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Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan

日本経済学会連合

1983

INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

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

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

The publication of The Information Bulletin is part of a program, aimed at promoting international exchanges of economic studies, commemorating in 1981 the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, when the first issue of The Information Bulletin appeared.

The purpose of The Bulletin is to introduce all over the world the development of Japanese economic studies. We would be most pleased if The Bulletin will assist every sort of academic societies and circles throughout the world in becoming familiar with the economic studies in Japan. It would also be our pleasure if economic researches in Japan, introduced in The Bulletin, could interest scholars abroad and thus contribute to the advancement of economic studies in other countries.

The Information Bulletin No.3, 1983, provides record of the papers given, and the discussion taken place, at the latest annual meetings of Japanese economic associations during the past academic year of 1982-1983. Included in The Bulletin is a special essay, titled The Development of Business Studies 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 annual issue being completed in March of each year. A copy will be sent, with compliments of the Union, to universities, economic research centres, and scholars who are connected to the member associations, throughout the world.

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THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN
日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan 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 32 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 33 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 thw Union are: (1) the publication and distribution of academic materials concerning Japanese economics and paper presented by member scholars, (2) the sending of member scholars to overseas conferences, (3) holding and supporting of international conferences in Japan, (4) provision of financial assistance to member associations inviting foreign scholars to Japan, and (5) collecting information on activities of member associations and the issuing of a news bulletin.

The Union published in 1974 "KEIZAIGAKU NO DOKO" (The Trend in Japanese Economics), based on a survey of economic studies undertaken in postwar Japan. A similar book covering Japanese economic studies after 1974 was published in 1982.

The Union and the International Economic Association (IEA) jointly held the Fifth World Congress of the IEA in Tokyo from August 29 to September 3 in 1978. The Union despatched 30 member scholars to the Sixth World Congress of the IEA held in Mexico in 1980. And most recently, the Union and the International Institute of Public Finance jointly held the Institute's 37th congress in Tokyo in September, 1981.

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

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DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES IN JAPAN

Kuniyoshi URABE*

I Pre-War Time Development

Japan started her industrization half a century later than either Germany or the United States. However, shortly after the turn of the 20th century, she reached the second stage of industrialization, involving the development of heavy industries, including steel, shipbuilding, machinery and the arms industry. This process was given impetus by the two wars; namely, the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) and the First World War. It was in 1909 when Teijiro UEDA opened his first course on "Commercial and Industrial Business" at Tokyo Higher Commercial School (the predecessor of the present Hitotsubashi University).

As the heavy industries expanded, the size of plants increased, and in order to concentrate capital, the corporation's form of enterprises developed at a rapid pace. Around 1920 Japan reached the stage of monopoly capitalism. Then, at this stage, Japanese business science was established as a discipline, distinct from poliical economy, under the strong influence of German historical school and "Betriebswirtschaftslehre" in Germany.

Before the Second World War there was a sharp conflict between two different schools; namely, the normative-practical school and the critical-theoretical school. Teijiro UEDA left two disciples. One is Yojiro MASUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) and the other is Yasutaro HIRAI (Kobe University). Both studied 'Betriebswirtschaftslehre" in Germany. MASUCHI published his first book, titled "An Introduction To Business Economics", based on the line of German "Betriebswirtschaftslehre." Under the influence of German scholar, H. Nicklisch, he adopted an ethically-normative approach to business studies, replacing the profitability principle by the "Wirtschaftlichkeit" principle as a disciplinary criterion.

MASUCHI not only made an empirical study of the separation between the ownership and management in the pre-war times of Japan in clarifying the essential quality of the modern corporations, but he also studied F.W. Taylor's Scientific Management and specially explored the various wage payment systems.

Although slightly different in methodology, HIRAI was ideologically in a similar position although taking a more practical approach to business science. It is characteristic of his approach that he regarded the essence of business management as an organization which is a consciously integrated whole led by the visible hand in contrast to the market economy led unconsciously by the invisible hand. MASUCHI and HIRAI represented the normative-practical school of business studies and held a leading position in the pre-war time.

The approach of the critical-theoretical school was different. The first champion of this school is Torao NAKANISHI (University of Tokyo). He published an influencial book on business economics in 1932. There, by rejecting the normative-practical school, he tried to build the business science as a pure theoretical science, based on Marx's Das Kapital. Under Marxism every business management method may be regarded as a technique for the exploitation of labor in order to maximize the surplus-value for the accumulation of capital. Many brilliant scholars welcomed NAKANISHI's perception and his critical approach in the dark decades of the 1930's and 1940's.

The critical-theoretical school had many followers in Japan. Among them are Yoshimoto KOBAYASHI (Kobe University), Katsuzo BABA (Kyushu University), Kichiro SASAKI (Meiji University) and so on. Although its influence greatly diminished after the Second World War, it still maintains a potential sub-stream in the Japanese academic circle of business studies even at present time.

Finally, mention must be made of Keiji BABA (University of Tokyo) amongst those involved in the pre-war time development of Japanese business studies. He devoted his whole life to the theoretical construction of business science, rejecting the critical approach based on Marx, and arrived at the notion that organizational theory should be the methodological basis of the business studies, taking into account the Barnard-Simon theory in the United States. Shortly after the end of the Second World War, he established the Academic Association for Organizational Science which is now led by Susumu TAKAMIYA (Sangyo Noritsu University). BABA was a link between pre-war and post-war developments.

II Development After the Second World War

With the defeat of Japanese militarism in 1945 and the consequent establishment of a U.S. occupation government, came a marked change in our socio-economic and political system. New efforts aimed toward the recovery of competitive capitalism and their encouragement of the trade union movement, to retard the reconstruction of Japanese militarism, necessitated a transformation of the practices of management of Japanese industrial enterprise with a more emphasis on the democratization of business management.

Under the influence of T. Veblen and J.R. Commons, the Institutional Economists of the United States, the separation of capital and management brought about by the demobilization of the Japanese financial cliques and the after-the-war inflation was regarded as a key factor for the democratization of Japanese business management on the basis of management professionalization. The thought of "Institutional Economics" seems to continue to be one of the backbones of the Japanese business studies from the pre-war time until the present time.

In the 1960's while enjoying a high growth rate of Japanese economy, the Human Relations theory originating from the Hawthorne experiments led by Elton Mayo in the United States penetrated very rapidly into the practices of management of the Japanese large enterprises for the purpose of both modernization and democratization of business management. It seems to us that its hypothesis of social man with a emphasis on the sense of belonging was in congruence with the idea of the Japanese life-time employment system, which, established since around 1920, also emphasized the group and company loyalty.

The Human Relations theory had a great impact on the methodology of Japanese business studies in the sense that it brought a new perspective of behavioral science which was utterly alien to Japanese business scholars who, influenced for long by German "Betriebswirtschaftslehre", confined themselves to a limited economic and accounting aspect of business management in the pre-war era. It is also important in the other sense that its behavioral science approach led to a later development of the modern management theory chiefly based upon the Barnard-Simon theory.

In our academic circle, we classify the developmental stages of management theory chiefly on the basis of different models of man as described below;

1) Classical Management theory; in this category we include F.W. Taylor's Schientific Management, H. Fayol's management process theory and Max Weber's bureaucracy theory.
2) Neo-classical theory; this category is represented by the Human Relations theory.
3) Modern Management theory; this category emcompasses a whole series of management studies, including business strategy, organization, information and motivation theory, developed chiefly on line of the Barnard-Simon theory.
4) New Human Relations theory; here we include various studies of participative management system and job redesign (autonomous work group, QC circle) on the basis of model of a self-realizing man under the influence of A.H. Maslow,D. MacGregor, C. Argyris, R. Likert, F. Herzberg and others.
5) Contingency theory; the socio-technical system theory and J. Woodword's study in Great Britain concluded that the effectiveness of organization was contingent upon the technological system and other environmental factor. This last has been particularly influential in Japan recently.

Already in 1960's there were a number of articles criticizing the irrational nature of Human Relations theory, its emphasis on informal organization and its inadequate hypothesis of human need. These accumulated critiques led finally to a generation of the Modern Management theory which is characterized by its emphasis on the formal organization and its decision-making approach. Modern Management theory not only facilitated the interdisciplinary approach between economics, sociology, psychology, cultural anthropology and other social sciences for the study of business management, but also encouraged the open system approach leading to the active studies of business strategies and organizations of the Japanese enterprises to adapt to the new economic, technological and social environments.

It seems to us that the New Human Relations theory and the Contingency theory should be integrated into the Modern Management theory rather than replacing it.

At present, the Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration has 1800 members. In addition to that, are there independent academic societies interested in business studies including Business History Society of Japan, Academic Association for Organizational Science, Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research, Society of Financial Management, Society of Industrial Management, Society of Operations Research and so on.

At present, the comparative study of business management and the analysis of the Japanese management system together with study of other nations experience in this field, gives Japanese academicians the opportunity to pursue a stimulating subject.

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JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

The 41st Annual Meeting of Japan Accounting Association was held during the four days from the 2nd to the 5th of June 1982 at the Schools of Commerce and Economics at Nihon University, with more than 820 members attending.

The main theme of this conference was "Contemporary Problems of Accounting Standards in Japan." At each meeting on "Business Accounting Principles", "Cost Accounting Standards" and "Auditing Standards", many positive proposals were submitted.

1st Meeting: "A Proposal for Business Accounting Principles"

(1) Reports:

1) Yasuo KAKURAI (Hosei University)

Business Accounting Principles leaned excessively towards "accounting freedom" for the purpose of vast accumulation of big enterprises during the period of high economic growth, and could not take a coherent attitude on the development of disclosure. This represents a decline in both guidance capacity and social confidence in the Business Accounting Principles. And we believe its causes can be found in the very logical structure of Business Accounting Principles.

Assisted by the principles of conservatism and those of accounting freedom, True and Fair View ("Grundsatz der Wahrheit"), a supreme principle of Business Accounting Principles, reinforces its subjectivity and relativity. It is why the application of "principles of accounting freedom" should be restricted.

2) Kiyoshi KUROSAWA (Yokohama National University)

Instituted in 1949, the Business Accounting Principles must have declared, as one of their purposes, the improvement and unification of the general business accounting system. It was nothing but a series of paradigmatic revolutions of business accounting. The Business Accounting Principles must primarily be the declaration for community of accounting paradigms.

3) Ryuji TAKEDA (Kobe University)

We should like to emphasize as our proposals on the following 5 items;

(a) to find new applications of Business Accounting Principles to the present business accounting situation,

(b) to clarify the defining and assigning functions of a series of documents concerned with Business Accounting Principles

(c) to clarify the institution of Business Accounting Principles,

(d) publication of the draft and the opening of public hearings at the time of institution and abolition of the Business Accounting Principle, and

(e) the instituting committee should be composed of the members from different fields of activities.

(2) Round Table Meeting:

K'AKURAI's analysis and proposals were as follows:

At the beginning, the Business Accounting Principles adopted "the Grundsatz dwr Wahrheit" as their basic principle and sought a means of disclosure. In the next stage, the notion of accounting freedom gradually became influential, resulting in the conservatism dominance; With such and understanding and from the viewpoint of an accounting democracy, unification of the accounting system is further needed to restrict the scope of subjective accounting; Moreover, this process should aim at researching true and fair accounting and an enlarging disclosures in accordance with the nation's right to know.

KUROSAWA's analysis and proposals were as follows:

The interim report "Business Accounting Principles" of the year 1949 can be defined as a declaration for community's accounting paradigms; Today, for the purpose filling up the gaps produced by various modifications in the following evolution, Complete Accounting Principles as well as Interpretation for Complete Accounting Principles should be established, taking into account the Japanese cultural climate; Moreover, the organizing policy of the Business Accounting Principles and the formation of the instituting subject should be built up.

Referring to such points, his proposals aimed at the practical problems of our organization.

TAKEDA's analysis and proposals were as follows:

The characteristics of the Business Accounting Principles and the propriety of the general hypothesis in these principles should be examined in the connection with Commercial Law: The Improvement and compensation of the Business Accounting Principles should be fulfilled through a comparison of the current Business Accounting Principles and their related documents with the Commercial Law and its related documents; and then, he mentioned, as his proposal, the formation of the institution of Business Accounting Principles after examining its characteristics.

2nd Meeting: "A Proposal for Cost Accounting Standards"

(1) Reports:

1) Michiharu SAKURAI (Senshuh University)

About 20 years have passed since the institution of the Cost Accounting Standards. During this period, development of the theories on Cost Accounting and its practice have produced a big deviation from the Cost Accounting Standards. Our proposal consists of the institutionalization of direct costing, from the viewpoint of up-grading the profit control function. In addition, we would like to point out the necessity to have a point of view on cost management, concerning the standard cost accounting.

2) Masaaki MIYAMOTO (Osaka University)

We would like to propose an introduction of the notion of direct costing in cost accounting from the viewpoint of costing's purpose. This direct costing should be broken down, in an ordinary way, into the variable cost and the fixed cost.

Thereby,

1. accounting per segment becomes available, and
2. flexibility on costing method or accounting operations can be assured.

Especially when we consider the development and diversification of accounting procedure and techniques, we should leave a large arbitrary margin to the substitutable accounting operations within the accounting process, provided that the principle of consistency was observed on condition of clear definition of costing's entrance and exit.

3) Kyuji YAMAGATA (Osaka City University)

We would like to propose the following from the viewpoint of disclosure's purpose of the Cost Accounting Standards:

1. Emphasis on recognition of the sociality of cost,
2. Clarification of the notion of products cost; for example,
   a) costs related to producing activities
   b) correspondence to the producing activities
   c) normality, etc.
3. Conversion of the fixed costs into the variable costs, for example, Capacity cost should be considered as variable costs, that is, as a costs' amount calculated by using the working hours method.
4. Establishment of costing standards, depending rather on the standard cost accounting rather than on the actual cost accounting.
5. Standardization of the social cost.

(2) Round Table Meeting:

SAKURAI, supporting principally the current standards, insisted, however, on reinforcement of the controlled accounting trend and pointed out the problems from multiple angles.

MIYAMOTO proposed the flexible institution of the standards, to leave to enterprises an autonomy within the framework of the standards which is a part of the Business Accounting Standards.

YAMAGATA, stating only the standards for disclosure's purpose, insisted that the social cost on both qualitative and quantitative aspects should be taken into consideration.

After a member's suggestion that we should modify the standards accounting to the different purposes of cost accounting, we discussed integration, separation and adjustment of these purposes.

Moreover, our debate extended to cover the substituting subject of standards and the anticipation of their role.

3rd Meeting: "A Proposal for Audit Standards"

(1) Reports:

1) Hidetoshi KAWAI (Aichi University)

The auditing standards which are able to answer to not only the Securities and Exchange Act but also the accounting disclosure system of Commercial Law should be instituted. Especially, the institution of the Auditing Standards of Commercial Law is necessary from today's viewpoint. In addition, some examinations should be made on fairness, legality, mateliality, internal control, testing and fraud, etc. Moreover, the Auditing Standards common to the Securities and Exchange Act and Commercial Law as theoretical norms, and the working rules of field work and working rules of reporting as practical norms, should be instituted.

The Institution of the standards, working rules and series of opinions, should be performed by a Committee composed of members from various fields, for the purpose of fairness.

2) Hajime MISAWA (Seikei University)

We would like to submit the proposals on both the orientation of Auditing Standards modification and the requirements to be considered at that moment. The former aims at the reconstitution of the Auditing Standards as complete practical norms. In other words, strictly speaking, the current Auditing Standards are not practical norms. Therefore, Auditing Standards including Working Rules of Interim Financial Statements Audit should be established as practical norms. As regards the latter, the International Auditing Standards should be taken into consideration. The Business Accounting Deliberation Council should publish the interpretation of the Auditing Standards and the Working Rules.

3) Minoru MORI (Kagawa University)

Concerning the development of the system audit, continuous audit, analytical audit, and business approach, establishment of a new audit notion would be required. For this purpose, it is necessary that the Auditing Standards and Working Rules become applicable to the audit of all information and be more generalized. On the other hand, their particularlization would be required so as to provide concrete guides to each audit on multiplex information.

(2) Round Table Meeting:

KAWAI, citing the auditing problems by the Commercial Law and its relation with the International Auditing Standards, insisted on the up-grading of Auditing Standards and the dualization of the Working Rules to the Commercial Law and the Securities and Exchange Act, as a way to constitute the Auditing Standards.

MISAWA proposed the integration of working Rules of Interim Financial Statements Audit into the Auditing Standards, as regards the reinforcement of practical norm character of the Auditing Standards. Then, regarding the modification of Auditing Standards, he mentioned the relation with the International Auditing Standards or with the auditing subject, and the publication of interpretation on Auditing Standards and Working Rules.

MORI's proposal was for the reorganization of the Auditing Standards which aims at the constitution of the general auditing principles, general working rules of fieldwork and individual financial statement auditing standards. The clarified problems were as follows:

standards. The clarified problems were as follows:

1. characteristics of auditing standards,
2. institution of auditing standards,
3. audit objectives in auditing standards,
4. target level of the objectives on auditing standards,
5. auditing standards and statutory audits,
6. publication of audit standards documents.

The agreed upon main theme of the conference of the year 1983 was "Some Problems of Contemporary Accounting". Reports and discussions are scheduled mainly on the reserve and management accounting.

(Susumu KATSUYAMA)

THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY

The Agrarian History Society was reorganized in 1982. Under the new arrangements, an editorial committee and a research committee with their own responsibilities were established under the board of directors. Under the new system, the National Conferences in spring and autumn are managed with mutual associations. The Society is divided into three fields — theory, analysis of current situation, and history. In previous meetings, each of the three divisions engaged in studying the common theme at the national conferences, while each carrying independent themes. But it has been changed, and it is now regarded important to study the common theme from different angles so that individual viewpoints and methods of these three fields could be taken into consideration.

As a result, the 1982 convention in autumn adopted the "Triple Strata Difference Structure" as the common theme, and, as a preparatory stage, the spring convention conducted an analysis of the recent census of agriculture and forestry, in three nations — Japan, the United States and West Germany.

I. The Spring National Convention, 1982

It was held on June 26th at the Department of Economics of the University of Tokyo, under the theme of "Analysis of the Census of World Agriculture and Forestry in 1980". Toshihiko ISOBE of Chiba University took the chair, and Tomio SHIMAMOTO (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) gave a report on Japan; Katsumi KITA (Hosei University) on the United States; and Toshiaki MATSUURA (Institute of General Studies of Agriculture) on West Germany.

In his report, SHIMAMOTO put an emphasis on farming households; labor power; and the possession of land, and analyzed the phases observed in 1975-1980. Under the structural depression, the tendency showed the slowdown of class fluctuations, and the intensification of part-time farming and the ratio of old people engaging in agriculture. On the other hand, he pointed out the trends of the development of facility-type agriculture and seceding-type upper stratum farming, as well as the development of land renting in the upper stratum and field farming.

KITA referred to the censuses in 1974 and 1978, and first clarified the class divisions in the capitalistic management, as observed in the United States, such as rich farming, average farming and small-scale part-time farming. Then he went on to say that big-scale farms, centering around facility-type agriculture, get integrated into the agribusiness. And during the process, the agricultural capitalism gets intensified, while existence conditions for middle and small family farms have been diminished. They are now pressed to choose whether to abandon the farming or to stay as small-size farms under the stabilized part-time farming method. The expansion of rented land in the big-scale farming is advancing, centering around the Middle West grainfield area. He pointed out that the instability of the operation is connected with the "American Agricultural Movement" (AAM).

MATSUURA reported that the medium agricultural stratum in West Germany tries to specialize in field farming, and tries to expel the employment labor power and to strengthen the trend of family operation by expanding the rented land. On the other hand, part-time farming has come to take hold in small-scale farms. But he stated that, in the operation of the facility-type agriculture, employment has probably been expanded, and, especially in stock farming, the tendency of concentration and the scale expansion is conspicuously observed.

II. The Autumn National Convention, 1982

The convention was held on Oct. 30 and 31, at Shizuoka University, under the common theme of "Triple Strata Difference Structure". It was co-chaired by Miyoko SHIMAZAKI (Nihon University of Welfare) and Masaharu TOKIWA (Keio University). The following three reports were presented.

1. "The Triple Strata Difference Structure in Postwar Japan and the Mechanism of Crisis" by Satoshi NIHEI (Senshu University). 2. "Distribution of Classified Labor Powers in the 'Region' and the Labor Control — A Joint Study with 'Regional Structure Study Group'" by Hikaru NOHARA (Nihon University of Welfare). 3. "Current Phases of the Japanese Agriculture and Direction Toward Reorganization" by Yoshio ISHII.

NIHEI first referred to a concept of the Japanese capitalism. The Japanese capitalism has a militaristic and semi-feudal character. The prewar structure, which centered around light industries, collapsed, and in the postwar era, the reformation of the foundation of heavy chemical industries, supported by the American 'cold war' strategy, was launched. The postwar stage of heavy chemical industries came to be marked in the first half of the 1960s. But at the same time the postwar reorganization created three strata difference structure, which is a structure where considerable differences of productivity and income exist among the following groups — (1) monopolized heavy chemical industries; (2) middle and small-scale light industries; and (3) small and poor farmings.

The reporter went on to study this strata difference structure. First, he stated that the dissociation and dislocation are underlying between the heavy chemical industries (based upon the production of manufacturing measures) and light industries (based upon the production of consumption goods). It is impossible to understand it under Lenin's formula of uneven development, and it should rather be grasped by a formula of militaristic production. It means that the rapid expansion of the primary department was conducted, not for the production department of essential consumption goods, but for the production department of war supplies. He maintained that the similar theory had worked in the high accumulation of heavy chemical industry which was regarded as potential military industry under the postwar 'cold war' system. Secondly, he referred to the difference of productivity as well as of income, and stated that it was impossible to understand it through the theory of monopoly's value exploitation of non-monopolies and farmers. In the case of middle and small industries, which have low productivity, the ability of value formation itself is inferior. He explained it with the irradiation from the international factors, as well as through the study of 'The Capital'. In the end, he emphasized that such strata difference structure caused a structural excess and re-created the subordination to the

United States. Also it dissolved the bottom structure and fundamentally conditioned the crisis of the whole structure since the 1970s.

NOHARA's report was given based upon a fact-finding survey of the business group of A company in car manufacturing industry. In the case of the A company's group, there are such conspicuous features as unsubstantial labor process; increase of labor density; and predominance in wages and welfare conditions in the upper stratum industry. Meanwhile, in the lower stratum industry, there exist the continuance of 'skilled' work and relaxation of capital control in the work. Young workers, who were employed by the A company and such upper stratum industries, will be divided into a group of people who advance to managerial posts and escape from monotonous work, or others who will get out of the industry, unable to endure the monotonous work. The latter group are pressed to choose whether to find work in subcontract industries under the A company or in service or sales business related with automobiles, or to find work in city's miscellaneous jobs in Nagoya, or to return to hometown. Thus, the A company prepares receiving measures for the discharged labor power, in the expanding regions of local districts, where the company's subcontractors or related industries gather, or in the city of Nagoya, or in the hometown of laborers. By smoothly carrying out the discharge of inappropriate workers, it makes it possible to get continuous supply of young workers.

In his report, ISHII confirmed, from various angles, the current crucial situation of the Japanese agriculture, which positions at the bottom of the three strata difference structure. Through the study of the causes, he raised questions about various political conditions which are necessary for the revitalization of the Japanese agriculture.

First, he pointed out that, after the farmland reform, or especially after the high economic growth, the Japanese agriculture had been affected by the rapid increase of the import of agricultural products. Under the progress of land development, land prices rose and there was a conspicuous reduction of the basis in the agricultural productions. Despite the expansion of the domain of the subject under the policy of prices of agricultural products, the value realization standard in agricultural labor does not reach the wage standard of the workers of the small-scale industries. Such situation is rapidly deteriorating, especially since the emergence of excess of agricultural products. The farming economy is approaching the level of the households of city workers, but still has characteristically low wages of preparatory employment and part-time works. In taking a general look at the dissolution of farmers stratum, there is little upturn in 'agricultural factors' in comparison with an upturn in 'deserting-agriculture type' factors, such as in construction work. And such trend is very unstable. Also he pointed out that the overwhelmingly declining dissolution could not be judged just as a trend seen among farmers who turn into 'land-owning workers'.

The reporter stated that the cause of such crucial situation could not be directly sought among small-scale farming, but it should rather be found in a fact that the land possession and the farmers agricultural operation after the reform had been woven into the bottom of the difference structure during the reorganization process of the capitalism of subordinate national monopoly. And it has been made as the basis for exploitation in their reinforcement and accumulation. Therefore, he stated that the demands of various agricultural classes should be taken into consideration, and the reorganization of the Japanese agriculture should be carried out as a part of democratic reformation of the overall Japanese economy.

(Junko NISHIKAWA)

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The 1982 convention of the Agricultural Economic Society of Japan was held at Kyoto University on April 2, 1982. The common theme of the convention was the "Problems of Part-Time Farm Households and the Japanese Agriculture".

The problems of part-time farm households have come to characterize Japan's agricultural structure since World War II. It has been decided to discuss this now partly because the Japanese census figures of 1980 have recently become available and partly because the problem is not unique to Japan but has a world-wide application.

In the first report, titled "Part-Time Family Farms in the Age of Low Economic Growth — Agricultural Census Analysis", Sadako NAKAYASU stated as follows:

The employment picture of farm family members is as follows. The ratios of the people with primary job in agriculture among new school leavers and other youths of family farms are as extraordinarily low as in the period of high economic growth. The labour turn-over rates of employed persons in family farms are remarkably low compared with that in the period of high economic growth in the past. A number of young and middle aged farm family members are earning their main income from non-farm jobs, but they are also engaged in agriculture as a secondry job. Personal employment with dual job holding has tended to persist for a long time and is likely to continue because many people engaged in non-farm jobs do return to full-time farmers after their retirement at the fixed age.

These tendencies of employment are caused by relatively adverse employment condition in non-farm sectors and poor old aged pensions for farm family members.

A number of part-time family farms are contriving to maintain agricultural production as far as possible, even under the condition of rapidly decreasing farm income. In future, young and middle aged persons in full-time agricultural jobs will continue to decrease. The increase in family farms mainly supported by non-farm income will continue to grow.

In the second report, titled "An International Perspective of Part-Time Farming in Japan", Ryohei KADA said:

After an examination of the definition of part-time farming, the trend and main features of part-time farming in OECD countries were analyzed. Then by comparing with these countries, the major characteristics of part-time farming in Japan were pointed out, which include the following; (1) the extremely high percentage of Type II part-time farm households in which off-farm earnings exceed net farm income; (2) the continued importance of part-time farm households in the agricultural sector; (3) the relatively small difference in terms of productivity performance between full-time and part-time farm households; and (4) the high stability (or limited mobility) of part-time farm households in the Japanese agricultural structure.

Finally, policy implications of part-time farming for Japanese agriculture were examined. In essence, due to the limited opportunities for farm sixe expansion, part-time farming has been expanded by the necessary adjustment of farmers, rather than a choice, in response to the changing labour and market conditions. This trend, however, has caused some serious agricultural problems, especially with respect to the continued small-scale farm structure and inefficient land use patterns. At least for the purpose of maintaining a high income level and for equitable access to employment opportunities, part-time farming has seemingly contributed beneficially to the farming population of Japan.

The third report was presented by Hiroshi SUZUKI, under the title of "Part-Time Farm Households and Agriculture Cooperatives". SUZUKI stated as follows:

1. There is an opinion which regards part-time farmers as the land-owning workers whose living depends upon stabilized high wages, while maintaining that the lands of such part-time farmers should be passed to the care of full-time farmers to achieve higher productivity. But this would create injustice for part-time farmers, rarely earn enough elsewhere, and their agricultural operations are indispensable factors in their living.
2. Part-time farm households are very important for rural communities, for they often provide intellectual leadership. They are enabled to do this, on a part-time basis because some other (non-farm) income is coming in. This applies to men and for womens. In both cases full-time farming would present any type of community work.
3. The Agricultural Cooperative Association was originally established to encourage mutual assistance and the principle of equality in rural communities. Therefore, it does not advocate putting lands under the care of some especially productive full-time farm households.

It would be better to encourage the "appropriate part-time farming", by efficient and labour saving farm methods for housewives and old people, who primarily engage in farming. The Agricultural Cooperative Associations should work forwards such policy, as it will surely contribute to establishing regional agriculture.

In the fourth report, titled "Role of Part-Time Households and the Direction of the Japanese Agriculture", Keiichi SAKAMOTO stated as follows:

It has been observed that due to their small-scale production in general, part-time farm households have low productivity and sometimes lack zeal. This observation has recently led to the view that in order to nurture large scale tenant farmers, inefficient part-time farm households should be eliminated. The danger here is that, it simply evaluates the part-time farm households merely from the viewpoint of its productivity.

This report inquires first into the decisions which lead a farm household to become a part-time farm household and, in addition, it evaluates the role of part-time farm households through a case study among the part-time farm households in Nishiwaki City and Tatsuno City of Hyogo Prefecture where more than 90% of the farm households are Type II part-time farm households.

i) Farming is not only the source of income for part-time farm households, but it is a means of preserving the land as an asset, a working place for non-marketable family labour, a base for maintaining a status in the community, a secure place of return at the time of recession or retirement, and also a mode of living which provides a preferable rural environment. Moreover, off-farm employment is a way of acquiring an extra income for the part-time farm households, when the income from farming is not sufficient to meet with household expenditures, and a means for adapting or assimilating themselves with the urban like life-style.

ii) Part-time farm households are contributing to the reduction in the regional administrative and economic expenditures through the participation in the community affairs and, moreoever, playing a major role in the formation of social and natural environment.

iii) Part-time farm households are playing the role of a "Shock-absorber for the fluctuating business" in the sence that they supply the necessary labour power to the industries as well as play a role in absorbing those unemployed at the time of recession.

iv) Part-time farm households are contributing to the stability of national life through the functions of social welfare, preservation and maintenance of rural population and rural life as well as balanced utilization of land.

About the first report, Junichi SAKAI raised the following problems. I) What are the regional differences concerning part-time farm households? 2) Would it be possible to evaluate the movement of the young and the middle-aged who try to return to the farming; 3) What effect would the mobilization of agricultural lands have when there are the changes of employment during a period of low economic growth; and 4) Would it be possible to encourage the return of young and middle aged to full-time farming by some mobilization of land and or more intensive land use?

On the second report, Toshiaki MATSUURA mentioned of the following points. 1) It may not be adequate to base a judgement on views from the management side. It is necessary to restudy the definition of the part-time farming; 2) The OECD report may not be taken as the proper date for the period of low economic growth; 3) What's the significance of the tendency towards part-time farming among the mainstay farm households; 4) How do you explain the differences of management between rice-paddy farming and field & stock farming? and their involvement with part-time farming will be explained; and 5) If part-time farmers are able to engage in compound management?

Concerning the third report, Kichiro NORIMOTO pointed out the following problems. 1) Part-time farmers are situated in-between the full-time farmers and non-farming households, and they may have high intelligence, not to be bothered with things in the past. Are they not the ones who would carry on agricultural reforms? 2) In handling problems of part-time farming, it will be necessary to hold views, not only from the economic standpoint, but also from human and cultural standpoints, as well as from the standpoint of agricultural liberation. 3) In studying the problems of part-time farming, it is important to consider how to solidify the foundation for political manuevers in backing up the agriculture.

On the fourth report, Seiro TAKAHASHI raised the following points. 1) What are the comprehensive measures of social science, different from economic science, in analyzing problems of part-time farming? 2) Will it be possible to gain national consensus in evaluating part-time farmers as the advocators of new civilization? 3) The concept of 'regional complex', as mentioned by the researcher, is said to be based on new evaluation system, but what is the old evaluation system which should be sublimated, and where to be sublimated?

After the presentations by the commentators, a joint discussion was conducted. It seemed that each reporter had actively tried to position the part-time farming in line with the future development and the reorganization of the Japanese agriculture. But the discussion focused on how to position the full-time farming, which is on the oposite end, and if it's proper to expect the full-time farmers to engage actively in the development of agriculture, especially of the complex agriculture. A heated discussion was carried out, and there was an opinion that it would be important, not only to grasp the full-time or part-time issues in opposite directions, but to consider them as positioned group organizations and to establish a system to conduct a comprehensive study for the regional agriculture. This problem will be further discussed and studied in coming society conventions. The 1983 Convention is to be held at Hokkaido University on July 9 and 10, under the title (provisional) of "Problems of the Scale in the Japanese Agriculture".

(Makoto HOSHI)

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.30, No.2) was released in Jul, 1983. 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 from the results of such a 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.

The thirty-sixth national conference was held at Waseda University on November 27-28. On the first day speakers concentrated on China, Korea and on South East Asia.

Yoichi OGATA (Waseda University) dealt with the revolt in China of Kuo Song Ling against Chang Tsuo Lin in 1925 together with the results of his earlier research on North East China. His work is based on detailed work on the papers of the Japanese and Chinese government's Ministries of Foreign Affairs.
North East China. His work is based on detailed work on the papers of the Japanese and Chinese government's Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Toru KUBO (University of Tokyo) read a paper on "the Chinese Nationalist Party at the period of Nanking Government" in which he analized the Conference of the Nationalist Party held immediately after the establishment by the Party's of the Government at Peking.

Akira DOI (Daito Bunka University) reported on "The reexamination of Mao Tse Tung" and reviewed some problems which arose at the end of the Cultural Revolution. He referred to the too hasty pursuit of economic growth which resulted in a serious set back.

Chung Hsun Yu (International University) dealt with "The Industrial Growth of China and its Agricultural Basis" and presented an analytical survey of theories relating to agriculture as a basis of growth.

Masao OKONOGI (Keio University) dealt with the attack by the US Army against Northern Korea under the title of "The Application of 'liberation strategy' to Korea". He examined the decision making process and the relationship between the National Security Council and the President. The movement of the US Army and the military experts in the USSR have been analized.

Hajime IZUMI (Research Institute of Peace and Security) reported on the effects of closer relationship between USA and China on the North — South unification in Korea. Light has been shed on the rapid change in the attitude of South Korea towards North Korea under Nixon doctrine which lead to statement of July 1972 by North and South Korea.

These were six reports on south East Asia.

Eiji MURASHIMA (Institute of Developing Economy) reported on the student movement in Thailand in the 1970's in relation to the movement of communism. Since 1969, Thai student movement has been strongly influenced by communism and the pressure from the ultra-right has produced confrontation.

Yasushi KIKUCHI (Waseda University) reported on the position of minority groups and social development in the Philippines. In South East Asia, minority groups seldom have autonomy. They are either absorbed into the larger group or annihilated.

Ichizo KOBAYASHI (Kyoto Industrial University) and Mitsuo ESAKI (Kyoto University) reported on the econometric models of the Indonesian Economy. A core macro model based on 1969-80 data and a monetary sector model have been taken up and the supply-determined-nature of the model has been pointed out. The salient features of the sub-model of the recent Indonesian monetary sector has been presented.
features of the sub-model of the recent Indonesian monetary sector has been presented.

Shinichi ICHIMURA (Kyoto University) presented the empirical survey on the local responses towards Japanese management in Asia. Country-wide differences in the responses among local managers have been surveyed with respect to the Ringi sytems, seniority wage system, etc.

Yuhei OGAWA (Seinangakuin University) reported on the economic development policies of ASEAN as the first of the two series of reports. The attemps were made to give an evaluation of the fifteen years of ASEAN's development with emphasis on its relationship with NICs.

Yoneji KUROYANAGI (The Japan Institute of International Affairs) summarized the political aspects of fifteen years of ASEAN development and referred to basic topics such as Indo-China and the possible impacts of the enlargement of ASEAN.

On the second day, three reports have been presented under the common title of "Modernization and Social Tension".

Atau MASUDA (Waseda University) reported on the modernization of Indonesia. He summarized his work in terms of political economic and cultural problems and also referred to corruption and back wash effects.

Shigeru ITAYA (Nagoya University of Commerce) explained ESCAP's pantographic development strategy of Asian rural area. In lieu of centralized urban area surrounded by the subordinate rural sectors, each rural sector collects their own developmental energy and dynamatize their growth potentials. He has explored some examples of various ESCAP countries to show this allegorical tramcar style of using pantograph rather than centralized locomotives.

Saneki NAKAOKA (International College of Commerce and Economics) reported on the labour migtation in Middle East viewed with reference to the development and social tensions. Models have been established on each factor of causes of migration, period, destination, the ratio of migrants to total labour force, ethnic factors, and remittance. Factors responsible for an increase in the social tension has been analysed from both supply and demand side.

For the above three reports, Hiroshi MATSUO (Osaka University of Foreign Studies), Yoshinori MURAI (St. Sophia University) and Hiroshi KAGAYA (Osaka University of Foreign Studies) have raised comments in the corresponding order, which have been followed by the active discussion from the floor.

(Tsuneo NAKAUCHI)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The 56th National Convention of Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration was held at St. Paul's University in Tokyo for four days from September 6 to 9, 1982. The unified theme for discussion at this annual convention was "New Aspects of Industrial Technology and Problems in Business Administration". On this theme, nine papers were read, and then a symposium followed. Besides these, another thirty papers were presented on free subjects. Numbers of interesting presentations were made and fruitful discussions followed throughout the sessions of this year's convention.

Although most of those who read papers on the unified theme were scholars specializing in the study of production management or management information system, their standpoints as well as the focuses of their attention were diverse enough from each other to shed light on various aspects of new industrial technology and many problems of business administration.

Nowadays, the rapid pace of technological change tests the adaptability of business enterprises. The appearance of the so-called "manless plant" takes on a larger significance in this context. For the "manless plant" is largely the results of many preceding steps in the application of microelectronics and computerization to manufacturing, and this trend has been called "the second industrial revolution", a change that is expected to transform the manufacturing process and the work place as much as the introduction of mass production techniques did in the nineteenth century. The "manless plant" represents a wedding of computer equipment and programming with traditional mechanical automation — a link that the Japanese now call "mechatronics". The highest extent of the art for the present is the FMS (the flexible manufacturing system), composed of industrial robots and machining centers, to make large variety of products, each in a small quantity. Eiji OGAWA (Nagoya University) pointed out that the emergence of "mechatronics" as a technological innovation of the latest can never fail to bring about substantial changes in markets and products as well as in materials and machine parts, which have an impact not only upon the business strategy but also on the organization and management of business enterprises. He stressed above all the need of highly developed knowledge and skills of the personnel to cope with the situation, and proposed to implement the planned change.

Numerical-controlled machine tools, industrial robots and a CAD/CAM (computer-aided design/computer aided manufacturing) system are looked upon as forming in a mechanical workshop a trinity called the factory automation. Noriaki IWATA (Nagasaki University) analyzed the nature of each element of the factory automation as well as its effect upon production management (i.e., production planning and time-, cost-, and quality-control). While the automation of mechanical workshop is still restricted within processes of designing and the manufacturing of parts, he argued, special efforts are now being made to develop a technology for automatizing the assembly process composed of complicated jobs. Alongside of robotization and factory automation, now going on are the computerization of management information systems and office automation. The fourth generation computers, having been developed by using LSI (large scale integration) technology, possesses three outstanding features, i.e., multiprogramming, remote computing and large-scale storage, which remove many serious barriers and raise the horizons of the production and supply of timely and accurate management-control and strategic planning information. Hiroaki WAKUTA (Toyo University) concluded that these three features of the present generation computers strengthen the tendency toward decentralization as well as increased flexibility of the use of information. His suggestions were the creation of intermediary stations for integrating the whole system, the enlargement of the department in charge of maintaining management information system, and the reinforcement of the staff for helping the users of information. The prospect was given that the information would be accessible to all the members of an organization and, what is more, each of them would be offered a free choice.

Another three researchers presented papers on the actual conditions of industrial technology and business administration in Japan. Munehiro MIYAGAWA (St. Paul's University) elucidated the dynamics of business strategy and corporate behavior at the advent of a new industry, citing the case of petrochemical industry from 1950s up to the present as a typical one. He reminded us of the subtle relationship between competition and monopolistic practices among enterprises concerned as well as the effects of governmental policies upon the actual mode of the relationship. Hiroshi TACHIBANA (Osaka Municipal University) traced the whole history of Japanese automobile industry, covering from the industry as a whole to each of four representative passenger-car manufacturers. His analysis spotlighted the strategic importance of technological innovation (that related to the development of new products and that related to processes of manufacturing, respectively) in the midst of intense competition within domestic market as well as overseas, and also pointed out the significance of the policy to utilize a large number of medium and small sized enterprises as subcontractors. Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo University) conducted research on the present state of (1) the automation of production, (2) the management methods on the shop floor, and (3) productive labor, observed in two representative industries: the iron-and-steel industry as an example of basic material industries, and the automobile industry as one of the more sophisticated manufacturing industries. He recognized that the "participation" or "autonomy" proclaimed by the advocates of the so-called "self-management system" or "small group activities" is a mere cloak under which the cost reduction through work-force curtailment and intensified labor is enforced.

Papers on theoretical problems in the study of business administration were read by remaining three researchers. Shunji MORI (Shiga University) re-examined how to define the nature and significance of the research and development function in a business enterprise, and suggested that the function could be regarded as a kind of the line functions. He supported his contention by allusion to the fact that the so-called R&D-oriented businesses or high-technology-oriented venture firms have been on a sharp rise in recent years and are beginning to enjoy rapid growth. Yoshio YOKOKAWA (Sapporo University) emphasized the need for establishing a dynamic approach to the management of multi-dimensional relationships. He insisted upon beginning the task to meet the need with correlating two series of systems with each other: that is, information-, decision-, and operation-systems, on the one hand, and technology-, process-, and product-systems, on the other. Takao NUKI (Musashi University) scrutinized the character of technology specific to the present age to have ascertained that the modern technology is inflicted with striking imbalance among every kinds of techniques which it comprises. To illustrate the imbalance with some examples: (1) among production techniques, the manufacturing technique has advanced excessively to have the advantage, say, over resource-related techniques, (2) production techniques over, so to speak, distribution techniques, (3) among management techniques, the decision-making technique over the motivation technique. These findings could have been acquired only through the application of a minute classification of techniques which the technology comprises.

A symposium on the unified theme, chaired by Tasuku NOGUCHI (Keio University) and Kuniyoshi URABE (Kobe University) offered the occasion to complement each speaker's argument and, through discussions, to widen the reference to some other important topics involved, though the consumative arrangement of arguments and elaborating on an embracing theory yet remain to be done.

The 57th national convention of the Society is to be held on 4-7, September 1983, at Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo. The unified theme for discussion was decided to be "Ownership and Control of the Contemporary Business Enterprise". Admittedly, fifty years have passed since "The Modern Corporation and Private Property" by A.A. Berle and G.C. Means was first published in 1932, and it will also be two centuries since Adam Smith enlarged the third edition of his "Wealth of Nations" in 1884 with an elaborate description of the joint stock company. It is hoped that the opportunity to discuss and to promote all the trends and prospects in research and study of the forms of business enterprise and related fields.

(Mizuho NAKAMURA)

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)

The 42nd National Convention was held on October 9th and 10th, 1982 at Kansai Gaikokugo Daigaku, and in 1982 seven local meetings were also held, three of them in the Kansai district and four of them in Kyushu-Yamaguchi district.

The Association will soon publish "Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (The JBEA Annual Studies)" containing nine papers which have been read at the 42nd National Convention mentioned above.

The subjects and résumés of these nine papers, and their reporters are as under:

(1) "The Interface between linguistic studies of Business English and its human-centered studies" by Shigeru OZAKI (Aoyama Gakuin University): Language-oriented studies of Business English put emphasis on doing research along linguistic and Business English lines by completely separating Business English from other related areas. On the other hand, human-centered studies of Business English treat human beings and Business English as an inseparable entity and stress the investigation of its concrete and realistic aspects.

(2j¡ "Education of Business English for College Students", by Akira KOJIMA (Kansai University of Foreign Studies): The reporter applied some devices to the students for the purpose of getting them acquainted with Business English: as first he introduced "First in and First out" method in translation, and made the students read the letter from the beginning to the end at least 2 or 3 times without using any dictionary, then let them grasp the letter contents without analyzing each word.

(3) "Analysis of Words in English Correspondence with a Computer" by Seiji MATSUMOTO (Kitakyushu University): This paper shows high frequency English words in business letters between companies in Japan and abroad, which have been analyzed with a computer and arranged in rank order. Nowadays it is often pointed out that university graduates, who have studied English for more than ten years, are poor especially in composing business letters in English. To improve this the writer suggests that they should master the 3,006 vocabulary entries and the 610 junior high school compulsory words thoroughly before going out into the business world.

(4) "International Communications with a Hotel about Accommodations" by Hidesaburo FUJIMOTO (The Osaka University of Commerce): The reporter intends to introduce Business English into communication about accommodation at a hotel, which has rarely been dealt with in books on business communication. As a result of the increase of foreign travellers who put up at hotels in Japan, the study of Business English relevant to accommodation business which forms a branch of tourist industry has become more necessary than before.

(5) "A Study of Intermediaries as Communication Bottlenecks in Contract Negotiation" by Takao MUKOH (Osaka University of Foreign Studies): This study intends to analyze the behavioral patterns of a particular kind of intermediary — the Japanese subsidiary companies of their Western enterprises — who block healthy, contract-related communication flow between a Western parent enterprise and a

Japanese medium-sized manufacturer, and suggests possible solutions to benefit the Japanese parties who have less strong negotiation leverage than their Western counterparts.

(6) "Practicability, Adaptability and Applicability of English" by Tadashi KATOH (Kyoto Industrial College): The reporter puts emphasis on "Practicability" and "Applicability" of English to our real life rather than on its so-called "academic" and "theoretical" study: abstract, cold, unpractical, unreal and merely logical. Thence, some instances of how the "AIDA" — ("Attention" must be drawn. "Interest" must be aroused. "Desire" must be created. "Action" must be motivated.) — Formula has been applied.

(7) "Activo-Passive" Patient-subject Construction" by Junzo HAYASHI (Kyoto Women's University): The reporter looks at a sentence construction which is called "activo-passive". In this construction, the patient of the verb is expressed as the subject with the semantic agent left unexpressed, and verb remains active. This construction is possible when the agent is not important for the occurrence of the action, but the speaker sees the patient as more important and the most responsible for the event; the property of the patient plays a great role in its occurrence. Thus, the patient takes the position of the subject of the sentence, regarded as the generator of the action.

(8) "Overseas PR Activities by Japanese Enterprises" by Shigeo URABE (Aoyama Gakuin University): In the past, Japanese enterprises primarily endeavored only to have better sale of their products overseas, but nowadays the direction of their endeavor was rather shifted to winning better understanding from foreigners. This paper deals with the various ways the Japanese enterprises are now trying to make themselves better understood overseas, mainly focusing on their activities of publishing English-language PR magazines.

(9) "The Trend of Actual Business Letters Observed through Letters of Inquiry" by Hirosuke SHIMA (Showa Machine Works, Ltd.): The reporter approached the above subject by checking 300 letters of inquiry; they are part of those received by his company for the past 12 years. The survey reveals that they were not written much along the guidelines set by the text books for Business English. The reporter concludes that unfortunately Business English is not used in business letters received not only by his company but also by most of the Japanese firms from their trade partners.

(Norio IWANE)

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The 18th Annual Conference of Business History was held at Yokohama Municipal University on 6th and 7th November 1982. Our theme was "The maritime industries of Japan between the World Wars", proposed by our president Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (Fukushima University) and chaired jointly by Masaaki KOBAYASHI (Kanto Gakuin University) and Yasuo MISHIMA (Kohnan University).

NAKAGAWA emphasized how important to our society was the study of maritime industrial development both in terms of the rapid growth in the Meiji period and of our present economic prosperity. He illustrated Japan's miracle recovery from the ruins of World War II, by reference to Japan's premier position in world shipbuilding after 1965 and world shipping after 1970. He demonstrated the characteristics and business organisation, of the major ship-owners as efficient operators whether running ships for coastal-trade or ocean-going purposes.

Yukio YAMASHITA gave a paper of "Shipping and Shipbuilding of Japan between the World Wars," which indicated the manoeuvres of business leaders to escape from post-war economic depression. He also emphasized the successful collaboration between the two industries. TERATANI (Yokohama Municipal University) commented on the paper evaluating the importance of government aid to the shipbuilding industry by the Act of ZOUSEN KOUKAI SHOREIHO (Encouraging Naval Architecture and Navigation) after 1896.

Takao SHIBA (Kyoto Industrial University) gave a paper on "Two Examples of large shipbuilding companies between the Wars, MITSUBISHI Engineering and KAWASAKI Shipyard" which focused on the differences between the two firms. The former nationalized by concentrating on marine-engineering and closing the old railway sector of the plant while the latter tried to extend diversification. MITSUBISHI confined her business to shipbuilding although diversifying within this sector, while KAWASAKI attempted, unsuccessfully, to enter shipping management. After the Washington treaty of disarmament, MITSUBISHI trade was to slim their business while KAWASAKI moved into the aero-industry and sheer steel production which led to premature bankruptcy. Hisatomi NARUSE (Chiba Commercial College) reminded the audience of the differences in the two firm's managemental background and referred to the peculiar character of the KAWASAKI Industry's founder, Shozou KAWASAKI.

Kazuo SUGIYAMA (Seikei University) gave a paper on "The Relationship of construction and finance of the Naval Architecture during the depression of the 1920's", where he stressed the significance of progressive maritime managers in order to lead to the later success of diesel engine ship-construction. Mariko TATSUKI (Teikyo University) commented on the managerial differences of firms such as Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo Kisen, Mitsui Shipping and Kokusai Kisen.

The special lecture of our honorary president Yoshitaro WAKIMURA (Emeritus Professor University of Tokyo) was given on "A comparative history of the tanker-business in Japan and elsewhere". This lecture, which was warmly received, helped as to share his knowledge and experience of the business world and gave us a clear picture of the relationship between the Imperial Navy and the private shipping sector. The active discussion emphasized international comparison, mainly with the U.K. internal comparison among companies in Japan, and different sectors of heavy industries at that time.

Three of fourteen papers on the first day of the conference were also on the subject of the shipping and shipbuilding industries including Moriaki TSUCHIYA (University of Tokyo), "Japanese purchases of foreign used vessels between the Wars", Masaaki KOBAYASHI (Kanto Gakuin University) "The Workforce of the shipping with special reference to in case of OSAKA SHOUSEN" and W.D. Lay (British Columbia University of Canada), "Company Autonomy and the abortive, Merger of N.Y.K.—O.S.K. of 1932", all of which showed how much concerned with this particular field of shipping and shipbuilding's study among the society of Business History of Japan at present.

The last, and fifth, conference of The Second Series of Fuji International Business History was held with and from the Taniguchi Foundation, on the subject of "International Comparison of Family Business" between 5th and 8th, January 1983. The conference was chaired by Akio OKOCHI (University of Tokyo) and presided over by Shigeaki YASUOKA (Doshisha University) as the project leader. The invited foreign guests were P.L.Payne (Aberdeen University, Scotland), J. Brockstead (Berlin University, W. Germany), M.L. Leboyer (Paris University, France). Some internal invited guests (who were involved with research in Korea and India) and members of the committee together with the foreign guests, had a fruitful conference concentrating on a comparative study of the family business, its contribution to industrialisation and present activity. The proceedings of this conference will be published later by Tokyo University Press.

The 3rd series of Fuji Conferences was officially agreed by the executive committee of the Society of Business History of Japan and was also happily approved by the Taniguchi Foundation who provide the financial support. The 3rd series of conferences would be expected to cover subjects such as Maritime business, Managerial capitalism, SOUGO SHOSHA (Japan's origin of General Trading Companies), Transfer of Technology and Institutions, and Japan Style Management. The qualification of applications and necessary information for conferences was detailed in "The Business History Review of Japan" Vol.17, No.4, January 1983. The 3rd series will open early in 1984 on a "Comparison of Maritime History".

Our Society, to celebration 20 years of successful effort, is planning to publish a History of Business History of Japan, in English and also an English Year Book of the Society.

The Society of Business History of Japan besides its annual conference is to sponsor local conferences in the Kanto region (Greater Tokyo, office at University of Tokyo), Kansai (Greater Osaka, office at Osaka University) and Nishi Nippon (Western

Japan, Office at Seinan Gakuin University).

The first conference of North American Japan Business Workshop was held at Social Science Research Centre of British Columbia University on 26th and 27th February, 1982 aided by American Social Science Research Council, where Keiichiro NAKAGAWA and Hidemasa MORIKAWA (Hosei University) were invited to contribute.

The 3rd European Shipbuilding Conference: "One Hundred Years of Change" was held at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, between 13th and 15th April 1983. Tsunehiko YUI (Meiji University) was sponsored by the Japan Academic Council as the representative of the Business History Society of Japan. His paper was a study of maritime history in Japan.

The 8th World Congress of Economic History was held at Budapest, Hungary, in the summer of 1982. The formal representative from Japan was Keiichiro NAKAGAWA although many other Japanese business historians attended.

(Masami KITA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

The 24th Annual academic meeting was held on the 5th of June in 1982 at the School of Business of Yokohama National University.

The main theme of this meeting was "The Problems of Cost-Benefit Analysis", Kesato FUJISAWA of Kanagawa University, after reviewing C.B.A. in general, commented on the difficulties in the analysis, indicating several key points which were as follows: the objectives of a proposed project, the decision makers who are responsible for financing it, the economic horizon and the methodology of evaluating internal and especially external effects. As for the last point, shadow prices and discount factors were noticed. ("A Consideration on Cost-Benefit Analysis", "Science Reports of Research Institute for Engineering", Kanagawa University, No.5, sept. in 1982). Yoichi SHIMOZAWA of China Commercial College reported on "Analysis of Travel Cost by Operations Research", ("Annual Reports of Japan Society of Business Mathematics", No.35, 1982). His arguments were as follows: as the price of a trip consists of the vehicle operating costs, time costs and a toll paid, given constant returns to scale, employment of operating rules would lead to a Pareto optimal utilization of an existing transportation network. He considered two rules, i.e., (1) establish short-run marginal cost prices for the use of each link in an existing network, and (2) alter the size of each link so that the toll revenues may equal to the cost of providing the link.

As for free themes, various subjects were discussed. Masao HISATAKE reported on "Calculation of Interest Rate in the Simple Interest Annuity by Newton-Raphson III Method", ("Annual Reports", ibid.). In order to calculate the interest rate from the data of final values or present values of the simple interest annuity, the interpolation method of first degree or second degree is usually adopted; however, through the use of Newton-Raphson III variable method, the far more accurate values are available than the ordinary interpolated values. Explanation of this method and numerical examples were presented. Katsushige SAWAKI of Nanzan University discussed about "A Dynamic Version of the State Dependent Search Model", ("Annual Reports, ibid.) over a finite planning horizon, where the states of the economy follow a Markov chain and the cost of search does not only depend on the state of the economy but also on the time period. Explicitly explored are the effect of increased uncertainty about the state transition probabilities and the wage offer distribution. It was also shown under fairly weak conditions that there exists a simple optimal search strategy and that increased uncertainty about the wage offer distribution is beneficial to the worker as a searcher. Discussed were the relationships between the expected value of duration and the variance of wage offer distribution.

Teruhiko YOSHIDA of Kobe University of Commerce dealt with "Optimal Two-Stage Production Planning and Scheduling" ("Annual Reports", ibid.), i.e., the problem of determining both the quantities of products to be produced and their production schedules. In order to make an optimal decision, two problems should be solved simultaneously. A basic mathematical model for determining both the production quantities and their schedules is constructed on a two-stage production system and an optimizing algorithm is developed based on the branch-and-bound method. Eiichi MORIYA of Kanagawa University proposed a model for computing "An Optimal Inventory Policy in the Case of Normal Demand and Gamma Lead Time" ("Annual Reports", ibid.) backorder cost being assumed to be proportional to the period of lost sales.

Takeo YOSHIKAWA of Yokohama National University discussed "Control of Product's Market Performance Based on Adaptive Accounting Control Theory", ("Annual Reports", ibid.). In order to analyze the market performance of each product, developed is a comprehensive product's market performance evauation system, which incorporates several concepts proposed by W.F. Bentz and R.F. Lusch. This system, based on an adaptive control theory, uses ex ante planning variances, revised variances and implementation variances from control point of view. Each variance can be divided into three factors, i.e., operational factor, environmental factor and strategic factor. The system can provide effective accounting information to each responsibility center and can control product's market performances in order to achieve the highest profit performance. Taisuke SHIRAISHI discussed "Integer solution of Linear Systems and the Evaluation of Determinants", ("Annual reports", ibid.) from the point of view of using the computer.

(Kesato FUJISAWA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCEE

In recent years the Japanese economy has been experiencing low economic growth. Although the Japanese position in the world economy is relatively good, Japanese businesses have been quite severely affected. In an effort to extricate themselves from this situation, business companies have attempted to cut costs by reducing the number of workers, use less raw materials, and advertise less. More positively, they have tried to increase sales by introducing new products and adopting new marketing methods.

Many companies have diversified. Some have funded new firms extending existing lines of business; others are new ventures not in any way related to the existing lines of business.

As a natural corollary, the Commercial Science Society has been under pressure to do useful research and to devise some guide lines. Perhaps we can now see the results of our research.

The 32nd national annual convention of Japan Society of Commercial Science was held in Tokai University, Tokyo, between May 21 and 23, 1982.

The special theme for the convention was "Problems in Strategy for Developing New Products and New Ventures". This theme was selected because of the urgency to develop new products and expand business companies to assist both Japanese and world economies at the time of present depression.

Reporters and their specific themes under the special theme were as follows:

Strategy for New Ventures of Retailing Companies
  Eiji MIIE (Kyoto Gakuen University)
Strategic Management and New Product Development
  Yoshitomo MIYAHARA (Yokohama University of Commerce)
Changes in Types of Operation and Types of Innovation
  Yoshihiro TAJIMA (Gakushuin University)
Developing International Business for Production Patent of Peanut Power and Oil
  Morihiro YAMAGUCHI (Malaysian Embassy)
Product Attributes viewed from the points of Life Style and Psychographics
  Choji YOKOTA (Meiji University)

Also, a symposium on the special theme was held with the following members participating:

  Kazuo ONO (Hakodate University)
  Kozaburo SAKAI (Aoyama Gakuin University)
  Koichi TANOUCHI (Hitotsubashi University)
  Masanori TAMURA (Kobe University)
  Shigeru SHIMIZU (Tokai University)
acted as a moderator.

In the symposium, development of new products and ventures were discussed from such angles as local identity, demographics, and maturity in consumption.

We also had reporters on free themes. The themes and reporters were as follows:

History and Structural Characteristic of Japanese Distribution Industry
Kin-inchiro TOBA (Waseda University)

Value System of Distribution Company Men
Shuji HAYASHI (University of Tokyo)

Import-Increasing Function of Foreign Trade Companies Specializing in Small Number of Products
Kazuo UMEZU (Osaka Foreign Language University)

Petroleum Wholesaling Companies and Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuation
Makoto YOSHIKI (Osaka Economics and Law University)

Limit in Foreign Company Management in Japan
Yutaka KARASAWA (University of Industrial Efficiency)

An Observation on Sales Promotion Activities of Fresh Flower Merchants
Hiroshi OTA (Keisen Women's College)

An Observation on Store Cooperation Activities and Growth Conditions for Speciality Stores
Naga-aki KAMIYA (Grand School for Small and Medium Businesses)

On User Utility Concept
Akira MIYAZAKI (Yawata University)

Analysis of Utility Criterion
Kazuyoshi HOTTA (Keio University)

International Comparison of Distribution Structure
Masafusa MIYASHITA (Research Institute for Distribution Policy) and
Osamu AIHARA (Seikei University)

Consumer Behavior seen from the angles of Planned Purchase and Impulsive Purchase
Hiroshi OTSUKI (The Distribution Economics Institute of Japan)

Position and Task of Consulting Selling in Channel Communication
Akiyoshi SUGAWARA (University of Industrial Efficiency)

(Koichi TANOUCHI)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

The 33rd National Convention of the Japan Society for Commodity Science in 1982 was held on May 29-31 at Hitotsubashi University.

A symposium was held on the theme of "Thoughts on the Characteristic of Commodities from the Phenomena of Markets". Commodities go through the movement of production, circulation in the market, and consumption. During the process, the market plays two functions — connecting production with consumption and fultilling the desires of producers and consumers. Therefore, various phenomena in markets are caused, not only by the special qualities of commodities, but also by other factors. So we tried to analyze the relevance between markets and commodity features, by studying how and why the various markets phenomena are related to commodity features.
commodity features.

From the particular viewpoint of the study of merchandies, we considered whether it is possible to distinguish those features which are specific to the commodity groups and the presence and actions of other groups. For this purpose, we held a discussion on various phenomena of markets.

In viewpoint (1) Isao NAKAMURA (Nagoya Gakuin University) argued that competition, supplementation or substitution are the determining long-term variables in market competitions, and that diversification of products is a result of competition. It is necessary to make scientific studies of diversification and merchandise features, in order to distinguish these features from their background, using a chosen range of markets.
chosen range of markets.

The usage value of merchandise equals social usage value, with the qualities evaluated in markets. Therefore, the diversification should not simply be a diversity of material forms, but should mean a diversity in the forms of usage value. Also, in spatial-temporal generality, economic society has a system of merchandise production in a realistic structure of material productions. And a subject in the study of merchandise and its originality will surface through the understanding of the rule of causal relation, which decides the system of merchandise production as related with its social production style. Under this causal relation, the merchandise features are considered to be special natures concerning materials which are produced, circulated and consumed in society.

Furthermore the idealistic phenomena of markets, under a free competition-style of production, were clarified. And he gave his study of diversification, by explaining the market phenomena, which come out of the monopolistic phase as a result of the stiffened market functions, especially with the transitional process which moves from pure quality competition to a disparate quality competition. In this way he explained the diversification from the point of merchandise production, and stated that, in developed, industrial nations, there is a trend of diversification as a result of a multilateral consumption structure; or an expansion of the scale of merchandise production. But he maintained that the true meaning of diversification should be questioned, not from the materialistic standpoint, but from the point of living culture of human beings.

Kunihiro TAKARADA (Aichi Gakuin University) presented Viewpoint (2) He introduced the concept of market share and explained its meaning and nature. Also he examined the construction of market share models and explained how quality (a merchandizing feature), and quantity (which affects market share) are affected. Can a study of market share become an original analytic tool in the study of merchandizing?

The market share is decided as a result of the degrees of the acceptance of certain merchandise in some particular markets. A time comes when the merchandise feature becomes an important determining factor in the variables of the market share. Also, in order to clarify the relation between the two, it is sometimes necessary to introduce regional features or regional preference, backed by the transitions of demand structure, as the parameter of the merchandise feature.

In Viewpoint (3), Hisashi TAKEI (Ohita University) concentrated on the phenomenon of systematization in circulation, among the circulation structure, and stated his view about its causal relation with the merchandise feature.

He researched into the material feature and other features, as viewed through purchase actions, regarding cars, electric appliances, sewing machines, keyed instruments, cosmetics and bread, of which systematization has advanced to the stage of retailing.

In general, efficient dispersal of goods will only be done by securing cooperation of wholesalers and retailers. Merchandise must be classified in order to aid marketing. The classification by M.T. Copeland, is interesting dividing the merchandise into categories of 'to be bought in neighborhood', 'to be bought after comparison', and 'specialty goods'. Another classification comes from L.V. Aspinwall including purchasing frequency (replacement ratio); gross margin; adjustment (accessory service); consuming hour; searching hour (L.L. Aspinwall); unit price; importance of purchase; purchasing hour and efforts; transitional ratio of technology and fashion; technological intricacy; consumer's desire toward service; purchasing frequency; swiftness in consumption and degree of usage (G.E. Miracle).

Other reports were given under the heads of technical theory, commercial theory and the commodity history.

In the study of merchandise from the technical viewpoint, Takao IKEGAMI (Kinki University) had earlier studied methods for judging better 'persimmon' before it is ripe. He had discovered that the distribution pattern and the distribution ratio of crystal forms of "Leaf Aschenbild" of persimmon could actually be utilized. This time, in the fourth report, he proved from a theoretical viewpoint that the arrangement pattern - $4 \rightarrow 6 \rightleftarrows 8$ of Leaf Aschenbild is quite significant in appraising the quality of high economic nature of persimmon, since the grouping through the arrangement of crystal forms of the Leaf Aschenbild of persimmon matches morphologic features of plants.

Kenro TAKATORI (Yamaguchi University) held a view that, in standardizing the usage test of merchandise, the utility which evaluates the functions of the materialization of the usage value on the usage level should be the fundamental standard. He stated the effectiveness of a method which forms a certain criterion in the subjective judgement by the person who judges, and seeks the ordinal utility through semi-absolute appraisal. Jiro AYUKAWA (Chiba Commercial College) investigated features of water; water contamination and its causes in Kasumigaura; and water contamination and its causes in rivers in Ichikawa City. He stated that those factors are closely linked to economic and social problems.

From the commercial viewpoint of the study of merchandise, Tatsumi INOUE (Kyushu Institute of Design) argued that merchandise was closely connected with the merchants desire to make a living. Kinoe MABUCHI (Kagawa University) said that consumers do not wholly trust the traders and like themselves to judge materials when selecting merchandise. Shinichi SAITO (Tohoku Gakuin University) referred to the evaluation of the quality of tea, and proved that, in grasning the basic elements of good tea, it is impossible to evaluate the quality, only by looking at the merchandise itself (material quality), and said that ideological quality should be taken into consideration. Yoshiaki ISHII (Tokyo Metropolitan College of Commerce) referred to the regulations on synthetic detergents in the area surrounding Lake Biwa, in Shiga Prefecture, where the sales ratio of natural soap powder and non-phosphorus detergent is about 5:5. He proved that the number of consumers who buy the latter detergent is rapidly increasing. Yoko KENMOKU (Hitotsubashi University) studied the role of merchandise information, in the sale of cosmetics. Furthermore she also studied the meaning of the advertisements for cosmetics, which appeared in newspapers. Hisao MORISAWA (Akechi High School of Commerce) stated that the Consumer Protection Law of South Korea (enacted in January, 1980) was established under the reciprocal influence of various factors, such as the strengthening of power in international competition; expectations for the boosting of domestic demand and the purchasing power in rural area; or the export boom.

From the viewpoint of merchandising history, Mitsuru OBA (Japan I.B.M.) examined in detail the processes which are involved in marketing an electronic calculator. Takashi SAITO, etc. (Kimizu High School of Commerce) referred to the formation and development of regional industries in Chiba Prefecture, and proved that relating conditions could be classified into three categories, including resources, natural and regional nd social features.

(Takao IKEGAMI)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The 46th annual meeting of the Society was held on 6th and 7th, November, 1982, at Tōyō University in Tokyo. The theme of the symposium is the same as the 45th meeting, namely, "Advanced vs. underdeveloped countries as a problem in the history of economic thought". Three papers were read on this theme. Chairmen of the symposium were Saiichi MIYAZAKI (Tokyo Woman's Christian University) and Masaharu TANAKA (Konaan University).

The first paper was read by Takashi UENO (Aizu Junior College) entitled, "Michel Chevalier's view on the new world — theory of economic policy of a French technocrate". The contents of this paper are as follows. Chevalier, an ex-Saint-Simonian, went to USA in 1833 as a member of research group of the system of transportation and wrote several observations on America. He was essentially a technocrate and, anxious to develop the low-level productive power of France and to follow up England and America. He observed American financial, manufacturing and transportation systems in their rising stage in 1830's. In contrast to his contemporary, A. de Tocqueville, who inquired into the American democracy and recommended it to the European public, Chevalier's interest in New World was concentrated on technology transfer especially of machines and transportation system. This seems to be one of reasons why Chevalier has been forgotten in the process of history while Tocqueville has not.

Chevalier took a special note of the significance of free labour in USA, especially in the East and West. He foresaw the American Civil War recognising the conflict between people for the free labour in the North and those who want to keep slavery and forced labour in the South and in Mexico. His views on the transportation system reflected what had already happened to the French transportation system which has already developed. He also made a defence of Napoleon III's attempts to conquer Mexico. His theory of development of capitalistic system was to be a defence of the capitalist development and the imperialistic colonial policy.

The second paper, "German agricultural policy of A.F. von Haxthausen", was read by Eiichi HIZEN (University of Tokyo). The life-long objective of Haxthausen was to re-establish a kingdom based on status to confront the influence of the French revolution. This objective in mind, he made local researches in every part of Prussia, and searched into the historical origin of the social condition of peasants. He found out three types of peasants, namely, 1st, system of German origin in North Western parts; 2nd, free system of German and Celtic origin in South Western parts: 3rd, dependent system of German, Celtic and Slavic origin in Eastern parts. He tried to transfer the 3rd type to the second.

Modern society is, according to Haxthausen, a society resulting from the dissolution of the community, and consisting of the rich with wealth and culture and the outcast. Both has a common feature of indifference to land and mother country. Germany was progressively modernized in 1840's, and natural status (nobility, citizen, peasant) was so broken down as not to be able to recover itself; therefore, he claimed further modernization should be prevented by creating artificial status (clergy, officer, bureaucrat) under the initiative of the king. This claim to re-establish nation-wide community was ignored in Germany, but accepted in Russia and became one of the ideological spring of the Russian emancipation of serfs.

The third paper, "Herzen on Russian Socialism", was read by Mitsuo NAGANAWA (Yokohama National University). Herzen's view on Russian socialism was formed through his observation on February revolution in 1848. His concept of "bourgeois" was different from that of Marx and a sort of ethical and moral one. He found the essential problem of the bourgeois society in the over-concentration of state power oppressing citizen's individuality and the prevalance of egoism pursuing self-interest. To overcome this problem was the main objective of his socialism. For him economic problem was only one phase of socialism. To revolutionize the pattern of thinking and logic was the chief problem.

Revolution in this sense is easier in those parts where the degenerating influence of the bourgeois culture is felt to a less degree. This is "the advantage of the underdeveloped". The future of Russia lies in village community. This community has many characteristics among which the habit of self-government in contrast to the centralized state-power, the absence of the concept of private property, the solidarity and mutual confidence among villagers, and the spirit of anti-power and anti-authority are specially noteworthy. On the other hand, Herzen admitted the absence of self-consciousness in the village community. Therefore his hope on the future of the Russian socialism turned to the cooperation of the community folk with the young intelligentsia educated by the West European intellectualism and rationalism.

Discussion followed. Keiko KURITA (Waseda University), Shinichi TAMURA (Hokusei University) and Yoshio IMAI (Kogakuin University) were the commentators on these papers. The main points of discussion were the evaluation of the community and the view on nation-state by these thinkers.

Papers read in this annual meeting other than these on common theme were as follows:

Mandeville on Civil Society, by Kiyofumi YAHATA (Hitotsubashi University)

Formation of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of the Nations" and Revision of "The Theory of Moral Sentiments", by Nobuyoshi KAWASHIMA (Seinan Gakuin University)

Proudhon's View on Credit Reform, by Etsunori SAITO (Kagoshima Junior College)

On the Process of the Formation of the Theory of Duality of Labour by Marx, by Takeo SHIBATA (University of Tokyo)

The Significance and Viewpoint of J. Mill's "The History of British India", by Michihiro OTONASHI (Chuo University)

French Revolution and the Navigation Act, by Koichi YAMAZAKI (Musashi University)

Yasuma TAKADA on Poverty, Standard of Living and Production, by Ryoji KANEDA (Tenri University)

Adam Smith's Theory of the Division of Labour, by Takeo NAKAYA (Kochi Junior College)

The Logic of Market and the Concept of Society by J.B. Say, by Keiko KURITA (Waseda University)

The Controversy on Economic Policy in Germany at the End of Nineteenth Century, by Shinichi TAMURA (Hokusei Gakuin University)

Capital Accumulation and Crisis in Classical School, by Toru MATSUHASHI (Chuo University)

To Refute Malthus' Theory on Population, by Yoshiro TAMANOI (Okinawa Kokusai University)

The Formation Process of Keynes' General Theory, by Toshiaki HIRAI (Senshu University)

History of the Introduction of Keynes' Economic into Japan, by Tadashi HAYASAKA (University of Tokyo)

(Masaharu TANAKA)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

The 1982 annual conference of the Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics was held at Kyoto Industry University in the northern suburbus of Kyoto on October 16 and 17, 1982. As last year, the great majority of Japanese economists attended this meeting. Seventy-two papers were presented in twenty sessions. The number of papers presented has increased and much more researchers could participate in this convention.

There were two panel discussions, one about the world economy modelling and analysis and the other about Flexible Exchange Rate Regime. In addition, there were thirteen sessions on the topics of general theme: General Equilibrium Analysis, Regional Economic Analysis, Financial System, the Theories and Measurement of Production Function, Flexible Exchange Rate System, Employment and Wage, Distribution and Justice, the Method of Econometrics, Rational Expectations, Public Decision Making and System, Imperfect Competition, Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis of Energy. There were also five sessions for specific topics.

Tatsuji MATSUMOTO (Kyoto Industry University) chairman of the executive committee, kindly read our president Tadao UCHIDA's (University of Tokyo) paper which he was unable to deliver because of ill-health.

The big events in this year's convention were the two panel discussions which were very interesting and attracted many people. The first panel discussion on the World Economy was composed of the presentation of four papers by Shuntaro SHISHIDO (Tsukuba University) by Akihiro AMANO and his associate (Kobe University), and by Soshichi KINOSHITA (Nagoya University) with the discusstant panelist, Shinji MORIGUCHI (Kyoto University). Their papers raising possibilities of model analysis of world wide economic relations stimulated a vigorous discussion.

The second panel concentrated on a current hot issue of the floating system of exchange rate. The session started with the presentation of a paper by Yoshinori IKEDA of the Nihon Keizai Shinbun, Inc., entitled "A Comparison of the Theories of Exchange Rate using a Econometric Model", and was followed with the panel discussion by four panelists who were Akihiro AMANO (Kobe University), Kazuo UEDA (Osaka University), Ryutaro KOMIYA (University of Tokyo) and Eiji SAKAKIBARA of the Ministry of Finance. The discussion was concerned much with the policy implication in the Japanese economy as well as the theoretical frameworks of exchange rate systems.

At the same time, eighteen sessions were held on various topics. The interests and concerns in these sessions were so wide-ranging that it is not easy to outline them in this space. But the qualitative diversity in the presented papers may characterize the situation of today's Japanese economists who face the various difficult economic problems domestically and externally. For example, Yoshio IMAI (Sophia

University), presented a paper entitled "A Theoretical Approach to the Appearance of Defence Expenditure Differentials", and Haruki NIWA and his associate (Kyoto Industry University) reported a paper "Cost-Benefit Analysis of Military Expenditure with IO-LP Model". These papers express the political interests of the economists confronted with the world wide trade frictions around Japan. Yozo HONDA (Kobe Commerce University) presented a paper entitled "Risk, Risk Aversion and Many Control Variables", to examine the effects of uncertainty on economic choice. Yoshinari MIYAMOTO (Osaka University) read a paper "A Labour-Managed Firm's Reaction Function Reconsidered", and Tadashi HAYASAKA (University of Tokyo) reported a paper entitled "Keynes' Thoughts about Society and Nation", which examined the original idea of Keynes himself using bibliographical material. There were other papers by Shigeo AKASHI (Seijo University) and his associate, entitled "An Endogenous Model of Cyclical Monetary Growth", etc.

In the session of General Equilibrium Analysis, Akira YAMAZAKI (Hitotsubashi University) presented a paper "Asymptotic Property of Losses in Paretian Economies", and Eiji HOSODA (Keio University) reported a paper "Market Price, Production Price and Uniform Rate of Profit". The Regional Economic Analysis was a popular session and Miki SEKO (Nippon University) presented a paper entitled "Theoretical and Empirical Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Housing in Tokyo", which treated a very serious housing problem in Japan.

Imperfect competition also provided an attractive session with Yasuo KAWASHIMA (Meiji Gakuin University) presenting a very interesting paper "Marginal Consumer and Market Structure in a Differentiated Market". The Session on Employment and Wage was another popular topics and Isao OHASHI of Tsukuba University reported a paper "Wage Differentials and Unemployment", and Yoshio HIGUCHI (Keio University) and his associate read a paper "An Analysis: The Labour Supply of Married Women", which examined a specific feature of the Japanese labour market.

In this conference were there some empirical study sessions and Shinichiro NAKAMURA (Bonn University) presented a paper "A Multy-Sectoral Translog Model of Production of FRG", and in the Econometric session Naoto KUNITOMO (University of Tokyo) reported a paper entitled "Asymptotic Efficiency and Higher Order Efficiency of the LIML Estimator when the Number of Excluded Exogenous Variables is Large". In the Public Economics or Fiscal Policy sessions, a paper entitled "Efficiency of Representative Democracy on Compatibility of Neutrality and Aggregate" by Hirobumi SHIBATA (Osaka University) a paper "Correct Revelation for Public Goods" by Kimitoshi SATO (Asia University), and a paper "Government's Deficits and Capital Formation" by Toshihiro IBORI (Tokyo Metroporitan University), etc. were presented. In the session of Welfare economics of Distribution and Justice, Tateo YOSHIDA (Setsunan University) presented a paper "The Lorenz Partial Ordering and Lerner's Probabilistic Egalitarianism".

And in a session on the topic of Rational Expectation, Kiyoshi KOTANI (Tokyo University of Economies) gave a paper on "Non-neutrality of Money under the Perfect Information", in which he attempted to deny the general neutrality of money, the assertion of Rational Expectationists. In a session on Flexible Exchange Rate Regime Masanao AOKI (Osaka University) reported a paper entitled "Comparative Dynamic Analysis of a Three-Country Model under Flexible Exchange Rate Regime and Exchange Rate Union between Two Countries", and Michio OYAMA (Keio University) also presented a theory of Forward Exchange Market.

Finally in a session of the Economic Analysis of Energy, Makoto OTA (Tsukuba University) read a paper entitled "Gasoline Pricé and Automobile Prices in the U.S. for 1970-81", which analysed the quality change of consumer demand caused by the rise of oil price theoretically and empirically. And a paper entitled "An Estimation of the Economic Efficiency of the Wind-Mill", by Takeshi MUROTA of Hitotsubashi University was also noteworthy and gave us a stern warning against the efficiency first economics. But these are the only few examples of all the papers reported in this year's conference.

(Tamon YAMADA)

THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

Among the various activities of the Association of Economic Geographers during the year of 1982, the following two matters (I, II), as well as the 1983 Convention (theme & reporters) (III) will be specified here.

I. The opening of the 29th Convention (1982) of the Association of Economic Geographers;

II. Publication program of the 3rd series, of Achievements and Themes of Economic Geography;

III. The 30th Convention (1983) of the Association of Economic Geographers.

I. The 29th Convention

The 1982 Convention was held on May 23 at the Sendai Fukko Memorial Hall in Sendai City. The theme of the symposium was "Problems of Regional Development in Provincial Areas". First, Chairman of the Convention Preparation Committee Kiyoji MURATA (Chuo University) explained the purpose of the symposium. One of the main targets of regional development policies in Japan after the Second World War to correct inequalities between the local and central regions. Some problems were seen in macro-terms, but in the regions, the difficulty was lack of local knowledge. More local research was therefore necessary. The following three reports were presented: 1. "Regional Development in Tohoku Area" by Katsutaka ITAKURA (Tohoku University); 2. "Various Problems Concerning Regional Development in Hokuriku Area — Concerning around Energy Population, Income and Industry", by Yoshihiro KITABAYASHI (Bunkyo University); 3. "Regional Differences and Incompatibility, as observed in Kyushu and Oita Areas" by Yasuhiko FUNAHASHI (Oita University).

All of these reports are based on minute analysis of each region, and pointed out the roles, achieved by postwar regional policies, and the problems.

In his report, ITAKURA mentioned the decline of independent development, as a result of the dependency upon central government subsidies in Tohoku area. He advocated an independent development line, centering around the cultivation of local industries. Shiro WATANABE (Fukushima University) commented on the necessity of encouraging local industries, but pointed out the need to prepare conditions for inviting leading factories.

KITABAYASHI reported that the most important subject in the future regional development in Hokuriku area is to improve the industrial structure to attract advanced industries. Meanwhile, the flow of personnel and materials in Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama and Niigata is erratic and each prefecture follows separate measures. Surely these should be some co-ordination towards a common objective? Shuhei KONNO (Fukui Medical University) commented that the Hokuriku area, as an economic entity does not have same capacity as other areas like Tohoku or

Kyushu. He suggested an improvement in infrastructure, and then the establishment of basic development theory taking into consideration geographical features of Hokuriku area (a middle zone between a big city region and underdeveloped region). Thirdly, he pointed out the necessity of reexamining the large-scale development program, especially from the administrative and financial viewpoints.

In the last report, FUNAHASHI stated that (1) regional differences are decreasing despite the fact that there exist no effective policies or measures to expand the industrial production of the local economy. (2) 'regional development is very uneven'; and (3) direct connection between central and local areas became more real with the development of a controlled society. He commented that the reduction of regional differences in Kyushu was probably due to a redistribution of income to local areas due to developments of public enterprises or agricultural assistance. Gojiro NAKAMURA (Kanazawa University), emphasized that the main purpose of regional development is to solve regional problems, and, even if the reduction of regional differences took place it would not be considered successful unless problems within the regions were solved. NAKAMURA also stressed the quality as well as the quantity of regional developments. He stated that it would be meaningless to make one-sided criticisms of loca structures, without criticizing the failure to local control. And he suggested that the theme of regional promotion should be independent, while centering around the so-called '1.5' industries (between primary and secondary industries) and local industries.

Based upon those three reports and three comments, Chairman Seiji KOMORI (Kobe University of Commerce) led others in discussions. The main theme concerned with problems surrounding regional differences of income; problems of regional level and regional development; and the actual situation of the so-called 'J' turn or 'U' turn phenomena. The chairman stated that they could not reach any unified viewpoint concerning how the regional development should be from now on, but said that they had all recognized the necessity to restudy the conventional situation and ideology. He concluded that, as a future problem, it would be important to consider conversion toward post industrial society or information society, or to prepare for the regional development, related to a change in population structure or future tendencies.

In the end, Tetsuro KAWASHIMA said that, under a highly developed capitalistic economy, we should reconsider the meaning of decentralization of power. He noted the significance of the fact that a symposium for this theme was held in a local city, Sendai.

II. Publication Program

"The Achievements and Themes of Economic Geography — the 3rd series" is to be published in March 1984 (by Taimeido Publishing Co. — about 350 pages by a committee under the chairmanship of Masashi KANEDA (Chuo University) to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Association of Economic Geographers. The purpose and the contents are as follows:

1. The Association has already published the first and second series of "The Achievements and Themes of the Economic Geography", which have proved useful.

The third series will include all the major publications in Japan, between April, 1975 — March, 1981, concerning economic geography.

2. The third series is in two parts, part I coversing on economic geography, and also on social science, such as geography and economics. Part II carries a list of research achievements by the Association members, and will play a significant part in shaping future studies. For one friends overseas it includes an English summary.

3. A table of contents and the writers are as follows:

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FINAL CHAPTER

A discussion in Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Association of Economic Geographers — Looking back to the time of the foundation —

Part II — Summary of Achievements in Economic Geography

4. Above-mentioned formation of the contents roughly corresponds to the ones of

the series I and II. The characteristic points of this series are that it includes, in the opening chapter, a resume of the conventions held in the past 30 years. The contents of the symposium (held 28 times during 1955-1982) are divided into five themes, such as (1) subject and method of economic geography; (2) regional concept, structure, formation & division; (3) regional problems & regional differences; (4) regional development policy, location, policy of location; and (5) agriculture versus industry & rural areas versus cities.

The 30th anniversary memorial discussion, (the last chapter) was attended by five members — Toshio AOKI (Hitotsubashi University); Masuo ANDO (Aichi University); Yoshitaka KAZAMAKI (Kobe University of Commerce); Tetsuro KAWASHIMA (Osaka City University); and Minoru BEIKA (Fukuyama University). They talked about prewar activities of Japan Economic Geographers Association, which was established in 1935, and about the period ranging from 1952 when a symposium of the economic geography was held, to 1954 when the current Association was established. Also their talks concerned the establishment of Kansai and Chubu Branches. It will remain as a very precious record of development of the Association, for a long time to come.

III. The 30th Convention

The 30th Convention of the Association of Economic Geographers (1983) was held on May 21 and 22, at Toyo University. On the first day, President KAWASHIMA gave a commemorative lecture, titled "Modern Themes of Economic Geography". Then three sectional meetings (cities; agricultural, mountain and fishing villages; and industry) were held.

On the second day, a symposium was held under the theme of "Development of Methodology of Economic Geography in postwar Japan". Following the presentation of questions by Akira EBATO (Meiji University), Chairman of Convention Preparation Committee, three members gave reports.

Mitsuo YAMAKAWA (Fukushima University) — "Economic Geography & Regional Structure of National Economy" Masashi KANEDA (Chuo University) — "About Methodology from a Point of Achievements in Recent Economic Geography — with emphasis on the approach through the theory of location — Ken-ichiro MORITAKI — "Resource theory: Trends and Themes"

Commentators were Takashi OKUNO (Tsukuba University); Kuniaki SUGINO (Ritsumeikan University); Kiyoshi NAKAJIMA (Yokohama City University); Fujio MIZUOKA (Hitotsubashi University); and Shinsaku YAMANA (Osaka City University).

The Chairman were Hisao NISHIOKA (Aoyama Gakuin University); Takashi MATSUDA (Meiji University) and Masayasu MURAKAMI (Utsunomiya University).

(Masashi KANEDA)

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

The annual convention for 1982 of Japan Economic Policy Association (Nihon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai) was held at Osaka City University in Osaka on May 29 and 30, 1982. Approximately 370 members attended. The common theme of the convention was "Demand Side and Supply Side in Economic Policy," which reflected the keen concern among economists regarding the efficiency of Keynesian policies vs. the adequacy of so-called "supply side economics" and monetarism. Because this concern was caused primarily in such countries as U.S.A. and U.K. and extended to the rest of the world, the discussion of this year's convention focused rather on the problems in developed countries including Japan. A kind of balanced division of academic activity seems to have been maintained between this year's debate and that of 1981's which had dealt with the problem of "Pacific Cooperation and the Japanese Economy" including the problem of Asian developing countries.

The first paper "Demand Side and Supply Side in Economic Theory and Economic Policy" was presented by Mitsuharu ITO (Chiba University) who criticized the so-called "Laffer Curve" as a myth. ITO tried to distinguish Keynesian theory (of Keynes himself) from the American Keynesianism. He defended Keynes by explaining that he had referred to supply function in his theory and suggested the way to shift the function downward through the promotion of productivity caused by the absorption of investment from abroad into the domestic market. This argument stimulated arguments by Yuichi SHIONOYA (Hitotsubashi University), the discussant, whose Keynesian interpretation was different. According to ITO, American Keynesians distorted Keynesian recommendations on anti-cyclical policy on the grounds that a continual rise in the national debt in the long run which was responsible for the inflation in the U.S.A.

Masaru YOSHITOMI (Economic Planning Board) presented his paper: "Economic Policies in Japan — Supply and Demand Management" in which he estimated that the expanded public investment for 1979 and 1978 was only one plausible policy in Japan. He argued that the Keynesian remedy should have been applied only for large-scale depressions instead of depressions in general. YOSHITOMI's argument on Japan's supply-side policy was divided into two parts: policy for industrial adjustment itself seemed to be plausible, and SHINOYA's dissatisfaction because of the omission of the distribution problem in YOSHITOMI's presentation.

The third paper "Keynesian Economic Policy in the Post War U.S. and Reagan's New Economic Policy" was read by Shigetsugu OKUMURA (Osaka City University). After having analysed the motives for the switch from the continued demands creative policy to Reaganomics, OKUMURA forecast the unsuccessful result of Reagan's policy. According to him it would seem to result from a failure in reconstruction from supply side and bring forth severer inflation from demand side.

In spite of the ITO's intention to extend the problem towards supply function, the debate did not develop in that direction sufficiently through the session for the common theme. Still the discussion has so much inspired the participants that it can be expected to bring them towards a further follow-up of this problem.

Besides this main session, there were some sessions with free themes including the following presentations. "New Problems on Japanese Public Finance — Simulation Analysis of Supply Side Effect —", presented by Yoshio Imai (Sophia University), "Resource Allocation by Social Purpose and the Supply Sectors" by Kimio UNO (University of Tsukuba), "Price and Equipment Adjustment in Japanese Manufacturing Industry" by Hiroshi SAITO (Aichi Gakuin University), "'Learning Effect' Factor in Japanese Industrial Organization" by Minoru NISHIDA, "Technological Innovation in Japan — Analysis on the so-called Applied Technology —" by Kiichi KAGEYAMA (Chiba Commercial College), "On the Economic Analysis of Patent Claim and Patent Policy" by Takayuki KAMI (Osaka Gakuin University), "Responses of the Economic System to Outside Shocks" by Fumitoshi TAKAKURA (Fukuoka University), "The Curtailment of Government Spendings and Money Supply" by Junichi Hoshikawa and Makoto Mori (Osaka City University), "Economic Policy and the Mechanism of Stagflation" by Kenji KOMATSU (Chiba University), "The Reality of Japanese Industrial Regulation — from Macroeconomic Viewpoint — by Takashi SUZUKI (Kinki University), "Development of Textile Industries in Asia and Necessary Reactions in Japan" by Atsushi MURAKAMI (Kobe University), "Renewal of the Textile Industry in Developed Countries and World Textile Trade" by Ippei YAMAZAWA (Hitotsubashi University), "Stabilization Policy under Floating Exchange Rates — A Stock Approach — "by Masumi KISHI (Tokai University), "Demand Expanding Policy and Price Increase" by Haruki NIWA and Taichi KATSUKI (Kyoto Industrial College), "The Influence of the Different Policy Makers on Macroeconomic Policy" by Hiroyuki KOSAKA (Nagoya Institute of Technology), and "Economic Policy in the Federal Republic of Germany in the 1970s" by Makoto Yamada (Kagoshima University).

The panel discussion was held with the theme "Some Economic Issues on the Latest Technical Innovation" which was carried on with three presentations: "Technological Innovation and Labour" by Kaname IIO (Wakayama University), "Technological Innovation and Enterprise Group" by Hitoshi MISONOU (Tokyo University of Economics), and "Technological Innovation and Medium and Smaller Enterprise" by Hiroshi UENO (Osaka Prefectural Institute of Commercial and Industrial Economy). As the discussant Tetsuro NAKAOKA (Osaka City University) put accent on the dark impact of technological innovation and stimulated the discussion.

(Hisao ONOE)

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE

The 39th Annual Convention of the Japanese Association of Fiscal Science was held at the Department of Commerce of Nihon University on the outskirts of Tokyo on October 16 and 17, 1982. As usual, it attracted a great number of scholars and experts in the field of public finances from all over Japan. The special feature of this Convention can be seen not only in the ordinarily academic analysis of government finances, but also in the policy discussion dealing with the medium-run over-view of the Ministry of Finance.

In the first day of the Convention, dramatically opposite opinions were presented by Kazuo YOSHIDA (Ministry of Finance) and Kisaburo NISHIMURA (Komazawa University) concerning the common topics, namely, Medium-run Over-view on the Japanese Public Finances.

YOSHIDA tried to clarify theoretically the mechanism of growing fiscal deficits. In the first place, the main reasons for expanding public expenditures can be seen in the increase of quasi public goods such as social security expenditures, and not in the pure public goods such as defense, education and personnel expenses. Secondly, he maintained that even though the increases of tax revenues during the period of high economic growth encouraged government expenditure, the main reason for their growth could be found in the decrease of tax prices of public goods under the democratic decision-making processes. He also claimed that after recognizing the effects of fiscal illusion of national debts which increased cumulatively the size of budgets budgetary balances should be promptly recovered by measuring the actual fiscal illusion using certain types of fiscal demand functions.

From the viewpoint of policy-making, he seemed only to suggest that the quasi public goods such as social security services could be controlled de facto by direct regulations under the principle of the incrementalism. In other words, he pointed out the effectiveness of controlling government expenditures in the general account by setting a ceiling represented by the ratio of marginal tax revenue to increased GNP. In view of the importance of social security expenditures as the main cause of structural deficits, it was expected that he would clarify methods of sweeping away the accumulated deficits. On the other hand, NISHIMURA took an entirely different view. Firstly, he pointed out the over-estimation of tax revenues made by the Ministry of Finance by making good use of his own calculation of elasticities of tax revenue to national income. He also emphasized that it was unrealistic and over-optimistic to expect government expenditures to be drastically cut following the recommendation of the Secondary Extraordinary Committee on Reform of Administration. Secondly, he expressed his own standpoint that the budgetary balance could only be achieved through the attainment of balance of national economy. Even though the increase of government expenditures had absorbed the high growth of private savings, the passive attitute of the Ministry of Finance toward fiscal policy would cause deflationary effects in the near future. Therefore, he emphasized that the fiscal policy should aim at recovering the balance of the national economy through maintaining a certain level of economic growth which promised full employment.

The discussion by the two reporters and three discussants gave a fascinating insight into the problems even of so difficult a theme and the session was rated a great success.

On the second day, there were two common topics, i.e., Effectiveness of Fiscal and Monetary Policy and Problems of Local Tax System. Takashi HOHJYO (Daito Bunka University) presented a paper entitled "Fiscal and Monetary Policy under Stagflation" investigating the differences among the theories of Keynes, Hicks and Friedman on the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy against stagflation. Toshio TAKAHASHI read a paper "The Tax cut Policies taken by the Keynesians and Supply-Siders", making clear the differences between the two economic theories which reflected in the tax cut policies in 1964 and 1981 in the U.S. Contrary to these two papers, Kazuo HIGO presented a paper entitled "Toward a Reform of the System through Reduction of Public Expenditures", in which he made clear his assertion on the common topics discussed in the first day. He maintained that the accumulation of national debt caused uncontrollability of fiscal policy and the increase of money-supply which in turn restrained private investments through raising long-term interest rates. He also claimed that we should discriminate the deficit for stabilization from the structural deficit and cut the latter by reforming the system of public finances.

In the field of local public finances, the "Problems of Local Tax System" was chosen as the second theme on the afternoon of the second day. Three reports were presented, i.e., "User Charges and Tax Burden" by Takaaki NIZURE (Hiroshima University), "Special Tax Treatment of Local Taxes" by Keiji NAKANISHI (Institute for Local Government Problems), "Establishment of Metropolitan Tax System and Income Taxation" by Tadashi USHIJIMA (Nagoya City University). It was worthy of note that USHIJIMA reappraised the indirect consumption tax for the sources of local government finances besides local income taxes which have been the main sources of local autonomies.

(Seiji FURUTA)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)

"Trade and Industrial Structure of Japan"
— The common subject of Annual General Meeting in 1982

The condition of trade and the industrial structure of Japanese textile steel, automobile and electronics were introduced by four members. The measures for expanding world markets without international conflicts had been suggested by these four scholars.

Kaoru WATANABE (Hannan University) analysed the factors responsible for the Japanese deficits of international trade of textile. He stressed the importance of voluntary restriction of export by NIC's to Japan. Also, he suggested the application of MFA to structural adjustments of Japanese textile industry.

Hiromoto TODA (Japanese Steel Manufacturer's Associations) introduced the conditions of world steel markets and organised trade of steel products.

Kiichi KAGEYAMA (Chiba University Commerce) analysed the conditions of world automobile markets. He pointed out several important factors relating to the competitiveness of Japanese automobile industry which focused on the industrial organisation and QCC movement. The specific industrial organisation among machine manufacturers, material producers and suppliers' encourages the industry to increase its productivity. The high productivity comes mainly from the specific type of allocation of economic resources based upon Japanese types of market economy. So-called administrative guidance was not so effective for industrial activity as to increase the competitiveness.

Atsushi KAGEYAMA (Matsushita Trading Corporation) pointed out two aspects of trade conflicts on electronics. One is competition between the industrially advanced countries. The other is competition between the industrially advanced countries and NIC's. He stressed the importance of voluntary restriction of export by NIC's, and suggested several means to keep a balanced growth of world electronics markets.

Discussion was held regarding as follows:

(1) Industrial structure and competiveness of price and quality of Japanese products.
(2) Changes industrial structure.
(3) Organised trade and voluntary restriction

"Other subjects discussed at the annual general meeting"

The British Trading House at Hirado and the Satsuma —
Akira KADOTA (Kagoshima Prefectural College)

On the "Certified Trader" system in Korea —
Shuzaburo FUJIMOTO (Osaka University of Commerce)

Food Trade in Asia —
Mitsuharu FUJIWARA (Yashirogakuin University)

Oil Crisis and New Types of International Economic Cooperation —

Shigeo IRIE (Yokohama University of Commerce)
Yen-Shift in Import Finance —
Hiroshi KUSUMOTO (Kinki University)
Lessons from Transaction Conflicts in the Imports of Peanuts —
Youichi USUI (North Kyushu University)
Trade Conflicts and Overseas Direct Investments —
Giichi MIYASAKA (Kyushu University of Industry)
Development Strategy for North-Sea Wells —
Kenji YAMADA (Gifu College of Economics)
Korean-Japan Economic Relationships and Korean Steel Industry —
Hideaki WAKUI (St. Paul's University)
Shift of Paradigm in GATT —
Norio IWANE (Kansai Gakuin University)
"Trade conflicts and their perspectives" —

The common subject of Annual General Meeting in 1983.

Four members made presentation on their views regarding the common subjects.
Trade Conflicts and Japanese Production and Distribution System —
Tetsuo MINATO (Aoyama Gakuin University)
Present Condition and Problem of Transactions between Third Countries of Sogo-Shosha —
Yoshiyuki IKEDA (Nihon University)
Internationalisation of Japanese Industry —
Shigeo IRIE (Yokohama College of Commerce)
Corporate Strategy towards Trade Conflicts —
Makoto TAKAI (Kansaigakuin University)

(Kiichi KAGEYAMA)

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

The 1982 National Convention of the Japanese Society of Insurance Science was held on Oct. 2 and 3 at Nihon University in Tokyo. In the past conventions, common themes had been set up for discussions, but, in this convention, no common theme was adopted. And discussions were carried out on free subjects. Themes & reporters, and affiliating organs are as follows. Reports are limited to those which appeared in the Journal of Insurance Science, a magazine published by the Society.

"Business Life Insurance and Human Assets Management in the Business Enterprise" by Kuniaki ISHINAZAKA (Komazawa University)

"A Study to Increased Value Insurance" by Toshiaki KAMEI (Kansai University)

"A Study of Background and Meaning of the Revision of Lloyd's S.G. Policy Form" by Osamu KATO (The Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

"Private Insurance and Social Insurance" by Joichi SUZUKI (Chuo University)

"On Some Questions Relating to Hull War Risk Insurance" by Kei HAYASHIDA (Taisei Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.)

"Problem of Revised General Fire Insurance Conditions — Clause 1, 2 —" by Akemi KANEKO (Ryukoku University)

In 1982, three sectional meetings were held in both Kanto and Kansai. The themes, reporters and the affiliating organs are as follows. They are limited to the ones which appeared in the Society publication.

"A Study of Competition in the Insurance Market — On the Price and Entry —" by Kunikazu OKAMURA (Keio University)

"Clause and Law of Contract" by Kazuo AOTANI (Kagoshima University)

"Growing Similarities of Insurance Companies and Co-operative Societies as Insurers, with Particular Reference to Article 3 of the Insurance Business Law" by Yoshihiro YAMAUCHI (The Life Insurance Association of Japan)

"1981 Amendment of the French Insurance Code" by Ryo IWASAKI (Osaka City University)

"A Study of Diffusion Process of Insurance — Social and Cultured Aspects of Life Insurance Development in the 19th Century in U.S.A." by Kazuo UEDA (Senshu University)

The national convention of 1983 is scheduled to be held in October at Ryukoku University in Kyoto.

The society has enjoyed in continuous international exchanges. In 1981 and 1982, two members from Korean Insurance Academic Society attended the conferences of our Society. In 1981, two members of the Japanese Society, and in 1982 one member, attended the Korean Society conferences, and presented reports. Also in 1982, three members of the Japanese Society attended the Association Internationale de Droit d'Assurance in France.

(Nobuo YASUI)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The 41st national convention of the Japan Society of International Economics was held on October 23-24, 1982. The program of the convention was as follows, Common Subject; Present Situation and Future of the World Trade Organization, 1. Structural analysis of world trade development, Takashi SHIRAISHI (Keio University); 2. Characterization of present world economy and international monetary system, Etsuji KINOSHITA (Kyushu University); 3. World economic system and the intensification of interdependence, Tadashi KAWADA (Sophia University); The free topics; 1. Trade conflict and specific factor model, Seiji ABE (Chiba University); 2. Intermediate goods, trade balance and macro-economic adjustment, Yoshio KUROSAKA (Musashi University); 3. Effectiveness and limits of the international commodity agreement, Shigeo IRIE (Yokohama College of Commerce); 4. Fostering of the Sogoshosha in Korea, Chong-yun RHEE (Hitotsubashi University); 6. Export and industrialization of Latin America, Shiro KOBAYASHI (JETRO); 7. Market disruption, Yorizumi WATANABE (Sophia University); 8. Asian green revolution and aid policies, Tadao KAWAMOTO (Kyushu University); 9. CMEA and Soviet Union, Hisao TANAKA (Industrial College of Kyoto); 10. Demand function of imports of Japan, Masayuki OHKAWA and Kazuhiro OHTANI (Kobe College of Commerce); 11. Traditional ceramic industry in Japan, Mitsuhiko KIMURA (Nagoya Gakuin College); 12. Development and import of uranium, Shinzo SAKAMOTO (Johsai University); 13. Cooperation strategies for developing countries, Hiroshi KUSUMOTO (Kinki University); 14. Product cycle and technological capacitation process, Mikoto USUI (Tsukuba University); 15. North-South problems, Yoshiharu SHIMIZU (Kanagawa University); 16. Comparative advantage and sub-contract system in Japan, Tetsuo MINATO (Aoyama Gakuin University); 17. International cooperation and market mechanism in Japan, Hirohisa KOHAMA (IDCJ); 18. Structure of balance of payment in Japan, Giichi MIYASAKA (Industrial College of Kyushu).

Rather than give a full summary of this convention, I would like to make some remarks on the common subject which aimed to bring into focus the problems and the solutions in the world trade organization.

Takashi SHIRAISHI presented a viewpoint as follows: The present world economy is at the bottom of Kondratiev's or Kuznet's cycle which can be induced by big innovations, and is now in a period of transition to the structural change by new big innovations which are going to commercialize the economy. He tried to apply Schumpeter's theory of the world economy. In the process of international diffusion of creative destruction from the leading countries to the following countries, it makes not only the alternation from old industries to new industries, but also restructuring of international division of labour, and international conflicts often occur. He insisted that the economic growth of post-world war II used larger amounts of natural resources, because the leading innovator was the United States, a resource rich country. He mentioned that investment for the development of natural resources also has a cycle because of demand-supply gap and price fluctuation which corresponds to the world's economic growth. He explained that price fluctuations of natural resources and induced innovations are produced from these cyclical gaps between the development of natural resources and economic growth. He concluded that it is necessary to remove the impediments in international creative destruction and to promote innovations and their diffusion, and to improve the effectiveness of market mechanism for the development of world economy.

Etsuji KINOSHITA tried to create the characteristics of present stage in the development process of world economy by taking a Marxian approach to two periods, post-world war II and the period between World War I and II. He concluded that the present stage is that of structural crisis similar to that of the 1930's, however, the degree of crisis of the former is lesser than the latter. He pointed out the reasons of difference in degree why there were such factors as the United States' strategies to counter depression, promote recycling of big oil money and attempt to integrate the world market between 1974-79. After 1979, the world economy has been going into more severe structural crisis with the aggravation of inflation and financial difficulties in some countries, increasing international trade rivalry. His presentation can be summarised as follows: (1) The difficult problems which modern capitalism is facing are caused basically by excess production capacity, which is impossible to resolve by only reducing the oil price, (2) to overcome the world crisis, a world wide effort must be made, (3) latent development demand from third world and socialist countries is useful for the stimulation of world market and will perhaps lead to the conquest of world crisis. He proposed to make a big international credit by establishing a new international currency system which might succeed in some redistribution to developing countries.

Tadashi KAWADA thought that the development of international economic system in post-world war II enables us to see the establishment of world supremacy of the United States. We have been seaching for a new international economic system after the Bretton Wood system collopsed (following the suspension of gold-dollar conversion of 1971) and then the Smithonian Agreement, bringing the switch to the floating rate system. Taking the international economic organization of post-world war II. KAWADA extracted two factors; 1. the request for establishing NIEO from developing countries, and 2. the summit meeting system supported the main developed countries. He noted that is in the stage of international monopolistic capitalism or the post-Keynsian economy. He remanded us that North — South interrelationship is raising many problems, perhaps the East—West economic relation is going to make for a more open system in the long run?

Comments on the common subject were as follows: (1) The role of large innovations in Kondratiev's cycle, (2) the economic relation between capitalism and socialism, convergence, dialectic relations, or jungle law, etc., (3) the possibility and effectiveness of policy measures from viewpoints of the enforcement and the theory of international organization. The Association adopted the common subject of "causes and countermeasures to the world crisis" for its 42nd annual national convention, which was held on October 22-23, 1983.

(Masaru SAITO)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

Two general conferences are held each year, in spring and autumn. We discuss here the Autumn Conference of 1981 and the Spring Conference of 1982. The common topic at the former conference held at the University of Kyushu was 'Changes in the Financial Structure and the Institutional Reform', on which four papers were presented.

Shoichi ROYAMA (Osaka University) dealt with the case of Japan. From the mid-1970s the following changes have occurred in the financial environment; (1) the appearance of big budget deficits and the massive issue of government bonds; (2) internationalization of the financial markets: (3) the appearance of large industrial undertakings as lenders of funds in the market. These changes have necessitated financial innovations and institutional changes, of which the most important are perhaps the developments in the short-term financial markets. They are; (1) commencement of transactions of government bonds under repurchase or resale agreements (Gensaki transactions). By this method, the banks which are forced to buy sizeable portions of newly-issued government bonds have been enabled to use them to raise funds in the market when necessary. (2) Industrial firms with financial surpluses have come to use these repurchase and resale agreement transactions as outlets for their idle funds, because the interest rates obtainable on them are more attractive than those on bank deposits. This has compelled the banks to give more advantageous terms to the deposits of business firms. (3) The Bank of Japan's policy target has been changed in July 1978 from bank lendings to the money supply. In order effectively to control it the Bank has had to introduce a greater measure of interest rate flexibility. These changes and reforms have contributed to the more efficient allocation of funds, have reduced interest rate differentials on comparable assets and have enabled the authorities to conduct the monetary policy with more ease. In this sense they have brought the system nearer to Pareto optimality. There is a danger, however, that the authorities may introduce non-Pareto optimal reforms by imposing upon banks tighter regulations and supervision with the intention of securing sound banking practices. In principle, financial innovation should be pursued by banks and securities companies without undue restraints by the authorities.

Yasuhiko IKEUCHI (Daiichi Kangyo Bank) read a paper on West Germany. The most conspicuous recent developments are: (1) the diversification of the portfolios of the personal sector and of the ways of fund raising of the corporate sector, both of which trends have led to the decline of the share of the commercial banks. (2) Liberalisation of the interest rates in 1967, which stimulated competition among financial institutions and has also led to the shrinkage of the share of the commercial banks. (3) Internationalization of the financial markets, which, coupled with the floating of the exchanges, increased the financial risks. Against these backgrounds, the Gessler Committee (Studienkommission der Grundsatzfragen der Kreditwirtschaft) was appointed in 1974 and submitted its final report in May 1979. Its gist is that (1) there is no need to abolish the traditional system of universal banking, (2) the banks' participation in industrial undertakings should be restricted to 25 percent plus one share of their share capitals and (3) the equity capital base of the commercial banks should be strengthened. The third point is currently being hotly debated, because the German banks have been rapidly increasing their overseas lending through their Luxemburger subsidiaries. Thus, the authorities are facing the problem of whether to include the foreign subsidiaries of the domestic banks in their supervision and regulation. Japan, too, faces the same problem, so that we should keenly watch the further developments in West Germany.

Masaya FUJISAWA (Kanazawa University) reported on the U.K. The original intention of the Competition and Credit Control in 1971 was to liberalise the financial markets and to control the economy more effectively through the market mechanism. The performance of the economy after 1971, however, did not show any remarkable amelioration. Against this background, the Wilson Committee (Committee to Review the Functioning of the Financial System) was appointed and submitted its final report in June 1980. It contains a number of recommendations, but its diagnosis of the British economic crisis is of more general interest. The high and volatile rate of inflation is at the root of all the problems. For one thing, inflation stimulates savings by households and thus contributes to the depression. For another, the interest rate is pushed up because of the Fisher effect and also because the authorities are forced to adopt tighter policy to combat inflation. Thus industrial investment is discouraged. It has, however, been recognised that the control of the cash base and of the monetary aggregates is the necessary condition for inflation control and a new method of monetary control has been introduced in March 1981.

Masakichi ITOH (Hitotsubashi University) read a paper on the U.S. The post-war U.S. economy was characterised by chronic inflation and the secular rise in the interest rates. They have given rise to a number of distortions. (1) Reserve requirements have been raised to higher levels, which put the member banks at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the non-member banks, so that a number of banks seceded from the Federal Reserve System. This detracted from the efficacy of the reserve requirements as a weapon of monetary policy. (2) Because the banks and the savings institutions were forbidden to pay competitive rates of interest on their deposits in spite of the soaring market rates, financial disintermediation ensued. They have countered this tendency by developing a number of novel arrangements, such as the NOW (Negotiable Orders of Withdrawal), the ATS (Automatic Transfer Service), share drafts and so on, which again tended to erode the efficacy of the monetary policy. Thus, the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act was enacted in March 1980. By this law the Regulation Q is to be progressively dismantled and reserve requirements are to be applied to the non-member banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions. There are, however, remaining problems. The securities companies have developed new facilities such as the MMF (Money Market Fund) and the CMA (Cash Management Account), which are in serious competition with bank deposits. Then, the prohibition of inter-state branch networks is an out-of-date regulation, which puts banks at a disadvantage in comparison with the non-bank financial intermediaries.

Tsuyoshi SHIGENARI (Bank of Japan) and Kaichi SHIMURA (Chiba University) were the commentators on these four papers. Ten free topics papers were also read at this conference.

The Spring General Conference for the year 1982 was held on 2-3 May at Sophia University in Tokyo. The common topic at this conference was 'The Floating Exchange Rate Regime in Retrospect and Prospect'. Four papers were presented under this topic.

Michihiro OHYAMA (Keio University) read a paper entitled 'The Theory of the Exchange Rates and the Balance of Payments'. He argued that most of the current debates on the asset market approach to the balance of payments are conducted by assuming a small country. That is, the terms of trade are determined in the international markets and the small country has to accept them (the price-taker assumption). Then, the residents of the small country are assumed to hold both their home currency and foreign currencies, while other countries' residents do not hold the small country's currency (local currency assumption). These assumptions are unsatisfactory in that they do not apply to bigger countries like the U.S., the European Economic Community and Japan. Moreover, the price-taker assumption is incompatible with the traditional flow-approach, such as the Marshall-Lerner condition. Then, it has been observed that in most cases the exchange rate depreciation involves an unfavourable movement of the terms of trade. This interesting covariance between exchange rates and the terms of trade is also excluded from the analysis under this assumption. The local currency assumption is also too restrictive. The asset market approach presupposes that the home and foreign currencies can readily be exchanged. We must therefore elucidate how in equilibrium the relative holdings of home and foreign currencies are determined both in the home and the foreign countries and also how they are affected by exogenous distrubances. By relaxing these assumptions and by constructing a symmetrical two-country two-goods model, OHYAMA has drawn a number of conclusions which integrate the elasticity and the absorption approaches with the asset market approach.

Ikuya FUKAMACHI (Kyushu University) read a paper entitled 'The Floating Exchange Rate Regime in Retrospect and in Prospect'. Various countries have recently come to value the stability of their currencies vis-à-vis the US dollar and the word 'dollar standard' has come into fashion. There are two reasons for this. (1) The international transactions of most primary products are denominated in the dollar, so that a weakening of the exchange rate against the dollar leads to a rise in the prices of the imported commodities and hence to higher inflation rate. (2) The integration of the national money and capital markets means that a change of the exchange rate may easily cause a vicious circle in that it may induce movements of the short-term capital, which affect the exchanges, which again may affect the balance of payments and so on. In such a world, moreover, private enterprises, particularly the multinationals, must engage themselves in large-scale hedging operations, which force the banks to cover their own positions in the forward exchange market. The currency predominantly used for these operations is naturally the one with the widest and the deepest market, i.e. the US dollar. Hedging operations are also conducted by borrowing or lending in the Euro-currency market. In this case, too, the most favoured currency is the dollar. Thus, the floating exchange rate system has brought about a spectacular expansion of the forward exchange market and of the Euro-dollar market. The asset market approach is a theory which reflect this hypertrophy of financial transactions and the accumulation of the fictitious capital.

Mitsuhiro FUKAO (Bank of Japan) read a paper entitled 'Experiences under the Floating Exchange Rate Regime and the Theories of the Exchange Rate Determination'. He made an extensive review of the various models, i.e. Mundell-Fleming flow model, monetary approach to the balance of payments and the portfolio balance approach. He said that the flow model was inadequate in that it was based upon the elasticity optimism, it did not take into account the role of the expected rates of change of the exchange rates and it assumed that the speculative capital movements were stabilising. The monetary approach has lost its pertinence when it has become apparent that the exchange rates movements are not explicable in terms of the purchasing power parities and of the differentials of the real interest rates. The portfolio balance approach differs from the monetary approach in that it does not assume perfect substitutability between financial assets denominated in different currencies. One version of this approach which has been developed by J. Artus, by W.H.L. Day and by M. Fukao assume that assets denominated in a foreign currency involve exchange risks, which are a function of the cumulative current account imbalances. This approach is thus a synthesis of the flow and the stock approaches and is supported by empirical evidences.

Hidesuke SAKAKIBARA (Ministry of Finance) read a paper entitled 'Floating Exchange Rates and the Capital Mobility'. He argued that capital transactions have all but been liberalised in Japan. One consequence of this has been that their volume has been enormously expanded. In other words the impact of the current balance on the exchange rates has been very much lessened. Another result has been that the volume of transactions in the foreign exchange market has registered a remarkable increase. Including the forward and swap transactions, the average dealings amounted to 3.6 billion dollars per day in 1981, whereas in 1972 the average per day was only 44 million. Then, the yen has come to be dealt extensively in foreign markets, which means that the Bank of Japan's intervention in the market has lost much of its influence. Indeed, the non-residents' yen holdings are estimated to have reached 70 billion dollars. This, together with the more active long-term capital movements, is tending to make it more and more difficult to pursue an independent monetary policy.

Koichi HAMADA (University of Tokyo), Hiroyuki KASAI (Bank of Tokyo), and Masaru YOSHITOMI (Economic Planning Agency) were the commentators on these four papers. Twelve free topics papers were also read before this conference.

(Shizuya NISHIMURA)

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

In the year 1982-1983, the Academic Association for Organizational Science held two general meetings and monthly meetings, and also published quarterly journal of "Organizational Science".

The research activities of the members of this Association mainly concentrated on subjects, such as the characteristics of Japanese management and organizations, employee's participating systems, leadership and motivation, research and development activities in organizations, and so on.

As to the subject of Japanese management and organization, we held the first annual meeting at Hosei University on the 13th and 14th of November 1982, under the title of "Japanese Organization".

Jiro KAMISHIMA (Rikkyo University) dealt with the characteristics of Japanese organizations from the political viewpoint. Yasuo OKAMOTO (University of Tokyo) reported "Organization and management in Japanese corporations". Tadao KAGONO (Kobe University) and Ikujiro NONAKA (Hitotsubashi University) compared Japanese management and organizational strategy with that of other countries. SHIMIZU (Keio University) reported on the problems of Japanese top management. Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University) reported on the sub-contractors system in the Japanese automobile industry, reminding us of the peculiar relationship between parent company and subcontractors. He emphasized that the modernization of this cooperative systems made the Japanese automobile industry powerful. Other two reports dealt with the small group activities in Japan. Yuichi YAMADA (Meiji University) reported "Japanese peculiarities in organization seen by small group activities" and Jyuji MISUMI (Osaka University) and Noriko MANNARI reported "Actual analysis concerning feasibility of measurement method of leadership in corporate organizations".

All these contributors agreed that "collectivism" was the characteristic of Japanese organization, but there was little common ground on the origin of collectivism. Some believe that Japanese collectivism is peculiar to Japan and was formed during Japan's long history. Others insist that Japanese collectivism has been created since the Meiji era by management policies of the Japanese corporations.

Esyun HAMAGUCHI (Osaka University) stresses that the characteristics of Japanese organization rest on the "contextualism" (inter-personal relationships). A Japanese, is trained to think always, how his behavior influences others. We must conclude that the Japanese personality is not individualistic but collective, although "corporatism" would more accurately express the Japanese willingness to co-operate with each other.

Jiro KAMISHIMA also insisted that in Japan, there is an unusual relationship between ruler and ruled. Subordinates trust the superior who consider his behaviour carefully. But he argued that Japanese characteristics should not be regarded as collectivism but as "singlism". In modern Japan, family has collapsed and a man has no spiritual bond even with his family. Because of this "singlism", the Japanese identify himself not with his family but with other organizations (company or political body). So, according to KAMISHIMA, by this "singlism", bureaucratic organization in modern Japan can easily arise.

Koichiro HIOKI (Kyoto University) and Oh Chong SUK (Pusan University) reported on "A Comparative study of bureaucratic behaviour between Japan and Korea". Their research suggested that, although the Korean may be more individualistic than the Japanese, both nations are group-minded, although possibly the Korean makes family group loyalty inside the organization a priority the Japanese is loyal directly to the organization. As to the latter school, they stressed that, in Meiji and Taisho periods the large corporation in Japan consiously adopted a policy of life-employment and a seniority system in order to hold highly skilled workers and also maintain low wages. There is therefore no reason why the Japanese management systems such as QC circle and life-employment system can not be applied to the United States and other countries.

Based on this viewpoint NONAKA and KAGONO compared Japanese organization and strategies with United States.

The second general meeting was held on June 11-12th, 1983 at Tsukuba University. We had 20 reports in this meetng. Though there was no common theme, we could find out two main trends in the subjects of the reports.

The first trend is the problem concerning technology. Problems of management of research and development activities and of organizational influence of office automation and robotization were discussed. Junichi BABA and Kazuo YANAGISHITA (Mitsubishi Electric Co.) reported on "issue management and technological development strategy", and Toshiro HIROTA (Kansai University) reported management strategies of high technological corporations.

The second trend is theoretical and methodological one. Teruya NAGAO (Tsukuba University) stressed in his report that, in order to analyse Japanese organization, it must be analysed not by positivism, but by phenomenology.

(Satoru TAKAYANAGI)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOUR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The Japan Society for Personnel and Labour Research organizes an annual national convention and regional meetings to time at different places each year, and board meetings to decide and promote various activities. The national convention, the highlight of the year, was held at Kumamoto College of Commerce on May 21 and 22, 1982. This is the 12th National Convention of the Society. The proceedings of this convention were published subsequently.

In lieu of reporting our annual activities, let us therefore list the reports of the convention, which we believe represent focus of interest of our Society reasonably, if not completely.

The programme of the convention which represents our current major interests is divided into, free topics and common themes.

Free Topics

1. Session 1.
   "On Systematization of Labour Management".
   Isao SEKIGUCHI (Senshu University)
   "Historical Development of Labour Management Policies in A.T.&T."
   Hideo KAWADA (Senshu University)
   "An Empirical Study of the Span of Control".
   Mamoru SANO, Yoshitoshi EMI and Naoji CHINO (Aichi Gakuin University)

2. Session 2.
   "Guest Workers in Western Europe".
   Toshio TAKAHASHI (Meiji University)
   "The Beginning of Worker Rrpresentation System to Management — in Conjunction with Mutual Aid Systems in Pre-Industrial Period".
   Tsunekazu SASAKI (Kobe Gakuin University)
   "Technology Transfer and Labour Problems of Japanese Multi-National Owned Corporations in Western Europe"
   Hideo INOHARA (Sophia University)

3. Session 3.
   "On Special Characteristics of Japanese Labour Management".
   Masao HANAOKA (Daito Bunka University)
   "Internal Promotion and Human Resource Development: A Case of Software Occupations".
   Toshitaka YAMANOUCHI (Seiryo Women's Junior College)
   "Aging of Labour Force, Vocational Ability and Wages".
   Shozo INOUE (Nagasaki University)

Common Theme

1. Session 4

   "A Prospect of Technological Innovations in the 1980s and Management and Labour Policies".

   Nobuo KUDO (Fuji Television Co. Ltd.)

   "Changes in Organization and Job Structure due to Advances of Office Automation, and New Tasks of Personnel Management".

   Etsuhiro GODA (Hihon Seikojo Co. Ltd.)

Special Report

"Socio-Economical Situation and Working Conditions Impact of Women Workers in Textile Mills, Japan and Thailand".

Malinee Wongphanich (Mahidol University)

2. Session 5.

   "Micro-Electronics and Labour Problems".

   Mitsuyoshi GOTO (International Labour Office)

   "Micro-Electronics Revolution and Employment Problems".

   Tadashi NAKAMURA (Ministry of Labour)

   "Vitalization of Individuals and Organization".

   Reiki OKUI (Mitsubishi Electric Co. Labour Union)

3. Session 6.

   "Issues of Managing Software Labour".

   Kazuo SEKIGUCHI (General Research Institute of Electric Communications)

   "Innovations of Production Technology and Labour Processes".

   Minoru HARADA (Kyushu University)

   "Micro-Electronics and Corporate Employment Policies"

   Yoko SANO (Keio University)

A look at the range of issues dealt with by the papers presented in the "free topics" section of the convention eloquently indicates scholarly interest in highly practical issues of labour and personnel management. The papers focus on such issues as the outstanding or peculiar nature of Japanese labour and personnel management, recent developments in Western Europe both in the light of European problems and of interface with Japanese corporations, and impacts of structural changes, etc.

The common theme chosen by the board of the Society indicates the area which attracts the broadest attention not only of scholars but also of practitioners involved in labour and personnel management, namely, the impact of technological innovation, particularly, of accelerating penetration of micro-electronic technologies.

To discuss and understand this very important and highly complex problem properly with a well-balanced perspective, we invited to our national convention not only member scholars but also some well informed and experienced experts from business corporations, labour unions, and the government as reporters.

In fact, prior to this national convention, a similar attempt was made in November 1981 by the initiative of members of Keio University to organize a regional conference on the equivalent topic, which attained a notable success. The program of the national convention may be interpreted as being a full-fledged development and enrichment along the same line.

In the national convention, Nobuo KUDO and Etsuhiro GODA, both in charge of labour management and planning at their respective companies, provided systematic accounts of impacts of recent technological innovations particularly of micro-electronic technologies and office automation upon labour and personnel management fields. These reports by business managers were followed by comprehensive reviews by policy planners of employment and other labour problems arising from micro-electronic "revolutions," reasonable policy option and on-going research efforts presented by Mitsuyoshi GOTO of ILO and Tadashi NAKAMURA of Ministry of Labour. A unique view of vitalization of workers and organizations was added by a unionist, Reiki OKUI.

The final session aimed at going somewhat deeper into some specific problems, such as management of software workers as reported by Kazuo SEKIGUCHI, a specialist of technology management, and also into theoretical and analytical understanding of the issues we commonly face. Minoru HARADA and Yoko SANO, both academics, attempted, respectively, theorization on the impact of technological innovation on labour process, and policy analysis of corporate employment behaviour under the impact of micro-electronic innovations.

(Haruo SHIMADA)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

The 30th annual convention of the Japan Society of Political Economy was held (with about 440 participants) at Hitotsubashi University on 2-3 October 1982. The common theme of the convention was "The long-ranging world depression and Japanese capitalism". The speakers were Yasuhiko YONEDA (Fukushima University), Yoshiharu KIKUMOTO (Kobe University of Commerce) and Makoto ITOH (University of Tokyo). As designated commentators, Tadao KAWAKAMI (Hosei University), Shojiro TOKUNAGA (Kyushu University) and Masashi TOKUSHIGE (Chuo University) gave their comments on the speakers' reports, preceding the general discussion arranged by the chairmen, Yoichiro HONMA (Yokohama National University), Yuichi OSHIMA (Nagoya University) and Kiyoko IMURA (Keio University).

In addition, the convention usually has other subsessions and some specialised sessions, giving speakers an opportunity to speak on various issues concerning Marxian political economy. 15 speakers presented their papers in these sessions, on a wide range of subjects from the methodological implications of Marx's analysis on the commodity in his "CAPITAL" to the computer-making industries in the People's China and the Soviet Union.

The common theme was chosen in order to elucidate the nature and causes of the recent worldwide depression. The three speakers essentially agreed that this depression was not a merely cyclical, as a phase of normal industrial fluctuation, but the evident manifestation of structual crisis caused by the dissolution of basic framework of the post-war development of world capitalism. On the basis of this common understanding, as will be seen below, the three speakers presented their arguments in their own way.

YONEDA, in his report entitled "The Structure and contradiction of the worldwide system of state monopoly capitalism", presented his argument from the viewpoint of theory of state monopoly capitalism (SMC). He mentioned the orthodox definition of SMC which emphasized an overall state intervention in favour of the working of reproduction-accumulation processes of capital in a phase of the imperialist stage of capitalist development, but by stressing that this state intervention comprised the promotion of new types of technology and products (e.g., public expenditure for R & D investment) and that this state intervention was exerted through national and supra-national state apparatus, he proposed his own definition of SMC as a system of the worldwide domination of national finance capital based on double frameworks of both national and supra-national state apparatus and private economic mechanism of dominant finance capital. In his view, the establishment of SMC as such came about only in the period of post-World War II as the worldwide system of Pax-Americana.

According to him, the basic contradiction of SMC has its root in the tendency of monopolistic accumulation to stagnate, i.e., the tendency of excess-capital to increase under monopoly capitalism. The pursuit of monopoly profit by means of setting monopoly prices necessarily prevents monopoly capital from the baptism of "value revolution" forced by the economic crisis and results in the increasing excess-capital (i.e., productive capital and commodity capital). This excess-capital yields the tendency of capital accumulation to stagnate. Under SMC, the state intervention counteracts this tendency mainly by means of fiscal and financial policies (i.e., Keynesianism). The so-called stagflation is nothing but a revelation of the limit of this state intervention mainly financed by means of inflationary measures.

YONEDA concluded his argument by stressing that the so-called stagflation had not to be considered as a mere parallelism of inflation and depression (or unemployment), but ought to be grasped as the outcome of interacted factors which are mainly (1) the falling rate of profit and unemployment resulted from the tendency of monopolistic accumulation to stagnate, (2) the weakened working of the function of SMC restricted by the fiscal crisis, (3) the aggravation of uneven development of world capitalism represented by the degradation of American capitalism, (4) the crisis of international monetary system caused by the instability of balance of payments in the imperialist countries, (5) the impoverishment of the living standard of nations under the continual inflation.

KIKUMOTO, in his report entitled "The crisis of contemporary capitalism and its aggravation", attacked the problem from the viewpoint of Okishio's theory of capital accumulation. He insisted that in advanced capitalist countries, the basic determinants of rate of realized profit consist in the rate of capital accumulation measured by the means of production, the ratio of excess-deficit to revenue in the fiscal balance and the ratio of excess-export to import in the balance of trade. The first is most important, and the stagflation in 1970s was caused mainly by the influence of this factor, i.e., the stagnation of capital accumulation. This stagnation has its root mainly in the two conditions; (1) the decline of growth potential by the results of the stagnated technical progress, the increasing environmental constraints and the decreasing disposability of foreign resources for advanced capitalist countries, and (2) the inflationary barrier which stands for counter-inflationary policies forced to adopt against inflation caused by the vicious cycle of wage-price and which results in the slowing down of rate of economic growth. Under these circumstances of stagnation, the antagonistic requirements of monopoly capitals for raising prices and of the working class for maintaining real wage level inevitably yield the strong pressure to bring forth the stagflation (i.e., raising prices under depression). In addition, the antagonistic requirements between the imperialist countries and the resource-supplying countries aggravate this stagflation.

The major countervailing power against the stagnation of capital accumulation consists in the state-sustaining for accumulation by means of the compensatory fiscal deficit. This factor can compensate the stagnation to the extent that the private financial market can absorb the increasing issuance of public debt at the level of reasonable price, but beyond a certain limit, the accumulated public debt crowds out private investment by way of raising the rate of interest caused by the lowered prices of bond. This means the transformation of the state-sustaining into the opposite, i.e., the factor aggravating the stagnation of capital accumulation. Another countervailing power consists in the excess-export. In 1960s, the excess-export in advanced capitalist countries really served as such by having the excess-import in developing countries as its counterpart. In 1970s, especially after the oil-crisis in 1973, advanced capitalist countries could not occupy the position of the excess-exporting countries as a whole. Consequently, trade frictions gave rise among them in order to win that position exclusively, and in turn, this aggravates the stagnation of capital accumulation.

In conclusion, KIKUMOTO emphasized that, under the lower rate of capital accumulation in the 1970s and after, it would be possible to maintain the high rate of realized profit by means of increasing fiscal deficit and/or realizing excess-export, but these measures, having only temporary effects of easing the difficulties, could not overcome the long-ranging world depression.

ITO, in his report entitled "The recent long-ranging world depression", presented his argument from the viewpoint of Uno's theory of economic crisis emphasizing the overaccumulation of capital. Comparing the recent great depression with those in the end of the 19th century and in the 1930s, he pointed out the characteristics of the present depression in the following three aspects; (1) the continual increase of unemployment, (2) the durable and accelerated inflation, (3) the failure of Keynesianism and the rise of new conservatism.

In his view, the principal cause of this depression consists in the dissolution of the basic framework of the post-war capitalist development. This framework was mainly sustained on the following four pillars; (1) the predominancy of American economy over the post-war capitalist world, which enabled her to diffuse enormous dollars politically and militarily, (2) the deployment of innovation based on the oil-absorbing types of technology such as petro-chemicals and automobiles, (3) maintaining both the low level of prices of primary goods and the favourable terms of trade to advanced capitalist countries, and (4) the durable supply of relatively inexpensive and compliant workers. However, these conditions disappeared in the course of the durable economic growth in 1960s. This resulted in the great depression in 1970s.

According to him, the basic factor prolonging the depression is the postponing clearance of overaccumulated capital. In this respect, the four major conditions ought to be taken into account, i.e., (1) the existence of overcapacity in the key industries such as steel-making, automobiles and machine-tools industries, (2) non-emergence of new wave of innovation which ought to absorb unemployment and to replace the former types of innovation based on cheap oil, (3) the emergence of fiscal crisis which resulted from the Keynesianistic policies aiming at the control of global demand and which testified the ineffectiveness of the policies in terms of the clearance of overaccumulated capital. Moreover, the economic policies of new conservatism, standing on the criticism of Keynesianism, cannot help aggravating the overaccumulation by shifting the burden of depression on the working class' shoulders, and hence by contracting the global demand through restricting the personal consumption, (4) the aggravation of trade frictions caused by seeking the outlet of internal economic difficulties toward the international market.

He concluded his report by suggesting a pessimistic perspective on the politico-economic situation of Japan under these circumstances. In the perspective, apparently confronting but really corresponding with the tendencies toward protectionism and militarism in the U.S., the nationalistic conservatism in Japan may be strengthened on the basis of pursuing the global policy aiming at the control of structural crisis.

The first commentator, KAWAKAMI stressed the importance of political factors such as the declining hegemony of the US in the capitalist world caused by her defeat in the Vietnamese War and the rise of nationalism in the Third World largely linked with the US defeat. These political factors are also the constituents of the structural crisis of the world capitalism, inseparably linked with the economic aspects of the crisis on which the three speakers focused their attention. Moreover, with respect to the role of the post-war innovation, he emphasized the necessity to distinguish the case in the US from the cases in the other developed capitalist countries such as EC countries and Japan. The post-war innovation was really growth-stimulating in the latters, while in the former it was not necessarily so.

The second commentator, TOKUNAGA insisted on the existence of the vital ability of capitalism to overcome the so-called structural crisis by pointing out the intensive and extensive enlargement of capitalist market even in the period of stagflation in 1970s, not to speak of the period of economic growth in 1960s. In this respect, he ventured an anti-thesis to the crisis-approach which was a common starting point of the three speakers and also most of the attendants. Unfortunately, this anti-thesis had not chance to be discussed seriously, mainly for lack of time.

The last commentator, TOKUSHIGE posed an interesting question concerning the beginning of the present depression. Contrasting YONEDA's view in which the beginning was marked by the collapse of international monetary system in 1971, i.e., the breaking down of the fixed rates of exchange in the IMF with ITO's view in which the beginning was considered to be the worldwide revelation of unemployment resulted from the oil-crisis in 1973, he presented his own opinion in which the beginning was set in 1973-74, on the basis of disputable recognition of the periodical economic crisis in 1974 in Japan as well as in the other advanced capitalist countries. This problem is significant in the sense that, from theoretical viewpoint, the determination of the beginning of great depression indispensably links with the understanding of the nature and causes of the depression.

In passing, the next 31st annual convention of the Society was held at Japan University of Social Welfare on 1-2 October 1983 under the common theme "Marx's 'CAPITAL' and contemporary capitalism" in commemoration of the centenary of Marx's death.

(Yuichi OSHIMA)

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

The 34th Annual Meeting of the Population Association of Japan was held at the College of Economics of Nihon University in Tokyo from June 4 to 5, 1982. The program included a symposium, a special session and a general session.

This annual meeting was specifically characterized by major emphasis on migration study, taking into account the national concern regarding the radically changing migration flow and consequential change of distribution of population in Japan as well as international awareness of imbalanced regional distribution of population.

This symposium, "Migration in Japan: Trends and Policies", was organized and chaired by Toshio KURODA (Nihon University) together with three reporters. They were:

Atsushi OTOMO (Utsunomiya University), dealing with "Recent Trends of Population Redistribution in Japan",

Hiroshi KAWABE (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare), discussing "Teiju-ken (the integrated residence policy) and the Population Change in Metropolitan Areas",

Kiyohide SEKI (Nihon University), taking up "Migration and Development" based on the Hokkaido experience.

Their discussions are summarized as follows:

OTOMO explored determinants of internal migration in Japan, based on the Survey on Reasons for Migration conducted by the Land Agency of the Japanese Government. This survey was unique in the sense that it was designed on the basis of national sampling and also covered all migrants aged 15 years and over between shi, ku, machi and mura, or minor administrative units in Japan, for a one-year period from July 1980 to June 1981. Interesting findings are as follows:

Firstly, the most dominant reason for overall migration flow was 'employment', but this economic reason accounted for only 39 percent of all migrants. However, he found that non-economic factors such as 'family reasons', 'marriage', 'housing', and 'education' were also significant. In addition, quite different sets of reasons of migration according to different patterns off lows, were also pointed out.

On the basis of detailed analysis of population changes of local urban areas and three large metropolitan areas — Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya — KAWABE made a noticeable comment that drastic change of population distribution shifting from concentration in large metropolitan areas to local urban areas is not true. Severely imbalanced distribution of population created by high economic growth is still preserved. Consequently, he is not convinced about the redistributive effect of population policy which is now under serious consideration by the government.

SEKI, the last speaker, taking Hokkaido as a case study of migration and development, made a historical introduction of migration and development in Hokkaido, and concluded that both moderate propensity to move and to stay should be encouraged deliberately in order to establish a vital society.

KURODA, chairman, made a final comment on each speakers' report and concluded that the rapid solution of excessively 'crowded' and 'depopulated' communities is not easy, but very careful and constant study on migratory behavior of people and industrial location, could provide necessary information for policy formulation and implimentation by the government.

Special session focused on migration in foreign countries. United States (Hiroyuki KANEKIYO), Europe (Shigemi KONO), Middle-East (Asao MIZUNO and Yoshio YOSHIDA), Asia (Atsushi OTOMO and Yasuko HAYASE) and South East Asia (Yoshiro TSUBOUCHI) were taken up respectively.

Furthermore, four reports dealing with migration were made separately with emphasis on specific aspects. The general session included 28 reporters. Aging of population, fertility and mortality were also attractive topics for members. In particular, it should be noted that six members read papers on fertility questions in Japan. It suggests that demographers are now seriously concerned about prospective changes of Japanese fertility, because the future trend of fertility which is already very low is a critical factor affecting future population size and comosition.

(Toshio KURODA)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

The 31st annual meeting was held on May 29 and 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 lunchhour 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. Vice Chairman Hisao SEKIJIMA conducted the proceedings by expressing the thanks of all for the opportunity to meet in the quiet and splendid atmosphere 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",
Shoichi 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",
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 PUE., 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 (University of Tokyo)

"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 1982, the Japan Section of RSA held its own annual domestic conference and the first Japan-Australia Regional Studies Workshop (tentatively named) under the joint auspice of the Australia and New Zealand Section of RSA, and issued "Studies in Regional Science — the papers and proceedings of the Japan Section of RSA—" (Chiiki-gaku Kenkyu), Vol. 12.

I. THE CONFERENCE

The 19th Annual Domestic Conference of the Japan Section of RSA was held at Kagawa University in Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture in the Shikoku region from Nov. 19 to 21, 1982. It attracted a number of regional scientists who were scholars and experts in economics, geography, sociology, civil engineering and in related fields from all over Japan. Highly qualified reports and discussions were presented, making the conference a success.

Two main themes and a symposium were adopted for this conference. One of the main themes was entitled "Land Use and Industrial Structure". Three papers were reported in the session of this term. The titles and reporters were as follows:

1) "Empirical Studies in the Effects of Trunk Roads on the Formation of Urban Areas", Kazuo UCHIDA (Toshi-keizai Kenkyosho)
2) "A Fundamental Study in the Relation of Land Use and Industrial Structure in Cities Designated Urbanizing Area", Yoshiyuki OHSAKAYA (Ministry of Construction)
3) "A Study of Transport Facilities Planning at Commercial Center", Hiromasa CHIBA and Hideo IGARASHI (Hokkaido University)

UCHIDA explained in his empirical study that the construction of trunk roads around existing urban areas had caused these areas to expand outwards and emphasized that these expanding processes had to be taken into account in road improvement planning.

OHSAKAYA reported on how to change the land use and industrial structure in urbanizing areas in cities designated by the new City Planning Act amended overall in 1968, by statistically analysing actual data available.

CHIBA and IGARASHI proposed a systematic method to estimate the capacity of parking facilities at commercial center, by applying the Lorenz Curve in forecasting the demand for parking space.

In the session for the another main theme entitled "Transportation and Regional Development", four papers were presented.

1) "A Study in the Change of Air Transport Structure by Means of Improvement of Local Airport", Keiichi SATO, Hiromasa CHIBA and Hideo IGARASHI (Hokkaido University)
2) "Functions of Local Airport and Regional Development", Yoshinobu

TAKAHASHI (Kagoshima University of Economics and Sociology)

3) "A Study in Systems Analysis for Transportation Planning in Metropolitan Area", Hirokazu YOSHIKAWA, Mamoru HARUNA and Kiyoshi KOBAYASHI (Kyoto University)
4) "The Effects of Public Investments on Regional Development", Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba)

SATO, CHIBA and IGARASHI indicated that the change in the demand of passengers and freights for air transport were caused by improvements of air transport facilities, especially the introduction of jets and the improvement in jetport.

TAKAHASHI pointed out that the improvement in local air transport facilities to accommodate the jet age was one of strategies for regional development, and also emphasized the necessity to improve the accessibility between urban center and air terminal.

YOSHIKAWA, HARUNA and KOBAYASHI presented a systems analysis for transportation planning processes which were divided into four stages. The results of the first structural analysis of regional economic system on the base of regional framework as datum were broken down into the final systems analysis of land-use and transport system on micro zone level.

KOHNO proposed a method of measuring indirect effects of public investment which is known to be difficult to estimate numerically. He attempted to build up the market equilibrium model to measure the indirect effects of the public investment project and also applied this model to the evaluation of road investment and presented a numerical calculation to verify this.

In the symposium on "The Present Situation and Problems to be solved in Shikoku Region", three papers were reported. It started with the presentation of "The Present Situation and Problems to be solved in Shikoku's Economies" by Isao MATSUMIYA (Minsitry of International Trade and Industry). He pointed out that Shikoku's economic activities accounted for only three per cent of the total and its growth rate was lower than that of the whole nation. he also emphasized the significance of industrial policies to accelerate strategically the change of its industrial structure in order for its economies to take off.

Takeo IHARA (Kagawa University) presented his paper on "Transportation and Regional Development in Shikoku Region". He explained the present situations of transportation facilities in Shikoku and intra- and inter-regional passenger and freight flows, and stressed on the shortage of jet airport and expressway network. To stimulate the economic development in Shikoku, he concluded the necessity of early construction of expressways in Shikoku.

Shoichi YAMASHITA (Hiroshima University) reported on his paper entitled "Present Situation of Economic Development in Shikoku Compared with Other Regions". he compared Shikoku with other developing regions and suggested strategic policies for regional development.

Discussants for these report were Yasuo SAKAKIBARA (Doshisha University), Yoshinobu TAKAHASHI (Kagoshima University of Economics and Sociology) and Makoto NOBUKUNI (Saitama University). Fruitful and constructive discussions among reporters, discussants and the floor were highly appreciated by all participants.

In addition to the above sessions, twenty-one very interesting papers were presented in six sessions under free topics. Some of them were:

1) "A Static Analysis of Residential Location — A Systematic Approach to NUE Model —", Asao ANDO (Kyoto University),
2) "A Land Use Model Using Data for Long Periods", Masuo KASHIWADANI (Ehime University),
3) "A Behavioural Scientific Analysis of Residential and Industrial Locations on the Reclained Land in Osaka Bey", Mamoru HARUNA (Kyoto University),
4) "A Economic Analysis of Factors of Rural-Urban Migration", Makoto NOBUKUNI (Saitama University),
5) "A Economic Analysis of Agglomeration in Cities", Ryohei NAKAMURA (University of Tsukuba), and
6) "A 'Nonsurvey Method' to Estimate I-O System in the Case of a Small Scale of Region", Komei SASAKI (Tohoku University) and Hiroo SHIBATA (Yamagata University).

II. THE JAPAN-AUSTRALIA REGIONAL STUDIES WORKSHOP

When the 7th Pacific Regional Science Conference was held in Australia in 1981, the Australia and New Zealand Section of RSA proposed to the Japan Section to have the Japan-Australia Regional Studies Workshop to promote regional studies by encouraging cooperation and exchanging ideas between regional scientists in both countries. This workshop was officially accepted and the first workshop was organized at Kagawa University on Aug. 21 and 22, 1982 after closing the 19th annual domestic conference of the Japan Section. Four papers dealing with interregional input-output analysis and the application of information theory to regional analysis were presented and many constructive and enlightening opinions were exchanged among participants from both countries.

III. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Japan Section of RSA organized two conferences and a workshop in 1983.

1) The 8th Pacific Regional Scinece Conference of RSA will be held in Tokyo from Aug. 17 to 19, 1983. About 24 topics will be adopted for the conference.
2) The 2nd Japan-Australia Regional Studies Workshop will be held at Nagoya University of Commerce in suburban Nagoya on Aug. 22 and 23, 1983.
3) The 20th Annual Domestic Conference will be held at Keio University in Tokyo from Oct. 29 to 31, 1983. The main theme for the conference will be "The Future of Regional Science".

(Katsuyuki KURASHIMO)

SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES

In 1982 the Society for Economic Studies of Securities held a national convention and two division meetings, one in eastern Japan and the other in western Japan, as well as eight regional meetings, four in Kanto, three in Kansai and one in Kyushu.

There were two main themes in the 19th national convention held at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto on May 22nd and 23rd, 1982. One of them was "Public Offering of Stocks and Stock Price Movements". The following reports were presented on this theme:

1. "Stock Trading by Investment Trusts in Japan", Hidefumi TSUMURA (Senshu University)
2. "On the Public Offering of Stocks at the Market Price", Katsuhiro MATSUMURA (Ritsumeikan University)
3. "An Analysis of Underwriting Agreements in Stock Offerings", Michio KUNIMURA (Nagoya Municipal University)

TSUMURA presented the results of an empirical study in the stock trading behavior of Japanese investment trusts as a whole, using annual data (1952-1981), quarterly data (1964-1980) and monthly data (1964-1980). He concluded that its stock tradings on balance tended to be very adaptive to the total amount of entrusted funds under its management and to resist the stock market trend in the previous year and, to a less extent, that of the same year, while having no definite relationship with shorter-term stock market movements.

MATSUMURA explored the consequences of stock public offerings prevailing in Japanese stock issue market since 1970 or so. He emphasized the attained higher flexibility of corporate financial decision-making owing to the accelerated growth of paid-in surplus and retained earnings, coupled with added power of the management, on the part of issuing corporations.

KUNIMURA found that the underwriter's fee relating to stock offerings was generally higher in Japan than in U.S.A. and U.K. He measured the value of underwriter's risk in the standardized underwriting agreement of each nation, using the option valuation model, and found that the excess of underwriter's fee over risk showed much less difference among these nations than the underwriter's fee. Through measuring also the average value of that excess for Japan from a sample data and comparing it with the similar measurements by P. Marsh for U.S.A. and U.K., he confirmed the above-mentioned findings.

Another main theme of the national convention was "Banking and Securities Business".

The following reports were presented on this theme:

1. "Internationalization of Tokyo Financial Markets", Yukio AIDA (Nomura Securities Co.)
2. "Financial Innovations in U.S.A.", Ryoichi MIKITANI (Kobe University)

3. "On the Basic Points of Controversy Concerning the Boundary between Banking and Securities Business in Japan", Shinji KAWAGUCHI (Kansei-Gakuin University)
4. "Some Peculiarities in the Structural Change of Japanese Money Market", Takatoshi NAKAMURA (Hosei University)

After a review of recent changes in the international financial markets, AIDA outlined the successive steps made hitherto and the present status of Japanese financial markets' internationalization, and referred to some points of issue, such as the low-level use of Japanese "yen" as a means of international settlements, the rigidity of institutional arrangements and government policy for Japanese financial business, and so on.

MIKITANI traced the progress of financial innovations in U.S.A., found the causes of them in interest rates liberation, inflation, computerization, loosening regulatory restrictions, and so on, explored their effects upon the financial markets and the government monetary policy, and made suggestions about the prospects of financial innovations in Japan.

KAWAGUCHI first emphasized the thesis: "The market structure of an industry is determined basically by two factors: one the economic forces govering the demand for and supply of its products (goods or services), and the other the governmental and self-imposed regulations for the industry, and the same applies to the financial industry as well." Through referring to the universal banking system, the opposite system with securities business separated from banking and the blending of the former two, he presented some considerations as the basis for judging the controversy.

NAKAMURA discussed the peculiarities of Japanese money market as compared to those of U.S.A. and other nations from the viewpoint of longer-term structural changes. He pointed out the necessity of establishing CP market in Japan as an open market following the precedents of "Gensaki" market (short-term credits in the form of repurchase agreements of bonds) and CD market, together with the difficulties accompanied with it.

Among papers presented at the Society's national, divisional and regional meetings held in 1982, 16 (see below) were published in Annuals of the Society for Economic Studies of Securities, No.18 in May 1983.

"Financial Innovation in U.S.A.", Masana HASEGAWA

"Business Groups and the Stock Market in Japan", Yasuhiko HATTORI

"National Debt Issues and Crowding Out Effects", Yasuhiro YONEZAWA

"Corporate Behavior and Government Regulation in U.S.A.", Toshio KIKUCHI

"Financial Oligarchy and International Money Market", Tadashi SAKAMOTO

"On the Conflicts of Interest in the U.S. Securities Market", Sadakazu ISHIHARA

"Financial Revolution and Subsequent Reform of the Financial System in U.S.A.", Kzauo TATEWAKI

"General Meetings of Stockholders and Corporate Control in Japan", Mitsuhiro

HIRATA
"The Relations between Market and Accounting Betas in Japanese Stock Market", Jiro ONO
"On the Price Formation in the U.S. Stock Market in 1970s", Takuo SAGA
"Ownership and Control in Corporations", Takeshi SHINODA
"The German Money Market in 1920s", Shigeo OHYA
"On the International Financial Crisis of 1982", Kenji FUKIYA
"The British Capital Issue Market and Monetary Policy in 1950s", Takao KAMIKAWA
"The Trend of Corporate Disclosure System in U.S.A.", Kunio ITOH
"The Bank of Japan's Loans Secured by Stocks: A Historical Review",Masaaki MUTO

(Masuzo KIMURA)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES

The 22nd Convention of the Association for the Study of Socialist Economies was held on May 22 and 23, 1982, at Yamaguchi University.

There were two reports submitted under the free theme, while under the common theme, four reports were presented. These all produced active discussions. The common theme was "International Economic Relations in Socialist Countries — in Connection with Internal Factors —". The setting of this theme indicates that economists in our country have begun to take an increasing interest in the international economic relations of the socialist countries, as they observed the crisis of socialist economy which has been so clearly manifested in Poland. At this convention, it was considered to be important to study and thoroughly analyze the issue, not only in its relation to the rise of petroleum prices or to the economic depression in the Western nations, but also in connection with the domestic factors. Under the common theme, reports were presented as follows:

1. "Soviet Agriculture and Its External Relations" by Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University)
2. "Development and Its Limit of East-West Trade" by Shigeyasu SUZUKI (Yamaguchi University)
3. "China's Modernization and Overseas Economic Relations" by Hideo UENO (Kinki University)
4. "Plan and Market in COMECON" by Shoichiro TAKENAMI (Momoyama Gakuin's University)

NAKAYAMA focused his report on the grain import problem in the Soviet Union. He clarified the Soviet grain production during 1972-76; examining both the import and export of grain together with the source of import and the destination of exports. Secondly, he explained that the import of agricultural products had a continuous and effect on the Soviet balance of international payments. Those in the continuous and negative effect on the Soviet balance of international payments. Such situation was clarified on the basis of a Western estimation of the Soviet balance of international payments. Thirdly, he analyzed the causes of agricultural recession in the Soviet Union discussing natural conditions, technology and labor power. He concluded that an outlook for the Soviet grain import problems is pessimistic. He pointed out that the adoption of the 'Food Programme' in the Soviet Union indicates that the Soviet authorities also have no optimistic view of the future.

The second report concerned the study of the possibility and limitations of the development of the East-West trade, from a standpoint that it is trade between two opposing economic systems. In this report, SUZUKI made the following five points. Firstly, the East-West trade used to act as a 'buffer' till the end of the 1960s, but since then, it has come to play an important part in the trade of the East. Also, from the West viewpoint, it's no longer just a simple supplement toward the market recession in the Western circle. Secondly, the East-West trade is affected by various factors which determine intensive or extensive development of international division of labour, such as geographical distance in connection with transportation cost; degree of self-sufficiency in the economy of each nation; vertical or horizontal division of labour; or the scale of economy in each nation. Thirdly, the East-West trade is affected by the degree of marketability in the East and West, or especially in the East side, which depends upon the principle of exchange of the equivalents; settlement mechanism; or international multi-lateralism of commodity exchange. Fourthly, the differences in the control and operation of the trade in each side will influence the East-West trade. Fifthly, the East-West trade can be encouraged as long as it's based upon the benefit of an international division of labour. But it will be suspended if the East-West trade comes to affect the existance of the economic system.

In the third report, UENO presented his study of China's overseas economic relations, in its connection to the domestic modernization, by referring to features such as changes in overseas economic policy; introduction of foreign capital and advanced technology; and the reformation of trade system. About the changes in overseas economic policy, he mentioned the active introduction of plants and technology; diversification of trade forms; establishment of joint ventures; acceptance of foreign loans and direct investments; and joining in the IMF or the World Bank group. As shown in such changes, overseas economic policy has recently been undergoing fundamental changes, from the conventional policy of simply securing exports in order to maintain import of necessary materials, to a new policy of accelerating the tempo of modernization, through the capital participation by the foreign nations and the technical transitions. The introduction of foreign capital and advanced technology, demanded not only government loans but also finance from international foreign funds and direct private investment. Various specialty banks in China, which used to be simply 'distribution organs' of the government funds, have come to possess extended discretionary power, and now play an important role in the loan of foreign capital, through the participation in the international monetary market. He also pointed out that the joint exploration and development of the submarine oil fields for the development of energy have been under way, and the policy of 'special economic wards' is progressing in Kuangtung and others. About the reformation of overseas trade system, he made an explanation of the regional decentralization in overseas trade which has been conducted since 1980.

The fourth report presented a theoretical analysis of a possibility of efficient utilization of economic cooperation in the COMECON nations. TAKENAMI stated that, in a situation where most of the COMECON nations take the centralized system, that is in other words, are under the multi-centralized model, they tend to adopt the principle of balanced trade between two nations and the method of bilateral trade agreement. As a result, the transfer rouble cannot have ordinary purchasing power, so it won't be able to function fully as international currency. Also it would not be useful in the optimization of the calculation of international economy. Also he stated that, under the multi-centralized model, there exists a limit even in the improvement of the COMECON currency monetary system. He pointed out that there are very difficult obstacles in the development of efficient economic cooperation among the Socialist nations.

Concerning the reports under the common theme, Takeshi OKAMOTO (Osaka University of Foreign Studies); Shuzo NAJIMA (Yokohama College of Commerce); Kazuo YAMANOUCHI (Hosei University) and Kinya INUGAI (Nigata University) gave comments.

During the Convention, apart from the common theme, two reports with related discussions were presented under the free theme. The first report was "Theory of the State and Its Method in the USSR" by Michio KANEKO (Osaka University of Economics and Law). The second report was "Distribution Policy and Activities of Private Trades during the Period of War Communism"by Akira UEGAKI. The former tried to explicate methodological characters of the new theory of the State, which appeared in the Soviet Union since the beginning of the 1960s. The framework of the new theory of the State recognizes historical inevitability of dictatorship. But under the name of 'creative development', the inclination toward non-class character was added to the recognition of the state, and it goes on to denying dictatorship. In the capitalistic society, the theory of the State by the ruling class is allowed to exist in various forms, but in the Socialist nations, only one theory of the State is acceptable. And problems in such situation of the study of the state are connected with methodological subjects in the recognition of the state. He clarified that situations, where concrete studies of state power are restricted, or be turned into the abstract, will be creating the foundation of expansive re-production of arbitrariness in the methodology of the state. Along with such arguments concerning the socialistic theory of state, it will be necessary to make note that, in Japan, there are some critical studies concerning étatisme of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Europe.

The latter expressed his viewpoint that the policies in the period of 'War Communism' were put under the pressure of war, but they aimed at the construction of the 'communism'. And he presented his study concerning the connections between an experiment to establish a system for the exchange of products in kind in the period of 'war communism', and the activities of private trades. UEGAKI made a concrete analysis concerning the system and the actual situation of spot 'commodity exchange' (Товарообмen). He pointed out that from August 1, 1918 to July 31, 1919, about half of the total grain procurement was obtained in exchange with industrial products of about 1.5 billion rubles, and he stated that the scale of such exchange could not be ignored. Also, it was positively clarified that, during the period of 'War Communism', the sphere of activities of private trades, uncontrolled by the state, was quite extensive. It should be evaluated as a part of the study of the Soviet history, which is successfully carried out in Japan.

The 23rd Convention of 1983 is scheduled to be held on June 11 and 12. The common theme is "Possibility and Reality of Socialism". It aims at examining the image of Socialism now, 100 years after the death of Marx, in its relation to current Socialism.

(Yoshiaki NISHIMURA)

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY

The Society for the Study of Social Policy is an inter-disciplinary body devoted to the study of labor and social problems. It holds two national conferences annually in spring and autumn. Each of its five regional organizations also hold their own meetings at least once a year. In addition, the society has four study groups composed of members who share common research subjects: trade unionism, living conditions, social security and workers welfare. The annual bulletin of the society, SHAKAI SEISAKU GAKKAI NENPO is published through the Ochanomizu Shobo Publishing Company. It carries a list of the members' works. Volume 27 of the bulletin, titled "Contemporary Industrial Rationalization" (GENDAI NO GORIKA) appeared in May 1983.

The 64th national conference of the society was held on May 15-16 at Chuogakuin University, Abiko City, Chiba Prefecture. Approximately 250 members attended, four of whom delivered talks on the main theme of "Contemporary Industrial Rationalization."

Industry's recent micro-electronification, in the form of industrial robots and numerically controlled machine tools, together with the spread of office automation, signalled the advent of a new stage of rationalization in Japan. The common goal of this collection of papers is to clarify, theoretically and empirically, the nature of the "contemporary era of rationalization" and its influence on employment and the labor movement.

Masafumi NAKAMURA (Kagoshima University) writes on "Renovation and Rationalization of the System of Productive Forces". Starting from a general notion of technology, he examines theoretically the historical nature of the current rationalization movement and its effects on the working class.

Toshio AIDA (Hosei University) reports on "The Problem of Reorganization and Employment in the Japanese Shipbuilding Industry." He notes that the number of workers in the industry declined by half during the late 1970s. Focusing on the employment cutback, he places it in terms of the 1978 "Basic Plan for Stabilization of the Shipbuilding Industry" and the scrapping of 35 percent of shipbuilding facilities. He also explains the cut-back in terms of the relationship between big capital and medium and small capital within the industry.

Satoshi BANDO (Labor Research Institute) analyzes "Rationalization and Labor/Management Relations in the Electrical Industry." The large electrical industries are manufacturers of industrial robots. At the same time, as users of such robots, they are on a par with the automobile and precision machinery industries. He argues that, at the present stage, micro-electronification has not had a great impact for the following reasons. Robots have been introduced primarily to do work that is dirty and physically onerous. Workers like robots and do not oppose their introduction. On the contrary, they are eager to acquire new techniques. Second, the adoption of micro-electronics is still incomplete. Because they have been introduced chiefly in the growth industries, they have not had an overall negative effect in reducing employment.

Yasuyuki HIPPOH (Rissho University) reports on "The Rationalization Problem in the Construction Industry". That industry accounts for 10 percent of all industry in Japan and employs 5.7 million people. Stressing that fact, he explains how the distinctive "multilayered system of subcontracting" in the construction industry has been restructured through rationalization.

Concerning these four reports, the following people submitted commentaries: Makoto KUMAZAWA (Konan University), Itsutomo MITSUI (Keio University), Kenichi KOBAYASHI (Hosei University) and Akira TAKANASHI (Shinshu University). Afterwards, a lively discussion took place, chaired by Yoshihisa TOKITA (Ritsumeikan University). In addition to the common theme, four separate workshops were held at the conference and a total of eleven papers were presented. One workshop was on "The Problem of Organizing Labor Unions"; another was on "Medical Security in a Period of Transition"; and the remaining two were free discussions.

About 300 people attended the 65th national convention held on November 27 and 28, 1982, at Kyoto University. Altogether 8 papers were presented on the common theme of "Structural Change', Workers and Labor Administration". The first speaker, Takayoshi KITAGAWA (Nagoya University) addressed 'Changes in Industrial and Social Structure and the Worker". After making a typology of changes in social structure since World War II, he went on to analyze the transformation of the industrial structure and its effects on workers.

Setsu ITOH (Tokyo Metropolitan Junior College, Tachikawa) took up the problem of "The Present Day Life Structure of Japanese Workers", focusing mainly on family budgets and the statistical breakdown of the average day.

Takeshi INAGAMI (Hosei University), speaking on "Solidarity, Competition and Identity", presented a theoretical model of the consciousness and behavior of workers.

Kazuo MATSUBAYASHI (Gunma University) reported on "Japanese-style Labor/Management Relations and Labor Administration". After analyzing historically labor administration in postwar Japan, he pointed out problems in the current administration of labor and presented a direction for its reform.

Shigetoh KAWAGOE (Iwate University) examined "Labor Standards Administration and Working Life". He noted that the supervision of labor standards does not function well and criticized the government for its negative posture.

Naoyuki KAMEYAMA (National Institute of Employment and Vocational Research) reported on "Trends in the Labor Market and Employment Policy". Noting that surpluses and shortages of employment co-existed, he pointed to the fact that no matter how much employment increased, irremediable unemployment always exists. He then went on to argue the need to clarify just what sort of people are the unemployed who should be the true object of employment policy.

Yasuo WAKABAYASHI (Kinki University) spoke on "The Administration of

Labor/Management Relations and Labor Disputes." His report, on the situation of local labor committees and their problems, was based on a research questionnaire sent to people involved in the work of such committees.

Lastly, Saburo MATSUOKA (Meiji University), looking back on the postwar history of "The Labor Union Movement and Labor Administration", discussed the tasks that lie ahead.

(Kazuo NIMURA)

SOCIO—ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

1. The Socio-Economic History Society was established in 1930 as an interdisciplinary body for the study of economic, social and intellectual history. In Japan, economic history in universities is usually taught in the department of economics. Economic historians in this country have not necessarily been trained as economists, but they are mainly members of the department or institute of economics.

The Society has published the journal, "Shakai-Keizai-Shigaku" (Socio-Economic History), continuously since 1931, except for a brief break at the end of and just after the World War II. Since 1960, the journal has been published bimonthly, and in 1982, six issues of volume 48 were printed. All articles have summaries written in Western languages, usually English. Kenichiro SHODA (Waseda University) is at present executive director and he represents the Society. The board of directors (30 members) and 6 members of the executive committee decide the activities.

There are three other standing committees: editing, chaired by Shinichi YONEKAWA (Hitotsubashi University), planning chaired by Minoru MOROTA (Kanagawa University), and international liaison, chaired by Sakae TSUNOYAMA (Wakayama University).

As the Society passed its fiftith year anniversary in 1980, commemorative publications, including surveys of the studies in economic history in Japan, the fifty years history of the Society, and the general index of the journal, are now in progress.

2. The 51st annual meeting was held in Tokyo on 15 and 16 May, 1982. The meeting was hosted by Hosei University and "Industrialization and Transportation" was the topic of the second day. The 'Introduction' was presented by Hirofumi YAMAMOTO (Hosei University) who reminded the audience of the early problems of road and rail transport during the 1870s and 1880s and how the railway network, on which Japan's successful industrialization has depended, was eventually completed by private enterprise in the 1890s.

'Japan's Industrial Development Policy and Inlandwater Ways; by Hiroshi MASUDA (Bunkyo Junior College) discussed the important role of river transportation, in the 1870s and 1880s when despite of the emergence of the railway, survived as a complimentary method of transport until the 1930s.

'Industrialization and the Network of Railways in Japan', by Katsumasa HARADA (Wako University) pointed out that the original construction of railways in Japan was begun for political rather than economic reasons. But the railway age (since the 1880s) was an economic initiative, necessary as part of the industrializing process, and harnessing private capital to bring it to fruition.

'Japanese Shipping during the Establishment of Japanese Industrial Capitalism' by Kohzaburo KATOH (Senshu University) dealt with the establishment of the Indian Line for transporting India's raw cotton to Japan, where a modern cotton industry grew rapidly in the late 1880s. As Japan was a late-comer to this industry, it was necessary to import raw cotton as cheaply as possible. The competition between NYK, a Japanese shipping company representing the Boseki Rengokai (Federation of Japanese Textile and Trading Companies) and the Western companies, particularly P. & O. Co., was stiff, but finally in 1896 they negotiated a freight charge agreement.

'The Development of the English Railway System as a Means of Transport' by Takeshi YUZAWA (Gakushuin University) treated the role of railways, transportation of goods as well as passengers, charges and revenues of railway companies, and the relations to merchants during the English industrialization.

'Die Industrielle Revolution und der Verkehr im Westdeutschen Wirtschaftsraum' by Hisashi WATANABE (Kyoto University) analyzed the relation between the development of transportation using the Rhine and of industry in the surrounding regions.

'Los Ferrocarriles Argentinos y la Transformacion de la Economia Pampeana' by Keiko IMAI (Institute of Developing Economies) concerned the establishment of railways in Argentine with foreign capital and its specialization in the transportation of agricultural and dairy products for export from La Pampa area.

All of these papers have been printed in a special issue of the Shakai-Keizai-Shigaku, Vo.48, No.5., with summaries written in Western languages.

(Akira HAYAMI)

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

The 50th Convention of the Japan Statistical Society was held at Chiba University, Chiba, July 13-15, 1982. The number of participants was more than four hundred, and 114 papers were presented during the period. An exhibition of personal computers (both domestic and foreign) was held, interested many participants. A session on graphics studies using microcomputers was also held. In another session, package programs on microcomputers for non-linear estimation and simulation of econometric models were also discussed.

A brief summary of the papers presented at sessions concerning economic studies are as follows: International Compparison of Economic Structure and Economic Behaviour, chaired by Sohichi KINOSHITA (Nagoya University). Osamu YOSHINO (Komazawa University) read a paper titled, "Wage Share in Manufacturing in Great Britain", where he reported a model analysis and empirical results with an emphasis on determinants of wage shares. He assumed there is some stable relationship between wage share and size of the firm. Jiro NEMOTO (Nagoya University) presented a paper on "A U.S. — Japan Comparison of the substitutability between Capital and Energy". He assumed the weak separability of capital and energy among other productive factors, and made use of the multi-factor CES production function in estimating structures of manufacturing industries both of Japan and the United States. He arrived at a conclusion that capital and energy seem to be complementary, but the U.S. manufacturers appear to be more sensitive to the relative price changes than the Japanese manufacturers. Kazushi SUZUKI (the Japan Development Bank) presented a paper titled, "Rational Expectation and Investment in Plant and Equipment", where he estimated investment equations of Abel type for the Japanese and the U.S. economy. Making use of the estimated parameters, he tried to estimate the effects of tax policies such as corporate income tax, tax credit for expenditures on investmenting plants and equipments. He has found some significant differences between his empirical results and those of other preceedent researchers. Mitsuo YAMADA (Saga University) reported an empirical study on export shares based on a Hickman and Hickman-Lau model. Date used in his study, were on exports in the Japanese Standard Classification of 20 items of the World Trade Statistics. He also attempted to estimate the so-called "Trade-Link" model, and analyzed differences of commodity trade patterns by country in terms of export elasticity with respect to the relative price.

The 51st Convention of the society is to be held at Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, July 20-22, 1983. The number of papers expected to be read at the sessions of the convention is about one hundred and thirty. The titles concerning economic studies are as follows: Shigeru TANAKA (Keio University), "Demand Analysis of Aged Persons Medical Care"; Kuniyoshi OHTA (Tokyo Keizai University), "An Analytical Model and its Application to Sex-Ratio and Age Distribution of Population," Tomomi OHTSUKA (Nihon University), "On the

Socio-Economic Determinants of Death Rate,"; Akira OGATA (Fukui Medical College) et al., "Statistics of Sex-Ratio at birth by Status,"; Takemi YANAGIMOTO (Institute of Statistical mathematics), "A Regression Analysis of Cyclical Pattern of Food consumption,"; Makoto MORITA (Waseda University), "An Analysis of Determinants of Complementary Expenses for Education,"; Yoko MORIIZUMI (Kyorin University), "Housing Demand elasticity with respect to price in Japan,"; Haruo OHNISHI (Tsukuba University), "On Selecting Variables in the constrained Least Squares Method,"; Yoshikaza SUNADA (Soka University), "Forward Price of Woolen Yarn and Demand Analysis".

One interesting session or the computers and information date processing, as a sort of the "Common Theme" session, was opened to specialists and also for a wider range of users of soft programs. The session chaired by Naoto NIKI (Institute of Statistical Mathematics) includes seven reports such as a new statistical program package, "NISAN", a summation argorithm of the questionnaires for an example of research of demand for the socio-economic statistics data base and so forth. This session also includes a paper on program-package for a micro-computer.

We will have two more common theme sessions on the socio-economic studies, that is, the one is a session on statistical analysis of the aged in society: problems of population, Employment and Reemployment, chaired by Yohichi OKAZAKI (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare), and the other is on applications of time-series models to economic analysis, chaired by Naohito KUNITOMO (University of Tokyo).

The former session includes papers as below: Yohichi OKAZAKI (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare), "An Analysis of the Aged from the view-point of Demography,"; Toshio KURODA (Nihon University), "A Change of Empirical Law of Aged Population,"; Makoto OFUJI (Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare), "Determinants of Aged Population: Present and future of the Birth Rage in Japan,"; Yasuo IIBUCHI and Keiko HIGa (Ryukyu University), "Death Statistics in a Study of the Aged in Society," Keisuke SUZUKI (Ryutsukeizai University), "Structure of Population Mobility of Age Classes."

The latter session includes papers as below: Katsuto TANAKA (Kanazawa University), "Estimation of Contagious Function in cycle Numbers,"; Takashi OHKUBO (The Bank of Japan), "An Analysis of Causal Relation among Economic Variables in Noise contribution Rate,"; Hajime WAGO (Tsukuba University) and Sumihiko OHIRA (Economic Planning Agency), "Applications of Multi-Variate Time-Series Model to Japanese Economy,", Hajime WAGO (Tsukuba University), "Time-Series Analysis of Causal Relation among Import Price of Oil, WPI and CPI,"; Hirotsugu AKAIKE (Institute of Statistical Mathematics) et al., "Time-Series Analysis of Japanese Economy from the View-Point of Control Theory,"; Muneo HAMADA (Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry) et al., "An Analysis and forecasting of Demand for Electric Power".

Last December, Ryoichi SUZUKI (Keio University) was elected as the 16th President of the Japan Statistical Society, and the executive members were also newly nominated.

(Fumimasa HAMADA)

concerning "The People's Transportation Costs" and has announced the results, and Yoshimasa SATAKE (Gakushuin University) and Jun-ichi SUZUKI (Institute of Transportation Economics) offer its introduction and critique here.

Our society convened its 41st conference in October 1982 in Osaka under the general basic theme of "The People's Livelihood and Transportation." With the historical background of this traditional theme being currently the center of renewed interest, the degree of reliance on transportation in Japanese life has increased remarkably along with economic growth, and this can be considered one social trend in the striving for a better quality of life.

Until now, the trend of academic research has focused much interest on the marked results of transportation service by the management of transportation systems,but this general theme has resulted in researchers attention being directed toward the user side of transportation.

"Transportation and Information — An Economic Introduction to Intangible Goods," by Yasuo SAKAKIBARA (Doshisha University), points out that, in the past, transportation economics has, if anything, concentrated on objects and has only thought of the movement of people and information incidentally. It concludes that a theory must be developed which sufficiently considers service information in both economics and transportation economics.

"The People's Livelihood and Transportation Subsidies—The Purpose and Effect of Assistance for Commuting Students," by Ushio CHUJO (Keio university), makes it clear that, based on a conscientious analysis of household budget statistics, of all transportation subsidies that occur for the purpose of income redistribution, the system of discounts for student commuter passes is one of the least effective.

"Transportation Cost Outlays from the Standpoint of the Structure Household Budgets — Automobile Maintenance Costs," by Etsuko SHIBATA (Osaka City University), shows how much of a burden automobile maintenance imposes on household outlays annualy based on a survey of the actual state of automobile maintenance costs.

"The People's Livelihood and Physical Distribution — A Downstream Approach," by Tani-ichi TANIMOTO (Osaka College of Industry), criticizes the old approach of physical distribution theory which takes the side of the supplier of goods or the manifacturer. It theorizes that the construction of a national economic physical distribution theory first becomes possible with a discussion of the purpose of rationalization and the function of physical distribution from the consumer's standpoint.

"Transportation Problems in an Aging Society," by Haruya HIROOKA (Hosei University), forecasts problems, which will arise in the supply and demand relationship of transportation service as Japan rapidly approaches a population structure with a growing number of aged citizens, and it offers measures to counteract this.

In 1981, the Transportation Economics Research Center carried out research According to a report in which members freely chose themes, the following seven were picked. It is notable that younger reseachers are working in particular on U.S. and European transportation policy and the nature and evaluation of transportation service.

The Direction of West Germany's Transportion Policy — The Federal Transportation Route Plan
Masahiro SUGIYAMA (Waseda University)

London's Fare Issue
Arata MARUMO (Kansei Gakuin University)

Problems Involving Economic Regulation in Transportation Industry — Centering on U.S. and European Trucking
Kunihiko KATAYAMA (Kobe shoka University)

Marketing Strategy for Transportation Enterprises
Shigeo HOSODA (Aichi University)

The Service Level of Transportation Enterprises — A Social Appraisal
Toshio MATSUZAWA (Osaka City University)

The Quality of Transportation Service and the Spread of Private Transportation
Yasuo IKUTA (Ryutsu Keizai University)

The Management Development and Market Condition of the Tohbu Railway Company in the 1920's
Yoshinobu OIKAWA (Kawaguchi High School)

The 1983 Conference will consider policies being advanced at the governmental level for Japanese National Railway's management conditions and the liquidation of its deficit. The general theme is expected to be "JNR's Management and Transportation Policy — The Problem of JNR's Rehabilitation." The society is thinking of making positive statements on transportation policy surrounding JNR.

Throug the year our academic society has held numerous meetings of its Kanto and Kansai chapters centered on Tokyo and Osaka respectively. Reports were made on the following topics in 1982.

KANTO:

June 1982 — "The Urban Transit Fare system in the future," by Masahiro FUJITA (Teito Rapid Transit).

Because Tokyo's subway network has become increasingly complicated, the adoption of a concentric zone fare system is under study in an attempt to simplify and clarify the fare system. This meeting reported and evaluated on the system's actual introduction.

July — "An Analysis of Freight Mortorization in Post-War Japan," by Tadashi MURAO (Kanagawa University).

The increase of road traffic in Japan in the 1960s and in particular the rise in the number of trucks has brought about a significant decline in the railway's share of freight traffic. But with the improvement in service drivers' working conditions have deteriorated, traffic pollution and traffic accidents have increased. This report also testified to the difficulty of making economies of scale work in the trucking industry.

November — "The Ninth Highway construction Five-Year Plan and Highway Funds," by Fumio TAKEDA (Expressway Research Council).

Highway construction as social capital has advanced considerably, but the government's financial difficulties have put a brake on investment plans for the time being. This report offers a word on the utilization of tollways to cope with this problem.

December — "The Issue of Taxis and Regulation Policy," by Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (Keio University).

An undesirable phenomena has appeared in today's taxi market due to the government's mixing its supervision in areas it should overlook with those it shouldn't. Study is called for concerning the method of regulation and this report offers a concrete proposal.

December — "A Quantitative Analysis of the Mechanism for Determining Traffic Volume," by Keisuke SUZUKI (Ryutsu Keizai University).

The total domestic freight volume and the real gross national product seem to have lost their interelationship since the oil crisis of 1973. However this report shows that this is only a temporary phenomena caused by a drastic change in the parameters and that the two will revert to their former close relationship.

March 1983 — "A Study of a Short-Term Demand Forecast Model through the Application of Time Sereis Data Analysis," by Akira AKIBA (ITE).

This is a report on the method of applying spectrum analysis to the time series data analysis of monthly or quaterly traffice volume or to demand forecasting.

KANSAI:

April 1982 — "The division and Private Management of Japanese National Railway," by Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Transportation Economy Research Center).

This is a report on practical method for JNR's reformation.

June — "The Traveler's Movement and Time Value," by Ken-ichi SHOJI (Kobe University).

A new view point is unfolded here on time benefit, the basic approach of transportation economics.

December — "The City and Transportation," by Hiroyuki YAMADA (Kyoto University).

This introduces urban pproblems of Europe and the state of research on them based on the author's experience during his two years of study in England.

January 1983 — "Trends and Issues of the 'Third Sector' in Transportation," by Yasunori DOI (Ritsumeikan University).

This is a criticism of attempts to form a "Third" type of management body by local communities in concert in conjunction with the operation of JNR's local lines.

In addition, three preliminary reports were presented for the national confenrence at the regional chapters, one in September in Kanto and two in Kansai in May and September.

(Junichi SUZUKI)

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

The 18th annual meeting of the Society of Economic Sociology was held at Ohbirin College in Tokyo on November 27—28, 1982.

I. Presentation of Reports

1. Specail Topics

   A. "Evironmental Problems and Economic Sociology"

   Co-chaired by Yasujiro DAIDO (Matsuyama Commercial University) and Shoji SAITO (Nihon University).

   (1) "Environment and Organization" by Yoshimatsu AONUMA (Keio University).

In order to study the current situation, which is characterized with transitions beginning with the 19th-centiry 'market society' toward the 20th-century 'organizational society', it is hoped to proceed from the standpoint of the "Theory of Organization". It is necessary to discuss the organization, not just as a sole factor, but in its connection to the environment. What characterizes the "Post Industrial Society" is the infiltration of 'Professionalism' into industries. Based upon the industrial professionalization, and by overcoming a characteristic 'organizational man' in the bureaucracy which is a closed system, it will open a way for a person to reveal individuality in organization. Thus, by making organization as an open system, encourageing individuality, it will become possible to develop the theory of organization from the point of social science, toward a direction for improving the environment.

   (2) "Evolutionary Approach to Environmental Problems: A Paradox in Affluence" by Takashi GUNJIMA (Doshisha University).

High economic growth caused serious environmental pollution and it alarmed many, including some of the middle class. "A Paradox in Affluence" resulted in which trash became the 'third pollution'. What is to be done with the Trash problem which creates such social expense? It has become necessary to take a new look at the living structure or economic structure, from the point of civilization.

   (3) "Looking back upon the 1980 Tokyo Conference of the Club of Rome—" by Hiroshi SEGAWA (Ohbirin College).

With the 1980s there is an increasing fear of the possible distinction of our natural universe by forces which we, as humans, ought to be able to control. But in the unclear age and with Marxian and Capitalist interpretations can 'human extermination weapons', be controlled? Contemporary meaning can be found in the fundamental thesis of the historical view of economic philosophy, which overcomes epistemological Metlodology simply as general conditions for Marxian theory or the modern economic theory in social science. This 'View of History of the Philosophy of Political Economy in Social Existence', which I advocate as a new third historical view, cultivated for viewing the process of social existence dialectically, brings the 'development of fundamental thesis of dialectic of Social Existence', and has its significance in this very point.

Discussants: Toshio HAYASE (Teikyo University) Nobutada USHIZU (Nagasaki Junior College of Foreign Languages).

B. "Contemporary Problems of Welfare State" Co-chaired by Yoichi ITAGAKI (Asia University) and Hiromi YOKOI (Nagoya Gakuin University). Gakuin University).

(1) "Social Change and Social Welfare at the turning Point" by Kouichi HIRAOKA (The Social Development Research Institute).

Japan is currently facing social changes, and in order to cope with the resulting advancement and diversification of welfare need, the present social welfare system (social welfare in a narrow sense = welfare service) would not be sufficient. The welfare society is at a great turning point. In studying the transitions which social changes bring upon social welfare from the points of both sides of a change of need and a change of social conditions which support social welfare, there are the following fundamental points. (I) The establishment of original social welfare ('personal social service', in English terminology), separate from the idea of guaranteeing the minimum living standard; (II) transformation of policy target and policy subject through normalization; (III) reorganization of service supply system; (IV) systematization and organiation of various services through regional welfare system; (V) necessity of evaluation of policies and system reform, based upon a certain standard; and (VI) problems of 'Social Planning'.

(2) "A Sociological Consideration on the Welfare Social Policy" by Kenichi TOMINAGA (University of Tokyo).

Under the existing circumstances, there are many instances where discussions are conducted about the welfare policy by developing arguments for and against it, without clarifying the theory underlying the discussions. After the pursuit of various traditional viewpoints, it would be permissible to use an expression of 'welfare state', in so far as the state is the program subject in welfare policy. And the state itself is the organization through which policies will be achieved. The object of welfare is the people (in the case of the central government), or local communities (in the case of local governments). The meaning of welfare policy is the 'performance capacity of the functional requisites of the social system'. In that sense, welfare means provision which an individual finds it difficult or impossible to achieve for himself. Welfare policy therefore aims to raise the welfare standard, and should be considered as 'Social Planning'.

(3) "The Social Foundation of Welfare State" by Toshimasa MUKAI (Kobe University).

The national welfare policy was 'economic welfare policy' during the 19th and into the first half of the 20th century. But, at the present time, it is shifting to a policy, which puts its emphasis on various non-economic targets. From that viewpoint, so far as non-economic targets are studied as specialized social science, a theoretical analysis, focused on a particular object, has indispensable significance. As a particular object it lists up the 'relationship of man to man', or 'society' as a proper 'interpersonal' ("zwischenmenschlich") phenomenon with its own meaning. It was argued that current welfare policy could be considered as 'social welfare policy'.

(4) "The Social Idea Rooted in the Welfare State"
by Yuzo YAMADA (Former Director of Social Development Research Institute).

At the basis of the welfare society, there lies the concept of the democratic society. YAMADA discussed Beveridge's 'Free Society', G. Myrdal's 'Democratic Participation', and the OECD's 'The Welfare State in Crisis', and especially he confirmed the idea of democratic society which accompanies self-control. Through that confirmation, the following three points were mentioned as problems in the case of Japan. (I) In the post war period, with the introduction of a policy of the welfare state, the social security scheme had been improved, but the understanding of the democratic society, which should be the foundation, was not necessarily improved. (II) The problems of a national minimum were not fully studied, and as a result the 'self-ontrol' in democratic society was not emphasized. (III) Furthermore, recently, pressures from outside, against the policies of welfare state, increased. Some public opinion wished to encourage the weapons-industry, at the expense of the welfare state thus making a challenge of democratic society itself.

2. Free Topics
   (1) "A Study of É. Durkheim's Doctrine of Social Division of Labour" by Tomoyuki YOSHISUJI (Kobe Gakuin University)
   (2) "An Existential Theme in Economic Philosophy" by Mitsuro MUTO (Waseda University)
   (3) "Women's Economic Role in Non-Market and Market Labour" by Terue OHASHI (Daiko Adventising Inc.)
   (4) "The business Organization as Total System of Effectiveness and Practice" by Akira YAMADA (Nihon University) and Kazuyoshi KARASAWA (Keio University)

II. Publications

The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Economic Sociology, Vol. IV was published in a book form (Jichosha Ltd., Tokyo) in December, 1982, under the following title: "Thorstein Veblen and the Institutional School", which mainly consists of the papers presented to the Special Topics at the annual meeting of the Society for the year of 1981. In addition to that, the papers presented to the free theme, study notes and book reviews, etc. are included in it.

III. Plan for the Special Topics at the 19th Annual Meeting, 1983.

The year 1983 marks the centenary of the death of K. Marx, and also the 100th anniversary of the births of J.M. Keynes, J.A. Schumpeter, and Yasuma TAKATA who was the pioneering founder of this Society. In commemoration of those facts, the Society is planning to hold meetings under Special Topics.

(Toshimasa MUKAI)

List of Member Associations

1983

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION
日本会計研究学会

- Established on December 24, 1937
- Number of members: 1,540
- President: Toshio IINO (Chuo University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, "Kaikei" (Accounting)
- Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting Association
  c/o Moriyama Co., Hayashi Building, 1-10, Nishiki-cho,
  Kanda Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY
土地制度史学会

- 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 History 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
日本農業経済学会

- Established on November 19, 1924
- Honorary members 19, regular members 1,059, associate member (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

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

アジア政経学会

- Established on May 5, 1953
- Number of members: 600
- President: Katsu YANAIHARA (Keio University)
- Publication: "Asian Studies" — 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

日本経営学会

- 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)

日本商業英語学会

- 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
  1-bancho, Uegahara, Nishinomiya, Hyogo Ken 662, Japan

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN
経営史学会

- Established on 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
日本経営数学会

- 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
日本商業学会

- 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
日本商品学会

- Established on April 4, 1935
- Number of members: regular members 299, supporting members 7
- Chairman: Saburo KITAHARA
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, "Shohin Kenkyu" (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity
  c/o Hitotsubashi University,
  Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

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

- Established on April 22, 1950
- Number of members: 780
- President: Masao HAMABAYASHI (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: "The annual bulletin of the solciety" — once a year
- The Society for History of Economic Thought
  c/o Faculty of Economics,
  Hitotsubashi University,
  Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS
理論・計量経済学会

- 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 Tōkei Kenkyukai
  1-18-16 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

経済地理学会

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

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

日本経済政策学会

- Established on May 15, 1940
- Number of members: individuals 982, institutional organization 5
- President: Kojiro NIINO (Kobe University)
- Publication: "Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nenppo" (the Annual of the Japan Economic Policy Association) — annual
- Japan Economic Policy Association
  c/o Professor Kojiro NIINO
  Kobe University
  Rokkodai, Nadaku, Kobe 657, Japan

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE

日本財政学会

- Established on October 26, 1940
- Number of members: 562
- Chairman: Masazo OHKAWA (Hitotsubashi 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)

日本貿易学会

- Established on September 29, 1961
- Number of members: 245
- President: Ryohei ASAOKA (Waseda University)
- Publication: "The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade".
  (Annual 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 JAPAN SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

日本保険学会

- Established on November 24, 1940
- Honorary members 15 including two foreigners, ordinary member 767 including 20 foreigners, supporting members 56 organizations
- Chairman: Eiichi KIMURA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: "Journal of Insurance Science" (Hoken-gaku Zasshi) — quarterly
- Japan 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

国際経済学会

- 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

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

金融学会

- 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, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

組織学会

- 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 No.614, Department of Economics, The University of Tokyo
  7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH

日本労務学会

- 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

経済理論学会

- Established on May 10, 1959
- Number of members: over 1,000
- Chief Representative: Shigeru TANESE (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: "The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy" — annual
- Japan Society of Political Economy
  c/o Professor Shigeru TANESE
  Hitotsubashi University,
  Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

日本人口学会

- 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 Wealfare
  2-2, 1-chome, Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

公益事業学会

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

THE JAPANESE SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

日本地域学会

- 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

証券経済学会

- Established on November 21, 1966
- Number of members: 321
- Representative: Masuzo KIMURA (Aoyamagakuin University)
- Publication: "Annuals 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 ECONOMICS

社会主義経済学会

- Established on November 14, 1963
- Number 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

社会政策学会

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

社会経済史学会

- 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 Keizai Gakkai (Socio-Economist History Society)
  c/o Professor HAYAMI
  Keio University,
  2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

日本統計学会

- Established on April 27, 1931
- Number of members: 1080
- President: Ryoichi SUZUKI (Keio University)
- Publication: "Journal of the Japan Statistical Society" — twice a year
- Japan Statistical Mathematics
  c/o The Institute of Statistical Mathematics
  4-6-7, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 106 Japan

JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

日本交通学会

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

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

経済社会学会

- Established on February 13, 1966
- Number of members: 310
- President: Yukio KITANO (Koobegakuin University)
- Publication: The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology
- The Society of Economic Sociology
  c/o The Faculty of Economics, Kobe University
  2-1, Rokko-Daicho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan