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# THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

## 日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, established in 1950, celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1990, as the sole nationwide federation of associations of scholars and experts on economics, commerce, and business administration. In order to obtain membership an association is subject to an examination of its academic work. As of 1992, the Union had a membership of 44 associations, as listed on pp. 79-93. Inclusion of one recent entrant to the Union brings the total membership for 1993 to 45 associations (the name of this new member is given on p. 94).

The aims and objectives of the Union are to support the scholarly activities of its member associations and to promote academic exchanges both among members themselves, and between Japanese and academic societies overseas. The main activities of the Union are: (1) the publication and distribution of academic material concerning Japanese economics and papers presented by member scholars, (2) the sending of members to overseas conferences, (3) the holding and supporting of international conferences in Japan, (4) providing financial assistance to member associations who invite foreign scholars to Japan, and (5) collecting information on activities of member associations and the issuing of a news bulletin.

The Union published in 1974 *Keizaigaku No Doko* (The Trend in Japanese Economics), based on a survey of economic studies undertaken in postwar Japan. A supplementary volume covering Japanese economic studies after 1974 was published in 1982.

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

The Union celebrated in 1980 the 30th anniversary of its founding by launching a variety of activities, including the publication of The Information Bulletin. Prof. Paul Snowden of Waseda University acts as editorial adviser.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Japan Society of Business Administration was founded in 1926, and its members now number a little less than 2,000. It is composed of 6 divisions: Kanto, Kansai, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Chubu, and Kyushu. Each division has its own meetings several times a year. The Society has a conference with a unified theme once a year and publishes its results as an annual bulletin, *Keieigaku-ronshu*.

The unified themes and the universities where the annual conference has been held in the last decade are as follows.

The Government and Enterprises, Takushoku University, 1984

The New Trend in the Study of Business Administration, Matsuyama College of Commerce, 1985

The Development of Information Technology and Business Administration, Komazawa University, 1986

The Internationalization of Business Administration and Japanese Enterprises, Ryukoku University, 1987

The Change of Industrial Structure and Business Administration, Otaru College of Commerce, 1988

Reexamination of Japanese Management, Fukuoka University, 1989

Strategies of Business Enterprise in 1990s—from the Viewpoint of Innovations in Production, Distribution, and Consumption, Toyo University, 1990

The Change of World Economic Structure and Tasks of Business Administration (Sub-theme A: The Change in the Socialist System and Business Administration; Sub-theme B: EC Integration and Business Administration; Sub-theme C: Globalization and Business Administration), Aichi University, 1991

New Image of Enterprise and Management (Sub-theme A: Enterprise Strategy and Society; Sub-theme B: The Universality and the Particularity of "Japanese Management"), Meiji University, 1992.

Unified themes were different every year but in that they reflected many urgent issues to be solved in Japanese enterprises, they are linked with one another. The Plaza Agreement in 1985 brought the rapid internationalization of Japanese enterprises as well as restructuring of Japanese industries. The large increase of foreign direct investment stimulated the interest in the effectiveness of Japanese management and its transferability (the theme in 1986). The rapid increase of the yen value after the Plaza Agreement stimulated, combined with other previously existing factors, restructuring of industries and enterprises (the theme in 1988).

The change in the world economic structure caused by the rapid growth of the Japanese economy, the retardation of the American economy, the revitalization of the EC integration process, and the collapse of the socialist system, etc. was a new challenge to Japanese enterprises (the theme in 1991).

Recent unified themes have concerned reexamining the Japanese management system and establishing a new one in Japanese enterprises. Papers presented on the unified theme (particularly on sub-theme B) last year show this trend.

New Image of Enterprise and Management (1992)

Sub-theme A: Enterprise Strategy and Society

- (1) "Competitive Strategy and Business Ethics", by Shozo KAWANO (Tohoku University)
- (2) "The Philosophy of Corporate Alliance Strategy", by Kanji TERATOU (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- (3) "Enterprise Strategy and Ethics in Management", by Masami NISHIKADO (Wakayama University)
- (4) "Business Management in the Period of Change", by Yoshinori TASHIRO (Seinan Gakuin University)

Sub-theme B: Universality and Particularity of "Japanese Management"

- (1) "Personnel Management and Labour Relations in the Contemporary Automobile Industry in America", by Takehisa HIRAO (Sapporo University)
- (2) "On the Universality and Particularity in the International Transfer of 'Japanese-style Management'", by Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo University)
- (3) "The Characteristics and Transformation of Japanese Management", by Motonari YAMADA (Nagoya University)
- (4) "The Particularity of Japanese Management as the Capitalist Enterprise", by Takayuki YAMASHITA (Ritsumeikan University)

Mr. MORITA, Chairman of Sony Corporation, raised a question on the principle of Japanese style management up to date and insisted on establishing a new principle (*Bungeishunju*, Feb. 1992). He said that Japanese enterprises had been endeavoring to produce high quality goods at low cost (and sell them at low price), which was welcomed by consumers but not accepted by producers in Western countries and rather considered as a kind of unfair competition. He proposed to change this principle for new one, which should pay higher wages and reduce working hours for workers, pay more to subcontractors, distribute more dividends to shareholders, and be more philanthropical towards society.

As his opinion clearly shows, reexamination of Japanese-style management including its merits and demerits, has been taking the place of simple appraisal of its effectiveness. Japanese Enterprises in the World, the unified theme of the Conference in 1993 (Wakayama University) shows this trend more clearly.

Sub-theme A: Contribution of Japanese Enterprise to the World

1. "The Earth's Environment and International Management", by Kenichi YASUMURO (Kobe College of Commerce)
2. "Japanese companies and International Symbiosis", by Yoshitomo IZAWA (Kyushu Sangyo University)

3. "International Contributions of Japanese Enterprise", by Kohki SUZUKI (Komazawa University)

This sub-theme puts emphasis on the contributions of Japanese multinational enterprises to the world in response to the criticism against them for such things as environmental deterioration.

Sub-theme B: Reexamination of the Japanese Management System.

1. "Problems of Japanese Corporate Governance,—Defects in the Monitoring System on Management", by Norio ITO (Yamagata University)

2. "Present-day Development of Social Responsibility of Enterprises and the Closed Character of Japanese Enterprise", by Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagoya University)

3. "The Change of Management Environment and Conditions for the Resuscitation of Japanese Enterprises", by Kiichi KAGEYAMA (Chiba College of Commerce)

This sub-theme puts emphasis on the "closed" system of Japanese enterprises such as crossholding of shares, *keiretsu*, and subcontracting, and how to improve it in response to the criticism of Western countries.

Sub-theme C: Effectiveness and Limits of the Japanese Production System.

1. "Efficacies and Problems of the Japanese Production System", by Yoshiji SUZUKI (Sapporo University)

2. "Labor and Management in Japanese-style Production", by Tsunenori YASUI (Hannan University)

3. "Effectiveness and Problems of Japanese Style Management and Production System—Comparisons between Japanese and German Markets, Top Management Structures, Work Organizations, Wage Systems and Policies of Labour Unions", by Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI (Chuo University)

This sub-theme puts focus not only on the merits but also on the demerits of Japanese production system such as just in time production (JIT), on the job training (OJT), and total quality control (TQC).

Topics on management control have been important ones in our Society and several papers on it have been presented as free themes every year. This traditional theme will now be one of our most important topics in the front of Corporate Governance. This has been raised since the breakdown of the bubble economy in 1990. In the era of high economic growth, enterprises depended on bank loans, so that their debt to equity ratio was high. The burden of interest as well as monitoring by a main bank disciplined the management of the enterprise. As the rate of growth dropped after oil crises, new investment was financed only by internal funds, so that no stakeholder could discipline management; as a result return of investment (ROI) decreased from 8.6% in 1981 to 5.6 % in 1991. This situation, as well as the general public's anger at many scandals in management, has stimulated study of how to control the management of big corporations. In the Conference in 1993, 3 papers

were presented in the free theme.

1. "Investigation of the Problems on Corporate Governance"
2. "Formation and Development of Management Control in Japan"
3. "Management Control and Japanese Management"

About 30 papers on free (ununified) themes are usually presented at the annual conference, which are selected among those presented in each division.

Workshops started in 1991, the themes of which were as follows.

1991:

Management of Technology  
International Comparison of QWL  
Strategic Information Systems

1992:

Management Education  
Problems of Financial Management (Dividend)  
Enterprise Culture (Organization)

1993:

The Present and the Future of Working Women

One of the outstanding activities of the Society has been the successful holding of the First Conference of the International Federation of Scholarly Associations of Management (IFSAM). IFSAM was established in 1990 in Frankfurt: scholarly associations of management in 12 countries took part in that inaugural meeting and decided that a conference would be held every two years. Owing to the contribution of our Society to its establishment, the first Conference was held in Tokyo in 1992 under the auspices of IFSAM and our Society.

The theme of the Conference was High Technology and Management; and the following 16 concurrent sessions were held : finance, marketing, small & medium businesses, women in business, corporate strategy, research & development, personnel management & labor relations, management education, entrepreneurship & venture business, regional development & environmental problems, socialistic management & market economy, the Japanese management system, organization, & information systems in management, production, and international business & management.

Keynote lectures were made by two important persons: Prof. BURLAUD, President of the French Academy of Management, and Prof. NOGUCHI, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Conference. The titles were as follows. "Management and High Technology", by A. BURLAUD & P. MOREL, University of Paris Val de Marne & Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Paris, France. "Macro High-Tech Systems and Micro High-Tech Management", by Tasuku NOGUCHI, Nihon University.

Luncheon speeches were made by executives of big companies — two Japanese,

one American, and one German. Those topics were as follows.

1. "The Asian Economic Sphere and Technology Transfer"
2. "High Technology and Business Administration"
3. "The Trend of Marketing Strategy from Global to Local"

Participants numbered 559 from 24 countries. The 119 attending from outside Japan included 23 from the USA, 19 from Germany, 12 from Finland, 10 from France, nine from Canada and eight from the UK.

(Minoru MURATA, Chuo University)

## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

The Japan Society for Commodity Science was founded in 1935. The Society has endeavored to promote commodity science through its national convention held annually at leading universities and colleges across the country. During the war and early post-war periods the Society's activities were suspended, but it made a fresh start on Apr. 25, 1950.

The purpose of the Society is to achieve progress and development in science, technology and other matters concerning commodities through the co-operation of its members. In order to perform this purpose, the Society conducts the following activities: (1) holding of meetings for reading research papers, (2) issuing of the Society's journal *Studies of Commodities* and publication of collections of papers, reports and research results, (3) research and study and their promotion, (4) collection and utilization of literature and materials, (5) exchange with Japanese and foreign learned societies, (6) educational promotion and technical guidance, (7) other activities necessary for achieving the Society's purpose.

The Society holds a national convention once a year for the presentation of member's studies and for other events that help achieve the Society's purpose. From the 19th national convention in 1968 at Kobe University of Commerce, the dual format of free themes and symposium or common themes was adopted, and this style has been continued to date. The symposium or common theme of the national conventions clearly reflect the major interests of the Society at that time.

The themes and the universities where the national conventions were held from 1968 to 1986 are as follows.

Methodology of Commodity Science, Kobe University of Commerce, 1968  
International Competitive Power of Commodities, Senshu University, 1969  
Diversification of Commodities, Okayama University of Commerce, 1970  
Pollution and Commodities, Hitotsubashi University, 1971  
Value in Use and Quality of Commodities, Hokkai Gakuen University, 1972  
Quality and Price, Osaka University of Commerce, 1973  
The Subjects of Commodity Science, Yokohama University of Commerce, 1974  
Theory and Practice of Commodity Science—The Classification of Commodities, Fukuoka University, 1975  
Commodities and Safety, Chiba University of Commerce, 1976  
For a Systematic Methodology of Commodity Science, Fukushima University, 1977  
Subjects and Methodology of Commodity Science, Senshu University, 1978  
Commodities and Resources, Kagawa University, 1979  
The Social Role of Commodity Science, Waseda University, 1980  
Commodities and Packaging—From the Viewpoint of the Study of Commodities, Aichi Gakuin University, 1981

Thoughts on the Characteristics of Commodities from the Phenomena of Markets, Hitotsubashi University, 1982

Some Aspects of Formation of Commodities — For the Development of Theoretical Commodity Science, Doshisha University, 1983

Conflict in International Dealings in Commodities — Aiming at Establishing Analytical Methods from the Viewpoint of Commodity Science, Chiba University of Commerce, 1984

Commodity Science and Commodity Testing, Otaru University of Commerce, 1985  
Regional Character and Commodities, Yamaguchi University, 1986

Here are brief outlines of recent national conventions. In August 1987, the 6th IGWT (Internationale Gesellschaft für Warenkunde und Technologie) symposium was held at Chiba University of Commerce and at the Kyoto International Conference Hall as the most important event for the Society, replacing the 38th national convention. The symposium aimed to discuss the main topic of Problems of Commodity Study in an Age of Drastic Social Changes. Oral presentations on each sub-theme were as follows: (1) Commodities and technology, (2) Commodities and international markets, (3) Commodities and living environment, (4) Packaging, safety, guarantee, labelling, prevention of damage and deterioration of commodities, (5) Others.

At this symposium, many speakers emphasized the importance of progress in current high technology and indicated how relevant environmental concern had become in judging the quality of products. Latest proposals were also presented for application of fuzzy mathematics theory to quantitative and qualitative analysis in the aesthetic quality characteristics of products.

The 39th national convention was held on May 14 and 16, 1988 at the Sanuki Kaikan Hall, Takamatsu, Kagawa. The theme of the symposium was The development of Commodity Science Today. There were four sub-themes: (1) The consumer's point of view, (2) The economics of consumer service, (3) An international viewpoint, (4) The local viewpoint of commodities. 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 have 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.

The 40th national convention was held on May 13 and 14, 1989, at Kanto Gakuin University under the title of Commodity Science Today, Problems and Prospects. How has commodity science responded to the changes taking place in society? While increased economic activity has ensured that people get more service and information, society is also affected by greater international contacts and

technological improvements.

Our discussion could best be summarized under four heads: (1) The viewpoint of technical innovation, (2) The viewpoint of distribution, (3) The viewpoint of consumption and (4) The viewpoint of merchandise testing.

The 41st national convention was held on May 26 and 27, 1990, at the Ouzan Kaikan Hall and School of Economics of Nagoya University. The theme of this symposium was The Relation Between an Economy Inclined to Service or Software and Commodity Science. There were three opinions on this theme: (1) economic development in Japan is mainly based on an economy inclined to service and software, (2) the commodity is either visible or nonvisible, an object of economic value to satisfy the demand of the consumer, (3) for reasons of economy, the success of software often depends on miniaturization: goods should be light, thin, short and small.

The 42nd national convention was held on June 8 and 9, 1991, at Senshu University. Merchandise Systems for Twenty-first Century — Searching for Commodities Gentle to the Earth was set as the theme of the symposium in light of the growing concern on a global scale for environmental protection, the emergence of recycling and eco-mark goods, etc. On the basis of this theme, keynote lectures were given and three suggestions were presented by the panelists.

The symposium was co-chaired by Masahiro IWASHITA (Doshisha University) and Hiroshi KATAOKA (Hitotsubashi University). Kazuhiko SAKAIRI (Bunkyo University) gave a keynote lecture under the title of "Viewpoints and Objects of the Merchandise System." Stressing the significance of the preservation of the environment, he proposed the following measures: (1) direct control for utilization of natural resources and wastes, (2) systems of fines and subsidies, (3) establishment of a discharge right market, (4) establishment of a recycling market, (5) prospects for an environmental industry, etc., and went on further to explain the (6) significance of the reformation in life style and social activities and the (7) roles to be played by the government and public organizations. Kinya MOTODA (Clean Japan Center) came up with the idea of "A System Effective for Recycling of Natural Resources," stressing that in order to build up the merchandise system the environmental problems should be solved by taking appropriate measures right from the production stage of goods rather than by starting with the wastes of goods.

Yasuyuki MATSUMOTO (Tokyo Clean Office) presented a suggestion under the title "For Solving the Problem of Dump Treatment in Tokyo," and pointed out the following five items: (1) products that cannot easily be dumped, (2) products that can be put to reutilization, (3) products that can be easily disposed of, (4) products using reutilized resources and (5) a recycle-type society.

Yoshimitsu TORIGOE (Okayama College Commerce) spoke about "The Safety of



Commodities." Admitting that safety is one of the characteristics of commodities, he stressed that it is utterly important to ensure the safety of commodities thoroughly in order to help find a solution to the environmental problem.

Harue SAKAMOTO (Seiyu Co., Ltd.) was the last person to speak. Her title was "A New Packaging System." She proposed the abolition of excessive packaging, returning packaging materials back to their original forms, using reusable containers and using regenerated packaging materials as appropriate measures in packaging.

In the 43rd symposium, keynote lectures as well as five suggestions were presented under the general theme of Production and Circulation of Commodities in East Asia, and the Problem of Economic Blocks. The symposium was co-chaired by Isao NAKAMURA (Nagoya Gakuin University) and K. SAKAIRI. The keynote lecture was given by Yuhei OGAWA (Seinan Gakuin University) under the title "Formation of Local Economic Blocks in East Asia and Commodities." Explaining the status quo in East Asia, where a new international labor division is being recompiled and formed, he went on to say that the region further needs mutual economic exchanges such as the circum-pan Yellow Sea Economic Zone, the circum-pan Japan Sea Economic Zone, etc. Aimi MASUDA (Mirage Apparel, Hong Kong) spoke on "Quality Control and the Prospects of Chinese Textile Products." Pointing out the factors causing the difference between Chinese and Japanese quality standards, she stressed the need to put efforts in building up the process-wise inspection system for high-grade quality control.

Speaking on "Singapore as the Base for World Material Circulation and Business," Setsuya SHIBUKAWA (Kansai Singapore Association) presented a report on the status quo of Singapore, and explained the further probability of economic growth in this country. Chin Tsu RIN (Shintatsu Commercial Co., Ltd., Taiwan) took up the topic of "Making Use of the Experience of Japanese Market Exploitation in Advancement to Asia," and gave suggestions from the practical point of view on problems such as circulation, commercial customs, quality, delivery term, prices, etc. that must be solved if a foreign enterprise wants to do business in Japan. Fun Chuck RIN (Osaka Office of Seoul East Sight-seeing Co., Ltd.) spoke on "Production and Quality in South Korea," suggesting the problems and hardships for entering the Japanese market, citing mainly the cultural gap in consumers' consciousness regarding commercial customs and quality. Keikichi SAKURAI (Hyogo Prefectural Laboratory of Life Science)'s theme was: "Imported Goods and Quality, and Future Problems." Citing actual data regarding damages suffered by consumers in Hyogo Prefecture and their dissatisfaction, he presented his study and proposals about consumers' consciousness in Japan concerning imported goods, and the quality control of the goods.

Earnest discussion was held and invaluable opinions were exchanged in the symposium regarding the quality of products from South East Asia, consciousness of

Japanese consumers, problems of circulation in the Japanese market, etc.

The theme for the 44th symposium was: Current Problems of Commodities, and the Effect of the Commodity Making Mechanism. As for the current problems of commodities, the following items were pointed out, and discussion was held on each items: (1) product safety, (2) global environment and natural resources, (3) software products.

The symposium was co-chaired by Toshihiro HINO (Towa University) and K. SAKAIRI. Mutsuhiko MAKINO (Prince Electric Co., Ltd.) spoke on the topic of "Legal Control and Historical Transition of Electric Goods, and Effects on Improvement of Their Characteristics," stressing the pertinence of leaving PL responsibilities to the makers for both hard- and soft-wares.

Kazumasa SAEKI (Yamaguchi Prefectural Industrial Technique Center)'s theme was: "The Relation Between Water Resources and Commodities, particularly in the Food Industry." He stressed that in manufacturing food, water is as important as preserving the environment.

Hiroshi IMAMITSU (Aichi Gakuin University) was the last person to take the rostrum. His theme was: "From the Viewpoint of the Software of a Product." Taking up advertising as a current problem in merchandise information, he stressed the importance of protection of customers from legal control of advertising. As for the problems in merchandise systematization, he cited the material circulation system, and stressed the need for consolidation of an intellectual industry type material circulation center.

The 45th national convention will be held at Nihon University on May 21 and 22, 1994. The theme is "The Originality and the Social Meaning of Commodity Science."

(Ryojiro IWAKI, Chiba University of Commerce)

## THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (Formerly: THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES)

1. The Association for the Study in Socialist Economies was founded on October 27, 1967. The Association retained this name until May 1993, when it was renamed the Association for Comparative Economic Studies.

The purpose of the Association has been to promote studies of (former) socialist economies from the theoretical and empirical point of view. There were 224 members as of June 1993. The Association usually holds an annual conference in May, sometimes in June. The conference is divided into two parts, one of which is the main theme session, while the other is a free theme session. In addition, the Association has one more session—a sub-conference devoted to the study of quantitative analysis. The main conference lasts two days, and one more day is for the quantitative analysis session.

The Association has been focusing on research into the process of collapse and transformation of the socialist economic systems in recent years. In parallel with this, much time and thought have been devoted to the discussion on the problem of renaming the Association. The reasons for renaming the Association are not technical ones, but historical and theoretical ones, and so the context of renaming will be shown below.

2. As is generally known, in the year 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev became general secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and a new era for the Soviet Union and the world began. Around 1987 *perestroika* and new approaches to its foreign policy by the Soviet Union were introduced. In 1989 East European countries were liberated from the Soviet bloc and the so-called *ancien régime*. Slowly or rapidly those East European countries started abandoning socialism and their centrally planned economic systems and a transformation of planned economies into market economies has been going on.

Under these conditions, at the general meeting of the Association in 1990 the chief representative of the association at that time Tsuneaki SATO (Nihon University) proposed the renaming of the Association for the first time. At the next conference in May 1991, after the main members of the Association expressed their viewpoints on the great change in the Soviet Union, East European countries and China, the problem of renaming the Association was discussed and was put to a vote. In the end, the proposal to rename the Association was rejected.

The main reason why the proposal was rejected was that the Association has as its members socialists in the wide or narrow (Marxian) sense, for whom it was too difficult or too early to eject the term "socialist economies" from the name of the

Association.

At last at the 33rd conference at Hokkaido University in 1993, the chief representative Minoru NAGASUNA (Kansai University) and the body of representatives proposed renaming the Association after performing a survey of the members, and once again the proposal was put to a vote. This time the proposal was safely passed with the approval of more than two thirds of the participants in the conference, and the Association changed its name to The Association for Comparative Economic Studies.

The main reasons for renaming were as follows;

(a) The old name had become unsuitable and needed to be changed.

1) The Association had been focusing on the study of economies and economics of socialist countries, but those socialist countries had ceased to exist or were in the process of disappearance.

2) The concept of socialist economies had become wide and diverse.

3) Under these conditions if the Association still focused on the study of "socialist economies", it may suffer a decline.

(b) It is effective and useful for the development of the Association to change its name to the Association for Comparative Economic Studies and to make the purpose of the Association the study of economic systems.

1) If the purpose of the Association is the study of economic systems, such themes as capitalist and socialist economic systems, their variations, their past, present and future, their thoughts and theories, their history, coexistence of different systems, transition from one system to the other may be taken as subjects for study. This means a widening of the subjects for study in comparison with before.

2) The new name indicates an implicit or explicit comparison of economic systems, and it also contains a succession and development of the earlier study in socialist economies.

3) Comparison of systems is not always necessary for the members.

4) Renaming of the Association and reformulation of its subjects for study will help the Association to develop further.

3. Below we shall show the papers presented at the annual conferences for the past three years.

In 1991 the annual conference was held at Chuo University from May 16 to 18. The main theme was Systemic Transformation of Socialist Economies.

(1) Main Theme Session

Chairmen : Sei FUJITA (Osaka City University), Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University)

"Systemic Transformation of Socialist Economies—Between 'Secession' and 'Reform'", Tsuneaki SATO (Nihon University)

"'Marketization' and Economic System", Fumio ASHIDA (Ritsumeikan University)

"Marxian Economics and Theory of Economic Systems", Hiroyuki OKADA (Hosei University)

"How we see the significance of the East European Revolution in the autumn and winter of 1989", Masayuki IWATA (Chiba University)

"Market Socialism and Private Ownership", Yuzo TANAKA (Ryukoku University)

"Systemic Transformation, Formation of a Locally Decentralized and Mixed System—in the case of China", Kazuyoshi UEHARA (Kyoto University)

"Systemic Transformation of Socialist Economies—in the case of China", Yoshiyuki TANAKA (Chuo University)

"Systemic Transformation—in the case of East Germany", Kunihiko AOKI (Tohoku University)

"Systemic Transformation—in the case of Hungary", Nobuyuki KADOWAKI (Shiga University)

"Systemic Transformation—in the case of Yugoslavia", Hiroyuki FUJIMURA (Shiga University)

"Is the Non-West-European 'Third Way' impossible?", Minoru SAITO (Hosei University)

## (2) Free Theme Session

### Division 1

Chairman : Kiichi MOCHIZUKI (Hokkaido University)

"The Special Economic Zone of the Far-East and the Problem of Foreign Investment", Kiyoshi INAGAKI (Mitsubishi General Research Institute)

### Division 2

Chairman : Keiji IDE (Ritsumeikan University)

"The Structure of a Polish Rural Community—A Report on Kamionka Village", Etsuo YOSHINO (Hokkaido University)

## (3) Quantitative Analysis Session

Chairman : Manabu SUHARA (Nihon University)

"Present State of National Economic Accounts in the Soviet Union", Tomoaki SATO (Chuo University, Post-graduate student)

"Living Standards according to Recent Household Research in the Soviet Union", Tetsuro HOSAKA (Kochi University)

On the third day (May 18) after all the papers had been delivered, a general discussion was held. At this conference discussions were held in consideration of renaming the Association. It was put to a vote, but rejected.

In 1992 the 32nd conference was held at Kagawa University from June 5 to 7. The main theme of the conference was The Collapse of the Soviet Union and East-

European Socialism—its Roots, Present State and Perspective".

Since the 31st conference in 1991, the greatest event was the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991.

(1) Main Theme Session

Chairmen : Hiroyuki OKADA (Hosei University), Yuzo TANAKA (Ryukoku University)

"The Post-socialism' Strategy of Poland—Its Features and Problems", Hirokazu IEMOTO (Nanzan University)

"The Present State of Systemic Transformation in Romania", Hiroshi ASAO (Aichi University)

"The End of Perestroika and the Destiny of Socialism—Questions to Economists", Nobuaki SHIOKAWA (Tokyo University)

"The Collapsed Perestroika Strategy of Gorbachev", Takeshi KAMIJIMA (Osaka University of Economics)

"'Socialism' for China—Its Effectiveness and Limits", Kazuko MOURI (Shizuoka Prefectural University)

"What was the Soviet Union?", Hiroshi ARATA (Kokugakuin University)

Comments on the Papers and General Discussion.

Commentators : Akira HAYASHI (Ryukoku University), Minoru SAITO (Hosei University), Shinichiro TABATA (Hokkaido University), Katsuji NAKAGANE (Tokyo University).

(2) Free Theme Session

Chairman : Kunihiro AOKI (Tohoku University)

"The Review of Socialist Enterprise—Decision-making and Soft Budget Constraint", Yasushi NAKAMURA (Yokohama State University)

(3) Quantitative Analysis Session (5th of June) Chairman : Riichi TABATA (Osaka City University)

"Economic Theory of J. Kornai—his theory on the economic system", Masashi MORIOKA (Kyoto University, Post-graduate student )

After the 32nd Conference, the body of representatives in the Kansai District (host representatives for 1992) discussed once again the problems of renaming the Association, because it was clear to everybody that almost all countries in the former Soviet Union and East Europe had moved to a transition to the market economy and socialism had been abandoned.

From May 27 to 29, 1993 the 33rd conference was held at Hokkaido University. The main theme of the conference was The Present State and Perspective of Systemic Transformation—Comparative Analysis among the former Soviet Union, Middle-East Europe and China.

(1) Main Theme Session

Chairmen : Minoru SAITO (Hosei University), Shigeyasu SUZUKI (Hiroshima

University of Economics)

"Retardation of the Systemic Transformation in Russia—its Structure of Pseudo-capitalism", Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University)

"The Genesis and Development of Private Enterprises in Middle Europe", Akihiro ISHIKAWA (Chuo University)

"The Features of so called 'Chinese-type Socialism' and the Present State of its Transformation", Koichi ZAMA (Yamaguchi University)

"'Inevitability' and Difficulties of Systemic Transformation—Centering on Russian Privatization", Minoru NAGASUNA (Kansai University)

"Systemic Transformation and Economic Trends in the Former Yugoslav Northern Republics", Nozomu ABE (Tokai University)

"Privatization in the Former East Germany—the Role of the Trust Public Corporation", Isamu MOMOZUMI (Komazawa University)

Comments on the Papers and General Discussion.

Commentators : Rihito YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University), Yoshiyuki TANAKA (Chuo University), Yasushi NAKAMURA (Yokohama National University), Hiroyuki FUJIMURA (Shiga University).

(2) Free Theme Session

"Economic-Systemic Structure of the Marxian System", Kinya INUKAI (Niigata University)

(3) Quantitative Analysis Session (May 27)

"The General Model of the Market Economy", Takashi ISHIKAWA (Shimane University)

Round Table : "Systemic Transformation and Quantitative Analysis—Perspective of New Problems and their Solution"

Financial and Budgetary Reform : Shinichiro TABATA (Hokkaido University)

Theory and Estimate of Growth : Masahiko YOSHII (Kobe University)

Enterprise-industrial Organization and Industry-price Structure : Masaaki KUBONIWA (Hitotsubashi University)

International Relations : Shuzo NAJIMA (Yokohama University of Commerce)

As we have shown above, after the usual general meeting a special general meeting was held concerning the discussion about renaming the Association. A proposal for renaming was made and a vote was held by the body of the representatives. It was passed with the approval of more than two thirds of the participants in the conference.

4. Concerning the problem of renaming our Association, here we must add some words to explain why it took us two or three years to change its name.

As we have already said above, the main reason why the proposal for renaming our association was at first rejected and not accepted until three years later was that

the Association has as its members both socialists in the wide or narrow (Marxian) sense and non-socialists. It perhaps seemed to the socialists too early to throw away the term "socialist economies" from the name of the Association. Therefore, many members only approved the renaming of the Association after the collapse of the Soviet Union. But in reality a problem remains for socialists, because the collapse of the Soviet Union challenges socialists, especially Marxists, on the theoretical reality of the thought of socialism and Marxism.

Opponents to capitalism were fueled by the existence of the Soviet Union and so the collapse of the Soviet Union deprived socialists of their power of opposition to capitalism. Nevertheless, Soviet socialism did exist for more than seventy years and made a deep impact on capitalism, and after World War II capitalism changed very much. Nobody can deny this fact.

People of the former Soviet Union and East Europe suffered greatly from socialism and Stalinism, but the world learned much from the experience positively or negatively, and our knowledge about economic systems increased very much. The former socialist countries being now in the process of privatization, we should observe the process in order to give them effective assistance.

(Riichi TABATA, Osaka City University)



## THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The number of the historians of economic thought, and so the number of books published on that subject, were by no means small in pre-war Japan, perhaps even greater than their counterparts in the Western world, but it was as late as 1950 that the Society for the History of Economic Thought was officially organized, with an original membership of 123. The membership grew steadily and in the tenth year of the Society's foundation it was about four times as large, i.e. 482; in the 30th anniversary it amounted to 679 and in the 40th anniversary year it amounted to 805.

Along with this growth in membership, regional branch activities also proceeded. The Kanto (East) and Kansai (West) Branches started as early as 1952, and the Seinan (South-West) Branch in 1956. On the 30th anniversary of the Society's foundation, i.e. 1980, the Tohoku (North-East) Branch was also organized to cover the rest of the country.

The Society moved to make itself still more like an authentic academic institution by starting its own bulletin in 1962. In due course the bulletin itself consolidated its academic outlook even more, because up to No.26 in 1988 it was restricted to a reporting function for surveys, book reviews, conference and study group reports, obituaries and so on, but from the next issue it also began to include original articles. Furthermore, the Society started publishing its Newsletter in 1992.

The Society's publications go further than these. In 1967, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the publication of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*, vol.1, it edited a book entitled *Shihonron no Seiritsu* (The Birth of *Das Kapital*), published by Iwanami-shoten, Tokyo, and in 1976 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the publication of Adam Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, it edited a book entitled *Kokufuron no Seiritsu* (The Birth of *The Wealth of Nations*), published also by Iwanami-shoten. Then to commemorate the 30th anniversary of its own foundation, it edited and published a booklet entitled *Keizaigakushi Gakkai Sanjunenshi* (Thirty Years of the Society for the History of Economic Thought) in 1980. A book entitled *Nihon no Keizaigaku* (Economic Studies in Japan) was published in 1984 by Toyo Keizai Shinposha, Tokyo, and again to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Society's foundation, a book entitled *Keizaigakushi : Kadai to Tenbo* (History of Economic Thought : Tasks and Perspectives) was published in 1992 by Kyushu Daigaku Shuppankai (Kyushu University Press), though the publication of the last two books was delayed by four and two years respectively after the actual anniversary years.

In addition, the Society's Seinan (South-West) Branch edited, quite independently, a book *Kindai Keizaigakushi Kenkyu* (Studies in the History of Modern Economics) in 1972 and *Keizaigakushi Kenkyu* (Studies in the History of Economics) in 1973, both published by Minerva-shobo, Kyoto.

The comparison between the themes taken up in the programme of the past **general** meetings, and those in the most recent one, i.e. in 1992, may show what kind **of continuity** and change in the interest of the historians of economic thought in this **country** are to be recognized. The Society used to hold biannual general meetings **until** 1962, when it was agreed that the general meeting should be annual instead of biannual from the next year. The papers read at the first general meeting over forty years ago, in 1950, were: "Ricardo and the Industrial Revolution", M. SUMIYA; "Ricardo and Bailey on the theory of value", Y. TAMANOI; "Ricardo's theory of distribution", T. HORI; "Marx's concept of abstract labour", K. SUGIYAMA; "Tableau économique and its significance for the modern age", S. KOSHIMURA; "Mercantilism and the formation of modern states", S. SHIRASUGI. Here we see that half of the papers read were on classical political economy and one each was on mercantilism, physiocracy and Marx.

Ten years later, i.e. in 1960, the following papers were read in a biannual meeting: "Marxism in Britain", K. IDA; "John Miller's view of the French Revolution", S. YAMASAKI; "Moses Hess and Karl Marx", R. YAMANAKA; "Wilhelm Weitling's revolutionary thought", T. MORITA; "The logic and construction of Tableau économique", T. YOSHIHARA; "The character of moral philosophy in the 19th century American economic thought", T. HAYASE; "Substance and form of the value of commodity", A. WATANABE; "Fixed capital and accumulated fund in Marx's expanded reproduction scheme", S. NIHEI; "Modern revaluation of Hilferding's *Finanzkapital*", T. FURUSAWA. Here we see that more than half of the whole papers were on Marxian economic thought.

Another ten years later, i.e. in 1970, the papers read in the annual meeting were as follows: "The process of the formation of the reproduction scheme", A. TAKAGI; "A study of effective demand from the history of economic thought point of view", I. ARITA; "An examination of Schultz's theory of inflation", K. NAKAMURA; "Schumpeter's theories and their present day significance", Y. TAMANOI; "Saint-Simon and the French Revolution", A. HIROTA; "On the methodology of Proudhon's system of economic thought", S. SATO; "Hess and Marx", K. HATA; "The formation and significance of the theory of capital revolving", T. YAMADA; "Ricardo's images of developing society", Y. YOSHIZAWA; "Controversy at the time of the formation of credit unions", S. MORI; "Economic journals in the Meiji era", S. SUGIHARA; "The significance of the 'birth of modern economics' for the history of economic thought", J. HAYASHI. Here, too, we see that one third of the whole papers read were on Marxian economic thought.

After about another ten years, or rather ten years ago, i.e. in 1983, the number of papers read at the annual meeting was beyond all comparison with those seen above. The papers read in three different rooms on the first day were: "On the formation of Marx's thought centering around his econo-philosophical manuscripts", T. OISHI;

"Interpretations in the present century of Adam Smith's view of the measure of value", E. NAKAGAWA; "Theories of value in the mercantilist age", E. YAMAMOTO; "Marx on estrangement", H. YAMAMOTO; "The construction of Adam Smith's theory of value", K. IDA; "Inflation and the agricultural interests in the first half of the 19th century", T. NISHIZAWA; "Capital in general and the accumulation of individual capitals", K. KAWAMOTO; "Adam Smith's moral philosophy in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*", K. KAWAKUBO; "The economic thought of Francis Wayland", A. FUJIWARA; "Marx's theory of capital accumulation as seen in 1861-63 manuscripts", N. HARA; "Scottish Enlightenment and Thomas Reid", H. SHINOHARA; "J. A. Hobson's theory of underconsumption", Y. OMIZU; "Marx's two reproduction schemes", A. MIYAGAWA; "Ricardo's theory of value and circulation", T. MIZUTA; "Keynes's theory of capital", J. SOGA. The papers read in the first half of the following day were : "Problems in Marx's theory of international value", Y. KIHARA; "Mill and Marx: their methodologies", H. MAWATARI; "A Russian liberalist's view of state: B. N. Chicherin and the absolutist government", S. SUGIURA; "Some materials on Hilferding so far scarcely studied", M. KUROTAKI; "Mill and the wage fund theory", T. NEGISHI.

Out of 20 papers in all six were on classical political economists and seven were on Marx or Marxists. Moreover, the second half of the day was solely devoted to a symposium on Marx with three presentators and three commentators. Fairly different in kind from all these were the papers read in the latest annual meeting in 1992. On the first day the following papers were likewise read : "Government and economy in Charles Davenant's thought", S. ITO; "James Stueart's theory of the rise and fall of a great commercial country", N. KAWASHIMA; "Adam Smith on natural jurisprudence and his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*", T. MORIMOTO; "Adam Smith's political economy reconsidered", I. INAMURA; "J. S. Mill's image of ideal society and state", M. MAEHARA; "Conventional minimum, moral minimum and national minimum : the construction and logic of the Webbs's *Industrial Democracy*", T. FUJII; "Reproduction scheme and capital circulation", J. HAYASHI; "Studies made in Holland on Rosa Luxemburg's *Die Akkumulation des Kapitals*", M. KAMISHIRO; "Early Hilferding's thought on economic policy", H. KONO; "Later Hilferding's economic thought" M. KURATA; "Nature's control and law : from Descartes to Physiocrats", K. MORIOKA; "J. A. Hobson's theory of market and some organistic elements", J. HIMENO; "Theoretical and methodological viewpoints of Schumpeter's *Das Wesen und der Hauptinhalt der theoretischen Nationaloekonomie*", K. HAYASHI; "Statistical studies made on rice market", A. IKEO; "Tanzan Ishibashi's politico-economic thought", K. IDA.

Apart from the special lecture by J. M. Pullen on "Why modern economists should read Malthus's *Principles of Political Economy*", the following papers were read on the second day : "The third way: visions of fraternal socialism", Y.

KOBAYASHI; "Smith and Malthus : Smith's criticism of corn export bounties and Malthus's defence of the protection of agriculture", T. YOKOYAMA; "Malthus and Ricardo: different developments from Smith", K. WATARAI; "Malthus and J. S. Mill: their connections in thought, method, theory and policy", H. MAWATARI.

Interest in classical political economy is apparent in all these meetings over forty years but there are obvious differences in between. Although there is still some strong interest in the economic thought of the Marxian school in the latest annual meeting, yet the papers of that sort have obviously become smaller in number. Another characteristic, if not quite as apparent in the 1992 meeting, is that the meetings in recent years such as those in 1990 and 1991 show a steady increase in the number of papers on modern economists such as Walras, Menger, Marshall, Schumpeter, Post-Keynesians, and Sraffa. This tendency is further backed by the programme of the 1993 meeting, which, though it has not yet been officially published in printed form, includes such papers as: "The birth of dynamics in Keynes and Harrod"; "Market theory of the later Hicks"; "The theory of market process in the New Austrian School".

This tendency is also apparent in the articles inserted in the recent numbers of the Society's bulletin. Apart from No.28, 1990, which was devoted to the 200th anniversary of the death of Adam Smith, No.27, 1989, which was, as stated above, the first number to include articles, contained such articles as "On the quantitative method in *the Wealth of Nations*", C. TADAKOSHI; "Malthus's *Essay and Principles*", Y. NAKANISHI; "A paradox in the history of modern economics: Reconsideration of Boehm-Bawerk's earlier thought", S. TOMO; "Speculation in Keynes's *General Theory* : on Leijonhufvud's view", M. KANO. No.29, 1991, besides an article "Wicksell on capital, finance and economic science", A. IKEO, devoted the rest to the centenary of Alfred Marshall's *Principles* by including such articles as "Marshall on method in the *Principles*", S. HASHIMOTO; "Statics in Marshall's *Principles*", M. SAKAGUCHI; "Dynamics in Marshall's *Principles*", E. NAGASAWA; "Marshall's *Principles* and the Cambridge School" M. NEI, and No.30, 1992, presented such articles as "Malthus on the revision of the Corn Laws after the Napoleonic War", T. HATORI; "Malthus and his contemporaries on 'commercial society', Y. FUKAGAI; "Ricardo's intellectual circle and political economy", H. IDA; "Journalistic experience of Carl Menger", K. YAGI; "Helvetius : the 'honour' in utilitarianism", T. MORIMURA; "J. S. Mill and the quantity theory of money in his pre-*Principles* period : the formation of a question for *Principles*", H. TAKEUCHI; "Léon Walras on state intervention : equality, competition and entrepreneur", K. MISAKI; "The aggregative structure of assets and the effectiveness of monetary policy in Keynes's *General Theory* ", M. KANOU.

Along with such a tendency, some interest in the history of Japanese economic thought has also become clearer. If not as apparent as far as the papers read in the

annual meetings are concerned, with only one paper on Tanzan Ishibashi in 1992 as shown above and another on Yukichi Fukuzawa (J. UMEZU) in 1990, the interest is no doubt in steady increase. Among some study groups, not officially registered as academic societies or associations, or even inner branches of the Society, such as the Hume-Smith study group composed of those members interested in the Scottish Enlightenment, or the history of economics research group, or the history of economic doctrines research group composed mostly, if not wholly, of the younger generation of the Society's members interested in modern economics, particularly active is the group on the history of Japanese economic thought, holding meetings fairly regularly. In 1993 it has gone as far as to hold a special meeting, not in Tokyo as usual but in Matsuyama. On top of this, as though reflecting this fact, a quarter part of the coming annual meeting of the Society is to be allotted to a symposium on the history of Japanese economic thought, covering Edo, early and mid-Meiji and late Meiji periods.

Another fact may also be pointed out to characterize a recent tendency, which is the internationalization of the activities of the Society and its members. Besides inviting some notable historians of economic thought from abroad to give lectures at annual or branch meetings, the Society has been sending its members, though only from time to time, to conferences held abroad, in some cases to read papers there. Along with such activities of the Society itself, there are some tendencies in its members' participation in international activities, among which particularly notable may be as follows :

The one is a three-year international project on the institutionalization of political economy, the aim of which was to do research in how political economy came to be recognized as a subject to be taught in higher educational institutions in different countries and to publish the results. The Japanese team was the very first, earlier than any other team from the member countries such as the U.S.A., Italy, France, Germany and Britain, to publish a book on the results : *Enlightenment and Beyond : Political Economy comes to Japan*, edited by Chuhei SUGIYAMA and Hiroshi MIZUTA and published by the University of Tokyo Press in 1988.

The other is the research meeting held in Nagoya in 1990 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of Adam Smith. Similar meetings were to follow in Scotland and Canada, but it is believed that the Nagoya meeting was the most fruitful of all. Nineteen participants read their papers, namely one each from China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Russia and the U.S.A., four from Britain, two from Canada and six from Japan, and the results were compiled in the book *Adam Smith : International Perspectives*, edited by Hiroshi MIZUTA and Chuhei SUGIYAMA and published by Macmillan, London, in 1993.

One more fact may also be added, which is that not a small part of the members of the Society has been and still is interested in so-called social thought, in the sense

different from sociology. Even after the official launching of an independent society for the history of social thought in 1976, the Society for the History of Economic Thought did not alter the part of its rules and regulations stating its aims with reference not only to the history of economic thought but also to the history of social thought.

To prove this fact, as already shown above, some papers of that kind were read at the annual meeting in 1983 on such topics as Adam Smith's moral philosophy, Scottish Enlightenment and Thomas Reid, Marx's thought on estrangement, and still in 1992 such topics as Adam Smith's natural jurisprudence, Mill's image of ideal society, and the like. Moreover, at the 1993 meeting such papers are also scheduled to be read as on "Montesquieu's social theory," "The natural theology of Lord Kames", and "*The Wealth of Nations* and politics'.

Lastly, the Society has had fourteen representatives since its establishment. At first they could be elected to the office for any number of successive terms, but later it was agreed that their office should be confined to one term of two years only. The exceptional case was C. SUGIYAMA, who had to serve a little more. Their names and the terms of service are as follows : A. KUBOTA, 1950-58; T. HORI, 1958-68; Y. DEGUCHI, 1968-72; N. KOBAYASHI, 1972-74; H. MIZUTA, 1974-76; C. SUGIHARA 1976-78; C. SUGIYAMA, 1978-81; K. MAZANE, 1981-83; M. HAMABAYASHI, 1983-85; T. HATORI, 1985-87; M. TANAKA, 1987-89; Y. YOSHIZAWA, 1989-91; T. TANAKA, 1991-93; and T. TSUDA, 1993- .

(Chuhei SUGIYAMA, Tokyo Keizai University)

## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

The Japan Association of Economic Geographers (JAEG) publishes the *Annals of the Association of Economic Geographers* on a quarterly basis, reaching Volume 39 in 1993. It also publishes *Keizai Chirigaku no Seika to Kadai (Results and Prospects for Economic Geography)* every ten years. The fourth volume of this series was published in 1992, containing articles, written mostly by JAEG members, on a wide range of topics and trends from the past decade. This brief introduction to the Association will include topics from that volume, of which the writer is on the editorial board, and will also mention recent themes from our annual meetings.

The long term trend of the general meetings of the Association was to consider problems in regional economics and regional policies in the first half of the 1980s, and internationalization and the changing industrial and regional structure of Japan in the last half. Both theoretical and methodological themes were taken up in symposia. The subjects shifted gradually to the concerns of overseas countries. A list of symposium themes in the last ten years is as follows:

Location and Regional Economics in the Period of Low Economic Growth, Kansai University, 1984, 31st Annual Meeting

The Changing Regional Economy of Japan in the Process of Internationalization, Aichi University, 1985, 32nd Annual Meeting

The Changing Industrial Structure and the Metropolitan Region in Japan, Meiji University, 1986, 33rd Annual Meeting

Structural Change of Economic Activity on the Fringe of the Metropolitan Area, Tokyo Gakugei University, 1987, 34th Annual Meeting

Structural Adjustment of Industry and Regional Economy in Japan, Hiroshima University, 1988, 35th Annual Meeting

Searching for a New Perspective on Economic Geography, Chuo University, 1989, 36th Annual Meeting

Recent Aspects of Regional Development in Japan, Sapporo University, 1990, 37th Annual Meeting

Some Problems of Foreign Area Study – the case of Asia, Nippon Kogyo University, 1991, 38th Annual Meeting

Changing Economy in Regions on the Sea of Japan, Niigata University, 1992, 39th Annual Meeting.

Space and Society, Meiji University, 1993, 40th Annual Meeting.

In this report, the subjects may be grouped into four categories.

### 1. Impact of Industrial Changes for Regional Economics and Regional Policy

In the 1980s, the economy of Japan significantly changed its structure, shifting from heavy and material industries to service and soft-oriented industries under the

new communications technologies, and a strong yen and weak dollar in international exchange circumstances. Steel, aluminium, chemical and shipbuilding industries and other mass production equipment industries went into a phase of structural recession. The cities where these factories were located came under severe economic and labor market conditions, which influenced every aspect of social life. Masayasu MURAKAMI (1985, Kansai University) studied "The Reduction of the Special Shipbuilding Industry Facilities in Japan" (AJAEG, 31-3) in which more than ten medium-sized shipbuilders went into bankruptcy and closed down facilities. Kohichi TOGASHI (1986, Gifu University) studied the locational change of the petrochemical industry under the restructuring policy and pointed out how it was becoming concentrated on the Tokyo Metropolitan Area and the Kansai, ("Restructuring and Locational Change of the Petrochemical Industry in Japan after the Second Oil Crisis" AJAEG, 32-3). Those single enterprise cities with small populations were harmed by reduced job availability, so that the population decreased and they also plunged into serious economic conditions. The steel industry city Kamaishi was a typical case under these circumstances.

Traditional machinery assembly industries reduced their forces because of the degradation of exporting conditions under the rapid strong yen trend. High technology industries now occupied the leading position in the place of traditional heavy ones. Thus the development of these sectors differentiated and changed the economic structure.

In 1988 at the 35th Annual Meeting, we discussed Structural Adjustment of Industry and Regional Economy in Japan. Koji MATSUHASHI (Meiji University) reported on "Decentralization of Machinery Industries and Changing Regional Structures of Manufacturing Industry in the Peripheral Region" in which one of the leading industries of Japan, the electrical machinery and electronics industry, tended towards decentralization of branch plants away from major metropolitan areas, for the reason of shortage of labor force and the rising price of land. The locational dynamics have brought changes in the spatial division of labor, so that the economy of peripheral regions based on branch plants has been influenced by external control.

Yasutoshi NAKATO (Toyama University) discussed regional policy under the circumstances of international trade frictions. A new type of regional policy is needed that will make non-metropolitan areas more self-sustaining, efficiently utilizing local natural resources to preserve natural environment, historical and cultural tradition in terms of living as well as industrial development, ("Structural Adjustment of Japanese Industry and Regional Policy"). Makoto MURAKAMI (Hiroshima University) presented on "Regional Economy under the Structural Depression Industries" in the case of the Seto Inland Sea area. These are reported in AJAEG 34-4. Thus, Japanese industry reached the stage of post-industrialization, with the tertiary industry now taking possession of a great portion of the national



economy.

At the 38th Annual Meeting at Nihon Kogyo University in 1991, foreign area studies were discussed, specially in the case of Asia, with relation to Japan in the 1980s. The recent rapid expansion of Japanese enterprises to East and Southeast Asia brought changes a spatial division of labor between these areas and caused internal negative effects on the Japanese economic structure.

Articles from the meeting are reported in the JAEG, 38-1 (1992) as follows; Makoto OKADA (Association of Kyushu Economic Research) : "A Prospect for Southeast Asia and Strategy for Promotion of Kyushu's Socioeconomy". The report seeks to clarify the effects of internationalization of Kyushu in relation to the development of the NIEs and ASEAN. Mikio HIRATO (Takushoku University) : "Industrialization and Local Capital in Malaysia", in which he considered the relationship between domestic capital and external capital under the Bumiputra Policy for rapid economic growth. Wei-Dong XU (post-graduate student, Tokyo University) : "Some Aspects of the Change of Industrial Location under Economic Reform Policy in China". He pointed out the restructuring of the socialist economic system of China from a viewpoint of industrial geography, and the question of the balance between the market economy and the planned economy, between the central government and the local governments. Kiyomi YAMASHITA (Akita University) : "Contribution of Japanese Geographers to the Study of Southeast Asia after the Second World War", in which he reviewed the geographical studies on this region. Yasuo MIYAKAWA (Aichi University of Education) : "Mutation of Politico-Economic Structure and Metamorphosis of Industrial Systems in East Asia". His contention was that the East Asian Orbit centered on Japan will be one of the largest economic powers in the world by 2000. Economic competition between these countries will emerge in every sector of industry; he explained the case of the automobile industry.

Studies have been made for a long time in the area, but they have not been organized systematically in the frame of reference of global and local regions, and not been discussed on any basis of economic geographical methodology. It is suggested that a new style of study should start in the near future.

Regional economic questions have been discussed in the regional meetings of the Association, held since 1991. The first attempt was held at Shinjo, Yamagata Prefecture in October. The subject was Regional Economy and Integrated Administration. The meeting aimed at an assessment of the settlement area of the Third National Development Plan, which has one model area in the Tohoku Region. A dialogue was held by geographers, entrepreneurs and administrators. Participants considered how this will active affect the dynamics of the local economy and how the effects of enticement of industry may be estimated; after that the development process was discussed.

The regional meeting in Kagawa Prefecture was held at Kagawa University in November 1992. The theme of the symposium was Regional Management and Vitalization, where the central issue is that though the prefectural capital city concentrates all activities at the regional level, like the unipole concentration on Tokyo at the national one, other local cities and rural areas are declining in their economy. Regional economic trends were reported by Goichi TSUJI (Osaka City University) and others, from the aspects of local government policies, a technopolis, and local commercial activities in the case of the Shikoku Region.

In 1993 the regional meeting to be held at Matsumoto on the subject of Informationizing for Agriculture as the third attempt. This meeting was to focus on truck farming in the highland region with high productivity around the Matsumoto Basin, from the viewpoint of information and distribution. This would appear to be an attempt to be reconsider the agricultural geography by introducing a new concept.

## 2. Tokyo Problems and Regional Structure in Japan

After the rapid economic growth of Japan from the 1960s, the three major metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya attracted a concentration of population and economic activities, especially in manufacturing and service industries. This raised spatial disparities between urban areas and rural areas. This trend continued to the 1980s, and moreover it over-concentrated on the Tokyo metropolitan area, where political, economic and cultural functions are accumulated. It caused spatial differentiation from other areas for its international economic relationships, particularly in financial functions.

The global economy is closely connected to the activities of multinational enterprises. Tokyo has accumulated a large amount of capital, not only gathered from domestic sources but also attracted from overseas, so that it has come to be placed among the first three world money markets, after New York and London. Financial enterprises headquarters and foreign and domestic branch offices were located in a small area of Marunouchi, which composes the core of the CBD. Branch offices of local banks, securities firms and other financial enterprises were all located in the so-called "Tokyo Triangle". Along with the internationalization of the financial markets of Japan, and the growing importance of Tokyo the area has gradually enlarged to include Akasaka and Roppongi in Minato ward.

The urban system of Japan has developed under a hierarchical network with Tokyo at the top. It is obvious that the "Tokyo Unipolar Concentration" was one of the critical problems for rational land use in Japan since the second half of the 1980s.

This trend was enforced by the development of computer technology and the digitalization of communication contingent on the second institutional liberalization of telecommunications that took place in 1982. (1988, Akinobu TERASAKA et al. "The Transformation of Regional Systems in an Information-oriented Society").

This was discussed at the 36th Annual Meeting on Searching for a New Perspective on Economic Geography and Information-Oriented Society; he developed the possibilities and perspectives for spatial organization with new technologies.

The analysis of central management functions remains to be proved. Kazutoshi ABE (Aichi University of Education) pointed out this trend historically in his book *Nihon no Toshi Taikai Kenkyu (Study of Urban Systems in Japan, 1991)*. There must be economic rationality in any enterprise, so that it makes hierarchical relationships between the headquarters and branch offices of big private companies according to the urban system of Japan. Especially in the CBD areas, that is in particular in the three inner city wards of Tokyo, there are some merits to the accumulation economy. As most branch offices of foreign companies are located in this area, the high concentration has created new types of service industries around there. But the ever-increasing demand for office space triggered a great deal of land speculation and sharp rises in land prices. This was a bottleneck for rational land use in Japan. The National Land Agency's remodeling plan for the capital is bound to fail, because no business enterprise would relocate its central administrative functions to outside the CBD areas.

Osaka has a special position on the national level. Since the Second World War, its economic position has been gradually degraded. Big projects like the new Kansai Airport offshore from Senshu and the Keihanna Techno-culturo-polis located on the border of Kyoto and Nara prefectures are intended to recover the position of the Kansai relative to the Tokyo metropolitan area.

The hierarchical urban structure can be applied to several regional centers such as Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka, where various sub-administrative functions are concentrated in these regional centers. The information gap among regions is widening, along with the decrease in the relative importance of provincial cities, including Osaka and other regional centers due to the concentration of information in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

The 39th Annual Meeting at Niigata was held on the subject of Changing Economy in Regions on the Sea of Japan. For the purposes of vitalization of the Sea of Japan region which is in a relatively less developed situation, it seems reasonable to suppose the development of a multi-international relationship between the Russian Far East, North Korea and three provinces in Northeastern China. Of course, there are many problems to be solved on political and economic conditions among them, but there is the possibility to remedy the irrational land use and economic structure between the Pacific Belt and this region. This movement in a provincial region derives from an attempted counter-balance to the Tokyo unipolar concentration.

### 3. Urban Problems and Redevelopment Policy

Regional planning policy was one of the themes at the 36th Annual Meeting.

Iwao KANEYASU (1989, Keio University) reported on "An Approach toward an Urban and Regional Planning and Policy", in which he presented a strategic planning process for regional planning at the level of the city, town and village, and illustrated the comprehensive regional planning of Shiroishi City, Miyagi Prefecture. Hidenori OKAHASHI (1989, Hiroshima University) made a presentation at the same meeting titled "Perspectives on the Study of Peripheral Regions in Japan – A consideration from economic geography". He applied the framework of core-periphery analysis to show that most rural regions have become closely integrated functionally with the national economy and spatially with the major metropolitan areas.

Inner city problems relating to economic decline, physical decay and social disadvantage have appeared in some cities like Osaka and Kobe. Toshio MIZUUCHI (1986, Toyama University) discussed the matter from the viewpoint of historical understanding of urban poverty emphasizing in labor problems. Kozo NARITA (1987, Osaka City University, "*Daitoshi Suitai-chiku no Saisei*", "Restructuring of the Inner City") analyzed mainly the aggravated urban problems in central Osaka from population to industrial structure in comparison with New York and London. The general tendency was to an increase of offices in the late 1980s, while central part of the city lost its inhabitants, and residential areas decayed.

The series of urban studies monographs was published between 1985 and 1990 by Osaka City University, whose core members belong to JAEG. They include the world's big cities: London, Shanghai, Mexico City, New York, Moscow, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta, Tokyo and Osaka. They analyze urban problems such as population, housing, transport, environment and finance and also the urban development process and spatial structures. These reports suggest important viewpoints on international comparison of urban problems, and contribute to our country's urban policy.

#### 4. Socio-economic Geography

The latest symposium was held in May 1993, on the theme of Space and Society. The subjects presented are as follows :

"Spatial Approach to History" by Ryuichi NARITA (Nippon Women's University)

"Perspective to Historical Study on Geography" by Toshio MIZUUCHI (Toyama University)

"Nation and Democracy in Contemporary Political Space" by Tetsuro KATO (Hitotsubashi University)

"Meeting on Political Science and 'Space and Society'" by Akihiko TAKAGI (Ibaraki University)

"A Process to Reorganization of Spatial Theory" by Naoki YOSHIWARA (Tohoku University)

"Dialogue to Sociology or Utopia on the Study of Spatial Theory as a Geographer" by

Harumichi YAMADA (Matsusho Women's College)

"Economics and Spatial Organization" by Yoshimitsu ONOZUKA (Ehime University)

"Subsumption to the Market Economy on Space and Production in Inequality of Spatial Organization" by Fujio MIZUOKA (Hitotsubashi University)

Guest speech by David LEY (University of British Columbia, Canada), a leading urban social geographer, with a presentation entitled "Approaches to Explanation in Human Geography: the Case of Inner City Gentrification."

As this was a special 40th anniversary meeting, experts from adjacent disciplines such as historians, sociologists and political scientists were invited and discussed the space for human activities. Space is not a monopoly of geography, but involves common interests for other social sciences, too. We are confronted by the question of how to construct a valuable explanation for spatial theory. This is an urgent and actual problem.

Social geography has been developed since the late 1960s in Europe and North America, as an alternative to quantitative geography or logical positivism and aims for geographical reconstruction, to include political economy. Japanese economic geographers also became more interested in social realities than economic interests in the 1980s, following rapid changing social and economic circumstances. Geography has come to focus on the provision of public services by local government, involving many aspects of society, politics and economics. D. LEY distinguished three geographical approaches: positivist, structuralist and humanistic, in studying inner city gentrification. He suggested that some cross-fertilization of these three perspectives has occurred.

New history analyses space consciously as an object, especially in the study of urban history. Area or regional historical studies deal with space from potentiality to actuality. On the other hand, historical geography has neglected modern periods. Therefore, the dialogue could not work validly between them.

The Chicago school of sociology as human ecology has been reconsidered recently, so that spatial concern for urban social phenomena is considered as a basis for argument between geography and the new urban sociology which has developed in the last twenty years. Many works of D. Harvey have found respect in the social sciences in developed countries, and they have influenced urban studies. Spatial concerns require the total comprehension of the society and a new approach to collective consumption.

The development of global economy has made a borderless world, but political space has enforced policies with political borders. It is a critical subject to analyze the relationships between them. The future prospect for economic geography is that it may be united to political economy by changing its dynamics from the production

of space to the control of space. The idea of the world system proposed by I. Wallerstein was introduced to political geography by T.P. Taylor. He insisted on a framework of analysis with three spatial categories, on global, national and regional levels. This notion might produce a good result for a new arena in economic geography, because in traditional studies the primary interest for us has been to analyze meaning on the mechanism of the difference between political space and economic space.

(Akinobu TERASAKA, Ryutsu Keizai University)

## JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES

### I. Research on International Accounting before the Establishment of JAIAS in 1984

#### 1. The Dawn of International Accounting Research in Japan

Although accounting regulation and research in Japan have had an international heritage from their origin, it was not until 1969 that the first Japanese book on international accounting was published. This book, however, was a translation of an original monograph entitled *International Accounting* by G. G. MUELLER (University of Washington). Then in 1970, Kyojiro SOMEYA (Waseda University) edited and published a book with the title *Internationalization of the Economy and Contemporary Accounting: The Way to International Accounting*. Despite these works, it might be fair to say that it was not until the latter part of the 1970s that serious studies on international accounting in Japan began to surface.

In March 1978, Kyojiro SOMEYA published his *International Accounting*. This is the first book of its nature ever published in Japan by a single Japanese scholar. In October of the same year, a collection of papers was published with the title *Studies on the Internationalization of Accounting* under the editorship of Kazuo MIZOGUCHI (Kobe University). Following these pioneering works, *International Accounting Standards* edited by Seigo NAKAJIMA (Ferris Women's College) and *Studies in International Accounting* by Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda University) were published in 1981 and 1982, respectively. The appearance of these books in a sense signaled the diffusion of interest in international accounting.

#### 2. The Japan Accounting Association and International Accounting Research during the Period

During the period, several papers on international accounting were presented at each annual and regional meeting of the Japan Accounting Association (JAA), which was the sole major academic organization devoted to accounting research in Japan at that time. An international accounting issue was selected as the major topic for the Tokyo regional meeting of 1981. Generally, the paper presentations at these meetings were made as the result of research efforts by the Association. Every year, JAA organizes a few Special Research Committees and Study Groups to undertake research on specific topics. No such formal group was ever organized for the study of international accounting until 1981. In that year, the Special Research Committee on Annual Reports prepared its final reports, which compared aspects of annual

shareholders' reports published by US, UK, Australian, German, French and Japanese corporations. Even in this case, the purpose of the Committee was not directed at international accounting research specifically. In addition, JAA had no official organization like the International Accounting Section of the American Accounting Association.

### 3. Characteristics of International Accounting Research during the Period

What then were the characteristics of international accounting research during the period? Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei Gakuin University) performed a survey on the topic in 1982. According to the survey results, the following remarks can be made.

Regarding the general trend in the number of publications, publications on international aspects of accounting increased during the 1970s. This is true both for the absolute number and for the relative percentage of total accounting publications. Publications on accounting for multinational corporations and international comparisons of accounting and financial reporting increased moderately, while publications on introduction / explanation of non-Japanese accounting regulations and practice showed a marked increase over the decade. Thus, in general, academic interest in international aspects of accounting in Japan rose during the period prior to the establishment of JAIAS in 1984.

Turning to major topics treated in international accounting research publications, their general characteristics can be summarized as follows. As regards accounting research for multinational corporations, most publications dealt with financial accounting issues. Within financial accounting research, major topics were foreign currency translation, international harmonization, and disclosure by multinational corporations. Management accounting played "second fiddle" to financial accounting. This is also true for tax accounting and auditing. The number of publications on international comparisons was small. Of these publications, many dealt with the differences between Japan and other countries. Among those on introduction / explanation of non-Japanese accounting regulation and practice, those dealing with US accounting were the most numerous. Introduction / explanation of European accounting, especially accounting in France, West Germany and the UK came next. Much attention was paid to harmonization in EC accounting. Research on accounting in Communist bloc countries was undertaken by a few scholars. Accounting related to East Asia and ASEAN was still an undeveloped area of study in Japan and thus left for future research.

Typical research approaches of international accounting in Japan rested upon the basis of foreign literature and foreign accounting systems. Therefore, survey or rigorous research type papers were still few in number.



With the background as explained above, there were growing demands to establish an academic organization which specialized in international accounting research. It became reality in 1984. The next section will describe the establishment and activities of JAIAS.

## II. JAIAS : Its Establishment and Activities

### 1. Establishment of JAIAS

The Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies (JAIAS) was established on June 23, 1984, at a founding meeting held at Waseda University. Seventy-two members were enrolled as founding members, and 30 of them attended the meeting. As of June 30, 1993, JAIAS had 446 individual members, 15 supporting members and 8 honorary members.

At the founding meeting, Kyojiro SOMEYA was elected as the first president of JAIAS. Since its establishment, the following persons have served as presidents of the Association.

1. 1984-1985 Kyojiro SOMEYA
2. 1985-1987 Seigo NAKAJIMA
3. 1987-1990 Hirohisa MASUTANI (Kwansei Gakuin University)
4. 1990-1993 Kiyomitsu ARAI

At the 10th annual meeting of 1993, Kiyoshi OGAWA (Waseda University) was elected as the fifth president of the Association.

The objective of JAIAS is to promote research in international accounting. In order to accomplish this objective, JAIAS holds an annual meeting and publishes the Bulletin of the Association.

### 2. Annual Meetings and Presentations

The First Annual Meeting was held on December 8, 1984, at Waseda University (Chairman: Kiyomitsu ARAI). Under the main theme of Development and Present State of International Accounting, the following presentations were made: "The History of International Accounting Congresses" by Hiroshi NAKACHI (Tohatsu Awoki & Co.); "International Financial Reporting and Annual Reports" by Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei Gakuin University); "Adoption of Accounting Standards: A Comparison of Japan and Korea" by Yoshizumi OTAKA (Nanzan University); "The Influence of the EC Fourth Directive on the Legislation of Each Member Country" by Hideo TODA (Aichi Gakuin University); "The Basic Orientation and Problems of Accounting Harmonization in the European Communities: A Study of the Fourth Directive" by Yasuo MORIKAWA (Meiji University), and "The

Development and the Present Situation of International Accounting in France" by Kentaro NOMURA (Kobe University of Commerce).

The Second Annual Meeting was held on November 8-9, 1985 at Kwansei Gakuin University (Chairman: Hisao FUKATSU). The main theme was Internationalization of Financial Reporting: Annual Reports of Japanese Corporations for Foreign Readers. Papers presented under the main theme included: "International Accounting Standards and the Annual Report of Hitachi" by Hiroshi MORITA (Babcock-Hitachi K. K.); "Financial Reporting for Overseas Interested Parties: the Case of S. S. K." by Shozo TATSUMI (Soka University); "A Survey of Annual Reports of Japanese Business Firms Prepared for Overseas Purposes" by Yoshiro SUEKAWA (Sanwa Audit Corporation), and "International Flow of Financial Information as a Development of Charge-and-Discharge Accounting" by Fujio INAGAKI (Aoyama Gakuin University). Other Presentations were also made. They were: "Movement of the Approval of Accounting Standards in Australia" by Kazutoyo SUMITA (Chubu University); "Trends of Accounting Education in U. S. Universities" by Norio TAKEMURA (Senshu University), and "U. S. Taxation for Affiliated Groups: Consolidated Return, Transfer Price, and Unitary Tax" by Nobumasa NAKATA (Momoyama Gakuin University). F. D. S. CHOI (New York University) was invited as the guest speaker. He gave a lecture on "Research Frontiers in International Accounting".

The Third Annual Meeting was held on November 7-8, 1986 at Keio University (Chairman: Yosio AIDA). Under the main theme of Accounting Problems of Multinational Enterprises, the following papers were presented: "Foreign Currency Translation and Deferred Income Taxes" by Kazuya TSUSHIMA (Asahi Shinwa & Co.); "Accounting Standards for Multinational Corporations" by Yasuo MORIKAWA (Meiji University); "Multinational Enterprise and Consolidated Financial Statements" by Kentaro NOMURA (Kobe University of Commerce), and "The Behavior Pattern of Multinational Corporations and the Function of Accounting" by Haruzo KANEKO (Hosei University). Other presentations included: "Accounting of Monetary Items arising from Foreign Currency Transactions: An Empirical Study of Japanese Methods" by Toshihiko SHIRAKI (Sanno Junior College); "A Trend of International Assets Valuation Standards" by Inosuke MATSUI (Tohmatsu Awoki & Sanwa Co.); "Corporate Disclosure Systems of Medium- and Small-Sized Companies in the UK: Lessons from their Developments and Problems" by Shuichi SASAKI (Tohmatsu Awoki & Sanwa Co.). As the guest speaker, Y. DA-WU (University of the People's Republic of China) gave a lecture entitled "On the Chinese Accounting System".

The Fourth Annual Meeting was held on October 24-25, 1987 at Yokohama City University (Chairman: Hideo UNAYAMA). Four papers were presented for the main theme of Internationalization of Accounting Information. They were:

"Financial Accounting Information for Japanese Corporations' Financing in Overseas Capital Markets: Japanese Basis Financial Accounting Information for International Users" by Kenji YOSHINO (Asahi Shinwa & Co.); "An International Comparison of Financial Databases" by Hiroshi OYACHI (Aoyama Gakuin University) and Akira USUI (Niigata University); "A Study on Performance Evaluation of Multinational Corporations" by Kanji MIYAMOTO (Osaka Gakuin University); "A Management Accounting Approach to Business Policies in Some International Business Enterprises" by Akira YOSHIDA (Yokohama National University), and "Financial Reporting of the Small- and Medium-sized Firms in the U. K. and SSAP: On the Opinions of the Managers and the Accountants or the Auditors of the Small- and Medium-sized Firms" by Norihiko FUJII (Kyoto Sangyo University). G.G. MUELLER (University of Washington) was the guest speaker. The title of his lecture was "A Review of Recent Developments in International Accounting".

The Fifth Annual Meeting was held on October 21-22, 1988 at Hiroshima Shudo University (Chairman: Etsuzo KISHI). The Present State and Future Prospects of EC Accounting was the main theme, for which the following presentations were made: "A Consideration on the Harmonization of the Accounting Systems in France: Concerning the Provisions of the 'Plan Comptable Général' on the Consolidated Accounts by Takatoshi IYODA (Osaka University of Economics); "Recent Developments of Accounting Regulation in the UK" by Hiroshi TANAKA (Aichi Gakuin University); "Accounting Regulations in the Netherlands: Present Circumstances and Prospects" by Yoshinao KOZUMA (University of Shizuoka); and "Some Examinations on the New Commercial Code in West Germany" by Hiroyasu OKITSU (Kinki University). Other Presentations were "Issues of Push Down Accounting" by Tsuneaki KUWABARA (Shohoku Junior College); "The New Problems on Consolidated Accounting" by Gen'ichiro MASUOKA (Chiba University of Commerce); "A Study on Foreign Currency Translation: By Reviewing Research Results on the Effects of SFAS No. 52" by Tatsuo INOUE (Kwansei Gakuin University), and "Segment Information Disclosure" by Fumihiko KIMURA (Tohatsu Awoki & Sanwa Co.).

The Sixth Annual Meeting was held on October 21-22, 1989 at Nanzan University (Chairman: Nobuo KAMATA). The main theme was Accounting and Its Environment. Papers presented for the main theme were "International Environment and Japanese Accounting Regulations" by Masato KIKUYA (Asia University); "Accounting and the Political Environment" by Tae-Eun KWON (Aichi Women's Junior College); "Accounting and the Environment" by Kentaro NOMURA (Kobe University of Commerce); "The International Accounting Firm on the Move: Changing Alignments" by Hiroshi KAWAKITA (Tohatsu & Co.). Other presentations included: "Issues in the International Comparison of the Net Worth

Ratio" by Eri OKADA (Yokohama National University); "IASC 'Conceptual Framework': IAS E32 'Comparability of Financial Statements'" by Keiichi KIMOTO (Kinki University); "The Present Trend of Lease Accounting in the UK" by Satoshi CHINONE (Aichi Gakuin University), and "The Impact of Culture on Accounting" by Terutake KINOSHITA (Meisei University). The guest speaker was S.A. ZEFF (Rice University). His speech was offered on "The Significance of Comparative Study in International Accounting".

The Seventh Annual Meeting was held on June 16-17, 1990 at Senshu University (Chairman: Yasuhito OZAWA). Under the main theme of The Current Status and Problems of Accounting in Different Countries, the following presentations were made: "The Present Condition and Problems of the Accounting Education in a German University" by Nagayuki HEISHI (Senshu University); "The Current Status and Problems of Accounting Education in China" by Iwao Takahashi (Aichi Gakuin University). Other presentations were: "International Harmonization of Accounting Standards: Cross-Cultural Analysis" by Kenji HAYASHI (Toyama Women's Junior College), "Tax Effect Accounting in Foreign Countries and Japan" by Tadashi SHIMADA (Tokyo University of Information and Science), "Communication of Accounting Information within the International Company: Its Improvement and the English Language" by Makoto ISOBE (Seikei University). W.J. MCGREGOR (Australian Accounting Research Foundation) gave a speech on "Setting Accounting and Auditing Standards in Australia" as the guest speaker.

The Eighth Annual Meeting was held on June 15-16, 1991 at Kansai University (Chairman: Yoshinobu SUEMASA). The main theme was International Harmonization of Accounting Standards Setting and Its Problems. Papers presented for the main theme included: "Harmonization of Accounting Principles in the EC: Effects in the U.K." by Shigeru FUJITA (Showa Ota & Co.); "Some Considerations on the International Harmonization in the German Accounting System Based on the Commercial Code and Accounting Disclosure" by Takeshi GUNJI (Osaka Gakuin University); "International Harmonization Accounting Standards: Comparison of US GAAP with IASC's Standards" by Yuji HAYASHI (Takachiho College of Commerce). Other presentations were: "Free Revaluation Regulated by the Accounting Standards in France: Comparing Accounting Standards in France with the 4th Directive, and with IAS" by Masamichi YOSHIOKA (Science University of Tokyo); "Foreign Currency Translation in Hyper-inflationary Economies" by Tatsuo INOUE (Kwansei Gakuin University); "A True and Fair View in the UK" by Atsushi SASAKURA (Kansai University), and "Accounting for Currency Options" by Tetsuyoshi HASEGAWA (Ryutsu Keizai University). As the guest speaker, V.K. ZIMMERMAN (University of Illinois) spoke on "International Accounting: Current Issues and the Search for Standards".

The Ninth Annual Meeting was held on June 20-21, 1992 at Kokugakuin

University (Chairman: Yasuhiro HANADO). As the guest speaker, S.J. GRAY (University of Glasgow) gave a presentation on "The Future of International Accounting Harmony: Mutual Recognition or Uniformity?". An open symposium was held for the theme of "Development of International Accounting Standards and their Problems". The symposium was chaired by Shonosuke SHIRATORI (Seijo University), and the following persons, as well as S.J. GRAY, served as panelists / commentators. Tsunehiro TSUMORI (Kyushu University), Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei Gakuin University), Yukio FUJITA (Waseda University), Yukio ONO (Tohatsu & Co. ) and Tatsumi YAMADA (Corporation Finance Research Institute). Other presentations were also made, including: "Evaluation of Enterprise" by Akiko TOCHIO (Saga University), "Possibility of Uniform Accounting Standards: Foreign Currency Translation" by Toshihiko SHIRAKI (Chubu University), and "The Financial Reporting Review Panel in the U.K." by Mitsutoshi HARA (Osaka Gakuin University).

The Tenth Annual Meeting was held on July 3-4, 1993 at Waseda University (Chairman: Kiyoshi OGAWA). D.R. BERESFORD (Financial Accounting Standards Board) was invited as the guest speaker. He gave a keynote speech on "International Harmonization of Accounting Standards and Cooperation between the United States and Japan". Fujio INAGAKI (Kanto Gakuin University) chaired the symposium on "Internationalization of Accounting Standards and Cooperation between the United States and Japan". Keiko KITAMURA (Chuo University), Yoshikuni HIROSE (Waseda University), Tokugoro MURAYAMA (Chuo Audit Corporation), Yoshihiro TOKUGA (Kyushu University) and Michimasa HAMAMOTO (Yokohama National University) participated in the symposium as panelists / commentators. Other presentations included: "Characteristics of Canadian Accounting Standards" by Ichiro MUKAI (Ichimura Gakuen Junior College); "Trends of Society-oriented Accounting in Europe" by Masao YUDA (Dokkyo University), and "International Harmonization of Segment Reporting Standards" by P. PACTER (University of Connecticut).

The Eleventh Annual Meeting will be held on September 23-24, 1994, hosted by Kwansei Gakuin University (Chairman: Kazuo HIRAMATSU). The main theme is Education / Training of International Accounting. G. MEEK (Oklahoma State University) will be the guest speaker for the meeting.

### 3. Publications

JAIAS publishes the *Bulletin of the Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies* once a year as its official journal. In general, the *Bulletin* includes the papers presented at the annual meeting, the minutes of the board of directors' meeting and general assembly of membership, a report of the annual

meeting, and a membership list. It also includes a summary of papers and symposia in English.

### III. Recent Developments and Future Prospects of International Accounting Research

Today, research has come to be performed more actively in every area of international accounting. We can observe an increase in the number of publications and expansion in the coverage of the topic as well as research methods. Because no survey is available relating to recent international accounting research, it is hard to describe rigorously the recent trend and characteristics of research activities. However, it can be said that harmonization is the key issue. This is because the enhancement of international comparability of financial statements is an urgent issue due to the following factors.

First, internationalization of business activities has been accelerated. Direct investment by Japanese multinationals to foreign countries increased drastically during the 80s. These countries cover the whole world, and accounting standards of the countries differ significantly from each other. Second, the financial activities of Japanese corporations expanded to international markets. Disclosure requirements of stock exchanges differ worldwide. In the meantime, the number of companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange has shown growth. They provide financial statements prepared based on the accounting standards of their home countries. Under such circumstances, there were strong needs from the user side to make financial statements internationally comparable. And, in fact, international organizations such as the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have been actively involved with harmonization efforts. Among the international organizations, however, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) have been playing the most important roles from the harmonization point of view.

IOSCO has government organizations as its members, e.g. the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States and the Ministry of Finance of Japan. IOSCO's policy to endorse the accounting standards of IASC made a turning point in discussing international harmonization of accounting standards. IASC, with such a supportive policy from IOSCO, issued exposure draft No. 32 "Comparability of Financial Statements" (E32) in 1989, which tried to eliminate the options and thus enhance the comparability of financial statements. Because of its contents, E32 should have a strong influence over domestic accounting in many countries. For this reason, those interested parties who had long neglected the activities of IASC, including business enterprises, began to respond seriously to IASC.

Many accounting researchers now write papers on international harmonization with the main focus on IASC. This trend is certainly reflected in the main themes of recent annual meetings of JAIAS. Recall that, for three recent meetings, they were International Harmonization of Accounting Standards Setting and Its Problems, The future of International Accounting Harmony: Mutual Recognition or Uniformity?, and International Harmonization of Accounting Standards and Cooperation between the United States and Japan. Furthermore, research into conceptual framework, as the basis to achieve harmonization, is also being performed recently.

Noteworthy is the fact that recent research is not restricted to that performed by an individual researcher. This is typically reflected in the symposia at the most recent two annual meetings of JAIAS. At the ninth annual meeting, a symposium was held with two academics, one CPA, and one corporate accountant from the Corporation Finance Research Institute (COFRI) together with S. GRAY as the guest speaker. At the tenth annual meeting, four academics and a CPA besides D.R. BERESFORD of FASB conducted a symposium with the support of COFRI. One of the characteristics of these symposia is that not only academics but also the standards-setter, the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) and COFRI were involved with the activities. The implication of this is that effective research or symposium cannot be performed without the cooperation of such organizations, which have direct involvement with practice. Today the issues of international accounting have come to be regarded as so important even for practice that they cannot be left to academics only. However, this remark is not intended to deny the importance of purely academic research. Rather, it indicates the importance of cooperation among interested parties in order to make academic research more meaningful for practice.

Relating to the facts as indicated above, the activities of international organizations themselves have recently been studied often. Descriptions by bureaucrats of the Ministry of Finance of IOSCO, explanations by representatives from JICPA about the progress within IASC, reports on the conferences of standards-setters of the world at Brussels in 1991 and at FASB in 1992 are important as well in discussing the trend towards international harmonization of accounting and disclosure. Now, international accounting research needs to be developed not only by academics but also by government officials, CPAs and practitioners.

It is also noteworthy that academics as a whole now cope with the issues of international accounting. In October 1987, the Sixth International Conference on Accounting Education was held in Kyoto. It was an epoch-making event in that the Japan Accounting Association hosted this international conference. However, at that time, only four papers were presented by Japanese participants, although there were 372 Japanese attending the conference. This is a good contrast to the Seventh Conference held at Arlington in 1992, where 26 scholars participated from Japan and

eight papers were presented by the Japanese. It might be a sign that the international contributions by Japanese scholars are now taking off as a result of a slight change in attitude from just importing foreign ideas to somehow exporting Japanese research ideas to outside Japan.

In October 1993, Kiyomitsu ARAI visited several universities of the United States as a distinguished international lecturer of the American Accounting Association and offered lectures on Japanese accounting scenes. There are demands from foreign countries on further understanding of Japanese accounting, including cultural backgrounds. This will be a new research topic in the near future.

As the final point, education in international accounting should be referred to. It did not spread far among Japanese universities during the 1970s. According to the survey performed in 1979 by Takenori SAITO (Yokohama City University), only six out of 112 schools responding to his questionnaire answered that they had courses in international accounting. In contrast, his recent survey in 1989 revealed that 19 schools out of 123 respondents answered that they had such courses. This represents the trend that more schools are now offering international amounting courses. An increase in the courses in education will deepen and widen the scope of international accounting research in the future.

(Kazuo HIRAMATSU, Kwansei Gakuin University)



## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

1.

The Japan Society of Monetary Economics was founded in 1943 with the aim of promoting theoretical, empirical and policy-oriented academic research in monetary and financial economics and money & banking.

Since its foundation, the society has held general meetings twice a year. The spring meeting is usually held in the Tokyo area and the fall meeting in some other local area. Besides the bi-annual meetings, the society has 6 local sections. Each of these sections holds meetings two or three times a year.

The society used to publish bi-annually its official bulletin, called *Kinyu Gakkai Hokoku*, containing summaries of papers and the proceedings of meetings. In 1991, the official bulletin was reformed with many improvements such as an introduction of a referee system, under the new title *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies*.

The present president of the society is Toshiya HANAWA (Hitotsubashi University). The society's membership covers academic and business economists interested in monetary and financial economics. It has about 950 members and 7 supporting institutional members.

2.

A meeting is held for two days and starts with the opening presidential address.

The meeting is composed of two parts: the one is a section for free topics, which usually has about twenty presentations; the other is a section for a panel discussion.

Themes of the panel discussion at the meetings reflect major interests in the society at that time. The themes in the last ten years have been as follows:

Monetary Policy in Japan: Reappraisals and Prospects, 1983 Spring

Financial Innovation in Japan, 1983 Fall

International Aspects of Finance in Japan, 1984 Spring

Changes in Financial Structure in the U.S. and Japan: A Comparative Perspective, 1984 Fall

Financial Innovation and Monetary Policy in Japan, 1985 Spring

Financial Globalization and Monetary Policy, 1985 Fall

Technical Innovation and its Effects on Fundamentals of Finance, 1986 Spring

Monetary Policy under the Trend of Yen Appreciation, 1986 Fall

Financial Innovation and Stability of the Financial System, 1987 Spring

Securitization, 1987 Fall

Financial Globalization and Stability of Financial Markets, 1988 Spring

Financial Deregulation and Risk Management, 1988 Fall

What is Money ? — In Relation to the Developments in Financial Systems, 1989 Spring

Changes in Financial Environment and Financial Institutions, 1989 Fall  
 Changes in Financial Environment and Monetary Policy, 1989 Fall  
 Financial Power, Japan's Problems, 1990 Spring  
 Behaviors of Asset Prices and Monetary Policy, 1990 Fall  
 Private and Public Finances in the Twenty-First Century, 1991 Spring  
 Flow of Funds in the World Economy, 1991 Fall  
 Social Roles of Banks and Maintenance of Orderly Credit Conditions, 1992 Spring  
 EC Monetary Union and the Future of the International Monetary System, 1992 Fall  
 Japanese Economy and Finance in the 1980s: How to Maintain and Foster the  
 Stability of the Financial System, 1993 Spring

The next section presents major themes at the free topic sections and brief summaries of the panel discussions in recent meetings.

### 3.

#### 1991 Meetings

The Spring meeting was held at Nihon University on June 1 and 2. It had eighteen papers presented at the free topic section. Those papers covered various themes, such as money demand function in Japan, financing problems of medium and small-sized enterprises, the recent conditions of the stock market and option market in Japan, theory of financial hierarchy, public finance, corporate pensions in the U.S., debt behavior of households in Japan and so on.

The panel discussion at this meeting was entitled "Private and Public Finances in the Twenty-First Century" and there were four panelists.

Shoji SAITO (Taiyo-Kobe-Mitsui (now Sakura Bank)) recognized the importance of public finance in promoting national welfare programs dealing with social problems such as aging, and insisted on the need for a disclosure system in public finance to enhance cost-consciousness and deter moral hazards.

Kazuto HIROSE (Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications) admitted the importance of public finance to complement private finance and decentralized market mechanism. He especially insisted on the necessity of a postal savings system as an infrastructure for providing a nation-wide network for savings and settlements.

Shoichi ROYAMA (Osaka University) focused on possible changes in public finance in the wave of present financial liberalization and pointed out that the public finance system should be changed to cope with the intense free competition with private financial intermediaries.

Finally, Shiro HARA (Yokohama Municipal University) summarized the recent discussions at the Committee on Financial System (an advisory body of the ministry of finance) and presented several problems of public finance, such as interest rate

determination by public financial institutions, the role of the Postal Savings in financing local areas, etc.

The Fall meeting was held at Shiga University on October 26 and 27. There was a special lecture by Mr. Akira NAMBARA (executive director, Bank of Japan). The title of his lecture was "Problems of Monetary Policy in the 90s". He stressed that the Bank of Japan was endeavoring at realizing a sustainable economic growth in the worldwide shortages of funds through stabilizing the value of currency. He also discussed relations between the bubble and monetary policy.

The meeting had 22 free topic presentations. Those presentations encompassed different themes, such as theory of money, monetary policy, corporate finance, banking, international finance and so on.

The panel discussion was entitled "Flow of Funds in the World Economy." There were four panelists at the panel discussion.

Takashi KOYAMA (Bank of Japan) reviewed the recent situation of the worldwide flow of funds and discussed how to assist financially East European countries and Russia, and possible roles of private and public financial institutions in financial assistance.

Hirohiko OKUMURA (Nomura Research Institute) classified demand for funds into ex-ante and ex-post ones. He discussed the idea that, while price mechanism could be very effective in dealing with the ex-ante demand for funds, public institutions would play a vital role in dealing with the ex-post demand for funds, especially in the case of countries with no financial infrastructure.

Shigeo NAKAO (Osaka City University) threw a strong doubt on the assertion that Japan is a financial power, and presented some evidence for his doubt, such as poor credibility of the yen as an international currency, closed-ness of domestic financial markets including the stock market, etc.

Finally, Sadao ISHIDA (Meiji University) remarked that the shortage of liquidity rather than savings should be crucial for the world economy. He discussed the main conditions for the sustainable growth without inflation of the world economy, such as reduction of the U.S. fiscal deficit, increase in savings of each country, stable financial and exchange markets. He also insisted that Japan, as a major capital export country, should be an anchor for price stability in the world economy.

## 1992 Meetings

The Spring meeting was held at Hitotsubashi University on June 6 and 7. There were 26 free topic presentations. The themes of those presentations were various, for example, banking, security markets institutions, insurance companies, securitization, corporate finance, public finance, international finance, monetary policy, financial system in various countries and so on.

The theme of the panel discussion was "Social Roles of Banks and Maintenance of Orderly Credit Conditions". There were four presenters at the panel discussion.

Masaki KOTANI (Bank of Japan) mentioned the importance of prudence policy, referring to examples of some other countries. He drew a clear distinction between a micro-focused prudence policy and a macro-focused one: the former dealing with the soundness of individual financial institutions and the latter dealing with the soundness of a financial system as a whole.

Shinichi GOTO (Sakura Economic Research Institute) summarized the contents of several Japanese laws related to finance, focusing on key terms, such as social roles of banks, depositor protection, maintenance of orderly credit system, etc. He also reported historical developments and interrelationship of those laws.

Akira YOSHIDA (Musashi University) discussed the problems of nonbanks in relation to the maintenance of orderly credit conditions. Noting that the nonbank is often an affiliate of a commercial bank, he pointed out that the problem of management discipline of the commercial bank as a lender to its affiliate (nonbank) could be crucial in considering nonbank regulation.

Kazuto IKEO (Kyoto University) contended that policies for maintenance of the orderly credit system should be regarded as a risk management policy and that, to cope adequately with possible financial disorders, there should be a dual policy system: an ex-ante policy for maintaining the sound management of individual financial institutions and an ex-post policy for preventing an individual failure from causing a breakdown of the whole financial system.

The Fall meeting was held at Kanagawa University on November 7 and 8. There were 18 free topic presentations which discussed various themes, such as management problems of financial institutions, main bank system, international finance, monetary policy, money demand and stock market, the recent reform of the deposit insurance system in the U.S. and so on.

The theme of the panel discussion was "EC Monetary Union and the Future of the International Monetary System" and there were four panelists.

Tatsuro WATANABE (Ministry of Finance) reviewed recent behaviors of various EC currencies and discussed two different approaches to causes of the EC currency crisis. He also emphasized the importance of policy coordination among industrialized countries and stability of three currencies: dollar, mark and yen in order to assure smooth operation of the international monetary system.

Fumiaki KIMURA (Bank of Japan) focused on German unification and discussed possible negative influences that the resulting belt-tightening monetary and fiscal policies of Germany could have on the European economy. He mentioned that German unification could be a big obstacle to the realization of the EC's political and economic unification.

Masao SUZAKI (Bank of Tokyo) drew a possible image of future international

financial markets centering on the dollar, ecu and yen. He insisted that the new system of international financial markets would restrain the U.S. from abusing her privilege of seignorage and contribute to reforming the current international monetary system into a new stable one.

Hisaya SHIMAZAKI (Kanagawa University) stressed the idea that EC monetary union is a means of cutting off the EC's subordination to the American dollar. He mentioned a possible scenario that the U.S. disregard of monetary discipline could cause EC countries to cut their trade with the rest of the world, and highlighted the crucial role of policy coordination among G7 countries to prevent this scenario.

### 1993 Meetings

The Spring meeting was held at Tokyo University on June 5 and 6. On the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society, there were three special lectures: "Missions and Responsibility of the Central Bank, Considering the Implication from the Present Situation" given by Mr. Toshihiko FUKUI (executive director, Bank of Japan), "Ownership" given by Professor C. MAYER (Warwick University) and "The Current Challenge Confronting U.S. Monetary Policy" given by Professor B. FRIEDMAN (Harvard University).

Mr. FUKUI emphasized in his lecture that the top priority of the objectives of monetary policy is maintaining the stability of currency value, or price stability.

Professor MAYER discussed corporate governance and incentive problems in favor of the German and Japanese type of corporate governance rather than the Anglo-Saxon type.

Professor FRIEDMAN discussed various aspects of the recent monetary policy in the U.S., such as the conduct of monetary policy focusing on interest rates, monetary policy under the pressure of huge fiscal deficit, possible costs of disinflationary policy, etc.

At the free topic section, 27 papers were presented. Those papers covered diverse themes, such as financial institutions of various countries, main bank system, monetary policy, money demand and theory of consumer behavior, international finance, etc.

The theme of the panel discussion at the meeting was "Japanese Economy and Finance in the 1980s : How to Maintain and Foster the Stability of the Financial System" and there were four presenters.

Yoshimasa NISHIMURA (Ministry of Finance) focused on fiscal policy and mentioned that it had severe limitations as a policy for stimulating domestic economy or reducing trade surplus. He pointed out that those limitations were mainly the result of fiscal reconstruction problems at that time.

Yoshio SUZUKI (Nomura Research Institute) reviewed the main characteristics

of the world economy in the 80s, focusing on the U.S. economy, and explained how the bubble of the 80s had happened as a result of the policy coordination among the U.S., Germany and Japan at that time, which forced Japan to keep an easy money policy. He mentioned that, in conducting monetary policy, the Bank of Japan had overlooked the importance of asset price inflation at that time. He also pointed out limitations of fiscal policy as an economic stimulus as an indirect cause of the bubble.

Ken SAITO(Fuji Research Institute) stressed that the major cause of the bubble in the 80s was not the financial liberalization, but the easy money situation and the resulting moral hazards in the management of private banks at that time. He denied the possibility that the recent bad loans problems of banks and nonbanks could cause a breakdown of the whole financial system.

Kazuo UEDA (Tokyo University) summarized the monetary policy in the 80s and referred to the responsibility of the Bank of Japan for the misconduct of the monetary policy causing the bubble of the 80s. He asserted that money supply targeting policy could be an effective way of getting away from various political pressures on monetary policy.

The Fall meeting was scheduled to be held at Nagasaki University on November 13 and 14. The theme of the panel discussion was to be "Three Key Currencies and the International Monetary System".

4.

Japanese economy and finance is now facing unprecedented problems: the bubble and its crash, the soaring yen, the financial reforms and restructurings, to name a few. We are asked to tackle these current and critical problems. How to manage these problems could have vital influences on the future course that the Japanese economy and finance will take. Furthermore, we need to explore more fundamental problems, for example, origins of the unique financial structure in Japan, its advantages and disadvantages in terms of financial efficiency, income distribution and economic growth, etc. In addition to traditional topics, such as monetary policy and international finance, these current and fundamental problems could be some of the major research topics in the society.

(Fumihiko HIRUMA, Waseda University)

# THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH

## 1. Administration of the Society

### (1) Foundation

The Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research was founded by Professor Goro MORI on December 5, 1970 at Keio University, which was one of the leading research centers on labor and personnel management besides Hitotsubashi University and Kobe University at that time. The intention in establishing the new academic association was to promote research on personnel problems and mutual aid among increasing numbers of researchers engaged in personnel management and industrial relations in the broad sense of the word. At the same time it intended to stimulate an interdisciplinary approach toward personnel problems including business administration, labor economics, industrial relations, sociology, psychology, labor law, human engineering and some other related sciences. Therefore, the starting membership of the Society was around 300 covering many disciplines and local areas.

### (2) Membership

The total number of members was 706 on July 24, 1993, divided into 434 persons in business administration, 120 in labor economics and industrial relations, 49 in sociology, 44 in psychology, 32 in labor law, nine in human engineering and 18 in other related sciences.

645 members, including graduate students, belong to universities and research institutes, and the remaining 61 members to private companies and other organizations. Practitioners in personnel management and industrial relations who have been engaged in the practice of personnel management and industrial relations over seven years can apply for membership of the Society with the recommendation of two members. Therefore, the members can discuss the same research subject concerning personnel problems from different disciplines and from practical as well as academic viewpoints. Governors of the Society are also elected so that it can consider new trends of all of the disciplines concerned.

### (3) Annual Congress

The annual congress of the Society is usually held in June. The host university of the annual congress is recommended by the Board of Governors taking into account its location and facilities offered. Therefore, the annual congress has already been held in Sapporo, Niigata, Nagoya, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, besides the Tokyo and Osaka districts.

The program of the annual congress is divided into two parts: one for the common theme which reflects the main interests of the Society at that time and is

discussed by all members of the Society, another for voluntary presentation where each member applies for that chance under coordination by the Board of Governors. The common theme and the host universities where the annual congress has been held are as follows:

- 1st 1971 Alienation of Work and Participation in a Business Enterprise, Rikkyo University.
- 2nd 1972 Recovery of Humanism in an Enterprise, Meiji University.
- 3rd 1973 Personnel Problems in an Innovative Period, Kobe University
- 4th 1974 Personnel Problems in an Enterprise under a Dynamic Environment, Keio University.
- 5th 1975 Dynamic Personnel Problems in an Enterprise, Doshisha University.
- 6th 1976 Objects and Methods of Personnel Problem Research in an Enterprise, Waseda University.
- 7th 1977 New Perspective of Japanese Personnel Management, Kwansei Gakuin University.
- 8th 1978 Employment, Wages and Personnel Management in a Low Economic Growth Period, Seinan Gakuin University.
- 9th 1979 Japanese Practice of Industrial Relations, Aoyama Gakuin University.
- 10th 1980 Wages, Personnel Management and Law Concerning Postponed Retirement, Nihon University.
- 11th 1981 Changes of Women's Work and Its Personnel Management Problems, Kinki University.
- 12th 1982 Technological Innovation and Personnel Problems in the 1980s, Kumamoto Shoka University.
- 13th 1983 Globalization and Personnel Problems: Personnel Problems in Localization Period, Seishu College.
- 14th 1984 Issues of Industrial Relations and Their Response in an Innovative Period, Asia University.
- 15th 1985 Essential Subjects of Personnel Management, Aichi Gakuin University.
- 16th 1986 Issues of Japanese Personnel Management and its Responses Connected with Changing Employment Structures, Senshu University.
- 17th 1987 Changes of Japanese Personnel Management and Globalization, Kyoto University.
- 18th 1988 Improvement of Real Living Standard and Business Society in Japan, Keio University.
- 19th 1989 Increased Variety of Employment Form under Information Technology and Globalization, Niigata University.



- 20th 1990 Personnel Issues In 1990's: Working Hours, Foreign Workers, and Industrial Relations, Rikkyo University.
- 21st 1991 Quality of Working Life and New Types of Industrial Relations, Doshisha University.
- 22nd 1992 Employment and Development of Personnel in Japan: Its Changes and Perspectives, Waseda University.
- 23rd 1993 Globalization of Business Enterprise and Personnel Management Problems, Kumamoto Shoka University.

At the annual congress, prominent foreign scholars like S. LEVIN and D. DORE, top executives of leading companies like Kazuyuki HIRAIWA, who is a senior director of Bridgestone Co., or chief administrative officers from the Department of Labor like Ginko SATO give special lectures. The members of the Society can get first-hand information on those topics which attract their interest.

#### (4) Publications

Besides the proceedings of the annual congress, the Society publishes the *Annual Report of the Japan Society for Personnel and Research*. It contains all of the presentations in the common subject session and voluntary presentation session as well as the special lecture. The *Annual Report* is usually edited and delivered to all of the members of the Society without additional payment besides the membership fee.

The Society published three volumes on Japanese management history in 1988. The purposes of the publication were:

- i. to clarify and put in order the research results concerning personnel management and industrial relations in the past ten years since the foundation of the Society.
- ii. to provide popular as well as scientific knowledge on personnel and labor problems to ordinary citizens as well as students who are interested in business administration.

The first volume, entitled *Koyosei (Employment System)*, was edited by Tsuyoshi CHUJO and Kazuo KIKUNO. The second, *Nenkosei (Seniority System)* was edited by Minoru HARADA and Koji OKUBAYASHI. The third, *Roshikankei (Industrial Relations)* was edited by Kou TAKAHASHI, Ryuji KOMATSU and Kyoichi FUTAGAMI.

Each chapter of these books was written by leading academics in each specialized subject in the Society. Readers of these books can easily get not only an overview on Japanese personnel management and industrial relations but also very deep theoretical insight into popular subjects like lifetime employment, the seniority wage system and enterprise unions.

#### (5) Local Meetings

The three districts of Kanto, Chubu and Kansai provide two or three local meetings per year outside the annual congress. The Representative Governor of each district arranges the local meeting. It stimulates exchange of opinions and mutual aid in academic research among the local members and between researchers and practitioners. It also helps to establish friendly relationships among members of the Society.

#### (6) Award for Young Researchers

The Society annually gives an award to the two or three excellent researchers in the past two years whose papers were published in the *Annual Report* of the Society. An Award Committee composed of nine members who were recommended by the Board of Governors examines the papers written by members who were under forty-five years old at the time of their presentation at the annual congress. This award system contributes a lot to the motivation of young researchers to improve the quality of their papers, although the financial aspect of the award is not sufficient for starting a research project.

## 2. Some Characteristics of Recent Research Trends

Alienation of work was an important research subject in the latter half of the 1960s in Japan when companies could expand rapidly with the introduction of new technology. Many researchers in different disciplines tried to find out effective devices to overcome the side-effects of technological development of mass production and to democratize industrial relations, which had brought severe struggles between labor and capital just after the Second World War. Job redesign, small group activities and workers' participation in management decision-making through labor-management consultation were advocated by researchers based on experience in Western countries. An interdisciplinary approach to solve the problems of alienated work was necessary, and effective from a practical viewpoint.

With the fundamental change of economic growth from rapid and quantitative expansion to low and qualitative expansion after the two oil-shocks, the research interests of the Society turned to the changing aspects of traditional Japanese management. The question whether or how much traditional practices of Japanese management such as life-time employment, seniority wage system and enterprise union would be modified under new economic and social conditions was one of the main arguments among researchers and practitioners. Some researchers insisted on the collapse of the traditional practices of the traditional system. Some others, on the other hand, moderately emphasized that those traditional practices would be maintained although personnel managers often desired changes. This kind of arguments will be discussed again and again according to the changing environment of industry and society.

Among the driving forces for modifying personnel management in 1980s were the increasing number of part-time workers who were mainly female, the increased proportion of aged workers in the labor market as well as employees, new ideas of work among young people, the increasing number of engineers and technicians accompanied by rapid technological development, and globalization of Japanese companies which brought many Japanese businessmen to foreign countries and at the same time many foreign workers wanting to work in Japan. These factors in the labor market pushed forward fundamental reforms of personnel management and industrial relations to the increased varieties of employment besides life-time employment and to the increased weight of ability-based wages in the wage structure and a decreased ratio of organized labor.

In the latter half of the 1980s, in the process of globalization of Japanese companies, some criticism against Japanese style of management by foreign people gave a strong impulse to re-examine the behavior of Japanese management as well as workers. At the same time, workers themselves could not really feel that they were so rich as they might seem to be in a super-power in the world economy. Researchers of the Society also tried to analyze the main reasons why Japanese workers cannot enjoy a real affluent life, living in cramped housing and working long hours, against the statistical fact that the gross national product per capita in Japan was third in the world in 1990. Therefore, one of the research subjects of the Society was what is a really rich life at this stage of social development and what kind of working life should be established in the economically developed countries. The common theme of the Society has moved in accordance with the development of the Japanese economic world.

Looking at the recent trends of research activities and presentation of papers at the annual congress, four characteristics should be pointed out to explain the Society.

#### (1) Analysis of new trends of personnel management

The main research subjects of the Society are workers for business enterprises, personnel management and industrial relations at enterprise level, although there are different approaches to them. Therefore, the main concern of the members of the Society concentrates on new trends or new plans of progressive business enterprises as well as theoretical analysis of each plan or practice of personnel management.

"A Symptom of New Employment Behavior at the Big Companies" presented by Toshiyuki SHIGESATO at the 22nd Congress, for example analyzed the increasing number of mid-career recruitments by big companies based on empirical data by a recruiting company. He concluded that mid-career recruitment, which was exceptional in life-time employment, has become effective for both companies and workers in the sense that high performance workers can get a higher salary and position in a new company.

"New Development of Personnel Management Plans in Big Japanese Companies" presented by Soichiro HONDA at the 22nd Congress, also explained new trends of recruitment, maintenance, development and utilization of personnel based on various empirical research done by other organizations. He clarified that management policy, participation of workers in management, and positive investment in new business as well as each plan of personnel management contributed to the recruitment and maintenance of personnel in big companies.

"Globalization and Japanese Style of Management" by Kenji OKUDA at the 23rd Congress, accessed theoretically the way of thinking concerning workers in the theories of management in "Scientific Management" and Japanese philosophy in the 1600s. He insisted that a dichotomy in the way of thinking cannot be effectively applied to man-to-man relations in industrial society, and that the concept of complementarity advocated by Shoeki ANDO in feudal Japan should be used for industrial relations at this moment. He emphasized the importance of the oriental way of thinking to solve the problems of modern industrial relations.

These papers indicated that one of the main subjects of the Society is theories and practices of personnel management and industrial relations, whether it is based on empirical analysis or conceptual analysis.

## (2) Assessment of social problems from the viewpoint of workers or society as a whole

It might seem quite natural that the standpoint of the Society resembles that of personnel managers of big companies. However, in practice, many members of the Society have a well-balanced view toward personnel problems within business enterprises, because members apply an interdisciplinary approach to them and easily understand the opinions of workers or social interests as academics.

"The Sunny-Side and Shadow of 'Humanization of Work' " presented by Kazuo KIKUNO at the 21st Congress focused on the shadow aspects of QWL. He addressed *karoshi* and techno-stress under the bright life of affluence or humanistic personnel management advocated by companies. He emphasized the importance of dealing with workers as independent persons or human beings instead of manpower which produces profit for companies.

"Fair Evaluation of Work Quality and Equal Treatment in Employment: International Trends on Equal Pay Work of Equal Value between Men and Women" by Aiko KIMURA for focused on difficult questions on equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value based on the idea of Agreement 100 by the International Labor Organization. She mentioned the Pay Equity Act (1987) in Canada as a good example to promote an equal employment policy in Japan from the viewpoint of comparative law analysis. She also proposed many suggestions from the experience of Ontario, Canada.

The foreign workers' problem, which has attracted the concern not only of the Japanese Government but also of Asian countries, was examined by Yasuo KUWAHARA in the paper "Foreign Workers and the Japanese Response" at the 20th Congress. He assessed many aspects of the problems of foreign workers like visas and unlawful employment, international labor mobility, demand and supply of workforce in Asian countries, and the foreign trainee system in Japan. He concluded that we needed an integrated policy toward foreign workers and that the policy depended in the final analysis on the image we have concerning our future society.

### (3) Realistic discussion based on empirical research

The Society acknowledged from the beginning of its foundation the importance of first-hand material for the realistic analysis of personnel problems, although we learn many conceptual frameworks from Western countries. Many young researchers of the Society use the questionnaire method, case study or interviews to present their view or framework

"Comparative Analysis of the Wage System between Japan and Korea: Focusing on Wage System and Wage Structure" by Takashi SAGO at the 23rd Congress, for example, provided case studies of the wage system at Hokou Steel Co. and a chemical company in Korea, and Shin-Nittetsu and Toyo Inki in Japan. He found out a lot of common aspects in the wage system between Japan and Korea, rather than many differences. The analysis of this kind of first-hand material takes a lot of time and energy for researchers. Nevertheless, young researchers try to do empirical research on new trends of personnel problems.

"Advantages and Disadvantages of the Japanese Style of Human Resources Management in Foreign Countries: Some Lessons from a Case Study of Japanese Management after the Acquisition of a U.S. Company by the Japanese" by Hideo ISHIDA at the 23rd Congress also presents an example of good empirical research on personnel problems. He examined ten cases of U.S. management after acquisition to identify the possibility and limitation of global human resources management in Japanese companies. He found out that the Japanese style of management could be effectively applied to blue-collar workers rather than white-collar employees at upper levels of the management hierarchy. He emphasized the importance of developing new top management who can effectively lead a Japanese company merged with a foreign company so that they can prove the international validity of the Japanese style of management.

"Workers' Life and Their Idea of Work in the Japanese Retail Industry" by Yoshiki KURATA also analyzed the real situation of QWL in the distribution industry on the base of questionnaire research concerning working conditions of workers in the distribution and service industry supported by Zensen-Domei (The Japanese Federation of Textile, Garment, Chemical, Mercantile, Food and Allied

Industries Workers' Unions). Based on this empirical research, he stressed the findings that improvement of working conditions of part-time workers is hardly comparable with those of regular workers, although seven trade unions themselves recognized the contribution of part-time workers to the QWL of regular workers. His presentation on QWL in the distribution industry based on 1831 respondents in 15 companies in 1990 was very persuasive.

#### (4) Intensive interaction between academics and practitioners.

Among members of the Society are trade union leaders, executives of trade associations and researchers in public organizations. Therefore, academic researchers can easily communicate and discuss matters with actual practitioners in personnel problems. "Demand of Recruitment and Employee-Maintenance Policy of Big Companies" by Tateo NARUSE of Nihon-Keieisha-Dantai-Renmei (Japan Federation of Employers' Associations) at the 22nd Congress addressed the high demand for labour from 1988 to 1991 and the feeling by top management of a labour shortage in near future. He warned of the inflated demand for labour in the banking, insurance and distribution industries and proposed utilizing effectively the present workforce instead of employing more workers. His warning was proved to be really foresighted in the employment adjustment two years later.

Masanobu FUKUTANI of the Japan Productivity Center also made an intensive questionnaire survey of research and development engineers in Japan, the U.K., Germany and the U.S. from 1988 to 1990, and proposed some suggestions in his paper "Careers of Research and Development Engineers and Their Development" at the 22nd Congress. He analyzed samples of 1774 engineers, successful conditions for research and development, dissatisfaction of engineers, development of their careers, improvement of their careers and methods to develop their abilities.

He found out that in Japan many engineers thought themselves unable to work at the competitive front and development after the first half of their forties in contrast to the U.K., Germany and U.S., where it is only after their fifties. He also pointed out that in Japan as well as in the U.S. many engineers wanted to keep their jobs as specialists until forty, but in the U.K. and Germany they want to be managers in research and development. Then, he recommended for the better treatment of engineers in Japan the introduction of a performance-based remuneration system instead of seniority wages, establishment of various career paths for engineers and stimulating devices of self-education and spontaneous development.

Naoto OHMI of Zensen-Domei also explained some cases of industrial relations practices in the textile industry in his paper "Restructuring of an Industry and Maintenance of Manpower Within It" at the 22nd Congress. He focused on the responses of management and trade unions toward the restructuring of the textile industry in the 1980s and their attitudes to maintaining manpower within that

industry, referring to a case of a plant close-down by a chemical fiber manufacturing company and a case of business transformation from textiles to building materials within a textile company.

In the first case, the trade union accepted a close-down of a plant to rebuild a new plant in another prefecture under the condition that as many workers as possible of the closed plant should be transferred to the new plant and that the company should provide additional retirement allowances to retiring workers and other employment to workers who could not move to another prefecture. In the second case, the trade union also agreed in pre-negotiation consultation with the management to the business transformation under the condition of a full guarantee of employment to the former employees.

Based on these case studies, he drew the conclusion that Japanese trade unions responded flexibly to the rationalization caused by industrial restructuring and that successful restructuring depended on the guarantee of employment to workers affected. Trade unions supported a policy of developing multi-skilled workers to maintain their employment and many devices were agreed at joint consultation to attract and maintain workers within that industry.

These presentation by practitioners in industrial relations as well as a guest speech at each annual congress of the Society stimulate effective exchange of opinion between academic and industrial spheres and keep the discussion among the members very realistic as well as practical. This discussion among members who have been trained in different disciplines has promoted the interdisciplinary approach to personnel problems which was one of the targets of the Society.

(Koji OKUBAYASHI, Kobe University)

## THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

The Population Association of Japan was established in 1948, after the Second World War. In March, 1949 it held its first conference of research reports; by 1993, it had held these research conferences 45 times. Since 1968, conferences have been held alternately in the Tokyo area and at a university elsewhere in Japan. The site for the 1993 conference was Tohoku Fukushi (Welfare) University in Sendai; in 1994 it will be at Meikai University in Urayasu, Chiba Prefecture. At present, there are 367 ordinary members.

The Association's Rules state the major purpose of the Population Association of Japan is to carry out scientific investigations of population trends, including sudden changes and forecasts for the future (Rules Article 3).

The Association's scientific research is not carried out under the direct influence of any specific population policy. This is in contrast with the way in which one population theory was enforced by the authorities during the war. When the Population Association of Japan conference was established, socially there were many difficult real problems with the Japanese population.

Postwar, because of the baby boom and the influx of soldiers and citizens returning from overseas, there was a sharp rise in Japan's population. Food and clothing, and other fundamentals for survival, remained at a very low level of availability.

The provisions of the Eugenic Protection Act were revised in 1949 to permit abortion for economic reasons. The effect of the Act, originally intended to provide protection for mothers, was a great increase in the number of abortions over 1948.

In 1950s, after the baby boom, the rate of population increase fell, and so did the number of abortions. The mortality rate also slowed at the same time, as improvements in health care were progressively introduced. Japan made a demographic transition from a nation of high birth and death rates to one in which both rates remained low. With the recovery of industry, large urban reconstruction induced a strong population outflow from rural areas. This trend of urban overpopulation and rural depopulation continued in the high-growth 1960s.

Under such fast and various population changes, the Association has been very active in analyzing demographically the drastic alterations in the actual situation of the population. Another task has been assessing the socio-economic effects of the changes. The results of all these studies are announced at the annual conference, which covers a wide range of topics in the social and natural sciences, demonstrating the many-sided character of population studies.

Every annual conference includes a General Session, at which members are free to report on any topic on which they have been doing research. In recent years there have been as many as 35 such presentations at one conference. In addition, there is a



Symposium, and two Special Sessions on pre-arranged themes. These are important events at which all members can be present. From the 67 themes so far adopted for our Symposia and Special Sessions, insight can be gained on the Associations general interests and study trends.

Here is a brief review of those themes, in order of frequency.

- (1) Aging, longevity, mortality and life tables: 11 times since 1987
- (2) Fertility, induced abortion, stationary population and the female estate: 10 times
- (3) Regional Population, population concentration in urban areas, rural underpopulation: 10 times

These top three themes are the most fundamental and comprehensive for examining population trends and their socio-economic effects in Japan. Other important themes follow:

- (4) Malthus, population theory, population policy, population issues, economic development and rural population: eight times since 1987
- (5) Historical population: six times
- (6) The family: four times
- (7) The labor force, unemployment, wages and foreign workers: four times
- (8) Analytical methods and population statistics, four times
- (9) Asia and China, three times
- (10) Resources and environment, twice

All of these themes are not only important individual distinct themes; they are all mutually significant in any approach to understanding the Japanese population situation overall, providing the necessary means to consider the major axes of regional population, fertility and the aging population.

Next we present a detailed break-down of the themes taken up at the Symposia and Special Sessions at the latest seven annual conferences. Each theme is coordinated by the conference's organizer, and involves a chairman and about three reporters or discussants.

#### 1. Symposium

1987: Population and Natural Resources in the Future

- (1) "Food Problems in the Development of Mankind," Yasuhiro YUIZE, Chiba University.
- (2) "Energy and Population," Taketoshi UDAGAWA, National Grassland Research Institute.
- (3) "Water Resources vs Human Population," Ken-ichiro MORITAKI, Okayama University.

1988: Declining Fertility in Advanced Countries

- (1) "Japan," Makoto ATOH, Institute of Population Problems.
- (2) "Western Europe," Minoru OKADA, Chuo University.

- (3) "North America, Australia and New Zealand," Shigemi KONO, Institute of Population Problems.
  - (4) "Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," Toshio IRITANI, Tokai University.
- 1989: The Japanese Family in the Twenty-first Century
- (1) "Changes in Family Patterns," Makoto ATOH, Institute of Population Problems.
  - (2) "Regional Differences in Family Structure," Hiroaki SHIMIZU, Institute of Population Problems.
  - (3) "Japanese Family Changes from an International Comparative Point of View," Yoshihiro TSUBOUCHI, Kyoto University.
- 1990: Fertility Transition in Asia
- (1) "The Case of the NIES," Noriko TSUYA, Nihon University.
  - (2) "China's Case," Yasuko HAYASE, Institute of Developing Economies.
  - (3) "Demographic Transition in ASEAN," Shin-ichi TAKAHASHI, Kobe University.
  - (4) "The Case of South Asia," Yuiko NISHIKAWA, Shokei Women's Junior College.
- 1991: A Longevity-Society and Quality of Life
- (1) "Japanese Bed-free Life Expectancy," Atsuaki GUNJI, The University of Tokyo
  - (2) "The Lifestyle of Older People and Quality of Life," Haruo SAGAZA, Waseda University
  - (3) "Quality of Life in Aged Society," Takehiko HOB0, Shimane University.
- 1992: On Fertility Decline and Its Prospect for Japan
- (1) "Changing Women's Status and Fertility Decline in Japan," Noriko TSUYA, Nihon University.
  - (2) "Socio-economic Consequences of Declining Fertility," Hiroshi OHBUCHI, Chuo University.
  - (3) "Policy Response to Fertility Decline," Makoto ATOH, Institute of Population Problems.
- 1993: Aging of Population and Welfare
- (1) "Aging of Population and Changing of Family," Hiroyuki KANEKIYO, Meiji University.
  - (2) "The Existing Circumstances and Perspective of Manpower in Welfare," Taeko OSAKA, Sendai Christian Child-rearing Center.
  - (3) "Economy and Welfare-the Experience and Instruction of the Swedish-," Naomi MARUO, Keio University.

## 2. Special Sessions

1987: [A] Evaluation of Population Statistics in Japan

- (1) "Evaluation of Population Statistics," Hiroshi MATSUI, Statistics Bureau.

- (2) "Accuracy and Completeness of the Census and Vital Statistics of Post-war Japan," Tatsuya ITOH, Institute of Population Problems.
  - (3) "Statistical Environment and Evaluation of Population Statistics," Shigeru YAMADA, Kokushikan University.
- [B] The Status of Women and their Demographic Behavior
- (1) "Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage, and Women's Consciousness," Yoshihiro TSUBOUCHI, Kyoto University.
  - (2) "Women's Status and Its Relationships with Family Planning, Abortion, and Fertility Decision-Making Processes," Naohiro OGAWA, Nihon University Population Research Institute.
  - (3) "How has the Labor Force Participation of Married Women Changed?" Eiko NAKANO, Institute of Population Problems.
- 1988: [A] Is the Age of High-Level Unemployment Coming?
- (1) "Development of Theories on Unemployment," Yoshio YOSHIDA, Asahi University.
  - (2) "What Does the Unemployment Rate Measure?: Comparison between U.S. and Japan," Yasunobu TOMOTA, Osaka Prefectural University.
  - (3) "Unemployment in Japan: Recent Experiences, Interpretation, and Perspectives," Asao MIZUNO, Chuo University.
- [B] Regional Policy and Population Distribution
- (1) "Comprehensive National Development Plans and Population Distribution in Japan," Hiroshi KAWABE, Nihon University.
  - (2) "Hypothetical Development of Population Distribution in Japan," Atsushi OTOMO, Utsunomiya University.
  - (3) "Population Distribution and Regional Policy in the Metropolitan Area," Moriyuki OHE, Shimizu Corporation.
  - (4) "Present Status of Remote Depopulated Rural Communities," Yuichi MINAKAWA, Chiba University.
- 1989: [A] Population and Population Theories in Eighteenth Century Europe
- (1) "Susmilch's Thoughts on Population," Kenji UTSUMI, Fukushima Prefectural Aizu Junior College.
  - (2) "Demographic Background of the Eighteenth Century," Tsuyoshi HARA, Josai University.
  - (3) "Susmilch's Divine Order and Its Ideological Background," Minoru OKADA, Chuo University.
- [B] Frontiers in Studies on Mortality and Morbidity
- (1) "Methodological Issues in the Analyses of Health and Mortality Survey Statistics," Kyo HANADA, Institute of Population Problems and Seiichi INAGAKI, Ministry of Health and Welfare.
  - (2) "Effect of Fertility on Prevalence of Diabetes," Motofumi MASAKI, Showa

University.

- (3) "Parameterized Model Schedule of Mortality for Japan: All and Selected Causes of Death," Zenji NANJO, Tohoku Gakuin University, Takao SHIGEMATSU, Fukuoka University and Kazuhiko YOSHINAGA, Fukuoka University.

1990: [A] The Demographic Pattern in Late Tokugawa Japan

- (1) "Mortality Patterns before the Transition: The Japanese Experience," Osamu SAITO, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University.
- (2) "Regulative Factor of the Birth Rate in Tokugawa Japan," Akira MATSUURA, Kobe University.
- (3) "Rice Price Fluctuation and Fertility in Late Tokugawa Period," Kiyoshi HAMANO, Keio Girls' High School.

[B] Issues on the Labor Force from Abroad in Japan

- (1) "The Present Situation of Overseas Laborers," Kiyoshi HIROSHIMA, Institute of Population Problems.
- (2) "The Future Labor Market and Overseas Labor Force," Yoshio HIGUCHI, Keio University.
- (3) "The Balance of Introducing Overseas Laborers: Lessons from the Experience of Western Countries," Yoshio YOSHIDA, Asahi University.

1991: [A] Population Change and Regional Characteristics in a Depopulated Society

- (1) "Falling Population and Aging in the San-in District," Mitsuko FUJIOKA, Shimane University.
- (2) "Changes in Household Composition and Structure: A Comparative Study of Izumo and Iwami in Shimane Prefecture," Hiroaki SHIMIZU, Institute of Population Problems.
- (3) "Dynamics of Population and Transition of Household Composition in Small Rural Communities—A Comparative Study of Village Population in Iwami, Gokasho and Mamurogawa," Keiichiro MATSUSHITA, Ryukoku University.

[B] Aspects of Behavioral Changes in the Youth Population, and their Relation to the Recent Fertility Decline

- (1) "Labor Supply Behavior and Work Attitude of the Youth," Tomoko FURUGORI, Meikai University.
- (2) "Sexual Behavior of Youths," Kenji HAYASHI, Institute of Public Health.
- (3) "Living Arrangements of Youth," Tatsuya ITOU, Institute of Population Problems.

1992: [A] How Many More Years Will Life Expectancy for Japanese Males and Females Be Extended in the Future?

- (1) "Future Life Expectancy and Causes of Death in Japan," Shigesato TAKAHASHI, Institute of Population Problems.
- (2) "From the Point of View of Health Statistics," Tetsuo FUKAWA, National

Institute of Public Health.

- (3) "From an Epidemiological Point of View," Takao SHIGEMATSU, Fukuoka University and Zenji NANJO, Tohoku Gakuin University.
- [B] 1990 Population Census of Japan in the Search for New Population Trends
  - (1) "Japan's Population Trend in the 1990 Census: Movements in Age, Marital Status, Educational Attainments and Household Formation," Yoshikazu WATANABE, Institute of Population Problems.
  - (2) "Trend of Labor Force and Change of Employment Status," Minezo FUJITA, Dept. of Population Census, Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency.
  - (3) "Internal Migration and Change of Population Distribution by Area," Moriyuki OHE, Institute of Population Problems and Hiromichi SAKAI, Seisen Jogakuin Junior College.
- 1993: [A] Population and a Socio-Economic History of the Tokugawa Period
  - (1) "On the Mutual Relation of Fertility, Breastfeeding and Infant Mortality in a Japanese Farm Village," Ken-ichi TOMOBE, Tokuyama University.
  - (2) "Rice Price Fluctuation and Birth Rate in the Late Term of the Tokugawa Period," Kiyoshi HAMANO, Keio Girls' High School.
  - (3) "Changes in the Households of a Farm Village in the Tohoku Area, 1760-1870," Futoshi KINOSHITA, Konan Women's Junior College.
- [B] Fertility of Population in Developing Countries
  - (1) "Fertility of the Asian Population," Shinji ANZO, Meiji University.
  - (2) "Fertility of the Latin American Population," Hiromichi SAKAI, Seisen Jogakuin Junior College.
  - (3) "Fertility of the African Population," Hiroshi KOJIMA, Institute of Population Problems.

In this way, widely diverse themes have been selected for the conferences, and have been correlated in our considerations of population changes. One of those themes, fertility, has become important for demographers. Japan's total fertility rate is still falling: 1.57 and 1.53 in 1989 and 1990 respectively, in 1992 it had fallen to 1.50. This low figure will significantly affect society's approaches to care of the aged, female social advance, educational provision, age of marriage, size of families, the labor supply and so on. The nation will suffer environmental problems from rural depopulation and a general lack of consciousness of such matters. It has become essential to devise future plans for next century to correct the imbalances of the end of the twentieth century.

Coordination of discussions on population forecasts for Europe, North America and other parts of the world is also an urgent and expanding theme. The Association's bulletin, *the Journal of Population Studies*, published annually since 1978, has produced a considerable store of articles and study notes already, but there

is now so much material that even doubling its frequency might not suffice.

The Population Association of Japan welcomes scholars who have an interest in any aspect of this interdisciplinary field.

(Yoshikuni ISHI, Josai University)

# THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

## 1. Outline of the Society

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 Society has steadily conducted its activities for 44 years since its foundation. The main activities of the Society are to publish the *Journal of Public Utility Economics* three times a year, to hold an annual national conference, and to have several regional academic meetings.

The Society is made up of over 400 regular members and about 80 institutional members under a president and two vice presidents (both with a tenure of two years), with a board of managing directors, a board of trustees, and a secretary-general to manage the affairs of the Society.

The Society has three regional sections. The Kanto and Kansai Sections were established in 1975. The Hokkaido-Tohoku Section was born in 1992. The Kanto Section has approximately 300 regular members and 50 institutional members, the Kansai Section has about 100 regular and institutional members, while the Hokkaido-Tohoku Section has about 30 members.

The Society has an award system under which it annually grants Academic Awards and Incentive Awards to excellent books written by relatively young members. Two Academic Awards and eight Incentive Awards have been conferred since the system started in 1988.

## 2. Annual National Conference

The annual national conference has been held every spring since 1950. At each conference a specific unified theme is focused on. The unified themes, the main reports under the theme and the universities where annual national conferences have been held during last decade are as follows.

34th, 1984: Present Situation and Problems of Public Utilities, Meiji University

Ryohei KAKUMOTO: "The Problems and Future View of Japanese National Railways"

Koichirō HAYASHI: "The Birth of Information and Communication Industry"

Hiroshi SASAKI: "Present Situation and Problems of Public Utility Ratemaking"

Koyo TERAOKA: "Recent Problems of Public Corporations in Japan"

Haruo ISHII: "Present Situation and Problems of Management Diversification in Private Railway Industry"

Hiroshi OKADA: "Present Situation and Problems of Truck Transport"  
Hiromi KURAMITSU: "Management Diversification of Osaka Gas Company"  
35th, 1985: Technological Progress and Public Utilities, Otaru College of Commerce

Ichiro MATASHIRO: "Technology Innovation of Gas Supply Related to the LPG Pipeline Industry"

Shigehiko NAOE: "Reorganization of Telecommunication Industry and its Influence towards Rate Structure"

Hitoshi ITO: "Technology Innovation and System Operation of an Electric Company"

36th, 1986: Market Structure and Management Strategy of Public Utilities, Dokkyo University

Kenneth S. COURTIS: "Between Rationality of Economy and Logic of Politics"

Eijiro NAWATA: "Features of Public Utility Regulation"

Naoto KANO: "Telecommunication Industry Under Deregulation"

Jun-ichiro FUJIWARA: "Monopoly and Competition in the Electric Power Industry"

Hiroshi OKADA: "Railway Market Structure and Management Strategy"

Yukio HARADA: "Corporate Diversification Strategy and Its Performance"

Kiyotake INABA: "Outline of JNR Reform and Problems To Be Solved"

Ichiro MATASHIRO: "Change of the Market Structure and Management Strategy in the Gas Industry"

37th, 1987: Public Utilities in the Information Age, Kansai University

Masaru MIYAJIMA and Nobuo OKUZAWA: "The Verification on the Natural Monopoly of the Telecommunication Industry"

Masaaki IMURA: "Diversification of the Electric Power Industry in the United States"

Masanao TANASE: "Significance and Application of the Information Business Map"

Masanao HAMAI: "The Railway Industry in the Information Age"

Ichiro MATASHIRO: "The Energy Service Industry in the Information Age"

38th, 1988: Public Utilities in the Internationalization Age, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Shigeru TAKEDA: "Deregulation Policy of the Natural Gas Industry in the United States"

Chosei KABIRA: "International Cooperation in Broadcasting"

Ling LI: "Econometric Study of the Economic Role of Telecommunications in China"

Jun-ichiro FUJIWARA: "A Comparative Study of Japanese and American Law



- on Cogeneration"
- Etsuo ISHIGAMI: "Industrialization and Public Enterprises in India"
- Sang D. LEE: "A Study on the Korean Administrative Computer Network System"
- 39th, 1989: Regulation and Competition in Public Utilities, Senshu University
- Shusaku YAMAYA: "Deregulation of the Electric Power Industry"
- Shigeru TAKEDA: "Structure and Development of Deregulation in the Gas Industry"
- Daiichi ITO: "Public-service Broadcasting under Technology Innovation"
- Masatoshi KAGAWA: "Actual Situation and Problems in Deregulation Policy over the Transport Service Industry"
- Hirota YAMAUCHI: "A Comment on the Relationship Between Airline Deregulation Policy and Economic Theory"
- Tadashi SANAKA: "A Scrutiny into Privatization in the U.K."
- 40th, 1990: Public Utilities in the 1990's, Fukuoka University
- Hiroshi ASANO: "The Development of Telecommunications Technology and Comparative Electricity Rates"
- Yoshihiko NISHINO: "Price Structure in a Competitive Electricity Industry"
- Ali M. EL-AGRAA: "The Implications of the EC's Internal Market for Some EC Public Utilities"
- Takashi IMAHASHI: "Private Railways Diversification"
- 41st, 1991: Public Utilities and Global Environmental Problems, Keio University
- Tadashi OTA: "Externalities and Rate Regulation in Municipal Enterprises"
- Masayuki YAJIMA: "CO<sub>2</sub> Problems and Supply and Demand of Energy"
- Yoshihiro NITTA: "Coping with the Global Environmental Problems in Public Utility Industries"
- Takeshi IMAI: "Coping with the Global Environmental Problems in the Kansai Electric Power Company"
- 42nd, 1992: Borderless Phenomena and Public Utilities, Yokohama National University
- Natalia GAJL: "Privatization of State-owned Enterprises"
- Jungo KIMURA: "Economic Consideration Between Existing and New Telecommunications Carriers in Japan"
- Shigeru TAKEDA: "Collapse of International Boundaries in the European Gas Industry"
- 43rd, 1993: Social Contribution and the Role of Public Utilities, Otemon Gakuin University
- Tomoyuki TANABE: "International Contribution by the Electric Power Industry through Debt Conversion Program"
- Most papers presented at each annual national conference have been published

in the *Journal of Public Utility Economics*.

The 44th annual national conference is scheduled to be held at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo on June 3-4, 1994 under the unified theme, Public Utility Regulatory Policy and Transparency.

### 3. Recent Trends in Study

The study of public utility economics in Japan has entered into a most interesting phase. Recent trends in the study could be followed through a survey of the fields of public utility issues in the monographs published during the last five years.

One of the important fields of study is deregulation. Regulation has conventionally been defended as a remedy for market failure. However, recently it has been observed that regulation often leads to government failure. Therefore, an active role for the government was viewed with deep suspicion. The necessity of deregulation policy has been widely recognized almost all over the world.

Public utilities have traditionally retained a mandate to provide a reliable service to customers in exchange for a virtual monopoly to operate in designated service territories. The desirability of continuing that mandate is dying a quick death, as utilities face entering the fast-paced arena of competition. Almost all services provided by energy, telephone and transportation public utilities today are and will be affected by competition. Long-distance carriers in the telephone industry have been facing fierce competition. In the electric, gas and transportation utility industries the arguments about market-based pricing, open access to transmission systems, relaxation of the market entry restraint, and so on are going to drive change.

In this situation, major concerns are whether the deregulation policy of public utilities could enhance competition and thereby improve market performance, how the framework for fair competition should be secured in the deregulated markets, and what is the dominant firm's role in offering the services. In this field of study, several outstanding works have been produced by members of the Society. Among them, the Society ed., *Regulation and Competition in Contemporary Public Utility Industries*, Denryoku-Shinpo Publishing, 1989, deserves special attention. This is a compilation of papers and comments presented at the 39th annual national conference celebrating the Society's 40th anniversary. In the book, an examination of the theory of contestable market, economic welfare analysis of utility behavior, and deregulation policy in such industries as electricity, gas, telecommunication, broadcasting, surface transportation, and airlines are dealt with.

The second work to be noted is Shusaku YAMAYA ed., *Contemporary Regulatory Policy*, Zeimu Keiri Kyokai, 1991. This is a collaborative study by members of the Kanto Section, celebrating its 15th anniversary. A major problem of traditional cost-based regulation is its failure adequately to incite cost-minimization and new product development. Therefore, contributors to the work examine the

possibility of incentive regulation (yardstick regulation, price-cap regulation, etc.) as an alternative. The result of the study is that regulatory policy should be more market-oriented, reflecting the efficacy of market process and securing the condition of fair competition.

The third work to mention in this field is Masu UEKUSA, *Economics of Public Regulation*, Chikuma Publishing, 1991. This book argues such fundamental issues on government regulation as regulatory system, utility ratemaking theory, incentive regulation, conditions of fair competition in the deregulated market and public enterprise system within an orthodox microeconomics framework.

Finally, Eijiro NAWATA, *Regulatory Policy on Public Utility Industries*, Chikura Publishing, 1990, argues some public utility regulation issues, including recent interesting topics.

The second field of study to be mentioned here is privatization. Privatization generally means the formation of a privately-owned company by the sale of government-held shares to private shareholders. The underlying idea is to improve industry performance by increasing the role of market forces. Privatization policies are currently in progress the world over—in Japan, North America, Europe, and numerous developing and newly industrialized countries. A wide range of previously government-owned industries, including telephones, electric power, gas, water, and transportation, have been privatized.

Though a number of policy objectives have been set forth in connection with the privatization programs, the most popular perception for the privatization is that public management will not do better in terms of economic efficiency than private management. In fact the privatization programs in many countries have primarily been motivated by dissatisfaction with the economic performance of publicly owned firms.

As a popular case, let us pick Japan's former largest state-owned enterprise, Japanese National Railways. The JNR recorded staggering losses between 1964 and 1986. Despite five separate attempts at full-scale reform, performance continuously deteriorated. Over this period the company received a large sum of subsidies and ran its long-term debt up to 11 percent of GNP. Past reforms had foundered, largely because management and labor had few incentives to cut costs, raise productivity, and maximize profits.

In 1987 the JNR was reorganized into seven smaller joint stock companies—six regional passenger lines and one nationwide freight line. Deep cuts were made in the labor force. Legal restrictions that prevented the JNR from diversifying into other businesses were lifted, and Diet approval for the new joint stock companies' budgets was no longer required.

The changes produced significant performance gains. After the privatization, for example, the volume of passenger transport increased steadily; operating costs for

passenger rail fell considerably; revenues per employee rose significantly. Whereas the JNR had raised its fares almost every year, the joint stock companies have not raised their fares since they began operating in 1987. In the JNR case, privatization clearly unleashed competitive pressures that helped improve the efficiency and quality of service.

What kinds of problems will be encountered in the process of privatization? What will be the lessons to Japan from the experience of privatization in other countries? A number of works by members of the Society such as Taiwa NAKAMURA, *Modern Public Enterprises in the U.K.*, Hakuto Publishing, 1991; Satoru MATSUBARA, *Privatization and Deregulation*, Nihon Hyoron Publishing, 1991; Shozo AKAZAWA, *Economic Policy and Public Enterprises*, Zeimu Keiri Kyokai, 1992; Hiromi TAMAMURA, ed., *International Comparison of Privatization*, Yachiyo Publishing, 1993; Munenori NOMURA, *Privatization Policy and Market Economy*, Zeimu Keiri Kyokai, 1993, discuss the issues on privatization policy.

The third important field of study developed recently is ratemaking issues. Traditional utility regulation is concerned with setting rates that just recover the cost of providing the service. But according to the most basic principle of public utility economics, desirable prices are as close as possible to marginal costs of production. Marginal cost is the additional expenditure required to serve a small increase in demand. Economic principles dictate that the rate each customer should pay should be closely related to the marginal cost of serving that customer.

Many factors complicate the calculation of marginal cost and its use as a benchmark for rate design. Marginal cost varies over time as utilities respond to changing demand by altering the mix of production facilities. Marginal cost is also very sensitive to changes in the price of fuel or other factors of production. The effort for making rates track marginal cost has been made in various public utility industries. YAMAYA ed., *Public Utility Rates in Japan*, Denryoku Shinpo Publishing, 1992, is the first work to examine comprehensively traditional average cost and innovative marginal cost ratemaking in such various industries as electricity, gas, water supply, telecommunication, broadcasting, postal service, railways, buses, taxis, trucking, airlines, and highways from the standpoints of policy science and economic theory.

On the other hand, from the citizen's point of view, Jitsuo KUMANO, *Electric Ratemaking and Customers: A Search for Fairness in Authoritarian Society*, Chuo Keizai Publishing, 1992, criticizes the existing practice of government regulation on electric ratemaking.

The fourth noteworthy field of study is management diversification. Generally, a firm with a single product line faces many risks. A decline in demand for the firm's product, an increase in cost, or the emergence of strong competition can affect the profitability and survival of the nondiversified firm. By contrast, a diversified firm

can better weather adversity affecting one or a few of its products if the remainder sell well. In addition, diversified utilities will enjoy benefits relating to synergistic effects. The firm can exploit underused resources or take advantage of complementary relationships by diversifying.

Diversification has become an important management strategy for modern public utilities. It has been expected that diversification activities would contribute much towards improvement of the entire business of public utilities. Utility managers must ensure that diversified activities will not place a drain on utility management. The choice of which business to diversify into will be an important decision.

On the other hand, it will be necessary to relax the restrictions of diversification on the utilities. However, a regulator must protect the ratepayers from reverses or adverse effects of the diversification, if unreasonable risk from diversified activities would be passed on to them. It also has to have the ability to detect various types of cross-subsidies as the consequences of diversification for utility service. It is necessary to ensure that common costs and transfer prices are properly set for the utility and diversified activities. Hiroshi SASAKI, ed., *Diversification Strategy of Public Utilities*, Hakuto Publishing, 1988, dealt with the issues.

The fifth category to be mentioned is an academic, sober field of study. Minoru SUGAYA, *Telecommunication Policy in the U.S.A.*, Nihon Hyoron Publishing, 1989; Jun-ichiro FUJIWARA, *Development of Regulation on the American Electric Industry in the 19th Century*, Keio Tsushin, 1989, earned an Academic Award from the Society. A series of works presented before the national conferences by members from Tokyo Institute of Technology were published as Masaru MIYAJIMA ed., *Analysis of Telecommunication Policy*, 1993. In the field of transportation, Eiji SHIOMI ed., *Transportation Industry*, Hakuto Publishing, 1990; Yataro FUJII and Ushio CHUJO eds., *Transportation Policy of the Present Age*, University of Tokyo Press, 1992, addressed the economics of regulation and the case for deregulation. Those industries have experienced such a surprisingly common set of problems as in other public utility industries.

Other themes expected to appear in the near future will include demand-side management in energy and water utilities, economic analysis of bottleneck facilities, evaluation of asymmetric regulation, economic role of the so-called "third sector" enterprises, theoretical development of utility accounting and finance, productivity or efficiency analysis of public utilities, comparative study of public enterprises between Japan and other countries, and so on. It is to be expected that members of the Society will contribute much in those various study fields.

(Shusaku YAMAYA, Toyo University)

# THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

## I. History and Outline of the Association

The Regional Science Association (RSA) was established in 1954 by Dr. Walter ISARD, and the Japan Section was founded on June 19, 1962 at Kanda Gakushi Kaikan. The RSA was reorganized in 1991 and renamed the Regional Science Association International (RSAI). It consists of three super-regional organizations, to one of which, the Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization (PRSCO), the Japan Section belongs.

The RSAI aims at deriving policies to solve regional problems interdisciplinarily by applying economics, engineering, geography, sociology, etc. Our objects of research are of a wide variety: (1) Theory of location, (2) urban economics, (3) regional economics, (4) regional econometrics, (5) regional allocation of resources, (6) location and land use, (7) transportation and telecommunication, (8) environment, etc.

At its origination, regional science seemed to be influenced by the classical location theory. Consequently, regional science has succeeded in dealing with regional and urban problems in the spatial and dynamic context. Since the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association (JRSAI) was originated just in the period when the Japanese economy was developing rapidly, regional science was evaluated as an efficient tool for evaluation and feasibility study of (large-scale) regional and urban development projects, which in effect brought about the rapid development of the JRSAI.

In 1993, the JRSAI has about 550 individual members and 35 supporting institutional members under a president and three vice presidents (both a tenure of two years), with a board of councillors and an editorial board. Takao FUKUCHI (Kyoto University) is the current president.

## II. Publication

JRSAI has published, on an annual basis, 23 volumes of *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu)*. Since 1990, *Chiikigaku Kenkyu* has changed to *Studies in Regional Science No. 1*, and *Studies in Regional Science No. 2* has been newly published. *No. 1* is mainly based on papers selected through a strict referee system from those read at annual conferences, and contains the proceedings of the JRSAI. *No. 2* is edited in English and selects only highly advanced papers from

among those submitted. The editor of No. 2 is Yoshio KIMURA (Chukyo University). Vol. 20 and 21, No.2

For No.1, Vol. 21, (1991) was edited by Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) and Vol. 22, by Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba). Both have been issued already. Vol. 23 is edited by Katsuyuki KURASHIMO (Senshu University), and was to be issued in Autumn, 1993.

### III. Annual Conferences

#### 1. The 28th Annual Conference

The 28th Annual Conference of the JRSAI was held at University of Tsukuba from October 26 to 27, 1991 chaired by Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba).

The common themes for the Conference were: Environmental Problems; Immigration; Regional Planning; Area Marketing; Location Theory; Transportation; Local Public Goods; Input-Output Analysis; Information-Oriented Society; and Regional Differentials. Thirty-seven papers were read under the themes, including two foreign invited papers. As an aggressive attempt for the Conference, two discussants were assigned to each report to improve the quality further. Constructive discussions between the reporter and two discussants were greatly appreciated.

The following are brief summaries of papers which were accepted in *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu)* Vol. 22, No. 1: Makoto YAMAGUCHI (Edogawa University), Yasumasa KOIE (LITEC, Ltd.) and Takashi ISHIKAWA (LITEC, Ltd.) in "An Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Change in Environment by Automobile Traffic on Regional Economy" built a macroeconomic model to measure the economic impacts of anti-air pollution policies on the Tokyo Metropolitan Area.

Kaoru ITO (City of Nagoya) in "Inter-Metropolitan Migration and Regional Economic Differentials in Postwar Japan" deduced the properties of migration between metropolises and analyzed the relation between net migration and regional economic differentials.

Sachihiko HARASHINA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Hideharu MORISHITA (National Land Agency), Takehiko MURAYAMA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Tomonori TSUTSUI (Tokyo Institute of Technology) in "A Basic Study on Accessibility Indicators to the Natural Environment in a Wider Urban Area—A Trial of Developing the Indicators Using Air Distance at Utsunomiya City, Japan" found out determinant factors in the residents' evaluation of accessibility to natural environment and estimated the accessibilities in a wider urban area.

Yoshiro HIGANO and Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA (Toyohashi Institute of Technology) in "A General Equilibrium Analysis of the Congestion Tax in a Closed City with

Home and Office Work Labor Markets" solved their model numerically and showed that the city considered was more suburbanized at a laissez-faire equilibrium than at the optimum and that congestion tax made the city less suburbanized.

Mitsuru OTA (Hokkaido University) and Masahisa FUJITA (University of Pennsylvania) in "Communication Technologies and Spatial Configurations of Intrafirm Units and Residential Units" considered the possible impacts of telecommunications technologies on the spatial organization of office activities in metropolitan areas within the context of a non-monocentric urban land use model.

Masae TAKEBAYASHI (National Land Agency) and Dai NAKAGAWA (Kyoto University) in "Plan-Making Process with Strategic Choice Approach" aimed at introducing the approach into the decision making process of regional planning.

Kazuhisa TAKEMURA (University of Tsukuba) in "An Analysis of Shopping Choice Behavior using a Fuzzy Multiattribute Attitude Model—A Proposal of a New Psychological Method for Area Marketing" applied the fuzzy theory to traditional multiattribute attitude models to explain consumers' shopping behavior and preferences.

Shogo KAWAKAMI (Nagoya University), Osamu HORIOKA (Nagoya University) and Atushi TAKADA (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) in "Evaluation of Mass Transit Network Improvement Strategy and Pricing Policies" examined the effect of mass transit network improvement and showed that a distance fare system was preferred to a flat fare system.

Naojiro AOSHIMA, Tomohiko ISOBE and Keiko TAKAHASHI (Gunma University) in "Travel Behavior Analysis of the Licensed and the Unlicensed by Life Cycle Stages in Households" clarified that life cycle stages in households were effective for explaining travel behavior.

Shuetsu TAKAHASHI (Tohoku Gakuin University) in "Regional Market Integration and Fiscal-Monetary Policy Effects" showed that it would depend on flexibility of exchange rate system whether an adoption of a single currency strengthened or weakened the effect of fiscal expansion on regions.

Masashi HASEGAWA (Yokohama City University) in "On the Statistical Properties of the RAS method for Measurement Error" examined the estimation of an input-output table by the RAS method and showed how the shape of distribution for each estimated element was skewed.

Shigeaki MORI (EX Corporation) in "The Appreciation of Regional Ability to Compete with Other Regions with Indicators Based on a Social-Welfare-Function Approach and Interregional Input-Output Table" evaluated the ability of endless competition games among regions by ranking them with indicators based on a social welfare function.

Isaac F. MENSA BONSU, Seiichi KAGAYA and Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) in "Application of Fuzzy Linear Optimization Techniques to the Rural



Roads Investment Resource Allocation Problem in the Offinso District of Ghana" explored the use of the model for the allocation of financial resources for rural roads improvement in the cases where the objective function was fuzzy.

Toru WAKO (Tohoku Gakuin University) in "Effects of Alternative Types of Competitive Location on Rent Profiles and Aggregate Rent" showed that greater capital accumulation might be achieved under centralized rather than decentralized employment and that rent profiles could be viewed as outcomes of alternative spatial competitive forces.

Choon Sei LEE (Soonchunhyang University) in "Some Aspect of Price Discrimination Under Vertical Integration" demonstrated how integration of a firm with spatially dispersed monopolists could lead to Pareto improvement.

Hitoshi MITOMO (Senshu University) in "On the Equilibrium Sets of Subscribers to a Telecommunications Service" gave a rigorous definition on equilibrium user sets of telecom service and examined the existence and stability of them.

Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) in "The Regional Growth Model for the Control of Regional Income Disparities: A Survey in Japan" gave a comprehensive survey on regional income disparity models, not only from academic motivation but also from the need for sound policy formation.

Tetsuo KANESAWA (Rissho University) in "Measuring the Economic Benefits of a Large-scale Forestry Road Improvement Project" measured the reduction in travelling costs and time saving of vehicles that would be produced by a large-scale forestry road improvement project.

The symposium on the "The Impacts and Economic Effectiveness of the Kitakanto (North-Kanto) Expressway on the National and Regional Development Plan" was held on the second day of the Conference. Four reports were read, after which we had a panel discussion. First, Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba) proposed the necessity of the Kitakanto Expressway and a strategy for regional development depending on the Expressway. Koshiro GODA (Ministry of International Trade and Industry) gave their vision on redressing the centralization and redeveloping rural industries. Yoshiyuki ENAMI (Ministry of Construction) talked on the outline of the road network plan in the Kanto district and its effect on the regional economy. Koji KAWASAKI (Ibaraki Prefecture) explained their long-run development plan concerning the Expressway.

The fruitful and constructive discussions between the above four reporters and the six panelists, Peter NIJKAMP (Free University, the Netherlands), Geoffrey J.D. HEWINGS (University of Illinois, USA), Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University), Naojiro AOSHIMA (Gunma University), Takao FUKUCHI (Kyoto University) and Fumio TAKEDA (Teikyo Institute of Technology) were greatly appreciated by all participants.

2. The 29th Annual Conference

The 29th Annual Conference of the JRSAI was held at Senshu University in Tokyo from October 24 to 25, 1992. Professor Katsuyuki KURASHIMO was the conference chair. Four concurrent sessions and one symposium were held. The two discussants system was adopted also at this Conference. The seven common themes for the Conference were: Urban Redevelopment and Decentralization; Regional Planning; The Rent Problem; Regional Analysis; Environmental Problems; Transportation and Telecommunication; Contemporary Issues in Regional Science. Forty-two papers were read under the themes.

Among the reports, the following papers will appear in *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu)*, vol. 23, No. 1:

Noboru HIDANO (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Shigeru INABA (Institute for Posts and Telecommunications), Shun-ichi SASAKI (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Satoshi ADACHI (Institute for Posts and Telecommunications) in "Modelling Communication Mode Choice in Business Offices" focused on the personal relationship to identify the communication mode choice of office workers. Takaaki OKUDA and Yoshitsugu HAYASHI (Nagoya University) in "Reconsideration of Regional Input-Output Analysis in terms of Probability Theory" reconsidered regional I-O analysis as a general equilibrium analysis in which uncertainty was taken into account based on the random utility theory.

Mihoko SHIMAMOTO (Keio University) in "Japanese Domestic Forestry and Global Environment: An Essay on the System of the Parity Wage Rate of Forestry" proposed a policy on Japanese forestry conservation from the point of view of global environment protection.

Takeshi OOUCHI and Yoshiro HIGANO (Toyohashi University of Technology) in "The Impact of the Property Tax on the Land Reservation Behavior of the Landowner in a Monopolistic Land Market under Uncertainty" presented a model for the dynamic optimization behavior of landowner in a monopolistic land market under uncertainty and analyzed the impact of land property tax on the reservation behavior with numerical simulation.

Kiyoko HAGIHARA (Tokyo Metropolitan University) in "Financial Aspects of Uni-Polarization" showed a simple model for explaining the mechanism of migration between rural and urban areas and suggested that, in addition to intergovernmental grants, congestion tax and grants on agglomeration economies should be introduced. Yozo ITO (Senshu University) in "Game Theoretic Approach to an Interregional Competition Model" constructed a game-theoretic model in which interactions among local governments, firms and consumers were introduced, and showed how to evaluate outcomes of local governments' decisions.

Takeshi YAMAZAKI (Institute for Posts and Telecommunications), Takuo IMAGAWA (Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications) and Hitoshi MITOMO (Senshu University) in "Telephone Communications Structure in Japan" applied

geographical analyses such as Q-analysis, cluster analysis and gravity analysis to the telephone traffic data between local areas to derive some regional characteristics of communications structure in Japan. Then communications demand function was estimated.

Yasuhiro SAKAI and Keisuke SASAKI (University of Tsukuba) in "Demand Uncertainty and Distribution Systems" concluded that an economy with distribution channel was socially more desirable than the one without whenever demand uncertainty was present and the distributor had a significant advantage over the producer in collecting information, and the distributor wished to share the information with the producer if he exhibited strong risk aversion.

Youngha KIM (Dankook University) in "On the Necessity of the Construction of a *ger*-Model Town in Mongolia" proposed that the construction of towns with Mongolian traditional housing called *ger* was of use for regional settlement of nomads.

Isao ORISHIMO (Teikyo Institute of Technology) in "Regional Development and Regional Culture" pointed out that the development of a region meant an entity of both cultural and economic development from the long-term viewpoint.

Shuetsu TAKAHASHI (Tohoku Gakuin University) in "The Structure of Interregional Trade Balance and Regional Economy" proposed a simple method to realize the characteristic of regional economy in terms of domestic import and export which were the largest components of the gross domestic expenditure.

Khosrow MOVAHED, Seiichi KAGAYA and Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) in "Analysis of Fundamental Public Services Priorities in the Corbal Region, Iran, Using the Oval Model" found an analytic approach of preference analysis for regional services, referring to the Corbal Region in Iran.

Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA and Yoshiro HIGANO (Toyohashi Institute of Technology) in "Land Assignment for Transportation in the Information-Oriented Society: Laissez-Faire vs. Optimum" compared a city in a laissez-faire equilibrium with cities in optimum equilibria which were maintained by levying a full congestion tax, by providing a full congestion subsidy or by employing a convex combination of them. Makoto YAMAGUCHI (Edogawa University), Yasumasa KOIE (LITEC, Ltd.) and Takashi ISHIKAWA (LITEC, Ltd.) in "A New Method of Regional Decomposition — Twelve-Districts Model of Tokyo Metropolis" was an extension of their Tokyo Metropolitan Area econometric model to a regionally decomposed one.

Hiroyuki KOIDE (Kyushu International University) in "On the Optimal Spatial Distribution of Differentiated Local Public Goods" examined optimal provision of local public goods whose benefits exhibit distance-decay nature within the framework of standard urban economics.

A symposium on the Evaluation of Regional Development Planning was held in the afternoon on October 25. Three reports were read, after which there was a panel

discussion. The first reporter, Katsuyuki KURASHIMO (Senshu University), explained that regional development plans had never been evaluated or criticized and that this was the reason why we held the symposium on the subject. The second reporter, Fumio TAKEDA (Teikyo Institute of Technology), introduced postwar transportation policies in Japan and pointed out the fact that vehicle tax collected in metropolitan areas was invested in rural road construction, which in effect impeded the development of an efficient road network in metropolitan areas. Thirdly, Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) criticized policies for the conservation of rural industries. He emphasized that rural areas must also be planned from the more international viewpoint. The panel discussion between the above three reporters and four panelists, Yoshio KIMURA (Chukyo University), Koichi BABA (Niigata University), Hirohide KINAMI (Chiiki Shinko Seibi Kodan) and Takashi SUZUKI (Kinki University) was quite active and fruitful, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

### 3. The 30th and 31st Annual Conferences

The 30th Annual Conference of JRSAI was to be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on October 16-17, 1993. The Conference chair was to be Hisao NISHIOKA (Aoyama Gakuin University). A symposium in honor of Dr. Yasuhiko OISHI was to be held at the Conference.

The 31st Conference, chaired by Makoto NOBUKUNI, will be held in Niigata in the middle of October, 1994.

## IV. International Conferences

The 12th Pacific Regional Science Conference organized by the Australia and New Zealand Section of the RSAI was held in Cairns, Australia from July 7 to 12, 1991.

The 2nd Summer Institute of PRSCO was held July 19-24, 1992 in Taipei, Taiwan. The Institute focused on a range of topics of interest to regional scientists, including regional development, environmental protection and resource management, transportation, location theory and spatial competition.

The 13th Pacific Regional Science Conference was organized by the Canadian Regional Science Association and held in Whistler, British Columbia, Canada from July 10 to 14, 1993. The Conference chair was John M. MUNRO (Simon Frazer University, Canada). Many participants from Pacific Rim Countries enjoyed fruitful and constructive discussions. Some 150 papers were read. More than twenty Japanese members joined the Conference. They were active enough to present papers and to act as discussants or session chairs.

The 14th Conference will be held in Taipei, Taiwan in July, 1995.

Finally, it should be announced that the 5th RSAI World Congress will be held in Tokyo in May, 1996; the JRSAI is responsible for organization of the Congress. The World Congress is held every four years, the last one having been held in Palma de Mallorca, Spain in 1992.

## V. Awards

The annual JRSAI Awards were established in 1992 in commemoration of our thirtieth anniversary. The First Distinguished Service Award was presented to Yasuhiko OISHI (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University) and Isao ORISHIMO (Teikyo Institute of Technology). The First Best Article Award went to Takao FUKUCHI (Kyoto University), Yoshio KIMURA (Chukyo University) and Hirotada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba). The First Promotion Award was presented to Hitoshi MITOMO (Senshu University).

(Hitoshi MITOMO, Senshu University)



THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION  
日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
  - Number of Members: 1,671
  - President: Tetsuya MORITA (Nihon University)
  - Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting)*
  - Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting Association  
c/o Moriyama Co., Hayashi Building,  
1-10, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Yamanashi Gakuin University on June 2-4, 1994.

THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY  
土地制度史学会

- Established: 1948
  - Number of Members: 1,005
  - Representative Director: Kanji ISHII (The University of Tokyo)
  - Publication: *Tochi Seido Shigaku (The Journal of Agrarian History)*—quarterly
  - The Agrarian History Society  
c/o Institute of Social science, The University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at The University of Nagoya on October 22-23, 1994 with some topics of Contemporary Economy as the main theme.

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN  
(Formerly: THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN)  
日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
  - Number of Members: honorary 29, regular 1,119, associate (students) 101,  
cooperative 23
  - Chairman: Toshio KUROYANAGI (Hokkaido University)
  - Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*  
—quarterly
  - The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan  
c/o Business Center for Academic Societies of Japan,  
5-16-9, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tsukuba on April 1-2, 1994 with the symposium "Long Term Projection of Japanese Agriculture."

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

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 710
- President: Takatsugu NATO (Tokyo International University)
- Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No. 1-27),  
"Newsletter" twice a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)  
c/o Professor Toshimasa YOKOZAWA  
Faculty of Business Administration, Asia University,  
5-24-10, Musashisakai, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180, Japan  
The next general meetings will be held at Chukyo University in May and Tokyo International University in fall, 1994.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES  
アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 830
- President: Toshio WATANABE (Tokyo University of Industry)
- Publication: *Asia Studies*—quarterly
- The Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies  
c/o Professor Tomoyuki KOJIMA  
Department of Policy Management, Keio University  
5322, Endo, Fujisawa, Kanagawa 252, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held in November, 1994.

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION  
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 423
- President: Masaatsu TAKADA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Monograph, Research Series*—once a year  
*Modern Auditing*—semi-annual journal
- Japan Auditing Association  
c/o Faculty of Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on July 2-3, 1994 with the symposium "The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern."



JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 1,996
- President: Moriyuki TAJIMA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu*—once a year
- Japan Society of Business Administration  
c/o The Institute of Business Research, Hitotsubashi University,  
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Yamanashi Gakuin University in the fall of 1994.

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)  
日本商業英語学会

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: honorary 1, regular 229, supporting 6: total 236
- President: Etsuo SHIMIZU (Kansai University of Foreign Studies)
- Publication: *Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nenpo (JBEA Annual Studies)*—once a year
- Japan Business English Association  
c/o Professor Etsuo SHIMIZU  
Department of Foreign Languages, Kansai University of Foreign Studies,  
16-1, Kitakatahoko, Hirakata, Osaka 573, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on October 1-2, 1994.

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN  
経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 770, institutional 47
- President: Hidemasa MORIKAWA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review*—quarterly  
*Japanese Yearbook for Business History*—annually
- Business History Society of Japan  
c/o Professor Hiroaki YAMAZAKI  
Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on November 12-13, 1994.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS  
日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 134
- President: Yoshio IIHARA (Nanzan University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Society of Business Mathematics*
- Japan Society of Business Mathematics  
c/o Professor Yoshio IIHARA, Nanzan University  
18, Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Gakuin University on June 11-12, 1994.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION  
日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 3, ordinary 749, supporting companies 9
- President: Yoshihiro TAJIMA (Gakushuin University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution*—annually
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution  
Kenkyu-to Building, Meiji University,  
1-1, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University in May, 1994.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE  
日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 265 including 9 foreigners, supporting 3
- Chairman: Ryojiro IWAKI (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, *Shohin Kenkyu (Studies on Commodities)*
- Japan Society for Commodity Science  
c/o Hitotsubashi University,  
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on May 21-22, 1994 with the  
symposium "The Originality and the Social Meaning of Commodity Science."

THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES  
(Formerly: THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES)  
比較経済体制学会

- Established: 1967
  - Number of Members: 224
  - Chief Representative: Sei FUJITA (Osaka University of Economics and Law)
  - Publication: *Bulletin of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies* —annually
  - The Association for Comparative Economic Studies  
c/o Professor Riichi TABATA  
Osaka City University,  
Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Gifu University of Economics on May 19-21, 1994.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY  
日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1971
  - Number of Members: 411
  - Chief Representative: Shigeru NISHIMURA (Takushoku University)
  - Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
  - Japan Academy for Consumption Economy  
c/o Faculty of Commerce, Takushoku University  
3-4-14, Kohinata-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Kagawa Junior College on June 2-4, 1994 under the theme "The New Development of Consumption Economy: oriented from the viewpoint of a consumer."

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY  
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
  - Number of Members: 310
  - President: Yoichi UTSUMI (Osaka Gakuin University)
  - Publication: *The Annals of the Society of Economic Sociology*
  - The Society of Economic Sociology  
c/o Professor Masaki ADACHI  
Faculty of Economics, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on September 17-18, 1994.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 819
- President: Takumi TSUDA (Toyama Kokusai University)
- Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society for the History of Economic Thought*  
*The History of Economic Thought Society Newsletter*
- The Society for the History of Economic Thought  
c/o Professor Tamotsu NISHIZAWA  
The Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University,  
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Musashi University in autumn 1994.

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

- Established: 1947
- Number of Members: 2,140
- President: Yasuo UEKAWA (Nagasaki Prefectural University)
- Publication: *The Economic Studies Quarterly*
- The Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Nanzan University on September 23-24, 1994.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS  
経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 733, patronage members: 10
- President: Motosuke ISHII (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nenpo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* — quarterly
- The Japan Association of Economic Geographers  
c/o Division of Economic Geography,  
Faculty of Economics, Hitotsubashi University, East Bldg.,  
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Hannan University on May 28-29, 1994 with the  
symposium "The Dynamic Structure of Japanese Regional Economy in the 1990s."

## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
  - Number of Members: individuals 1,247, institutional 4
  - President: Taketoshi NOJIRI (Osaka Gakuin University)
  - Publication: *Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nenpo* (*The Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association*)—annually
  - Japan Economic Policy Association  
c/o Department of Economics, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Gakuin University on May 28-29, 1994 with the symposium "A New Socio-economic System of Japan: Rebuilding of the Paradigm."

## JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
  - Number of Members: 455
  - President: Rinya SHIBAKAWA (Hitotsubashi University)
  - Publication: *The Annual Report of the Japan Finance Association*—annually
  - Japan Finance Association  
c/o Faculty of Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University on October 8-9, 1994

## JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)

日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
  - Number of Members: 370
  - President: Ryohei ASAOKA (Waseda University)
  - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade JAFT News*  
— twice yearly
  - Japan Academy for Foreign Trade  
c/o Professor Ryohei ASAOKA  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Kanagawa University on May 21-22, 1994 with the symposium "The New Development in Japanese Trade."

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE  
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
  - Number of Members: honorary 6 including two foreigners, ordinary 1,113 including 27 foreigners, supporting organizations 64
  - Chairman: Tatsunori SUZUKI (Waseda University)
  - Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)*—quarterly
  - The Japanese Society of Insurance Science  
c/o The Life Insurance Association of Japan  
3-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University on October 9-10, 1994

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES  
国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: 439
  - President: Kiyoshi OGAWA (Waseda University)
  - Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nenpo (Annual Report of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies)*
  - Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies  
c/o Professor Kiyoshi OGAWA  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University on September 23-24, 1994 with the symposium "Education of International Accounting."

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS  
国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: individuals 1,141, corporate 19
  - President: Kiyoshi IKEMOTO (Kobe University)
  - Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)*—annually
  - The Japan Society of International Economics  
c/o Professor Kazuhiro IGAWA  
Research Institute for Economics & Business Administration, Kobe University  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Niigata University on October 15-16, 1994: definite topics to be discussed are not yet decided.

JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY  
日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: Individual 287, corporate 18
- President: Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Japan Logistics Society*
- Japan Logistics Society  
c/o Professor Osamu NISHIZAWA  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Hannan University in September, 1994.

NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION  
日本経営教育学会

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 781, corporate 20
- Representative Manager: Masao OSUGA (University of Electro Communications)
- Publication: *Annals of the Nippon Academy of Management Education*, published by the administrative office of the academy
- Nippon Academy of Management Education  
c/o Yamashiro Keiei Kenkyujo  
4-8-4, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University in June, 1994.

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY  
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 293
- Representative Manager: Mamoru SANO (Aichi Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Ronshu (The Annual Report of the Academy of Management Philosophy)*
- The Academy of Management Philosophy  
c/o Keieikanri Jisshu-shitsu, Aichi Gakuin University,  
12, Araiike, Iwasaki, Nisshin-cho, Aichi 470-01, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji Gakuin University in September, 1994.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS  
金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 961
- President: Toshiya HANAWA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Bulletin of the Japan Society of Monetary Economics*—biannually
- The Japan Society of Monetary Economics  
c/o Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha  
1-2-1, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Seijo University in June, 1994.

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE  
組織学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individual 1,233, company 27
- President: Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University)
- Publication: *Organizational Science*—quarterly
- The Academic Association for Organizational Science  
c/o Keiei Kenkyujo,  
1-36, Kanda Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan  
The next meeting will be held at Aomori Public College on June 25-26, 1994.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH  
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 708
- Representative Director: Minoru HARADA (Kyushu International University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research*
- Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research  
c/o Professor Minoru HARADA  
Faculty of Law and Economics, Kyushu International University,  
5-9-1, Edamitsu, Yahatahigashi-ku, Kitakyushu 805, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in June, 1994 with the unified theme "Human Renaissance: Searching for Humanization of Work and Life."



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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,297
- President: Hiroshi KATO (Keio University)
- Publication: *Planning Administration*—quarterly
- Japan Association for Planning Administration  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,

1-8-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held in Osaka on October 28-29, 1994 with the symposium "Environment, culture and urban function opened to the world in a bay coastal region. — What the city should do now."

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JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY  
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 1,047
- Chief Representative: Mitsuhiko TSURUTA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy*—annually
- Japan Society of Political Economy  
c/o Professor Mitsuhiko TSURUTA, Chuo University

742, Higashinakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University on October 15-16, 1994.

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THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN  
日本人口学会

- Established: 1947
- Number of Members: 370, honorary 5, special 3
- President: Hidehiko HAMA (Seijo University)
- 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

The next annual meeting will be held at Meikai University on June 3- 4, 1994 with the symposium "Is it possible to control the global population under 10 billion?"

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## JAPAN PORT ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 350
- Representative Manager: Toshiro KITAMI (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu (The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association)*
- Japan Port Economics Association  
c/o Yokohama Yamashita-Futo, Kowan Keizai Center  
279-1, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 231, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held in Nagasaki on October 20-22, 1994 with the symposium "Asia Economic Developments and the Roles of Port and Harbors."

## THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

(Formerly: JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE)

日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 640
- President: Hidehiro ICHIKAWA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of the Japan Institute of Public Finance*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Daito Bunka University in fall, 1994.

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 387, corporation members 75
- President: Kunio OSHIMA (Surugadai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Public Utility Economics*
- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)  
c/o Info Com Research,  
1-12-31, Minamiaoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University on June 3-4, 1994.

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 582
- President: Takao FUKUCHI (Kyoto University)
- Publications: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu)*—the *Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol. 22, No. 1 (in Japanese) & No. 2 (in English)—annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International  
c/o Professor Hirotada KOHNO  
Institute of Socio-Economic Planning, Tsukuba University,  
Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on October 16-17, 1994.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 451, supporting 37
- Representative Management: Toshiaki KAMEI (Kansai University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Japan Risk Management Society  
c/o Professor Toshiaki KAMEI  
School of Commerce, Kansai University,  
35-3-3, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 565, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Shimonoseki City College on September 25-26, 1994.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 480
- President: Hiroo HAMADA (Osaka City University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities*—annually
- Society for the Economic Studies of Securities  
c/o Japan Securities Research Institute,  
Tokyo Shoken Kaikan,  
1-5-8, Nihonbashi, Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Soka University on June 11-12, 1994.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 860
- Representative Manager: Yuji KATO (Senshu University)
- Publication: *Shakai-Seisaku Gakkai Nenpo (Annal of the Society for the Study of Social Policy)*
- Society for the Study of Social Policy  
c/o Professor Yuji KATO  
Faculty of Economics, Senshu University,  
2-1-1, Higashimita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 214, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Saitama University on May 28-29, 1994 with the symposium "White Collar and Labour Problems."

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY  
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,182
- Representative Director: Akira HAYAMI (International Research Center for Japanese Studies)
- Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)*—bimonthly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)  
c/o Professor Hiroshi KITO  
Sophia University,  
7, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on May 28-29, 1994.

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY  
日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,321
- President: Minoru SHIOTANI (Meisei University)
- 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  
The next annual meeting will be hosted by The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Tokyo, and held on July 23-26, 1994.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS  
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
  - Number of Members: 366 regular including 8 advisory (individual) and 43 special (corporations)
  - President: Yukihide OKANO (Soka University)
  - Publication: *Kotsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report of Transportation Economics)*
  - Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Kotsu Gakkai)  
c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku,  
7-1-1, Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Rissho University in November, 1994.

NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION  
日本地方自治研究学会

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: individual 264, group 6
  - Representative Manager: Hiroshi YOSHIDA (University of Marketing and Distribution Science)
  - Publication: *Journal of Urban Management Research (Annals of Nippon Urban Management Research Association)*
  - Nippon Urban Management Research Association  
7-2, Minami-Ogimachi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Akita University of Economics and Law in early September, 1994.

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## New Membership 1993

### ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE 社会主義経営学会

- ESTABLISHED: 5 APRIL, 1976
  - OBJECTIVE:  
The comprehensive study of socialist enterprise
  - NUMBER OF MEMBERS:  
individual 258
  - REPRESENTATIVE:  
Kyoichi FUTAGAMI (Waseda University)
  - ANNUAL MEETINGS:  
Nationwide meeting once a year (The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University on March 19-20, 1994.)
  - PUBLICATION:  
*The Annals of the Association for the Study of Socialist Enterprise*
  - ADDRESS:  
ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE  
c/o Professor Kyoichi FUTAGAMI  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan
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This Information Bulletin is designed to serve as an introduction of the academic activities of member associations of the Union to economic societies throughout the world. Copies will be distributed by the secretariat of the Union to libraries and institutions in other countries whose names have been given by member associations of the Union.