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

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# **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. The copies will be distributed by the secretariat of the Union to libraries and institutions in other countries whose names have been given 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 institutions 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.9, 1989, provides records of the papers given, and the discussion taken place, at the latest annual conferences of Japanese economic associations during the past academic year of 1988—1989. Included in The Bulletin is a special article, entitled DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY. 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 October of each year. A copy will be sent, with compliments of the Union, to universities, libraries and economic research institutions, which have strong relationships with the member associations of our Union, 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, as a sole nationwide federation of associations of scholars and experts on economics, commerce, and business administration. So it will celebrate the 40th anniversary next year. In order to obtain membership to the Union, an association is subject to a strict examination of its academic activities. As of 1989, the Union had a membership of 35 associations as in the table of contents.*

*The aims and objectives of the Union are to support scholarly activities of its member associations and to promote academic exchanges both among members themselves, and between Japanese and overseas academic societies. The main activities of the Union are: (1) the publication and distribution of academic materials concerning Japanese economics and papers presented by member scholars, (2) the sending of member scholars to overseas conferences, (3) holding and supporting of international conferences in Japan, (4) providing 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. The Supplementary volume covering Japanese economic studies after 1974 was published in 1982.*

*The Union and the International Economic Association (IEA) jointly held the Fifth World Congress of the IEA in Tokyo from August 29 to September 3, 1978. The Union joined the International Institute of Public Finance in holding the Institute's 37th Congress at Tokyo in September 1981. The Union dispatched 20 member scholars to the Eighth World Congress of IEA held in India in 1986. Most recently the Union successfully sponsored the IEA Tokyo Round Table Conference on 'Institutions in a New Dynamic Society' held between 15 and 17 September 1987.*

*The Union celebrated in 1980 the 30th anniversary of its founding by launching a variety of activities, including the publication of The Information Bulletin. In editing The Bulletin Mrs. E.O.A. Checkland at Cambridge, England, has been assisting us by giving suggestions and correcting English, and we are most grateful to her for her kind co-operation.*

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# DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

Takafusa NAKAMURA\*

## 1

The Japan Statistical Association (JSS) was founded in 1931 partly, at least, as a consequence of the meeting in Tokyo of the International Statistical Institute in 1930. The initiative came from a group of younger scholars, especially those in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe. The majority of JSS members specialized in economic statistics and demography. This reflected the fact that specialists of mathematical statistics and its application were very scarce at that time. The first president was Prof. Dr. Iwasaburo TAKANO, a specialist in the history of statistical thought.

Activities of JSS developed despite the severe atmosphere in the 1930s and the 1940s. Annual meetings were regularly held despite the difficulties of the war and post war years. In the tradition of statistical analysis, two tables will be presented to give an overview of JSS.

Table 1 shows number of papers presented at the annual meetings of JSS between 1931 and 1980. In general the society has continued to grow throughout our history of nearly sixty years. There were three periods of growth, the 1930s, the 1950s and the 1970s, and these periods of stagnation, the 1940s, the 1950s and the 1980s. In table 2 it will be interesting to consider the causes of these cycles from the view point of Japanese statistical science.

Table 2 shows numbers of papers, classified by fields of research, in each decade since 1938. This table is an objective panorama of research works by the members of JSS. Until the 1940s the main areas represented were basic theories of statistical methods and economic statistics. This is a clear reflection of the academic society's interest in Japanese statistics. By the 1950s, there was an increasing number of papers in mathematical statistics and its application. At the end of the 1940s, under the occupation of American and British Allied Forces, streams of statistics flowed into Japan not only in the field of theory but also relating to application and practice. The Government introduced a lot of monthly surveys and random sampling techniques by the end of 1940s. Business firms learned quality control methods and market research. A monumental case was the success of area sampling survey on the damages caused by the atomic bomb. In the field of economics, new methods rapidly propagated. These included national accounting, input-output analysis and econometrics.

In the 1960s the role of statistics in various kinds of sciences and practices expanded rapidly. Education in statistics became very popular in many university departments. The number of papers in modern fields of statistical application increased in the 1960s and 1970s. Moreover, the progress of computer techniques reduced time and efforts in making statistical calculations. It was an extraordinarily favorable situation for JSS.

Table 1. Number of Papers Presented at JSS Meeting

Year	Numbers	Year	Numbers	Year	Numbers	Year	Numbers
1931	3	1946	8	1961	37	1976	71
32	10	47	12	62	37	77	70
33	9	48	22	63	38	78	86
34	15	49	19	64	40	79	84
35	14	50	15	65	46	80	74
36	19	51	23	66	36	81	107
37	19	52	31	67	38	82	114
38	18	53	26	68	39	83	131
39	20	54	35	69	42	84	161
40	20	55	35	70	33	85	153
41	17	56	37	71	45	86	113
42	21	57	37	72	40	87	103
43	19	58	41	73	45	88	109
44	11	59	36	74	53	89	113
45 No Meeting		60	37	75	62		

Table 2. Number of Papers Classified by Fields of Research

	1938 & 39	48 & 49	58	68	78	88
Statistical Methods	14	10	12	18	51	51
Economic Statistics	16	19	15	7	5	10
Econometrics	2	2			4	9
Management Statistics	1		4	2		3
Demography	3	3	5	5	11	
Engineering Statistics				1		4
Computer and Software					9	8
Datum Analysis						9
Biometrics			2	3		7
Education of Statistics			1		2	
Government Statistics		5			1	5
Others	2	2	2	3	3	3

## 2

For a more detailed examination of the work of the society and its members some consideration will be given to papers offered in the field of social science.

Statistics in Japan, as well as other social sciences, was introduced from Germany. Until the 1920s, the professors of statistics specialized in the history of this science—Prof. Iwasaburo TAKANO of the University of Tokyo on J.P. Süßmilch and Prof. Seiji



TAKARABE of Kyoto University on Quetelet. In the 1930s, young professors, Prof. Hiromi ARISAWA of the University of Tokyo and Prof. Torazo NINAGAWA of Kyoto University strove to establish their own theories in succession to the tradition of German social statistics. ARISAWA tried to lay the foundation of the “law of large number” on F. Engels’ method of natural dialectics. This idea was subsequently developed in the 1950, for example, by Oscar Lange of Poland. NINAGAWA’s work was focused to rearrange the basic concept of “statistical groups” and systematizing the logics of social statistics. His book *General Theory of Statistics* should be remembered as a monumental contribution to the development of the subject.

In the 1930s, economic statistics became an important development as modern material on British and American statistics became available. One representative work in the 1930s was Prof. Eiichi SUGIMOTO’s who introduced econometric ideas and tried to apply them to Japan. His pioneering work stimulated younger generations to apply econometric methods to Japan’s economy. More important contributions were achieved by Prof. Yuzo MORITA of Yokohama Economic College (then, Director-General of Statistics Bureau of Cabinet and Professor of Hitotsubashi University). His two books on price index theory which appeared in the 1930s became standard textbooks for students until the 1950s. He also worked as the organizer of a joint research project on “National Income and Its Distribution” which was published in 1943.

Another contribution by Prof. MORITA was a book “An Analysis on Population Growth” published in 1944. This book included introductions of new theories of demography and an estimation on long run population trend of Japan since the early 19th century that was a milestone for Japanese demographic analysis. In the postwar period, Prof. MORITA was appointed as President of Cabinet Statistical Bureau to reconstruct Japanese statistical systems. He stayed at the post of President more than ten years and effectively guided Japan’s burgeoning government statistics department.

On the other hand, modern methods of statistical inference (based on R.A. Fisher) was introduced by Prof. Toshio KITAGAWA of Kyushu University and Dr. Motosaburo MASUYAMA. At JSS meeting, Prof. Koichi MIYAZAWA systematically introduced a series of papers on probability distribution function, testing of hypothesis and estimation theories. In the early postwar period, the younger generation specialized in mathematical statistics developing theories and applications of modern techniques. Hiroshi MIZUNO, Takashi MORIOKA, Junjiro OGAWA, Kenji ENDO should be mentioned as important theoretical statisticians. In addition staffs of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics started original social surveys on Japan’s nationality that continued for more than thirty years. This survey was planned and advised by Chikio HAYASHI and Shigeki NISHIHARA.

These reports made an original contribution and demonstrated some change in thinking of the Japanese.

In the field of quality control, Prof. Heihachi SAKAMOTO and Dr. Kaoru ISHIKAWA introduced methods of statistical quality control. Dr. Deming, visiting Japan, made great efforts to diffuse these ideas in Japan. He set up a prize bearing his

name, which encouraged quality control in Japan's factories. SAKAMOTO, also, translated *Statistical Method from Viewpoint of Quality Control* by Dr. W.A. Shewhart.

Econometric method, especially based on statistical inference theory was introduced by Prof. Isamu YAMADA translating *the Approach to Econometrics*. Prof. YAMADA and Prof. Hidetaro IEMOTO were also pioneers introducing input/output analysis by Prof. Wassily Leontief. Econometrics and input-output analysis were developed by the students of Prof. YAMADA and Prof. IEMOTO in the 1950s and the 1960s.

In the field of historical statistics, excellent work *Long-Term Economic Statistics* (in 14 volumes) should be remembered as a monumental contribution. This series was planned by Prof. Kazushi OHKAWA, Prof. Miyohei SHINOHARA and Prof. Mataji UMEMURA and the staff at the Economic Research Institute of Hitotsubashi University. The first book on long-run estimation of national income was published in 1955. After ten years the first volume of the series appeared and the last two volumes were published last year. Prof. OHKAWA and other authors devoted half of their academic life to complete this volumes. We are grateful for their dedication. That Japan's economic development can be accurately analysed is a tribute to these 14 volumes.

We should be proud of the tradition of the history of statistics in Japan and of the pioneers, Prof. TAKANO and Prof. TAKARABE. Prof. Shichiro MATSUKAWA's work on *William Petty* was an important research involving biography and doctrine. MATSUKAWA pointed out that W. Petty and J. Graunt's works developed as a social science in the policies of mercantilist states. MATSUKAWA's work compares well with recent work in Europe both in its scope and investigative skills.

### 3

What then of the future? The Japan Statistical Society has made steady progress during its near sixty years history. Because of the new computer age the Society must press forward to realize its full potential under the present favorable conditions for statistical work. The number of those who are engaged in statistical analysis in various fields of research works is increasing in a trend of exponential function. The Society should continue to attempt to attract these persons as members. This is the task to which we should bend our efforts.

\* T. NAKAMURA (Professor, Ochanomizu Women's University)

## THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

The Japan Accounting Association (JAA) which has played an active part in developing the science of accounting in our country, was established in 1937. The JAA's annual convention is held usually in May alternately in the Kanto and Kansai Regions. One of the prominent universities in the district hosts the meeting.

JAA's Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting (with over 860 members attending) was held at Keio University in Tokyo between September 11 and 14, 1988.

An open forum entitled "What is expected of the Business Financial Report" was held on Monday, September 12, (at Rm.518, West School Building of Keio University).

Fujio HATTORI (K.K. Nihon Securities Research Center) submitted his paper entitled "What is expected of the Business Financial Report?." He pointed out the value of the recent substantial disclosure system of Japan, laying particular stress on the fact that the financial information on different segments of the economy and on overseas enterprises was becoming more substantial. He expressed the expectation that further detailed segmented information, the information on the ratio of profit in an invested capital, and the improvement of the consolidated financial statements would follow. Mitsutake YOSHIMURA (The Nihon Keizei Shimbun Inc.) insisted that the three vital points concerning the disclosure system should be: firstly, the accounting system should be harmonized with the international accounting system, secondly, a highly developed system of information, with 24 hour full-time usage, be acquired, thirdly, financial informations should be based on accepted accounting standards of correctness, fairness, and promptness. Finally, Reijiro HATTORI (Hattori Seiko Co., Ltd.) emphasized that commercial and security laws, and the competent authorities' request for information should be harmonized. He also urged enterprises to disclose more details of financial informations to the outsiders. This forum produced a lively discussion and was successfully coordinated by Seiji MORINAGA (Keio University).

Two reports from the Special Committee of the Association were presented on Tuesday afternoon, September 13.

1. "Accounting Principles for Business Enterprises and Accounting Provisions of the Commercial Law" chaired by Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda University)

2. "Comparative Analysis of the Basic Problems of Accounting for Public Organizations from an International Perspective" chaired by Hiroshi YOSHIDA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences)

Then three reports from study groups were presented and discussed at another meeting on the same afternoon:

1. "Problems and Prospects of Accounting Information Disclosure at Present" chaired by Tatsundo YAMAGAMI (Osaka City University)

2. "The Positive Study on the International Comparison of the Estimate Accounting of Business Enterprises" chaired by Haruzo KANEKO (Shinshu Junior College)

3. "The Study on the Audit of the Interim Financial Statement" chaired by Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Mie University)

The three plenary sessions on "The Origin of Accounting Principles and the Prospect" (held on Tuesday afternoon, September 13) were particularly exciting. Panel discussions for each session followed on Wednesday afternoon.

Ryuji TAKEDA (Kobe University) presided over the first plenary session entitled "A Reexamination of the Business Accounting Principles."

Takayoshi OKABE (Kansai University), Shizuki SAITO (The University of Tokyo), Yasuo KAKURAI (Hosei University) and Akira WAKASUGI (Yokohama National University) provided an interesting session by talking on different aspects of the basic problems of Business Accounting Principles.

The second session entitled "A Reexamination of the Cost Accounting Principles" was presided over by Kiyoshi OKAMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) and the speakers included Yutaka KATO (Kobe University), Takao MAKIDO (Nagoya University), Michiharu SAKURAI (Senshu University) and Kengo KOBAYASHI (Aoyama Gakuin University). The discussion centered upon "The Reexamination of the Cost Accounting Standards and Problems in Japan."

The third session entitled "The Reexamination of Audit Standards" was presided over by Hidetoshi KAWAI (Aichi University). We had a good fortune to have Toshio KANISHIMA (Nagoya University), Hiroshi KAWAKITA (Tohatsu Awoki and Sanwa), Nobuo HIDA (Chuo University) and Masaatsu TAKADA (Kobe University) as speakers. They discussed "The Control of Auditing Standards," "How to attain maximum Auditing Standards" and "The Concrete Problems of the Audit."

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to panel discussions. The members who attended this session had the opportunity to exchange opinions and to discuss "On Accounting Principles and the Prospect for the Future."

The sessions on Tuesday morning, September 13, and Wednesday morning, September 14, consisted of thirteen meetings during which fifty members of the Association submitted papers on a variety of topics.

One of the highlights of the annual meeting was the Monday reception and dinner. Over 500 guests (held in the West School Building of Keio University) were welcomed to this party. It was a pleasure to have G.G. Mueller (AAA) as our guest, and he invited the Japanese members to participate in the meeting in Honolulu August 14 through 16, 1989. He also discussed about current AAA activities, which was a subject of great interest to many Japanese members.

Besides this, many were interested in the manuscript (1873) for "The Method of Bookkeeping" translated by Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University.

The members of the organizing committee for the convention of 1988 were nine accounting professors of the Faculty of Business and Commerce, Keio University: Yoshio AIDA, Kazuo ADACHI, Seiji MORINAGA, Misao YAMAGUCHI, Mitsuo FUJIMORI, Shoji KASAI, Tadachika NITTA, Yoshitaka KOBAYASHI, Yukiharu KUROKAWA and Susumu TOMOOKA.

The next annual meeting will be held at Matsuyama University in Ehime

Prefecture on May 26 to 29, 1989. The common title of the plenary session is “A Reexamination of the Essence and the Function of Accounting.”

(Yoshio AIDA)

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## THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY

The Agrarian History Society consists of four sections, economic theory, current economic analysis, economic history of Japan, and economic histories of foreign countries. The society holds a Spring Symposium and an Autumn Conference every year. These meetings are arranged in order to pursue one theme more deeply. In 1988 our discussions centred on economic theory and current economic analysis.

The 1988 Spring Symposium was held at The University of Tokyo on June 25, 1988. The theme was "The Present Situation of an International Monetary and Financial Crisis". Kensai KOBAYASHI (Musashi University) and Shinjiro HAGIWARA (Yokohama National University) served as chairmen for the symposium.

Takanori YAMAMOTO (Obirin University) reported "Two Stages of International Monetary Crisis in the Post-War Period". He explained that the characteristics of post-war international monetary crises was related to two stages of the monetary development, namely a fixed or a floating rate of exchange system. A simultaneous slump of US stock and dollar was in connection with an historic development of postwar monetary crisis. He postulated that a dollar crisis and a dollar defense, under the period of the floating exchange rate system, meant development and reorganization of a crisis of a basic currency. A dollar crisis at the period of floating exchange rate system inevitably involved a financial market. As the result of a unification of international exchanges, and to avoid the risk to the rate of foreign exchange, a dollar crisis under the floating exchange rate system inevitably caused a collapse of the stock and bond market.

The second presentation was delivered by Kunio HARADA (Kanto Gakuin University) on "The Historical Implications of Financial 'Revolution'". This paper focused on the character and structure of the 'international circulation of Japanese Money'. If this process continued, the U.S.A. might become a debtor nation, and this could destroy the 'dollar standard' system. The second stage of the breakdown of the postwar 'cold war' system began in this way.

The 1988 Autumn Conference was held at Komazawa University on October 22 and 23, 1988. The topic of the symposium was "The Structure of an Agricultural Crisis in the 1980's". Three reports were presented under the chairmanship of Shuzo TERUOKA (Utsunomiya University), Sadaichi YAMADA (Hokkaido University) and Tamotsu TABATA (National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics).

The first report was presented by Ryuichi INO (Nippon Agricultural Research Institute), under the title of "The Recent Trends of the World Agricultural Market and 'Agricultural Crisis' in Japan". Makoto HOSHI (Tokyo University of Agriculture) spoke on "Structural Change in the Reproduction System and the Destruction of the Japanese Agricultural Economy". The third presentator, Keiji USHIYAMA (Hokkaido University) examined "An Agricultural Crisis in Hokkaido".

INO expressed that a characteristic of the world agricultural products market in

1980's was an intensification of the surplus of agricultural products. This aggravated a conflict of interests among nations. Three factors especially were exerting influences on the world agricultural products market: firstly, US policy seeking for expansion of export, secondly US intension to cut agricultural protection policies of every countries, and thirdly deepening of confliction and relation between the Northern and Southern countries. Under this situation US' demand for trade liberalization of agricultural products to Japan became stronger and this constantly squeezed the agricultural production in Japan. Japanese agriculture was thus in crisis. This was demonstrated by a remarkably reduced domestic food self-sufficiency ratio, less farm productivity, less of farm land and agricultural labour force and a decrease in the income of agricultural households. Although farmers were disappearing from society, this crisis in agriculture did not transfer to society generally. He tried to indicate ways in which to overcome the crisis.

HOSHI argued that the postwar world reproduction structure that was formed in the 60's had changed in the 80's. This transition was caused by the diffusion of technology based on microelectronics, the rise of the position of Asia in the World economy, and the decline of US industry. The threat from the Japanese economy caused the US to demand that Japan liberalization her trade in agricultural products. The crisis in Japanese agriculture was intensified by the collapse of the postwar structure of world economy. He deplored the collapse of the economic structure the farm village. It was essential for any independent state to maintain a viable agriculture. Japan must mount an 'agricultural revolution' which required not only the creation of a cooperative land use system but also the operation of a high level crop rotation system.

USHIYAMA reported the present agricultural crisis in Hokkaido by using the result of a field survey. The agriculture in Hokkaido had been hitherto a good example of an agricultural policy run through state monopoly capitalism. Now, however agriculture in Hokkaido was confronted by over-production (of all kinds of agricultural products) and huge debt. The current situation was very serious. Because of heavy investment in marginal land in Hokkaido a major effort is required to restructure agriculture.

These papers produced a vigorous discussion. Takeshi MURATA (Kanazawa University) and Tsunejiro SOWA asked INO about the prospects of re-evaluating the trade negotiation of GATT. Isshin NAKANO (Kyoto University) asked whether GATT was able to regulate the behaviour of agribusiness which had become very important in the world agricultural products market. Takaaki OOTAWARA (Hokkaido University) stressed (against HOSHI) that trade and price policy were more important in Hokkaido than fundamental reconstitution of land ownership system that HOSHI emphasized. Kenji HORIGUCHI (Tokyo University of Agriculture) asked HOSHI to explain further the process of changing the land ownership system. Takayoshi FUKUDA (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) reported that there was a development of intense cultivation in Hokkaido simultaneously with development of extensive farming, and asked how USHIYAMA evaluated this? Toshimasa SUZUKI (Hokkaido University) asked about the relationship between

USHIYAMA's report on the basis of field survey and HOSHI's report from the point of view of the reproduction structure.

Throughout the conference there was much discussion among the participants. This made for an enjoyable meeting.

(Mitsuzo GOTO)



## THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The 1988 Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Economic Society of Japan was held on the April 1st and 2nd at the University of Tokyo. The general theme of the symposium discussed on the 1st day of the Meeting was “The Problems and Prospects of Japanese Agricultural Development under New International Pressure”. This was the sequel to the theme of last year’s symposium.

The aim of the 1988’s symposium was firstly to clarify influences of economic and political international pressures recently raised on Japanese agriculture directly or indirectly through economic adjustments of non-agricultural sector of Japan; secondly, to analyze the problems of Japanese agriculture and agricultural policies; and thirdly to try to find some positive ways toward Japanese agricultural development under such pressures.

Chikuji FUJITANI (Kyoto University) served as chairman of the symposium.

Shinji HATTORI (Gifu College of Economics) presented a paper entitled “The International Challenge to Japanese Agriculture.” He argued as follows:

- 1) There are two main factors impacting on Japanese agriculture. These are the structural change of world grain markets, and the continued trade imbalance between Japan and the U.S.
- 2) The structural features of the world grain markets in the 1980s could be characterized as “weak demand, over-supply”. This could continue for years, although a temporary fluctuation caused by extraordinary climatic changes might occur.
- 3) “Strong yen, weak dollar” could promote U.S. exports, but the imbalance between the U.S. and Japan will continue at least for some years.
- 4) Considering these conditions, agricultural product price gaps between outside and inside of Japan will continue and substantial trade imbalance pressures for trade liberalization of agricultural products would also continue.
- 5) In these circumstances what should those in charge of Japanese agriculture do? (1) As Japan only produces 33% of grains consumed, we should not undervalue Food Security. (2) Farm prices in Japan should be more flexible so as to respond at least partially to the changes in international circumstances.

The second presentation was made by Yoichi TASHIRO (Yokohama National University), who presented the paper on “The Adjustment Policy of Economic Structure and the Existence Foundation of Agriculture in Contemporary Japan”. His arguments went as follows:

- 1) Since the 1985’s G5, prices of farm products have decreased and the Japanese import of farm products has rapidly increased. As a result, the agricultural production has remained static. Under the reduced opportunities at the local labor market, the number of farm household members engaged in stable part-time jobs have decreased, whereas those in unstable part-time jobs have increased. The price of farm land has also fallen in purely rural regions.

2) The adjustment policy of economic structure has made most of the Japanese industries to be exposed to international competition under the exchange rate of 120–130 yen par U.S. dollar. Under this adjustment process, Japanese government has attempted to adopt a liberalization policy for all farm products. As a result, Japanese agriculture may be forced to contract.

3) In order to protect Japanese agriculture, today's Japanese economic aims should be to work towards encouraging increased demand from the domestic market and to increase the purchasing power of Japanese economy. The protection policy of agriculture must also be based on the cooperation between trade unions and agricultural cooperatives.

Keiji OHGA (National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics) made the third presentation, entitled as “The Effects of Import Liberalization of Japanese Agricultural Products”. His arguments were as follows:

1) Japanese agriculture faces the final stage of import liberalization of agricultural products. The purpose of this report is to investigate the effects of import liberalization on the domestic rice and beef production.

2) A partial equilibrium model, the “Pilot International Rice Model”, is constructed. The major assumptions for the calculation using this model are the complete liberalization of Japanese rice import and the abolition of the government subsidy for U.S. rice production. The results show that Japanese rice production would decrease from 11 million metric tons (brown rice basis) to 2 or 3 million tons, while the U.S. rice export to Japan would increase a little bit or decrease, according to whether 1985 or 1986 is taken as the initial base year. This indicates that without government assistance the U.S. rice production would lose its international competitiveness.

3) A dynamic Japanese beef model, which was built 3 years ago by the reporter and recently updated, was used. The results indicate that the Japanese beef industry would be forced to contract to one-tenth by the year 2000 if no restrictions are imposed on beef imports. The import of beef would thus increase by about ten times the volume of 1986 imports. But Japan could maintain her beef production at the present level if reasonable border and domestic measures were taken after the abolition of the import quota system.

Ryohei KADA (Kyoto University) delivered the 4th and the last presentation entitled the “Basic Issues of Japanese Agricultural Policy under Changing International Economic Situations”. His argument were as follows:

1) There are three basic policy issues in contemporary Japanese agriculture: (1) a gradual decline in terms of the net aggregate value of production and incomes in domestic agriculture, due mainly to lowered commodity prices and increased imports; (2) the structural imbalance of the supply and demand of rice, which requires a further adjustment to cut down overproduction; and (3) lowered returns to agricultural labor, which makes it more difficult to foster and create large-scale, viable farming units, particularly among rice producers.

2) Considering that there are certain limitations to the improvements in Japanese agriculture, productivity increase and cost reduction in rice and other field crops have

to be pursued more efficiently by creating cooperative and community-based agricultural systems—rather than simply by expanding the farm size of individual farmers. As for the future Japan will continue to be under strong pressure to reduce her remaining trade barriers. But for the purpose of national food security, the maintenance of regional economies, and other external benefits, Japanese agricultural policy needs to protect at least the present minimum level of our main agricultural products, while allowing foreign exporters greater access to the other commodities which are in fact of minor importance to the food security of Japan.

Touhiko KORENAGA (National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics), Koji BABA (The University of Tokyo), Yukio MASUI (Hyogo University of Education) and Tadashi TENMA (Hokkaido University) commented on the above-mentioned presentations. There was also vigorous discussion from the floor. The following points were made,

- 1) What are the objectives of agricultural protection done by national policies—agriculture as an industry, or farmers being engaged in agriculture?;
- 2) How do we develop means of agricultural protection conformable to the GATT's ideals?
- 3) Can we expect increased efficiency from Japanese agriculture given the basic configuration of Japanese land?
- 4) Are there insurmountable technical problems in the simulation method of the 3rd report?

On the following day, April 2, a total of 62 contributed papers were submitted on various topics of authors' choice.

The 1989 Annual Meeting is planned to be held at Obihiro University of Stock-raising, of which the main theme will be "The effect of Opening Agricultural Markets on Regional Economy".

(Chikuji FUJITANI)

## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

The Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies held its 42nd National Convention on October 22nd and 23rd, 1988 at Asia College in Tokyo.

On the first morning, there were three sessions running simultaneously. The first, on Chinese and Korean studies, was entitled “Comparative Studies, the Response of Indigenous Rural Society to Japanese Rule in Korea and Manchukuo”, Yuko HAMAGUCHI (Asia College) tried to establish the differences between the responses of rural societies in Korea and in Manchukuo to Japanese colonial rule. He emphasized the policy for the financial and marketing co-operative society in Korea and especially “Gassaku-shia” in Manchukuo. During the 1930s and 40s these co-operative societies established by the colonial government played the pivotal role for control of the wartime economy.

The second report was on “The Problems of Industrialization in Rural Area in China—the South-Ziangsu (蘇南) Pattern and the Wenzhou (溫州) Pattern—”. Hironao KOBAYASHI (Japan External Trade Organization) argued that since 1985, the development process of Xiangzhen enterprises (township enterprises, 鄉鎮企業) in Sunan region (southern part of Jiangsu Province) and in Wenzhou region been watched with keen interest because they represent two different patterns of industrialization in rural area. He claimed that these two patterns are not applicable to other rural area under the different socio-economic conditions, but that various lessons and suggestions for industrialization in other rural areas may be extracted from these experiences.

The second session concentrated on Southeast Asia. Tohru NAKANISHI (The University of Tokyo) reported on “Rural-urban Migration and the Formation of Informal Sectors in the Philippines”. On the basis of data collected by a field survey in the squatter areas within the Manila Metropolitan region, it was possible to note important differences between the prosperity of tenants and landless labourers. NAKANISHI also pointed out how the informal sector encouraged regional disparity through the rural development process. He also claimed that the inherent behavioral principle, based on the traditional value system which obstructs the market price mechanism, is also one of the major causes of the expansion of the informal sector.

The second report “Industrialization of NIES in East Asia and Its Impact on ASEAN and China—An Aspect of International Political Economy after the War” was presented by Jaw-Yann Twu (Niigata University). He examined the theoretical framework for analysis of industrialization process in NIES. Further, he explored the possibility and the conditions of diffusion of the growth triangle to ASEAN countries, considering the impact of industrialization of NIES in East Asia on ASEAN countries and China. He tried to construct a framework of new East Asian economic co-operation including China.

In the third session, two papers were read. First one was “Social Changes in Papua New Guinea—A Means to Acquire Social Prestige in Sepik Region—” presented by Yukio TOYOTA (Asian College). He pointed out the existence of a peculiar custom which is expressed as a “buying dance” in Sepik region. This means to acquire the right of learning and playing the particular dance. This right is given in exchange for pig, fowl, betel palm and recently money. To buy and hold this right gives social prestige. This peculiar custom is quite unique in Melanesian traditional society.

Yukihiko KIYOKAWA (Hitotsubashi University) and Akihiko OHNO (Seikei University) reported on “Modern Factory Workers”. A. Inkels and D.H. Smith created the concept of ‘individual modernity’ and claimed that it is intensified through working experience either in the factory or through education. They tried to examine this hypothesis on the basis of data collected through an oral survey conducted at a sugar factory in Northern India. They examined the correlation between OM (Overall Modernity) as related to education, year of service, caste or land holding. They also examined the correlation between OM points and overall skill. They concluded that skill and education, caste or landholding are to some extent correlated while OM points and other factors are not. This implies that technological rationality itself encourages workers adapt to factory system.

In the afternoon of the first day, four papers were presented under the general heading “Socialism in Asia under the System Reforms”. The aim of this special session was to consider the effect of the reduction of central control in socialist countries in Asia, and to consider whether this is a process of the regeneration of socialism or the decline of capitalism. Is it possible for North Korea, Burma and Mongolia to remain outside this powerful movement?

The first report presented by Shinichi KOIBUCHI (Asia College) was on the Mongolian People’s Republic. He argued that although various attempts at improvement have been made the Mongolian economy is stagnant. The dictatorship of monolithic party system have created distortions in the central political management. Under the influence of ‘Perestroika’ in the Soviet Union, the Third General Conference of the People’s Party decided to follow the reform line in Soviet Union. How will Mongolia achieve this given that her economic base is dominated by stock farming? Will reform in the Mongolian People’s Republic become an unique experiment for socialism?

Fumio GOTO (Osaka University of Foreign Studies) reported on the Socialistic Republic of Viet Nam where change in the system started in 1979, when the country was internationally isolated following crisis in Cambodia. The Viet Nam government was compelled to accept the market mechanism in part because foreign aid, which had earlier supported the centralistic system, was heavily cut and this caused a severe scarcity of consumer goods, raw materials and spare parts. Since 1986 the government have systematically pursued a policy of promoting the development of freer economic development and encouraged economic relationships with Western countries. It was not clear how economic matters would develop in the future.

On the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Teruo KOMAKI (Institute of

Developing Economies) presented a paper explaining the critical situation of the economy there. Now in North Korea the government encourages moral incentives, and has tried to introduce economic reforms and liberalization. The strong impact of economic success in South Korea presents North Korea with a constant challenge.

Hideki ESHO (Hosei University) read a paper on “India—Industrial Stagnation and the Transition to a Liberalized Economic System—”. He described the background of debate on industrial stagnation and critically examined the various theories of economic development referring to the actual situation of the Indian economy. He believed that the Indian economy now needed a development strategy which included a wider variety of institutional and economic strategies. He questioned the success of a transition to a liberalized economic system in India.

Tohru OHNO (Osaka University of Foreign Studies) gave a chronological account of ‘Burma Pattern’ socialism. He pointed out that the economic unbalance as a result of hasty and ill-prepared nationalization, inefficiency of public enterprises and low productivity, due to lack of entrepreneurship, had all contributed to a scarcity of goods, high price and impoverishment. The eruption of an anti-government movement in 1988 demanded not only the absolution of poverty but also democratic reform.

The last paper, entitled “Structural Change and the Political System in China”, was read by Satoshi AMAKO (University of the Ryukyus). He insisted on the necessity of analyzing the impact of reforms and indeed the liberalization policy itself (as well as the impact of various long-term factors) for anyone trying to examine the background of structural changes. He also emphasized the basic stability of Chinese society, the existence of vast regional differences and the changes already taking place in China. All these factors must be considered by anyone trying to grasp the special features of structural changes in China.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to the symposium on the common theme, ‘Socialism in Asia under the System Reforms’. Major points of the consensus obtained through discussion are as follows. The essential elements for system reforms in socialist societies are the introduction of the market mechanism, the shift from a system of central control, recognition of private ownership of some means of production, separation of administrative institution from party system, freedom of speech, thought and belief, and association, separation of the three powers of administration, legislation and judicature, and an international open-door policy. In addition external factors, for instance the impact of détente, the development of mutual dependence and the impact of economic success in NIES also contribute to the system reforms socialist societies in Asia. Whether economic efficiency and productivity could be pursued only through competition; whether the latter could work only within the market mechanism and whether this would contradict planning principles, these are the challenging questions presented by system reforms in socialism.

(Masanori KOGA)

## THE JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

The Japan Auditing Association holds an annual convention in addition to two regional branch meetings. The 11th annual convention of the Association was held on June 18th and 19th, 1988, at Kansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo. After reports were given by the Special Committees, several members presented reports on the unified-theme and on free-theme subjects. The meetings concluded with a round-table discussion.

Three reports were presented by the Special Committees on “Present State of the Audit Firms and its Future” (chaired by Saburo ISHIDA, Kansei Gakuin University), “Auditing for Local Self-Governing Bodies” (chaired by Kazumasa KONISHI, Nara Tanki University) and “Sampling Test” (chaired by Ichiro SHIOBARA, Waseda University).

The central theme was “Characteristic of Auditing and its Function in Society”. Four research reports were presented, followed by discussion. Two reporters referred to “Statement on Auditing Standards in Japan”, which was announced officially by the Business Accounting Delivery Committee in the Financial Ministry, 1976, revised ed. 1989). Another two reporters presented critical opinions on the theory and practice of recent auditing systems. The outline of their reports is given in the following.

Hiroshi NAKACHI (CPA), in his report “Social Function of Auditing Supported by IFAC”, explained the function of IFAC and IAPC in the last ten years, and he suggested how to improve both professional auditor and the auditing system in Japan. In his opinion, this function, corresponding to progress of the process of internationalization and globalization in economic society, raised the international authority of professional accountants, got their opinion for financial information recognized generally, and made clear their responsibility. He insisted that as essential factor in economic society, accounting professionals, like lawyers and judges, required to respond to greater demands made upon them. This would make them more authoritative and command greater respect. Tatsuyoshi TAKAYANAGI (Kansai University) presented, “Proposals for the Amendment of Auditing Standards in Japan”, critical opinion to that Statement on Auditing Standards in Japan after 1950 have been announced by public sector, the committee in the Financial Ministry. He insists that the main constituent of Statement on Auditing Standards ought to be the Institute of Certified Public Accountant. Professional accountants working in the private sector are rich in experience and of first class quality. He believed that auditing practice should be more flexible to correspond to the changing social environment.

Both of Minoru EMURA (Tokyo University), the third reporter and Hiroji CHIKAZAWA (Konan University), the fourth reporter noted the importance of clear auditing and the multipolarization of the auditing system. EMURA explained, in his report “Characteristics of the Audit Opinion”, that the objectives of the financial audit in Commercial Law is to render to the general meeting of stockholders the accountant's

opinion of the financial statement, while the financial audit in the Security and Exchange Law aims to show investors the common audit opinion. In the former, the qualification of audit opinion refers the matter to a general meeting of stockholders who may demand changes. In the latter there must be explanations to help the user of financial information. In the report “Characteristic of Auditing” CHIKAZAWA emphasized that it is vital to be able to affirm the truth of the accounts and financial statements by contrasting a document with another document or written account and the document with the fact or transaction. This is extremely important. But the auditor cannot predict the future trend or to give prospective information. Auditing is unsuitable in attempting to forecast income.

The subsequent discussion which was vigorous was chaired by Hidetoshi KAWAI (Aichi University). Questions raised included the following,

(To NAKACHI and TAKAYANAGI) How do you establish mutual relations between the public and the private sectors in “Auditing Standards in Japan”, if the public sector still plays a role in it?

(To EMURA and CHIKAZAWA) If there are two different Laws and two auditing systems in Japan how do they relate?

Most participants who expressed an opinion believed that “General Standards” should be established by the public sector and “Application Standards and Detail Requirement to Practice” by the private sector. Certainly, this opinion reflected the membership of this society representing as it does auditors from both sectors in Japan.

In the case of EMURA and CHIKAZAWA’s arguments most members believed that audit work should be unified, although audit opinion and reports may vary with different audit systems. It was generally accepted that accounting principles and standards are, and should be, unified in preparing financial statement under both Laws. This discussion had to be curtailed because of lack of time.

This problem was reconsidered at the regional meeting in West-Japan, (held on November 12th, 1988) at Mie University. The unified-theme was “The Auditor’s Responsibility in Detecting Irregularity and Fraud”. It has always been one of the objectives of financial audit for the professional auditor to search for irregularity and fraud. This objective dates back to English Auditing in the nineteenth century. Auditing was an instrument by which the directors or top-management were made accountable to stockholders. These objectives still remain important in Japanese Commercial Law. By contrast in the Securities and Exchange Law in Japan it is the premier objectives for the auditor to guarantee the reliability of financial information for investors. Even if the both objectives are different in origin, it is necessary that one audit system absorbs the other system and objectives, in so far as accounting and financial statement are unified in principle in the both Laws. In the recent years SAS No.16, SAS No.17, SAS No.53 and SAS No.54 were published in U.S.A. In the meeting the same problems were discussed and we recognized the need of amendment to the present Statement on Auditing Standards in order to make extension of auditor’s obligation to check the irregularity and fraud.

Monograph No.1 “System Auditing” was published by the Association in October



1988. Monograph No.2 “Audit for Small Companies” was published in July 1989. Both are printed by Dai-ichi Hohki Shuppan Co. Limited, Tokyo.

(Masa'atsu TAKADA)

## **JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

The 62nd annual convention of the Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration was held at Otaru College of Commerce in Hokkaido from August 28 to 31 1988. Eight Papers and a symposium were devoted to the unified theme “the Change of Industrial Structure and Business Administration”. There were in addition 30 other papers on a broad range of issues.

The unified theme for this year's convention reflected the problems of enterprises due to environmental change such as a greater internationalization, and exchange of information, etc. Shinya IMURA (Otaru College of Commerce) focused on the recent change of financial business in the United States and discussed the relationship between the change of financial structure and management problems of financial agencies, noticing a tendency to increase the security of finance. He believed that such securitization of finance inevitably expanded business. This resulted in the entry of the big banks, etc. into the market and the increase of the burden of government finance owing to the shift of the risk of private institutions on to the government.

Takafumi HAYASHI (Fukuoka University) raised the problem of the presence of multinational enterprises (MNEs) in the United Kingdom (an advanced capitalist country) and the effect of this on her industrial structure. Having analyzed vast quantities of data on the car industry concerning the influence of the presence of MNEs upon the reproduction-accumulation behaviour of indigenous capital, HAYASHI argued that the strategic behaviour of MNEs, especially in technology-intensive sectors, drove local enterprises to a marginal position, resulting in the decline of foreign trade performance of industries in question.

Shoichi HAYASHI (Chuo University) dealt with the influence of recent trends towards a service economy on the corporate strategy. HAYASHI noted that the progress in information-communication technology necessitated the pursuit of the supply of high value-added goods and qualification of services as the strategic goal of enterprises, focusing on the growth process of service industries. His emphasis was laid on the three stages of growth—(1) creation, (2) enlargement, (3) utilization—observed in any given service space. He also observed the importance of network strategy.

Hirokimi OKAMOTO (Doshisha University) argued that with technological innovation in information and the change of demand structure, the change of industrial structure proceeded with the change of corporate structure characterized by Japanese-type restructuring on the strength of the rate of big business behaviour in the steel industry. According to OKAMOTO, the feature of Japanese-type restructuring is the double-tracking progress of the three changes—namely, re-activation of main business, diversification and globalization-. But in mature industries such as the steel industry, the competition among enterprises is limited. Thus he concluded that these changes

had some characteristics of the employment adjustment effect.

Yoshinori SAIGO (Chukyo University) raised the problem of Japanese-type of restructuring (basic reformation of business structure). SAIGO asserted that the structural adjustment at macro-economic level proceeded by micro-economic adjustment, although the Yen revaluation after 1985 accelerated the rate of change of enterprises. Based on the above premises he examined the trend toward Japanese-type of restructuring, using such classifications as the forward change from main business, diversification and specialization.

Yoshiya TERAMOTO (Meiji Gakuin University) presented the following problem; while the change of industrial structure during the period of high economic growth in Japan was achieved by the change of business structure in existing enterprises (rather than the creation of new business by independent entrepreneurs), recent changes are promoted by the formation of strategic network system among different kinds of enterprises. TERAMOTO cited the maturity of both industrial society and enterprises as the background of such changes and emphasized the importance of new information.

Yuzo SUIZU (Hannan University) considered problems of 'Science Park' towns and resort development plans, connected with the change of industrial structure in local areas. SUIZU noted how regional development plans included schemes for the introduction of advanced-technological industries, the promotion of informative facilities, the development of sight-seeing and leisure industries and the establishment of factories. He also pointed out that further investigation was needed into problems of production function, ill-balanced development among industries, big-and-small enterprises, the sound economic base of regional economies and the role of medium- and small-sized enterprises, and the activation of local industries and technological policy.

Shoichi FUJITA (Hirosaki University) reported on the development of local industries in backward areas. Business firms must be encouraged to enter those areas. He used the result of research on the actual condition in the case of Aomori prefecture and emphasized the importance of endogenous development of those regions. He believed that it was a necessary function of local industries to activate the regional economy.

It was great pity that, because of illness, we could not hear from Mutsumi WATANABE (Meiji University) his presentation of "the Change of Industrial Structure and Medium- and Small-sized Enterprises".

At the convention symposium, the intensive discussion at the heart of the new structural problems in business, was not sufficiently developed. This was inevitable because of the rigorous discussion following each paper. Nevertheless in a broad sense, this year's convention achieved considerable success by presenting so many issues and opinions involved in the present changes of the industrial structure.

(Shigeo AYUZAWA)

## THE JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)

The 1988 (48th) annual convention of the Japan Business English Association was held at Meiji University, Tokyo, on October 15 and 16, 1988. The association will publish "Nippon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo" (The JBEA Annual Studies) in November 1989 containing the eleven papers presented and details of the panel discussion held at the convention.

The subjects and résumés of these papers and reporters are as follows:

- (1) "The Significance of Electric Banking: An Overview of Administration, Management, and Strategic Issues" by Hirokazu SHIMA (Heian Women's Junior College). This paper gave a brief outline of the operation of the bank card system, and stressed the significance of card banking especially when the social impact and the public interest are considered.
- (2) "Power Relationships Communicated through International Distributorship Agreements" by Takao MUKOH (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences). Reviewing live wording of factual, international exclusive distributorship contracts, this presentation attempted to show the ever-present power play between the parties as communicated through such wording. In contract negotiations, any party to a contract shows its superior position to the other party. In order to counter such advance, this paper discussed the countermeasures available to the less powerful party.
- (3) "Communication Barriers, Gaps and a Limitation to the Function of 'You Attitude' by Yoichi USUI (Koran Women's Junior College). Differences in law, custom, religion, ideology, language, etc. are main causes for international trade disputes and claims. To prevent such difficulties, the reporter pointed out careful marketing researches before business proposals and also careful contract negotiations particularly on wording and technical terminology. A comment was made about so-called "You Attitude" to the effect that there is a limitation to its function in actual business contract negotiations.
- (4) "A Study of Internal Business Communication" by Kazuo KAMEYAMA (Shoin Women's Junior College). The reporter attempted to make clear the functions of inter-office memoranda exchanged between foreign affiliated firms in Japan and their head offices and/or business groups outside Japan, together with those of so-called 'traditional' memos within firms or their respective departments. He explained two different functions either of facilitating a flow of transactions or of interrupting its flow.
- (5) "On 'Merger & Acquisition' in the Stage of the Fourth Internationalization" by Tetsuya WADA (Mukogawa Women's University). "Merger & Acquisition" might be the main means of progress of internationalization multinational enterprises at home and abroad. The reporter discussed roles and characteristics of M & A in the stage of the fourth internationalization.
- (6) "What Do College Students Wish For in Business English Teaching?" by Tadashi KATO (Kansai University of Foreign Studies). With his more-than-forty-year teaching

experience at colleges, the reporter discussed his college students' desires for Business English Lessons.

(7) "A Study of 'on board' in 'Incoterms and Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits 1983" by Hideyoshi ARAKI (Nagoya University of Commerce). The reporter discussed a familiar usage of "on board a ship" which appears in the Incoterms, making a grammatical analysis of the term.

(8) "A Legal Effect of 'Good Faith Negotiating' Clause in Letter of Intent" by Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin University). Anglo-American tradition has it that parties negotiating for a contract are dealing at arm's length and are under no duty to act in good faith toward each other. The reporter detected a tendency to tamper with this tradition and to recognize obligations to negotiate in good faith, especially when the parties explicitly agree to do so.

(9) "What Should We Do for 'Business English'?" by Yoshio SAITO (Chuo Gakuin University). The reporter described the history and the current status of "Business English" as a teaching subject at colleges, and made specific, constructive suggestions for the future.

(10) "Accounting and English" by Makoto ISOBE (Seikei University). With a further advance of international trade links, accounting information plays a more important role in business fields, particularly, within multinational enterprises. The reporter stressed the importance of "Accounting English" and suggested that accounting information be included in the scope of "Business English".

(11) "Some Problems in Intermediary Trade Practices—Approach to International Marketing" by Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama College of Commerce). The strength of the Japanese currency has made plenty of Japanese manufacturers direct their eyes to "Intermediary Trade". The reporter analyzed sales/purchasing contracts for intermediary trade, and explored some theoretical implications by relating this practice to the exchange relationships and market behavior.

A special mention should be made of the panel discussion to consider our title. Are we content with 'Nippon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai' (in Japanese) or 'The Japan Business English Association'?" A change had been proposed in 1975; since then this matter has received our particular attention. In 1986, a special committee was formed for its further discussion. Mikito NAKAMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University), as committee chairman, reported views and opinions exchanged among seven committee members. Two reporters, Mikito NAKAMURA and Norio AOYAMA (Chuo Gakuin University) also expressed their opinion about this topic. AOYAMA mentioned that the present name does not reflect our real field of study, implying only a study of writing skill for commercial correspondence. He believed that our association name should indicate actual fields which we are presently studying, such as "The Japan Business Communication Association". NAKAMURA agreed. Hiromu NAKAMURA, president of our association chaired a session full of vigorous debate. Despite general interest, there was no definite conclusion. But this issue will be carried over to future annual conventions.

(Junzo HAYASHI)

## BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The 24th annual conference of the Business History Society of Japan was held on October 15 and 16, 1988 at Tohoku University. On the first day, 12 reports were read. Six reports were concerned with Japanese business history, and the other six concerned foreign countries, especially the United States. On the second day, a symposium entitled “Holding Companies in the Inter-War Period” was held. The organizer of the symposium was Yoshitaka SUZUKI (Tohoku University) and he read the paper, “Big Business and Management Organization in the Inter-War Period: Focusing on Certain Functions of Holding Companies”. In his presentation, he stressed the importance of holding companies not only in the United States but in Britain and the continental Europe as well, comparing holding companies with multidivisional organizations and centrally functionalized organizations. Discussion on holding companies has a long history in Japan as well as in foreign countries. As early as the 1930s, holding companies were already a big issue, reflecting the fact that a substantial number of holding companies appeared in several developed countries like the United States and Great Britain. But such discussions focused on the aspect of ‘control’ rather than on the ‘management’ of holding companies. In this symposium the presentors mainly talked about the latter.

With regard to the British holding companies in that period, Etsuo ABE (Meiji University) read a paper entitled “Holding Companies and Management in Britain, from the Early 20th Century to World War II”. According to his survey, the ratio of H-form (= holding companies) in the big 50 or 100 companies in Britain increased markedly during the period 1910–1920. He pointed out the differences between the tightly-controlled H-form and the loosely-controlled H-form, taking such examples as Vickers, Imperial Chemical Industries, and United Steels. The third presentor, Namiko HARUMI (Miyagi Gakuin Women’s College), gave a presentation titled “The German Electrical Industry and Holding Companies in the Inter-War Period”. It mainly focused on the Siemens Company, and emphasized the role of the technological holding company in the Siemens Group, i.e., an operating holding company.

The fourth presentor was Haruto SHIOMI (Nagoya Municipal University), who read the paper “Multi-Divisional Structure and Internal Capital Market in the United States”. In 1929, 20 out of the largest 50 companies in the U.S. took the form of a pure-holding company, and yet such holding companies had the functions of a tightly-controlled administration similar to multidivisional structure. In that sense the H-form in the U.S. played the same role as M-form, that is, an active and developing one.

The final presentor, Juro HASHIMOTO (Hosei University), suggested many thought-provoking points about the Japanese situation. One question raised by him asked why Japanese zaibatsu, which had H-form, had such efficient and tightly-controlled organizations before World War II. He stressed the importance of studying actual administrative organizations and the functions of the big zaibatsu rather than

conventional financial studies. Following the above presentations, lively and useful discussions took place.

Along with the regular convention, the Business History Society of Japan has been organizing “International Conference on Business History” annually since 1973, sponsored by the Taniguchi Foundation. The results of the conference are published by the University of Tokyo Press and the proceedings amount to 15 volumes thus far. This February, “Japanese Management in Historical Perspective”, edited by Tsunehiko YUI (Meiji University) and Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (Aoyama Gakuin University), has been published. The conference is held in January at the foot of Mt. Fuji. This year’s theme was “Foreign Business in Japan”. The project leader, Masaru UDAGAWA (Hosei University) made the opening presentation titled “Business Management and Foreign Affiliated Companies in Japan before World War II”. His main point was that foreign businesses, specifically those of the US were quantitatively small in capital and number of employees, but qualitatively they were quite important in disseminating management technique and technology in Japan. Accordingly, the influence of foreign businesses in Japan, especially multinational companies, was of great importance.

Other papers read were “The Contributions of Foreign Enterprises” by M. WILKINS (Florida International University), “British Business Interests in Japan before 1941” by S. NICHOLAS (University of New South Wales), “British Multi-Nationals in Japan 1900–1941: Vickers, Armstrong, Nobels and the Defence Sector” by C. TREBILCOCK (University of Cambridge, Pembroke College), “Ties Between Foreign Makers and Zaibatsu Enterprises in Prewar Japan: Case Studies of Mitsubishi Oil Co. and Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Co.” by Nobuhisa FUJITA (Ryukoku University), “Economic Relations between Switzerland and Japan from the Beginning to the Second World War” by F. JEQUIER (Université de Lausanne), “Temporary Guests: Western Electric and ITT in Prewar Japan” by M. MASON (Harvard University), “‘Japanese Business Management’ in Pre-War Electrical Machinery Industry: Emergence of Foreign Tie-up Companies and Modernization of Indigenous Enterprises” by Toshiaki CHOKKI (Hosei University), “L’Air Liquide, Pioneer of French Industrial Presence in Japan Between 1910 and 1945” by J. LI (Université de Lyon), “German Companies in Japan in the Interwar Period: Attitudes and Performance” by E. PAUER (Universitat Marburg). The proceedings of this conference will be published as usual next year.

(Etsuo ABE)

## **JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**

At the 30th Annual Academic Meeting, June 4 and 5 1988, at the Kobe University of Commerce, ten research topics were discussed under the unifying topic, "The Mathematical Approach to Business Organization".

Professor Kesato FUJISAWA of Kanagawa University spoke in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Society and Professor Yukio GOTO of the Kobe University of Commerce addressed participants on "Contemporary Problems of Business Mathematics".

Five papers were subsequently published in the Annual Report of the Japan Society of Business Mathematics. Setsuo OHNARI (Hitotsubashi University) discussed "Preference Relations Induced by the Restriction of the Decision Maker's Action". He designed a choice function based on the strategy set of the decision maker, from which he derived the decision maker's preference relations rather than from the strategy set. Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Tokyo Rika Daigaku), Hideho NOZU (Japan Printing Company), and Koji MATSUOKA (Tokyo Rika Daigaku) jointly presented a paper entitled "A Study of Organization and Productivity". They compared organizations one consisting of a single process of production with another involving a multiple process of production. They concluded, using a simulated model of a firm, that there was no difference between the relative efficiencies of the two organizations when small quantities of a variety of products were produced. Shigeo OHTSUKI (Tokyo Metropolitan Polytechnic) proposed a forecasting system to meet a fluctuating demand which was more dependent on a computer than on a conventional system. He incorporated an expert system based on the artificial intelligence. He claimed that an intelligent method of identifying a type of demand fluctuations contributed to the enhancement of the reliability of the forecasting system and that this method was superior to the commonly-accepted method of complicating a system by increasing the number of variables. Nobuhide TANAKA (Gakushuin University Computer Center) considered "A Graph-Theoretical Algorithm to Determine a Canonical Form Based on the Cyclic Expansion of a Graph". Since a complicated graph had many expanded subtrees, it had been generally considered to be difficult to choose a desired one out of the subtrees. He developed a new algorithm which could select a particular subtree. Minoru YOSHIDA (Shiga University) conducted "Sensitivity Analysis of a Production Program Which was Smoothed out in Response to Changes in Demand".

Hiroshi SAKAGUCHI (Jōsai Daigaku) considered "Motivating Factors in the Budgetary Control". Kyoji UEDA (Mitsubishi Motor Company) analyzed "The Demerits of a Scale in Sales". Daisuke SHIRAISHI (Nabari High School) examined "The Role of Slack Variables in Linear Programming".

(Hiroshi MATSUO)



## JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES

The 38th annual national convention of the Society was held at Chuo University in Tokyo on May 26–27, 1988. The main theme of the convention was “Networking and Distribution/Marketing.”

This theme was chosen because entire industries in Japan are now trying to increase their decision-making and daily operation efficiency by building information networks between their headquarters and branches, suppliers and buyers, and retailers and ultimate consumers. Thus the theme ‘networking’ is now the corporate motto under which every company strives to surpass its competitors in a more intelligent use of information networks.

The various approaches are: Point-Of-Sale Scanning (POS), Value Added Networks (VAN), Videotex (CAPTAIN and NAPLPS), Data-Base networks, personal computer communication networks, electronic mail, and so on. These were used either independently or in combination, depending on the type of company operation, lines of merchandise, size, and competitive situation.

The main topic could be discussed either in terms of business operations or of technology. Since most of our members are in non-technological fields, all papers presented at the convention concerned networking in terms of executing business operations efficiently. Seven members gave papers on networking.

Saichi NEGUI of Shoin Women’s College and Munehiko KUWATA of Kanto College presented papers on general views of networking under the titles “Marketing Strategy in the Age of Networking,” and “Network and Differentiation,” respectively.

Four members concentrated their attention on the relationship of networking to distribution. Tomoo NOGUCHI of Chukyo University gave a paper on “The Information Network and Retail Distribution—Information Processing Structure Towards Adapting to the Proliferation of the Market.” Eiji MIIE of Kyoto Gakuen University presented a paper on “Networking in Retail Enterprises.” Yuuichi KISHIMOTO of Momoyama Gakuen University read a paper “On the Economic Effect of Information Networking in Agricultural Products Distribution.” Toshimi TANAKA of Sophia University presented a paper on “The Present State and Tasks of Mail-Order Selling—New Networking for the Creation of Business.”

Eisaku YAMADA of Kanto Gakuen University presented a paper on the role of multi-national companies as network intermediaries under the title “The Network Function of Multi-National Enterprises.”

Among the other papers presented, the largest number were in some way connected with buyer behavior. The followings are those papers: “Consumer Information Processing Strategy in the Process of Purchase Decision-Making—Computer Simulation by LISP” by Toshihiko MIURA of Chuo University. “Suggestions for the Grasp of In-Store Purchase Behavior and Store Management Based on the Moving-Line Analysis” by Takayuki WATANABE of Gakushuin

University and Tetsu KOBAYASHI of Keio University. “The Degree of Involvement and the Purchase Decision-Making Process” by Katsumi NAKAYAMA of Matsuyama Commercial University and Koichi NAKAYAMA of Josei University. “The Involvement Concept and Consumer Information Processing—Concentrating on the Validity of Concept, Scale, and Measurement” by Yukihiro AOKI of Kwansei Gakuin University, Michitaka SAITO of Keio University, Tetsuo SUGIMOTO of Shizuoka Prefectural University, and Takeshi MORIGUCHI of Distribution Economics Institute of Japan. “Life-Style and Media Through Which Merchandise Information is Gained—Trends Toward Multi-Strata and Multi-Stage” by Ryouzo YANAGIHARA of Marketing Service, Inc. “Measurement of Advertising Effectiveness by POS Data and Storefront Marketing” by Hiroshi OTSUKI of Distribution Economics Institute of Japan.

(Koichi TANOUCHI)

## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

The 39th national convention of the Japan Society for Commodity Science was held between May 14–16, at the Sanuki Kaikan Hall, Takamatsu, Kagawa.

The theme of this symposium was “The development of the Commodity Science today”. Commodity science as a discipline has been making steady progress, to diversify its function or form through the development of production technology and circulation technology. Moreover, information and service has been attracting much attention as a form of economic activity. Because of this, reference to exchange economics has been increasing. It is our aim to understand the diversity and to develop the concepts of commodity science.

Sub-theme I From the consumer's point of view.

(1) “Comparison of commodity and consumer's sentiment” by Minoru YANOTO (Fukuoka Prefectural Orio Senior High School). YANOTO sent out questionnaires on cow's milk and soy milk, and analyzed the results. He noticed that consumers do judge the quality of the product by the image which is created by both producers and sellers. He called this process the formation of the consumer's views. (2) “Consumer's behaviour observed through beer” by Naoto ONZO (Waseda University) and Junzo UEMURA (Japan Reserch Institute for Consumer Economy)). ONZO and UEMURA researched using various sources of information. They were able to make some correlation of their findings by studying the perception of product difference through the eyes of persons of varying age groups.

Sub-theme II The economics of consumer service.

“Change the concept of service as a commodity in the field of the economy” by Yoshimitsu TORIGOE (Okayama College of Commerce). TORIGOE insisted that commodity science should study everything that is dealt with in the market place, including both material and immaterial goods. He also believed that the consumer expects a good image of the goods and of the service available at the time he trades. He wished to emphasize the importance of the commodity image in our studies. He was also concerned with the semiotics of the subject.

Sub-theme III From an international view point.

“Marketing and commodity science—Comparison among Japan, China and US—” by Mitsuharu MITSUI (Kobe University of Commerce). Mitsui reported following his experience of studying in China and US of the differing concept of product, goods, commodity and merchandise in these countries. He did note though that merchandising (producing goods according to the consumer's requirements) is understood in both countries. He also wished to develop commodity science through developing theories in the field of merchandising.

Sub-theme IV From the local view point of commodity.

(1) “Commodity and regional development” by Koichi IMAMITSU (Aichi Gakuin University). IMAMITSU pointed out the limitation of the analyzing method (based on

the comparative advantage of the productive factor) on the prosperity and decay of the regional commodity. He also believed that commodity theory itself was in a way of value in the lives of the consumer. (2) “On the formation of a character of commodity in the regional industry, Somen (Japanese Noodle)” by Takao IKEGAMI (Kinki University). IKEGAMI explained that there are two factors the scientific factor and the managerial factor, which determines the quality of the commodity. When the combination of these factors satisfies the consumer then it becomes a best selling commodity. In the case of Noodles like Somen he emphasized the importance of the managerial factor.

Besides the symposium, there was a discussion on the subject of “The Education of the customer in Commodity Science”.

In any economic society, where division of labour is highly developed, people obtain the greater part of the desired goods and services as commodities. Their lives are divorced from productivity. People’s lives are involved with the exchange economy. As members of this society we are concerned with the education of the consumer and with the economic behaviour of society.

(1) “How the education in commodity science respond to the improvement in peoples’ lives” by Kenro TAKATORI (Yamaguchi University). (2) “Present consumer problems and consumer education” by Takao NISHIMURA (Yokohama City Minato Commercial Senior High School). (3) “Wealth and education in commodity science” by Masao UNO (Waseda University).

TAKATORI emphasized the importance of commodity science to every part of social public and citizen education. NISHIMURA believed that consumer education is a kind of preparatory education for all members of society. Education in commodity science should have the object of raising the consciousness of the consumer. This will produce sound enterprises. UNO emphasized that education in commodity science should be done in two phases involving the consumers, who should know how to remain independent as consumers and the suppliers, who must satisfy the demands of the intelligent consumer.

There were also five further studies on free topics in addition to those discussed above.

(Kazuhiko SAKAIRI and Ryojiro IWAKI)

## THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

The 24th annual conference of this society was held at the Department of Literature, The University of Tokyo, on September 24th and 25th, 1988. Within the main theme, "Development" various types of theory and facts were discussed. The conference aimed at setting general perspectives in contemporary conceptions of social development and examining the experiences of socio-economic development or evolution in various countries.

The first session concentrated on new theories and experiences in Asian societies. Shigeto SONODA (The University of Tokyo) developed his ideas and observations in the framework of China. He first took notice of the expansion and globalization of development from some nuclear sectors already formed, in which conflicts between essentialism (self-traditionalism) and epocalism (Westernization) is likely to arise, as C. Geertz has already pointed out. Chinese socialism was one typical experience based exclusively upon a closed essentialism, but unfortunately followed a revised version of imported Marxist ideology instead of its own native philosophy. Anyone trying to open the country during cultural revolution from 1960's to 70's was at once expelled as capitalistic revisionist. Since then a policy of Westernization intended to introduce the market mechanism has been followed, despite some reactions. This is expected to open a new way for Chinese socialism.

In the second report, 'Education and Economic Development in Korea', Mitsuhiro IMURA (Nagoya Gakuin University) tried to make clear the relationship between extension of elementary education and contemporary economic growth in South Korea. In the days of Japanese colonial rule the percentage of school attendance fluctuated wildly, first rapid growth, next sharp decline, and then, after 1932, a great increase up to about 50 percent. Since the end of the Second World War, school attendance in Korea has increased remarkably which seems to have had profound economic consequences in contemporary Korea. This historical note reminds us of the accelerating role of intelligence and the human factor in socio-economic development.

As a sociologist, Yoshifusa NAITO (Nagoya City University) based his report entitled "Towards a Reconstruction of Development Theory" upon the experience of the NIEs'. He proposed a revised theory of development, integrating non-economic aspects like value, culture and institutions. According to NAITO, there are three types of theory. These are approaches which include the economics approach like the neoclassical growth model by Solow etc, historical approach like Rostow's stages theory and economic sociology approach by Hoselitz and Moor. These now must consider the development phenomena in the NIEs. A new theory must systematically be composed of factors like stable political order, economic identity of nation with well designed economic policy, positive and innovative entrepreneurship, manpower with relatively high education, and the stable world economy which allows continuous technology inflows. NAITO presented a picture showing the structure of development covering

personality, organization, institution and culture.

The second session produced some interesting theoretical reports. Takatoshi IMADA (Tokyo University of Engineering) provoked a heated discussion by his speech "Development and Self-organization". His main point was to build a new social theory suitable for the so-called 'post modern stage' where we can not see development in optimistic ways. He explained the transformation from a function-oriented modern society with efficiency principle into a 'meaning-oriented' post modern society, free from efficiency principle. The old type of development theories were strongly function-oriented. IMADA instead proposed a new paradigm called 'self-organization', in which self-reflection and autonomy play decisive roles. The post modern society encourages people to behave in ways based upon 'difference-principle'. This will be the most important characteristic of the coming post modern society.

Teruya ODA (The University of Tokyo) gave a very interesting presentation, "Re-examination of Late-comer's Advantage". He considered the interaction and dynamism between internal factors and external ones within a nation. ODA argued that a nation is a system, making certain adjustments between itself and its environment. The late-comer can utilize external factors only when the internal system has been prepared to accept external ones. The difference between the advanced runner and the late-comer is only relative; what is vital is to get information necessary for control.

The last challenging report, "Evolution Theory and Theory of Society, with reference to social Darwinism", was read by Takao UYEYAMA (Osaka Gakuin University). Social Darwinism has long been neglected. We know of Wilson's 'Sociobiology'. The latter is a development of social Darwinism. UYEYAMA reminded us of the history of social Darwinism by referring to association psychology and Lamarckism which was attractive for social theorists because of its acceptance of ideas like adaptation to the environment and to the autonomous will of society.

The conference was successful in giving us some useful theoretical contributions and empirical findings. The Society had other small meetings respectively in the Kansai (Western) division and the Kanto (Eastern) division to discuss topics such as contemporary theory of organization, conflicts, trends of socio-economic life and so on. This Society is moving beyond 'economic sociology', towards interdisciplinary approaches including 'economy, society and culture'. This may be said to reflect the fact that, as an information and communication sector, an academic society itself is also a very creative part of fluctuating human society.

The 25th annual conference is scheduled to be held at Osaka Gakuin University in September, 1989. The society is planning to discuss 'Social Conflicts, Theory and Reality', as the main theme for the general session.

(Yukimasa NAGAYASU)

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The 52nd National Convention of the Society for the History of the Economic Thought was held at Senshu University in Tokyo on November 5 and 6, 1988. There were presentations of 13 papers which dealt with C. Davenant, J. Anderson, T.R. Malthus, D. Ricardo, J.S. Mill, H.H. Gossen, M. Weber, Y. Fukuzawa and some others. Fukuzawa was one of the famous pioneers who introduced European economic thought to Japan. In addition, we had an extra-lecture, given by Prof. J.G.A. Pocock (Johns Hopkins University), on "The Growth of Political Economy in eighteenth century Britain." The common theme of the convention was "The Formation of Political Economy—especially with respect to James Steuart." We had three papers and fruitful discussions under the chairmanship of Noboru KOBAYASHI (Daito-bunka University) and Shigeshi WADA (Chuo University).

KOBAYASHI gave some introductory comments on the common theme, suggesting that Steuart's "Principles" and Smith's "Wealth of Nations" should be so regarded as complements each other, and that we should take notice of the theoretical succession from the one to the other. It was his intention to recall Steuart's theory which surely has a great theoretical value in the formation of political economy, and is yet in need of rescue from underestimation, both in Japan and in Europe.

The first paper, read by Ikuo OMORI (Waseda University) was on "The theoretical frame-work of the earliest theory of monetary economy." The basis on which he stands was that Steuart should be regarded as the founder of a system of political economy which was a contrast to that of Adam Smith. He stressed that, in Steuart's theoretical framework, there was a kind of synthesis of both commodity and money analysis. Steuart not only dealt with the economic policies to create the effectual demand, but also analysed its theoretical foundation in the form of price theory. In this sense, OMORI maintained that we could see in Steuart's system the earliest theoretical attempt to unify both the macro economic policy and the micro economic theory. OMORI undertook to show that, other than the critique of Hume's quantity theory of money, the theoretical analysis of the competition, the demand and supply curves, and the equilibrium prices, can be seen to a considerable extent.

The second paper was read by Hiroshi TAKEMOTO on the theme, "The Discovery of the modern society by means of Political Economy." He argued that not only Adam Smith but also James Steuart should be honoured as founders of political economy. He tried to compare Montesquieu, Hume and Steuart. According to TAKEMOTO, Steuart learned Montesquieu's sociological method and compared historically the different social relations in the different ages of human history. In his view, Steuart did not think that the modern system of commodity exchange was the only way to make human beings happy. It accompanied moral corruption on the one hand and intellectual progress on the other. Steuart's "industry" meant a particular kind of alienated labour specific in the modern society, but at the same time, it made

possible the splendid refinement of human life. On account of Montesquieu's influence, Steuart's political economy was born as a political system, in which the so-called autonomy of the modern economy could only be maintained by the cooperative activities of the state and the common people. He pointed out that Steuart had not the idea of "natural law," and that he regarded liberty in the modern society as unstable, and capable of being lost in the same way as it was established.

The last paper was given by Nobuyoshi KAWASHIMA (Seinan Gakuin University) under the title of "The modern crisis for James Steuart and the formation of Political Economy." He showed that the controversy between Hume and Wallace on the population problem whether it had increased or decreased in modern age, in comparison with the ancient times, was understood by Steuart as a kind of the crisis in modern societies. KAWASHIMA maintained that this controversy gave him a strong incentive to inquire how the employment of the people could be enlarged in the various fields of industry, so that "the good of the people" could be realized. This was supposed to have been one of his main concerns which led him to establish his system of political economy. KAWASHIMA stressed that Steuart did not wish to follow the English way of modernization, but sought another way via Europe, which was believed to be more appropriate for the historical circumstances of Scotland. He also stressed that Steuart had in his view a shape of society which was entirely composed of small producers and tradesmen. This meant that Steuart did not have any clear concept of capital. So, in his system, there could not be any concept of the original accumulation of capital, as was seen in Marx's system, for this meant the process of the original formation of "capital", which could only be thought of with the concept of "capital".

Let us now turn to the free discussions which followed. Akio HOSHINO (Kanto Gakuin University) asked how Steuart's Political Economy related to modern individualism. He doubted whether it was possible to establish a system of political economy, as a basic part of the modern social science, with such ambiguous attitude as Steuart's to the modern individualism. Kyoji TAZOE (Fukushima University) posed a question that, though Steuart did not observe the coercive force of capital and the correspondent forcible role of the state in the original accumulation of capital, he, nevertheless, described in detail the facts of the process in which peasants were expelled from the land, and this fact must not be neglected. Daisuke ARII (Japan College of Social Welfare) raised the question as to the validity of applying the terminology of the modern economics, such as equilibrium price, demand curve or elasticity, directly to Steuart's political economy. Finally Shoji TANAKA (Kanagawa University) argued that political economy as a science could be said to have been established only when the antithesis between civil society and the state was duly recognized. He threw some doubt on the implication involved in the common theme itself that Steuart, like Smith, recognized fully this antithesis. The next national convention 1989 is scheduled to be held at Kyushu University, on November 4 and 5, 1989.

(Shigeshi WADA)



## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

The Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics was founded in 1947 with the aim of studying and promoting academic research in economic theory and econometrics. Since then, however, the Association's activities have expanded significantly. Currently its activities cover all the areas of economics; such as economic theory and mathematical economics, game theory, economic policy in general, public finance and taxation, monetary policy, corporate finance, international trade and international finance, industrial organization, economic development, agricultural economics, econometrics and economic statistics. The membership of the Association consists of academic economists/econometricians as well as researchers affiliated to government/private institutions. The Association has currently 1,903 individual as well as 16 institutional memberships.

The main activities of the Association consist of publishing *The Economic Studies Quarterly* (*Kikan Riron Keizaigaku*), holding annual general meetings, and co-sponsoring the Far Eastern Meeting of the Econometric Society when it is held in Japan.

*The Economic Studies Quarterly*, an internationally established academic journal, written mainly in English is now publishing volume 40. It is open to all researchers in the field of economics around the world. Non-members as well as members of the Association are welcome to submit unpublished research articles for editorial consideration. The Journal will be published four times a year in March, June, September, and December. Prospective contributors may find the submission procedure in the penultimate page of the first (March) issue in each volume.

This year's annual general meeting was held at Kyoto University on September 23 and 24. There were twenty-three sessions, in addition to three panel discussions and the presidential address.

In the regular sessions, eighty-nine papers were presented altogether, abstracts of which were printed in *the Riron-Keiryō Keizai Gakkai 1988 Nendo Taikai Hokoku Yoshi* (*Abstracts of Papers Presented at the 1988 Annual Meeting of the Association of Economics and Econometrics*). List of the titles of the papers presented was also published in the *Economic Studies Quarterly*, Vol.39 No.4, 1988.

The titles of three panel discussions were; (i) Present Conditions of Research and Education in Economic Theory, (ii) Problems of and Measures against Urbanization, (iii) Stock Market and Depression.

Professor Yoichi SHINKAI (Osaka University), the current president of the Association, delivered the presidential address under the title of "On the International Coordination of Macro Policies", and this was published in *the Economic Studies Quarterly*, Vol.40 No.1.

This year's annual general meeting was organized by the program committee which

consists of: Hiroshi YAMADA (Chairman, Kyoto University), Yoichi SHINKAI (ex officio, Osaka University), Hiroshi ENOMOTO (ex officio, Aoyama Gakuin University), Isao OHASHI (Nagoya University), Yasuhiro SAKAI (University of Tsukuba), Shin-ichi TAKEKUMA (Hitotsubashi University), Shuzo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University), Kanemi BAN (Osaka University), Hajime HORI (Tohoku University), Yuzo HONDA (Kobe University) and Kimio MORIMUNE (Kyoto University).

This year's annual western regional meeting was held at the Hiroshima University. The next western regional meeting will take place at the Doshisha University in Kyoto. This meeting will be held simultaneously with the Far Eastern Meeting of the Econometric Society, which shares the site.

(Masahiro OKUNO-FUJIWARA)

## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

The discussion session of the 35th national convention was held on May 15th, 1988 at Hiroshima University and the outing to Innoshima was on the following day—under the joint auspices of the Hiroshima Geographical Association. In addition, our three branches, the Kanto chapter, the Chubu chapter and the Kansai chapter held several regular meetings. The journal, *Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geography*, was published on a quarterly basis.

The common theme for the national convention was “Structural Adjustment of Industry and Regional Economy in Japan”. The organizers hoped that discussion would concentrate on regional differentiation, especially in nonmetropolitan areas, the adjustments necessary in the changing Japanese economy and the recent regional policy of central government.

Under the chairmanship of Toshifumi YADA (Kyushu University) and Mitsuo YAMAKAWA (Fukushima University) three members presented their reports; Koji MATSUHASHI (Meiji University) on “Decentralization of Machinery Industries and Changing Regional Structures of Manufacturing Industry in the Peripheral Regions”, Makoto MURAKAMI (Hiroshima University) on “The Structural Depression of Manufacturing Industries and their Impact on the Regional Economy” and Yasutoshi NAKATŌ (Toyama University) on “Regional Policy and the Structural Adjustment of Japanese Industry”. Masaya YANAI (Okayama University), Isao TOCHIMOTO (Hiroshima University) and Noboru UENO (Miyazaki University) commented on these reports.

MATSUHASHI firstly pointed out that machinery industry (consisting largely of assembly plants) have grown rapidly in peripheral regions and have replaced resource-oriented and marginal industries. This process has been characterized by the decentralization of branch plants of engineering industries toward peripheral regions. Since the rapid evaluation of the Japanese yen in autumn 1985, however, major corporations have increased their foreign investment so that the production plants in peripheral regions are under the pressure of keen competition with production overseas. YANAI, as commentator, pointed out the differences of the growing period between machinery industry of old mass-production and that of new high-tech type. He also noted the regional division of labor and the technological removal within a big corporation.

MURAKAMI was mainly concerned with the rationalization of the ship building industry in Seto Inland Sea area, a typically depressed heavy industry and the damage to the local economy, in the case of Innoshima, the so-called “industrial castle town” of Hitachi Co. where before final closure 70% of the workers were discarded. As the employees left Innoshima to find a new employment, population and retail turnovers dropped as did tax revenues of the city. Commentator TOCHIMOTO noticed the traffic situations of Seto Inland Sea islands and its possible development as an alternate

economic development of Seto Inland Sea islands.

The last presenter NAKATŌ explained the effects on the regional economy of economic restructuring from export-oriented to nonexport-oriented industries. But the one-core system of economic structure has intensified the regional disparity between Tokyo and nonmetropolitan areas. For criticizing the implications of the Fourth Comprehensive National Development Plan, he emphasized a regional policy that will make nonmetropolitan areas more self-supporting in terms of living conditions as well as in economic development. In commenting on NAKATŌ's paper UENO emphasized an alternative regional policy to the Japanese one-core system. A million city now growing in nonmetropolitan areas should become main competitors with Tokyo.

The chairman attempted to use the discussion time effectively. First, the production system of Japanese style, especially the on-going division of labor between male management and female part-time labor (Isamu OHTA: Toyo University), the changing process of social class which was related to the location of big corporations (Terutoshi ISHIHARA: Okayama University), the problems caused by spatial emptiness as overseas investment took industries abroad (Hiroshi MATSUBARA: Seinan Gakuin University), the growth of high-tech industry exceeding assembling plants (Hiroo NAITŌ: Ochanomizu Women's University) were questioned on the theme reported by MATSUHASHI.

On the issue of the ship building industry Masayasu MURAKAMI (Nara University of Education) noted the integration of plants in high productivity areas and referred to Innoshima as a special case caused directly by the management policy of Hitachi Co. NAITO asked about the small plants newly established by Hitachi Co. Following a request from the chairman Akira NAGAOKA (Meiji University) examined the case of Spain as an example of new investment. TOCHIMOTO, ISHIHARA and Akira YAMASAKI (Ferris Women's University) discussed possible resort development in depressed areas while Kazutaka TAKAHARA (Sapporo Gakuin University) and Tsuguo NAKAZATO (Fukuoka University of Education) looked at regional development through the leisure industry in Hokkaido and through agricultural development in southern Kyushu, respectively.

Finally, conference considered the possibility of a shift in regional policy from a one-core to a multiple-core system (OHTA), and, in addition, the likelihood of cities other than Tokyo, coping with some of the decentralized functions (Tatsuya CHIBA: Meiji Gakuin University), the location problem and spatial differentiation between secondary and tertiary industry (Iwao KAMOZAWA: Hosei University; TOCHIMOTO), the poor political skills of local self-government (Atsuhiko TAKEUCHI: Nippon Institute of Technology Economics), the problem of rural areas developing regional policy based on leisure industry, (Motosuke ISHII: Meiji University) etc. also discussed aspects of NAKATŌ's paper.

(Hiroshi MORIKAWA)

## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

The annual convention held at Nagoya University on May 27–29, 1988 was devoted to A Decennial Review of the Theories and Realities of Economic Policy—the fourth such attempt in the 45-year history of the Association.

The meeting began with a special symposium organized by the Inter-Association Committee on Economic Policy Research (Chairman, Hiroshi KATO, Keio University), reviewing the shifting features of Japanese economic policies during the distinctive phases of postwar structural transformation. Saburo OHKITA (International University of Japan) led the discussion by clarifying what constituted major turning points in the country's economic policy-making in relation to its changing external constraints and the underlying global structural changes. The increasingly interdependent and pluralistic world society required a firmer framework for its economic policy. The objectives should include attempts to improve “efficiency”, “welfare” and “sustained development”, especially in the context of development cooperation. Seizo OHKAWA (Tokyo International University) and Kohjiro NIINO (Kobe University) followed, with a systematic account of fiscal policy and industrial policy, reflecting their rôles as turning points over the past several decades.

The second component of the convention consisted of a set of five thematically specialized sessions: (1) fiscal and monetary policy, chaired by Hirotaka KATO (Soka University), (2) industrial policy, chaired by Masu UEKUSA (The University of Tokyo), (3) regional and urban policy, chaired by Hirotada KONO (University of Tsukuba), (4) international economic policy, chaired by Tsuneo NAKAUCHI (International Christian University) and (5) factors in policy-making (or the public choice approach), chaired by Hisao ONOE (Osaka Sangyo University). Altogether 16 studies were presented in these sessions.

The concluding event took the form of plenary “common theme” sessions concentrating on controversial issues in the theories of economic policy. Taketoshi NOJIRI (Kobe University) presented an extension of the German “stratum theory” (Schichtenlehre der Wirtschaft) and stressed the need for a structural policy to promote the desired institutional transformation—reorganization of industry, life and space so as to cope with the consequences of the major changes in natural and environmental resource bases (as experienced since the 1970s) as well as the changing human and cultural foundations of the Japanese economy (which have become increasingly palpable during the 1980s).

Naomi MARUO (Chuo University) responded to this structuralist preoccupation by referring to the major thrusts of the various critiques of Keynesian economic policy (as put forward by monetarists, supply-side economists, post-Keynesian schools, public choice schools, radical economists, institutional economists, etc.); he argued that there was need for a system-reformative policy concept that could combat both the stagflationary trend of the current economy and the distributional unfairness, and

advocated specifically such notions as employees' equity participation by means of a profit distribution mechanism, and also the interest subsidization approach in domestic demand expansion policy for the sake of fiscal sanity. As for the latter point, Mitsuharu ITOH (Kyoto University) extended his reflection to Buchanan's criticism of the Keynesian policy in its implementation phase—in particular the resistance of interest groups and politicians to the accumulation of fiscal surpluses during the years of economic prosperity. He stressed the need for a tax reform that would ensure fiscal surpluses during phases of full employment.

Mitsuharu INAGE (Nagoya University) dwelt upon the problem of policy-mix in achieving three basic goals of macro-economic policy: full employment, price stabilization and balance-of-payments equilibrium, and presented a detailed analysis of the nature of "feasible policy goals" especially in terms of acceptable current account balance in a dynamic perspective, taking into account external debts and asset accumulation. He also drew attention to the sluggishness of adjustment for external disequilibria during the period of rapid dollar depreciation since the 1985 Plaza Agreement, and its micro-economic implications in terms of market structure, firm behavior and other industrial organizational problems associated with such prolonged external disequilibria.

These reports in the plenary meetings were reflected upon in a panel discussion with Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University) and Shoichi MIZUNO (Nagoya University). Zenichi ITOH (Tokyo Women's Christian University) took the role of co-ordinator. In his final recapitulation, ITOH emphasized that the failure of Keynesian economics must have been due more to the misdemeanors of the various interest groups, intervening into the political process of actual policy-making, than to the theoretical concepts and frameworks of Keynesian economics *per se*.

Finally, it should be noted that, in commemoration of its 40th anniversary and as part of its regular Decennial Review of the Theories and Realities of Economic Policy, the Japan Economic Policy Association has edited and published two separate volumes of articles on Japanese economic policies entitled *Keizaiseisakugaku no Tanjo* (Birth of Economic Policy Studies) and *Keizaiseisakugaku no Hatten* (Progress of Economic Policy Studies). These are published by Keiso Shobo.

(Mikoto USUI)

## JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1988

Our Association held its 12th annual national conference on the theme of "Finance and Investment of Corporation" at Kinki University on October 8 and 9 1988.

Our business finance research has been much influenced by American new "Finance Theory", turning out almost similar pricing theories in security valuation models to those of USA. But these normative theories are not yet efficient in explaining our real TOKIO Securities Exchange behavior and corporate financial practices. On the other hand, Japanese corporations do practice some characteristic behavior, as KIGYOSYŪDAN (big business interest grouping, mutual share holding between corporation), ZAITEKU (profiting through active trading on financial markets), ultimate managerial control of corporation opposite to neo-classical owner control hypothesis and so on. Our main theme of 1988 Conference gave us all the opportunity of hearing of these problems in Japan and taking part in much original discussion. Throughout discussions, Prof. SAKAMOTO (Soka University) emphasized the close relationship and world wide network among Japanese "big business interest group". His argument rested on his case study of Mitsubishi Bank's banking and securities activities in USA (California) and Korea (Seoul) and Australia. Prof. MIZUNO (Fukuoka University) investigated Japanese firm's financing behavior in term of cash-pay-out capital cost in stead of term of traditional neo-classical owner-oriented capital cost. By his new approach to management control, he succeeded to some degree in explaining the current tendency of Japanese corporate financing practice in using the convertible bond and warrants securities. These financing means are dependent on the current rising tendency of Japanese corporate income and stock prices in TOKIO Securities Exchange, and corporate executives are now taking advantage of this stock market appreciation. Prof. TAKAHASHI (St. Paul's University) tried to explain the "Stock Value (Stock-holder's Wealth) Maximization Principle" as a leading objective in academic corporate financial management theory from his own careful observation of recent merger and acquisition movements in USA. He pointed out that financial institutions especially the banking systems had played an important role in these tender offer undertakings. He tried to assess the views of these financial circles of the now prevailing "Stock Value Maximization Principle" of management. Prof. TAKAHASHI's contribution lies in connecting the dogmatic objective "Stock Price Maximization" in theory with the real behavior of business in M & A, for the traditional objective itself is, as yet, neither proved nor founded empirically.

Prof. USHIYAMA (Kyushu University) stressed that the "Deutsche Bank" had played an important role in organizing big business in West Germany. It has made much profit through its financial strategies in recent years. "Deutsche Bank" as the universal bank had maintained close relationship with "DAIMLER-BENZ" through stock-holding and stock deposit from stockholders. By securities business and financing

activities the Bank had assisted “DAIMLER-BENZ” to control “MTU”, “DORNIER” and finally “AEG”. Prof. USHIYAMA demonstrated modern controlling role of the Deutsche Bank in industrial enterprises.

*Main theme “Finance and Investment of Corporation” Sessions*

Reporters and their presented papers were as follows.

Hideki FUJII (Kinki University); The Role of Accounting Measures in the Financial Regulation of Public Corporations—Case Analysis of UK Nationalised Industries

Hiroshi MIZUNO (Fukuoka University); A Corporate Finance Model from the Managerial View

Tuneo SAKAMOTO (Soka University); Financing Characteristics of Japanese and American Business Group

Akira KOMATSU (Saitama University); Japanese Corporations: challenge and change.

Syouzou HORI (Aichi University); The Formation of Capital Structure, The Role of Information

Suguru USHIYAMA (Kyushu University); Corporate Grouping and the “Deutsche Bank”, Financial Strategy since 1980

*Panel Discussion “Managerial Capitalism and Corporation Finance”*

Panelists and their presented papers were as follows.

Akio MORI (Kobe University) acted as the coordinator of discussions between panelists and audience.

Syouzou TAKAHASHI (St. Paul’s University); Managerial Capitalism in Corporation Finance

Sinobu MURAMATSU (Seikei University); On the Agency Approach to “Management vs Stockholders Relations”

Hisashi MASAKI (Doshisha University); Managerial Capitalism in Corporation Finance

Rinnya SHIBAKAWA (University of Tsukuba); The Agency Approach to Business Finance

Tsutomu OHKAWA (Osaka City University); The Role of Expert-System in Corporate Planning

(Michihiro IKOMA)



## **JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE**

The 45th annual meeting of the Japanese Association of Fiscal Science was held at Keio University on October 8 and 9, 1988. The meeting received twenty-one papers and held a symposium.

Given that Japan will soon be confronted with a rapidly aging population and decreasing economic growth, the public finance system, especially the Taxation System, should be critically examined to see if it is adaptable to such conditions.

Reflecting the interests of the Association's members, two common subjects were presented. One session and a symposium were organized under each subject on the second day.

The session was organized under the title of 'Public Finance Problems in a Society with an Aging Population'. Three papers were presented.

Shoichi MIZUNO (Chukyo University) considered the conditions under which the paradox of public pensions occurred in an "overlapping generations" model.

Koichi EMI (Teikyo College) examined a taxation system in the society with aging population. He considered an increase of burden to the general public as a result of the need to augment medical cure & care for the aged. He then mentioned estimates of future social security costs and their allotment by liability. Finally, he investigated a tax reform and a society with aging population.

Sei FUJITA (Kinki University) mentioned a tax reform and considered how to tax pension incomes. He examined a tax on both public and private pension incomes including company pensions. He believed that it was important to examine the possibility of a tax on private pension incomes, taking account the problem of balancing an income tax system with a social security system.

As we must face actual tax reform in the near future, the symposium was organized under the title of 'Tax Reform'. It was divided into two parts.

Part I was held under chairmanship of Kazuo HIGO (Meikai University). Some interesting issues were reported and discussed by Hiromitsu ISHI (Hitotsubashi University) and Toru HASHIMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University), under the theme of 'The Basic Viewpoints on Direct Taxation'.

To begin with, ISHI mentioned problems concerning direct taxation in a tax reform.

Then he examined an income tax reform from the viewpoints as follows:

The merits and demerits of flattening tax rates.

The problems regarding correction of inequitable taxation system.

The debate concerning an income tax vs. an expenditure tax.

Finally, he examined a corporate income tax reform and an inheritance tax reform.

HASHIMOTO investigated an income tax, a tax on wealth and a corporate income tax from his standpoints. A lively discussion followed.

Part II was held with Makoto TAKAHASHI (Hosei University) in the chair under

the title 'The Basic Viewpoints on Indirect Taxation'.

As there was a possibility of introducing a new consumption tax next fiscal year many members had deep interests in this theme.

Three panelists reported.

Keimei KAIZUKA (The University of Tokyo) mentioned a tax reform and an indirect taxation.

First he surveyed the reasons for introducing a new consumption tax. Then he examined the arguments against such a tax. Finally, he gave his own view of a new consumption tax.

Next Masaaki HONMA (Osaka University) introduced a paper under the title of "tax reform and likely problems".

He examined a tax reform that might be carried out under Prime Minister Takeshita leadership from varied angles.

Yatsuka WADA (St. Paul's University) reported on three matters, the situation of indirect taxation, two types of consumption tax and a consumption tax examined from the standpoints of equity, tax revenue.

All the discussions during the conference were well attended and proved highly beneficial to lively and appreciative audiences. The 46th meeting will be held at Kagawa University on October 14 and 15 in 1989.

(Satoshi USHIMARU)

## **JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)**

The 28th annual general meeting was held at Kumamoto College of Commerce (Kumamoto City) on May 14 and 15 1988. The common theme was “Open Market Problems and Trade Management—Concern with Deregulation” and with an Enlarging Domestic Demand.

Yoshio SAITOH (Chuo Gakuin University) emphasized that “Japan has to enlarge domestic demand and prepare for the open market” by the deregulation of trade. Masanori MORIOKA (C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.) reported on “Enterprise strategy of General Trading Companies for the structural arrangement in World trade”. Katsumi SHIMADA (Kyoto Gakuen University) discussed “The Open Market and Arranging Systems of Japanese Enterprises”. Masao OINOH (Seinan Gakuin University) examined “Some Points on Present Open Market Problems”.

On the Free Themes;

Mutsuo YAMASHITA (Yahata University) examined “Japan-China Commercial Trade-Claims and Counter-Claims”. Hideo UENO (Kinki University) looked at “Some Problems in Japan–China Trade—The Export Production System and the Open Market”. He emphasized that to encourage Japan–China Commercial Trade Japan must seriously consider steps for increasing imports of Chinese goods.

Yoshihiko IKEDA (Bunkyo Women’s Junior College) presented a paper on “The country of origin image of industrial goods and its impact upon procurement behavior”. Through his survey by questionnaire, he has found that the country of origin image has little thing to do with the procurement behavior, even though the amount of overseas procurement depends on the two factors; The expected margin of profit and the magnitude of business risks the procurement manager recognises. He tried to explain the international brand strategy in off-shore production. Takeshi FUJISAWA (Kwansei Gakuin University) reported “The Structure and Evolution of Global Logistics”.

Kenji AKIYAMA (Aichi University) reported “The Trade Policies of U.S.A.—concern with the fair trade—”. What is fair or unfair? He tried to make up a definition of “Fair Trade”. Tohko HAN (Sonkinkan University, Korea) reported “Some Studies of Fixture of F.O.B. (Free On Board) and I (Insurance)”. He studied F.O.B. and I, as new trade terms.

Tsuyoshi KOIZUMI (Hyogo Women’s Junior College) discussed “The Changing Pattern of Japan’s Foreign Direct Investment in Asian LDCs (Less Developed Countries). Yoshiaki YANAGIDA (Hiroshima Shudo University) examined “The International Comparison of Labour Productivity between Japan and Korea”.

Takao MUKOH (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences) explained “Certain Changes in International Contracts Involving Japanese High-Tech Manufacturers”. He emphasized the spectacular technological advances made by Japanese industries in the past decade, and observed that these have caused certain noteworthy changes in the way in which technology and high-tech products are

imported/exported by Japanese manufacturers. Takeshi HAYASHI (Fukuoka University) reported “Reverse Technological Transfer Strategies Inter-Enterprises and Balance of Technologies of United States’ Multinational Enterprises”. Tadao KAWAMOTO (Shimonoseki City College) reported “Shimonoseki (JAPAN)-Pusan (Korea) Trade in 1980’ decade”.—Mainly Shimonoseki-Pusan Ferry Container Trade Under \$U.S. Devaluation—.

Araki MATSUMOTO (Takasaki City College of Economics) reported on “Australian Import Enterprises Under the Australian Dollar Devaluation, and Its Impact and Problems for the Manufacturing Industries”. Takeshi DAITOHW (Nippon Bunri University) claimed that “Multi-National Bank’s action is more effective for the liberalization of international monetary market. He investigated The Electric Theory of Mr. Daning for Service Business such as international banking. Yasushi NAKAMURA (Kyushu Kyoritsu College) looked at “The Present Situation of Commodity Exchanges in Great Britain and the United States of America”. Masamichi CHIYOURA (Dokkyo University) explained “The Structural Arrangement Loans of World Bank.—It’s Theory and Present Conditions—”. Kenji YAMADA (Gifu College of Economics) spoke on “Japan’s Fundamental Doctrine of Ocean Policy”. He emphasized that we need to consider both the global and Japan’s national system on ocean policy outside the 200 nautical miles limit. Akira KINOSHITA (Kinki University) reported “An Essay on the Concepts governing Sohgo Shosha (General Trading Co.)”. Is Sohgo Shosha a symbol of the Japanese economy?

Members of the Academy (which has a total membership of 300) all enjoyed the cut and thrust of debate at these meetings. The 1989 general meeting will be held at Nagoya University of Economic and Business Administration (Nagoya City) on May 13 and 14 1989.

(Misaki IWAMOTO)

## THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

The 1988 general meeting of the Japanese Society of Insurance Science was held on October 22 and 23 at Meiji University, Tokyo. As elsewhere the insurance business in Japan is also going through a historical change.

Professor Yasuichiro KURASAWA (Keio University), organizer of this symposium on 'the Law and the Insurance Business' suggested the need to amend the insurance control law. He believed that the following points should be considered, (1) a change of national policy toward insurance business (It was changed from the protection and promotion of insurance business to those of consumers almost twenty years ago), (2) the acquisition of substantial ability of consumers as the parties concerned over insurance contracts, (3) the rise of quasi-insurance, and (4) internationalization, informalization, liberalization, and aging of society.

The panelists developed different points of view. Associate Professor Kichie YOSHIKAWA (Osaka City University) explained 'how the insurance business and similar insurance should be,' 'how to capture the function of insurance business,' and 'how to grasp the insurance system under the globalization of money market,' when the liberalization and internationalization of money market are progressing.

Professor Takeshi YAMASHITA (Hiroshima University) discussed what the national supervision to insurance business ought to be on "Doing and Regulating of the Insurance Business."

Finally, Professor Kenjiro EGASHIRA (the University of Tokyo) emphasized the strict regulation of the current insurance control law and the necessity for any revision according to the environmental change of insurance companies from the view point of "Finance and Accounting of Insurance Companies."

Although the question-and-answer session was very animated and many opinion were expressed, no conclusion was reached. But see *The Journal of Insurance Science*, No.524 (March 1989).

We regret to announce that Doctor Rhyoichi OBAYASHI passed away on October 17, 1988. He was an honorary member of the Japanese Society of Insurance Science.

The 1989 general meeting will be held on October 21 and 22 at Kagawa University.

(Takatada IMAIZUMI)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Japan Society of International Economics was held at Doshisha University, Kyoto, on October 15 and 16, 1988. Thirty-three papers were presented in eleven sessions. There was one panel discussion.

The theme of the discussion was "The World Economy: Current Situation and Future Outlook," and four papers were presented. In his paper titled "Two Stock Market Crashes and the World Economy" Tetsuo ANPO (The University of Tokyo) analyzed the similarities and differences of the two stock market crashes: one in 1929 and the other in 1987. He concluded that the damaging effect of the stock market crash in 1987 appeared to be much less serious than the previous one, but he also noted that it has to be recognized that the contemporary capitalistic economy does not have adequate self-adjusting mechanisms. Presenting a paper entitled "The Consequences of the Deterioration of the U.S. Balance of Payments Situation". Buntaro TOMIZUKA (Tokyo University of Economics) examined the causal factors. He believed that the seeds of the deterioration started immediately after WWII, partly because it has been the U.S. policy and philosophy to force the rest of the world to accept the U.S. dollar as the world currency. Although "benign neglect" by the U.S. destabilized the international financial system, this policy did provide an impetus to economic recovery and subsequent growth for Western Europe, Japan and the Asian Newly Industrializing Economies.

The third paper presented at the panel discussion was that of Jun NISHIKAWA (Waseda University) on, "Conditions for Maintaining Economic Growth for NIEs and New NIEs". NISHIKAWA explored the conditions necessary in order for the NIEs and new NIEs to maintain their economic growth. Four conditions were identified. The first is to shift sales orientation of their output from overseas market to domestic market. The second is to maintain a flow of technology and financial services from the advanced countries to the NIEs and then to the new NIEs. The third is to secure a skilled work force with high standards of work ethics. The last condition is to increase economic cooperation among the developing countries. In the paper titled "Contemporary World Economy and the East-West Relations" Tetsuzo TERAMURA (Chubu University) examined the following three issues: the economic factors that led to the arms reduction negotiations between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., current economic developments under détente, and the likely impact of détente on the world economy. After identifying expansion of military expenditure to an unsustainable level and unfavorable economic performance by these two countries as the major causes for pursuing arms reduction negotiations, TERAMURA believed that the two economies would move toward convergence through alleviating structural economic imbalances.

Three other papers with an similar interest were "A Comparison of the World Depression in the late 1920s and the Present Economic Situation" by Hiroyuki IMADA (Bank of Japan), "FUGI Global Model and World Economic Outlook" by

Akira OHNISHI (Soka University), “Key Currency System and Instability in International Credibility” by Akira HATTORI (Fukuoka University).

Reflecting the increasing importance of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the world economy and especially in the Japanese economy in recent years, three sessions were organized on the topic of FDI and its related issues. The nine papers were “International Division of Labor in Asia: The Case of Automobile Industry” by Tadahiro TAKENO (Tokyo University of Economics), “Japanese Multinationals and Their Logistics: The Case of Electric and Electronics Industry” by Yoshihiro OHISHI (Saga University), “Multinationals and Tax Haven Banking” by Masahide NAKAMURA (Hannan University), “A Trend of Japan’s Direct Foreign Investment in Taiwan” Takeshi KOIZUMI (Hyogo Women’s Junior College), “On the Catch-Up Process of Developing Countries: A Role of Foreign Direct Investment and Technology in the Development of Synthetic Fiber Industry in Korea” by Van Tho TRAN (Japan Economic Research Center), “A Role of Foreign Direct Investment by Asian NIEs in Industrialization of South-East Asian Countries” by Koji TANIGUCHI (Institute of Developing Economies). “A Note on Technology Transfer” by Tadashi OKANOUCI (Hosei University), “International Processing Arrangement and Foreign Direct Investment Frictions” by Keiichi UMADA (Kyorin University), “Industry Adjustment and Internalization Theory” by Masayuki HARA (Osaka University).

Recognizing its importance for the worldwide economy, two papers addressed the issue of foreign debt by the developing countries: “Foreign Debt Crisis and Debt Relief Proposition” by Yuji TAKAKANE (Asahikawa University), “Economic Crisis in Latin America and Foreign Direct Investment” by Yoshio MARUTANI (Institute of Developing Economies). Other interesting papers included Shigenobu YAMAMOTO (Kansai University) on “An Economic Analysis of the Labor Market Liberalization”, Seiichi NAKAJO (Osaka City University) on “Foreign Exchange Risk Management of Export Firms in the Period of Yen Appreciation”. These papers investigated issues of growing importance in the rapidly internationalizing Japanese economy.

(Shujiro URATA)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

The 1988 bi-annual meetings of the Japan Society of Monetary Economics were held at the University of Tokyo on June and Tohoku University on October.

The first meeting of the society in spring was held at the University of Tokyo on June 4 and 5. After the presidential address was by Ryuichiro TACHI (The University of Tokyo) at the beginning of the meeting, nineteen papers were presented in six sessions. In the last session chaired by Keimei KAIZUKA (The University of Tokyo), we had lively panel discussions on “globalization of the financial transactions and its effect on the stabilization of financial markets in Japan”.

The first speaker in the panel discussion, Yōhiko OKUMURA (Nomura Economic Research Institute) defined the term globalization of financial transactions as the economic tendency of a country, including integrated financial markets in the domestic and the global network, for its financial informations to be promoted by a computerized payment system. The development of financial transactions world-wide may induce new economic problems for the markets, including an enlargement of financial availability for borrowers with increased funds and increasings of burden of debts (or risks) from their dealings by financial institutions. He pointed out that recent globalization of financial transactions in Japan did affect the stability of the financial system in our country. Because of this financial institutions in Japan must behave more efficiently in the markets.

The second speaker, Kichiji ORITANI (Bank of Japan) reviewed the recent globalization of financial transactions in Japan as a supra national phenomena (disregarding the domestic financial markets) which has its repercussions in the payment system for financial transactions. With world-wide interest comes the likelihood of increased risks for financial dealings. To avoid these risks there are two reasonable policies, one is to change the behavior of financial institutions to take account of globalization of financial transactions, and the other is to engineer a shift in the policy of the Bank of Japan to make it act not only for domestic finances but also as an international center. With such a new function the Bank of Japan may be more able to react to financial transactions of both at home and overseas. If the Bank of Japan does become accessible as an international center it would still retain the function of lender of last resort in the domestic market. Its new function will help to improve the so-called country-risks in the developing countries.

Masao SUZAKI (Bank of Tokyo) emphasized the international aspect of globalization of financial transactions in Japan and other countries. He wished especially to re-examine the recent financial roles of International Monetary Fund with accumulated sovereign credits. It is important for the Bank of Japan to change her monetary policies in order to act flexibly in connection with financial activity of International Monetary Fund.

The last speaker, Shōichi RŌYAMA (Ōsaka University) considered the



globalization of financial transactions in relation to the re-arrangement of the International Monetary system. He compared these with the structural changes in real world economic transactions.

The second meeting in the fall was held at Tohoku University on October 29 and 30. In this meeting, we had the presidential address by Takeshirō KODERA (Kwansei Gakuin University) and nineteen papers including some of pioneering research-work. There was also a lively panel discussion by five members on “the risk-management of the liberalization of financial transactions”.

Yoshiaki KOYAMA (Ministry of Finance in Japan) led off the discussion by pointing out that it might be time now to re-arrange our legal regulations on the financial system in Japan, by introducing more free mechanism in the markets. And, it is important for the Bank of Japan to develop more efficient policies to cope with new financial risks. Financial institutions themselves must reform themselves so that they can handle Asset–Liability Management, move into computerization, and increase their net capital asset ratio at the optimal level.

Kichiji ORITANI (Bank of Japan) did define financial risks as the opportunity costs in financial transactions in the markets. He also emphasized the need to control credit and interest-risks as well as risks to the system which had grown up from various kind of market behaviours by financial institutions. He did anticipate that the Bank of Japan would take account of the need to deal with these new risks.

Keikichi HONDA (Bank of Tokyo) pointed out that the de-regulation of the interest rate in the markets have been prompted by the easing of some legal restrains between the banks and the security companies. These de-regulations followed further globalization of financial transactions. He emphasized the reform of the financial system in Japan to enable financial risks in the markets to be handled more efficiently.

Nobuhiro SAITOH (Federation of the Security Companies and Dealers in Japan) pointed out that new type of risks have been introduced into financial transactions by the de-regulation of legal restrains between the financial and the security markets. It was, he believed, very important for all financial institutions to control their risks especially for forward transactions of financial assets in the future markets. He felt strongly that the net capital asset ratio of each banks should be held at an optimal level.

The last speaker, Akiyoshi HORIUCHI (The University of Tokyo) discussed the theory involved in controlling the new risks following de-regulation of legal restrains on interest rates and other financial transactions. He pointed out that there are two different policies for risk-management, one is to maintain net capital asset ratio at an optimal level in each banks, and the other is a bank-deposit insurance policy (or a policy for financial system-risks) by the Bank of Japan as the lender of last resort. The bank-deposit insurance policy system would cost more than the policy to keep the net capital asset ratio at the optimal level in each banks. This theoretical analysis suggested that the most reasonable banking policy, in free markets, would be to find the optimal level of the net capital asset ratio for each bank.

(Ryoji YAMADA)

## THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

The Association held two national conventions as well as monthly seminars during 1988. As was previously reported, the Spring National Meeting was held June 11–12, 1988 at Musashi University.

The Fall National Convention was held October 22–23, 1988 at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo. The main theme of the meeting was “Entrepreneurship: Main Motives of Organizational Creativity.”

The following seven papers were presented at the meeting and, as the main event of the meeting, a symposium was held.

- (1) “Sequential Definition of Entrepreneurship” by Seiichiro Yonekura (Hitotsubashi University).
- (2) “The Process of Autonomy and Movements in Inner-Living Type Religions” by Shigeru Nishiyama.
- (3) “The Process of New Business Establishment and Entrepreneurial Functions” by Eiji Ogawa (Nagoya University).
- (4) “Entrepreneurship in Middle Size Corporations” by Shuichiro Nakamura (Senshu University).
- (5) “Entrepreneurship in Business History” by Keiichiro Nakagawa (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- (6) “The Conditions of Entrepreneurial Behavior in Retail Corporations” by Junzo Ishii.
- (7) “Organization Theories of Information and Knowledge Creation—The Organizational Process of Innovation” by Ikujiro Nonaka (Hitotsubashi University).

Professor Nakagawa and Professor Yonekura discussed the meanings and definitions of entrepreneurship from the theoretical and historical viewpoints. Professor Nakamura and Professor Ogawa reported on entrepreneurship in innovative corporations. Professor Ogawa also surveyed entrepreneurial functions in newly established corporations and explained the new creative process.

An interesting report on the innovative process was given by Mr. Nonaka. He emphasized the importance of the functions of information and the self-organization processes to make an organization innovative. Information has two aspects: syntax information and semantics information. To be innovative, it is important to use not only syntax information, but also semantics information.

For the self-organization principles to work effectively, the organization must have technology, *yuragi* (chaos), autonomy, redundancy, and so on. Mr. Nonaka pointed out the importance of the functions of top and middle management in being innovative through self-organization and information. Mr. Nonaka tried to form a new theory of the organizational innovative process.

Professor Itami chaired the symposium, in which Professor Mito (St. Paul's

University), Professor Imai (Hitotsubashi University), Mr. Ushioda (President, Toyo Sasaki Co.), and Mr. Uenohara (Vice-President, Nippon Electric Co.) contributed their thoughts and ideas about entrepreneurship in Japan.

Mr. Ushioda stated that the objective of management is to strengthen employees' abilities through management's activities. In order to increase its employees' success, management needs support systems (such as computer and accounting systems) and a rational, objective evaluation system. Toyo Sasaki has encouraged employee entrepreneurship by setting up a subsidiary company to handle new business.

Professor Mito pointed out that Japanese entrepreneurship started with the Zaibatsu captains of industry, who combined the capitalist business system with *ie* (the Japanese family system). This *ie* system was later united with modern management systems to bring forth the so-called Japanese management system.

Professor Imai insisted that innovation had to be a dynamic process. He further emphasized the importance of entrepreneur functions—instead of price mechanisms—to coordinate economic activities.

Mr. Uenohara stated that top management's innovative function is to give employees the creative dreams for the future. In his view, the present age is one of collective—rather than individual—originality.

After a vigorous discussion, the following conclusions emerged:

- (1) One of the entrepreneur's important functions is to enhance employees' potential abilities and give them dreams.
- (2) Innovative process (entrepreneurship) is a dynamic process.
- (3) The essential element in entrepreneurship is information.
- (4) The age of individual innovation has passed, and the age of collective innovation has arrived. So-called Japanese management systems are well suited to this collective innovation.

The Association published four issues of *Organizational Science* during the 1987–88 academic year. Specific themes were: Leadership, Organizing in Contemporary, Organization on Products, and the Organization of Local Government.

The 1987 Association for Organizational Science Award (the Takamiya Award) was presented to Takatoshi Imada (Tokyo Institute of Technology) for his book, *Self Organization—Restoration of Social Theory* (Sobunsha Publishing Co., 1986).

(Toshio KIKUCHI, Satoru TAKAYANAGI)

## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOUR RESEARCH

The Japan Society for Personnel and Labour Research held its eighteenth annual meeting on May 20–21, 1988 at Keio University. The common topic of the meeting was “Improvement of Working Life and Japanese Corporations.” Seven papers dealing with the common topic were presented; the remaining twelve were on subjects chosen by their authors.

At the time of the meeting the Japanese economy was undergoing a burst of rapid growth fueled by the enlargement of the domestic market. Business was also in good shape. The level of working life, however, was so far behind that workers were far from satisfied with their daily lives. Working hours were still long, and commuting hours were getting longer. New technology and changes in industrial structure had greatly influenced work systems. On the other hand, workers showed more and more dissatisfaction with their *nenko*-emunerating system. What could we do at this stage to improve the working lives of corporate workers?

The special guest speaker, Mr. Mitsuharu Warashina, Vice-President of Rengo, the newly organized trade union amalgamation, gave an enlightening talk, titled “From a Wage Level as High as Advanced Western Countries to a Living Level as High as Advanced Western Countries,” which helped explain the aim of the common topic clearly to the participants. The Nihon Management Association also announced its views concerning “Realization of Rich Lives in Japan” in 1988. It pointed to higher real wages by the lowering of consumer prices. And the national government set “Realization of a Life Full of Riches for the People” as its goal in its new five-year economic plan. Furthermore, opposition parties campaigned with slogans like “The Advanced-Life Country,” and “From a Great Economy to a Great Life.”

We can now consider “Totally Rich Lives” to be our social consensus. Professor Yoshitaka Fujita proposed consideration of the five stages of desire given by A. H. Maslow: subsistence, safety, esteem, respect, and self-actualization. In the first and second stages, real wages and working hours are important to satisfy the material needs of the workers. In order to reach the last three stages, which deal with psychic needs, he emphasized liberty, equality, equity and participation in human relationships, personnel treatment, training and industrial relations. The quality of working life should be the new task.

Along with Professor Fujita, Professor Hiromasa Suzuki proposed shortening working hours and making them more flexible, following the European experience. Japanese working lives are strongly controlled by long and rigid working hours. Mr. Minoru Ito pointed out some of the rapid changes in the work system of the retail trade industry: computerization, contracting-out, and a flexible shift system. These have helped make working hours better suited to the workers.

An exciting debate on working hours developed in the course of the symposium. Professor Hiroki Sato and some of the participants raised the question of whether

shorter working hours were always desirable. Professor Fujita and many others took the traditional view that shorter working hours are better. Professor Sato suggested another view: Since workers have different needs regarding income, hours, jobs, etc., some are satisfied with working long hours and others are not. Such diversification has become a strategic factor in the field of personnel management today. This being the case, more attention should be paid to differentials, rather than to equality. Professor Sato and others, relatively young sociologists, therefore concluded that the problem was not long working hours, but the one-pattern way of thinking about the working life that is predominant in various areas of Japanese business.

(Yoko SANO)

## **JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION**

This Association, established in 1977, functions as a multi-disciplinary forum open to academic researchers, government administrators and business managers who share the central objective of strengthening the scientific basis for an integrated treatment of planning (science and ideology) and administration (organization and technology).

The 11th Convention was held at Matsuyama Commercial University on October 22–23 1988. Its central theme was “Business and Local Government”.

The present age is called “Age of Local Management”, where a high standard of management efficiency is demanded. Under these circumstances, there are problems of how self-governing bodies will deal with privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) or Japanese Railways (JR) which were once government enterprises. How will it rebuild its relations with those companies?

The symposium on “the local government and the public corporations” chaired by Hisao ONOE (Osaka Sangyo University) focused on these problems. In the other symposium on “Diplomacy of Self-Governing Bodies and the Business Activities of Private Companies” chaired by Sadaichi IJIMA (Japan Location Center) the following topics were discussed.

Many of the large companies developed from local companies into international companies. What kind of impact did the internationalization of these businesses have on the local districts?

On the other hand, many self-governing bodies set up their offices in Tokyo or foreign countries independently or in common with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to perform a variety of functions including the supply of information, the promotion of the products, sight-seeing in the district, the market extension of business, and business opportunities. In addition, many of bodies had practiced local diplomacy through a sister city affiliation or friendship with foreign cities. What was the connection between the self-governing body and the business company in the present age? These were chief subjects.

The research report section on “Local Identity of Self-Governing Bodies and Business Companies”, chaired by Yoshiaki SADAI (Tokushima University), discussed the following. The relations between self-governing bodies such as companies located in the prefecture and those in city, town, or villages should be examined. The location of new industry promoted new economic growth and provided new jobs. The new administration, interested in legal domiciles, should be built up to support the movement for hometowns. The abilities of those Japanese living abroad and people transferred to overseas service should be considered. Was the academic society in Japan too inward looking? Leading companies in Japan set up their research institutions for basic researches in foreign countries.

We understand that 54 foreign colleges hope to establish branches in Japan. Some of the self-governing bodies extend invitations to those colleges (the example of South

Illinois University with a branch in Niigata Prefecture was given). How should we deal with these situations? There were four papers in this section. “Local initiatives in seeking to benefit from Integrated Research Development Facilities,” by Hotoshi SASAO (Nihon University). “Residents Participation in Town planning and Building—Case Study of Town Associations in 3-4 Chome, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku” by Yukihiro HARASHINA & Fumihiko NOGUCHI (Tokyo Institute of Technology) “Resort Development in Tokushima Prefecture” by Hiroyuki OHNO (Tokushima Prefecture) “The Technopolis Development Project in Ehime Prefecture” by Naomitsu YOSHINOUE (Ehime Prefecture)

A discussion on Shikoku after the bridge was led by Hiroshi KATO (Keio University).

The Seto-Ohashi Bridge, completed in April 1988, gave direct road and rail links between Shikoku and Honshu.

Under the heading of Research Section, the chairman Yoshinobu KUMATA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), discussed the following papers, “Deviation in the Medical and Dentistry Departments” by Hiroshi ICHIKAWA (University of Tsukuba) “Man Power and Social Security in the future in Japan” by Naomi Ikegami (Keio University) “A Search for Comprehensive Countermeasures against Obsolete Diseases” by Saburo NISHI (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

The 12th annual convention is scheduled to be held at Tsu November 11–12 1989. The main theme will be “Private and Public Sectors affected as at State and Local Level”.

(Takehiko MUSASHI)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

The 36th annual convention of Japan Society of Political Economy was held at Waseda University on 8th and 9th October, 1988. At the general assembly, the keynote subject was “Basic Features of Contemporary World Economic Crisis”, three presentations were given by Shumei OUCHI (Tohoku University), Minoru SEKISHITA (Ritsumeikan University) and Ikuya FUKAMACHI (Kyushu University). These were followed by heated discussion initiated by two commentators Yoshihiro TAKASUGA (Hitotsubashi University) and Yoshikazu MIYAZAKI (Tokyo College of Economics).

OUCHI, was reluctant to use the word as “crisis” to express present world economy, represented it as at an obvious “turning point”. He realized this “turning point” particularly in the process of the world economy from adoption of floating exchange rate system in the beginning of 70s until “black monday” of 87. Symptomatic of the turning point, is the dramatic deterioration of America’s status in the world economy. America does suffer from twin deficits—or triplet deficits in a sense—and so accumulates huge liabilities. As to the direction of the turn, OUCHI suggested three ways forward. One is an expansion of protectionism, another is a move toward regional sectionalization and the third is to change from a dollar currency system to plural currency system. Something must be done, since any early solution to the American twin deficits looks highly unlikely. Recent moves of the EC and the free trade agreement between the US and Canada suggests a move of the world economy in the right direction: It is possible that Japan will be included into American block, but more probably she will “stand alone” in the world economy. SEKISHITA analysed present world economy especially viewing it from the production side. The so-called “Pax Americana” has been principally based on American prominence in high-tech industries developed by munition-initiated R&D activity under the sponsorship of the US government. From another viewpoint, he contended that there has grown up a sort of stable division of industry between the US and other advanced countries, the US specializing in high tech industry while other countries remained involved in traditional heavy industry. The stability, however, has become to be undermined by the development of a “cancer cell”—Japan. As is well known, Japan first tried to establish her economy by “exporting manufactured goods”, a strategy supported by importing American technical know-how. But too much Japanese success has threatened the US even extending to their high tech industry. Because of Japanese competition the US has been forced to transplant their high tech parts fabrication factories offshore to save the costs of assembled products. This has produced the very large trade deficits. There is no clear sign yet of a solution to this problem although an official report, The Young report in 1985, considered the question of the deterioration of the US industrial competitiveness.

The essence of FUKAMACHI’s presentation was to examine the monetary



implications of the present world economic crisis. He focused on the huge disequilibrium between excessive currency and real economy. Although the issue of disequilibrium between currency capital and real capital was originally raised by Marx, FUKAMACHI appreciated the limits of Marx's classical arguments for Marx did not know and could not foretell either "managed currency" or the globalization of the economy. He believed the present problems in the US, had their origins in the way that various kinds of debts had increased at a far faster pace than growth rate of GNP. In fact either of government liabilities, individual liability or private enterprise's liability have already exceeded half of annual GNP in the US. And these accumulation of debts have naturally resulted in an amazing upsurge of various fictitious capital as treasury bonds, securitized bank loans or even such as junk bonds. According to FUKAMACHI, this explosive increase of American currency capital is now being transmitted to other advanced countries through cooperation based on such as "Plaza Agreement" or "Louvre Agreement", causing serious unstability in the world economy. Actually Japan increased her money supply at more than 10% ratio in 1987 through the purchase of dollars by the Bank of Japan, when she increased GNP at 4% ratio.

In addition to the general assembly, there were three further presentations on "The Capital", contemporary capitalism and present financial crisis—as well as three sessions with subject chosen by the participants. In total, 15 presentations were given under this head.

(Kenji TOMINOMORI)

## THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

The Population Association of Japan was founded in 1948 with the aim of encouraging multi-disciplinary study of demographic phenomena. The Association holds a general meeting and publishes "Jinkougaku Kenkyu" (The Journal of Population Studies) annually. The latest issue of the Journal was Number 12 published in May 1989.

The 40th Annual Meeting was held at Nihon University in Tokyo under the chairmanship of Professor Hiroshi Kawabe from June 3 to 5 in 1988. The program included a symposium, two special sessions and general sessions.

The symposium entitled "On Declining Fertility in Advanced Countries" was organized by Yoichi OKAZAKI (Nihon University). Makoto ATOH (Institute of Population Problems) reported on the trend of fertility in Japan and explained that the decline of Japanese total fertility rate since 1973 was due to the postponement of marriage and to a slight decline in marital fertility. He also pointed out that there were some similarities but also some differences between fertility decline in Japan and that in western countries. Minoru OKADA (Chuo University) reported that fertility in several western countries started to decline in 1965. By 1985 this was less than the level required to replace the population although there are marked differences in the rates of fertility in the western countries. He suggested that such differences might be explained by the varied economical, social, cultural and institutional circumstances in each country. He also reviewed the views of scholars on the recent fertility decline in western countries and pointed out that governments of western countries were reluctant to take pronatalistic measures to reverse this phenomenon because there was no clear indication of the real causes of fertility decline. They also understood that there would be bitter protests at any suggestion of intervening in the privacy of individuals. Shigemi KONO (Institute of Population Problems) explained recent fertility decline and current low fertility in the United States, Australia and New Zealand and suggested significant influential factors such as changes in marriage pattern, the contraceptive revolution, the increase of working women, and the change of value from a child-oriented to adult-oriented society. He also mentioned that the increasing social activity of women, generally considered as one of the most significant factors for fertility decline in advanced countries in Europe and America, might continue as long as the idea of equal opportunity for both sexes was an irreversible historical trend. Finally Toshio IRITANI (Tokai University) reviewed trends of fertility in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries since the time before the World War II to 1980's and explained that fertility in these countries had shown fluctuations following state intervention through pronatalistic policy measures. For these reports Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University) and Yoshihiro TSUBOUCHI (Kyoto University) made comments as discussants.

A Special Session (A) entitled "Are we facing an age of High Level

Unemployment?” was organized by Hiroyuki KANEKIYO (Meiji University). Yosio YOSHIDA (Asahi University) reported that the job-research theory and the mismatch theory were considered significant in recent years in explaining the concentration of unemployment in specific groups of population. Yasunobu TOMITA (University of Osaka Prefecture) reported that the American concept of unemployment was a broader one, concerning underutilization of the labor force, while the Japanese concept was a narrow one restricted to persons who did not work and actively sought for a job. Such differences in concepts inevitably lead to big differences in the amount of unemployment recorded in each country. Asao MIZUNO (Chuo University) reported, as a result of demographic analysis of recent unemployment figures in Japan, that the increase of unemployment in the female labor force followed the large numbers of women, hitherto not in gainful employment, seeking to enter the labor market. He also noted that the pattern of age-specific unemployment was mainly determined by employment structure as well as by the amount of human capital available. In future the number of unemployed could increase with the changing age structure of the labor force. For these three reports, Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University), Tomoko FURUGORI (Meikai University) and Yoshio HIGUCHI (Keio University) made comments as discussants.

Special Session (B) entitled “Regional Policy and Population Distribution” was organized by Hidehiko HAMA (Seijo University). Hiroshi KAWABE (Nihon University) pointed out that the four Comprehensive National Development Plans in Japan from 1962 to 1987 were intended as countermeasures for problems in population distribution. Since the second plan, made in 1969, the major purpose was to solve problems caused by an excessive concentration of population into urban areas. Atsushi OTOMO (Utsunomiya University) reported results of comparisons between real population distribution and calculated population distribution on the assumption that the trends of death, birth and migration in 1935–40 had continued in the postwar years. He concluded that if the World War II had not taken place population concentration into large urban areas and depopulation in rural areas could have been even more serious. Moriyuki OHE (Shimizu Corporation) reported that depopulation in the Sumida Ward in the City of Tokyo was due to a decrease of young factory workers as the industrial structure in this area changed. This did not necessarily reflect a declining vigor in the area. He suggested that policy makers for such area should pay attention to new developments, including for example, change of occupation and an increase in couples living together. Yuichi MINAKAWA (Chiba University) reported the situation in the depopulation areas and pointed out that out-migration of young and middle age population still continued. He also noted that depopulation by excess of deaths over births would become more serious with an aging population, especially when the large cohort born in 1920–35 retired from the labour force. Setsuo OGASAWARA (Aichi University of Education), Shuei IMANO (Osaka Institute of Technology) and Shunji MAEDA (Hiroshima University) made comments as discussants.

(Yoichi OKAZAKI)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics was founded in 1949. The aim of the Society is to foster studies and conduct investigations on public utilities from political, economic and technical standpoints, and to improve the general conception of public service, so as to induce a healthy development and thus contribute to public welfare.

The main activities of the Society are to publish *The Journal of Public Utility Economics*, (three times a year) and to hold, in addition to several regional meetings, an annual national conference. In this issue, activities of the regional sections are introduced as special topics.

The Kanto and Kansai Sections were established in 1975. Kanto Section has 270 regular members and 40 institutional members. Kansai Section contains about 100 members. Each Section holds research meetings and study tours several times a year.

The subjects of research reports at first meetings of each Section were as follows.

[Kanto Section: November 6, 1975 at International Christian University]

Jun-ichi HAMADA (Meiji University) "The Origin of Public Utility Holding Companies in the U.S.A."

Sigehiko NAOE (Research Institute of Telecommunications and Economics) "Public Enterprise Finance and Rate".

Hideo HOSONO (Chuo University) "Party Politics and Public Utility Rate Regulation".

[Kansai Section: June 26, 1975 at Chuo Denki Club, Osaka]

Tatsuo TAKENAKA (Kobe University) "Review of My Study on Public Utility Economics and Management".

The activities of each Section in the 1988 activity year are as follows.

[Kanto Section in 1988]

① research meeting: October 22, 1988 at Saisan Co. Ltd., Omiya

Toshio UEMURA (Asia University) "Reform of Public Sector and Effectiveness of Deregulation": Public sector tends to be inefficient because of the failure to develop incentives. One of the main causes is, according to the study by H. Leibenstein, that various types of X-inefficiency are permitted in carrying out noneconomic functions. The purpose of this report is to analyze the problems of X-inefficiency in public sector, using both descriptive and analytical approaches. The reporter emphasized the need to construct a more systematic framework in order to analyze the X-efficiency in public sector.

Yasuo MATSUYUKI (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology) "Competitive Strategic Model for Japan Airways": This report evaluated the behavior of the Japan Airways as a public utility in the airline industry. The analysis was done through competitive strategic model built originally by the reporter.

Ken-ichi KOBAYASHI (Hokkai Gakuen College) "Formation of Tennessee Valley

Authority and Its Two Objectives”: This report attempted to clarify the aim of the foundation of TVA. The reporter pointed out that both regional planning and public ownership should be regarded as crucial when we reviewed the aim of the early TVA projects.

Ichiro MATASHIRO (Senshu University) “Problems of Consumer Choice in Public Utility Industries”: The reporter developed his arguments on the consumer’s choice problems of ‘kan-i’ gas industry in comparison with other public utility industries. According to the reporter, customers of the public utilities are becoming better informed as pro-sumers. It is important, therefore, for public utilities to establish a new consumer-producer relationship and look intelligently at the information environment.

② study tour: December 6, 1988

Japan Telecom Co. Ltd., Tokyo Center

[Kansai Section in 1988]

① research meeting: July 14, 1988 at Kanden Hall

Eijiro NAWATA (Kansei Gakuin University) “Public Utility Industries in the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty”: Many of the main lessons of regulatory experience, both in Japan and the U.S., are embodied in the consequences that have arisen from Public Utility Institutions in both countries. It is very important, therefore, to grasp the contents and meanings of the institutional differences in both Public Utilities. The reporter examined two key terms: “public utilities” which is prescribed in the 7th Article of the Agreement on the Status of the U.S. Army in Japan, and “koeki-jigyo” which is defined in the 8th Article of the Labor Relations Law. This study postulates not only examinations of the economic factors within the firm, industry and regulatory agencies, but also such broad approaches as the historical, cultural and inter-relational viewpoints to investigate the problem of public utilities and regulatory policy in both countries.

② study tour: October 14, 1988

Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd., Tanimachi Building, Osaka

③ research meeting: January 24, 1989 at Kanden Hall

Kanji TANIMOTO (Nara Sangyo University) “Social Control on the Corporate Power”.

Toyaji YAMAGUCHI (Amagasaki City Water Works) “Activities of Amagasaki Water Works and Biwa Lake Development Project”.

④ study tour, and research meeting: April 27, 1989 at Kyoto Research Park

Isao ENDO (Nishinomiya City Water Works) “Water Leaking Prevention Measures at Nishinomiya City”.

Hironori YAMADA and Akio WADA (Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.) “Diversification in City Gas Industry”.

(Shusaku YAMAYA)

## THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

### I. Domestic Conference

The 25th Annual Conference of the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association was held at Toyohashi University of Technology in Toyohashi, Aichi, from October 29 to 30, 1988. It was a pleasure to welcome our own members and notable guest scholars from Europe and USA to celebrate our silver anniversary.

The main theme, with four reports, was “Technological Innovation and Cultural Tradition in Regional Development”, after which a panel discussion was held. The first reporter, Noburo KAMINO (Gathering for the Development of Higashi-Mikawa Region), talked on “Urbanization of the Higashi-Mikawa Region”, referring to the location, history and present position of the area. He then explained the future long-range planning for the development of the region. The second reporter, Yoshio MURATA (Deputy Mayor of the Toyohashi City), explained their development plan, demonstrating that they were trying to promote the location of ‘research and development’ facilities in their city. The third reporter, Mikihiro TAMURA (Oku-Mikawa Vision Forum), reported on “Cultural Heritage in Regional Development”. He noted that the Oku-Mikawa region had long suffered from depopulation and explained that they were trying to develop the region thinking in terms of their heritage as a resource. The last reporter, Lay James GIBSON (University of Arizona, USA) spoke on “The Importance of Tradition and Cultural Heritage in Regional Science and Regional Development”. He examined some American experiences and noted the importance of tradition and heritage to activate regional economies.

After the presentations listed above, Peter NIJKAMP (Free University Netherlands), emphasized the necessity for socio-economic and cultural factors in regional innovation policies. Economic restructuring, technological changes and shifts in socio-economic patterns had dramatically affected the spatial distribution of people, firms and welfare. Rolf H. Funck (University of Karlsruhe, W. Germany) pointed out that the Toyohashi City was geographically similar to Karlsruhe and the experience of Karlsruhe could be applicable. Junjiro TAKAHASHI (Keio University), said that a domestic region was an integral part of an internationally wide region. He hoped that an information-oriented society would not be confused with an advanced service economy. He believed that industrialization could be nothing more than a hazard. Yasuhiko OISHI (Rissho University), considering his own work on classic literature, emphasized the importance of cultural factors in regional development. Hirotsada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba), concluded that the diligence of entrepreneur was not necessarily sufficient for the development of a region. A development program called “Isson-Ippin Undo (One Speciality from One Local Village)” might require the opening up of new market.

The fruitful and constructive discussions among these four reporters, five panellists and some questioners from the floor were greatly appreciated by all participants.

The four common themes for this conference were, "Location Theory", "Urban Development", "Transportation" and "Public Goods". Four reports were given under each theme. Besides this, four reports were read as free themes.

The characteristics of the Conference could be summed up as follows. Firstly, several researches concentrated on Harold Hotelling's (1895–1973) spatial competition theory. Masaki AOYAGI (The University of Tokyo) "Location Competition of Retailers in a Two-Dimensional Finite Market" extended Hotelling's spatial competition model to a two-dimensional case and investigated the number of retailers, market boundaries in equilibrium. Hideaki OGAWA (Gifu National College of Technology) "Spatial Competition Approach to the Central Place Theory" enabled us to know the location in equilibrium of  $n$ -firms which sold not only substitutes but complements, which was derived from the endogenous demand of consumers. Masamichi KAWANO (Teikyo University of Technology) "On the Relationship between Roads and Population Distribution" reexamined Hotelling's oligopolistic competition theory under the assumption that residents could choose their location, instead of the assumption of their uniform distribution.

Secondly, some reports were extensions of the authors' previous researches. Shogo KAWAKAMI (Nagoya University), Yasuhiro HIROBATA (Toyohashi University of Technology), Young-Suk BAE and Hajime NAKAJIMA (Nagoya University) on "A Disaggregated Behavioral Model as Applied to the Analysis of Workers' One-Day Trip Behavior". They extended their disaggregated behavioral model which was concerned with the trip behavior of non-workers. These models would be the parts of the system of trip demand estimation model they propose to develop. Toshitaka KATADA, Yasuhiro HIROBATA, Yoshiro HIGANO (Toyohashi University of Technology) and Naojiro AOSHIMA (Gunma University) on "Analysis of Migration and Commuting between Urban and Rural Areas: An Application of Simultaneous Choice Model of Dwelling and Work Places" applied their model to explain the behavior of workers who commuted from their residences in suburbs to the place of work in business districts in cities.

Thirdly, the participants from foreign countries discussed on technological innovation and regional economies both theoretically and empirically. Bernard BIZET (Institut d'Amenagement et d'Urbanisme de la Region d'Ile-de-France) "Interaction of the Telecommunications and Transportation Networks in the Location of Activities: The Case of the Ile-de-France Region" developed some new principles of activity localization involved in the vast program of transportation and telecommunications infrastructures planned for the Ile-de-France region. He suggested an image of the evolution of this regional space. George G. van der MEULEN (Eindhoven University of Technology) on "Computer Aided Urban Planning, Management and Decision making in Developing Countries" gave an adapted approach based on the land information system. Rolf H. FUNCK and Jan S. KOWALSKI (University of Karlsruhe) on "Technological Change and Its Impact on the Urban-Regional System", reviewed the scanty evidence available concerning the situation in the small and medium sized cities in West Germany and considered future prospects. Peter

NIJKAMP (Free University) on, “The Role of the Metropolitan Milieu as an Incubation Centre for Technological Innovations: A Dutch Case Study” described, applying the logic analysis, the geographical patterns of types of innovations in the Netherlands.

## II. International Conference

The 11th Pacific Regional Science Conference, hosted by the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association, supported by the Standing Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization, will be held at Singapore from July 3 to 6, 1989.

## III. Publication

“*Studies in Regional Science—The Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of RSA*—“(Chiikigaku Kenkyu), Vol.18 edited by Shogo KAWAKAMI (Nagoya University, the Chairman of the 24th Annual Conference) was issued. It contains 12 research papers and 3 symposium issues.

(Hitoshi MITOMO)



## THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES

The Society for the Economic Studies of Securities held its 29th national conference on June 18–19, 1988 at Nihon University. Its 30th national conference was held on October 22–23, 1988 at Kansai University. Ten local meetings, four in Kanto, four in Kansai, and two in Kyushu, were also held during the year.

The common theme for the 29th national conference was “The Floating Rate System of Foreign Exchange and Capital Markets”. The following reports were presented, “Fluctuations of Foreign Exchange Rate and Institutional Securities Transactions” by Kenji HIRAMATSU (National Research Institute of Securities and Economics, INC.), “New Development of International Holdings of U.S. Government Bond” by Fumitake MATSUMURA (Osaka University of Economics), “Foreign Investment by Japanese Life Insurance Companies” by Naohiko MOCHIZUKI (The Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Company) and “International Capital Markets in 1980’s—Development and Limitation of Internationalization” by Joji KOBAYASHI (Aoyama Gakuin University).

HIRAMATSU pointed out that the impact of international capital transfer on foreign exchange rate had increased, while that of trade balance had somewhat decreased. He explained why yen-rate remained high notwithstanding the increase of Japan’s net investment in U.S. This was because much of the investment funds was raised outside Japan.

MATSUMURA stated that in 1970’s, U.S. Government raised funds by selling its bonds mainly to foreign governments but that in 1980’s, it sold its bonds to private financial institutions in Japan and Asian NICS. He named the former “Dollar Supporting Finance by Official Sector”, and the latter “Dollar Supporting Finance by Private Sector”.

MOCHIZUKI talked about the feature of investment management by Japanese life insurance companies, its past performance and its future prospects. He also explained the means used by Japanese life insurance companies to avoid exchange rate risks which would invariably accompany foreign investment. KOBAYASHI analyzed the realities and limitations of international capital transfer. We enjoyed a lively discussion on these reports.

The main theme for the 30th national conference was “The Capital Market under the Control of Institutional Investors”. Four research reports were presented. They were “The Life Insurance Company as an Institutional Investor” by Ken-ichi TADOH (Nippon Life Insurance Company), “Institutional Investors and Capital Markets” by Yoshio IIHARA (Nanzan University), “Trust and Banking Companies as an Institutional Investor” by Mikio ISHI-OHMARU (The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation), and “Institutional Investors’ Behavior and Innovations of Capital Markets” by Masahiko SUGIE (Doshisha University).

TADOH pointed out the size and dual character of the Japanese life insurance

company (the SEIHO)—that is, as an institutional investor and as an absorber of outstanding shares. According to him, an economy which was supplied with funds exclusively by institutional investors was “Institutionalized Capitalism”.

IIHARA analyzed the influence of crossholding of shares by Japanese big businesses on stock price formation, and emphasized the necessity for developing an analytical model to explain the actual transaction process of shares in the market where institutional investors played such big parts.

ISHI-OHMARU stated that trust and banking companies have acquired greater importance in the capital market, since they began pension fund, specified money trust (TOKKIN) and fund trust businesses.

Lastly, SUGIE argued that the growth of institutional investors was related to the development of various financial innovations. He noted especially the relationship between stock price index futures and portfolio management by institutional investors.

Again these study reports provoked critical opinions and vigorous discussion.

In addition, seven research reports in the 29th national conference and six in the 30th were presented respectively, and many other reports were also made at local meetings held in various districts in 1988. The titles, names of the researchers and abstracts of the reports are all contained in the *Annals of Society for the Economic Studies of Securities*, Vol.24.

The 31st national conference is planned for June 17–18, 1989 at St.Paul’s University. The common theme will be “The Internationalization of Capital Markets and Corporate Finance Strategies”.

The 32nd national conference should be held at Aichi Gakuin University in the autumn of 1989.

(Hidefumi TSUMURA)

## **ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES**

The Association aims to provide and expand opportunities for scholars concerned with theoretical or empirical studies of socialist economies, including Soviet, East European, Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean economies to exchange information. It seeks to promote the advancement of knowledge by encouraging interdisciplinary and comparative studies, within scientific disciplines in the field of socialist economics.

Current topics of interest are recent economic reforms, which are taking place in the socialist economies, particularly the Soviet economic Perestroika (restructuring), and their influence on the system of political economy of socialism and statistical systems.

As a result of the abandonment of economic reform in 1968 the Soviet Union faced the prospect of low economic growth. It lacked the mechanisms required to redirect the economy to more intensive growth paths and to eliminate shortages of goods. Scholars of the Association have attempted fact-findings enquiries into the real economic growth path of Soviet economy. In March of 1985, Gorbachev was named as the First Secretary of CPSU. While consolidating his power over the next two years, Gorbachev, continued in part, the policies developed under Andropov, i.e., on-going, large-scale economic experiments and an anti-alcohol program. He also announced his intention to undertake the acceleration (Uskorenie) of modernization of Soviet industry, particularly the machine building industry. At first glance it appeared that Gorbachev had adopted a conservative approach toward economic reform, but in fact, during this period he began to lay the foundation for the economic reform movement which has come to be known as Perestroika. Members of the Association have conducted research on the feasibility of the Uskorenie policy and Perestroika in the field of Soviet economy.

Soviet mathematical economists, including Aganbegian, Petrakov, Belkin, and Anchishkin (who died in June of 1987), once again pressed for the economic reforms they had advocated in the 1960's. Those who had recommended the development of a market economy, and who had been subjected to severe criticism by neo-Stalinist economists during the Brezhnev era, began to mount an active attack on the neo-Stalinist political economy ("modernized political economy"), where market relations are recognized as alien to planned economic development, as opposed to relations that are already "communistic" and as capitalist "birthmarks" surviving under socialism. Members of the Association are interested in the recent restructuring of political economy of socialism.

Gorbachev's radical Perestroika plan was presented to the Central Committee Plenum in June of 1987 and the new Soviet "Law on the State Enterprise" was adopted by the Supreme Soviet at the same time. The reforms of the state sector include development of autonomy for enterprises (socialist "commodity" producers), self-financing (full profit-and-loss accounting), market relations, radical changes in the

price and finance system, “self-management” and the introduction of the election of managerial personnel. Scholars of the Association are interested in whether these measures are similar to or go far beyond the reforms advocated in 1965.

In 1986 and 1987, approval was also given to allow the development of pluralism in economic mechanism, namely, the development of the non-state sectors, including cooperative and individual labor activities, but excluding private economic activities. The goal of convergence of multiple sectors to a single, monolithic state sector has been rejected by the Soviet authorities. Scholars of the Association discussed the possibilities of development of the non-state sectors.

They are also interested in analyzing the two difficulties that Soviet economists are facing. One is the “state [commercial] order system (goszakaz),” which Nemchinov proposed more than 20 years ago and which has been implemented in place of “obligatory target figures” (command) under the Gorbachev reforms. The second is the Uskorenie policy, drawn up by Aganbegian, and which was also implemented during the first two years under the Gorbachev regime. According to some scholars of the Association the large scale application of the “state [commercial] order system” can easily be bypassed by the traditional centralized resource allocation system. The Uskorenie policy stresses rapid growth, but is in actuality a deterrent to true economic reform since the Uskorenie policy and economic reform cannot take place simultaneously. Also, the rush towards the modernization of industry may lead to quantitative growth only in the heavy industry sector with no parallel increase in the production of consumption goods.

Members of the Association also study the problems of material-monetary imbalance, acceleration of the inflationary process, revision of wholesale and retail price systems and the sharply rising deficits which threaten the Soviet Perestroika. Further, they attempt to clarify the possibilities of development of Soviet international economic policy as a corollary of the Perestroika.

(Masaaki KUBONIWA)

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY

The Society for the Study of Social Policy aims to promote interdisciplinary studies relating to labour issues and social conditions. Although most members are economists, others are sociologists, jurists and historians.

The 76th national convention of the society was held at the Shin-Ishikawa Campus of Kokugakuin University, Yokohama, on May 21 and 22, 1988. The main theme was "Deindustrialization and Employment Problems." This was closely related to the prevailing conditions in the labour market. The dramatic rise of yen rates and radical adjustments of industrial organization in 1986 and 1987 had caused serious employment problems.

In the plenary session, there were five presentations. Masatoshi YORIMITSU (Hitotsubashi University) considered "a comparison of deindustrialization between the United States and Japan." He tried to develop "a logic of deindustrialization"; his argument largely depended on what was happening and discussions in the United States. Although he suggested some criteria of deindustrialization, the stagnation of industrial technology, which is composed of scientific research, production technology and the know-how of daily operations, seems to be crucial.

Yasuo KUWAHARA's (Dokkyo University) presentation was on "the impact of Japan's foreign direct investment on employment" and he pointed out the diverse forms of direct investment and their different influences on employment in originating countries. He tried to estimate negative employment effects in car industries in Japan, in certain possible cases of transfer of production from Japan to North America.

Takeshi MIZUNO (Kyoto Gakuen University) reported on "deindustrialization and employment in Japan's small businesses." He reminded us that employment in small businesses had fallen more rapidly than that in large firms. This was due to the recent rise of yen rates and the transfer of production to foreign countries. It should be noted that working conditions, especially those of older workers, in small businesses deteriorated.

The fourth presentation by Hiroki SATO (Hosei University) was on "employment effects of software production in foreign countries." This was not directly concerned with deindustrialization but he explained that the international division of labour in software production was possible by means of job contracting or as joint projects. In Japan this was happening between Tokyo, where demand for software and the supply of technical workers are concentrated, and more remote local areas.

In the fifth presentation on "deindustrialization and the regional labour market," Yasushige KIMURA (Hokkaido University) demonstrated, especially by using tables, how severely two labour markets in Hokkaido were affected by the steady process of deindustrialization.

In the last plenary session, with Masumi TSUDA (Hitotsubashi University) in the chair, there was a general discussion. Members considered concepts of

deindustrialization, the behaviour of large enterprises which may undermine local communities and the need to distinguish the causes of the transfer of employment.

In this convention five sub-sessions were held and eleven persons reported on various subjects. The annals of the Society based on this convention was published (in Japanese) as *Deindustrialization and Employment Problems*, Tokyo, 1989.

The 77th national convention was held at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto on October 22 and 23, 1988. The common theme was "Labour Movements in the Period of Transition." The organizing committee of the Kansai chapter of the Society had asked eight reporters to discuss recent labour movements which are experiencing substantial changes in various countries, taking the world history into consideration.

Hideo KOBAYASHI (Kansai University), introduced scholarly views on the interpretation of the decline of organization rates by trade unions in the United States. The reporter attributed the main cause of the decline to present circumstances. Seiichiro HAYAKAWA (Hosei University) reminded us that new flexible trade union attitudes were developing in British industrial relations. But he doubted whether these innovations would supersede traditional practices. Takao SAITO (Gunma University) reported on the recent policy changes of the CGIL of Italy, which, for instance, agreed to cooperate with employers if employment was increased. Masayuki IBE (Fukushima University) gave an overview of the deepening crisis of the social and institutional system of apartheid in South Africa and explained, in this connection, major currents of organized labour. Hideo KOBAYASHI (Komazawa University) argued that Southeast Asian countries had succeeded in industrialization by the suppression of trade unions and by the improvement of the quality of products. However industrialization must co-operate with democracy and not deny it. Hi-shun TAKU (Sung Kyun Kwan University of Korea) outlined the development of labour movement in Korea and referred to the lack of autonomy there. However he expected some changes in labour movement following the recent move to greater democracy. Ikuro TAKAGI (Japan Women's University) pointed out several criteria to distinguish five stages of development in the national federations of labour in the post-war Japan. He noted that Rengo, formed in 1987, depended on enterprise-based trade unionism and lacked social functions. Yoshihisa TOKITA (Ritsumeikan University) gave a Marxist view. He reminded us that some parts of organized labour had been fighting, as he thought right, in spite of the seeming retreat of the labour movement.

In the final session chaired by Shobei SHIODA and Kaichi MAEKAWA (Kyoto University), four commentators expressed their views and raised various questions. This four-hour discussion allowed everyone, including participants from the floor, to raise several points. New insights emerged from the questions.

(Manabu MINE)

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

The 56th annual conference of the Socio-Economic Society was held on September 24 and 25, 1988 at Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya. A symposium entitled “The Saké Brewing Industry in Japan: From the Tokugawa To the Meiji-Taisho Era” was held on the second day under the joint chairmanship of Toshimaru HARADA (Tezukayama University) and Yuzo YAMAMOTO (Kyoto University).

Manabu YUNOKI (Kwansei Gakuin University) presented an introductory paper, in which he explained that the main aim of the symposium was to focus on political and economic function of saké brewing industry and to compare the brewers in Nada (Hyogo Prefecture) with those in Chita (Aichi Prefecture) and Fushimi (Kyoto Prefecture). He concluded that, at the rapid development of a traditional industry, the sake brewing industry had played an important role in process of modernization in Japan.

Masahiro UEMURA (Shiga University) read a paper entitled “The Development of Saké Brewing Industry in Nada”. He explained why the saké brewing industry developed originally in the Nada area during the Tokugawa Era, how the brewers in Nada coped with the transition from the Tokugawa to the Meiji Era, and what kinds of technical factors were behind the success of the saké brewing industry in Nada.

Toshio SHINODA (Toyota College of Technology) read a paper entitled “Ups and Downs in the Chita-saké brewing Industry”, in which he emphasized that the output of Chita-saké, and the quantity shipped to Edo, was almost as large as that of the Nada area in the 1860s. By the 1880's the Chita-saké brewing industry was squeezed under Finance Minister Matsukata, and became smaller and more localized. He analyzed the reason for this.

The paper presented by Kenjiro ISHIKAWA (Doshisha University) was entitled “Development of Fushimi Saké Brewing Industry”. In this paper, he made it clear that Fushimi saké developed quite rapidly in the 1890's and had become fairly big and famous (perhaps comparable to Nada) by 1910's. He suggested that important for the Fushimi saké industry which was keen to expand was to learn from earlier experience and to utilize the fruits of modernization.

In the afternoon Kazuo IKEGAMI (Kanagawa University) read a paper entitled “The Liquor Tax Policy in the Meiji Era”, in which he stressed the importance of revenue from the liquor tax (included saké tax) in the total tax revenue of the Meiji government. He compared it with the revenue from the land tax, and noted that the liquor tax accounted for over 30% in the total tax revenues.

The last paper was read by Takafusa NAKAMURA (Ochanomizu University) entitled “A Quantitative History of Saké Brewing: 1871–1935”. He made a statistical survey of the saké brewing industry between 1871 and 1935. He showed the character of this industry based upon macroscopic data collected by the Tax Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. Looking at the time-series data of saké industry, he concluded

that there were three conspicuous swings, displaying no upwards trends, through the period of economic growth. The number of saké breweries increased until the early 1880's, and declined after that.

Takamasa ICHIKAWA (Waseda University) and Takao FUJIWARA (Iwate University) made short comments on the above papers and compared the sake brewery with the beer brewing industry and technology. Six papers were published in *Shakai Keizai Shigaku*, (The Socio-Economic History) Vol.55, No.2, 1989.

The 58th annual conference is to be held on 3rd and 4th of June, 1989, at Waseda University.

(Manabu YUNOKI)



## JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

The activities of the Japan Statistical Society, which was established in 1931, are concerned with the theory of statistics and its application. These include government statistics, computational methods, the education and training of statisticians. These diverse interests involve many disciplines including social sciences such as economics and demography, natural sciences and engineering as well as humanities and medical sciences.

The fifty-sixth Annual Convention with eighteen sessions was held on July 25–27, 1988, at Fukushima University. Abstracts of all the papers presented were printed in the *Nihon Tokei Gakkai Koen-Hokoku-Syu (Proceedings of the fifty-sixth Convention of the Japan Statistical Society)*. This publication includes one hundred and nine abstracts covering some 210 pages. The English summaries of the papers presented there was already published in *the Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, Vol.18, No.2, 1988.

This year, Professor Kei TAKEUCHI (The University of Tokyo) gave a special lecture, entitled ‘Statistics in a Society of Advanced Science and Technology’, emphasizing an important role of statistics in such a highly developed society. Other contributors’ sessions and the session organizers, on economics and related topics, are listed below.

1) Econometric Analysis:

Econometric Analysis I (Atsushi MAKI, Keio University),

Econometric Analysis II (Kimio MORIMUNE, Kyoto University).

2) Analysis of Regional Economy:

Econometric Analysis of the Chinese Economy (Takafusa NAKAMURA, Ochanomizu University),

Economic Investigations and Statistical Analysis in the Tohoku Area (Kensei ARAYA, Fukushima University).

3) Other Related Topics:

Empirical Studies in Economics and Management (Gyoichi IWATA, Keio University),

History and Statistics (Syunsaku NISHIKAWA, Keio University),

Sampling Methods and Government Statistics (Yoshiyuki SAKAMOTO, Institute of Statistical Mathematics),

Time Series Analysis and Its Applications (Yuzo HOSOYA, Tohoku University).

Unfortunately, most papers and reports presented at each session are not available in English, although some of them were written in English. Summaries in Japanese in *The Proceedings* will give sufficient information on the title of paper and affiliation of speaker for further inquiry. *The Proceedings* may be obtained from the Bureau of the Society on request.

The Japan Statistical Society issues biannually *The Journal of the Japan Statistical*

*Society*, which publishes original contributions. Most articles in the Journal are written in English and all are required to have the English summaries. The Japan Statistical Society also published a special issue on Japanese Statistics associated with the 46th Session of the International Statistical Institute held in Tokyo. All articles in this special issue were written in English. *The Journal* can be purchased by overseas readers through The Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo International, P.O.Box 5030, Tokyo 100-31, Japan.

The next annual convention is scheduled to take place on July 25–27, 1989 at Nagasaki University.

(Katsuto TANAKA)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

Annual Convention of Japan Society of Transportation Economics was held on October 15 and 16, 1988 in Osaka under the sponsorship of Kinki University. Following the conference discussions in 1986 and 1987, the unified theme chosen was “Transportation Costs and Pricing Policy”.

Five reports, relating to the unified theme, were presented on the second of a two day discussion.

Atsushi ISEDA (Osaka City University) considered, “Some Reflections upon the Roles of Transportation Forms and Costs in the Pricing of Transport Services”. He developed his ideas through the history of economic theory.

Ken-ichi SHOJI (Kobe University) examined, “Transportation Costs and Cross-Subsidization of various Routes”. A system of pooling revenues and costs, adapted for Urban Expressway, was considered. Using a flow-chart for judging cross-subsidization, he stressed the strategy of the Expressway Public Corporation as decision-maker.

“Some Problems of the Rate-Base Formula in Transportation Undertakings” was presented jointly by Akimasa SUGATA and Takashi INADA (Hankyu Electric Railway Co., Ltd.). They wished to consider a rate-base formula in assessing the profit of public utilities. In particular, they emphasized the significance and problems of applying this formula to private railway and omnibus companies.

The financial implications of improving transport infrastructures were discussed by Takehiko SUGIYAMA (Hitotsubashi University) under the title of “Financing for Transport Infrastructures—Current and Future Issues—”. He insisted that the costs must be borne by the users, including beneficiary and public organization. General users should be charged at a lower rate by applying the beneficiary-charging principle.

The last report in this section was given by Yukihide OKANO (The University of Tokyo), on “Pricing Policy under Deregulation”. The usual regulation policies were not always appropriate in present society. Referring to two Reports of Councils, (published on October and December, 1988) he argued that economic regulation should be eased in order to bring out better market performance as a whole.

There were eight reports, on a variety of subjects, presented on the first day of our meeting at Kinki University.

Kyozo TAKECHI (Kinki University) presented a historical study, “Railway Construction and Local Community” in case of Mie Prefecture.

An interesting idea was suggested by Takeshi OKU (Odakyu Building Service Co., Ltd.) in his report, “On the Frequency of Branch Trains on Urban Railways”.

Nobuaki INOUE (Fukuoka University) presented a case study in the Kyusyu region, “A Study of Tertiary Sector Railway Ltd.,—Its Present Condition and Prospects”.

Masaru MIYAJIMA and Kyu Seok KWAK (Tokyo Institute of Technology) analysed port selection problems, under the title of “The Interport Competition among

Container Ports and Port Selection in Japan”.

Based on inventory management theory, Hitoshi MITOMO (Nagoya University of Commerce) and Yoji MIYADAI (the Economic Planning Agency) prepared their report, “Measurement the Effect of Expressway Networking on a Physical Distribution System”.

Yukio KUSUKI (The Prime Minister’s Office) gave a report, “A Consideration on Recent Measures to Finance future Airport Construction”.

From the stand point of welfare economics, Yi-Min TAO (Hiroshima College of Economics) was concerned with an intermodal transport system in his report, “Cost Allocations of Through Rate and its Economic Implications”.

Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Japan Transport Economics Research Center) presented a very exciting report entitled “Proposals for a Transportation Study”. Conference also noted how this report was successful in bridging the general and the unified themes.

In addition to these reports, two book reviews and an academic survey, “New Trends in the Air Transportation Research since Deregulation in the U.S.A.” by Nozomu TAKAHASHI (Kyoto Industrial University) appeared in *The Annual Report on Transportation Economics*, issued on March 1, 1989.

The 48th annual convention will be held on September 30 and October 1, 1989 at the University of Tokyo on the unified theme of, “Transportation in an Internationalized Age.”

(Masahiro SUGIYAMA)

**THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION**

日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
- Number of members: 1,631
- President: Seigo NAKAJIMA (Ferris University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, "Kaikai" (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: 1948
- Number of members: 1,005
- Representative Director: Kaichiro OISHI (Meiji Gakuin University)
- Publication: "TOCHI SEIDO SHIGAKU (The Journal of Agrarian History)"  
- quarterly
- Agrarian History Society  
c/o Institute of Social Science, 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: 1924
- Honorary members 26, regular members 1,087, associate members (students) 107,  
cooperative members 25
- Chairman: Isoshi KAJII (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)
- 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

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## **THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES**

アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of members: 700
- President: Tatsumi OKABE (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
- Publication: “Asian Studies” - quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies  
c/o Professor Tatsuo YAMADA,  
Department of Political Science, Keio University,  
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

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## **JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION**

日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of members: 380
- President: Masa'atsu TAKADA (Kobe University)
- Publication: “Monograph, Research Series”—once or twice a year
- Japan Auditing Association  
The Faculty of Business Administration,  
Kobe University, 2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku,  
Kobe 657, Japan

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of members: 1,880
- President: Susumu KAIDO (Nara Sangyo University)
- Publication: “Keieigaku Ronshu” - once a year
- Japan Society for the Study of Business Administration  
c/o The Institute of Business Research, Hitotsubashi University,  
Naka 2-1, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

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## **THE JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)**

日本商業英語学会

- Established: 1934
- Honorary member 1, regular members 197, supporting members 7, totalling 205
- President: Hiromu NAKAMURA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (The JBEA Annual Studies)" - once a year
- The Japan Business English Association  
c/o Professor Hiromu NAKAMURA,  
Department of Commerce, Doshisha University,  
Imadegawadori-Karasuma, Kamigyoku, Kyoto 602, Japan

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## **BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN**

経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of members: personal 710, institution 47
- President: Shigeaki YASUOKA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: "Japan Business History Review"-quarterly
- "Japanese yearbook for Business History" - annually
- Business History Society of Japan  
c/o Professor Eisuke DAITO,  
No. 711, Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**

日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of members: 120
- President: Tadashi FUJITA (International Christian University)
- Publication: "Annual Report of Japan Society of Business Mathematics"
- Japan Society of Business Mathematics  
c/o Professor Tadashi FUJITA, International Christian University,  
3-10-3, Ohsawa Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181, Japan

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES**

日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of members: honorary 6, ordinary 700, supporting companies 10
- President: Yukichi ARAKAWA (Kobe University)
- Publication: “Journal of Japan Society of Commercial Sciences” - annually
- Japan Society of Commercial Sciences  
Kenkyu-to Building, Meiji University,  
1-1, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE**

日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of members: regular members 290 including 11 foreigners, supporting members 3
- Chairman: Yoshiro IJIMA (Waseda University)
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, “Shohin Kenkyu” (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity Science  
c/o Hitotsubashi University, Naka 2-1,  
Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

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## **THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY**

経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of members: 300
- President: Yohichi UTSUMI (Osaka Gakuin University)
- Publication: “The Annals of the Society of Economic Sociology”
- The Society of Economic Sociology  
c/o Gakkai-Jimu-Center,  
1-20-38, Sengen, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan



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## THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

経済学史学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of members: 802
- President: Yoshiki YOSHIZAWA (Senshu University)
- Publication: "The Annual Bulletin of the Society for the History of Economic Thought" - once a year
- The Society for the History of Economic Thought  
c/o Professor Yoshiki YOSHIZAWA,  
Faculty of Economics, Senshu University,  
2-1-1, Higashimita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki-shi 214, Japan

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## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

理論・計量経済学会

- Established: 1947
- Number of members: 1,943
- President: Hirofumi UZAWA (Niigata University)
- Publication: "The Economic Studies Quarterly"
- The Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

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## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of members: 680, patronage members: 10
- President: Motosuke ISHII (Meiji University)
- Publication: "Keizai-Chiri Gaku Nempo" (Annals of The Japan Association of Economic Geographers) - quarterly
- The Japan Association of Economic Geographers  
c/o Institute of Economic Geography,  
Faculty of Economics, Hitotsubashi University,  
Naka 2-1, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan

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## **JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION**

日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of members: individuals 1,134, institutions 3
- President: Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University)
- Publication: “Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nenpo” (The Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association) - annual
- Japan Economic Policy Association  
c/o Professor Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI,  
Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan

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## **JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION**

日本経営財務研究会

- Established: 1977
- Number of members: 400
- President: Goichi KATAYAMA (Fukuoka University)
- Publication: “The Annual Report of Japan Finance Association” - annually
- Japan Finance Association  
The Faculty of Business Administration,  
Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan

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## **JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE**

日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of members: 613
- Chairman: Hiromitsu ISHI (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: “Annual Report of the Japanese Association of Fiscal Science”
- The Japanese Association of Fiscal Science  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

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## **JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)**

日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
- Number of members: 293
- President: Yoshio SAITO (Chuo Gakuin University)
- Publication: “The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade”,  
(Annual publication)  
“JAFT News”, twice yearly
- Japan Academy for Foreign Trade  
c/o Professor R. ASAOKA,  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan

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## **THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE**

日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Honorary members 8 including two foreigners, ordinary members 688 including 25 foreigners, supporting members 65 organization
- Chairman: Eiichi KIMURA (Chuo University)
- Publication: “Journal of Insurance Science” (Hoken-gaku Zasshi) - quarterly
- Japanese Society of Insurance Science  
c/o The Life Insurance Association of Japan,  
3-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

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## **THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of members: 1,100
- President: Fukutaro WATANABE (Gakushuin University)
- Publication: “The International Economy” - annually
- The Japan Society of International Economics  
c/o Professor Ken'ichi ODAWARA,  
Faculty of Economics, Jochi (Sophia) University,  
7, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan

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## **THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS**

### **金融学会**

- Established: 1943
- Number of members: 827
- President: Takeshiro KODERA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: "Bulletin of the Japan Society of Monetary Economics" - biannually
- Japan Society of Monetary Economics  
c/o Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha,  
1-2-1, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan

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## **THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE**

### **組織学会**

- Established: 1959
- Number of members: individual members 1,108, company members 36
- President: Yasuo OKAMOTO (The University of Tokyo)
- 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

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH**

### **日本労務学会**

- Established: 1970
- Number of members: 619
- Representative director: Kyoichi FUTAGAMI (Waseda University)
- Publication: "Series in Personnel and Labor Problems" - annually
- Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research  
c/o Professor Kyoichi Futagami, School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan

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## **JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION**

日本計画行政学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of members: 1,307
- President: Hiroshi KATO (Keio University)
- Publication: "Planning Administration" - biannually
- Japan Association for Planning Administration  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-8-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY**

経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of members: 1,002
- Chief Representative: Kiyoko IMURA (Keio University)
- Publication: "The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy" - annually
- Japan Society of Political Economy  
c/o Professor Kiyoko IMURA,  
Keio University,  
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

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## **THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN**

日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Members: 347, honorary members 4, special members 3
- President: Minoru MURAMATSU
- Publication: "Jinkogaku Kenkyu" (The Journal of Population Studies)
- Population Association of Japan  
c/o Institute of Population Problems,  
Ministry of Health and Welfare,  
1-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

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## **THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS**

公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
- Number of members: regular members 332, corporation members 74
- Chairman: Tomoji ICHINOSE (Ishinomaki Senshu University)
- Publication: "Journal of Public Utility Economics"
- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)  
c/o Akasaka Community Bldg.,  
1-1-8, Motoakasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan

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## **THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION**

日本地域学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of members: 587
- President: Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba)
- Publication: "Studies in Regional Science - the Papers and Proceedings of the Japan Section of RSA" ("Chiikigaku Kenkyu" in Japanese) - annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association  
c/o Institute of Socio-Economic Planning,  
University of Tsukuba,  
Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan

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## **THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES**

証券経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of members: 441
- Representative: Yoshio KUMANO (Senshu University)
- Publication: "Annals of Society for the Economic Studies of Securities" - annually
- Society for the Economic Studies of Securities  
c/o Japan Securities Research Institute,  
Tokyo Shoken Kaikan,  
1-5-8, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan

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## **ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES**

社会主義経済学会

- Established: 1967
- Number of members: 220
- Chief Representative: Tsuneaki SATO (Nihon University)
- Publication: "Bulletin of the Association for the Study in Socialist Economies" - annually
- Association for the Study in Socialist Economies  
c/o Professor Yuichi HASEBE  
Yokohama National University,  
156, Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama 240, Japan

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## **THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY**

社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of members: 825
- Representative manager: Haruya SHIMAZAKI (Chuo University)
- Publication: "Shaki-Seisaku Gakkai Nenpo" (Annals of the Society for the Study of Social Policy)
- Society for the Study of Social Policy  
c/o Professor Haruya SHIMAZAKI,  
Faculty of Economics, Chuo University,  
742-1, Higashinakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03, Japan

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## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY**

社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of members: 1,126
- Representative Director: Ken'ichiro SHODA (Waseda University)
- Publication: "Shakai Keizai Shigaku" (Socio-Economic History) - bimonthly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)  
c/o Professor, A. HAYAMI,  
Keio University,  
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

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## **JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY**

日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of members: 1,196
- President: Hirotugu AKAIKE (The Institute of Statistical Mathematics)
- Publication: “Journal of the Japan Statistical Society” - biannually
- Japan Statistical Society  
c/o The Institute of Statistical mathematics,  
4-6-7, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106, Japan

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## **JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS**

日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
- Number of members: 354 regular members including 4 advisory members (individual) and 32 special members (corporations)
- President: Haruya HIROOKA (Hosei University)
- Publication: “Kotsugaku Kenkyu” (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)
- The Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Kotsu Gakkai)  
c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku,  
7-1-1, Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan



