "Alfred Marshall and the world economy problem". (Tadashi HAYASAKA, University of Tokyo)

The chairman were Hiroshi MIZUTA (University of Nagoya) and Saiichi MIYAZAKI (Tokyo Women's College).

(1) KOBAYASHI's paper: Sir James Steuart's "Principles" (1767) was not inferior in substance to A. Smith's "Wealth of Nations". Steuart wrote, however, most of this work during his long excile on the Continent. He anticipated Smith by nine years and could not therefore have had any intention to criticize him.

We may say that the "Principles" contains essentially "a general theory of primitive accumulation" (Marx). Though the author of the "Wealth of Nations" does not mention Steuart, he tried by inference to criticize the theoretical system of the "Principles".

The theoretical cores of the "Principles" are as follows: modern society was regarded as an "independent producers' society" that originated from the separation of industry from agriculture. Although Steuart admitted the unrestrained pursuit of self-love by every individual and the operation of the market mechanism to be the basic principles of modern society, the practice of a skillful art of political economy on the part of "statesmen" was indispensable. For the sake of the progress of society, the expansion of "effectual demand" and an advantageous balance of trade were regarded as significant. From these points of view, the role of money and finance in economic progress were full discussed and it may be possible for us to call Steuart's approach "a theory of the monetary management".

Steuart analyzed price phenomena in depth. He considered the "completion" of the exchange economy to be the result of economic growth. But he could not explain the genesis of profit and the mechanism of accumulation in a consistent way.

He took the landlords and the "moneyed interests" to be the creators of "effectual demand". He advocated the foundation of the Land-Bank on general grounds, though his scheme could also be thought of as a remedy for the landlords who lacked money.

Smith failed to notice the historical significance of "primitive accumulation" and monetary analysis in general, whereas Steuart stressed them. For this reason, Steuart had been studied repeatedly in America, France and Germany which were less developed than Britain.

Later on, Steuart's theory was re-evaluated by both Marx and Keynes.

(2) KUMAGAI's paper: Mill's theory on the subsidiary effects of foreign trade suggested that underdeveloped countries could, by trading with advanced countries, get the stimulation of wants (and later industry) which would enable them to make progress.

Often the response of an underdeveloped country to external stimulus was accelerated by the re-allocation of the land. As a result of this interpretation Mill tended to criticise both the British landed interests and British political economy. Mill's views reflected those of the middle class, of which he was himself a member. For him colonization by Britain was the best for everyone concerned including those colonized. He lacked a framework for the analysis of underdevelopment.

(3) HAYASAKA's paper: From the beginning of his studies, Alfred Marshall was very conscious of the deterioration of the British situation within the world economy.

Among with the problem of poverty, Marshall thought the situation of Great Britain in the age of the "great depression" after 1873 had been worsened. Marshall took this as his main theme.

Along with J.A. Hobson who severely criticised imperialism, Marshall was one of the few economists who was interested in the "underdeveloped countries". But his main concern was the problem of 'later-developed' capitalist countires.

His fear of the decline of Britain began with his visit to America, and culminated in his article "Memorandum on the fiscal policy of international trade" (1903) which was written in the course of the "tariff debates".

Although he thought much of "increasing return", it would have been easy for him to suport Chamberlain's protectionism. But in fact he supported free trade because of his fear of the political corruption that might arise from a tarrif. His oppinions were not changed in his later works.

Satoshi YAMAZAKI (University of Kagawa), Saburo SHINOMIYA (University of Shizuoka) and Akio FUJITA (University of Kanazawa) were the commentators on these three reports.

In addition to the above-mentioned Conference debates, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Society, the book "Economic Thought in Japan" (a preliminary title) will be published before long.

Its contents and contributors are as follows.

I. The "soil" of political economy in Japan.
(Kenji KAWANO, Aichi University)

II. Foundation and development.

(1) The Society for the Study of Social Policy: Its establishment to dissolution (1896—1924)
(Kanae IIDA, Keio University)

(2) From its dissolution to the World War II (1924—1941)
(Yukio CHO, Tokyo University of Foreign Languages)

(3) World War II (1941—1945)
(Tadashi HAYASAKA, University of Tokyo)

(4) The Postwar period (1945ff)

(A) Modern economics
(Mitsuharu ITO, University of Chiba)

(B) Marxian economics

(Saiichi MIYAZAKI, Tokyo Women's College)

III. Traditional economic thought and the receiving process of economic thought.

(1) Economic thought before the Meiji era (before 1868)

(Takahito SAKAI, Rikkyo University)

(2) Studies on the history of economic thought from the Meiji Restoration to the Pre-war years (1868—1941)

(Shiro SUGIHARA, Konan University & Kiichi MIZOKAWA, University of Kyoto)

IV. Appendix: Bibliographies.

(Kazuo MAZANE & Kunihiro WATANABE)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

The 1981 annual convention of the Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics was held at Yokohama National University on the outskirts of Yokohama on October 17 and 18, 1981. As usual, it attracted a great number of scholars and experts in the field of Economic Theory and Econometric Analysis from all over Japan. Altogether, sixty papers were presented and discussed in twenty separate sessions on various topics reflecting the fact that Economics today is divided into a wide range of sub-disciplines with researches being carried on by many different kinds of economists. There were two major symposiums, one on rational expectations and time series analysis and the other on the economic analysis of energy problems. In addition, there were thirteen sessions on topics of general interest: Keynesian Economics, Income Distribution, International Economics, Monetary Economics, the Government Economic Actions, Information and Incentives, Labor Market and Wage Rates, Monetary and Fiscal Policies, International Economic Coordination, Statistical Method, Estimation Problems, etc.. There were also four sessions to cover special interests.

Professor Ken-ichi MIYAZAWA of Hitotsubashi University gave this year's presidential address entitled "The Distribution of Property Rights and Market Systems." It emphasized the importance of a social rule which stipulated the fair distribution of property rights as a necessary prerequsite for the efficient and effective workings of market systems. Professor MIYAZAWA illustrated this point by discussing the problems of defective products and insurance against accidents and clarified the theoretical underpinnings for the relevant design of social rule in the light of the Economics of Uncertainty. His address reflected the present serious concern of Japanese economists with this type of problem.

This year's convention introduced for the first time symposiums on popular topics. As mentioned above, one was concerned with rational expectations and time series analysis and the other with the economic analysis of energy problems. Both attracted large audiences.

The symposium on rational expectations and time series analysis started with the presentation of two papers by Chikara KOMURA of Seikei University and Kanemi BAN of the University of Tsukuba. KOMURA's papar, entitled "Money, High-Powered Money and Income as a Feedback System," presented a time series analysis of the supply of money, the supply of high powered money and national income in Japan over the 1963—79 period. BAN's paper, entitled "Rational Expectations Hypothesis and Econometric Models," developed an econometric model of the Japanese economy incorporating rational expectations hypothesis and carried out a simulation analysis of policy interventions. Their papers provided materials for the following panel discussion. It is only a couple of years ago that the rational expectations school challenged Keynesian Economics by rejecting activist macroeconomic policies on the basis of rational expectations hypothesis and time series analysis and invited harsh couterattacks from the Keynesian camp. In this symposium, however, conciliation rather than pugnacity was preferred. The Keynesians were ready to accept the significance of the rational school's efforts to treat expectations endogenously, while rationalists were neutral about the efficacy of macroeconomic policies. In fact, the two papers presented in this symposium illustrated the possibility that the Keynesian policy prescriptions are viable in the context of economic models incorporating rational expectations and time series analysis.

The symposium on the economic analysis of energy problems was equally rewarding. Yasuhiro MUROTA of Saitama University and his associates presented a paper entitled "Household Energy Demand," investigating the response of the Japanese households to the oil crisis in 1973. In parallel, Masahiro KURODA of Keio University read a paper entitled "Factor Substitution Following the Hikes of Energy Prices and the Market Performances," focusing upon what happened to the Japanese industries after the oil crisis. These papers contributed a great deal toward the understandings of the impact of the oil crisis on the Japanese economy. There were two more papers in this symposium. The paper by Nori URATANI of the Tokyo Institute of Technology entitled "The OPEC Pricing Strategy in View of Asset Accumulation Abroad" and the papar by Yoshifusa KITABATAKE and Shuzo NISHIOKA of the National Research Institute of Pollution entitled "A Model of Regional Demand-Supply Structure for Energy Taking Account of Economic Externalities and Seasonal Economic Fluctuations." The panel discussion which followed the presentation of these papers was concerned not only with the technical analysis of separate issues but also with the broad theoretical framework to deal with energy problems in the spirit of Political Economy.

Beside these symposiums, thirteen sessions were carried on with a variety of common topics and four sessions with free topics. It is difficult to characterized quite a few papers presented in these sessions. Broadly speaking, however, they seem to reflect the popular concern for Keynesian Economics and related macroeconomic policy issues. There were two theoretical sessions on Keynesian Economics. One concerned with the microeconomic foundations of Keynesian Economics and the other with the extension of Post-Keynesian Economics. For instance, Tadasni MINAGAWA of the University of Nagoya presented a paper entited "Excess Supply of labor and Its Adjustment Mechanism" in the former session and Moriki HOSOE of the University of Kyushu a paper entitled "A Disequilibrium Model with Inventory and Subjective Demand Function" in the latter session. Some papers read in other sessions were of similar orientation. For example, "The Derivation of the 'Laffer Curve' in a Keynesian Model" by Kiyoshi ABE of Takushoku University and his associate and "The Implicit Contract Theory: The Optimality of Full Employment and the Problems of Incentive Compatibility" by Kiyoshi KUGA of Osaka University and his associate. In addition, there were three sessions which dealt explicitly with related policy issues: the Government Economic Action, the Empirical Analysis of Money and Finance and Monetary and Fiscal Policies. They contained papers such as "Personal Savings, Corporate Savings and Government Deficit" by Hitoshi OCHIAI of the University of Tokyo, "A Surprise Increase in Money Supply, Output and the price Level in Japan" by Hirotaka KATO of Soka University and "Effectiveness of the Monetary Policy" by Naoyuki YOSHINO of Saitama University, to name only a few.

This year's convention may also be characterized by its ample harvest of interesting empirical papers. In addition to those already referred to, there were a number of empirical studies including "Measurement of Income Mobility" by Toshiaki TACHIBANAKI of Kyoto University and his associate, "An Empirical Analysis of the Term Structure of the

Rates of Returns of Bonds" by Takao KURODA and Takashi OKUBO of the Bank of Japan, "A Model of Sexually Differentiated Labor Markets" by Jiro NAKAMURA of Kyoto University, "Asia Link Model" by Shin-ichi ICHIMURA of Kyoto Univeristy and his associates, etc.. In particular, the paper entited "The Labor Market for Economists" by Shozaburo FUJINO of Hitotsubashi University and his associate attracted a great deal of attention by making clear that the market had been in the state of excess supply in recent years.

In contrast, there were fewer papers on the neoclassical analysis of general equilibruim models. There was only one session on Mathematical Economics with four papers including "A Characterization of Optimal Paths in an Economy with a Non-Concave Production Function" by Kazuo NISHIMURA of Tokyo Metropolitan University and "On the Neuman Mappings" by Ryuichi WATANABE of Keio University. Also scarce were the papers dealing with statistical method. For example, "on New Methods of linear Regression" by Tokio TAGUCHI of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and "On the Moment of the TSLS Estimator" by Yusaku KATAOKA of Kyoto College of Industry.

In tne field of International Economics, there were several papers concerned with the Pure Theory of International Trade, e.g., "The Equivalence of Tariffs and Quotas Reconsidered" by Motoshige ITOH of Tokyo Metropolitan University and Yoshiyasu ONO of Musashi University and "International Capital Mobility and Economic Welfare: Vertical Trade" by Masayuki OKAWA of Kobe University of Commerce. On the other hand, there were only two papers on International Finance despite the rapidly growing concern, both theoretical and empirical, for the workings of flexible exchange rate system. The one is the paper by Masanao AOKI of Osaka University entitled "On the Dyamic Interpretation of the Impacts of Differential Properties of Macroeconomic Models on International Policy Coordination" and the other is the paper by Yusuke ONITSUKA of the National University of Yokohama entitled "Imperfect Capital Markets and the Effects of Monetary and Fiscal Policies under the System of Flexible Exchange Rates."

(Michihiro OHYAMA)

THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

The Association of Economic Geographers adopted themes concerning main theoretical phases of "economic region" as an objective existence—agricultural region, industrial region etc.—for its annual symposia in the mid 1970s. In 1966, 1972, 1979 and 1980, it adopted themes concerning "regional policy"—its historical nature, the process of its enforcement in Japan, and international comparison of such policies—for the annual symposia. In 1979, an achievement of joint study was published under the title of "Development of Regional Policies in the Contemporary World" ("Gendai Sekai no Chiiki Seisaku"—ed. by Iwao KAMOZAWA).

In order to develop further the achievements of the earlier symposia, the Association adopted the main theme of "Relations between regional economies and policies of local governments" for its 28th annual symposium which was held in Okayama University from 23 to 25 May, 1981. This symposium proceeded as follows:—(cf. 'Abstract of Papers and Discussion at the 28th Annual Meeting' in "Keizai Chirigaku Nenpo" ["Annals of the Association of Economic Geographers"] Vol. 27 No. 3·4, 1981)

Toshio NOHARA (Chukyo University), Takahiko YOSHIDA (Fukui University), and Shogo YUIHAMA (Okayama University) were elected chairmen.

Kenichiro MORITAKI (Okayama University), the organizer of this symposium, explained the purport of the main theme, emphasizing that special attention should be paid to the relations between the objective process of spatial reorganization of national economy caused by the blind movement for capital accumulation and the subjective effort for improvement of each regional economy by the policy-makers, especially local governments.

The first panelist Tadashi SATO (Iwate University) reported that, though the agriculture of Tohoku District had been nearly monoculturized to rice-cropping as a whole, there had been coming out new types of farming combining rice-crop, horticulture and livestock within individual peasantry farms, especially in such regions as Shiwa Town, Iwate Prefecture, where the agricultural cooperative society had been democratized as a really autonomic organization of peasantry and worked out proper policies for regional agriculture. (cf. Tadashi SATO: "A Guide to Policy-making for Reginal Agriculture" ["Chiiki Nosie no Shishin"], Nosongyoson-bunkakyokai, Tokyo 1981)

His report was reviewed by the designated commentator Motoi WATANABE (Okayama University), who asked how far experiences in Shiwa could be applied to other regions, especially in west Japan.

The second penalist Masayoshi SADAMOTO (Okayama University) reported that, in Okayama Plain, while the prefectural government had been encouraging the formation of large-scaled dairy farms, out of step with the natural course of development in "farming method", medium-sized dairy farming linked up with rice-cropping had been developing in actuality. (cf. Masayoshi SADAMOTO: "Local Government and Regional Agriculture—A Case Study in Okayama Prefecture" in "Okayama Daigaku Bungakubu Kiyo" ["Bulletin of the Faculty of Letters, Okayama University"] No. 2, 1981)

His report was reviewed by the designated commentator Toshi ONUKI (Hosei University), who noted the role which agriculture should play in regional economies, and the possibility of the active participation of the peasantry in regional policy-making.

The third panelist Mitsuo YAMAKAWA (Fukushima University) presented a case in which a municipal government, supported by a citizen's movement, had partly succeeded in preventing the removal of factories linked to the rationalization program of a big iron and steel concern, and so easing somewhat the crisis of economic life in the local city—Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture—. (cf. Study Group for Regional Development, Fukushima University [ed.]: "A Study on the Socio-Economic Change of an Industrial City—Kamaishi—in the Process of the Rationalization by a Dominant Enterprise" ["Kigyo Gorika Katei ni okeru Sangyo-Toshi no Keizai-Shakaiteki Hendo ni kansuru Kenkyu—Kamaishi Shi wo Jirei to shite"—])

The designated commentator Fujio YAMAGUCHI (Hosei University) questioned whether the relative immobility of fixed capital and workers had left room for compromise on the part of the enterprise, and whether the rationalization would gradually undermine the regional economy.

Tsutomu FUJIMORI (Toyama University) reported on two cases in Hokuriku District; one in Toyama Prefecture, where, despite a spacious site for a new coastal industrial zone prepared by the local government in accordance with the central government's policy, there were located far less factories than expected. Another was seen in Wakasa Bay Coast, Fukui Prefecture, where, after the local government's projects for promoting tourist industry had failed to prevent depopulation, atomic power stations were built one after another.

In this case the designated commentator Kiyoshi ITO (Keio University) considered it reprehensible that both local governments and inhabitants had suffered owing to the accumulated confusion brought about by central government with its arbitrary changes of regional policy.

Toshio SATO (Nippon University) reported that in Kanagawa Prefecture, where new big retail stores were flourishing following the expansion of dormitory towns for Tokyo workers and old small shops were threatened, the prefectural government had so far succeeded in preventing decline of the latter by taking various coordinating measures. (cf. Toshio SATO: 'Regional Economy and Retail Policy in Kanagawa Prefecture' in "Keizai Chirigagu Nenpo" ["Annals of the Association of Economic Geographers"] Vol. 27 No. 3-4, 1981)

Kunitaro SUGIMOTO (Shimane University) commented this paper, and presented cases in Shimane Prefecture, where, regarding the impact of the location of big stores, attention should be paid to its influence on urban plannings and environmental conditions as well as on the old small retail shops and consumers.

The sixth panelist Yoshiaki SAKAGUCHI (Kagawa University) referred to two contrasting cases of industrialization projects in Kagawa Prefecture: one having been enforced by the municipal government of Sakaide City, depending upon the national projects in the coast of the Inland Sea, where big plants of oil refinery and chemicals had been located. Another had been planned and enforced under the relatively independent policy of the municipal government of Marugame City, where many medium-sized enterprises had been located.

Michihiro KONO (Kandai University), in commenting, asked whether the local governments had to shoulder an additional burden of social costs resulting from the industrialization.

In the presidential address, reviewing above-mentioned reports, Tetsuro KAWASHIMA (Osaka Municipal University) argued that "regional economy" should be taken as a whole, and that, if it should be studied in connection with government policy, a certain vision of its future should be assumed. As for the local government, according to KAWASHIMA, attention should be paid to the possibility and limit of its original policy-making rather than its functions as the mere agency of the central government. (cf. Tetsuro KAWASHIMA: 'On the Equilibrium among Regions' in "Keizaigagu Zasshi" ["Journal of Economics", Osaka Municipal University] Vol. 79 No. 1, 1978; Tetsuro KAWASHIMA: 'Region and Regional Economy—in Search for the New Vision of Regional Economy—' in "Keizai Joho" ["Information of Economy", Tokyo Metropolitan Government] No. 118, 1978)

In the free discussion, Yoshio OKUDA (Chuo University), Gojiro NAKAMURA (Kanazawa University), Iwao KAMOZAWA (Hosei University) and Atsuhiko TAKEUCHI (Nihon Kogyo University) spoke of the relations between private enterprises and local governments, mentioning the possibility of some control over the activities of the former by the policies of the latter.

Kazuo WATANABE (Hosei University) and Yoshio OKUYAMA mentioned the extent to which local governments could carry out their original projects for their regional economies. In this context, Masanori KOGA (Osaka Municipal University) and Daijiro NISHIKAWA (Hosei University) pointed out that the initiatives of inhabitants who should support local government's original policies had been discouraged through the period of the high-speed growth of Japanese economy; and President KAWASHIMA emphasized that in order to restore such initiative of inhabitants the regional economies and hence regional societies should be re-established, and that for this very purpose the theoretical framework of economic geography must be reinforced.

The Association adopted the main theme of "problems on the regional development in provincial areas" for its 29th annual symposium, which was held in Sendai City on 23 May 1982.

(Kenichiro MORITAKI)

THE JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

The Japan Economic Policy Association (Nihon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai) held its 38th annual meeting at Hitotsubashi University, Kunitachi, Tokyo, from May 23—24, 1981. More than 400 members attended. The main theme chosen for the panel discussion was "Pacific Cooperation and the Japanese Economy." The events of the year 1980 encouraging the building of a Pacific Community and of strengthening Pacific economic cooperation, must have several effects upon Japan. It also demands important leadership by the Japanese economy.

Although a number of studies and proposals by the Pacific Trade and Development Conference series, the Pacific Trade Basin Economic Council, and other private organizations had raised keen interest in this topic, only very recently did some governments show their interests and involvement, though indirectly, in Pacific Community building.

Professor Hugh Patrick of Yale University and Dr. Peter Drysdale of the Australian National University were asked by the Sub-committee on East Asian Pacific Affairs of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to write a report on the topic which was later published under the title "An Asian Pacific Regional Economic Organization: An Exproratory Concept Paper" in July 1979. In Japan, the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, keen on promoting the "building of a Pacific Community," created a Pacific Basin Cooperation Study Group, the first chairman of which was Dr. Saburo Okita, succeeded by Professor Tsuneo Iida of Nagoya University. This group issued a document entitled "Report on the Pacific Basin Cooperation" Concept (The Interim Report was published on Nov. 14, 1979 and the Final Report on May 19, 1980.

Based upon these documents as well as other important studies and in response to the request from Prime Minister Ohira and Dr. Okita (then Foreign Minister), Sir John Crawford, Chanceller of the Australian National University, held the Canberra Seminar on "Pacific Community Idea" in September 1980 under the sponsorship of the Australian government. The seminar outlined the main areas of substantive cooperation which Pacific countries should pursue. Moreover, for purpose of exploring the possibility for cooperation, it recommended the establishment of a Pacific Cooperation Committee (PCC), an informal and non-governmental group of business, academic/professional and government persons of considerable authority. Now is the crucial time for such a private organization as the PCC to be formed in the Asian-Pacific region. The promotion of Pacific cooperation has gained momentum, but the formation of the PCC will still take some time because of the cautious attitude of the five ASEAN countries.

Tsuneo Iida's address dwelt on "Pacific Basin Cooperation: Its Concept and Program." He stressed two points. Firstly, several ideas on Pacific cooperation have so far been focused on how to promote economic cooperation and development in this area; however "cultural exchange" or "mutual understanding through cultural contacts" should be the first priority, and therefore, the building of a Pacific Community should be promoted gradually and never in haste. Secondly, it would be feasible to establish only a private organization like PCC, but never a formal, intergovernmental Pacific Community organization.

Okita supplemented it with a review of recent developments in Pacific Community building, Hiroshi Kato of Keio University and other participants raised several very relevant questions and pursued a lively discussion with Iida. One big question which the participants wanted to be answered was on the meaning of Iida's "cultural approach." Iida answered that, besides conventional cultural exchange the Japanese must intensify cultural contacts and training while undertaking trade, direct investment and ODA with Asian developing countries in order to avoid cultural and social conflicts and to promote mutual understanding. Thus, Iida's emphasis was on the "cultural exchange involved in international economic interdependence." Iida's presentation may have been more persuasive if it had more theoretical and empirical support.

The second paper, "The Japanese Industrial Adjustment Policy toward Asian-Pacific Cooperation," read by Tsuneo Nakauchi of International Christian University, and the third paper, "The Japanese Direct Investment in Asian Developing Countries," read by Atushi Murakami of Kobe University, were excellent academic researches which invited many comments and debates from Hideaki Kumano and Yasuo Hayashi of MITI, Yasukichi Yasuba of Osaka University, and others from the floor.

Nakauchi showed how fast and how successfully industrialization has spread in the past 15 years or so to the NICs (newly industrializing countries) and further to ASEAN countries. He urged the need for Japan to promote her positive adjustment policies (PAP) in order to create a harmonious triangular balance of payments relation among them. This is feasible if PAP is undertaken along the line of dynamic (or potential) comparative advantage of each country concerned.

Murakami identified the fact that the Japanese direct investments contributed harmoniously to the industrialization of Asian developing countries through a step-by-step establishment of joint ventures, beginning from labor intensive and simple technology production, by small and medium-sized firms, and also from labor intensive activities such as assembly and production of parts and components.

Thus, both papers clearly showed that in order to facilitate Pacific economic cooperation, self-reliant efforts of individual or a group of developing countries must be effectively supplemented by "international complementation" such as trade, aid, direct investment and technology transfer, if it is undertaken along the line of dynamic comparative advantage.

As Chairman of this annual meeting, I would like to add a word: it is hoped that much interest be generated and many studies encouraged on Pacific Community building even in academic circles, which would provide sound theoretical and empirical bases such as the applicability of economic integration, the theory of international complementation, and the merits and demerits of a regional-multilateral approach.

(Kiyoshi KOJIMA)

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE

The 38th Conference of this Association was held at Yokohama National University on 14 and 15, October, following the 37th Congress of International Institute of Public Finance held in Tokyo from 7 to 11, September 1981. The common topics of this Conference were (1) Public Choice and Optimum Taxation, (2) Choice of Tax Systems, and (3) Efficient Local Finances and Expenditures.

Under the title of "Public Choice and Optimum Taxation", three reports are presented, i.e., "Public Choice of Legal Regulations" by Tatsuya OHMURA (Keio University), "Optimum Taxation: A Survey" by Masaaki HONMA (Osaka University), and "Determination of Corporate Tax Rates as a Public Choice" by Seiji FURUTA (Keio University).

Studies on public finance from the viewpont of public choice have been increasingly popular among scholars in Japan, so that these reports are considered the typical examples. For instance, FURUTA tried to find out the factors which determine the rate of corporate tax by introducing political parties and interest groups that exchange election campaign fund and support. The second common topic, "Choice of Tax Systems", was devided in to two sections. Under the "Choice of Tax Systems I", three reports were presented, i.e., "The Corporation Income Tax and the Canon of Equity" by Masatoshi HAYASHI (Yokohama City University), "Tax Evasion of Individual Income Tax" by Hiromitsu ISHI (Hitotsubashi University), and "Tax-Expenenditure in the Japanese income tax system", by Mamoru SUZUKI (Tokai University). It is said in Japan that assesment of income varies from one category to another, i.e., 90% of actual income in case of salary, 60% in case of self-employd, and 40% in case of agricultural income. ISHI adopted an indirect method of macro-estimation by which he compared national income statistics with statistics of taxation in order to clarify the so-called different assessment of the three income groups.

The "Choice of Tax Systems II" includes also three reports, i.e., "Economic Effects of Land Taxation" by Yukio NOGUCHI (Hitotsubashi University)," Taxation or Subsidy against Pollution?" by Hirofumi SHIBATA (Osaka University), and "Choice of Tax Systems" by Taro KANEKO (Marusan Securities K.K.). NOGUCHI constructed a simple model of land taxation by which he made clear the conditions of demand and supply of land. He pointed out that the income tax on transfer of land had the same effect as giving subsidies to landlords in so far as unrealized capital gains were tax-exempt. This effect brought about the so-called lock-in effect, so that the tax was in effect considered to be inferior to the municipal property tax. KANEKO maintaind that a general consumption tax, say, a wholesale sales tax is unavoidable. Otherwise the increase of government expenditures is bound to rely on the increase of income tax which most people dislike.

The last common topic, i.e., the "Efficient Local Finances and Expenditures" comprises three reports. They are as in the following: Publicness and Efficiency of the Government Monopoly Enterprise of Tobacco" by Shusaku YAMATANI (Toyo University), "The Present State and Problems of Specific Grants-in-aids" by Tohru HASHIMOTO & Yoshitsugu HAYASHI (Kwanseigakuin University), and "A Proposal of Reform on the Specific Grants-in-aid" by Junshichiro YONEHARA (Hiroshima University). The reports made by HASHIMOTO and YONEHARA concentrated on the present-day administrative reform. Since this reform had aimed mainly at entrenchment and rationalisation of grants-in-aid and been discussed enthusiastically, their reports which dealt the same theme attracted great deal of attention.

The 39th Conference of J.A.F.S. will be held at Nihon University on 16 and 17, October 1982. The common topics to be discussed are as follows: (A) Medium-Run Overview of Japanese Public Finance, (B) Effectiveness of Fiscal and Monetary Policies, and (C) Problems of local Tax Systems.

(Seiji FURUTA)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)

Main Research Subject in JAFT in 1981

The common subject of annual national meeting in 1981 was "Developing Countries and Foreign Trade; Subject and Prospect". There were 6 presentations, one was a survey of the position of the third world in the world trade, others were their structural analysis by region, Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America.

Masaru SAITO (Chuo University) made a survey of the trade of the third world from two viewpoints, industrialism and reorderism, involving the Lima Target and NIEO (the New International Economic Order) movement respectively. Some important changes have been seen in the industrialization of the third world trade since World War II, including an advance in establishing her bargaining autonomy, and increasing inner-regional trade. The third world has been not only the exporter of primary product but is now also the exporter of technology extensive products in manufacturing industry. The Lima Target and IPC (the Integrated Program of Commodities) are like the two wheels of a cart for the development strategy of the third world, therefore, the developing country is necessary to cooperate with this strategy by using industrial cooperation and coordination policies. Now, there is some enthusiasm wanted to develop the international division of labour among developing countries. Masaru SAITO proposed a group development. Group development means a grouping of countries to realize the economies of function in addition to the economies of scale for maximization of the development outcome.

The development gap in Asia is larger than elsewhere, although the rate of economic growth of this region has been higher. Hideyuki WAKUI (Rikkyo University) showed that the higher economic growth rate of Korea is based partly on some dependence on both the U.S.A. and Japan. Many economists rote up Korea as the top country in the world competition of economic growth, but Hideyuki WAKUI said that 90.9% of machinery used in the steel industry and a large part of the chemical plants were imported from the developed countries. Korea is afflicted by very high debt service ratio. WAKUI believes that monopolistic companies of both countries, recipient and donor, brought the debt into Korea under the guise of "economic cooperation".

Many developing countries have excuted their development plans which attached much importance to heavey & chemical industries. Generally, heavy & chemical industries have to be supported by many medium & small sub-contracting companies, although they are lagging far behind. Many of medium & small companies have grown from cottage industries. In the Philippine, cottage industries have played a greater role in economic development by providing a large number of employment opportunities and by earning the foreign currency. The Philippine government has enforced many clever policies for the development of cottage industries through NACIDA and CIDE. Jitsuji INADA (Hiroshima Shudo University) pointed out the possibilities of trade conflicts with another Asian countries, dependence on a few number of markets, excessive competition, capital shortages and difficulty of procurement of raw materials, as important subjects for future development of the cottage industry in the Philippine.

Africa is the continent in which remnants of the old colonial system still remain. The main donors of economic assistance to Africa are European developed countries with a group assistance through the Rome Convention of the European Communities and with the bilateral assistance. There is a aid competition between the East and the West in Africa. Africa has been endeavoring to disengage from the dependent structure on Europe. Masamichi CHIYOURA (Dokkyo University) explained that the aid has been utilized to reinforce the dependent structure. In the case of Madagascar, for example, even STABEX by the Rome Convention has contributed to stay her in the monoculture economy.

The oil shock in 1973 brought about a world income redistribution which was favorable to OPEC countries and reorganised the world oil economy. The patterns of trade and economic development in the Middle East has also been changed. Although this region will remain the key supplier of world oil exports, the trade structure is changing. This region is especially a big importer of manufacturing plants of petrochemical industry and of infrastructural equipments. Mitsuro TERAMOTO (Chiba College of Commerce) explained that buying industrialization from the developed country with oil money produces a new type of dependence of the Middle East on her. And he asserted that the baiased politicization of OPEC assistance to another developing countries puts a limit on the effective use and on the appropriate distribution of it among developing countries to strengthen the collective self reliance of the thrid world.

The trade policy of Latin America has been changed from mainly import substitution in 1960's to export-oriented industrialization in 1970's. Now, readjustment in industrialization continues among countries in this region, between foreign and domestic sectors, between manufacturing industry and agriculture, etc.. There are many countries with abundant natural resources in Latin America, now trying to increase their own processing of natural resources. This is changing the world trade structure of natural resources. Kazuhiko HIROSE (Takushoku University) reported his prospects of trade and such economic integration as LAFTA, ANCOM, in Latin America.

In this session of common subject, we must conclude that not only the position and function of the third world in world trade have been changing but that the extent of the changes have differed from region to region. As the south is higher than the north in the rate of economic growth, if the north transfers resources for economic development to the south in the way of developing the international division of labour between the north and the south, this may be very usefull for the revitalization of the world economy. The formulation of group development might assist the regional development by building appropriate industrial cooperation and adjustment mechanisms into it. We could think of other combinations of countries different from existing economic integrations, by rethinking the development capacity of each country from the functional viewpoint.

In the free subject sessions, we had following presentations, "The functions and substances of Sogo Shosha", Yoshiyuki IKEDA (Nippon University); "Communication function of Sogo Shosha", Giichi MIYASAKA (Rikkyo University); "Foreign voluntary divestment", Takayoshi ARISAWA (Kinki University); "International industrial coordination", Kiichi KAGEYAMA (Chiba College of Commerce): "The system of humanization-global identification of life and LDC", Shinju MATSUMOTO (Takasaki College of Economics); "Correlation between the growth rate of productivity and the growth rate of export", Yoshiaki YANAGIDA (Hiroshima Shudo University); "A critical view on the concept of Pacific Rim Co-operation", Kimio KAWAHARA (College of International Economics, Nagasaki); "Trade problems of the developing countries in Tokyo Round", Katsuyoshi NISHIDA (Kumamoto College of Commerce); "Trade of primary products in ASEAN and the international commodity agreement", Shigeo IRIYE (Yokohama College of Commerce); "On the cartel of the countries producing primary commodities", Yasushi NAKAMURA (Kyushu Kyoritsu University); "Problems relating to reform of the trade system in China", Hideo UENO (Kinki University).

The common subject of annual national meeting in 1982.

We selected the title of "Trade and Industrial Structure of Japan—steel textitle, automobile, electronics" as the common subject of annual national meeting in 1982. We had 4 presentations in it, "The structure of world steel trade and Japanese steel exports", Hiromoto TODA; "Change in the trade structure of textile and Japanese policy", Kaoru WATANABE; "Problems in automobile export of Japan", Kiichi KAGEYAMA; "Problems in trade of Japanese electronics industry", Atsushi KAGEYAMA.

(Masaru SAITO)

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

The annual meeting of the Society for 1981 was held on 1st. and 2nd. of October in Kwansei Gakuin University in Osaka. The common theme was "The Insurance Industry in Japan—Past and Future."

This subject seemed appropriate for the following reasons, as suggested in MIZUSHIMA's paper. First, insurance science as a social science require study and research based on real problems. Researchers should attempt to look at the problems which Japanese insurance are presently facing. Because the Japanese economy and society are at a turning point, it is necessary to clarify the direction in which the Japanese insurance industry is heading and whether the industry needs to make a fresh start. To do this it is necessary to understand the development process of the Japanese post-war economy and insurance industry.

Second, the Japanese economy underwent various changes in the past 35 years after World War II. Japanese consumers also changed remarkably. Inevitably, the insurance industry and its management policy reflected these changes. The supervision of the insurance industry by the Government has effected changes.

Presentations were made on every aspect of the insurance industry in the post-war period, as follows:

Introduction to the General Theme "Insurance Industry in Japan—Past and Future"
Kazuya MIZUSHIMA (Kobe University)

Life Insurance
Yuichiro TAMURA (Nagasaki University)

Non-Life Insurance
Takashi OCHI (Dai-Tokyo Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Co-operative Insurance
Kojiro SAKAI (Insurance Research Institute)

Insurance Supervision
Kichie YOSHIKAWA (Shizuoka University)

The following free themes were also covered:

A View of Insurability
Yutaka MAEKAWA (Keio University)

Cost of Insurance—From the Insurance Manager's Point of View
Yasushi MORIMIYA (Meiji University)

Comparison of the Legislation on the Modern Insurance Contract
Takeshi YAMASHITA (Hiroshima University)

Early Italian Statutory Laws of Insurance
Masahiko CHIKAMI (Senshu University)

The Effect of Asymmetry of Information, Observed in the Insurance Market
Yasuhito TABATA (Aichigakuin University)

The Event Insured in an Accident Insurance Rider of a Life Insurance
Masatoshi FURUSE (Nippon Life Insurance Co.)

Three sectional meetings were held both in Kanto and Kansai areas in 1981. The following are the themes and speakers in those sectional meetings:
(We list here only those which were published in the Society's bulletin, The Journal of Insurance Science.)

The Non-Life Insurance Industry in 1880's as Seen through the Insurance Council's 1981 Report—Harmonization of Corporate Attitude toward Consumerism and its Social Responsibility
Kunito MORIMATSU (Insurance Research Institute)
Uncertainty and Insurance under Imperfect Information
Tatehiko FUJITA (Shudo University of Hiroshima)
The Characteristics and Problems of Insurance Management in U.S. Multinational Companies
Keiji HABARA (Kansai University)
Case Study of Marine Insurance and Banking Subsidiaries of a Japan Life Insurance Company in 1893—1901
Isao OGAWA (Nippon Life Insurance Co.)
Rate Regulation and Efficiency in the Non-Life Insurance Industry
Yutaka MAEKAWA (Keio University)
Economic Social Background and Life Insurance Marketing in Japan, 1918—1941
Yasuhisa SATO (Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.)

The Chairman Nagahisa KASAHARA resigned in the spring of 1981 on the grounds of ill health. We regret to announce the death of Professor KASAHARA on October 13, 1981. Professor Eiichi KIMURA (Hitotsubashi University) accepted the invitation to take over the Chairmanship.

(Nobuo YASUI)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS:
The Fortieth Meeting (at Otaru Commercial College, July 11-12, 1981)

The Meeting usually consists of a plenary session which is devoted to general discussion of important topic(s) by all participants, followed by smaller sectional meetings whose individual members read their papers. The plenary session is the highlight in the Meeting, and papers read and discussions there are summarized here.

The topic for general discussion this year was "Economic Frictions between Japan and the US, and between Japan and the EC", reflecting severe disagreements among major economic powers. The chairmans were KITAMURA (International Christian University), OKA (Musashi University) and IKEMOTO (Kobe University). Three reporters read their papers with comments by three discussants.

ODAWARA (Jochi University) presented his paper on "The Economic Friction between Japan and the US" making the following points. (1) Japanese culture and history are markedly different from those of the US. (2) Japanese economy is more competitive and dynamic than that of the US, partly because Japanese enterprises prepare longer-range perspectives and strategies, which the US may not do. In addition the Japanese vertically organised labor union maybe more efficient, than the US characterised by horizontal organization. (3) The US has had to follow the open door policy in foreign trade transaction because the US dollar has been playing an international role. This has affected foreign trade transactions. (4) Perhaps the lower productivity of the US reflects the greater legal rights (and therefore independence) of American labor. It is widely believed in the US that the whole Japanese market is less open, but only the agricultural market is blamed for this.

The discussant OKUMURA (Osaka Municipal University) presented an alternative view. (1) The decline in US competitiveness is fundamentally due to conservative investment policy. (2) A Keynsian policy of encouraging aggregate demand can lead to a trade deficit by stimulating importation. (3) The US policy for economic revitalization may fail unless stockholders persist in more dividends. (4) The free trade argument which favors countries with stronger international competitiveness does not help to eliminate economic friction. Adjustment in national interests through coodination and cooperation among the big economic powers is the only way of escape from the difficulties.

The second paper "Perception Gap in Economic Friction between Japan and the EC" was read by EGUCHI (Nomura Research Institute). His points were as follows. (1) The European order is based on the belief that the European cartel serves to stabilize an international economic order, and supports the organized trade system. (2) The international order by the hand of the US is to maintain security of the triangle including Japan, the US and the EC (European Community). (3) It is indispensable for Japan to keep economic dynamism in order to support the free economic order. (4) Owing to these differences, the elimination of economic friction between Japan and the EC may be a longer process. Japan's measures for economic friction cover (1) an increase in manufactures importation from the EC, (2) a decline of share of oil imports and an industrial transformation toward energy saving structure, and (3) an increase in economic assistance to developing countries which in turn serves to increase the EC exports.

SHIMANO (Gakushuin University) was the next discussant and made the following points. (1) The perception gap plays only a subsidiary role in economic friction. (2) There is a Japanese style cartel comparable to the EC cartel. The former is organized by the government, while the latter is in private hands. (3) Japan has increasing her economic power, but her response is rather slow. (4) Some extent of organized trade is acceptable and also compatible with free trade. (5) But the establishment of rules for organized trade is difficult.

The third reporter was OHKITA (Government Representative for Foreign Economic Relations) and his points were as follows. (1) Japan's economic growth was supported by rapidly growing sectors in manufacturing, those sectors with weak international competitiveness were protected. It is now difficult to leave protected sectors untouched. (2) Negotiation for eliminating economic friction has been done bilaterally, by passing GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). It is however important to reorganize the GATT system so as to make it the forum for discussing economic friction. (3) Japan has had the tendency to treat the international economic conditions as given data, but she is now big enough to exert influence and also to assume an international responsibility.

WATANABE (Osaka University), the third discussant presented the following points. (1) Although the higher productivity in Japanese enterprises and the industriousness of Japanese laborers are believed to be the main causes of economic friction, this view reflects ignorance of the comparative advantage theory. (2) The US will complain about her big trade deficit with Japan without reflecting on her failure in economic management. (3) It is most important to revitalize the US economy and so to make the market mechanism more efficient.

The comments from the floor included the following. First, both OKA (Musashi University) and KATO (Nihon University) pointed out (1) that NTBs (non tariff barriers) have increased because GATT aimed at tariff cuts, (2) that tariffs can in general be objectives for negotiation while NTBs are not owing to their nature, and (3) that an alternative trade order should be established on the basis of price mechanism using tariffs as means.

Second, KOJIMA (Hitotsubashi University) claimed that the US is selfish in demanding the fair trade action against Japan without reasonable cause. It should be possible to avoid protectionism by revising Article 19 of GATT. This could allow limited protection for say a three year period. Where an industry does not respond within the fixed period, all protective measures should be eliminated.

Third, KITAMURA (International Christian University)(responding to KOJIMA) suggested that the free trade system may, under various kinds of distortion, be ineffectual and it may be better for GATT to accept a production subsidy as an important mean for industrial revitalization.

Finally, SHIRAISHI (Keio University) suggested that (1) Japanese enterprises have followed the market mechanism. The basic cause of economic friction is due to various specific action on the part of Japanese government. (2) It is better to avoid explicit rules for eliminating economic friction, thus leaving room for negotiation. (3) Perfect free trade policy may not be exercised and voluntary export restraint is compatible with the price mechanism.

(Kiyoshi IKEMOTO)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

The Spring Time General Conference was held on 30—31 May, 1981, at Meiji University in Tokyo. Four papers were presented on the common topic of 'Monetary Policy in Japan—its Present and Future'.

Tadashi YASUDA (Bank of Japan) said that there was a major shift of emphasis among the policy goals, price stability now being accorded top priority. This is due, firstly, to the adoption of the floating exchange rate regime, which has enabled the authorities largely to disregard the balance of payments constraints. The second reason is that it has come to be appreciated that price instability gives rise to serious uncertainty in the economy. Moreover, in a chronically inflationary world, the workers' money illusion has all but disappeared. The intermediate target has also been changed from bank lending to the money supply. During the high growth period vigorous industrial investment was predominantly financed by bank loans, but after the oil crisis the industrial firms' borrowings from banks rapidly dwindled, so that bank lending has lost its pertinence as the target. Thus, it has been supplanted by the money supply. However, due regard is also paid to the level and variation of the interest rates in order to maintain order in the money and capital markets.

Masaru YOSHITOMI (Economic Planning Agency) pointed out that the change of gear from high to medium growth has involved a great fall in the rate of investment in the economy. In spite of this, the household sector's savings ratio has not dropped from its traditional high level. This has meant that a strong deflationary bias has come to be embedded in the economy. It was against such a background that the second oil crisis broke out. Because of the existence of this deflationary trend, however, a moderately tight monetary policy sufficed to prevent the acceleration of domestic inflation. The deflationary bias has also given rise to a huge surplus in the current balance of payments, which has caused the economy to grow at a reasonable rate and has enabled the authorities to prevent mass unemployment. The future may bring two impediments to the execution of the monetary policy. One is the expansion of the Euro-yen market, which will greatly facilitate the shifting of funds in and out of Japan. Another is the volatility of interest rates in the United States, which has the same effect.

Asajiro IIDA (Mitsubishi Bank) argued that, whereas the authorities claimed that the target has now been changed to the money supply, the truth was that even during the high growth period the target was the money supply. That is, the Bank of Japan controlled the money supply through its 'Madoguchi Shido' (literally window guidance, but, in effect, moral suasion) on the level of bank lendings. This was effective because the interest rates were kept at artificially low levels so that there was excess demand for bank loans. The banks also depended persistently upon borrowings from the Bank of Japan. Although moral suasion was a powerful weapon under these circumstances, an element of discrimination as among banks was unavoidably involved. It also severely restricted competion among banks. And moral suasion is still the most important single weapon in the arsenal of the Bank of Japan in spite of its claim that it is now only a subsidiary weapon. The massive flotation of government deficit bonds, however, has made it impossible to maintain a regime of low interest rates. Liberalisation of the money and capital markets consequent upon the internationalisation of the economy has also tended in the same direction. In the circumstances, then, the use of moral suasion as the principal instrument of policy should be discontinued. The authorities should rely more upon the market mechanism and use market-oriented method of control.

Ryoichi MIKITANI (University of Kobe) discussed the authorities' indirect action upon the intermediate target. For instance, the authorities must first of all alter the amount of the high-powered money in order to operate upon the volume of money supply. This indirect approach, however, presupposes that the economy has a recursive structure. Even if the economy has such a characteristic, there may remain the problems of uncertainty and uncontrollability. For example, if the level and structure of the interest rates change, the relationship between high-powered money and the total money stock may change. That between the money stock and the national income, too, may be altered. Thus, interest rates cannot be ignored. On the other hand, in an inflationary era, nominal interest rate loses its pertinence as the target of monetary policy. Hence, the authorities may be coerced to adopt a monetary aggregate as the target, but this does not necessarily mean that they should adhere to monetarism. Then, when the uncertainty in the monetary sector is greater than that of the real sector, the interest rates would be the appropriate target. If otherwise, monetary aggregates must be preferred. In sum, in a world where there are rigidities and uncertainties, a mistaken policy may entail unexpected and undesirable consequences which cannot be reversed. Monetary policy must, therefore, be employed with caution and reserve.

Tsuneo IIDA (University of Nagoya) and Ryuichiro TACHI (University of Tokyo) were the commentators on these four papers.

Unusually, there was a second common topic at this conference. It was the 'The Keynesian Economics—A Review'. Three papers were read.

Osamu TSUNOKUNI (Aichi Gakuin University) discussed the Z theory propounded by Axel Leijonhufvud which is a dynamic theory taking into account the relative speeds of adjustment of the variables and of the markets. He argued that this theory could elucidate the conditions under which a cumulative contraction, such as the Great Depression of the nineteen thirties, could be started.

Hirotaka KATO (Soka University) dealt with the Friedmanian criticism of the Keynesian view of the Great Depression and argued that the inept monetary policy pursued by the Federal Reserve was chiefly responsible for the great crash of 1933.

Tatsuhiko AOKI (University of Shinshu) reviewed Post-Keynesian Economics. Particularly he took up Hyman Minsky's financial instability hypothesis and showed how variations in the money supply could exert influences not only upon the interest rates but also more directly upon the capital asset pricing, and hence on the level of investment.

Naomichi HOSAKA (Kobe University of Commerce) and Hiroshi KAWAGUCHI (Chuo University) were the commentators on these three papers.

Twelve other 'free topics' papers were also read before this conference.

(Shizuya NISHIMURA)

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

The activities of the Academic Association for Organizational Science in the year of 1981-1982 will be described with an emphasis on reports presented at its 1981 annual convention.

The association, which was founded to counter the criticism against tendency of differentiation in scientific studies, has undertaken and accumulated interdisciplinary scholarly works. The existing science was not appropriate as a tool for analysing diversified and complex organizational phenomena characterizing modern society; in the past researchers of differentiated sciences did not succeed to perceive these phenomena as a challenging subject of analysis and clarify their internal mechanism and adaptation process with outer environments. During the past twenty years since the association was founded, its members in various fields such as business administration, economics, sociology, psychology, political science and public administration, have been conducting interdisciplinary researches of organizational phenomena by using basic knowledge in their respective fields. The abstract of the past achievements is described in the association's first annual journal.

The following points were considered in deciding on the unified theme of the 1981 annual convention of our organization. The association has so far worked out and refined its own research methods to elucidate organizational phenomena and accumulated academic results accomplished by its member researchers. But, in recognition that organizational factors and structures are undergoing qualitative changes in many sectors in the present society, the existing framework of organizational analyses was questioned over its applicability to the newly emerging phenomena. The points at issue included: 1) to which extent can the existing framework solve the problems involved?, 2) what type of developmental perspective can be built theoretically as a result of a critical development of the present method of organization analysis? And, we finally agreed to explore boldly the frontier of organization theory on the occasion of the annual meeting. After examining a set of subthemes, four of them were selected for further examination,: "De-bureaucracy," "Strategy and Leadership", "Non-market Organization" and "Organization Culture".

The 1981 annual conference was held at Waseda University on October 24 and 25 under the theme, "The frontier of Organization Theory". The program of the conference is as follows:

(Saturday, Oct. 24 Morning Session)

Subtheme: De-bureaucracy

Chaired by: Tadashi MITO, St. Paul University

1. "Industrial Democracy and Social Technological System Theory: Examination on Its Possibility as a Theory for Organization Democratization", Shuji ISHII, Komazawa University
   Commentator: Kyoichi FUTAGAMI Waseda University
2. "Elements of Matrix Organization", Shunji KOBAYASHI, Waseda University
   Commentator: Kiyonori SAKAKIBARA, Hitotsubashi University
3. "Modern Bureaucracy and Changes in an Organization: Examination of Possible De-bureaucracy", Shozo UEMURA, Momoyama Gakuin University

Commentator: Minoru HARADA, Kyushu University

1st Day, Afternoon Session

Subtheme: Strategy and Leadership

Chaired by: Minoru KURUMADO, Waseda University

1. "Strategy and Leadership: Moral and Technological Aspects", Tetsuo ONUMA Otsuma Women's College
   Commentator: Haruki IINO, Kansai University
2. "Management Strategy and Top-Leadership", Akihiro OKUMURA, Keio University
   Commentator: Motokichi INABA, Yokohama National University
3. "A Survey on the Strategy and Structure", Toyohiro KOWNO, Gakushuin University
   Commentator: Hiroyuki ITAMI, Hitotsubashi University

2nd Day, Oct. 25, Sunday, Morning Session

Subtheme: Non-market Organization

Chaired by: Tsutomu SHIOBARA, Osaka University

1. "Non-market Organization and Logics of Economics", Kazumi KUROKAWA, Hosei University
   Commentator: Kiichi Kageyama, Tokyo College of Economics
2. "Public Administration as a Model", Wataru OMORI, University of Tokyo
   Commentator: Mitsuo MORIMOTO, Yokohama City University
3. "Non-market Organization and Market Organization", Tamito YOSHIDA, University of Tokyo
   Commentator: Kimio MIYAGAWA, Hitotsubashi University

2nd Day, Afternoon Session

Subtheme: Organization Culture

I. Organization Culture 1, Chaired by Kuniyoshi URABE, Kobe University

1. "The Social Unification Approach for a Clarification of Japanese Organization Characteristics", Kozo NISHIDA, Nagoya City University
   Commentator: Eiichi YOSHIKAWA, Waseda University
2. "Changes in Organization Culture: Action Research and Historical Viewpoints", Koichiro KOBAYASHI, Toyo University
   Commentator: Jyuji MISUMI, Osaka University

II. Organization Culture 2, Chaired by Yasuo OKAMOTO, University of Tokyo

1. "The Process of Diffusion and Formation of Value Orientation in Groups: Its Conceptual Framework for Analysis", Takaharu MASUDA, Musashi University
   Commentator: Yoshitaro HARASAWA, Tohoku University
2. "Common Paradigm and Organization Culture", Tadao KAGONO, Kobe University
   Commentator: Toshichika TOTOKI, Keio University
3. "Identification and Identity: Basic Conceptions of Organization and Human Being", Hiroshi WATASE, Kyoto University

Commentator: Hisao KAWABATA, Kyushu University

In the "De-bureaucracy" session, the first session, one of the reporters ISHII, examined the socio-technical approach as a definite solution for de-bureaucracy in terms of industrial democracy, especially of organizations. A possible formation of an organizational democratization theory was presented together with a notion of compatibility of social and technological demands. The participants discussed how compatibility can serve as a general answer to the real organization or organizational democratization.

In his presentation, KOBAYASHI posited the idea that the introduction of matrix organization and the accompanying organization culture, i.e., co-existence of heterogeneous specialists, would solve the disfunctional phenomenon of bureaucracy. In reviewing KOBAYASHI's presentation, a question was raised as to whether matrix organization should be affirmatively valued or should be turned down because of the possibility of it causing confusion to an organization. Some felt futher clarification was needed.

UEMURA's presentation critically examined the conventional organizational reform based on the viewpoint of de-bureaucracy. Although bureaucracy was structurally rational, but it had tendency to oppress people within an organization. Factors to be considered included: structural creasing in the departmental system, matrix organization and others, new development of motivation on management (like participative management), in chasing professionalism of managers, as well as encouraging non-bureaucratic elements such as voluntary organizations. Further, he examined a management responsibility theory, (presented by C.I. Barnard) of the belief that true de-bureaucracy can not be attained unless the human subject, who actually operates bureaucracy, is re-examined. The following points were suggested for further consideration by the participants: 1) rational aspects of bureaucracy such as a specialization and neutralization have helped avoid oppression against human beings caused by the arbitrariness and irrationality of power, 2) the possibility that there are various types of bureaucracy, 3) examination of conditions under which the bureaucracy model was established, and the way in which it has become general. In addition, some doubt was cast over the emotional approach in promoting de-bureaucracy efforts. The de-bureaucracy session thus discussed a need for a recognition of the present situation surrounding all types of bureaucracy. In this respect, the participants confirmed that the issue had become so complex that it could not be dealt with by any simple solutions.

In the session on "Strategy and Leadership", OKUMURA claimed that a role of top-leadership lied in balancing among environment, strategy, and organization determined the success of an enterprise. OKUMURA criticized the present situation of studies on top-leadership because although top-leadership played a key role in their organizations, not enough attention was paid to them, OKUMURA noted. Past leadership theories either discussed top-management in a two-dimentional way, looking at human and task orientation, or focused their attention on the behavior of lower ranking managers. OKUMURA believed that top-leadership had to be dealt with differently. He emphasized the variety of roles they should play: maintenance and development of balance among environment, strategy, and organization; the introduction of a value system on an organization culture and its maintenance, consolidation and reform; defining an area of operations in terms of enterprize management, and the removal of ambiguity and uncertainty; presentation of a premise for a decision making; consensus building; development of a social system replacing the existing formal one, in terms of organizational structure and management system; introduction of tension in organization behavior and socialization of its evaluation; guidance of organization learning. In assessing OKUMURA's presentation, several questions were raised: how a top-leader can manage to balance the demands made upon him, where this theme can be placed on a time-span, and whether the balance is in a state of dynamic equilibrium or is the final state of equilibrium.

KOWNO reported on his empirical study on 102 Japanese major enterprises during the last 16 years. His findings can be summarized as follows. Although 40 percent of the enterprises surveyed were specialized companies, the rate of diversified firms was being raised. Specialized firms were good achievers when their growth rates and market shares were high. After KOWNO's presentation, the method of control over variables except for those of strategy, and the need to clarify the theoretical model of KOWNO's hypothesis were discussed.

In the session on "Non-market Organization", KUROKAWA examined the economic motivation of a non-market organization. His theme was how a non-market organization can exist for each economic subject. KUROKAWA stated that a genuine non-market organization could not exist in a market unless it involved cooperative behavior for which nobody could receive rewards. This notion was contrasted with market behavior which involved the receipt of monetary rewards. Examples of non-market organization were, informal clubs, religious groups, schools, special corporate bodies. But this was a limited definition. Instead, KUROKAWA emphasized the need to be alert in a situation where people prefer to have public supplies marketed. Of non-market services those such as military forces and law, provided by the public sector, were only small in quantity. KUROKAWA examined, associate public properties which were important in both private and public sectors. Included in these categories were: roads, street arrangement and scenery which were expensive although the expenses incurred in collecting tax and other charges were less. KUROKAWA advised us to pay more attention to associate public properties in order to gain more productive results.

In OMORI's presentation, administrative organization was considered as non-market on the ground that its organizational goal was performed by a governance process, and its products were not marketables. Based on this definition, he emphasized as the external establishment of the organizational goal, the ability to provide administrative services, multi-meanings of the product and imbalanced plans in evaluating public administration.

YOSHIDA compared market and non-market organization within the framework of the general theory. He also reported on differences between the two approaches and their ability to realize the effectiveness of goal achievement and fulfillment of participants.

In the sub-section on "Non-market Organization", the discussants agreed that it was difficult to evaluate main organization products. It was also suggested that it was more important to consider the non-market organization in its continuity with market organization. This followed further discussions on whether the organization supplying associate public properties should be included in non-market categories, what organization evaluation principle, different from market principle, was like, and how a parameter for a resource distribution according to authority in an enterprise was related to market principle.

In one of the many reports on "Organization Culture", TSUCHIYA described it as a sharing of a common way of thinking and behavior among members of an organization through repeated personal interactions. With this definition, TSUCHIYA examined factors determining the organization culture in terms of goal, formal systems and procedures, degree of exclusiveness of an organization, leader's personality as well as accomplishments in fulfilling goals. In addition, he discussed the two functions of organization culture: one to strengthen solidarity, and the other, the reverse, which affects members' ability to adjust to an outer environment because of their strong group solidarity. He noted that organization culture also functioned to regulate members' daily behavior by influencing their sensitivity and value system and by controlling their satisfaction with their organizations. TSUCHIYA took a position that his way of examining organization culture would enable scholars to have a picture of desirable organizational behavior. He stated that this particular cultural phenomenon could not be explained by either formal rules and systems, the leaders personality, or organization environments.

KAGONO pointed out the increasing opportunity for people to recognize their own organization culture as a result of a diversification of an enterprize and a merger of companies. He also referred to the growing need for measures like a concept of organization culture to organize people, replacing such as organization structure and management system. He stated that members of an organization accepted the fact that a paradigm, meaning, knowledge and system shared by them, was knitted into the strategy, structure and management system of an organization. They also accepted as rational that the values and rules of an organization were organically related to each other. To explain it more concretely, KAGONO stated that the area of organization activities, task environment, information, organization structure, its members, and the social status of an organization fell within the semantic and intellectual system which was shared by the members of an organization hypothetically. KAGONO suggested that the very basic meaning of dynamic organization behavior would become clear by examining its formation and reformation including a resistance against a change of organization culture.

In the session on "Organization Culture", many other speakers emphasized from various angles that in studying organization behavior, the those shared and built-in among members of the organization, such as value, behavior style and semantic system, took on more significance than the organization structure and its management system.

The problem of how to develop an analytical concept and a measurement methodology to conduct a more effective examination of organization culture was left for a future study.

(Yasuo OKAMOTO)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOUR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The 11th national meeting of the Japan Society for Personnel and Labour Research was held at Kinki University, May 29th—30th, 1981. Its central theme was: "Women at Work".

Reports and presentators in the national meeting were as follows:

1. The Main Theme Section

"Women's Labour in Japan",
Kiyoko TSUTSUI, (Kyoto Industrial University)

"Sewing Workers' Consciousness on the Quality of Working Life",
Misako NISHIYAMA, (Kansei Gaguin University)

"The Key Issues of Japanese Part-Time Workers",
Akira NISHIJIMA, (Tokyo Foundation for Promotion of Corporations for the Aged)

"The Problems of Equal Opportunity in Employment',
Tokuzo FUJII, (Japan Federation of Employers' Associations)

"Female Labour Situations in Spain",
Toshio YAMASAKI, (Osaka University of Foreign Studies)

2. The Free Topic Section

"D.Yoder's Essay on the Reorganization of the Traditional Personnel Administration Theory",
Hiroshi IWAIDE, (Nihon University)

"Recent Personnel Research and Systems Approach",
Kazuo KIKUNO, (Rikkyo University)

"A Comment on Rucker Plan and a New Method in Japanese Industry",
Tatsuro TSUTSUMI, (Research Center of Management System)

"The Professionalization of Managers",
Etsuhiro GOHDA, (Japan Steelworks Co. Ltd.)

"An Analysis of the Roots of the Japanese Ranking System",
Tadashi NISHIKAWA, (Nippon Kokan K.K.)

"Recruitment Activities and Japan's Labour Market",
Toshiyuki SHIGESATO, (Kinki University)

The theme of the 1981 meeting was the problem of women workers. Recent statistics show that the number of women workers and their average age has been rising. Women still remain secondary workers, although there may be a tendency among them to seek professional independence. The demand from employers using female labour is increasingly for women in the distribution trades rather than in industry. Unlike the textile and electronic industries, which have ample experience in the management of women workers, the distribution trades, especially super-markets, lack both skill and experience in managing workers, and in dealing with trade unions. In this light, women workers are faced with many overlapping problems in the fields of business administration, labour legislation, labor economics, labour physiology and industrial sociology. For these reasons the Japan Society for Personnel and Labour Research chose the women labour issue to be the main theme of its 1981 convention.

In discussing this issue, it is of first importance to clarify the extent to which Japanese industry (manufacturing, service etc.) relies on women in the workforce. The labour force participation ratio of women must be discovered first as a basis for examining the characteristics and problems concerning the employment status of women.

Kiyoko TSUTSUI tried to clarify the characteristics of Japanese female labour using the U.S. model as an example. The female labour force participation ratio was similar, at about 50 percent, both in Japan and the United States. In examining the average age of working women in Japan, two peaks, creating an M-shaped age distribution. The peaks represent the age groups of 20 to 24 and 40 to 49, with a falling off in the 25 to 34 age bracket. This shows a marked contrast with the U.S. case which supports a plateautype age distribution. In the U.S., full-time housewives have become a minority and sometimes feel as if they were discriminated against. Various social and economic conditions, especially legislation forbidding sex discrimination in employment and the changing views of American women have produced the plateau-shape age distribution in the U.S..

An outstanding feature of Japanese, (as well as female labour elsewhere) is the prevalence of part-time work. At present, women account for a third of the Japanese labour. The female workforce, and perhaps especially part-time workers, will almost certainly continue to grow. Akira NISHIJIMA emphasized that the growth rate of part-timers surpassed that of regular employees in all industries, and that the increase in the female workforce in recent years reflected the growing number of women working part-time. Part-time workers are defined as those who work 35 hours a week or less in the U.S. and Sweden, and less than 30 hours in Britain. In Japan, however, there is no such clear-cut definition. The Labour Ministry defined part-timers as those whose working hours and/or weekly working days are shorter than those of regular full-time workers. Japanese part-time workers especially in manufacturing industry generally work long hours. But in the distribution and service sectors, hours are shorter usually averaging less than 35 hours per week, and less than six hours a day.

Another important point to which many speakers referred was that although part-time workers were hired on a temporary basis, many had become well established and so worked on a regular long-term basis. Part-time workers as a class must be further subdivided into regular part-time workers and temporary ones. The former are often seen in manufacturing businesses, and the latter in non-manufacturing sectors. As can be expected, the former want a regular sorker status, while the latter consist mainly of middle-aged housewives who give priority to their domestic duties rather than their paid work. Regular part-time workers soon voice their demands for improved working conditions and the right to unionize themselves. If this happens, the practice of viewing part-timers as a buffer during business cycles, or a means for reducing labour costs will not last long. The speakers believed these conditions persisted, assume new responsibilities such as the training of part-timers.

Companies having separate working rules for part-time workers account for only 36 percent of all firms, and the proportion of firms which provide them with employment insurance, health care pension, health insurance and other benefits is below 40 percent. Less than half of all companies give part-timers regular periodical wage increments and the rate of companies adopting the systems of mandatory retirement coupled with lump-sum retirement payment to part-time workforce has been low. Because of this, part-time workers are especially interested in their wage level; their demands center on wages, bonuses and retirement payments. In view of the growing number of women who seek part-time jobs, (unwilling to remain full-time housewives), and wishing to make use of their abilities and skills, the employers will be required to meet the needs of those women, instead of employing them merely as a means to resolve wage and labor shortage problems.

A similar change of attitude has also been seen among full-time women workers recently. In her report, based on a survey on full-time workers, Misako NISHIYAMA revealed that they were dissatisfied with their low wages, duties, training programs and inadequate chances to improve their professional abilities. However, NISHIYAMA also emphasized that their willingness to keep harmonious inter-personal relations within the company as an extension of their local community showed that their attitudes were consistent with Japanese "mura-ishiki" (village-oriented values). Women workers therefore have a strong attachment to their company and easily adjust themselves to their local community, NISHIYAMA stressed. Because of this, their dissatisfactions with unfavorable working conditions and management failure to meet their demand for better jobs are rarely expressed.

With women accounting for over one-third of the labour force in Japan, (and the controversies over female labour in other countries) it has become imperative for Japanese employers to consider the calls for equal employment opportunities. Tokuzo FUJII of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations explained the problems hampering the removal of sex discrimination in Japan. First, FUJII stated that the Labour Standard Law, which provisions includes concerning protection of women workers, made it hard for companies to treat women on the same terms as men. He stated that in order to bring about complete equality, an amendment of this law would be necessary. However, he believed that in view of the sexist nature of the Japanese society, the removal of the protective provisions would be likely to intensify discrimination in stead of encouraging equality. Secondly, he referred to the fact that management practices of Japanese firms were based on a system of the traditional life-time employment of men.

Female workers tend to work on a temporary bases and therefore companies are reluctant to accept them on an equal footing with male workers. FUJII noted that this only reflected the internal sexism within the companies concerned, and called for further efforts on the part of businesses to make full use of women workers.

The two day discussion thus revealed diverse problems facing women workers who were attempting to find good employment opportunities despite the still persistent social and economic discrimination against them.

The central theme of the 1982 national meeting of the society will be "Technological Innovation and Labour Management Problems in the 1980's".

(Iwao ISHIZAKA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

The 29th National Convention of the JAPAN Society of Political Economy, which is organized mainly by the Marxist economists in Japan, was held on Sept. 25th and 26th, 1981, at Hokkaido University.

The program of the convention is organized each year around an approved theme although there is room for sub-committee sessions which reflect interests other than those of the theme. The theme chosen at each National Convention reflects current social and economic problems as well as theoretical or ideological concerns. The common subject for 1981 was "The Present World Economy and International Currencies".

As a result of the dissolution of the IMF (fixed ratio) system and the first and second oil crises, the present world economy is affected by various problems including stagflation, trade frictions and international credit uneasiness. The convention hoped to consider these matters, and discuss possible ways forward for the world economy.

The reports and the reporters on the theme were as follows,
"The Multipolarization of World Economy and International Currencies" by Takao SASAKI (Hosei University)
"The Attestation of the American Network—the Financing Structure of the Integrated Imperialism" by Fumitake MATSUMURA (Osaka University of Economics)

"The Structure of the World Economy and International Currencies" by Ikuya FUKAMACHI (Kyushu University)

The commentators were Kenji IMAMIYA (Chuo University), Sadayuki SATO (Hitotsubashi University) and Kazuo KONISHI (Rikkyo University). The chairmen were Yoshio MIYAKE (Rikkyo University), Kazuo SHIBAGAKI (University of Tokyo) and Mitsuhiko TSURUTA (Chuo University).

SASAKI, a specialist on the American economy and international financial matters, suggested that, in the international economy which is basically under a controlled monetary system, the exceptional maldistribution of international economic strength among some major nations had been necessary in order to maintain a stabilized order by those nations. SASAKI stated that the IMF system had relied upon such exceptional conditions. Therefore, with the disappearance of such conditions, it collapsed. After the disolution of the IMF system international monetary relations might more properly be described as a 'Non-system'. But without a system multipolarization is encouraged. There can be two results of this, for developing nations accumulative heavy liabilities and international monetary problems are exacerbated among the advanced capitalist nations.

SASAKI pointed out that the recent overvalued dollar was based upon the United States high interest-rate policy and the inflow of oil money into the United States. Although in the long-term, there is anxiety about President Reagan's supply-side economics. He predicted that, even if the United States succeeded in stabilizing the dollar, there would be pressure on the international economy. Indeed unless the United States succeeded in controlling inflation, there would be further fluctuations of the dollar-based system, as well as the tripolarization or multipolarization of international monetary relations.

SASAKI also explained that OPEC had become an important international financial power as a result of a large increase of petroleum revenue. But, on the other hand, SASAKI pointed out that developing countries including some socialist nations were facing a serious problem of accumulating liabilities. As such problems increases, so further pressure is exerted on the IMF, which comes to be regarded as the "financier of last resort". But in fact at present, there exists no such thing as the "financier of last resort" in the world economy. We must find a solution through international cooperation, for all nations in the end depend upon each other. Yet the world economy will remain in a state of "mutual fragility" for some time to come.

MATSUMURA, who presented the second report, is a specialist in the American economy, especially on integrated imperialism. As he believes that the United States is still the axis of the world economy, he conducted a detailed analysis of the international payment structure in the United States in the 1970s. It might, given that approach be possible to reach the very core of the international financing and currency problems.

MATSUMURA believed that the main features of the American economic relations with other nations in the 1970s, from a standpoint of the balance of international payments, are as follows.

(1) The trade balance achieved a Copernican change and came to record a huge deficit; (2) the profit of the investment balance greatly increased, about three times more than in the 1960s; (3) the loss of the capital balance was roughly the same as in the 1960s, but it is noteworthy that the balance of security investment went into the black; (4) as the short-term capital balance began to suffer a deficit, the loss in the balance of official reserve transactions increased enormously; and (5) the finance by Treasury securities (TS) is rapidly increasing, MATSUMURA described the United States in the 1970s as in the state of 'national bankruptcy in its relations with other nations'.

Naturally, the 'national bankruptcy' would not immediately be connected with reality. MATSUMURA said that the deficit, caused by diversified trade structure and long-term capital investment, was covered by the 'system-supporting finance', such as the reflex of investment gains or the sales of the Treasury securities. He named such international linkage, centering around the United States, as the American Network.

At the end of his report, MATSUMURA stated that, despite the existence of the American Network, there were contradictions due to the tragility of the American domestic economy and the instability of the paper dollar standard. Is then he asked even a possibility that the gold-standard system would be revived?

FUKAMACHI is a specialist in Marxism credit theory. His recent book is entitled "The Present Capitalism and the International Currencies" (Iwanami Shoten). He maintained that, in a situation where convertibility of the dollar with gold was suspended and the Bretton Woods system had collapsed, the regulation of the 'international currency' should be reexamined.

FUKAMACHI said that the pound sterling had been originally established as the classic international currency, as a result of the dominance of the British pound in the foreign exchange. International credit and liabilities, including the transferring and offsetting of short-term obligations, had come to be settled through the pound. On the other hand, the emergence of the dollar as the international currency after World War II, resulted in the use of the dollar as the official reserve of intervention currency. Along with that, at the private level, commercial banks began to hold dollars, this trend continued as the dollar started to be used by banks and in the exchange market. After it was floated, both the usage and the supply of the dollar in the international money market was accelerated, and the excessive supply of dollars has become conspicuous.

FUKAMACHI also explained the special role of the Eurodollar market under the current international credit system, and described the current world economy which featured both the lowering of American status, and the huge supply of the dollar in the international money market.

At the end of his report, he presented the following two points. (1) The excess supply of dollars also concerns the Eurodollar market, but here the situation is eased by the multinationalization of American industries and banks. (2) The American banks are launching into the systematization of foreign banks in international monetary business, and the international monetary cartel is being formed, making the United States as the 'Headquarter or Core economy'.

In each of their reports, SASAKI took a serious view of the loss of cohesion in the world economy, and MATSUMURA attached importance to its integration which confirms the supremacy of the United States. FUKAMACHI laid stress on the excessive dollar supply in the monetary economy, which seemed to be inconsistent with the lowering of the American status. Each of them presented their views from different angles.

The first discussant, IMAMIYA, expressed his basic agreement with MATSUMURA. He criticized SASAKI's view, saying that the multipolarization of the economy was unlikely. If we consider the role of the dollar at present it is rather like that of international finance and both are involved in a kind of world power struggles. Also, IMAMIYA criticized FUKAMACHI's view, stating that FUKAMACHI seemed to overestimate the coordinating functions of the Eurodollar market in the international scene.

The second discussant, SATO, expressed a doubt as to the concept of the 'multipolarization of the world economy'. He maintained that the current world economy is rather taking a course of strengthening mutually dependant relations, than becoming multipolarized.

SATO criticized SASAKI's concept of a 'Non-system', as incomprehensible. He also wondered whether MATSUMURA's concept of 'system-supporting finance', was based on a political or economic reasons? SATO challenged the view that the return of the gold standard was at all possible in the United States, and sought opinion, from MATSUMURA and FUKAMACHI about prospects.

The third discussant, KONISHI, presented his questions mainly to FUKAMACHI, such as "what do you mean by 'excess' in relation to the 'excessive dollar'?; "what would be the nature of international finance cooperation, which also concerns OPEC, in the 1970s?" or "how FUKAMACHI relates international currencies and gold at this time?"

Besides such exchanges, Hiroyasu IIDA, Masahide NAKAMURA, Kiyoko IMURA and others contributed to an active debate. The main point at issue was whether to see the basic tendency of the current world economy, which includes the international monetary relations, in terms of a standpoint of integrated understanding, or from a point of multipolarization.

At the end of the debates, Yoshio MIYAKE, representing the chair, summed up. He said, "The dollar plays a central role in the current world economy as a result of international cooperation, not because the dollar itself is powerful". "The dollar today is 'dé raciné ' having lost its connection with gold. There is talk of 'demonetization of gold' or 'restoration of gold', but it is the dollar which has changed, and not the gold. We must try to clarify the problems of the world economy, which is disturbed with international monetary crises, inflation and depression, by developing the theory of 'Capital'". MIYAKE concluded by saying that he hopes the debates at this convention would help bring about worthwhile achievement in the study of the subject.

Incidentally, the 30th Convention was held on Oct. 2nd and 3rd, 1982, at Hitotsubashi University, and the common theme was 'The Long-Ranging World Depression and the Japanese Capitalism'.

(Mitsuhiko TSURUTA)

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

The 33rd meeting of the Population Association of Japan was held at the Economic Department of Tohoku Gakuin University in Sendai on June 5th and 6th, 1981. The theme of the symposium was the "Recent Fertility Decline in Japan".

The recent population trend of Japan is characterized by two distinctive features. The first, is the dramatic rise in the average life expectancy. The average life span is approaching 75 years for men, and 80 years for women. Currently Japanese longevity is ranked as one of the highest in the world. The recent gain in longevity necessarily accelerates the aging of the population.

The second, is the decline in fertility since 1973. The total fertility rate (TFR), which rated 2.14 in 1973, decreased to 1.91 in 1975, and in 1981 it reached a new low at 1.72. This figure may in future fall to the level of 1.7. If the total fertility rate continues to be below the level of 2.1, which is the replacement level of fertility, the percentage of aged population will continue to grow.

Given such a demographic situation, this symposium focussed on the future in Japanese fertility.

This symposium was organized with by Masaaki YASUKAWA (Keio University), the Chairman, with three reporters from different disciplines:
Economics: Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University)
Sociology: Makoto ATOH (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare)
Demography: Tatsuya ITOH (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare)

The summaries of each reporter are as follows:
Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University)

Since 1974, the fertility rate of Japan has declined. The cause of the decline and future prospects will be discussed from the aspect of economics. Three methods have been adopted: (1) Verification through the Chicago Model, (2) Verification by the Easterlin hypothesis, and (3) Correlation analysis of the short term circular fluctuation.

First, through the analysis of the decline in fertility from 1950 to 1975 using the Chicago Model which explains the decline from 1950 to 1960 but does not explain the decline from 1865 to 1975. Therefore, it seems that it is difficult to explain the recent decline in fertility using the Chicago Model. However, the confirmation of a positive income effect and the negative effect of the educational standard and women's employment were recognized.

By the Easterlin hypothesis, the observation of the change in age distribution, was applied from 1965 to 1980, that is over the long term. The Easterlin hypothesis by comparison seems to be able to expalin the trend until around 1950, however, the explanation does not hold water when it is applied to the trend after 1960. Consequently, the cause of the decline in fertility cannot be clearly shown by the Easterlin hypothesis.

Lastly, it is useful to analyze the relationship between the business cycle and fertility which showed a strong positive correlation between fertility and the business cycle, althoguh fertility has a one year lag behind the business cycle.

Can any conclusion be drawn? Although fertility may have latent recuperative power in the long run, this has not yet surfaced. In the short run, economic recession deters fertility. When economic recovery comes, fertility may be expected to recover its original upward progress, although this upward swing may remain small.

Makoto ATOH (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare)

We should not conclude, too hastily, that the recent decline of the fertility rate for Japan is caused by the same "fertility revolution" which is occurring in North America and Western Europe.

Change in the fertility rate is attributable to the change in two factors: the proportion marrying and the marital fertility rate. If we look at the change in the measures of marriage, it can be seen that the crude marriage rate started to decrease one year before the decrease in the fertility rate and, at the same time, the mean age at first marriage has kept increasing.

One reason is the change in the age distribution due to an echo effect of the dramatic change in fertility in the post World War II period, and the other is the decline in the total first marriage rates. The Postponement of marriage has been the prevailing trend in recent Japan and it is not considered to be a dominant factor in the decline of the fertility rate.

Decline in the total first marriage rate is considered to be not due to the rise in the lifelong celibacy rate but due to the postponement of marriage, according to the cohort analysis. The primary factor in the trend toward late marriage is found in the sudden trend toward achieving a high level of education which occurred from 1965 to 1975.

Next, when we look at the change in period marital fertility rate, it also seems to have declined, at least temporarily. It is difficult to judge right now whether this is due to the decline in completed fertility or the changes in the spacing of wanted births. However, the average number of children ever born per married couple during the recent decade and the mean number of intended children during the recent five years is 2.2, which is quite stable. There is hardly any indication of an increase in the percentage of non-child and single-child couples. Therefore, the fertility rate is not considered to have suffered a major change.

If the recent decline in fertility is said to be caused mainly by late marriages, with the spacing of wanted births, it is likely that the fertility rate will gradually recover from now on because of the tapering off of the rise in college enrollement rate which caused the postponent of marriage.

Tatsuya ITOH (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare)

A comparison between the period fertility measure and the cohort fertility measure after 1960 shows that, from 1960 to early 1970s, the former had an upward trend, while the latter did not undergo a major change. The total fertility rate, which rated 1.96 in 1961, increased to 2.16 in 1971, however, the average number of children per couple being married for ten to 15 years was some 2.2. When we compare the general fertility rate by birth order with the rate of growth in the parity by duration of marriage, we find a more marked difference between the two.

In order to give a unified explanation of the trend in the two different fertility rates, an attempt was made to estimate the female population by age, marital status and duration of marriage, and restore the period fertility measure using the cohort fertility measure. As a result, we found that the average number of children was 2.2 from 1960s until around 1975, restoring figures for the number of children and the total fertility rate within three percent of official figures.

Next, we examined the current and future trend in fertility rate by making a simulation of the completed number of children according to marriage cohort in 1970s, which is not available in the seventh national fertility survey, using three assumptive figures, 2.4, 2.2 and 2.0. In this simulation, we used actual values for nuptial rate until 1978, and after 1978 we used the 1978 figure. Comparing the result of the simulation with official figure later announced, we find that the number of children and the total fertility rate almost agreed with the simulation result based on the assumptive figure 2.0. As the eighth national fertility survey is yet to be completed, we cannot confirm whether this finding means a decrease in the completed number of children according to the marriage cohort in 1970s or temporary fertility control. However, the result of the simulation suggests that even if the completed number of children remains 2.0, the total fertility rate may fall to the level of 1.70 in or around 1980, and after 1980, it will turn upward. In the latter half of 1980s, this figure is expected to reach the level of 1.80.

Comment by the Chairman

In this symposium, we had three reports on the current decline in fertility and the prospect of future fertility from three different viewpoints. They share a common view that the fertility is expected to gradually recover althoguh it may remain low for some while from now.

The nation is faced with two conflicting population problems: the overpopulation and the acceleration of the aging of the population. This means that if we try to avoid overpopulation in this aging society, we should curb fertility which will result in an acceleration of the aging of the population. On the contrary, if we enhance fertility in an attempt to avoid the aging population, the entire population will continue to grow, inconveniencing people's living.

The Japanese are now under the pressure of these demographic problems, though, as a homogeneous nation, the Japanese have lived in this island country lifelong for generations. Therefore it seems that fertility will in future continue to remain low to deal with the overpopulation. This is an immediate choice we can make to endure the increasing burden of supporting old people resulting from the aging of the population. If this occurs, the population may reach its peak at 130 million in the early 21st century or around years between 2005 and 2010, and it may decline gradually thereafter. When the people come to enjoy a relative space in life, fertility may be expcted to recover its upward progress toward achieving the replacement level of fertility.

The main theme and the subject of the symposium in the 1982 meeting of the association are as follows:

Special Session: "Migration in Different Parts of the World"

Symposium subject: "Migration in Japan—Trends and Policies"

(Masaaki YASUKAWA)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

The 31st annual meeting was held on May 29 & 30, 1981 at the Matsuyama Commerce University on Shikoku Island. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Hideo HOSONO. Later Eijiro NAWATA took the chair and H. WATANABE, M. MIYAZAKI and K. HOTTA reported on individual themes. Later, during the lunch hour the board of trustees and the ordinary general meeting were held.

In the afternoon, under the chairmanship of Yoshinobu MAEDA and Kunio OHSHIMA, the main theme of "Public Utilities and Environmental Change" was taken up by M. TSUCHIYA, T. SATO and H. SASAKI as reporters. This was followed by discussion.

After the research report, the customary party was held at the Telegraph and Telephone Hall of Matsuyama near the University. Teizo TAKAZAWA, Dean, School of Business Administration, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the University.

The meeting was opened on May 30, by Tsutomu ENDO and Naoto KANO. The reporters were T. NOGIMURA, S. FUJITA and Y. ISHIGAKI. in the afternoon, Atsutaka FUJII and Hisao SEKIJIMA presided. T. SAITO, E. YANO and T. ICHINOSE were the reporters and the discussion continued until 4 P.M. Vice Chairman Hisao SEKIJIMA conducted the proceedings by expressing the thanks of all for the opportunity to meet in the quite and splendid atomosphere of Matsuyama Commerce University Campus.

Titles of presented papers are as follows:

1. Individual papers

"On the Movement of Electric Power Shift in Western Countries",
Hiroshi WATANABE (Shikoku Electric Power Co., Inc.)

"Island Steamship Lines in the Setouchi Area",
Mitsuru MIYAZAKI (Matsuyama Commerce University)

"The Relationship Between Public Enterprises and Government in France",
Kazuhiro HOTTA (Kinki University)

"Deregulation and Anti-trust Policy of the U.S. Truck Transportation Industry",
Tadakuni NOGIMURA (Nihon University)

"Transition of the Number of Men Transported by and the State of Profit and Loss of Motor Bus Corporations in Hokkaido",
Shoich FUJITA (Sapporo University)

"The Characteristics of the Electric Industry in Okinawa and Problems on Its Private Ownership",
Yodai ISHIGAKI (Okinawa Electric Works Company)

2. The common topic papers (Main Theme of 1981: Public Utilities and Environmental Change)

"Telecommunication in the 21st Century"
Morinosuke TSUCHIYA (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation)

"Movement of Personal Communication Media", Tsutomu SATO (Shikoku Postal Service Bureau)

"Recent Critical Situation Towards Regulation for Public Utilities",

Hiroshi SASAKI (Kobe University)

"The Change of Business Environment of Atomic Power Generation in the Court Judges of Western Countries",

To SAITO (Central Research Institute of Electricity)

"The Sewer Service of Kobe City; Its Actuality and Subjects",

Eiichiro YANO (Sewer Service Bureau, Kobe City)

"Public Utilities in International Society Era",

Tomoji ICHINOSE (International Christian University)

Main Theme of 1982: Productivity of Public Utilities and Public Enterprises

PUBLICATIONS

Contents of J. of P.U.E., Vol. 33 No. 3, March 1982

Articles:

"Public Utilities and Industrial Pollution Problems",

Hisao SEKIJIMA (Seikei University)

"Comparative Study on Management—Form of the Tobacco Industry",

Shusaku YAMAYA (Toyo University)

"Good Sense in the Study of Water Enterprise",

Tatsuo TAKENAKA (Kobe University)

Translation:

Martin T. Farris and Roy J. Sampson, Public Utilities (VIII): Regulation, Management and Ownership, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1973, translated by Yoshio NISHIKAWA (Tokyo Keizai University) and Yasunori FUJII (Long Range Credit Bank)

Book Review:

Koyo Terao, Water Supply Industry in Japan, 1982,

by Hisao SEKIJIMA (Seikei University)

(Tomoji ICHINOSE)

THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

In 1981, the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association (RSA) held its own annual domestic conference and sponsored the Pacific Regional Conference.

1. The Annual Domestic Conference:

The 18th Annual Domestic Conference was held at Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo from Nov. 22 to 24.

The Main Theme of the 18th Conference, papers and reporters:

1) Problems of Data on Regional Analysis

"Problems of Data in the Planning Process of the Domiciliary Area",
Yoshiyuki OSAKAYA (Ministry of Construction)

"The Precision of Data and its Effects on the Accuracy of Transport Forecasting",
Koichi YAMAGATA (Hokkaido University)

"Systems Approach to the Large-scale Physical Planning through the Concept of Information System Design",
Mamoru HARUNA (Kyoto University)

"The Use of Attitudinal Data in Building a Modal Split Model for Urban Transportation Planning",
Tohru TAMURA, Keiichi SATO and Hideo IGARASHI (Hokkaido University)

2) The Reconsideration of Metropolitan Problems

"Overpopulation Problems in Metropolitan Seoul",
Yoo-Hyuk KIM (Dankook University, Korea)

"Metropolitan Reconstruction in the Mature Society",
Akira TAMURA (Hosei University)

"Metropolitan Problems and Regional Policy in Japan",
Eiichi ISOMURA (Toyo University)

3) Symposium: On the Evolution of Location Theory

Reporters:

Hisao NISHIOKA (Aoyama Gakuin University), "A Review of Classical Location Theory"

Yoshitsugu KANEMOTO (University of Tsukuba): "A Review of Modern Location Theory"

Discussants:

Takeo IHARA (Kagawa University), Koichi MERA (University of Tsukuba) and Hiroshi OHTA (Aoyama Gakuin University)

2. The Pacific Regional Science Conference:

The 7th Pacific Regional Science Conference (under the joint auspices of the Australia and New Zealand Section of RSA, the Canadian Regional Science Association, the

Japan Section of RSA and the Western Regional Science Association) was organized by the Australia and New Zealand Section of RSA at Surfers Paradise, Queensland, Australia from August 16 to 20, 1981. The main theme of the Conference was "Energy, Technology and the Pacific". Participating countries were Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippine, U.S.A., Taiwan and also Britain, France, Finland, Netherland, Poland, Sweden and West-Germany in Europe.

From the Japan Section, 25 members attended and 10 papers were presented:

"The Optimal Control of the Environment (II)—Optimal Depletion Model of Exhaustible Energy Resources—",
Hirotada KOHNO and Masatoshi YOSHIDA (University of Tsukuba)

"Change of Regional Development Policy of the 'Tohoku' (North Eastern District), Japan",
Hiroshi SASAKI (Iwate Prefectural College)

"Recycling and Regional Economic Growth",
Yoshio KIMURA (Nagoya City University)

"A Study of the Economic and Environmental Evaluation of Regional Energy arising from a Soft Energy Path",
Etsuo YAMAMURA and Seiichi KAGAYA (Hokkaido University)

"A Study of Time Value as a Measure for Economic Benefits",
Tetsuo YOSHIDA (The Mitsubishi Research Institute)

"Growth and Change in Regional Economies—Interaction of Transportation and Land Use—",
Takeo IHARA (Kagawa University)

"The Logit-type Behavioural Econometric Model of Interregional Trade Patterns and its Contributions to Location Theory",
Fujio OKAZAKI, Masashi HASEGAWA and Yukihiko UEHARA (Meiji Gakuin University)

"A Multi Variate Analysis of Regional Structural Change for Transportation Planning",
Kiyoshi KOBAYASHI, Kazuhiro YOSHIKAWA and Mamoru HARUNA (Kyoto University)

"Land Use Transport Model for Metropolitan Area",
Hideo NAKAMURA and Yoshitsugu HAYASHI (University of Tokyo)

"Measurement of Housing by Disaggregation into Structure and Garden",
Katsuhiko SHIMIZU (Kinki University)

PUBLICATIONS

(I) "Studies in Regional Science—the Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of RSA—"("Chiikigaku Kenkyu"), Vol. 11 was issued in Oct., 1981.

Contents of Vol. 11:

1. "Building a Model for Predicting Regional Development Impact of Transportation Investment—An Interim Report—",
Koichi MERA (University of Tsukuba)
2. "Irrational Factors in the Demarcation Lines of Administration Area and the Direc-

tion for their Improvement in Korea",
Yoo-Hyuk KIM and Dong-Sin KEUM (Dankook University, Korea)

3. "Evaluation Method for Transportation Network Planning and its Application",
Kozo AMANO, Tsunekazu TODA and Hirofumi ABE (Kyoto University)
4. "Simultaneous Optimal Allocation of Public Investments to the Interurban Comprehensive Transport System and Regional Living-Environmental Facilities",
Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba) and Masatoshi YOSHIDA (Institute of Behavioural Sciences)
5. "Comprehensive Evaluation Method of the Residential Environment in Relation to the Road-side Area—A Case Study in Tsukuba Science City—",
Sachihiko HARASHINA, Hideo HARASAWA, Masaaki NAITO (National Institute for Environmental Studies) and Kohki KOH (Taiwan Public Health Agency)
6. "On the Total Evaluation of Water Resources Management Planning in River Basin Development—In Case of Chitose River Basin—",
Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) and Yuzuru MIYATA (The Mitsubishi Research Institute)
7. "An Analysis of the Political Choice and Fiscal Policy of the Cities with an Increasing Population",
Tatsuo KINUGASA (Hyogo Prefectural Government)
8. "Process Oriented Optimal Regional Development: The Development Speed Approach",
Noboru HIDANO (Tokyo Institute of Technology)
9. "Study on a Method of Systems Analysis of Regional Planning Related to Civil Engineering",
Kazuhiro YOSHIKAWA and Mamoru HARUNA (Kyoto University)
10. "Structural Analysis of Domestic Water Demand System with Questionaire Data",
Yoshimi HAGIHARA, Haruhiko WATANABE (Nihon Suido Consultant Co. Ltd.) and Akira KOIZUMI (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
11. "Empirical Study of the Households' Production of Refuse within the Framework of a New Consumer Theory",
Yoshifusa KITABATAKE, Osami NAKASUGI, Shuzo NISHIOKA, and Hideo HARASAWA (National Institute for Environmental Studies)
12. Symposium: Problems in Kinki Metropolitan District
   1) "Construction of Port-Island and City Management of Kobe",
   Seiji KOMORI (Kobe Commerce College)
   2) "The Role and Political Problems of Osaka in Keihanshin Metropolitan District",
   Yasusuke SENGOKU (Osaka Municipal Office)
   3) "Problems of Urban Conservation: the Preservation of old Kyoto",
   Tadashi YAMAZAKI (Kyoto University)
13. "Regional Science in Japan: A Survey",
Hirotada KOHNO and Yoshiro HIGANO (University of Tsukuba)

(II) The Papers of the Pacific Regional Science Conference (PRSC):

The selected papers of the 6th Pacific Regional Science Conference edited by the editorial board of PRSC (Chief Editors: H. KOHNO (University of Tsukuba, Japan) and R. Jensen (University of Queensland, Australia) were issued as Papers of the Regional Science Association, Vol. 46 published by the headquaters of RSA in 1981.

Contents of Vol. 46:

(Katsuyuki KURASHIMO)

SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES

In 1981 the Society for Economic Studies of Securities held a national convention and two division meetings, one is eastern Japan and the other in western Japan as well as seven regional meetings, four in Kanto, two in Kansai and one in Kyushu.

There were two main themes in the 18th national convention held at Senshu University in Tokyo on June 13th and 14th, 1981. One of them was "International Securities Investment in the 1980's: Foreign Capital Inflow into Japan". The following reports were presented on this theme:

1. "Present Situation of the International Money and Capital Markets",
   Masaiku NUNOME, (Kochi University)
2. "Overseas Securities Market Trend and Japanese Corporate Finance",
   Ariyuki TERASAKI, (Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.)
3. "Yen's Internationalization and Securities Market",
   Morio OKAZAKI, (Momoyama Gakuin University)

It is well known that foreign corporate organizations sharply increased their investment into Japanese stocks since 1968 in line with Japan's favorable international balance of payment and high economic growth. The increased investment in Japanese stocks brought about a major rise in share prices and active stock transactions in the 1970's. This resulted in structural changes in the Japanese stock market such as the establishment of a practice of public subscription at market price.

NUNOME first analysed the role of the international financial market in reprocessing surplus funds from oil producing nations. He reported that although non-oil producing developing countries were faced with financial difficulties such as huge excess payments, the international finance market would function at a high level unless it lost its innovative nature.

TERASAKI took up the issue of foreign fund raising by Japanese companies. He summarized the characteristics of Swiss, Euro-dollar, German and other foreign securities markets, where Japan recently issued convertible bonds, with special emphasis on terms of issue and the disclosure provisions.

In his report, OKAZAKI clarified the relations between the influx of foreign capital into Japan and the subsequent internationalization of the yen. He stated that oil money began to account for a major portion of the enormous sum of foreign capital brought into this country in recent years. OKAZAKI also pointed out that in addition to the usual foreign portfolio investment in the Japanese market, foreign investors began holding the yen as a reserve asset.

Another main theme of the national convention was "Transformation of the Japanese Financial System amid the Growing Competition between Financial and Securities Markets".

The following reports were presented on this theme:

1. "Transformation of Japanese Financial Structure Viewed from Securities Market",
   Takeshi GOTOH, (Yamaichi Securities Research Institute)
2. "Changing Financial System and Banking Industries",

Akira YOSHIDA, (Federation of Bankers' Association of Japan)

3. "Banking and Securities Industries",
 Chozo AMARI, (Tokai University)

4. "Banking and Securities Businesses",
 Yoshio KUMANO, (Senshu University)

The Japanese financial market underwent drastic structural changes as the Japanese economy slowed down in the latter half of the 1970's. Such changes include the development of the open money market due to financial surplus, flexible operation of issue terms following massive national bond issues as well as a decrease in the relative portion of indirect finance resulting from the diversification of corporate financing. The development of the open money market, featured by free interest rates, and the flexible operation of terms of government bond issue were combined to help promote liberalisation of financial activities. Under such a situation, competition between banking and financial businesses intensified, especially over the start of government bond sales by banks.

GOTOH traced the change of a financial structure centering on a massive issue of government bonds. He stated that the relative decline in financial transactions in taking and loaning deposits would greatly affect the managemetn of banking institutions. YOSHIDA noted that the financial structural change, especially the free financial transactions, was as a matter of course. He maintained that it was inevitable for banks, sharing a heavy burden of accepting and holding a huge amount of government bonds, to start securities business like selling and dealing of national bonds.

AMARI stated that an indiscriminate removal of the boundary between the two businesses for free transactions would be extremely harmful in maintaining and developing the financial circle in an orderly and stable manner.

KUMANO explained in his report that the development of open money market made banking industries start securities business in raising funds. He claimed that this caused an increased cost of procuring funds to banks on one hand, and serious difficulty in bank management on the other hand.

Among papers presented at the Society's national, divisional and regional meetings held in 1981, 16 were published in Annals of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities, No. 17 in May. 1982.

These included:

"The Underwriting Corporate Bonds of Seven Big Financial Groups in the 1920's and the 1930's",
 Takeo KIKKAWA

"An Empirical Analysis on the Effects of Mergers",
 Megumi SUDO

"Present Situation of the International Money and Capital Markets",
 Masaiku NUNOME

"The Promotion Processes of Public Utility Holding Companies and Investment Trusts of the U.S. in the 1920's",
 Hiroshi NISHIDA

"Transformation of Japanese Financial Structure Viewed from Securities Market",
Takeshi GOTOH
"Banking and Securities Industries",
Chozo AMARI
"Enactment of New Banking Act and Securities Business",
Nobuhiro SAIJO
"On the Financial Control of Large Corporations in the United States",
Tetsuo SHINTANI
"Some Comments on the 1981 Revision of the Corporation Capital Concept",
Michihiro IKOMA
"The Amended Japanese Corporation Law and the Securities Market",
Junjiro MORI
"The Process of Development of Investment Trusts over a 30-year Period and Issues at Present",
Mitsuo IZUMI
"On the Association between the Capital Structure and the Risk of Firms",
Akihiro KOYAMA
"The Public Subscription at Market Price and Strengthening of Stock Equity",
Katsuji HIGUCHI
"Stock Borrowing Charge of the Margin Trading in Japan",
Yukio KISHIMOTO
"On the Finance of British Industry after World War I",
Takashi IIDA
"The Jobbing System in the United Kingdom",
Joji KOBAYASHI

(Masaho NODA)

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIES

The following two "open-subject" reports were presented at our 21st convention; "A Review of Land Reforms (1945) in East Germany" by Keiko MATSUNAGA (Kochi University), and "Industrialization in Soviet Central—Asia" by Hidesuke KIMURA (Yokohama National University). The former attempted to review conventional and commonly-held views on East German land reform policy, by drawing from the results of recent E. German studies on the subject, with particular reference to the difficulties and setbacks which arose from a straight application of Soviet-type agricultural reform.

In the latter report, Professor KIMURA pointed out the keen interest shown by Third World countries in ethnic groups living in former Imperial-Russian colonies skirting the U.S.S.R., and the rapid development achieved by these peoples after the Russian communist revolution. The success of these ethnic minorities cannot be ignored when discussing Soviet Socialism. This report attempts to distinguish and characterize four stages in the industrialization process of the Usbek Republic which claims 60% of the Soviet Central-Asian population as well as a core role in its economy.

In Poland, workers' movements under the independent labor union "Solidarity", which originated partly as a protest against substantial rises in meat prices in the summer of 1980, and forced the nation into successive turmoil which finally led to a military takeover in December 1981. Being greatly affected by "Solidarity" activities, our society chose to discuss "The Role of Labor Unions in Socialism" as its overall theme in the 1981 convention. The following four reports were presented: 1) "The Role of Labor Unions in Soviet Socialism" by Ichiro ONO (Ritsumeikan University), 2) "The New Polish Labor Union and its Significance as a Function of the Economy" by Hiroshi WATANABE (Japan Association for Trade with Soviet Union and Socialist Countries of Europe) 3) "The Role of Labor Unions in Chinese Socialism" by Susumu YABUKI (Yokohama Municipal University), and 4) "A Study on the Yugoslavian Workers' Self-Rule and Common Interest Communities (SIZ) with Particular Emphasis on the Educational Aspect" by Hiroshi KOYAMA (Koochi University).

Ichiro ONO, in his report, discussed the nature and activities of Soviet labor unions, not omitting the problems facing these unions today. Ono believes that Soviet labor unions (which naturally find their roots in Lenin's theory of workers' unions), have the following three characteristics:

1) Soviet labor unions are mass-supported organizations, and in Lenin's words, are "giant associations, one for each industry, which incorporate all workers".

2) They form an organic part of a system which allows social integration and economic management by the working class. Since unions of socialist societies comprise members of the same social class as the ruling party and the administrative government, they are destined to become, as Lenin noted, "state organizations" which can take over the functions of the party and state mechanisms.

3) Soviet labor unions are designed to protect the interests of the working class.

ONO belived that the activities of Soviet labor unions can be listed under four heads, 1) those aiming towards establishing socialist economies as well as organizing production systems 2) guarding of workers rights and campaigning for better working and living conditions 3) educational, cultural and physical education activities, and 4) international activities. The report also pointed out that labor unions may take part in management, by 1) participating in decision-making processes 2) taking part in their execution 3) transfer of state functions and 4) penetration of mass-supported management organization. Lastly, touching upon present problems, facing Soviet labort unions, ONO cited first, the negative stance taken toward mechanisms which safeguard the interests of labor unions, a setback already discussed at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Convention. Secondly that union participation in management has still not surpassed the levels seen during the incipient stages of the movement, and thirdly that Soviet labor unions are still fettered in various technical, economic, and historical restrictions which prevent them from fulfilling their projected roles in socialist societies, and that many problems still remained for their future development.

WATANABE's report was intended to discuss the significance of the 1980-born Polish union "Solidarity" in terms of its bearing on the nation's economy. WATANABE first gave a brief outline of the founding and development of past Polish labor unions, and stressed the fact that quest for workers' self-management, closely coupled with the demand for liberalized politics, has existed ever since the socialist regime was installed in Poland. After various twists and turns, the movement for workers' self-rule finally bore fruit on the crest of nation-wide workers' demonstrations triggered by food strikes. "Solidarity" was distinct from previous labor unions for the following reasons, 1) Solidarity rejected subordination to the state and the party, which was observed across-the-board by past unions, and was established more to protect workers' rights than to function as a social-control mechanism. 2) Solidarity denied the ill-defined sharing of responsibilities between the management and workers practiced under previous workers' self-management organizations, and clearly demarcated the responsibilities of the management and the workers. 3) Solidarity is the first substantial organization to represent the interests of the workers only. 4) Solidarity marked the birth of a union which placed priority, not on taking part in the management of corporations, but on keeping the state and the government in check. 5) By winning the right to strike, it gained more negotiating power than other worker organizations. WATANABE stressed the great historical significance of this new labor union with features, unique in the Socialist bloc. WATANABE concluded his presentation by pointing out that the advent of "Solidarity" brought substantial changes to mechanisms for distributing national income.

YABUKI introduced his presentation by difining the roles of Chinese socialist labor unions. He then supplemented his findings with his own views, citing shifts and changes in corporate management laws (adopted after the 1931 "Sino-Russian Labor Act" in the liberated districts of China) to substantiate the belief in China that workers should be the central figures of corporations in a socialist society. YABUKI considered that although the vestiges of the cultural revolution, (such as overly-bureaucratic corporate systems and the relegation of labor unions to a supplementary role) were criticized and slowly dismantled in a strong drive toward the direct and democratic management of corporations by the working masses, the attempts ended in total failure. As a result, YABUKI believes that the reality of Chinese socialism still falls miserably short of a society where "workers are the central figures of corporations." YABUKI continued to elaborate on the subject, introducing letters carried on the readers editorial pages and "Union Policy Inquiries" in the "Koogin Nippo", emphasizing the various stresses which allegiance to the party and the labor unions may cause at working places.

KOYAMA's report deviated slightly from the overall theme in that it introduced the Yugoslavian "Workers' Self-Rule and Common Interest Communities (SIZ)", an understanding of which is vital in studying Yugoslavian socialism. KOYAMA first expalined that the Yugoslavian form of socialism featuring workers' self-management, aims principally for a "Free Association of Direct Producers" by promoting what is called the "Four D's" of decentralization, de-nationalization, de-politicization and democratization, as well as the farming out top state functions to the lower rangs of society, to achieve what is known as the "Extermination of the State". KOYAMA feels that state ownership is only a primitive stage of social ownership which should be the ultimate goal, and that unified guidance by the ruling party and the government are inappropriate. KOYAMA goes on to say that SIZ, which was established for the purpose of social service, is a structured system of worker self-management which caters to individual as well as collective needs and interests, and that it is unique system which links economic activities such as material production, trade and finance directly to social service functions, without having to resort to state mediation. KOYAMA introduced the nature, make-up and activities of different SIZ organizations, citing mainly SIZ activities involving specialized education. Lastly, KOYAMA commented briefly on the role played by labor unions in Yugoslavia to supplement his presentation. The Yugoslavian labor union is a "single, voluntary and wide-reaching organization" which makes up an inseparable part of the united front formed by socialist forces organized under a "Socialist Worker's Association", including some 95% of all Yugoslavian workers. These unions are active, in seven fields as follows,

1) in the Yugoslavian workers' decision-making process.
2) in social and economic issues,
3) working for better living and working conditions for workers,
4) concluding workers' self-rule agreements and social contracts,
5) the educational field,
6) personnel management
7) protection of workers' rights.

Next, Hiroyuki OKADA (Hoosei University), Tsune-aki SATO (Yokohama Municipal University), Kazuhiro UEHARA (Komazawa University) and Minoru NAGASUNA (Kansai University) were the discussants for the above 4 reports. During the discussion, OKADA hinted that while the Polish independent labor union Solidarity was making headway in its opposition to the Lenin theory of workers unions, the cause was not unique to Poland alone. OKADA said that the Solidarity was in fact a serious indictment of workers movements in socialist nations as a whole, and a sharp criticism of Soviet labor unions.

SATO supplemented WATANABE's presentation with the following analysis of current developments in Poland. 1) The birth of the new Solidarity union bore great historical significance in that it marked the advent of a counter-vailing (opposition) force in a society hitherto and otherwise dominated by the ruling party and the government. 2)

However, the fact that the self-rule of corporations is being used as a pawn in a political conflict is making the matter worse, not to mention the complications, involved in grappling with the long-term pains of democratzation along with the short-term problems of the present economic crisis.

The 1982 convention will feature the following reports:
1) "Problems in the Methodology of Soviet Statism" by Michio KANEKO (Osaka University of Economics and Law), 2) "Communism Distribution Policy and Private Commercial Activities During War Communism" by Akira UEGAKI. The overall theme will be "The Economic Relations Between Socialist Countries—Domestic Factors and Their Influences—" and the convention will hear the following 4 presentations:

1) "The Export and Import of Grain, Centering around the USSR" by Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin Univ)
2) "East and West Economic Relations: Its Growth and its Limitations" by Shigeyasu SUZUKI (Yamaguchi Univ)
3) "Modernization in China and its Foreign Economic Relations" by Hideo UENO (Kinki Univ)
4) "The COMECON: ITS Planned Activities and Market" by Sho-ichiro TAKENAMI (Momoyama Gakuin Univ)

(Heihachiro OHSAKI)

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY
(SHAKAI SEISAKU GAKKAI)

I. The Society for the Study of Social Policy is an inter-disciplinary body devoted to the study of labor and social problems. Economists comprise the majority of its members but it also has many sociologists, historians and legal scholars. Under the emperor system prior to August 1945 not only was the labor movement suppressed, so too were studies on labor problems. However, some independent researchers managed to produce scientific studies on labor problems, under the rubric of "social policy", an outward concession to the regime of censorship and thought control. (On the history of the prewar Society see Yoshio ANDO, "The Development of Economics and Economic Society" which appeared in the first issue of the Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan.)

In the postwar period many scholars continued to carry out research which built on the tradition of "social policy studies". Their main concern has been and continues to be domestic labor problems. Since the study of Western labor problems and social movements was the main preoccupation of prewar social policy studies, some of today's members are specialists in European and American labor problems. In recent years, as opportunities for study abroad have increased, the number of members who specialize in both Western and Japanese labor problems has grown. As a result, international comparative studies are flourishing and reports by Japanese authors appear with increasing frequency in Western languages. In 1981 alone thirty articles by Society members appeared in English, French and German language publications. The Society's annual report contains a list of all articles and books authored by its members.

II. The 62nd Annual Conference of the Society was held on May 9—10 at Chuo University, Hachioji City, Tokyo. Approximately 300 members attended, five of whom delivered reports on the main theme of "The Wage Problem in Contemporary Japan". The problem of the conference was to clarify, both theoretically and empirically, the changes that had occurred in the Japanese wage level, which first rose steadily during nearly twenty years of high economic growth starting in 1955, then declined from the time of the oil shock of 1973.

In "The Wage Level and Capital Accumulation", Ikuro TAKAGI (Yamagata University) argued that what had long been regarded by members as defining characteristics of Japanese capitalism—"low wages and high accumulation"—changed in the process of high economic growth. Japan's new accumulation structure now centers on "high efficiency and high wage workers" in strategic industries such as automobiles and steel.

Yukichi TAKAHASHI (the Institute for the Science of Labor) reported on "The Status of Labor Costs and Its Problems". Analyzing the recent wage situation in Japanese industry, he noted that various components of the wage packet, such as allowances for family, housing and transportation, were increasing while, at the same time, the nature of the bonuses paid to workers was changing. Whereas once bonuses represented a distribution of corporate profits, nowadays they signify a life support payment, vital to the wage packet.

Yonosuke OGOSHI (Kokugakuin University) reported on "The Current Low Wage Structure and the Problem of the Minimum Wage System". He analyzed the situation of low wage workers in medium, small and minute-scale industries, and called attention to the rising numbers of older workers and female workers in commercial and service industries within the tertiary sector. The minimum wage system is not functioning adequately enough to raise the wage level of these workers.

Tadashi MATSUZAKI (Hosei University) spoke on "The Wage Policy of Labour Unions". He analyzed historically the characteristics of the wage policy of the Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions, a "pattern setter" in setting the wage level for many other Japanese industries. From the late 1960s through the early 1970s, this labor federation demanded a distribution of the profits resulting from economic growth. But, starting in the late 1970s, it shifted its emphasis to demanding a "social wage", meaning policies and institutions to guarantee stable commodity prices and a solution to the housing problem.

Mihoko TSUDA (Nayoro Women's College) reported on "Wages and the Living Standard". She noted that because of the increasing diversity of livelihoods, the standard of living of workers can no longer be revealed by today's wage level statistics. She undertook an investigation of the theoretical problems involved in constructing a wage level capable of indicating the social environment and labor conditions of workers.

At the general meeting there was a lively discussion of these reports under the chairmanship of Tadao TAKAGI (Hosei University). In the afternoon there were three separate meetings. The first one concentrated on the theme of "Methodologies for the Study of the Labor History". With Kazuo NIMURA (Hosei University) acting as chairman, Hideo KOBAYASHI (Komazawa University) spoke on "The Methodology of Studying Japanese Labor History" while Masami NOMURA (Okayama University) lectured on "The Methodology of Study of Labor-Capital Relations in Foreign Countries". In the two remaining open-agenda sessions, the following six reports were delivered:

Makoto SAKURABAYASHI (Teikyo Univesity), "Wage Differentials Between Part-time Workers and General Workers";

Isao SEKIGUCHI (Kokusai Shoka University), "Changes in the Wage System of the Japan National Railways";

Yoshitaka FUJITA (Asia University), "The Rising level of Stages of Economic Development and Wage Negotiations";

Kiyoshi SATO (Chuo University), "The Development of the Workers Self-Management Movement in France";

Fumiaki TAKEDA (Keio University Graduate School), "Social Research and Social Welfare";

Sakiko SHIOTA (Hitotsubashi University Graduate School), "On the Industrial Patriotic Movement during the World War II.

III. The 63rd General Meeting was held at Hiroshima University, Hiroshima on November 7—8, 1981. Eight people reported on the general theme of "Integrated Social Policy and Labor Welfare".

The term "integrated social policy" was first used in an OECD international project in 1973. It was based on the belief in a need for an effective and efficient integration of social policy with such other policies as economic and employment policy. The Japanese government took an active part in this project, establishing within the Economic Planning Agency a "Basic Problems Research Committee on Integrated Social Policy". In 1977 this committee issued a report titled "Towards an Integrated Social Policy: On the Theory of Social Welfare". This rising official concern with "integrated social policy" lay behind our own adoption of the theme.

Nobuko KANAJI (Nihon Fukushi University) reported on "Contemporary Worker Living Conditions and Integrated Social Policy". Through an analysis of family household accounts commencing with the start of high economic growth in 1955, she revealed recent changes in worker living conditions. Noting considerable differences in living requirements according to generation, she stressed the importance of an integrated social policy to meet widely divergent household needs.

Iwao NAMIE (Osaka Sangyo University), in a report titled "Corporate Welfare and Labor-Capital Relations in Integrated Social Policy", noted that the Japanese government's conception of an integrated social policy stressed the limits of the state's role in welfare. At the same time, the government emphasized individual self-help and the welfare functions of "intermediate groups" such as companies and families. NAMIE, taking a critical stance toward the official view, clarified the problems and the contradictions in "corporate welfare".

Keino OMOTO (Social Security Reserach Institute) spoke on "Integrated Social Policy and the System of Property Formation". Comparing the property formation systems in Japan and West Germany, she revealed that Japan's system was based on encouraging savings. Although weak in social policy components, it was strong as a method for raising bank capital.

Kiyoto MOCHIZUKI (Matsuyama Shoka University) reported on "Integrated Social Policy and Social Security". After discussing the aims and background of the integrated social policy currently being developed in Japan, he explained how traditional social policy theory was changing and the problems resulting from those changes.

Yoichi FUJISHIMA (Kagoshima University) reported on "Integrated Social Policy and the Theory of the Contemporary State". He examined the distinctive nature of the state's advocacy of a welfare society and argued that, in matters of social reform, the important point was how to develop the positive aspects of the demands of the working class as reflected in integrated social policy.

Yoshitaka FUJITA (Asia University) reported on "The Rise of Integrated Social Policy and Its Background". He pointed out that discussions of integrated social policy broaden the area of traditional social policy discussions and signal the arrival of a new and deeper stage of research. On the other hand, the idea of "integrated social policy" could generate an undesirable retreat in the area of social policy.

Tomoyoshi OKADA (Tokyo University) reported on "Integrated Social Policy and Its Historical Lineage". He argued that the integrated social policy which arose as a new social policy is anything but new. It arose repeatedly in the past and its origins lie in the "new liberalism'.

Kazuo OKOCHI reported on "The Integration of Social Policy". Reviewing the history of the study of social policy, he located its roots in the prewar period. Its purpose, he argued, lies in maintaining autonomous, independent labor power.

Following the delivery of these reports, the general meeting shifted to discussions under the joint chairmanship of Hiromichi NISHIMURA (Doshisha University) and Masami KIMURA (Kagawa University). Here the main discussants were Junichi TAIYOJI (Hitotsubashi University), Shinichiro KIMOTO (Meiji University), Kazuo HAYAKAWA (Kobe University) and Hiroshi MIZAKI (Shiga University).

The 64th general meeting of the Society will convene at Chuo Gakuin University, Abiko City, Chiba Prefecture in May 1982. Its general theme will be "Contemporary Industrial Rationalization". Volume 26 of the society's yearbook, titled "The Wage Problem in Contemporary Japan" and containing the reports of the 62nd general meeting, is scheduled for publication by Ochanomizu Shobo (Tokyo) in May 1982.

(Kazuo NIMURA)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

The 50th national Conference was held in Wakayama University on 16—17th May, 1981. "World Capitalism and the Emigration in Asia, 1834—1930" was the special theme this year. Organizer was Sakae TSUNOYAMA, Wakayama University. The programme and proceedings were as follows:

'Keynote speech' was made by Sakae TSUNOYAMA. During the nineteenth century Asian countries pushed out a great population. The Chinese and Indians were the biggest groups. Though there are no accurate population estimates, a maximum guesstimate of emigration put the total figure of both the Chinese and the Indians at about 47 millions. This suggests that there was the great mass migration in Asia to be compared with the emigration from Europe to the American Continent, its figures amounting to about 50 millions. The migration movements in Asia took place mainly in response to the demands of the international market: while many countries in Asia were forced to be under colonial control or were undeveloped periphery economies of the world capitalism, the great mass of the poor people was constrained to be out of their countries. There were two types of migration in Asia: emigrants who travelled as coolies to work on plantation estates and in mines, and emigrant groups like Chinese merchants who were engaged in the service sector and commercial activities in South East Asia. The case of Japan was not exceptional, but it was unique in its emigration policy for Japan made use of emigration for the purpose of her colonial invasion and market expansion of her industrial products in Korea.

'Indian Emigration and the Export Economies of South and Southeast Asia, 1890—1920' by Kaoru SUGIHARA (Osaka City University) tried to show the basic pattern of Indian emigration and the role it played in the process of integration of South and Southeast Asia into the world economy during the period of 1890 to 1920. The relevant statistics revealed that emigration of unskilled workers from the Madras Presidency to Burma, Ceylon and Malaya under "the Kangany (or maistry) system" was numerically by far the most important, overshadowing and partly replacing "indentured emigration" mainly via Calcutta to the more distant British colonies.

This paper was supplemented by two comments: 'Labour Movement in Southeast Asia' by Yasukichi YASUBA (Osaka University) in the case of Chinese migrants to Siam, and 'Development of the Delta in Lower Burma and Immigration' by Toshikatsu ITO (Aichi University) on Burmese migration from Upper Burma to the Delta.

According to the comment of YASUBA, most of the Chinese migrants in this period were sojourners, staying in Southeast Asia for a limited time before they could go home with substantial savings. This fact makes the estimation of net migration rather misleading and that of gross migration quite difficult. At any rate, there were some Chinese who substituted for slaves in the first half of the nineteenth century in Central and South America, but their number was limited. Most of the Chinese migrants who went to South East Asia were more or less free labour except in the early years. Particularly, in the case of Siam, the status of Chinese immigrants was high. There was strong demand for male unskilled labour in mines, construction, services and trade. Consequently, wages in Bangkok were three times as high as in Japan and probably the highest in Asia toward the end of the nineteenth century. The royal encouragement of Chinese immigration was another pull-factor. The push-factor was the difficulty of life in South China. Unlike in European countries, there is no evidence, in the case of the Chinese migration, to show that the secular rise and fall of the push-factor were responsible for the swings of the migration. The migration swelled continuously until the 1930's when the pull-factor was suddenly weakened due to the Depression. There is little doubt that Siamese economy was drawn into the network of the world capitalism by the free trade of the nineteenth century and that the Chinese immigrants were drawn by the forces working in the course of development of world capitalism. The Siam economy specialized more and more in the production and export of rice which supported the producers of rubber, spices, tea, tin, sugar and other tropical products in Asia. The Chinese migrants provided labour for the distribution of rice and for other related activities.

According to ITO's paper, the number of migrants from Upper Burma to the Delta reached a peak in the 1890's when migrants reclaimed swamp and forests to grow rice. Most of the agricultural labourers in the Delta were Burmese, but the Indian immigrants sharply increased in the period 1881—1931. They worked mainly in the rice mills, the dock yards and so on, though some became agriculturalists. It has been said that a great migration must be attributed primarily to such 'pull' factors as rapid economic growth, improved transportation facilities, the promise of abundant and fertile land and low taxes in the Delta. But his paper concludes that the reason for migration into the Delta are to be found not in the 'pull' factors but in the 'push' factors such as drought, food shortages and periodic famines occured in the Dry Zone of Upper Burma, which were caused by the colonial tariff policy of Britain.

Yoshinobu SHIBA (Osaka University) reported on 'Chinese Merchants in Hakodate, 1854—1910's, which deals with the activities of Chinese merchants settled in the city of Hakodate, a treaty port of Japan, just after her opening for international trade in 1854. Due to the fact that marine products were in great demand from the vast Chinese populance along the Yangtze River Valley, and that these marine goods of high quality were plentiful on the Hokkaido coast, Hakodate became an important centre of the Sino-Japanese trade of the day. The pioneering group of Chinese in Hakodate was a mixture of those from Kwangtung and Shanghai-Ningpo areas. But the latter group grasped the business, because they were well-financed and well-informed about marketing in Inland China. On the other hand, the Japanese who had been behind hand tried to improve their trading position by organizing both sectors of producers and wholesalers into a single entity. This plan failed mainly due to the lack of detailed informations of marketing in China. The Russo-Japanese War marked a new stage in the history of Sino-Japanese conflict about the export of sea-products. The Japanese merchants in Hakodate formed a Chamber of Commerce, and soon succeeded in integrating an effective union of producers, collectors and exporters. This commercial conflict reached its climax during the early 1910s', and ended with the withdrawal of the main force of Chinese dealers to Shanghai at the end of the 1920's.

There were two routes by which the Japanese emigrated in the Meiji era: the American Continent and the Japanese colonies such as China, Korea and so on. Masa-aki KODAMA (Archivist of Hiroshima Prefecture) reported 'Japanese Emigration to the

U.S.A. in the Meiji Era' with special reference to that from Hiroshima Prefecture to Hawaii. He analysed the social and economic background of the emigration as well as the emigration policy of Japan.

Kenji KIMURA (Waseda University) dealt with 'Japanese Residents in Korea in the Meiji Era'. The number of the Japanese emigrants to Korea in 1880 amounted to 934, which represented 61.9 per cent of the total sum of the Japanese emigrants, and in 1910 it amounted to 25,396. Most of them were traders, brokers and retail dealers, who settled there with the help of the Japanese Government and the privileged support of the big 'seisho' to build a base for political and economic invasion. This feature made a striking contrast to the agricultural emigrants to Hawaii who hardly enjoyed the government's support.

(Sakae TSUNOYAMA)

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
(NIHON TOKEI GAKKAI)

The 49th Convention of the Japan Statistical Society was held at Kansai University, Osaka between the 13th and 15th of July, 1981. The year 1981 was also the 50th Anniversary of the Japan Statistical Society (The 1945 Convention was not held because of the escalation of World War II).

As sessions of the main program of the 49th Convention, we had some plenary sessions celebrating the 50th Anniversary. The followings are the main sessions among others; "The Fiftieth Anniversary Special Lectures", chaired by Junjiro OGAWA: July 14, 1981. The first speaker, Toshio KITAGAWA (Institute of International Informations and Social Science) reviewed the past fourty years in the development of statistics in the Japanese academy. Yuzo MORITA (Asia University) talked about the situations and the circumstances under which the Japanese scholars of statistics were kept and the remarkable movements of the scholars of economics towards the establishment of the Japan Statistical Society as well as the growing of mathematical statisticians in Japan.

The third speaker Kameo MATSUSHITA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics) attempted to make a survey on the Japanese statistics (theories and applications) which have so far been discussed in the articles published on the academic journals. Shozo ARITA (Shiga University) talked about the development of statistics based on the Historical School of Germany with a special emphasis on the works of Torazo NINAGAWA (A Honorable Professor and the ex-Governor of Kyoto Prefecture).

"The Fiftieth Anniversary Panel Discussion," chaired by Kei TAKEUCHI (University of Tokyo): July 14, 1981.

The panelists were, among others, Koji AKAIKE (Institute of Statistical Mathematics), Eiichi EGUCHI (The Bank of Japan), Yoichi OKAZAKI (Institute of Demographic Problems), Tadashi OKAMOTO (Osaka University), Ryuei NAKAMURA (University of Tokyo), and Chikio HAYASHI (Institute of Statistical Mathematics). The discussions were concentrated on the developments of statistical studies in Japan for these fifty years. The main points were the development of data construction based on statistical survey of the households, unincorporated and incorporated firms, of the system of the Japanese national accounts, and also the applications of systematic methods of statistics including econometric studies on consumer and entrepreneurial behavior as well as nation-wide economic phenomena.

The regular sessions of the 49th Convention of the Japan Statistical Society were also held during the same period. Sessions concerning economic analyses including econometric studies and economic statistics were, among others, as follows:
"Econometric Studies on Policy Simulations and Structural Changes," chaired by Takamitsu SAWA (Kyoto University), "Macroeconometric Models and Energy Problems," chaired by Sohichi KINOSHITA (Nagoya University), and "Economic Statistics and Social Surveys," chaired by Yoshiro MATSUSHITA (Hitotsubashi University).

In the first session, Kanemi BAN (Tsukuba University), presented a comparative study of policy evaluations using both a Keynesian and a Monetarist macroeconometric models of the Japanese economy, the latter of which was strengthened with the "Rational

Expectation Hypothesis". He concluded that the significant differences come from whether or not to take into account the rational expectaion of individuals economic behaviors. Fumimasa HAMADA (Keio University) presented a comparative study of specification change of macroeconomic behavior and its effects on changes of characteristics of the extrapolations in a macroeconometric model. HAMADA concluded that the opinion that the more simplified a macroeconometric model is, the more accurate is the forecasting power of the model, is not necessarily correct at all. In particular, he showed, if the fixed investment behavior is specified, based on the quasi-neoclassical optimization hypothesis by including explicitly the neoclassical variable, then the time paths of the relevant variables in the extrapolation produced by a macroeconometric model of the postwar Japan proved to be cyclical, while the corresponding time paths produced by an alternative model in which the fixed investment behavior is specified in more simplified (profit-principle) form.

In the second session, the econometric treatment of the energy constraint in the macroeconometric model construction, and also the synthesis of the regional econometric models were reported and discussed. Hajime WAGO and Takeshi SUZUKI (Tsukuba University) and Mitsuo SAITO (Kobe University) and Hiroyuki OHNO (Kagawa University) presented the energy econometrics, and Yoshi KURIBAYASHI (Tsukuba University) and others presented regional macroeconometric models.

In the theid session, Hiroyuki OHYA (Kyushu University) and others presented a paper on the national census and statistical circumstances. The next speaker considered the discussions on the present stage of the social indicators. Shigeru YAMADA (Kyushu University) extended the discussion further including comments on the definition, coverage, design, survey method, estimation. Finally, Masaaki TAGURI (Chiba University) reported a study on an application of the method of the optimal stratification to the oil demand and supply statistics.

(Fumimasa HAMADA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

In 1981, our society held a national conference in the autumn as well as nine regional conferences in the Kanto area and eight in the Kansai area.

The national conference was our fortieth and was convened on October 17 and 18 at Keio University in Tokyo. On the first day, the following seven reports were delivered under the heading of general themes.

Comprehensive Transportation Systems and Terminals—Logical Diversions in Transportation Theory

Toshiro KITAMI (Aoyama Gakuin University)

The Optimization of Urban Transportation Systems and Pricing Policy

Yoichi OBUCHI (Josai University)

Chikuho's Transportation Problem—Taking Advantage of JNR's Local Line Issue

Akio NODA (Kurume University)

Measuring the Rate Flexibility of the Shuto Expressway

Hirotada KONO (Tsukuba University)

Masatoshi YOSHIDA (the Institute of Behavioral Science)

Yuji MATSUMURA (do.)

New Developments in the Analysis of Transportation Demand—the Clarification of the Mechanism Linking Activity

Katsunao KONDO (Fukuyama University)

Trucking Industry Issues—the Regulation Debate

Taro NAGAMINE (Nippon Express Research Institute)

Raising Funds for Urban Railways—a Comparison

Takahiko SAITO (Kinki University)

Each of the reports was discussed by a panel of commentators with additional remarks by the reports' authors. The commentators were Yoshiaki SADAI (Tokushima University), Kazuo TSUJI (Seinan Gakuin University), Kiyoaki KOBAYASHI (Konan University), Keisuke SUZUKI (Ryutsu Keizai University), Koji UNO (Osaka Sangyo University), Mitsuhide IMASHIRO (Daito Bunka University), and Etsuko SHIBATA (Osaka City University).

On the second day of the conference, a symposium was held in conjunction with four reports presented under the special theme of the "Reconsideration of a Comprehensive Transportation Policy—the State of Policy and Intervention." The following are summaries of these reports.

Comprehensive Transportation Policy in Retrospect and Its Outlook

Ken-ichi MASUI (Keio University)

Transportation services are instantaneous goods having a complex supplementary relationship of mutual interchangeability while competing and supplementing each other based on limits in time and space. Concerning the reasoning necessary to increase overall economy and efficiency, there are simple comprehensive theories and specific theories, equal footing, right-of-way cost analysis, cost benefit analysis, understanding of external matters including pollution, industrial organization theory approach, and secondary measures. There is also the course of policy coordination.

The Structure of a Comprehensive Transportation System Theory

Kiyoshi OKADA (Seijo University)

How can the main external factors for change be checked? These include market instability caused by the diversification of modes, coping with external changes by the transportation sector, rate hikes, and energy and environmental problems. While being aware of the problems of various transportation modes, some policy intervention is necessary in others. An important task is bringing about the simultaneous coordination among transportation modes taking advantage of externality always with market theory as a basis.

Passenger Transportation in a Comprehensive Transportation System

Yataro FUJII (Keio University)

Regional trunk-line transportation investment should be distributed so as to make its social marginal efficiency equal Rail-related improvement is best separated from infrastructure buildup and superstructure operations. The role of buses in urban transportation should be considered as a civil minimum. The introduction of a common fare system presents countless problems. If a municipality or village operated bus system is not possible for depopulated areas, the use of a semi-public transportation system should be considered.

Comments of the New Comprehensive Transportation Policy Report

Atsushi ISEDA (Kagawa University)

As before, it was declared that market theory should be the basis, but at its core is planning theory. While speaking of freedom, it actually supports controls. A big problem is the imbalance in understanding between trunk-line and regional transportation. Financial resources and authority are given to local communities so that regional passenger transportation systems could be determined independently. Regional transportation which is closely tied to daily life should be given preference and then trunk lines should be added. It is enough for the national government to paly the part of a regulator.

The leaders of the symposium were Yoshimasa SATAKE (Gakushuin University) and Shigeru SHOJI (Kansai University), its coordinator Yukihide OKANO (Tokyo University), and panelists Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Waseda University), Yasuo SAKAKIBARA (Doshisha University), and Haruya HIROOKA (Hosei University).

These reports were all included in "Kotsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report on Transportation Economics) 1981."

This journal, in addition, contains a forward by the JSTE president Genpachiro KONNO (Tokai University) and the following articles.

Academic Outlook:

The Dynamics of the World's Shipping Economy and Technological Advancement

Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University)

Book Reviews:

"Facility Investment on the Shipping Industry" by Kunio MIYASHITA
Hideo KOKURYO (Kobe Mercantile Marine University)

"Japanese Airports" by Takeshi TSUZAKI
Junichi SUZUKI (Institute of Transportation Economics)

The following reports were made in the Kanto Region in 1981.

January 24	From the 1980 Transportation White Paper Takeshi SASAKI (Transportation Ministry)
March 14	The Public Nature of Transportation Modes Mitsugu NAKAMURA (University of Tokyo)
April 18	The Public Nature of Transportation Service Takeshi OKU (Odakyu Building Agency, Inc.)
May 16	Trends in International Maritime Policy Masao ODA (Tokyo Mercantile Marine University)
June 20	Issues Concerning the New Law of the Sea Seishiro MIYAMOTO (Senshu University)
June 20	European Transportation in the 1980s Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Waseda University)
July 25	The Basic Direction for a Comprehensive Transportation Policy from a Long-term Point of View Yasushi TANAHASHI (Transportation Ministry)
September 29	Transportation and Its Cultural Extent Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Waseda University)
October 26	Transportation Public Enterprises and Management Principles Taketoshi ISHII (Tokai University)
November 21	Highway Toll Pool System Issues Takehiko SUGIYAMA (Hitotsubashi University)

The following reports were made in the Kansai Region in 1981

January 19	Current Transportation Theory Trends in England and the United States Kunio KATAYAMA (Kobe University of Commerce)
February 20	A View of Post-War Transportation Regulation Theory Takahiko SAITO (Kinki University)
April 3	The Course of Railway Economy in Canada Shin MARUMO (Kansei Gakuin University)
May 15	Recent Directions in Forecasting Transportation Demand Ken-ichi SHOJI (Kobe University)
June 5	Analysis of Transportation Demand and the Activity Approach Katsunao KONDO (Fukuyama University)
July 3	Trends in Transportation Economics in West Germany Hiromi MIKAMI (Kansai University)
September 4	The Formation and Development of Marxist Economics Atsushi ISEDA (Kagawa University)

December 4 The Calculation of an Average Fare Revision
Setsuo Nomura (Osaka Land Transportation Bureau)

(Junichi SUZUKI)

List of Member Associations

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION
(NIHON KAIKEI KENKYU GAKKAI)

- Established on December 24, 1937
- Number of members: 1,474
- President: Toshio IINO (Chuo University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, "Kaikei" (Accounting)
- Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting ssociation
  c/o Moriyama Co., Hayashi Building, 1-10, Nishiki-cho,
  Kanda Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY
(TOCHISEIDO SHI GAKKAI)

- Established on June 26, 1948
- Number of members: 923
- Representative Director: Kaichiro OISHI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: "Tochi Seido Shigaku (The Journal of Agrarian History) — quarterly
- Agrarian Hisotry Society
  c/o Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo
  7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN
(NIPPOIN NOGYO KEIZAI GAKKAI)

- Established on November 19, 1924
- Honorary members 19, regular members 1,059, associate members (students) 129, cooperative members 27
- Chairman: Seiji SAKIURA (Hokkaido University)
- Publication: Bulletin of the Society, "Nogyokeizai Kenkyu" (Journal of Rural Economics) — quarterly
- The Agricultural Economic Society of Japan
  c/o Business Center for Academic Societies Japan
  2-4-16, Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

- Established on May 5, 1953
- Number of members: 600
- President: Katsu YANAIHARA (Keio University)
- Publication: "Asian Sutdies"—quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies
  c/o Professor Saburo YAMADA,
  Institute of Oriental Culture, The University of Tokyo
  7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- Established on July 10, 1926
- Number of members: 1,788
- President: Shigetaka MOHRI (Yamanashi Gakuin University)
- Publication: "Keieigaku Ronshu"—once a year
- Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration
  c/o The Institute of Business Research, Hitotsubashi University
  Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA) (NIHON SHOGYO EIGO GAKKAI)

- Established on July 20, 1934
- Honorary members 1, regular members 172, supporting members 6, totalling 179
- Chairman: Mikito NAKAMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: "Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (The JBEA Annual Studies)"—once a year
- Japan Business English Association
  c/o Professor Mikito NAKAMURA
  Kwansei Gakuin University
  Nishinomiya, Hyogo Ken 662, Japan

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

- Established in Autumn of 1964
- Number of members: personal 601, institution 44
- President: Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (Fukushima University)
- Publication: "Japan Business History Review"—quarterly
- Business History Society of Japan
  c/o Professor Moriaki TSUCHIYA
  Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo
  7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 113, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

- Established on July 3, 1959
- Number of members: 75
- President: Shinkichi SATO (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: "Annual or Semi-Annual Report of Japan Society of Business Mathematics"
- Japan Society of Business Mathematics,
  c/o Laboratory of Professor Kesato FUJISAWA
  Kanagawa University
  3-27, Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama 22, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES

- Established on April 21, 1951
- Number of members: honoray 6, ordinary 582, supporting companies 10
- President: Ryusuke KUBOMURA (Nihon University)
- Publication: "Journal of Japan Society of Commercial Science"—annually
- Japan Society of Commercial Sciences
  Room 513, Graduate School Building of Meiji University
  1-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE
(NIHON SHOHIN GAKKAI)

- Established on April 4, 1935
- Number of members: regular members 295, supporting members 7
- Chairman: Saburo KITAHARA
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, "Shohin Kenkyu" (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity Science
  c/o Professor Yoshiro IIJIMA
  Department of Commerce, Waseda University
  1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo, 160 Japan

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

- Established on April 22, 1950
- Number of members: 741
- President: Kazuo MAZANE (Osaka City University)
- Publication: "The annual bulletin of the society"—once a year
- The Society for History of Economic Thought
  c/o Professor Kazuo MAZANE
  Faculty of Economics, Osaka City University
  3-3-138 Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558, Japan

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

- Established in October, 1947
- Number of members: 1,612
- President: Tadao UCHIDA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: "Economic Studies Quarterly" three times a year
- The Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics
- c/o Tôkei Kenkyukai,
  1-18-16 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS
(KEIZAI-CHIRI GAKKAI)

- Established on April 29, 1954
- Ordinary members: 630 patronage members: 14
- President: Tetsuro KAWASHIMA (Osaka City Univesity)
- Publication: Bulletin: "Keizai-Chiri Gaku Nempô" (Annals of the Association of Economic Geographers) — quaterly
- The Association of Economic Geographers,
  c/o Institute of Economic Geography,
  Faculty of Economics, Hitotsubashi University,
  Naka 2-1, Kunitachi City, Tokyo 186, JAPAN

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION
(NIPPON KEIZAI-SEISAKU GAKKAI)

- Established on May 15, 1940
- Number of members: individuals 982, institutional organization 5
- President: Hiroshi KATO (Keio University)
- Publication: "Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nenppo" (the Annual of the Japan Economic Policy Association) — annual
- Japan Economic Policy Association
  c/o Keio University
  15-45, Mita-2, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE

- Established on October 26, 1940
- Number of members: 543
- Chairman: Masazo OHKAWA (Hitosubashi University)
- Publication: "Annual Report of the Japanese Association of Fiscal Science"
- The Japanese Association of Fiscal Science
  c/o Hitotsubashi University
  Naka 2-1, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186, Japan

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)

- Established on September 29, 1961
- Number of members: 260
- Presidetn: Ryohei ASAOKA (Waseda University)
- Publication: "The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade". (Annualy publication.) JAFT News, 3 times in a year
- Japan Academy for Foreign Trade
  c/o Professor, I. Sakurai
  Department of Commerce, Meiji University
  Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

- Established on November 24, 1940
- Honorary members 15 including two foreigners, ordinary members 767 including 20 foreigners, supporting members 56 organizations
- Chairman: Eiichi KIMURA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: "Journal of Insurance Science" (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)—quarterly
- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science
  c/o The Life Insurance Association of Japan
  4-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

- Established on April 29, 1950
- Number of members: 1,000
- President: Taro WATANABE (Osaka University)
- Publication: "The International Economy"—yearly
- 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

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

- Established on June 17, 1943
- Number of members: 642
- President: Ryuichiro TACHI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: "Bulletin of the Japan Society of Monetary Economics"—twice a year
- Japan Society of Monetary Economics
  c/o Tokyo Keizai Shinpo-sha
  1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE (SOSHIKI GAKKAI)

- Established on September, 1959
- Number of members: individual members 953, company members 38
- President: Susumu TAKAMIYA, (Sophia University)
- Publication: "Organizational Science"—quarterly
- Academic Association for Organizational Science
  c/o Room #614, Department of Economics, The University of Tokyo
  7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH

- Established on December 5, 1970
- Number of members: 427
- Representative director: Tadashi MITO (Rikkyo University)
- Publication: "Series in Personnel and Labor Problems"—annual
- 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

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Established on May 10, 1959
- Number of members: over 1,000
- Chief Representative: Kazuo NONOMURA (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: "The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy"—annual
- Japan Society of Political Economy
  c/o Chiba University of Commerce
  1-3-1, Konodai, Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture 272, Japan

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

- Established in November 1948
- Members: 281, honorary members 6, special member 1
- President: Nobuo SHINOZAKI (Foundation-Institute for Research of Population Problems)
- Publication: "Jinkogaku Kenkyu" (The Journal of Population Studies)
- Population Association of Japan
  c/o Institute of Population Problems
  Ministry of Health and Welfare
  2-2, 1-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS (KOEKI JIGYO GAKKAI)

- Established on January, 24
- Number of members: regular member 280, corporation member 70
- Deputy Chairman: Hisao SEKIJIMA (Seikei University)
- Publication: "Journal of Public Utility Economics"
- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai
  (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)
  Nikoo Gotanda Bldg.
  2-29-5 Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141, Japan

THE JAPANE SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

- Established on June 19, 1962
- Number of members: 493
- President: Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba)
- Publication: "Studies in Regional Science—the Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of R.S.A.—" ("Chiikigaku Kenkyu" in Japanese)—once a year.
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association,
  c/o Institute of Socio-Economic Planning
  The University of Tsukuba
  Sakura, Ibaraki, 305, Japan

SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES

- Established on November 21, 1966
- Number of members: 321
- Representative: Masuzo KIMURA (Aoyamagakuin University)
- Publication: "Annals of Society for the Economic Studies of Securities"—annual
- Society for the Economic Studies of Securities
  c/o Japan Securities Research Institute
  Tokyo Shoken Kaikan
  5-8, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho 1 Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES

- Established on November 14, 1963
- Numbers of members: 209
- Chief Representative: Heihachiro OSAKI (Yokohama National University)
- Publication: Bulletin of The Association for the Study in Socialist Economies"—annual
- Association for the Study in Socialist Economies
  c/o Associate Professor Yoshiaki NISHIMURA
  Hitotsubashi University
  Naka 2-1, Kunitachi-shi 186, Japan

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY
(SHAKAI SEISAKU GAKKAI)

- Established on July 1950
- Numbers of members: 757
- Representative manager: Ken KURITA (Meiji University)
- Publication: The Society's "Annual Reports"
- Society for the Study of Scocial Policy
  c/o Professor Ken KURITA
  Meiji University
  1-1 Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
(SHAKAI KEIZAISHI GAKKAI)

- Established on December 27, 1930
- Number of members: 1018
- Representative Director: Kenichiro SHODA (Waseda University)
- Publication: "Shakai-Keizai-Shigaku" (Socio-Economic History)—by-monthly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economist History Society)
  c/o Graduate School of Economics
  Waseda University
  1-6-1, Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
(NIHON TOHKEI GAKKAI)

- Established on April 27, 1931
- Number of members: 1120
- President: Junjiro OGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)
- Publication: "Journal of the Japan Statistical Society"—twice a year,
- Japan Statistical Society
  c/o The Institute of Statistical Mathematics
  4-6-7 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

- Established on 1941,
- Number of members: 352 regular members including one honorary member (individuals) and 35 special members (corporations)
- President: Genpachiro KONNO (Tokai University)
- Publication: "Kotsugaku Kenkyu" (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)
- The Japan Society of Transporation Economics, (Nihon Kotsu Gakkai)
  c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku,
  2-5-6, Kokubunji, Tokyo, Japan

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT
- February 13, 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHMENT
- The comprehensive and integrative study in various forms of economic and social life based on the mutual correlation of Economics and Sociology.

REPRESENTATIVE
- President: Yukio KITANO (Kobegakuin University)

MEMBERSHIP
- Number of members: 310

THE NUMBER OF ANNUAL MEETING
- Once a year

PUBLICATIONS:
- The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology.

Vol. 1. Economic System and Freedom,
Shin-Hyoron, Tokyo, May, 1976.
Vol. 2. Historical Development of Economic Sociology,
Shin-Hyoron, Tokyo, November, 1978.
Vol. 3. Problems around Economic Sociology,
Shin-Hyoron, Tokyo, January, 1980.

ADDRESS
- The Society of Economic Sociology
c/o The Faculty of Economics, Kobe University
2-1, Rokko-Daicho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan