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

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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 administration. In order to obtain membership an association is subject to an examination of its academic work. As of 1993, the Union had a membership of 45 associations, as listed on pp. 81-95. Inclusion of four recent entrants to the Union brings the total membership for 1994 to 49 associations (the names of these new members are given on pp. 96-99 ).

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, and now preparations are in hand for the next IEA Round Table Conference to be held in Tokyo, in December 1996.

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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## THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY

The Agrarian History Society has four divisions: Economic Theory and Current Analysis, Agrarian Problems, Japanese Economic History, and Foreign Economic History. In principle the four divisions are supposed to take turns organizing common themes for the spring symposium held in June and the autumn conference held in October every year. Discussions on common themes at autumn conferences since the 1988 conference have been recorded in the Society's *The Journal of Agrarian History*.

The following is a review of the Society's activities in the light of the common themes for spring and autumn meetings held since 1990. In 1990, under the common theme of the Global and Historical Position of Post-War Capitalism in Japan proposed by the Economic Theory and Current Economic Analysis Division, comprehensive studies were carried out regarding the structural and historical factors of Japan's post-war capitalism, especially the impact of microelectronics (ME) since the latter half of the 1970s, in order to ascertain the course of new developments and determine its global position. The Division of Japanese Economic History and the Division of Foreign Economic History both participated in these studies (as reported in this Information Bulletin, No. 11).

In 1991, the Division of Japanese Economic History based its themes on the findings at the previous year's meetings. It focused on agricultural reform at the spring symposium, and on the processes that formed the characteristics of Japan's post-war capitalism at the autumn conference. On these occasions, the post-war reorganization of capital ownership and corporate management (dissolution of the *zaibatsu*) and the process of incorporating Japan's post-war capitalism into the world economy ("Dodge Line") were reviewed in the light of post-war reforms.

In 1992, the Division of Agrarian Problems set up a common theme centered around the current stage of Japanese agriculture in relation to the process of world agricultural restructuring. Japanese agriculture in the latter half of the 1980s was analyzed at the 1988 conference. However, Japanese agriculture had faced a deepening crisis since the Plaza accord of 1985. On the domestic front, a policy for shifting to an international cooperation-oriented structure was promoted on the recommendation of the ad hoc commission on administrative reform of the Japanese government (which required the use of private initiatives, the reduction of government subsidies and trade imbalances, and the appreciation of the yen). On the international front, Japan came under pressure from other countries, notably the United States, to liberalize its trade in agricultural products and to change a protective agricultural policy, with the start of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks. These dual domestic and external pressures for liberalization drove Japanese

agriculture, which had stood in a marginal position on the world market, into a crisis and forced it to explore approaches to restructuring.

The Division of Foreign Economic History participates in discussions of common themes proposed by other departments in order to identify the characteristics of Japanese society, which introduced ME during the process of high economic growth. At the same time, the Division shifted the focus of its study to the process of dealing with the crisis of European capitalism after World War I, and is actively studying this aspect from the viewpoint of "organization."

In 1993, the Division of Foreign Economic History put forward the Historic Phases of the Welfare State as its spring theme, and Reorganization of Capitalism in Europe During the Interwar Period as its autumn theme. It reviewed how European countries, such as Britain, Germany and France, coped with the crisis brought about by World War I and the Russian Revolution, by regarding these attempts at organization from standpoints of capital, labor and the state. This organization-based methodology was introduced in the common theme for the 1989 conference, which dealt with Various Aspects of Capitalist Social Organization After the Bourgeois Revolutions. Since then the effectiveness of this methodology as a means of confirming the changes in capitalism in crisis has been tested.

The closing years of the 20th century have witnessed many incidents, including the breakdown of Soviet and East European socialism between 1989 and 1991, the business recession that befell all developed capitalist countries in the 1990s, and the development of new production capabilities through evolution into the information stage of ME. These developments are prompting a review of Japan's postwar capitalism, which has grown and developed by placing the postwar stage of capitalism into the context of the cold war (which built military factors into the economic structure in the framework of opposing structures, typified by U.S.-Soviet confrontation), and by allowing itself to be incorporated into that framework.

At the 1986 conference at Ryukoku University, the dissolution of the cold war system after the 1970s was analyzed in terms of the Process of ME Development and the Start of Production in Asia. The descent of the United States into debtor nation status in 1985 was regarded as the outcome of this process. Since then, it has been recognized that the major opposing axes have shifted from politics (the Soviet Union) to economics (Japan). The common theme at the 1990 conference at Kanagawa University was based on the perception that the domestic demand-led growth of the Japanese economy in the latter half of the 1980s was the outcome of a global response (restructuring) to the deepening crisis caused by the collapse of the bubble economy and the cold war system.

Over the past thirty years, the Society has viewed the world system of postwar capitalism centering on the United States in the context of the cold war system or

cold war imperialism, and endeavored to identify its historical position and reveal its contradictions, by relating the world system to analyses of the economic histories of Japan and foreign countries, agrarian problems, and Japanese capitalism. Its stance has been to position the postwar stage and the cold war system in the phased deepening crisis of capitalism, which began during the major recession toward the end of the 19th century. Another stance, which is based on the confirmed reproduction structure, has been to identify new production capabilities (trends toward ME and information) and the contradictions of capitalism. These stances have been widely recognized as raising important issues. The Society has also carried out analyses focusing on the reproduction structure, but these are not adequate by current standards.

The U.S. economy is in the process of rehabilitation. Yet capitalism as a whole is reeling under pressure from the protracted recession and high jobless rates. The collapsed former socialist countries are now an embarrassing burden on capitalism. Despite notable developments in some parts of Asia, the contradictions between the developing countries and regions and the developed capitalist countries are deepening. Meanwhile, global environment problems have worsened so much that countermeasures can no longer be delayed. Indeed, the present state of capitalism toward the end of the 20th century poses a structural crisis that is likened to the major recession at the end of the 19th century.

The crisis at the end of the 19th century was overcome for the time being through monopoly formation and transformation into imperialism, leading to the post-cold war system sustained by the United States on the one side. It is questionable whether it will be possible to ensure that the present crisis will result in a reorganization of capitalism comparable to that which occurred after the previous crisis. In this sense, it may be appropriate to discuss, at the 1994 autumn conference, how to identify the structure and contradictions of the post-cold war capitalism prevailing at the end of the 20th century and how to identify the structure and contradictions of the post-cold war capitalism prevailing at the end of the 20th century and how to position it in the framework of world history, under the common theme of Dissolution of the Cold War System and Late 20th Century Capitalism in World History. The first paper ("The 20th century socialism phase in world history") will be presented by Sanehiko MAKI of Fukushima University, the second paper ("The U.S. economy in the post-cold war era") by Minoru SEKISHITA of Ritsumeikan University, and the third paper ("The dissolution of the cold war system and the ME / information revolution") by Katsumi MINAMI of Chiba University.

In dealing with this issue, it is necessary to focus on the development of new production capabilities and to ascertain the relationship of these capabilities with

the capital cycle and class conflict. This analysis should be based on reproduction structuralism, which reflects the result and methods of phased postwar analyses carried out by the Society's Economic Theory and Current Economic Analysis Division. From this viewpoint, it should be emphasized that the ME / information revolution after the 1970s has led to a new development from the end of the 1980s through the beginning of the 1990s. How should we assess this development of production capabilities? What problems do they pose for capitalism? These are essential problems to be explored when attempting to foresee the 21st century.

Before deciding on the common theme for the autumn conference, the Agrarian History Society customarily seeks the councilors' views on the common theme. The following is the point of the common theme for the 1994 autumn conference, which may become a landmark in the Society's history.

Proposed Common Theme for the 1994 Autumn Conference:

The Dissolution of the Cold War System and Late 20th Century Capitalism in World History

The years from the end of the 1980s through the early 1990s have witnessed many complicated and turbulent incidents, including the breakdown of Soviet and East European socialism and the resultant termination of the East-West cold war, frequent racial conflicts, the relative decline of U.S. capitalism, the protracted business recession in developed capitalist countries such as Japan, and the marked development of the Chinese and the Southeast Asian economies. The rapid evolution of the interlinked situations has brought about a great impact and confusion in the area of social science. In the midst of this situation, we believe it is timely and meaningful to review the efforts made by the Society in characterizing each of the postwar phases.

In the early years of its inception, the Society focused its studies on the analysis of agricultural reform and agricultural problems, regarding them as framing postwar restructuring of Japanese capitalism. The scope of our study expanded to structural analysis of postwar Japanese capitalism in the process of high economic growth in the 1960s, and then to worldwide crisis after the mid-1960s when the postwar capitalist system led by the U. S. began to emerge.

As the Vietnam war was then in full swing, the Society focused attention on military factors that were forging postwar phases at its 1966 spring symposium. The main theme at the 1968 spring symposium was the crisis of the IMF system that was rapidly aggravating. After that the Society strived to study the postwar world system of capitalism. At the 1969 autumn conference (common theme: the Phase in World History and Basic Composition of the Late 19th Century Depression — a Review of Many Phases of Overall Crisis), a viewpoint was proposed to identify the

position of the world system of postwar capitalism by tracing back to the great depression late in the 19th century. The view suggests that the 19th century capitalist world system controlled by British industrial capital broke down in the course of the late 19th century depression, which was a structural shift to the stage of 20th century monopolistic imperialism, which centered on a unified Germany based on heavy and chemical industries and the United States as a new world. However, from this shift as a historical starting point, phased deepening of the crisis progressed until World War I, the Russian Revolution, World War II and the Chinese revolution occurred. The crisis evolved into the postwar cold war system, centering on the U.S. Unprecedentedly sophisticated productive power was built into the cycle of capital in the form of military power that sustained the cold-war world strategy. This is where contradictions peculiar to the postwar cold war system have converged, as stated by presenters at our conferences. (*The Journal of Agrarian History*, No. 44.)

Further analyses were made on the basis of this perception of the postwar phases. At the 1975 autumn conference (common theme: the Dissolution of the Cold War System and the Phase of Postwar Heavy and Chemical Industrialization), a view was presented that the framework of high economic growth, which had sustained the postwar cold war system (demand for munitions=inflationary accumulation), was collapsing through the breakdown of the IMF system in 1971, oil crisis, stagflation, and the U.S. pullout from Vietnam. (*Ibid*, No. 71) However, the collapse of the cold war system was not without a hitch. At the 1986 autumn conference (common theme: the Reproductive Structure in the Course of Dissolution of the Cold War System in World History—the Development of Micro-electronics (ME) and Asian Development), efforts were made to point out the shift of the ME industry, which had been sustained by military demand, to civilian demand and the shift of ME production to Asian countries, in the midst of the deepening crisis of American capitalism, which was an axis of the cold war system, and to identify the historical significance of this development. (*Ibid*, No. 113) Over the past thirty years, the Society has perceived the world system of postwar capitalism centering on the United States as a pole of the cold war system, or cold war imperialism, and endeavored to identify its historical position and its contradictions, by relating this endeavor to an analysis of Japanese and foreign economic histories and agricultural issues as well as the Japanese capitalism.

We in the late 20th century have witnessed the collapse of the cold war system and its implications in many ways. Firstly, the collapse took the form of the breakdown of Soviet socialism. As far as socialist countries are concerned, the Society has made some analyses by focusing on their reproductive structure, but these analyses were not substantial enough to predict the breakdown. As the

breakdown did occur, we believe that the phase of 20th century socialism, starting with the Russian Revolution, in world history should be identified. The reason is that 20th century capitalism, which came into being through the great depression toward the end of 19th century, served as a major basis in world history, which strictly conditioned the development of 20th century capitalism. This can be inferred from the fact that strong contradictions caused by incorporating advanced defense industries into the economic structure (on which the Society has focused its discussions on the case of the U.S.) were much stronger in the case of the Soviet Union with a weaker economic foundation.

Secondly, the breakdown of the cold war system is reflected in the critical depression of the capitalist economies, which were involved in the cold war, and especially in the relative decline of the U.S. economy, which served as an axis of the capitalist camp. The Society has long followed the course of the contradictions that resulted in the breakdown. However, we believe that the dissolution of the cold war system urges us to identify the phase of U.S. capitalism and 20th century capitalism under its umbrella, in the context of world history. U.S. capitalism became stronger through each of the two world wars and sustained the capitalistic world system serving as an axis of the cold war system. It appears that its decline signifies an end to 20th century capitalism, which was created through the great depression late in the 19th century and converged into Pax Americana. Moreover, it is presumed that this movement can be compared with the great depression in the late 19th century that put an end to Pax Britannica, or that it can achieve much greater development in the future.

Thirdly, with the dissolution of cold war system, capitalist countries are forced to restructure their economies, by creating new productive power in the forms of ME and information revolutions. Advanced defense industries, which were forced to develop under the cold war system and traumatically collided with the existing industries, are now developing ME and information technologies for civilian demand and causing major political, military, economic and social changes. It is argued that these changes indicate a transitional process to a new productive power that surpasses the scale of the machinery-based industries after the Industrial Revolution which began late in the 18th century. In this sense, it is an unavoidable central challenge for tackling the common theme for the current conference (Identification of the Phase of the Dissolution of the Cold War and 20th Century Capitalism in World History) to clarify the historical characteristics of this new productive power and its contradictions with productive relations of private capitalism.

The 1994 spring symposium was held on June 25 at the Department of Economics, the University of Tokyo. The common theme was Employment and

Unemployment Issues in the Developed Capitalist Countries, which characterize the recession in the 1990s. There were three papers, Naoyoshi KARAKAWA of Nagano University on "Employment and unemployment issues in modern Japan," Yoshiaki YOSHIDA of Chiba University on "Employment and unemployment issues in farming villages," and Kinori MITOMI of Shizuoka University on "Employment and unemployment issues in the United States and Europe."

(Shinichi KUBO, Kanto Gakuin University)



## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

### 1. Establishment of JAAPES and Its General Character

The Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies (hereafter, JAAPES) was founded on May 5, 1953, when the San Francisco Peace Treaty had just been signed and the Korean War was coming to an end, aiming at doing purely academic but comprehensive studies on Asia. The Association was not the only one which was involved in Asian studies at that time, but unique in the sense that it was politically neutral while most other similar organizations were deeply influenced by Marxist ideology and leftist movements, against the background of the political atmosphere in Japan in the early 1950's. The membership is said to have been only about 50 when it convened its first national meeting at Keio University with two main themes: nationalism in Asia and development of Asian economies. In 1957, it was authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a public service corporation (*koeki hojin*). It is one of the few academic associations that are officially permitted as foundational juridical persons (*zaidan hojin*) in Japan. Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is its competent authority, it goes without saying that the Association has never lost its academic freedom in its history of 41 years.

The membership has been expanding year by year since then, particularly since the early 1980's, when the importance of Asian problems was widely recognized in this country. The total number of members has reached more than 850 today, and it has become the largest academic organization for area studies in Japan. The Association comprises members with various specialties, not only economics and political science but history and anthropology, though they share interests in Asia, from Pakistan to Japan and from Mongolia to Indonesia. Thus it can be almost equivalent to the AAS (Association for Asian Studies) in the United States, namely an association of specialists of Asia studies with a variety of disciplines. But unlike the AAS this association is somewhat inclined toward China as a focal region and economics as a main discipline.

### 2. Academic Activities

JAAPES's formal academic activities may be grouped into the following four categories.

#### 1) Annual Meetings or National Conventions

Its annual meetings, or national conventions, usually consist of three sessions: free theme sessions, sub-theme sessions for specific topics, and common theme

session with a common issue for discussion in the entire meeting. In 1991, when the annual meeting was held at Yokohama City University, three sub-theme sessions were opened with these topics: enterprise reforms in China, retrospect of the Korean War, and female labor in South East Asia. On the final day of that year's annual meeting, a special panel inviting three guest speakers, one of whom was from the economic cooperation division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was set to discuss the roles and effects of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to Asia. Since the problem was a hot issue, the panel held a heated discussion on the pros and cons of ODA by the Japanese government.

The annual meeting for 1992 was held at Osaka City University with a special common topic of Interregional Economic Communication in Asia, in which five speakers were requested to present their own views, i.e. Yuhei OGAWA (Seinan Gakuin University), KANG Young-ji (Waseda University), Kiyoshi INAGAKI (Mitsubishi Research Institute), Masahiro WAKABAYASHI (The University of Tokyo), and Takeshi AOKI (Institute of International Trade and Investment). The meeting also arranged two sub-theme sessions on the topics: 1) environment and development, 2) problems of methodology of Asia studies today. These sessions had three reports each with commentaries by appointed members.

The 1993 meeting held at Tokyo Institute of Technology was specially organized in order to celebrate the Association's 40th anniversary. Neither free theme sessions nor sub-theme sessions were arranged. The common theme session was divided into four sub-sessions, each of which dealt with a topic related with Asian studies in Japan. These sessions corresponded to the four volumes to be published for the 40th anniversary, which will be mentioned below. Speakers of each session were selected from among the authors of the corresponding volume. The editors chaired their own sessions.

The 1994 annual meeting is to be held at the University of Tokyo with four small sessions, i.e. 1) social changes in rural China — microscopic perspectives, 2) agriculture and rural society in Asia, 3) economic reforms in Asian countries, and 4) Southeast Asia facing China's political and economic transformation. A common theme session on the topic of China and the Chinese in Asia is also planned. This topic was selected by the organizing committee in that it reflected the major interests for the Association members today. In the questionnaires which the board of the Association sends to its members every two years, they give their current academic interests and their proposals for JAAPES's various activities: China has become a major focus for average members as she is rapidly developing economically.

## 2) Regional Meetings

The Association has two divisions and each has its own separate regional meetings, usually at the end of May in the Kanto district, or Eastern part of Japan and in June in the Kansai district, or Western part of Japan. These meetings can be said to be a copy of the annual meeting, and the larger regional meeting held in the Kanto district usually includes two sub-theme sessions on specific topics and a common theme session with three reports. In 1994, when the Kanto meeting was held at Takasaki City University, a common session was held to discuss international labor mobility in Asia today. In the case of the Kansai district, where the Association members are fewer than in Kanto, its regional meeting is generally a much simpler one with a few reports on free topics. However, in 1994 when Osaka University of Foreign Studies organized the Kansai meeting, two sub-theme sessions, i.e. a China session and a Southeast Asia session, and one entire meeting with a free theme were arranged.

### 3) Monthly Seminars

JAAPES has a special program for providing members, especially those of the younger generation such as doctoral or post-doctoral students, with opportunities to present their own papers and to receive comments from members with various specialties. The so-called monthly seminars, which have been held for such a purpose for more than 15 years, are held usually four times a year in Tokyo, and it is now planned to extend such a program to other areas. The first monthly seminar in the Kansai district is expected to be opened at the end of 1994. The same sort of seminars will be opened even in the Kyushu area in near future.

### 4) International Conferences

Finally, since 1989 the Association has organized international conferences, inviting foreign guest speakers from Asian countries. The first conference was held at Tokyo Metropolitan University in December, 1989, where we invited three guest speakers from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea to discuss economic development and democratization in Asia. The second conference was held at Keio University in December, 1991 under the title, Asia's 2001—Turning Points for ASEAN; four guest speakers from ASEAN countries were invited to participate in that conference. The third, and the most recent one was held at the University of Tokyo in November, 1993 to talk about interrelationships among their economic development, environmental changes and the political process in Asian nations. In total nine foreign scholars were invited to either make presentations or become discussants in this conference.

What should be noted in relation to this conference is the opening of AASREC (Association of Asian Social Science Research Council)'s Japan Conference, which

was held in Kanagawa Science Park just before JAAPES's third international conference. AASREC was established under the cooperation of UNESCO and other organizations about 20 years ago for the sake of promoting education, research and training in social sciences in Asia, and in 1987 Japan became one of its council members. When it was decided to convene the tenth council in Japan, JAAPES was requested by the Science Council of Japan to organize it in cooperation with other related associations: the Japanese Society for the Study of Education, the Japan Comparative Education Society and the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International. What is to be stressed is that the conference would not have succeeded without organizational, and even financial support from JAAPES and its members. The conference included two sections. First was a symposium on Environment and Sustainable Development: Social Science Perspectives with presentations of country papers. Second was a panel discussion on the subject of Economic Reforms and Democratization in Asia. Some of the participants in this conference from abroad were also invited to JAAPES's third international conference referred to above.

### 3. Publications

JAAPES has its own quarterly journal called *Aziya Kenkyu* (Asian Studies), which has already a 40-year history of publication. Alongside with *Ajia Keizai* (Asian Economies) published by the Institute of Developing Economies, the journal can be said to be one of the major academic journals for development and Asian studies in Japan. Articles and papers from the members are strictly refereed by anonymous members appointed by the editorial committee.

Moreover, the Association has a unique system to publish monographs on China studies, with which roughly a third of the membership is concerned. The monographs published under this program are entitled the *Contemporary China Study Series*. Thirty-one volumes in these series have been published so far as of the end of 1993. The publication of these monographs is sponsored by the China division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Although many members have proposed to extend this program to cover other Asian countries or regions than China, it still remains to be realized in future.

As the Association's membership increased, it became more necessary to publish its own newsletters regularly as a useful means to communicate effectively among the members. The first newsletter was issued in July 1994 and is expected to work as an adhesive between the Association board and other members.

Finally, it seems to be in order to add a few comments on the special publications for the Association's 40th anniversary. In order to celebrate its 40th anniversary, the Association started some special projects in 1993, that is, first to

publish four volumes of books, entitled *Contemporary Asia—Problems and Prospects*, secondly to edit a booklet to record its 40 year history, and thirdly to organize a special annual meeting, which has been noted above. The four volumes, which were to be published consecutively from Autumn of 1994 on, treat four dimensions of Asia studies in Japan so far: 1) historical perspectives, which mainly focus on historical changes of Asian countries, 2) structural perspectives, which look at economic, social and political structural changes of Asian nations, 3) comparative perspectives, which analyze their present situation in comparison with other countries, and 4) relational perspectives, which discuss their present development or underdevelopment from a point of view of international relations.

About 12 papers are included in each volume of the series. The booklet was published in 1993; in it, not only a history of the major academic activities of the JAAPES but all of the authors who have contributed to the quarterly and monographs on China are recorded in detail.

#### 4. JAAPES in the Coming Decade

It seems that the very high rates of economic growth in Asia during the preceding decade have attracted not only a world-wide concern with Asia but a tremendous volume of financial flow from all over the world into this area. At first Japan, next the Asian NIEs, then ASEAN, and now China have become the world growth poles. Asia has become a "boom" in Japan, and this fact has led to a rapidly increasing membership of this association. A change in quantity induces a change in quality. An expanding membership requires certain reforms and development of the Association as an organization. The members' attitude toward their studies appears to be changing, at the same time.

First, as has been noted above, the regional allocation of JAAPES activities is now being changed, from that of concentrating in Tokyo to a more dispersed one. The center of gravity in its activities is about to move westward.

Second, the trend of internationalization in its activities will be strengthened much more in the future. It has successfully held international conferences three times, as is pointed out above. The Association's board has appointed one executive member to manage its various international exchange programs. Moreover, it has recently received a proposal from the National Council of Area Studies Association (NCASA) of the United States to organize a meeting in early 1995. A new type of international conferences or workshops might be held between the two associations across the Pacific Ocean.

Third, a move toward finding both uniqueness and generality in Asian models or patterns seems to be gaining momentum in our studies. The neoclassical approach to Asia's development is severely criticized, while the importance of state

or government interventions in markets, which are popular in East Asia, is well recognized. As the Japan model was previously sought as a key to economic development in Asia, the East Asian model has now attracted the attention of political leaders in today's developing countries, including Russia and other former Eastern European nations.

Last but not least, research and studies based on field surveys in the areas concerned will be promoted more and more. This may be a reflection of our criticisms of the existing frameworks in development studies, most of which have been developed in and derived from the West, as was the case with the neoclassical models in economics. In some sense, Asia, which is too complicated to adapt a single model to all its realities, can now be a new and relevant field to check our theoretical frameworks for area studies in general.

(Katsuji NAKAGANE, the University of Tokyo)

# JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

## 1. Historical Background and Foundation

As if touched off by the upheaval of consumer movements in the States, similar movements such as claims on product liabilities, and lawsuits for air, water, soil pollution, industrial waste dumping, and price manipulation by means of buying up commodities, or a kind of cartel conduct, occurred in Japan during the late 60's and 70's.

Reflecting these social movements, the Consumer Protection Act became law here in 1968, six years after President Kennedy's special message for consumer protection on the "consumers' four rights."

In conformity with the spirit of the Act, numerous ordinances dealing with local environmental issues have been enforced by municipal governments. It is said that the earliest ones were the Environmental Preservation Act for Akashi City, and the Consumers' Living Protection Act for Higashi Kurume City in 1973.

In order to negotiate with administrative agencies and big corporations on an even standpoint, various consumer groups and institutions were organized during the late 60's and 70's. For instance, the Consumer Union of Japan was organized in 1967, the Japan Consumer Information Center in 1970, the Association of Educators for Consumers' Everyday Life in 1977, the Japan Association for HEIB and Consumer Affairs Professionals in Business in 1978, the Association of Consumer Affairs Professionals (ACAP) in 1980, and the Japan Academy of Consumer Education in 1981.

Influenced by these historical developments, an interdisciplinary academic association, the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, was established in 1974. It was rather a unique association in the society of Japanese academies because of its member structure consisting of scholars from such fields as Economics, Sociology, Law, Finance, Accounting, Management, Marketing and Home Economics.

## 2. Composition and Activities

As of June 1994, there are 406 individual members and 6 corporate members divided into seven districts, namely, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chu-Shikoku and Kyushu. Most of the individual members are professors in the universities and colleges of these districts.

The Academy's activities are implemented under the leadership of the president, Dr. Shigeru NISHIMURA of Takushoku University, and the 32 directors from the seven districts together with 2 auditors.

The articles of the Academy define the following activities:

- 1) Planning and execution of the annual convention and seminars.
- 2) Coordinating members' joint study and research.
- 3) Publishing the annals, newsletters, and treatises.
- 4) Collecting papers and reports on the consumption economy.
- 5) Corresponding with related associations in Japan and overseas.
- 6) Evaluating our members' works and giving the Academy's prize.
- 7) Other necessary activities to attain our objectives.

In executing these activities, we have committees responsible for organizing an annual convention, publishing annals and treatises, nominating the Academy's prize, canvassing and judging membership, and promoting international exchanges.

### 3. Theme and Place of the Annual Convention over the Past Ten Years

1985 Problems in the Modern Japanese Consumer's Life

Nagoya Economics University

1986 Problems in the Modern Consumption Society

Osaka University of Economics and Law

1987 Present Tasks and Prospects in Consumption Economy

Okayama Shoka University

1988 Effects of Industrial and Social Changes on the Consumer's Life

Kyushu Sangyo University

1989 Transition of the Consumption Economy and Its Outlook in the 90's

Josai University

1990 Systematization of the Study of Consumption Economics

Aichi Gakuin University

1991 Tasks and Prospects of Consumption Economy in the 90's

Hokusei Gakuen University

1992 Globalization and Japan's Consumption Economy

Daito Bunka University

1993 Today's Tasks on Consumer Problems

Hannan University

1994 New Directions in Consumption Economy

Kagawa Junior College

### 4. Current Topics of Recent Papers

It is difficult to introduce all the programs executed over the past ten years in this limited space. Therefore, I would like to indicate some current topics from papers presented in recent years under nine separate headings.

(1) Economic and Social Changes:

Framework of Consumer Oriented Economics; Toward the Formation of Time-



Consumption Theory; Awareness of "Abundance" in a High-Consumption Society; Reformation of the Land Tax System.

(2) The Aging Society:

Financing and Saving in the Double Household Family in the Aging Society; Saving Propensity for the Aged; Living in an Aged Household; Historical Study of Welfare in Japanese Living Economy; Consumers' Burden in Medical Expenditure.

(3) The Environment and Recycling:

Consumer Issues in the Recycling-Minded Society; Present Situation of Composting Fresh Garbage in Usuta-cho, Nagano; A Study of Reclamation from Scrapped Cars; Property Deflation and Consumption Demands.

(4) Internationalization:

Internationalization in Consumption; Internationalization and the Japanese Consumer; Internationalization in Japan's Food Production and Consumption Structure; Liberalization of Beef Imports and the Japanese Market; Imported Vegetables and Vegetable Supply.

(5) Deregulation:

Deregulation and Consumer Benefits; Deregulation and the Role of Consumer Financing; the Present Phase of Social Security Reformation.

(6) Product Liability:

The Way the Japanese Product-Liability System Should Be; Points at Issue in the Swedish PL Act; Product Liability and Consumer Protection.

(7) Recession and Restructuring:

Employee Restructuring and their Living Expenditures; Bank Failure and Depositor Protection.

(8) Public and Nonprofit Organizations:

Marketing in Local Governments; Public Sector Marketing; Water Rates and Environmental Issues; New Developments in Service Marketing.

(9) Consumer Financing:

Multiple Debts and Consumer Education; the Credit-Card Revolving System and Consumer Protection.

## 5. Publication Activities

### (1) Publication of the Annals

The annals are composed primarily of the programs and papers presented at the annual convention, seminars held in the 7 districts during the year, the annual plan and a statement of accounts.

### (2) Publication of Collections of Treatises

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Academy, the first collection of treatises was published in 1986, and seven years later, in 1993, the second collection

followed. These treatises were carefully selected from our members' research papers, and are systematically composed within the framework of Consumption Economy. Therefore, the table of contents of these treatises will be indicative of our members' past footsteps in studies of the field.

The First Collection of Treatises :

*Present Problems in the Consumption Economy*

Edited by the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

Published by Zeimu Keiri Kyokai, 1986

---Table of Contents---

Section One: Basic Issues in the Consumption Economy

1. Fields of study in the consumption economy
2. Problems of the CE in modern consumption society
3. Consumers' minds in modern society
4. Curtailment of public services and personal consumption
5. Coordination and incoordination between consumer policy and distribution policy
6. Consumer and distribution problems
7. Formation and trends in consumption theory
8. Structural reformation of consumption life and the two-step development in the information-oriented society

Section Two: Problems in the Modern Consumption Economy

9. Changes in the method of living analysis in the national living white paper
10. Consumption structure in the salaried household
11. Structure of non-consumptive expenditures in the household economy since the War
12. Fixing of the savings-first living style, and its structural alteration afterwards
13. Alteration in the consumer credit under the money market revolution
14. Characteristics and problems in the household economy of those who are paying house loans
15. A consideration of the purchasing behavior on durable goods
16. Problems in condominium management and control in its development stage

The Second Collection of Treaties

*An Introduction to the Science of Consumption Economy: New Frontiers in the Science of Living*

Edited by the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

Published by Zeimu Keiri Kyokai, 1993

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Section One: Common subjects and their field of study

Introduction

Y. KOTANI, Osaka City University

1. Appearance of the science of consumption economy and its background

1) Lack of consumption analysis in the economics system

M. MIZUTANI, Aichi Gakuin University

2) Transition of the consumption movement in Japan

S. SHIOTA, Chukyo University

2. The fields of study and their systematization

1) Characteristics and problems in the science of consumption economy

H. MATSUSHITA, Tokai University (1-3)

M. KOTANI, Nagasaki University (4)

2) Approach from marketing

O. MIURA, Hokkai Gakuen University (1)

T. YOSHII, Chuo Gakuin University (2)

3) Approach from distribution

S. NISHIMURA, Takushoku University (1)

N. KURIHARA, Nihon Keizai Shinbun, Inc. (2)

4) Consumption economy and home economics

D. INUZUKA, Ochanomizu University

5) Approach from human science

R. HONDA, Tokyo International University

6) Approach from administrative and legal side

C. INOUE, Yamanashi Gakuin University

7) Approach from social science

Y. MEGI, Yamanashi Gakuin University (1)

H. SHIMAMURA, Waseda University (2)

Section Two: Problems and measures of today's consumer issues in Japan

Introduction: Toward the establishment of the consumer oriented economy

K. TSUJIMOTO, Nagoya Economics University

3. Aging society and long-term living plans

1) A consideration on the lifelong planning

T. WATANABE, Fukushima University (1)

S. WATANABE, Fukushima College for Women

2) Medical, health and welfare services for the aged, and their problems

S. YAMAMOTO, Shimane University (2)

4. Human life-cycle and the life of consumption

Y. IZUSHI, Saga University

5. Consumer sufferings and the Product Liability Act
  - 1) Consumer damage and product liability  
K. MORIMIYA, Bunkyo Women's College (1)
  - 2) Problems in the American product liability system  
T. ASAOKA, Chubu Women's Junior College (2)
6. Problems in consumers' loan credit
  - 1-2) Its appearance, types and development  
K. SANO, Aichi Gakuin University
  - 3) Its problems and tasks  
S. TANIDA, Hannan University
7. Problems in residential land and housing  
T. SAKAI, Hokusei Gakuen University
8. Regional discrepancies and consumer issues  
E. SHIBATA, Shimonoseki City University
9. Resources and environmental issues
  - 1) What are consumer movements about in Japan  
H. NAKAMOTO, Daito Bunka University
  - 2) History of consumer movements in the States  
H. ISHIBASHI, Daito Bunka University
10. Consumer movements and their countervailing power  
S. GO, Chukyo University
11. Administrative measures for consumers
  - 1) Consumer policy in Japan  
H. ISOMURA, Musashino Junior College
  - 2) Consumer policy in overseas  
T. HIRANO, Nagoya Economics University
12. Environmental measures by profit and non-profit organizations  
Y. WATANABE, Josai University

## 6. National Convention, 1995

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Academy, the next convention will be held on June 2-4, 1995 at Takushoku University, the university to which president Nishimura belongs as well as the location of the head office of the Academy.

## 7. Future plans

- 1) Establishment of a research institute for consumption economy

The Academy is conducting feasibility studies on establishing a research institute for consumption economy, *Shohi Keizai Kenkyusho*.

The relationship between the Academy and the institute would be "interactive," meaning that the Academy would conduct original research studies, and the institute would carry out such work as publishing journals, qualifying examinations, education and training, and field surveys.

## 2) Expanding its membership

The Academy is considering relaxing its membership qualifications in order to encourage new members from business, public institutions, high-school teachers and university graduate students. The main purpose would be to reform its membership composition from a homogeneous to a heterogeneous one.

(Yoshiaki WATANABE, Josai University)

## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

The Japan Economic Policy Association, established in 1940, is one of the oldest academic study associations of economics in Japan. Since its founding, it has given birth to numerous other academic organizations related to the discipline of economics. The Association was reconstructed in 1948, three years after World War II, when its study activities were resumed. A brief historical record of the activities of the Association between its reconstruction and the 39th annual meeting in 1987 is inserted in *Information Bulletin*, No.7 (1987) with a co-report by Toshinobu KATO (Asia University), Reishi MARUYA (Kobe University), Kenji YAMADA (Gifu Economic University) and Yoshinobu TAKAHASHI (Kagoshima Economic University). In 1988 the Association was held its 40th post-reconstruction anniversary meeting at Nagoya University.

If the 40th anniversary meeting can be perceived as a symbol of the intensive expression of the Association's study activities in general, it is better for this introductory report to examine the continuity of the national convention themes on a year-by-year basis. The 40th anniversary theme was "The Turning and Disputing Points of Economic Policy concerning to Review of Forty Years Post-War Japanese Economy and Future Prospects." Observing the continuity of the common theme of its national convention year by year, it soon becomes clear that the Association has adopted the theme — "Retrospects and Prospects of Economic Policy" — every ten years. Therefore, the program steering committee did not meet difficulties when determining the theme of the 40th national convention. It should also be noted that the Association published a two-volume set to celebrate the anniversary. The books are entitled *Keizai-Seisaku-Gaku no Tanjo* (Birth of Economic Policy as a Science) and *Keizai-Seisaku-Gaku no Hatten* (Development of Economic Policy), Keiso Publishers. At the 40th national convention, program management was divided into two parts. The former, "Special Reports," consisted of the following addresses:

- (1) "Review of Forty Years Post-War Japanese Economy and Future Prospects" by Saburo OHKITA (Niigata International University);
- (2) "The Functions of the Japanese Government Finance in the Postwar Period" by Masazo OHKAWA (Hitotsubashi University);
- (3) "Prospect and Retrospect of Post-War Japanese Industrial Policy" by Kojiro NIINO (Kobe University).

The latter "Debates at the Great Turns in Economic Policy Making," consisted of the following reports:

- (1) "Transformation of Economic Foundation and the System of Economic Policy" by Taketoshi NOJIRI (Kobe University);

- (2) "Contemporary Problems of Economic Policy: the Share Economy and Employee Share Ownership" by Naomi MARUO (Chuo University);
- (3) "On Some Shortcomings in Keynesian Policies" by Mitsuharu ITO (Nagoya University);
- (4) "External Imbalance and Macroeconomic Policies" by Mitsuharu INAGE (Nagoya University);
- (5) "Summary: Recent Issues of Economic Policy" by Zenichi ITO (Tokyo Women's College).

In 1989 the annual meeting was held at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo. After much consideration the members of the steering committee selected the theme "Industrial Policy and the World-Response to Borderless Economy". The real objective and direction of the theme which the steering committee had intended was included in the Presidential Address, which was entitled "Economic Policy for a Global Society of Trust — Towards Internationalistic Economic Policy," by Takashi FUJII (Nagoya University). Basic reports related to the common theme consisted of the following:

- (1) "International Coordination of Public Policy toward Industry" by Masu UEKUSA (the University of Tokyo);
- (2) "Industrial Policy in Japan" by Makoto KURODA (Japan Long-term Credit Bank);
- (3) "Industrial Policy for Horizontal International Specialization" by Toshimasa TSURUTA (Senshu University);
- (4) "Conclusional Summary" by Hiroshi KATO (Keio University) and Yoshiharu SHIMIZU (Kanagawa University).

One matter that should be noted here is a small change in the process of program making. In order to promote a better understanding of the logical complexities of the common theme a "quasi-common theme" session was added to the program. At the 1989 convention quasi-common sessions dealt with six fields of economics; e.g., fiscal monetary, industrial and technology, international economic policy, etc. This small change of program was highly evaluated by almost all the membership, because discussions between the presenters and general members were deeper and more intense compared with those of previous conventions.

In 1990 the annual meeting was held at Doshisha University in Kyoto. When researching a possible theme, the steering committee that year was exposed to radical changes in the world economic situation; that is, the influential effects of the economic transformation from a socialistic type of economy to market-oriented ones in Eastern European countries and the subsequent intimation of a provisional basic scheme from a planned economy to market mechanization in the USSR. The

steering committee decided on a program and common theme made up of the following; (1) the confirmation of basic identities and how to understand the changing economic system, (2) the policy subjects related to economic transformation of capitalistic systems, and (3) the ones of socialistic systems. The theme finally decided upon was Transformation of Economic Systems. The basic reports consisted of the following;

- (1) "Transformation of Economic Systems and its Trends" by Taketoshi NOJIRI (Kobe University);
- (2) "The Swedish Model of the Welfare State—its Economic Rationality and Problems" by Naomi MARUO (Chuo University);
- (3) "Changing Contours of Planned Economies—the Future of Perestroika" by Kimio UNO (Tsukuba University);
- (4) "Concluding Summary" by Hiroshi KATO (Keio University) and Kojiro NIINO (Kobe University).

In 1991 the annual meeting was held at Toyo University in Tokyo. After much discussion, the steering committee that year decided to formulate a theme dealing in some way with environmental problems, a topic proposed by the host university. However, the steering committee pursued the issue with some concern, because it is outside the framework of economics and is addressed by other disciplines. After several meetings during which the topic was deeply considered, the following theme was agreed upon—Global Environmental Problems and Economic Policy. The basic reports at this convention consisted of the following:

- (1) "Global Environmental Problems and Economic Policy" by Katsuya FUKUOKA (Rissho University);
- (2) "Global Environmental Problems and Sustainable Development" by Kazuhiro UEDA (Kyoto University);
- (3) "Global Environmental Problems and the Necessity for a New Orientation for an Internationally Concerted Environment Policy" by Yasoi KOBAYASHI (Bureau of Environmental Problems);
- (4) "Concluding Summary" by Takashi GUNJIMA (Doshisha University) and Hisao ONOUE (Shiga University).

Some of the topics beyond the framework of the general theme that were examined closely in the quasi-common session were the following;

- (1) "The Financial Requisite to Promote an Earth Revival Plan" by Akira MORIKI (Hakuo Women's College);
- (2) "On Prevention of Global Warming" by Hidenori NIIZAWA (Kobe Commerce University);
- (3) "The Problem of Global Warming and Economic Growth" by Isao KAMISATO (Toyo University);



- (4) "New Developments in the North-South Relationships toward a Regime for Global Environmental Governance "by Mikoto USUI (Tsukuba University);
- (5) "A New Pigouvian Economic Policy based on the Law of Materials-Balance" by Hirotada KOHNO and Yoshiro HIGANO (Tsukuba University);
- (6) "The Optimal Environmental Control Problem in Environmental Capacity Investment" by Sadahisa IWAYA (Sano Women's College).

In 1992 the annual meeting was held at Kinki University. The theme that year — "Movement of Population and Economic Policy" — was determined smoothly and was an extension of the previous year's theme. The steering committee requested the concept of "population movement" be addressed not from the viewpoint of migration and vital factor dynamics in demography but in terms of the effects of population dynamism on economic situations in the near future. Therefore, the theme that year focused on the problems of supply vis-a-vis the future labour force, of social security, and of health-care system in relation to the aging process. These changing conditions around economic policy were reflected in the Presidential Address titled "Economic Policy in a Transition Period" by Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University). The basic reports were the following:

- (1) "Some Economic Consequences of Future Population Trends: Policy Implications for the Labour Market" by Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University);
- (2) "The Aging Population and Social Security Cost" by Naomi MARUO (Keio University);
- (3) "Demographic Change and the Cost of Health Care" by Shuzo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University);
- (4) "Concluding Summary" by Toshinobu KATO (Asia University) and Takashi FUJII (Nagoya University).

In 1993 the anniversary meeting was held at the Fujisawa-Shonan Campus of Keio University. The steering committee spent its energy making a theme to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Association and one indicative of future developments. The one that was decided upon was "Prospects of Japan's Socio-Economic System — Trends Toward the 21st Century." To celebrate the event the committee decided to publish a book comprising the key reports of the session theme of each of the years covered (1993-95) and some of the winning papers (selected through a contest) of the independent reports of each session for the same three-year period. The basic reports consisted of the following:

- (1) "Keynote Address on the Common Theme" by Masu UEKUSA (the University of Tokyo);
- (2) "Prospect of Macro-Economic Systems" by Haruo SHIMADA (Keio University);
- (3) "Prospect of Micro-Economic Systems" by Koji SHINJOH (Kobe University);

(4) "Construction of Newly Socio-Economic Systems" by Kimihiro MASAMURA (Senshu University);

(5) Concluding Summary" by Taketoshi NOJIRI (Osaka Gakuin University) and Hiroshi KATO (Keio University).

The two quasi-common sessions that year included six reports.

In 1994 the annual meeting was held at Aichi Gakuin University, near Nagoya. The common theme of the 51st convention followed the same one as last year's meeting. The basic reports consisted of the following:

(1) "International Relations and Socio-Economic Systems" by Fumihiko ADACHI (Nagoya University);

(2) "Changing Socio-Economy and Polity Systems" by Yasunori SONE (Keio University);

(3) "Value Consciousness and Socio-Economic Systems" by Kenichi TOMINAGA (Keio University);

(4) "Concluding Summary" by Takashi MATSUGI (Nagoya University) and Taketoshi NOJIRI (Osaka Gakuin University).

In 1995 the national convention of the Japan Economic Policy Association will be held at the University of Tokyo, on May 13 and 14. The theme will be "The Internationalization Age and Economic Rules Making."

(Toshinobu KATO, Asia University)

## JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)

The Japan Academy for Foreign Trade, founded in 1960, expects to celebrate its 35th anniversary at Nagasaki Prefectural University in May 1995. The objectives and aims of the Academy are to study the theory, policy and practices of foreign trade and its related areas and to promote academic exchanges both domestic and international.

JAFT is composed of the two major divisions of Tobu (the East) and Seibu (the West) and has specified study groups. Both divisions normally give a meeting four times a year. The Academy holds a national conference with a common theme once a year and publishes its outcome in *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade*, in which are also included short articles of the papers read at each divisional meeting. The Academy also publishes *JAFT News* twice yearly.

### I Looking through Common Themes

A common theme is carefully selected each year. Trade trends and environments are taken into consideration, in view of a medium-to-long range of 5 to 10 years. A brief description of the themes and related reports of the last five years is given below to illustrate how they are streamlined.

#### Common Theme 1989: Trade and International Business Management in the Information Age

The 29th annual meeting was held at Nagoya University of Commerce and Business Administration in May. The meeting chose to discuss the trade of the highly informational society as its common theme. KIM Ahn-Shik (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea) read a paper entitled "A Documentless Trade in the Informational Society" and Masanori MORIOKA (The Office of Economic Research, C. Ito & Co. Ltd.) discussed Kim's paper. The contention of Morioka, the discussant, was later put into writing as an article entitled "Shifts to Documentless Trade and their Crucial Problems", which is included in *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade*, No. 27, 1990, along with Kim's paper.

Looking back, it can be said that these two papers made us aware of the importance of a new research area for JAFT. Since then the study on Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) or Automatic Data Processing (ADP) to bridge the gap between physical distribution and the flow of documents and/or information, for example, has become active among members.

## Common Theme 1990: International Trade in the 1990s—Market Opening and Unification

JAFT's annual meeting in 1990 held at Waseda University commemorated its 30th anniversary and it invited Mr. Miguel GARCIA-OROZCO (Head of the Information Section, Press & Information Office of the EC Delegation in Tokyo) as a guest speaker.

Mr. Garcia-Orozco delivered a keynote speech on "European Unification Present and Future." (A brief comment on the speech will be given in the next section, "On Academic Exchanges and Activities," in this report.)

The keynote speech was followed by the common-subject session, where three speakers discussed international trade in the '90s. One of them was CHUNG Jae-Young (Sung Kyun Kwan University, Republic of Korea). Chung read a paper entitled "The World Economy's Move toward Blocs and the Task before Japanese and Korean Enterprises", which was significantly related to the keynote speech.

As for the other two speakers, see a summary of the meeting given in *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No. 11, 1991 (pp. 42-43).

## Common Theme 1991: The Outlook for Asia-Pacific Trade

The 31st annual meeting was held at Kurume University and under the above-mentioned theme, Tadao KAWAMOTO (Shimonoseki City University) read a paper on "Rise of Dynamism and Centripetal Force in the East Asian Economy", followed by Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama College of Commerce), who discussed Japan's attitude and policy in Asia-Pacific trade. His focal point was on western rationality and Asian values.

The last speaker, Toru KOBAYASHI (Nihon University), discussed "The Transformation of Japan's Trade Structure and the Trade of the Asia-Pacific Region."

Under free subjects too, the common theme was well reflected, and Shigeto MOROKAMI (Meiji University), for example, approached the issue more specifically and read a paper entitled "The Current Status and Problems of Korean Marketing toward Japan." Jitsuji INADA (Hiroshima Shudo University) reviewed "Development Co-operation and NGOs to Asian Countries."

## Common Theme 1992: A New Development of Trade and Economic Zones

The 32nd annual meeting was held at the Hokkaigakuen International Convention Hall of Hokkaigakuen Kitami University. Under the common theme of a new development of trade and economic zones, three speakers read their papers on the first day.

The first speaker, Yoshihiro KANDA (JETRO), read a paper entitled "The Situation and Outlook of the Regions and Countries around the Japan Sea." The issue of the trade zone of the Japan Sea Rim was followed by that of the Pacific Rim in the report of Masanori MORIOKA (Takushoku University) whose title was "A Study of the Mitigation of the Trade Friction between Japan and US-Canada." Morioka pointed out that the 21st century might require a grand design of PAGFTA. He put forward the hypothesis that such a strategic design as the Pacific-Atlantic Greater Free Trade Area integrating Pacific Rim countries and the EEA might solve the trade friction between Japan and US-Canada and/or Europe.

The third speaker, Masaru SAITO (Chuo University), referred Morioka to his report entitled "The Formation of the New World Order and Japan" and said that it is much too difficult, too idealistic a proposition, but that such an approach, in the long term, might lead to an effective way of solving the problem. Saito, instead, suggested a new trend in the world order with special reference to the emerging architecture of NAFTA.

The three reports, combined together, succeeded in presenting a picture of some acute problems the island nation of Japan is facing.

The question of NAFTA throws a complex light and shade on the Asia-Pacific nations and the region's economy. The subject matter was further discussed by some speakers under the free-subject sessions of the second day as well. Yoshio MARUYA (Kokushikan University) read a paper "Main Issues on the North American Free Trade Agreement", Kiyoshi YOSHIZAWA (Hachinohe University) read his "Characteristics of Free-Trade Movement in the United States", while Iwao MUKOYAMA (Musashi University) presented a historical study on "The Changing Process of Japan-US Trade Relation after World War II."

The whole discussions seemed to point out some important questions to be solved. Thus, the context of the '92 common theme was inevitably to be carried on to the next year's theme.

### Common Theme 1993: Expansion of New International Relations and Trade

At the 33rd annual meeting held at Kobe City University of Foreign Studies, three speakers discussed foreign trade in the light of new international relations from three different viewpoints.

Satoshi NIIBORI (Nihon University) read a paper entitled "The North American

Free Trade Agreement and the Making of Regional Blocs in the World Economy," while Teruyuki MIYAKE (The Chukyo Bank, Limited) approached the common theme from a technical viewpoint in his report of "Recent Developments of International Corporations in Foreign Exchange Markets."

Again, a speaker from the Korea Trade Research Association made an academic contribution to its counterpart's meeting by presenting another urgent issue of ecology and trade. The speaker, YOON Ki-Kwan (Chungnam University), reported on "A Review of Past Trade Pattern Determinants and the GFT Concept in the Case of Transnational Pollution Control."

There were, under the free-subject sessions, quite a few speeches delivered which were also directly related to the year's topic of New International Relations and Trade. (See Recent Research Trends, Section IV below).

## II Academic Exchanges and Activities

One of the aims of JAFT is, as mentioned in the introductory part, to promote the interchanging of ideas and views with academic societies overseas.

Since the mid-1980s, JAFT has been regularly sending its chairman (of the time) and members to the Korea Trade Research Association's international convention held in February and national convention in July, and inviting KTRA's chairman and members to its national conference every year.

Let us take the case of the current year of 1994 as an example, and see what the relation is like more specifically. Earlier this year, JAFT received an invitation from KTRA's president HAHN Ju-Sup, asking JAFT's chairman Ryohei ASAOKA (Waseda University) and director Kenichi ENATSU (Waseda University) to attend the KTRA international academic conference held on February 16 and 17. The Academy accepted the invitation, which happened to be the first of the formal kind of invitation based on the Academic Agreement\* between JAFT and KTRA. (\*Explained below.)

Enatsu delivered a keynote lecture entitled: "Regional Economic Integration and Japanese Strategies" on the first day, followed by M. H. SOURS (The American Graduate School of International Management), who reported on "NAFTA and Marketing Strategies of Major Countries." On the second day another guest speaker, M. J. BRADSHAW (Birmingham University), reported on "Economic Re-integration in the Former Soviet Union."

Three months later 12 KTRA members, including the new president MOON Chul-Han, participated in JAFT's annual meeting in May and in July JAFT's aforementioned Asaoka, former chairman Yoshio SAITO (Chuo Gakuin University) and director Koji TSUBAKI (Waseda University) attended the 1994 International

Seminar Sponsored by KTRA.

After this kind of steady and constant exchanges nearly for 10 years since 1985 when Ryohei Asaoka, as the first speaker from JAFT, reported on "The 1983 Revision of UCP in the Simplification of Trade Procedure," an Academic Agreement was concluded between the Korea Trade Research Association, Inc. and the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade on July 1, 1993.

It is understood that JAFT's concern in this respect extends beyond Korea and as far as many more Asian regions, Europe and America. JAFT welcomes visits by a member or members from associations and institutions overseas and encourages its own members to participate in international conferences in every direction.

The Academy is also interested in inviting guest speakers from overseas. In addition to some instances as those already referred to in the above section, here is one more significant example:

As previously mentioned, when the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade celebrated its 30th anniversary in May 1990 at Waseda University, it had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Garcia-Orozco of the EC Delegation in Tokyo as a guest speaker. In his keynote speech on European Unification, Mr. Garcia-Orozco gave a clear-cut picture of various unification moves — monetary, economic, political — in Europe. And answering a question, he stressed that the 1992 formation of a single EC market should not be interpreted as a protectionist step towards a "European fortress" or an attempt to erect barriers against the rest of the world.

For the past ten years or more, the EC has been one of the most favored subjects among JAFT members, who enjoyed exchanging ideas and information with the speaker at the session of May 1990. In the following year, 1991 the Maastricht Treaty was agreed at the EC summit conference in December but Denmark's national ballot was against it and the EC was compelled to overcome these various kinds of problems and difficulties until it was finally developed into the European Union (EU) in May 1993.

Not only the trend and development of the EU but also that of NAFTA and other economic groupings have been considered urgent issues by JAFT members and studies in this aspect have been active. It is felt that still more active interchange of information between associations domestic and overseas is needed.

### III Some Other Academic Activities

JAFT has streamlined symposiums too, by giving each symposium a theme viewed from the time and the area where it was held.

Shimonoseki Symposium 1986

The 26th annual meeting was held at Shimonoseki City University on May 11 and 12, with 140 participants. Under the theme of "Issues in Asian Trade", a symposium was given with financial aid from the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan. Thanks to this support, the Academy was able to invite two academics from Korea. PARK Jin-Keun (Yonsei University) read to the symposium a paper entitled "Potential and Realized Patterns of Trade between Korea and Japan." KWON Ok-Kyun (Kuk Min University) made a speech, at the reception given by the seaport city of Shimonoseki, on "The Issue of Japan-Korea Trade."

JAFT News No. 26, 1986 reports the affair and adds that the issue of the Asian trade was taken up from various viewpoints and some new problems concerning trade policy and practices were keenly discussed at the free-subject sessions, too.

#### Yokohama Symposium 1991

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of Yokohama College of Commerce, an open symposium was held, under the theme of "In Search of a Vision of International Business in the 21st Century", by the College situated in the world's international trade port of Yokohama.

The symposium was given under the sponsorship of Kanagawa Prefecture, the Kanagawa Shimbun, and the Institute for International Studies and Training (IIST) and with cooperation of 10 business enterprises and 8 agencies and associations including JAFT. The outcome of the symposium was later published in the form of a book entitled *International Outlook of the 21st Century*, Tokyo, 1992.

#### Kitami City Public Forum 1992

JAFT's 32nd annual meeting was held on May 15 and 16 May, 1992 in Sapporo as described above. On the third day, the 17th, JAFT's voluntary study group set forth on a quick inspection tour of the northwestern part of Hokkaido. Seventy-five members and 10 Korean visitors including KTRA's president SUH Keun-Tae (Pusan National University) participated in this very enjoyable and instructive activity.

On the same day, JAFT's interested members attended the Kitami City Public Forum held at the Witz Aak Hotel in the city. It was given under the sponsorship of Kitami City, with the cooperation of JAFT and Hokkaigakuen Kitami University. The forum's comprehensive theme was The Northeast Asian Economy and Trade Market. The panelists and their subjects were as follows.

Masanori MORIOKA (Takushoku University/JAFT's director) delivered a lecture on "The Recent Development of the Situation in the Far East from the Viewpoint of the Trade between Japan and Russia."

Yoshinori OSADE (JETRO's former research director/Hokkaigakuen Kitami University) reported on "European Integration '92 and Hokkaido's Economy—



Business Policy and Procedure toward Europe" and Yuzuru KOJIMA (Director of MITI Hokkaido Bureau) on "The Patterns of International Exchanges in Future."

The forum was chaired by Kunisuke OKAMURA (Nihon University), Go IWAKI (Aichi Gakuin University) and Hitoshi KIKUCHI (Hokkaigakuen Kitami University) from JAFT.

The honorary guests were Mr. Tadashi Hisajima, the mayor of Kitami, Mr. Yoshiyuki Takeda, Head of Abashiri District and Mr. Masao Morimoto, Chairman of Hokkaigakuen.

#### 4Kobe Special Session 1993

The 33rd annual meeting was held in another international trade port, Kobe. The special session of the meeting held at Kobe City University of Foreign Studies was devoted to the Russian issue.

As a special speaker, Susumu YOSHIDA, Executive Officer of Nissho-Iwai Co. Ltd., gave a speech on the recent Russian issue, followed by Shinichi ISHIKAWA (Ryutsu Keizai University) who delivered a report "On the Russian Far East—Based on the Current Situation and Prospects of Japan's Trade and Economic Relations." In addition to this, Masaaki EGUCHI, Adviser to Kobe Port Authority, gave a special lecture on "The Seaport of Kobe and Its Airport Planning."

### IV Recent Research Trends—Summing Up

One of the aims of the Academy is to study the theory, policy and practices of foreign trade. It may be said that more emphasis was put on the aspect of trade practices and activities in the past. In recent years, however, the trend has been such as observed in the first section of this report—i.e. the scope of the studies has been a little widened and more research has been done into the frames for policy-making of the private sector companies.

A glimpse of the reports presented at the 1993 annual meeting clearly shows this tendency (cf. JAFT's *Annual Bulletin*, 1994). The common theme was such as mentioned above, and it is not very surprising that the common-theme-oriented reports were more theoretically concerned with trade policy and management. However, there were as many as 15 reports presented, out of 19 "free subjects," which also dealt with this aspect. This is noteworthy. To be specific, the titles of the studies are listed below. The names of the presenters are also given, but the names of their place of work are omitted since the idea of the attempt here is just to have a look at what has been studied rather than by who of where.

"Current Oil Situations", K. Yamada

"China's Reform, Open-door Policy and Economic Development Strategy in Coastal Areas", J. Inada  
 "Taiwan's Economic Cooperation", W. C. Chen  
 "A Study of the Relationship between Global Innovation and International Strategic Alliances", Y. Kuwana  
 "Tasks of International Business Management toward the 21st Century", G. Miyasaka  
 "The Changing Relations between Taiwan and China: Trade and Investment beyond the Cold War", T. Asamoto  
 "On the New Development of the Trade Relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China", M. Morioka  
 "Evaluating M & A in the Global Era", K. Doi  
 "Hierarchical Coordination in Foreign-owned Firms in Japan", R. Hasegawa  
 "The Trade Frictions between the U.S. and the E.C. on Oil Seeds", N. Iwata  
 "Coordination of International Trade Relations beyond Uruguay Round", H. Yamaura  
 "Foreign Trade and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law", Y. Kato  
 "Financial Internationalization and the Firm", T. Ohtowa  
 "Yaohan's Global Management Strategy and Human Resource Development", H. Nakamura  
 "Fair Trade and North-South Trade", K. Lee

And compare the rest:

"The Application of the Benefit of Cost Sharing", K. Yokoyama  
 "Japanese Importers' Perception and Evaluation of U.S. Exporters' Business Practices", M. Ohta  
 "The Status Quo of the International Leasing Business", T. Nobu  
 "Intellectual Property Rights and Arbitration with Special Reference to Patent Arbitration in the United States", A. Sawai

It may be said that there is no escaping the reality that the research trend of JAFT too is affected by:

- (1) the fact that we live in a still more highly informational society and that international economy and business administration in this satellite age are drastically exposed to the dimension of truly strategic thinking, and
- (2) the emerging issues caused by such regional economic groupings as ASEAN, the EU, NAFTA and others including America's still newer

concept of the "Western Hemisphere" Trade Zone.

These affect the so-called "new world order," which is not certain yet. This kind of reality taken into consideration, there is a possibility that JAFT may launch an international research project for an attempt to solve this urgent, complex problem.

## V JAFT's Programs after 1994

The 1994 annual meeting took place at the Hiratsuka Campus of Kanagawa University on May 22 and 23. The common theme was The New Dimension of Trade and Issues Japanese Industries and Enterprises Are Facing. The outcome will be published in the next issue of JAFT's *Annual Bulletin* (No.31).

The 1995 annual meeting of JAFT is to be held in May at Nagasaki Prefectural University. As for the common theme, the Academy might consider the Yellow Sea Rim and its business potential, simply because the Chinese market is now having such great influence upon the world economy. A joint research project on the regional economic cooperation between Japan, Korea and China might come up at the time, as a topic for discussion.

The core of foreign trade studies is found in business-circles-oriented behavior towards trade. Yet today's trade environment and its intrinsic problems present themselves so importantly that they tend to become more than a core. This we must be aware of.

(Yukiko ADACHI, Fuji College)  
(Hiroichi INUMA, Wako University)  
(Yoshio SAITO, Chuo Gakuin University)

# THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

## I. Outline of the society

The Japanese Society of Insurance Science was established on November 24, 1940. It has gradually expanded since then, except in wartime.

The aims of this society are to promote the study of insurance and cooperation among researchers for exchange of views, and to collaborate with related societies and organizations both at home and abroad. The society performs the following activities.

- (1) A general meeting for the presentation of study and exchange of opinion.
- (2) Divisional meetings (respective research fields or areas).
- (3) Editing and publishing the bulletin and other printed materials concerning the study of insurance.
- (4) Other activities authorized by the board of directors.

The chairman of the board of directors is Tatsunori SUZUKI (Waseda University). The society consists of mainly professors and insurance company members. In March, 1994 the total of over 1,100 members included 190 professors and 948 insurance company members, all of whom are fully active.

The general meeting is held at the end of October every year. The site shifts between Tokyo and other cities (ex. the Kansai district) every other year. It is held for two days. On the second day, some presenters report on a common theme which is laid down, and especially on current topics.

Divisional meetings are also held in the Kanto and Kansai districts three or four times a year.

The bulletin is the *Journal of Insurance Science*, which is published four times a year. Issue No. 544 was published at Tokyo in March, 1994.

## II. Recent activities

Here the common themes for the general meeting from 1989 to 1994 are reported on, as it is difficult to mention all recent activities of the society.

The general meeting in 1989 had a panel discussion on the Problems of the Mutual Insurance Company.

The mutual company is a form of company permitted only in insurance enterprises by the Insurance Business Act. A person who contracts an insurance

policy sold by a mutual company has two roles to it. One is the role as a policyholder, who pays the premium and receives insurance money if the perils insured against happen. The other is as an employee, who shares in profits. In a stock company, the constituent members are the stockholders. In a mutual company, they are the staff, who are also policyholders. Another difference is, in a stock company, the highest decision-making organization is the general meeting of stockholders. In a mutual company, it is the general meeting of substitutional members, who are the delegates of the staff members.

Thus, the difference between them is found in the legislative side; however, they are substantially the same now. For example, the dividend to policyholders in a mutual company is similar to profit-sharing in the stock company. Also, mutual companies have grown so big and have so many staff members that the general meeting of substitutional members is not the highest decision-making organization any more.

The comprehensive chairman of the meeting was Ryo IWASAKI (Osaka City University). The reporters and their subjects were as follows:

- Kazuya MIZUSHIMA (Kobe University); "A Critical Observation on the Character of Mutual Companies"
- Hideaki OTSUKA (Waseda University); "Legal Problems of the Mutual Insurance Company"
- Junzo TANAKA (Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Company); "Mutual Life Insurance Companies from the Actuarial Point of View"
- Yuichiro TAMURA (Himeji Dokkyo University); "Comparative Study on Corporate Governance between Stock Companies and Mutual Companies, U.S. and Japan"

The general meeting in 1990 had a panel discussion on New Developments in the Insurance Industry.

Through the changes in the economic and social environments, the insurance industry has become more liberalized and internationalized, and expanded into the securities in monetary field. Financial liberalization has made especially great progress on a world-wide scale because of the appearance of new financial products by the rapid progress of computerization and other technical innovations beginning in the 1980s. Naturally, this progress has had a big effect on the insurance business. For example, the consumers' financial needs have become diversified and more advanced. Through the appearance of free interest rate commodities, consumers have a high sense of interest, and they tend to choose more profitable products in the various financial commodities, including insurance commodities. Among

insurance commodities, the Single Premium Endowment Insurance, which has a high-savings function, is a good example of the competition between insurance and other financial commodities. However, those commodities raise the outflow risk according to the market interest rates.

Financial liberalization has also had a big influence on the diversification of asset management in the insurance business. On the other hand, price fluctuation and other risks increase with the high proportion of stocks and other marketable assets and the progress of interest liberalization.

The comprehensive chairman of the meeting was Yutaka MAEKAWA (Keio University). The reporters and their subjects were as follows:

- Umeji NISHIJIMA (Hosei University); "The Insurance Sales System—Problems on the Law Regulating Insurance Sales"
- Tatehiko FUJITA (Shudo University of Hiroshima); "Some Considerations of Consumers' Benefit in the Japanese Insurance Market"
- Komaji KITAMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University); "Insurance Accounting and its Disclosure in Japan"

The general meeting in 1991 had a panel discussion on the Problems Confronting Insurance Sales System.

The regulation of the insurance business is being reexamined now. The Insurance Business Act which governs the framework, and supervises it and lays down rules, hasn't been amended since 1939. Neither has the law regulating insurance sales, since 1951. However, the present situation of the insurance business is very different from those days. Accordingly, the law concerning insurance supervision has been reexamined.

The circumstances concerning insurance sales have especially changed greatly, and commodities themselves have, too. Therefore, there are strong demands for the insurance business to be made more efficient by regulative relaxation and liberalization. For example, the insurance commodities with a savings function have increased. That means formation of large-scale policyholders groups must be reconsidered, there is a need for risk-selecting, and so on. Furthermore, in consideration for combining life and non-life insurance and mutual extension, it is expected that the insurance sales system will change. In this case, diversification of insurance sales is required, and the efficiency to meet with the character of commodities.

The comprehensive chairman of the meeting was Yasushi MORIMIYA (Meiji University). The reporters and their subjects were as follows:

- Toshio TONE (The Research Institute of Life Insurance Welfare); "The Historical Development and Future Prospects of Life Insurance Distribution"
- Hirotoshi OKIYAMA (The Marine & Fire Insurance Association of Japan, Inc.); "The Present Situation of the Non-Life Insurance Soliciting System in Japan"
- Toshiaki KAMEI (Kansai University); "A Study of Insurance Brokers"

The general meeting in 1992 had a symposium on the Japanese Insurance Council Reports Since 1990.

This symposium was very different from previous ones. Until then, questions peculiar to the insurance business like the problem of insurance commodities, asset management, insurance accounting, and insurance sales had been discussed. In the 1992 symposium, not only these questions were referred to, but also questions concerning financial and capital markets in the tendency of financial liberalization. The examined particulars were:

- (1) The role of the insurance business
- (2) The service extent of the insurance company
- (3) Reexamination of insurance accounting and preparations for disclosure
- (4) The ideal method of the insurance company form
- (5) The ideal method of insurance sales
- (6) The ideal method of supervision for the insurance business

Here only (3) will be mentioned: Reexamination of insurance accounting and preparations for disclosure.

The philosophy of insurance accounting is to sustain the soundness of the insurance business, to ensure fairness to policyholders, and to increase the dividend to them. This will remain unchanged from now on. However, the circumstances in the insurance business have changed greatly, and naturally it need to be reconsidered the way insurance business should be.

To cope flexibly with the changing circumstances, the insurance business should protect policyholders by maintaining its soundness and by smooth execution. In this case, preparation for a risk management system and a method of liability reserves should be reexamined. Concerning risk management, it is especially necessary to introduce the notion of a solvency margin and apply it to the supervision of the insurance business. To cope with the advance and diversification of consumers' needs for insurance commodities, it is necessary to secure clarity in the insurance business, to maintain impartiality between the policyholders, and to adjust for the competition with other business conditions. It is difficult for general policyholders to understand insurance accounting because it is very different from

general business accounting, and also very complicated. To increase the dividend to policyholders, insurance accounting must be clarified by measures like the substantiality of disclosure.

The comprehensive chairman of the meeting was Eiichi KIMURA (Chuo University). The reporters and their subjects were as follows:

- Ryo IWASAKI (Kobe Gakuin University); "The 1992 Opinion & Recommendation of the Japanese Insurance Council on the Future Structure of the Japanese Insurance Industry"
- Kazuya MIZUSHIMA (Kobe University); "On the Report (June 1992) of the Insurance Council"
- Komaji KITAMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University); "How the Rating Regulation Should Be Improved"

The general meeting in 1993 had a symposium on the issue of All Lines Operation in the Insurance Industry in 1993.

Insurance companies are prohibited to combine life and non-life insurance by article 7 of the Insurance Business Act. It is because the risks which are covered and the policy terms are different. However, the appearance of accident insurance and sickness insurance, which have been called the third field, raised the problem of insurance business limits. Neither of them were considered in the former division. In 1965, the authorities adjusted the definition to state that a life insurance company sold fixed amount commodities, while a non-life insurance company sold guaranty commodities.

However, in the middle of the 1970s, non-life insurance companies put stress on accident insurance and the sickness insurance. Life insurance companies also moved to develop commodities in those fields. Thus, the difference between their commodities disappeared.

Under that situation, for consumers it seemed to be better for companies to compete with each other than to keep them separate, both for increase in business efficiency and for meeting consumers' demands. Therefore, the prohibition of combining life and non-life insurance and a new method of insurance supervision for the mutual extension of both businesses have been reexamined.

The comprehensive chairman of the meeting was Yasuichiro KURASAWA (Keio University). The reporters and their subjects were as follows:

- Takeshi YAMASHITA (Hiroshima University); "The Issue of All Lines Operation in the Insurance Industry — a Legal Perspective"
- Yutaka MAEKAWA (Keio University); "The Issue of All Lines Operation in the



## Insurance Industry"

- Komaji KITAMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University); "Cross-marketing in the Life and Non-life Insurance Business and Consumers"

The common subject of the general meeting in 1994 will be Regulative Relaxation and the Insurance Business.

The chairman will be Yutaka MAEKAWA (Keio University), the reporters will be Kazuo UEDA (Senshu University), Takao MAYA (Nihon University), and Masatoshi FURUSE (Ritsumeikan University).

The year 1990 was the fiftieth anniversary year of the Japanese Society of Insurance Science. Commemorative activities were:

- (1) Publication of a general catalogue of the literature of insurance
- (2) A commemorative lecture programme
- (3) Compilation of an outline history of the Society's 50 years

The commemorative lecture programme was held at The Life Insurance Association of Japan Hall on October 20, 1990.

The lecturers and their subjects were :

- Josei ITO (The Life Insurance Association of Japan); "The Current Conditions of the Japanese Life Insurance Industry"
- Shunji KONO (The Marine & Fire Insurance Association of Japan, Inc.); "Japanese Non-Life Insurance Industry – Current Situation and Future Tasks"
- Yoshinobu TAKEUCHI (The Insurance Department, Banking Bureau, Ministry of Finance); "Current Situation and Issues Surrounding Japan's Insurance."

The common substance of their lectures concerned the modern problems in Japan, like the growth of the insurance business after World War II; the present aging society, and how to cope with an internationalized and information-oriented society.

The lectures were of a different kind from the study briefing session in the general meeting, and so they were very useful.

(Takatada IMAIZUMI, Yokohama National University)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION (Formerly JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES)

The Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution (JSMD), formerly the Japan Society of Commercial Sciences, has gone through a radical restructuring in the last three years, in order that it can better adapt itself to the fast-changing economic, social, and international environments and achieve its organizational goals. Founded in 1951, this Society has been a leading academic organization in the field of marketing and distribution research. The original membership included those scholars in such commerce-related fields as securities, insurance, and accounting, but in recent years the main focus of the Society has become clearly centered on marketing and distribution. The change of its name reflects the change in its focus. The Society's substantive functions are conducting theoretical and empirical research and promoting interactions among its 750 members and with related academic societies.

### Research Tasks in Marketing and Distribution

President Yoshihiro TAJIMA, in the Preface of the Proceedings of the 1992 Annual Meeting, stated that research advanced by acquiring energy from reality, and that research results were fed back to reality and became its guiding principles. The real world at the time faced a severe depression following the "bubble burst." TAJIMA thought that the "bubble" was not simply a quantitative economic expansion, but an economic expansion without ethics. The "burst" therefore had an aspect as a punishment sent from Heaven. He felt that one of the research tasks given to the Society was to examine the relationship between ethics and marketing and distribution.

The "bubble burst" has created other important changes, and hence created new research tasks for the Society in the field of marketing and distribution in Japan. The best selling lines of consumer products have switched from luxury to economy lines; the sales of department stores and GMS have dropped sharply; new discount operations have sprouted in the fields of men's clothing, alcoholic beverages and cosmetics; small retailers and wholesalers have been pressed into closing down, etc. It is too easy to attribute all such changes to the changes in consumer values from hedonism to price-consciousness corresponding to the burst-caused decline in consumer income. As President TAJIMA pointed out, the 20th century values and mechanisms are perhaps being replaced by those of the 21st century. It is quite probable that the changes in consumer values, distribution systems and marketing practices are all related to some fundamental changes in the Japanese society and economy of today.

Our first research task is a penetrating re-evaluation of the 20th century socio-economic values and mechanisms, and the next task is ascertaining the directions of changes in such values and mechanisms. We have before us a wide variety of research topics, ranging from the study of consumer values to the reorganization of distribution channels, and to the effectiveness of new marketing tools which are focused, but fragmented. JSMD will have the responsibility to lead research in such topics and feed back the results to the Japanese society and economy.

President TAJIMA further suggested that the trend toward academic specialization will create a need for integration, and it is the role of JSMD to promote integrative research on the one hand and research on more fundamental and/or broadly based topics on the other. Also, JSMD will have to provide a forum for inter-disciplinary exchanges, such as actively interacting with associations in related fields, holding joint activities with academic associations abroad, and expanding the JSMD membership to include persons with diverse backgrounds.

#### Organizational Restructuring

At the 1990 general meeting, the Society approved the establishment of a Special Committee on Strengthening the Society's Functions. In the preface of the Proceedings of the 1990 Annual Meeting, former President Yukichi ARAKAWA stated that so far the activities of the Society had been centered around separate research activities by its five divisions (i.e., Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Kyushu), and the national organization had been a loose association of divisions. This arrangement had worked well while the Society was small, but its expansion in the recent years had made it necessary to "revitalize" its organization. He felt that it was epoch-making that the general meeting approved the Special Committee, and asked for all members' cooperation with this committee.

In 1991, the general meeting of the Society approved the Special Committee report on the "Basic Directions" and the plan to revise the Society's by-laws. The revised by-laws, which were approved by the general meeting in 1992, created a new executive board of directors which were to plan and implement the activities of the national organization. In order to encourage more JSMD members to participate in the management of the Society, both an age limit of 65 and a two-term limit (One term is two years long.) were placed on the directorship. Also an International Exchange Committee was created to deal with international exchange activities (e.g., Japan-Korea Marketing Seminars).

Perhaps the most remarkable change in the new by-laws was the transfer of the Society's headquarters from Meiji University, where the headquarters had been located for the last 42 years, to Gakushuin University. The Society's headquarters would henceforth be moved to the university where the president was located.

Furthermore, the headquarters' business matters would be handled by Ryutsu Kenkyusho (the Distribution Economics Institute).

It is still to be seen if those organizational changes will bring the desired new vitality into the Society. However, some signs of changes are clearly visible. The two-term limit to the directorship has resulted in producing a large number of new directors. The Kanto division, which is the largest of the five divisions, has established a program committee for its monthly meetings to improve the quality of research papers to be presented there. The Kansai division has upgraded some of its monthly meetings to mini-conferences on various current topics and made them open to members of other JSMD divisions. As President TAJIMA suggested in the preface of Proceedings of 1992 Annual Meetings, further efforts will have to be made both at the national and divisional levels to encourage research activities and participation and reporting at the Society's meetings by younger members. In addition, he suggested that the time had come to make a plan with a time schedule about the publication of a refereed journal, which had been under consideration for a long time. If all those innovations were to take effect, some important transformation of the Society might result in the near future.

## Report of Annual Meetings (1991-1993)

### 1991 Annual Meeting

The 41st Annual Meeting of JSMD was held at the Okinawa Harborview Hotel in Naha, Okinawa, on May 29th -30th. It was hosted by Okinawa International University and co-hosted by Ryukyu National University, with assistance from Okinawa Prefecture and local industries. Its unified theme was Present-Day Issues in Regional Marketing. Former President ARAKAWA in the preface of the Proceedings of the 1991 Annual Meeting stated that it was fitting for the Society to hold the annual meeting on this theme in the 20th anniversary year of Okinawa's repatriation to Japan, because Okinawa had unique regional problems as a group of remote islands. Much attention has been drawn to the fact that regional economic developments required the cooperative effort of industry and government and to the effectiveness of such cooperation. He said that the Society had never been given so much assistance from industry and government than it was on this occasion, and he hoped that the meeting had somewhat met their expectations.

The papers given in the session on the unified theme were quite varied, and only a few could be mentioned here. Masahiro SUGAHARA (Takarazuka University of Art and Design) presented a paper regarding strategic regional developments and the role of design marketing, and emphasized the need for "control centers" which coordinated the direction of regional developments and gave the developments necessary design capabilities (in contrast to hardware capabilities). Shotaro

UMEZAWA (Takachiho University of Commerce) spoke on the contact points between service marketing and public marketing. In his view, cities and towns were objects of marketing themselves, and he suggested that regional developments required strong sense of marketing management. Hiroiwa MIYAGI (Okinawa Prefecture Industry Association)'s paper on Okinawa in the "Border-less Era" introduced the concept of an Okinawa-centered economic zone, a radical departure from the common concept of Okinawa as remote islands. Within a radius of 1000km from Naha, three major coastal provinces of China, Southern Korea, and Taiwan were located. He proposed that Okinawa should strive for the revival of its historic role as a seafaring nation (Ryukyu), and deregulation by the central (i.e., Japanese) government was essential.

Some papers given in the free topics sessions and noted by this writer will be briefly mentioned. Akira MORI (Toyo University) found a strong linear relationship between the aggregate selling space of large-scale stores and the population in cities, backing up the idea of a "minimum supporting population" for large-scale stores. Shoji YAMAMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University) presented a paper on information gathering for evaluating the quality of services, and showed how consumers obtained and utilized intrinsic and extrinsic cues to evaluate the quality of services. Terue OHASHI (Kokugakuin University Tochigi Junior College) took Monaco as a model of regional development by resort marketing, and showed how Monaco has built a world-wide reputation as a resort complex with skillful manipulation of country images and long-range views. Hideo HARADA (Ryutsu Keizai University) reported that regulations and conflicts associated with the entry of large-scale stores in local communities were not a unique phenomenon in Japan. In the United States, where there was no large-scale store regulation, land use laws were used to control large-scale stores indirectly. Zoning controls (which were often quite arbitrary) might be used to block the entry of large-scale stores which could harm the business chances of local merchants and existing central business districts. HARADA suggested that in order for land use controls to play a useful role in avoiding conflicts, they would have to be accompanied with a good city planning.

As former president ARAKAWA pointed out, the 1991 annual meeting in Okinawa gave the participants the feel of marketing tasks for regional development and a recognition and perspectives on the associated problems.

### 1992 Annual Meeting

The 42nd Annual Meeting was held on May 22nd-23rd at Gakushuin University in Tokyo. Its unified theme was New Development and Tasks for Public Administration of Distribution. The distribution channels in Japan had a reputation as antiquated and inefficient. The U.S. government, for example,

criticized those antiquated distribution channels as non-tariff barriers to foreign firms' entry to the Japanese market. Even within the country, consumer groups felt that the inefficiency in distribution channels was the reason why the prices of imported goods were not reduced despite heavy gains in the exchange rates of the yen against foreign currencies. Large-scale retailers and wholesalers in turn complained that stringent government policies, which were more inclined to protect small retailers and to be in favor of the *status quo*, made it impossible for them to improve efficiency in distribution. The timing simply could not be better for the Society (JSMD) to choose this unified theme for its annual meetings.

There were 17 papers presented in the sessions on the unified theme, indicating the fact that this theme indeed attracted much attention from JSMD members. There was also a closing symposium on the theme. It is impossible to mention all papers in those sessions, but a few notable papers are summarized here. Takemasa ISHIHARA (Osaka City University) examined the sensitive issue of assisting local (and small) merchants against large-scale retailers and suggested that it would be necessary to develop behavioral principles for organizations with extremely heterogeneous membership. Masafusa MIYASHITA (Tokyo Keizai University) looked at the new anti-monopoly guidelines, recently issued by the Fair Trade Commission, and considered their influence on the wholesaling function. He reported a study of manufacturers and retailers on this issue, and concluded that price competition among wholesalers would be intensified and that it was possible for large manufacturers (and large-scale retailers) to try to eliminate wholesalers from their channel of distribution.

Yukihiko UEHARA (Meiji Gakuin University) investigated contract-type chain stores (i.e., voluntary and franchise chains), which were promoted by the government as the means to foster small- and medium-sized retailers, and hypothesized that the participation in such a chain by independent retailers depended on their understanding of strategic tasks, their entrepreneurship and the strategic capability of the chain headquarters. He presented empirical results supporting his hypotheses. Morihiro YAMAUCHI (Tokyo Grain Exchange) touched upon the de-regulation related to commodity exchanges, and showed that under the new commodity exchange law of 1990 it became possible for the Tokyo Grain Exchange to develop new "products" including the futures of grain transactions. Ikutaro SUZUKI (Momoyama Gakuin University)'s paper expounded the thesis that implementations of laws required judgments and decisions which were not automatic. It was administration agencies which supplied interpretations of the laws by such means as "notifications" and "administrative guidance." SUZUKI pointed out that in studying distributions policies it was necessary to analyze the mechanisms of administration agencies' activities.

There were several papers which dealt with distribution policies in other countries. Those papers gave some comparative perspectives in analyzing Japanese distribution systems. Eiji NAITO (Shonan Junior College) looked at the Swedish distribution policy for food products. Takashi SHIMIZU (Kanto Gakuin University) examined the public policies concerning commercial facilities (shopping centers and retail stores) in California. It was remarkable that three papers were directed at the issues surrounding distribution systems in Russia. Kazuro UMEZU (Nagoya City University) surveyed the distribution problems in former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, and Yoshinobu SATO (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences) gave a first-hand report on the emergence of market systems and current problems in Russia. Tatsuro WATANABE (Niigata University) examined the possibility of "planned" transition to a market economy and its relationship with distribution problems. It became very clear that the solution of distribution problems held the key to smooth transition of the Russian economy to a free market system.

Some papers in the free topics sessions will be mentioned briefly. Hiroshi TANAKA (Dentsu Inc.) evaluated the marketing actions of foreign-affiliated companies in Japanese markets, and concluded that the single brand policy of foreign-affiliated firms in the U.S. and Europe was not optimal in turbulent markets in Japan, because, due to the new brand rush of Japanese competitors, their brands could become obsolete before they achieved consumer recognition. Two papers, by Hirofumi TANGE (Asahi University) and Satoshi NUMANO (Tokai University Junior College), chose topics concerning the globalization of Japanese industries, particularly the problems associated with Japanese firms' expansion into South-East Asia. Hisashi TAKEI (Kanagawa University)'s paper advocated the so-called "naturalistic" or "humanistic" inquiry (e.g., ethnographic and clinical approaches) in studying consumer behavior. He believed that those approaches would allow the researcher to understand the true meaning of consumer experience. Yoshihiro SUGITA (Gakushuin University) and others presented a paper in which they showed that the disaggregate split-hazard model was useful in segmenting consumers and predicting their trial purchase behavior. Toshihiko MIURA (Chuo University) maintained that consumer involvement and perceived risks in product types (that is, "thinking" versus "feeling" products) had to be taken into account in developing marketing strategies. Takaho UEDA (Gakushuin University) and others conducted an empirical test of simultaneous equations of the transfer function model using optical scanner panels data for mayonnaise, and found that this model was useful in predicting competitive interactions among brands. Those papers in the free-theme sessions showed the wide variety of interest among marketing scholars, especially consumer behavior researchers.

### 1993 Annual Meeting

The 43rd Annual Meeting was hosted by Aichi University and held on May 21st -23rd. The unified theme for this occasion was The Distribution Problems under the Border-less Environment. The expanding Japanese economy has necessitated Japanese industries to "globalize" and created many unexpected problems. The problems are not limited to international (i.e., export and import) marketing issues. One important aspect of globalization is that the "value chains" (of M. Porter) for Japanese industries have come to extend over many countries in recent years. Today many "Made-In Japan" products are in fact merely assembled in Japan, and many of their materials and parts are imported from other countries. International logistics has become a vital function in many Japanese firms.

There were only six papers presented in the unified theme session, a sharp drop from the previous year. LIU Song Gi (Taiwan Seiko University) investigated the reasons why supermarkets did not grow in Taiwan as rapidly as in Japan. Taiwan supermarkets had been positioned as high-class stores at the beginning and were slow in adopting multiple-unit (i.e., chain) operation. The "Wheel of Retailing" was turning slowly in Taiwan not only because of consumers' shopping habits, but also because of the lack of management know-how. HUANG Lin (Otaru University of Commerce) looked at the market entry strategies of foreign firms in Japan and reported that successful foreign firms tended to establish subsidiaries in Japan which were capable of adapting to existing environments and creating marketing innovations. In addition, smooth two-way transfers of marketing innovations between the parent company and the subsidiary was a key to the success in Japanese, and in any other, foreign markets. Kusuo ICHIHARA (Pacific Trading Inc.) proposed a new distribution system concept, the "fusion" system, and suggested how such a system might be implemented.

Masahiro SUGAHARA (Takarazuka University of Art and Design) suggested that the "transvection" concept of W. Alderson gave theoretical bases to merchandising logistics systems in "border-less" conditions. He noted that the so-called special retailers of private label apparel (e.g., Gap and Benetton) effectively utilized both merchandising logistic systems and computer-assisted merchandising planning systems to perform what Alderson called "sorting" and "assorting" functions. Takahiro YAMASHITA (Okayama University) looked at the distribution systems in late developing countries, especially in Malaysia, and examined the tasks which distribution systems had to perform in the economic development of those countries. Hiroshi UENO (Kanazawa Economics University) noted that the marketing management perspective of firms was a cause of today's environmental problems, and suggested that the social system perspective of D. Sweeney was



necessary for firms to cope with such problems.

In contrast to the small number of papers in the unified session, the number of papers in the free topics sessions was exceptionally large, and only a few could be touched upon. Two papers by Ryo KOYAMA (Asia University) and Katsuhiko OKUMOTO (Tamagawa University) dealt with the application of time-series analysis. The former reported that the transfer function approach was useful in estimating "hedge" ratios in commodity futures transactions. The latter compared monthly and weekly data for calibrating time-series models and found that monthly data gave better fits. Ikuo TAKAHASHI (Tokyo University of Economics) studied the effect of free samples on consumer decision processes, and reported that the use of free samples affected consumer information processing, especially consumer attitudes, conviction, and purchase intention. Yoshio SHIRAI (Nishi-Tokyo University)'s and Motoo KUSANO (Josai University)'s papers both chose topics related to marketing of services. While the former dealt with a more technical aspect of service costing, the latter was concerned with the unique identity of service marketing (in comparison with product marketing). He said that "internal" and "interactive" marketing played important roles in service marketing. Hideo TAKAHASHI (Chukyo University) took up the issues related to "relational" marketing and its implementation. He suggested that this concept was important to firms offering services, and internal marketing and networking (with other related firms) became crucial in implementation.

Tadashi SHUTO (Meiji University) examined the relationship between marketing and organizational culture. He noted that the latter influenced the firm's marketing activities, but past marketing activities (products and services) had also affected the firm's culture. Thus he suggested that the study of organizational culture had to take into account this two-way interaction. Tatsuhiko NARIU (Nanzan University) made a comparative study of the distribution systems for automobiles in the U.S. and Japan, and concluded that the differences between Japanese and American systems could be attributed to the different manner of adaptation which were most efficient in the respective market environment. Shigeo MITSUZAWA (Doshisha University) reviewed the historical position of R.F. Breyer in the development of marketing theories. He noted that Breyer's approach was fundamentally different from the main research streams (namely, the product, function and institution approaches) of the 1920's and 30's, and suggested that, with his holistic perspective and social reformism, Breyer should have been recognized as the pioneer of "institutional" marketing theory. Shigeyuki NEMOTO (Distribution Economics Institute) dealt with the issues associated with "fixed" price systems (*tatenesei*) of manufacturers, which had been criticized as a means of price maintenance, and found that the fixed systems had to be used because, in the past,

manufacturers were unable to calculate transaction costs for each customer separately. Since new tools had become available for information collection and processing, manufacturers could adapt their pricing systems to the distribution structure in the future. HAHN Hi-Young (Fukui Prefectural University) surveyed the traditional field of "commodity science" (*Warenkunde*) and noted that the natural science approach to the study of commodities had been steadily declined, while the social science approach, especially the marketing approach with heavy consumer-orientation, had been gaining popularity. Kiyoshi IKEDA (Osaka Prefectural Institute for Advanced Industry Development) looked at the wholesaler-controlled subcontract manufacturing ("putting-out") systems in the Kanto and Kansai areas, and noted that the putting-out system in the latter area was quite efficient in utilizing small local manufacturers and producing standardized goods in such fields as screws and bags. He believed that it was perhaps more effective to encourage wholesaler-controlled putting-out systems for the purpose of supporting small local manufacturers.

#### International Exchange Activities

The Japan-Korea Marketing Seminars, alternately sponsored by JSMD and the Korea Marketing Association (KMA), were held every year from 1991 to 1993.

The 4th Seminar was hosted by JSMD (Kanto Division) and held at Nihon University in Tokyo on November 26, 1991. The combined theme was Marketing Strategy and six papers, three from each country, were given. Masayuki KOMETANI (Yamaguchi University), Ichiro ONOE (Musashi University) and Toshihiko MIURA (Chuo University) reported for JSMD; LIM Jong Won (Seoul National University), CHAY Seo Il (Korea University) and YOO Pil Hwa (Sungkyunkwan University) reported for KMA.

The 5th Seminar was hosted by KMA and held at the College of Business Administration, Seoul National University, on October 31, 1992. The combined theme was Marketing Communication and six papers were given as usual. LEE Doo Hee (Korea University), KIM Jai Hwan (Dae Hong Advertising Inc.) and YONG Jin HYUN (Sook Myung Women's University) reported for KMA; YUKIHIKO UEHARA (Meiji Gakuin University), KATSUYOSHI TAKASHIMA (Kobe University) and YOSHIHIRO TAJIMA (Gakushuin University) were the speakers from JSMD.

The 6th Seminar was hosted by JSMD (Kanto Division) and held at Gakushuin University in Tokyo on December 4, 1993. The combined theme was Marketing and Environment. MICHIO AOKI (Keio University), YASUHIKO MIURA (Yamanashi Gakuin University) and HIDEKI NAKAHARA (International Consumer Education Network) presented papers for JSMD; AHN Gill Sang (Chungpook University), PARK Young Bong (Yeungnam University) and LEE Doo Hee (Korea University)

reported for KMA.

After the 6th Seminar, JSMD and KMA agreed that, while the past six seminars had played an important role in creating a harmonious and constructive relationship between the two academic associations, the historical mission of the seminars had been accomplished and the two associations would have to seek new avenues of international cooperation in the future. More concretely, it was decided that each association was to make its annual meetings open to the members of the other association, and joint research activities by the members of JSMD and KMA would be encouraged. For the purpose of international cooperation it might be more beneficial to both associations if the Japan-Korea Marketing Seminar were expanded to a new format involving other countries in the Pacific-rim region, such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Australia. As a move toward wide-range regional cooperation, the publication of a new academic journal, tentatively named *the Pacific Journal of Marketing*, is currently being considered by both JSMD and KMA.

JSMD co-sponsored the international symposium of the International Geographic Society held at Gakushuin University in 1993.

(Masao NAKANISHI, Kwansei Gakuin University)

# JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

## 1. General Description

This Association, which was established in 1977 as a multidisciplinary forum consisting of academic researchers, government planning experts and administrators and corporate planners, aims at development of a knowledge system of planning science based on interchange of observations and outcomes of studies related to processes in planning, implementation, and assessment and theory of planning as well as analyses of natural and social fundamentals. Planning administration covers not only aspects in the public sector, but also managerial planning in the private sector, involving international coordination. On occasion of organizing this Association, it was proposed that planning originated in thought and science is to be achieved through administration based in organizations and technologies. The Association was established in order to integrate planning and administration through wide participation by those who are interested in tackling inconsistencies existing between real planning and administration.

It was started by about 300 members in the beginning, but has expanded to involve about 1,300 at present. The Association is managed by the General Meeting, Board of Directors and Standing Executive Committee. The President is nominated by the Board; the present President is Hiroshi Kato (Keio University), Chairman of the Tax Commission, who has served since 1989, succeeding Saburo Okita (former Minister of Foreign Affairs). The Association consists of 8 regional branches. Each branch carries out studies based on its respective perspective. The Association holds annual conference in cooperation with each regional branch in turn. The Science Committee consists of an Editorial and Publication committee, which is responsible for editing a quarterly organ, *Planning Administration*, and publication of the *Planning Administration Study Series*, and a Committee for Judging Research Papers. The Association issues a *Newsletter* for internal information on the association's ongoing activities. There are six study committees organized inside the Association. Three types awards are given by the Association: Award for a Superior Article, Award for an Excellent Research Paper and Award for Study Promotion. In addition preparations are being made to establish another award for eminent planning.

## 2. The Annual Conference

The Annual Conference is oriented to the major conference theme, which continues for three years. Each Regional Branch in turn takes responsibility for organization. The major conference theme for 1990-1992 was the Concept of Planning Administration and Innovation in Human Resources. Within this

framework, the 1990 conference was held in Yokohama on the theme: Japan in World-Wide Structural Coordination. The 1991 Conference was held in Kumamoto on the theme: Ideas for Local Revival and the Actors. The 1992 Conference was held in Sapporo on the theme: The Role of the Nation and Regional Strategy in the Interregional Age.

The major continuous conference theme for 1993-1995 is Planning Administration for Sustainable Development. The 16th Annual conference was held at Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, under Conference Chairman, Zenichi Ito (Teikyo University) on the theme: Consciousness, Policy and Technology to Support Sustainable Development on September 24-September 25, 1994. The conference program was organized by the Conference Program Committee chaired by Yoshinobu Kumata (Tokyo Institute of Technology). The introductory remark was given by Conference Chairman on the subject of "My Philosophy on Coexistence and Reciprocity." Keynote addresses were made by Jiro Kondo (Council for Science and Technology) referring to the Paradigm Shift and H. Kato (Keio University) on the subject of Principles of Economic Policy.

Four panels were held: Methodologies for Policy Evaluation and Eco-Technology cochaired by Takashi Fujii (Keio University ) and Akira Kinoshita (EPDC Engineering Research) joined by Mieko Kurosaka (World Resources Institute), Tsuneyuki Morita (National Institute for Environmental Studies), Haruki Tsuchiya (System Technology Institute), and Yasuhiko Yuize (Chiba University of Economics); Decision-Making Processes and Eco-Policy cochaired by Shuyo Ichikawa (Chuo University) and Tatsuo Ito (Mie University) joined by Takamochi Ishii (Keio University), Kojin Kusaka (Center for Soft Economy), Masaaki Naito (National Institute for Environmental Studies), Goro Mawatari (Ministry of Construction) and Chiyomi Kanashige (Center for Regional Planning); Organization for Policy Implementation and the Eco-Mind cochaired by Yoshihiro Kobayashi (Hokkaido University) and Daisaburo Hashizume (Tokyo Institute of Technology) joined by Yuji Tanahashi (Japan Industrial Policy Research Institute), Kazuhiro Ueda (Kyoto University), Hideki Kaji (UN Center for Regional Development), Atsushi Ebara (Senshu University) and Kimiko Uno (United Nations); and In Search for a Mechanism of Paradigm Shift cochaired by Manabu Nakagawa (Hitotsubashi University) and Yoichiro Murakami (the University of Tokyo) joined by Hiroshi Shimizu (Kanazawa Institute of Technology), Y. Tanahashi, Keishun Hamaguchi (International Research Center for Japanese Culture) and Hisatada Furukawa (Kyushu University).

The Conference involved research exchange workshops with seven sessions: Creative Building of New Capital cochaired by Junjiro Takahashi (Keio University) and Hideo Fukui (Tokyo Institute of Technology) joined as a panelist by Kozo

Amano (Osaka Industrial University), Takuo Kamiya (National Land Agency), Yoshinori Morino (Nikkei Shinbun) and Takashi Hino (the University of Tokyo); New Waterfront Projects cochaired by Akira Kaneko (Economic Planning Agency) and Takasuke Watanabe (Tokyo Institute of Technology) joined as a panelist by Yosuke Miyaji (Ministry of Transport), Takehiko Kimura (Nagoya Port Administration), Kimio Sadaishi (Shimizu Port Administration) and Kei Shimada (Ministry of Transport); Challenge to a Recycling Society cochaired by K. Ueda and Masamichi Kitani (Tokyo Governor's Office) joined as a panelist by Takeshi Ishige (Citizens Group for Recycling Campaign), Takatoshi Imada (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Yoshiaki Ishikawa (Tokyo Governor's Office); Global Environment chaired by Hiroyuki Kosaka (Keio University) joined as a panelist by Iwao Uchiyama (Institute of Public Health) and Chusei Umezato (Aichi Gakusen University); The Concept of How to Bring Up and Utilize Human Resources cochaired by Shigeo Tsujii (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and M. Nakagawa joined as a panelist by Shuhei Kishimoto (Ministry of Finance), Toshisada Doi (Sony Corporation), Naotoshi Nagata (Ministry of International Trade and Industry) and Yoshiyuki Nishizawa (Ministry of Education); Projects for How to Bring Up and Utilize Human Resources cochaired by Ken Terawaki (Ministry of Education) and Hideo Fukui (Ministry of Construction) joined as a panelist by Norihiko Ishiguro (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), Shigehiro Kuwabara (Ministry of Finance), M. Nakagawa and T. Yamazaki (Waseda University); and the Change To Market Economy chaired by T. Fujii joined as a panelist by Takashi Omori (Economic Planning Agency), Toshiyuki Kagawa (Keio University), Noboru Nisifuji (Japan Research Institute) and Rieko Muramoto (Senshu University).

Paper presentations were made through four sessions: New Trends in Simulation and Gaming cochaired by Tsuguo Hayashi (University of the Air) and Kiyoshi Arai (Tokyo College of Science); Regional Planning with Soft Objectives and Methodologies cochaired by Saburo Saito (Fukuoka University) and Tatsuro Sakano (Japan University of Social Work); Administration Processes and Policy Entities cochaired by Kiyoshi Arai (Kinki University) and Toshinori Nemoto (Fukuoka University) and Foundation of Planning Management cochaired by Yasuo Matsuyuki (Toyo University) and Takehiko Musashi (Chiba University). In total 21 papers were presented covering theoretical analyses on policy and planning, planning technologies and simulation experimental exercises as well as demonstrative analyses based on field surveys.

The next annual conference is planned to be held in Osaka on October 27-29, 1994 involving wide-ranging participation on the theme of Environment, Culture and Urban Functions in a Bay Coastal Region Opened to the World — What Should

the City Do Now ? The Conference, to be chaired by Shoichi Okubo (Osaka University). is to discuss development of functions and environmental measures of a bay city, requirements for a bay city connected to the world, strategies to create urban environment and culture, orientation in public administration for large cities toward decentralization to multi-poles, new urban trends in global perspectives and present action themes for sustainable urban development toward the 21st century.

### 3. Publications

The Science Committee chaired by Jiko Kawanaka (Yamanashi Gakuin University), consists of the Editorial and Publication Committee chaired by Kazuo Goi (Chuo University) and the Research Paper Judging Committee chaired by Takeshi Hiromatsu (the University of Tokyo). The Association's quarterly organ, *Planning Administration*, is entirely managed by this Editorial and Publication Committee. The research papers to be published in *Planning Administration* are examined by the Research Paper Judging Committee through review and refinement processes by plural referees nominated by the committee. The publication of the Association's *Planning Administration Study Series*, which are on the market, is also discussed and decided through the Editorial and Publication Committee.

Every issue of *Planning Administration* is edited according to a specific theme and is generally composed of an editorial, articles centering on the issue theme, refereed research papers, introduction of cases of local and regional planning, book reviews, donated books and a forum for members to present their own interest or opinion, within a total of 120-130 pages.

Vol. 16, No. 1, March 1993: *The Role of the Nation and Regional Strategy in an Interregional Age* was a special issue centering on the 1992 Annual Conference, Sapporo, where a special lecture was given by H. Kato, President of the Association, on the subject of Hindrances to the Interregional Trend, followed by two keynote addresses including Internationalization of Kushiro City on Joining the Ramsar Convention and a symposium on the Role of the Nation and Regional Strategy in an Interregional Age coordinated by Hideo Igarashi (Hokkaido University). Summary reports are included referring to six study sessions: International and National Exchanges in the Interregional Age; Global Environment and Local Responsibility; the Japan Corridor Plan and Regional Strategies; the Concept of Planning Administration and Innovations in Human Resources; Messages from the Waterfront and Optional Subjects.

Vol. 16, No. 2, June 1993, with the theme of Management of the Global Environment is an outcome of one of the Association's study committees. This issue begins with an editorial by H. Kato, Chairman of the Study Committee, and

contains seven articles: T. Fujii, Ecology and Development; Tadao Miyakawa (Hitotsubashi University), Policy Sciences and Global Environmental Issues; Makoto Usui (Keio University), Planetary Governance and International Negotiations; A. Kinoshita (Electric Power Development Company), Integration of Energy and Environmental Strategies; Hiroyuki Kawanobe (Tokai University), Environmental Tax in a Public Choice Perspective; Yoshifusa Kitabatake (Kyoto University), An Application of an "Environment-Economic Account System" to an International Environmental Problem; Ken'ichi Nakagami (Ritsumeikan University), Sustainability in River Basin Development and Environmental Economic Systems and T. Morita, New Development of Policy Studies for Conserving Global Environment.

Vol. 16, No. 3, September 1993 on the subject of Urban Development through Global Networks begins with editorial by Koichi Mera (Tokyo International University) referring to Promotion of Internationalization in Urban Development and contains six articles: Edward J. Blackberry (University of California), The City-State on the Pacific Rim; Fu-Chen Lo (United Nations University), World Economic Coordination and the Emerging Pacific Asian Urban System; Yukio Oguri (The Seiyō Corporation), Human Infrastructure for International Development; Akihiko Tani (Soken Corporation), Importance of Experts in Internationalization; Eric J. Heikkilä (USC School of Urban & Regional Planning), International Linkages among Urban Development Professionals in the Pacific Region and Hidehiko Tanimura (Tsukuba University), Planning Education and Research in the Age of Global Urbanization.

Vol. 16, No. 4, December 1993, on the theme of New Social Overhead Capital-Toward a New Paradigm begins with an editorial by T. Fujii on the subject of Orientation of New Social Overhead Capital-Social Productivity as System Organization. It contains seven articles: Hisao Nishioka (Aoyama Gakuin University), Global/World Crises and Consolidation of New Social Overhead Capital; Yukihide Okano (Soka University), "New" and Conventional Social Overhead Capital; Naomi Maruo (Keio University), New Social Overhead Capital and Welfare Related Investment; Hiroshige Tanaka (Chuo University), Urban Environment and New Social Overhead Capital; Kazumi Kurokawa (Hosei University), New Social Overhead Capital in View of Local and Town Building and Shinichi Yamamoto (Tsukuba University), Development Orientation of Higher Education Systems.

Vol. 17, No. 1, March 1994, entitled Consciousness, Policy and Technology to Support the Sustainable Development, is basically a special number to summarize presentations at the 16th annual conference held in September 1994 in Tokyo as already mentioned.



Vol. 17, No. 2, June 1994 is on the theme of a Sound Evaluation System for Planning Administration. The editorial is written by H. Kato, Chairman of the Association, with the title What is a Sound Evaluation System for a Planning Administration ? It contains seven articles: Takeshi Nishitani (Yokohama National University), Evaluation of Planning; Satoshi Ichinose (Ishinomaki Senshu University), Evaluation System of International Cooperation over Metropolitan Areas; Y. Kumata (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Tatsuro Sakano (Japan College of Social Work), Construction of a Theory on Planning Evaluation; Tadao Miyakawa (Hitotsubashi University), Comptrollership towards Policy Evaluation; Fukashi Utsunomiya (Tokai University), Ombudsmen and Sound Evaluation of Public Administration; Masakatsu Yata (Governor's Office of Kanagawa Prefecture), Sound Evaluation from the View Point of Urban Policy and Hidenori Kobayashi (Chuo University), a Sound Evaluation System on Public Administration.

Vol. 17, No. 3, September 1994, on the subject of Planning for Urban Management begins with an editorial on Planning for Urban Management written by Shunsuke Ishiware (Meikai University). It is followed by eight articles: Keiichi Tanaka (Nihon University), Urban Management and Financing in a Time of Change; Kazuho Seko (Participation Design Institute), Citizens' Participation in Community Building; Hiroshige Tanaka (Chuo University), City Administration in Decentralization; Kenji Omura (Building Research Institute); Miyako Matsuda (Expert on Waste Reduction), Waste Problems from a Citizen's Point of View; S. Harashina (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Urban Environmental Planning; A. Kinoshita (EPDC Engineering Research), Innovation in Urban Systems for Energy Efficiency Improvement and Yoshihiro Kobayashi (Hokkaido University), Development Strategy for Rural Cities.

Research papers presented through Vol. 16 and Vol. 17 up to No. 3 come to 16 papers: Kuo Kuang Huang and Y. Kumata (Tokyo Institute of Technology), A Study on the Problems and Countermeasures for Ocean Space Use by a Floating Type Ocean City, Vol. 16, No. 1; Jian Jun Meng (Tokyo Institute of Technology), A Positive Study on Population Flow in China, Vol. 16, No. 1; Hiroyuki Kosaka (Keio University), Managing Macroeconomic Policy of the Italian Economy Under the EMS. Vol. 16, No. 1; Yasuko Kawashima (National Institute for Environmental Studies), Tsuguo Hayashi (Tsukuba University) and Tsuneyuki Morita (National Institute for Environmental Studies), Possibilities of International Cooperation towards Stabilizing the Global Climate, Vol. 16, No. 2; Toshiyuki Kaneda (Aichi Prefectural University) and Soji Kokura (Organization for Promotion of Private Urban Development), Covariance Structure Analysis on Characteristics on Comprehensive Plans of Japanese City Governments, Vol. 16, No. 3; K. Arai (Kinki

University), *The Mayor's Election: A Simulation-Game for Long-Term Policy Formation*, Vol. 16, No. 3; Takashi Onishi (the University of Tokyo) and Masahiro Yamashita (Housing and Urban Development Public Corporation), *Structural Change in Job-Residence Patterns in the Center of Tokyo Metropolis and a Consideration on Population Recovery Policy*, Vol. 16, No. 3; Masao Ishii (Development Planning Institute), Yoichiro Yamamoto (Imari Mayor's Office) and Hitoshi Sasao (Nihon University), *Substantial Research on the Dynamism of a Small Rural Cities Promotion*, Vol. No. 4; Gyouki Chou, Toshinobu Oku and Yoshihito Kamino (Osaka University), *A Study on the Planning Issue of the Shanghai Putong New Area Development*, Vol. 16, No. 4; Boo-Kui Lee and Y. Kumata (Tokyo Institute of Technology), *A Study on Impacts Caused by Recent Land Policy Reform Measures in Korea Based on a Questionnaire by Well-Informed People in Korea*, Vol. 17, No. 1; Akinori Morimoto and Yoshihide Nakagawa (Waseda University), *An Evaluation of District by a Combination of Street Scapes*, Vol. 17, No. 1; Masayoshi Ito (Tsu Mayor's Office), Tsuguo Hayashi (University of the Air) and Masakuni Koizumi (Meikai University), *Analysis of Conflict and Conciliation Procedures through Regional Development*, Vol. 17, No. 2; Yoshiaki Kago (IBJ System Development) and S. Harashina (Tokyo Institute of Technology), *A Study on the Attitude Shifts of the Local Residents in a Golf Course Location Dispute*, Vol. 17, No. 2; Makoto Yamaguchi (Edogawa University) and Yasumasa Koie (College of Nagaoka), *An Econometric Analysis of Water Demand in Industry*, Vol. 17, No. 2 and Yasuko Kawashima (National Institute for Environmental Studies), *Policy-Making Process for Global Environmental Problems: A Comparative Analysis between Japan and the United States*, Vol. 17, No. 3.

Books in the Planning Administration Study Series published since its establishment are: *A Scenario towards an Advanced Information Society* edited by Y. Kumata (Tokyo Institute of Technology), 1985; *Environmental Indicators* edited by Masaaki Naito, Shuzo Nishioka and S. Harashina (National Institute for Environmental Studies), 1986; *Environmental Planning for Locating Urban Industries* edited by Hitoshi Sasao (Nihon University), 1987; *Social Overhead Capital Consolidation and Planning Administration* edited by Kozo Amano (Kyoto University), 1987; *Interdisciplinary Considerations on Land Issues for Urban Building* edited by Shunpei Kumon (the University of Tokyo), 1988; *Urban Building for Tomorrow-Creation of a Human Innovation City* edited by Taku Kajiwarra (Governor of Gifu Prefecture), 1989 and *Public and Private Concepts in Urban Development* edited by Tetsuya Kishimoto (Kyoto University), 1992.

#### 4. Study Committees

There are six study committees at present in the Association: Advanced Information City headed by J. Kato (Chairman of the Association), Life Design headed by Mieko Sato (Institute for Life Design), Ecology and Development headed by T. Fujii (Keio University), Municipal Health/Welfare Planning headed by Saburo Nishi (Aichi Mizuho University) and Policy Science headed by Hidenori Kobayashi (Chuo University).

## 5. Awards

An Award for an Excellent Research Paper and an Award for Study Promotion were established in 1989. An Award for a Superior Article was established in 1991. In 1993, the Award for a Superior Article was given to Tadao Miyakawa (Hitotsubashi University), centering on the Development of Policy Science in Europe, America and Japan, *Planning Administration*, No. 29, 1991. The Award for an Excellent Research Paper, 1993, was given to Yasuo Matsuyuki (Toyo University), centering on Macro-Policy Analysis by Econometric Model for Economic Growth in China, *Planning Administration*, No. 26, 1990. Furthermore, the establishment of an Award for Planning is being discussed by the Special Working Committee, aiming at the first trial in 1995.

(Akira Kinoshita, EPDC Engineering Research)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

### A Review of Representative Arguments in the Annual Meetings of the Japan Society of Political Economy 1989-1993

The Society was established in 1959, having member economists who were interested in the institutional aspects of the economic structure, or the relationship between politics and economy. Due to such characteristics of the society, the majority of members, though not all, are Marxism oriented. For the very same reason, arguments in the society have been significantly influenced by the recent collapse of socialism in Russia and the East European countries.

This recent trend began with the 37th annual meeting, held in 1989, when the society examined ideas basic to Marxism, with Reexamination of the Validity of Labor-Value Theory taken up as a key theme of the plenary session. Shigekatsu YAMAGUCHI (University of Tokyo) and Shigeo OKISHIO (Kobe University) made presentations in the session.

An outline of Yamaguchi's presentation is as follows.

According to the traditional interpretation of the labor theory of value, value is understood to be the core of price fluctuation, which is the socially necessary labor time to produce a commodity by socially average skilled workers. The core commodity is thus an average sample of relevant commodities.

There are, however, commodities in which average samples in the above sense cannot be found. Goods produced by independent small producers, land, funds, or labor force are examples of those commodities. According to the traditional interpretation of labor theory of value, these commodities are eventually considered to be goods without value, which are virtually non-commodities. To avoid such contradiction, value should be defined in a more flexible way.

Yamaguchi thus gives his own definition of value:

"Value is an indigenous element of a commodity hidden behind price phenomenon."

Yamaguchi considers this definition not only able to avoid the above mentioned contradiction, but also potentially useful in explaining the actual phenomenon of capitalism.

Distinguishable points made by Okishio with regard to the labor theory of value are as follows.

(1) Labor, in the theory of value, should not be confined only to labor in regard to that embodied in the material, but also should be applied to labor toward other human beings. Otherwise, labor in the various service industries would be unduly excluded.

(2) "Under unequal value exchange, there could not be surplus value in some industry, so capitalism would become unable to survive there." As a criticism against Marxian value theory, such assertions have been frequently raised. A mathematical proof, however, can be given to show that even under unequal exchange conditions, there can be surplus value for industry as a whole. (The actual mathematical proof given by Okishio is omitted here.)

(3) "As automated production technology develops, actual value newly added will ultimately approach zero, so that there will come some time when surplus value based on actual labor will be zero, making capitalism itself unable to survive: 'this type of assertion could also be mathematically refuted. (Here also, Okishio's mathematical proof is omitted.)

(4) Full-scale participation of people in economic decision-making would still be impossible in socialism, because of the overly complicated relation-network of the economy, so utilization of market mechanisms would be indispensable even there.

To these two presentations, two commentators, Saiichi MIYAZAKI of Tokyo Women's College, and Yasuhiko YONEDA gave comments. Discussion from the floor followed.

Among points discussed, comments by Yoneda were notable in two respects. First he criticized the two presenters, (in particular Yamaguchi), for avoiding the development of satisfactory discussion over labor value theory concerning its significance for highly contemporary economic phenomenon, such as economic globalization, liberalization, deregulation, or the recent growth of the Japanese economy compared with the relative decline of the US economy.

Yoneda also found substantial denial, from both presenters, of the Marxian proposition which stipulates the value-substance of a commodity as total input of identical abstract human labor. According to him, such a misunderstanding by the presenters could be attributed to the presenters' logical standpoint based on methodological atomism and not organic wholism. These two points raised by Yoneda showed up a remarkable contrast in thinking, and indeed thereby to reflect the real situation of this kind of argument at present.

The 37th annual meeting itself, as shown above, indicated an aspect of the recent basic tendency of the Society to reflect the traditional base of the Society. This recent tendency was further developed in the 38th meeting in 1990, in the sense that the annual meeting took up such a question as Socialism vs. Capitalism as a key subject, quite straightforwardly. Since such an approach has recently been greatly affected by radical change in the socialist block, particularly by Russian *perestroika*, the Society invited two prominent persons among Japanese Soviet watchers, Nobuo SHIMOTOMAI (Hosei University), and Haruki WADA (the University of Tokyo), to the plenary session, to learn their basic understanding of *perestroika*.

Shimotomai described the general features of *perestroika*, regarding three phases as in late 1990: political, economic, and ideological. The radical decline of the Communist party in its influence in the state, radical departure from central planned economy, and ideological confusion were particularly to be found around this time, according to Shimotomai. He particularly showed his basic pessimism about the transition toward a market economy, finding that under a tremendously unstable currency, such as the rouble, marketization of the economy could not be more than just a dissolution into a number of small segments, with a more or less barter-exchange business style; or that privatization of ownership could not be more than each republic's ownership assertion against the union, in such a country as the USSR.

Wada, based on a similar comprehension of *perestroika*, raised the question of how to establish a theory of history reasonable enough to cover the recent reforming process of pre-socialist countries, such as with *perestroika*. According to him, although it is too obvious that the Marxian theory of history cannot be applied, there cannot be found any other kind of theory, except that of Rostow, which supplied us with a general theory of economic development after the pre-modernistic age. Wada, however, found a crucial limit to Rostow in the respect that it is too inclined to the national level. Thus, Wada proposed a new establishment of a theory of history which is based on a more global level and can cover recent pre-socialist countries' moves within such a global framework.

Following these suggestive presentations given by two guest speakers, Kiyoaki HIRATA and Kazuo SHIBAGAKI, representing the Society, gave a presentation on "Socialism and Capitalism" to the plenary session. Shibagaki, in particular, gave a provocative presentation based on the so-called "Uno School Theory" which has been very influential among some elements of Japanese Marxian economists. According to him, Russian style socialism was a sort of mistaken socialism based on a misled understanding of the fundamental contradiction of capitalism, based on a theory which considers "contradiction between the social character of production and private ownership" as the fundamental core of capitalism. It tried to establish socialism by only transforming private ownership of business to state ownership. Since private ownership covers any type of market economy, and does not exclusively coincide with capitalism, the abolition of private ownership and its transformation to state ownership cannot be any kind of trigger for the foundation of socialism, according to Shibagaki. Instead of private ownership and its contradiction with the social character of production, says Shibagaki as well as other Uno school economists, nothing but the marketability of the labor-force, and some logical discrepancies contained in it, (in the sense that capital itself, the master of capitalism, cannot produce it directly) is the basic foundation of capitalism. The

marketability of the labor-force, according to Shibagaki, is sustained by the following three conditions: lack of decision-making power of wages by workers, possibility of unemployment, which is sales failure of commodity=labor force, and capitalist (or bureaucratic) control over labor-force consumption procedure. So removing these three from the economy must be an indispensable step for establishing socialism. Socialism in practice, as in the USSR, was far from real implementation, whereas many European capitalist economies presently known as "welfare states" have abolished at least a part of the above-mentioned three. (Such as deciding wages through negotiation between labor union and management, and a welfare system for the unemployed). He particularly paid attention to Japanese capitalism, where he sees remarkable involvement of employees in management and, eventually, a partial overthrow of capitalism. Based on such observations, Shibagaki says that the present world economy is in a process of "creeping socialism," in which Russia or East European countries are rather quite behind.

The plenary session of the 39th annual meeting was a substantial continuation of the 38th meeting, although the subject of the session turned to Market vs. Planning. Teinosuke OHTANI (Hosei University) and Keiji IDE (Ritsumeikan University) made key presentations in the session.

Ohtani's assertion could be summarized as follows.

(1) "Market" in the theoretical context of Karl Marx is not the mere meeting between commodity supply and demand. It is something beyond that, and should be understood as indigenous to capitalism, where the law of labor value covers the whole area of production in the society. Thus, the mere meeting of sales and purchase in pre-capitalism or partial distribution in so-called "socialism" could, by no means, be understood as market economy in a Marxian sense.

(2) So-called socialism that has existed in the USSR and other Soviet bloc countries was not any kind of socialism at all. It was nothing but a capitalism that should be called State-Capitalism. As state-capitalism, it was different from ordinary developed capitalism, and rather closer to that at a lower stage of capitalism. Workers there could not be rulers of the economy by any means. On the contrary they were alienated and ruled by the state capitalists that consisted of bureaucrats and nomenclatures. Also, the state capitalism, as a capitalism, had various market economies as its structural building blocks, though very much distorted and regulated by the government. Thus it is a crucial mistake to consider the recent transformation of those countries as one from deadlocked socialism toward capitalism. It is just a transition from regulated and highly distorted capitalism toward ordinary, freer capitalism.

(3) Economic planning in capitalism is basically for the development of capital. In

such a sense, it should be clearly distinguished from economic planning in socialism, where planning itself is totally under the control of unified workers and executed for the sake of these workers. Whether such kind of economic planning will be able to become reality in the future or will remain just a utopian illusion as sometimes pointed out, is quite a different question from the theoretical definition of socialistic planning.

(4) There are, however, two different types of economic planning in capitalism. One is that of state capitalism, which usually became an inevitable necessity in the less developed stage of capitalism, including the case of the USSR. This type of economic planning is basically aiming at the intensified accumulation of state capital, so that it is more likely to go away as the relevant economy develops to the point where government regulation in investment activity becomes more obstacle than prompting factor for freer activity of each private capital. Another type of capitalist planning of the economy appears in the more ripened stage of highly developed capitalism. Various policy interventions by the government for various purposes, such as to ease cyclical slump, or to strengthen the competitive power of some special industry, and formation of so-called mixed economies are examples of a more matured type of capitalist economic planning. What is important here is that such a necessity of economic planning in matured economies is nothing but an indication of the limitation of capitalism which, as its principle, denies planning or government intervention. Also, it is apparent from the above argument that the collapse of "socialism" is a quite natural process of state capitalistic planning toward deregulation in the higher stage. Two points in particular, however, should be mentioned. The first is that the period of state capitalist planning has lasted so long in Russia that its transition toward the next stage of capitalistic planning is less expected there. The second is that the collapse of the Soviet bloc economy should not be understood as any indication of pessimism for real socialism; rather it should be understood to be the opening final stage for real socialist transition.

Keiji Ide made another presentation which was entirely different from that of Ohtani. The basis of his idea follows two points.

(1) Transformation toward a market economy or privatization reforms in post-socialist countries, though quite necessary, requires a long time to be accomplished, say several decades. What should be mentioned here is that the process is not necessarily a process toward capitalism, Ide contends.

(2) A market economy does not necessarily coincide with capitalism, so the collapse of CPE (centrally planned economy) socialism does not necessarily signify the collapse of socialism itself. Thus, we don't have to see only a capitalist future post CPE for CIS or east European countries. It is, however, clear now, according



to Ide, that centrally planned organization or centrally planned distribution of the work force has proved to be incompatible with efficiency and democracy, through a bitter 70 years' history of socialist practice, so that Ide proposes a kind of mixed economy as a future ideal structure, where the following three conditions exist.

- (1) The basic system of the economy is market economy.
- (2) There is coexistence of different types of ownership, ranging from 100% privatized to 100% state ownership.
- (3) Various types of management are observed.

An interesting contrast is found in the two different arguments made by the two presenters. From Ohtani's theoretical standpoint, where socialism is considered to be basically exclusive from market economy, the logical result of Ide's discussion should be to deny the possibility of socialism. Also from Ide's theoretical standpoint, where socialism excluding market economy is inevitably incompatible with efficiency and democracy, the logical result of Ohtani's view is nothing but another denial of socialism. Still, interestingly enough, the two presenters share some common views in thinking that there is no better substitute for capitalism other than socialism. In this sense, neither of them can be exempt from the criticism of starting from an ideological premise, unless either of them can supply a theoretical proof, enough to be able to persuade the counterpart discussant, particularly by giving a realistic image of what he considers as socialism. Such a decisive response could not be made by either side at the plenary session.

Whereas the discussion over the viability of socialism was one conspicuous tide of the Society, doubtlessly influenced by the recent collapse of actual socialism, another tide was to testify the viability of Marxist economics through applying the theory to the reality of capitalism. The tide was obviously influenced also by the crisis of socialism and Marxism as former theoretical building blocks of the former. The 40th annual meeting of the Society, thus took up Contemporary Japanese Capitalism as its title for the plenary session to show the analytical potential of Marxist economics, which should be different from that of neo-classical schools. The plenary session had two presenters, Makoto ITO (the University of Tokyo), and Koji MORIOKA (Kansai University). Ito focused on problems of contemporary Japanese capitalism, whereas Morioka focused on so-called *Karoshi* (death due to overwork) in Japan. Points raised by Ito were as follows.

- (1) Contemporary Japanese capitalism sometimes gains a high evaluation from various economists, including the so-called "*école de régulation*" in Europe. It, however, does not prove any theoretical validity of neo-liberalists, since Japanese structure is vitally based on collective teamwork which is contrary to individualistic free competition, fundamental to neo-liberalism.

(2) It is still very difficult, on the other hand, to appreciate Japanese groupism as an indication of a beautiful community-type social relationship, since it is strongly motivated by profit incentive and under directive administration that is harsh and tough.

(3) Miscellaneous problems still surround the Japanese economy. Problems still remaining are the vulnerability of foreign trade stemming from its strategically heavy dependence on export and import trade, huge fiscal deficit next to the US, in its percentage to GNP, small wage increases under high productivity increases, and conspicuous enlargement of income discrepancy after the 70s. There is, however, nothing more serious than the recent collapse of the "bubble economy" and the longest-lasting economic slump after that.

Next to Ito's presentation, Morioka made another analytical report on the so-called *Karoshi* problem, which has become a conspicuous issue salient in Japan since around the oil crisis in 1973. He gave miscellaneous statistics relevant to the problem. For example, he showed statistics indicating that the absolute number of male employees working more than 60 hours in a week almost doubled during the period from '75 to '90, whereas the absolute number of female employees working less than 35 hours in a week also doubled during the same period. The period when *Karoshi* became conspicuous exactly coincides with this period. Also, according to Morioka's analysis, this tendency of tremendous increase in the working hours of regular employees, who are mostly male though including a few females, highly correlates with another tendency of the prevalence of "electro-mechanics" technology and the Toyota-style "just-in-time" system in various industries. Morioka also stressed that such a horrible increase in the working hours of those employees was not any kind of spontaneity within the employee's autonomy, as sometime described as an element of the Japanese system. But, although it is a basically forced result, there is still found some aspect that appears to be spontaneously accepted by employees. Why it appears like that and what lies behind it is the very core which should be analytically clarified. Morioka concluded his report by raising this question as his own future subject.

In order to prove the analytical power of the economics ascribed by the society, taking up the contemporary world as a subject of analysis must be another important task, as well as taking up the contemporary Japanese economy. Thus the 41st annual meeting set the Basic Characteristics of Contemporary World Economy as a title for the plenary session, with two outstanding presenters: Takao SASAKI (Hosei University), and Akira ISHII (Chuo University).

The presentation given by Sasaki was particularly enlightening. He discussed

the end of the so-called "Pax-Americana" clarifying the following points:

(1) The end of "Pax Americana" is greatly different from the end of "Pax Britannica" at the beginning of the century, particularly in the respect that there is no other definite one country taking over the American hegemony in establishing global economic order this time.

(2) Three factors could be mentioned as having an affect to this end. One is actual forfeit of the outstanding hegemony of the US, due to the significant challenge of other countries, including Japan. It has obviously made the US change her basic policy strategy to focus more on domestic issues. Even the Reagan administration began to take such policy direction. But most conspicuous is, as widely observed, the present administration of Bill Clinton. The second factor that affected the end of "Pax Americana" is the end of the cold war. As easily understood, the cold war was the most important background variable when the post-war world economic order was first established. Nothing but the cold war motivated the US, who had been rather reluctant to participate in world affairs traditionally, to dare to take hegemony in the world and to be tolerant enough to accept some kind of handicap to let other countries in the West grow faster than the US. The end of the cold war naturally deprived the US of those reasons to sustain "Pax Americana." Finally, that world economic relations turned more complex due to the economic development of various countries, made the task of sustaining "Pax Americana" more difficult, so that the US began to abandon her hegemonistic diplomacy, though at a very gradual pace.

(3) The above mentioned kind of recent diplomatic strategy of the US is now observed in the following three phases. One is in the gradual tendency to put more stress on protectionism. The second is the inclination toward localism. The third is the departure from multilateral negotiation toward bilateral, sometimes even unilateral, negotiation, in solving economic problems with other countries.

(4) What is more problematic is the Japanese stance facing such a new tide. In the time of "Pax Americana," it could be easy enough for Japan to hide herself under the umbrella of "Pax Americana" and limit her economic diplomacy to just passively or defensively responding to the pressure stemming from the outside (referred to as *Gaiatsu*). It is, however, not such a time now. But still Japan does not seem to have embarked on a new way appropriate to the change in the circumstances.

(Kenji TOMINOMORI, Obirin University )

# JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

## 1. History

When the 19th Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) took place in Tokyo in 1931, Japan's leading statisticians recognized the need to organize a nationwide academic society to help develop collection and manipulation of statistical data as well as to strengthen the theoretical and methodological background. The Japan Statistical Society was thus founded in 1931 by Hiromi ARISAWA, Yuzo MORITA, Ichiro NAKAYAMA, Torazo NINAGAWA, Iwasaburo TAKANO, and other relatively young statisticians.

The society has contributed to developing statistical theory; it has also helped improve the quality of official statistics and has made the statistical way of thinking popular among educated Japanese.

Through the annual meetings (held every year except for the 1945 meeting, which was cancelled because of the war) and a journal entitled *The Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, the early members of the society attracted not only government statisticians but also mathematicians and economists such as Hyoe UCHI, Ryoichiro SATO, and Takuma TERAOKA. More recently, a number of researchers in biology, engineering, finance, medical science, technology, and other applied areas of statistics have joined the society, so that the annual meeting is now offering a convenient place where statisticians from all fields can get together to exchange their ideas.

Today, the Japan Statistical Society is recognized as Japan's leading statistical association.

## 2. Sixtieth Anniversary

The Japan Statistical Society celebrated its sixtieth anniversary of foundation in 1991. To commemorate this occasion, a series of nationwide meetings were held in addition to the regular annual meeting. To list a few, a symposium entitled *The Current State and Future Perspective of Statistics* was held in Kobe, and another symposium entitled *Statistics: its Role in an Information-Oriented Society Today and in the Future* was held in Tokyo. Some of the organizers and speakers were: Hirotugu AKAIKE (Institute of Statistical Mathematics, ISM), Chikio HAYASHI (ISM), Mituaki FUJII (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Yoshiro MATSUDA

(Hitotsubashi Univ.), Toshiyuki MIZOGUCHI (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Masashi OKAMOTO (Osaka Univ.), Tadakazu OKUNO (Univ. of Tokyo), Takamitsu SAWA (Kyoto Univ.), Masaaki SHIBUYA (Keio Univ.), Kei TAKEUCHI (Univ. of Tokyo), and Kiyoshi TAKEUCHI (Tohoku Univ.).

The major topics were as follows:

1. *International Comparison of Public Opinion*
2. *The Use of Statistical Graphics*
3. *The Role of Statistics in an Advanced Technological Society*
4. *Current Problems in Releasing Government Data*
5. *Information in Database-oriented Society*
6. *The Role of Statistics in Modern Society*
7. *Performing-Art Activities in Japan Viewed from Statistical Data*

Based on funds raised during the sixtieth anniversary, the Society planned to introduce a Tutorial Seminar to advocate the effectiveness and usefulness of statistics and statistical techniques, and to invite the general public to the world of statistics. The Tutorial Seminar was first introduced in 1993 and it is now attracting a lot of people who are interested in statistical methods but have little access to the aid of professional statisticians.

### 3. Recent Annual Meetings

In this section, we will give a brief description of recent annual meetings.

#### 3.1 The 1992 Meeting

In this year, the sixtieth annual meeting was held in Ishinomaki at Ishinomaki Senshu University. Titles of major sessions and some of the speakers in each session were as follows:

1. *Econometric Methods*, papers by Hajime TAKAHASHI (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Takeaki KARIYA (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Kimio MORIMUNE (Kyoto Univ.) and five other speakers
2. *Measurement of Sensitivity*, papers by five speakers
3. *Statistical Analysis of Households*, papers by five speakers
4. *Bayesian Theory and Applications*, papers by Yoshihiko OGATA (ISM) and fourteen other speakers
5. *Regional Economy and Statistical Analysis*, six papers

6. *Recent Trends in Japanese Population*, papers by Masakazu OKUBO (Nihon Univ.) and five other speakers
7. *Investigation into Government Statistics and Governmental System*, papers by Hiroyasu KUDO (Seijo Univ.) and five other speakers
8. *Statistical Problems of Assessing Safety in Medical Experiments*, papers by Yasuo OHASHI (Univ. of Tokyo) and four other speakers
9. *Multivariate Analysis*, papers by Masashi Okamoto and nine other speakers
10. *Historical Statistics*, papers by Toshiyuki Mizoguchi, Takafusa NAKAMURA (Univ. of Tokyo) and three other speakers
11. *Medical Statistics*, papers by Makio ISHIGURO (ISM) and five other speakers
12. *Life Time Analysis and Martingale*, papers by Toshinari KAMAKURA (Chuo Univ.) and four other speakers
13. *Computing Power and Data Analysis*, papers by Ritei SHIBATA (Keio Univ.) and four other speakers
14. *Statistical Analysis of Culture*, papers by Setsuo SUOH (Kobe Shoka Univ.) and six other speakers
15. *Time Series Analysis*, papers by Tohru OZAKI (ISM) and seven other speakers
16. *Educational Statistics*, chaired by Kensei ARAYA (Fukushima Univ.) and papers by four speaker
17. *General Statistical Theory*, papers by Haruo YANAI (Daigaku Nyuushi Center), Yoshio TAKANE (McGill Univ.), Hirohisa KISHINO (Univ. of Tokyo), Yasuko CHIKUSE (Kagawa Univ.), Masafumi AKAHIRA (Univ. of Tsukuba), Masaaki Shibuya, and a number of other speakers.

There were three invited papers; the titles and the speakers follow: "History and Quantity—the Economic History of the Yedo Era," by Mataro MIYAMOTO (Osaka Univ.), "Statistical Methods for the Analysis of Spatially Distributed Environmental and Epidemiologic Data," by J. H. Ware (Harvard Univ.), and "Probabilistic Expert Systems and Complex Statistical Modeling," by D. J. Spiegelhalter (MRC Biometric Unit).

### 3.2 The 1993 Meeting

In this year, the sixty-first annual meeting was held in Kanazawa at Kanazawa University. Titles of major sessions and some of the speakers in each session are as follows:

1. *Current Problems on Information Criteria*, papers by Yuichiro KANAZAWA (Univ. of Tsukuba), Hirotugu Akaike, and four other speakers

2. *Multivariate Analysis*, papers by Masashi Okamoto, Hera Yanai and 22 other speakers
3. *Remote-Sensing Technology and Statistical Analysis*, papers by Ryuei NISHII (Hiroshima Univ.) and four other speakers
4. *Statistical Problems on Stopping Clinical Trials*, papers by Yasuo Ohashi and four other speakers
5. *Likelihood and Bayesian Method – Theory and Applications*, papers by Yasuto YOSHIZOE (Aoyama Gakuin Univ.) and eight other speakers
6. *Statistical Education*, papers by Kensei Araya, Statistical Education Committee and seven speakers
7. *Information Processing*, papers by Minoru ICHIMURA (Okayama Science Univ.) and five other speakers
8. *Demographic Statistics*, papers by Masakazu Okubo, Hirohiko KOYAMA (Statistics Bureau) and three other speakers
9. *Statistical Problems of Finance and Related Topics*, papers by Tsunemasa SHIBA (Univ. of Tsukuba), Ryoza MIURA (Hitotsubashi Univ.) and ten other speakers
10. *Statistical Data Analysis and the Use of the Computer*, papers by Junji NAKANO (Hitotsubashi Univ.) and four other speakers
11. *Statistics on Education, Society, Economics and History*, papers by Hikaru SAKURAMOTO (Keio Univ.), Yoshiro Matsuda and seven other speakers
12. *Time Series Analysis*, papers by Junji Nakano and fifteen speakers
13. *Medical Statistics*, papers by Chihiro HIROTSU (Univ. of Tokyo), Megu OHTAKI (Hiroshima Univ.) and eight other speakers
14. *Regional Economy and Statistical Analysis*, papers by Noriyuki GOTO (Kanazawa Univ.) and six speakers
15. *Statistical Problems on Environment, Energy and Resources*, papers by Masahiko SHIMIZU (Keio Univ.) and five speakers
16. *General Statistical Theory*, papers by Tadashi MATSUNAWA (ISM), Masafumi Akahira, Masaaki Shibuya, and a number of other speakers.

In this year, the Tutorial Seminar was introduced for the first time for non-professional users of statistics. The Tutorial Seminar consisted of three sessions:

1. *The Statistical Viewpoint in Medical Problems and the Role of the Statistical Method*, organized by Isao YOSHIMURA (Tokyo Science Univ.). The speaker was Yasuo Ohashi.
2. *The Analysis of Repeated-Measure Data*, organized by Yasuo Ohashi; the speaker was Kunihiro HAYASHI (Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co.).
3. *Current Status of Government Statistical Surveys and their Problems*, organized by Sadanori NAGAYAMA (Waseda Univ.) and Yoshiro Matsuda. The speakers were

Naoki KITAYAMA (Seigakuin Univ.), Fumio FUNAOKA (Shinshu Univ.), and Toshiyuki Mizoguchi.

### 3.3 The 1994 Meeting

The sixty-second annual meeting was held this year in Tokyo at Nihon Toshi Center. The meeting was supported by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics, which was also celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

Titles of major sessions and some of the speakers in each session are as follows:

1. *The Interface between Computers and Statistics*, papers by Manabu Iwasaki, M. A. Tanner (Rochester Univ.), and five other speakers
2. *Time Series Analysis*, papers by Tohru Ozaki, Naoto KUNITOMO (Univ. of Tokyo), and fourteen other speakers
3. *Statistical Education*, chaired by Masakatsu MURAKAMI (ISM)
4. *Joint Research with non-Statisticians: How should it be carried out?* papers by Hirotugu Akaike, Chihiro Hirotsu, and others
5. *Computer Science*, chaired by Manabu Iwasaki, papers by Yoshiaki ITOH (ISM) and eleven other speakers
6. *Probability and Distribution Theory*, papers by Seiji NABEYA (Tokyo Kokusai Univ.), and seven other speakers
7. *Society and Statistical Surveys: Problems and Measures*, papers by Minezo FUJITA (Bureau of Statistics) and others
8. *Economic Models and Economic Statistics*, chaired by Masahiko Shimizu, papers by seven speakers
9. *Multivariate Analysis*, chaired by Sakutaro YAMADA (Tokyo Univ. of Fisheries), papers by nine speakers
10. *Statistics on Demography, Medical Care, Society and Environment*, chaired by Hikaru Sakuramoto, papers by seven speakers
11. *Statistical Analysis of Economic Phenomena*, chaired by Naoto Kunitomo, papers by eight speakers
12. *Statistical Problems of Incomplete Data in Clinical Trials*, chaired by Tadashi KUSUNOKI (Univ. of Tokyo), papers by seven speakers
13. *Econometric Methods*, chaired by Taku YAMAMOTO (Hitotsubashi Univ.), papers by ten speakers
14. *Medical Statistics*, papers by eighteen speakers
15. *General Statistical Theory*, papers by Takemi YANAGIMOTO (ISM) and fourteen other speakers.



This year, the second tutorial seminar was also given at Nihon Toshi Center on the day before the regular annual meeting started. The titles of the seminar, the organizers, and some of the speakers in each session are as follows:

1. *Introduction to Time Series Analysis*, organized by Mituaki Fujii. The speakers were M. Fujii, Junji Nakano, Yuzo Hosoya, and others.

2. *Communication through Computer Networks*, organized by Masaaki Shibuya. The speakers were Tomoyuki TARUMI (Okayama Univ.), Masakazu JINBO (Gifu Univ.), and others.

3. *Environmental Statistics*, organized by Yoshiro Matsuda and Kanji YOSHIOKA (Keio Univ.). The speakers were Takayuki KII (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), Kunihiro WATANUKI (Rissho Univ.), and Kunio SHIMIZU (Tokyo Science Univ.).

#### 4. Current Activities

Through the efforts of recent Presidents, such as Chikio Hayashi, Takafusa Nakamura, Hirotugu Akaike, Kiyoshi Takeuchi and Minoru SHIOTANI (Meisei Univ.), the Japan Statistical Society has attracted a number of researchers in Japan. Unfortunately, our journal has both English and Japanese articles mixed in the same volume, which seems to have the effect of reducing the number of foreign members. In fact, we have only a few foreign members, including the late Edwards Deming, P. V. Skuhatme, D. F. Findley (Bureau of Census).

Therefore, we are now planning to start an all-English journal and an all-Japanese journal: that is, the current journal will become an English journal, and a new Japanese journal is expected to appear in 1995. In this way, we expect to make our English journal more international, and to give more opportunity for Japanese empirical studies to appear in a Japanese journal. It will also increase the number of foreign members in our society. Thus, we are now planning to make the journals and the quarterly *News Letter* more attractive for the members.

The sixty-third annual meeting will be held in Oita at Oita University. There will be tutorial seminars and a three-day conference on various fields of statistics. Emphasis will be placed on Biology, Demography, Econometric Analysis, Engineering, Finance, Medical Science, Regional Economics, Time Series, and Government Statistics.

(Yasuto YOSHIZOE, Aoyama Gakuin University)

# NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

## 1. History and Outline of the Association

The Nippon Urban Management Research Association (NUMRA) was founded as an interdisciplinary and international research organization on June 23, 1984, at a founding convention held in Osaka. In preparation for foundation from summer in 1982 it was recognized that there are two important points in advancing local autonomy in Japan.

Firstly, the research activities which are useful to make our local autonomy systems more scientific, modernistic and democratic should be cooperatively tackled by scholars, administrative officials and the citizens.

Secondly, research should be directed toward combining public administration with the public sector management and accounting, and founding administrative planning upon finance and accounting.

We think that the problems of local autonomy are issues in dispute. We need to continue to study them in order to influence policy formulations of public sector organizations. After World War II the Constitution of Japan based on democracy prescribes decentralization of power grounded on the principal object of local autonomy. In administrative reform of central and local governments the establishment of local autonomy should be afforded preference, and the budgetary and accounting systems need to be reformed in order to fulfill democratic control in the budgetary process.

The Aims of the Association are as follows: (1) research work to make our local autonomy systems more scientific, modernistic and democratic, (2) proposition of a series of policies based on theoretical studies, (3) promoting friendly relations among researchers.

The main activities are to hold a national convention annually and to publish collected papers under the title *Journal of Urban Management Research*, as mentioned later in detail.

The Association is made up of 260 individual members and 7 institutional members; the former number is divided into 150 scholars, 30 persons from concerned administrative bodies and 80 certified public accountants. It is composed of two regional branches: East Japan and West Japan. Each branch has its own meetings several times a year.

## 2. National Conventions

The national convention of the Association is usually held every autumn. At each convention a common theme is set up by the host university. Because the problems related to local autonomy are very various and complicated, we need to

adopt interdisciplinary approaches to them. Therefore, reports have been presented by researchers in many different fields. The common themes, the presentations under them and the host universities where the national conventions have been held are as follows:

- 1st Current Issues of Local Autonomy, Kobe University of Commerce, January 1985
  - "Approach to the Integration of Local Autonomy Studies: Administrative Policy Science" by Tomoji ICHINOSE (International Christian University)
  - "Modern Governmental Accounting in the U.S. and Its Development" by Shouichiro KIKUCHI (Nihon University)
  - "Municipal Autonomy and Financial Affairs" by Shozo TAKAYOSE (Konan University)
  - "Critical Points Regarding Governmental Accounting and Auditing from the Certified Public Accountants' View" by Hiroshi KAWAKITA (Certified Public Accountant)
- 2nd Local Autonomy and Regional Activation, Nihon University, November 1985
  - "Revolution of Local Government" by Shozo TAKAYOSE
  - "Evaluation for the Results of Governmental Company's Operations" by Soji TAKIZAWA (Certified Public Accountant)
  - "Local Autonomy and Regional Activation" by Tadashi FUJITA (International Christian University)
  - "Local Autonomy and Revitalization of Area Management" by Osamu YOTSUYANAGI (National Institute for Research Advancement)
- 3rd Information Society and Local Autonomy, Toyo University, July 1986
  - "The Situations and Problems of the Audit System in Local Government" by Munehisa TAKEDA (Certified Public Accountant)
  - "The Impact of Computerization on the Freedom of Information and Privacy Protection" by Tsuyoshi HIRAMATSU (Nara Women's University)
  - "The Development of Community Informatization and Its Problems" by Kohei SANO (Institute of Information and Communication)
  - "The Audit System in Local Government" by Kunio NAGASE (Toyo University)
  - "The Role of Information Systems in the Comprehensive Regional Planning Process" by Shunji KAWASAKI (Kobe University of Commerce)
  - "A Budgeting Information System for Municipalities" by Fujio HARADA (Chuo University)
- 4th Administrative Reform and Local Autonomy, Hannan University, October 1987

- "Administrative Reform and Local Self-Government Through the Reporter's Experiences" by Shigeo YAMANAKA (The Center of Administration as the Third Party)
- "Reform of Local Bond System" by Shozo TAKAYOSE
- "Conditions and Strategies toward Local Autonomy" by Seizo OKAWA (Tokyo International University), Noboru KITA (Meiji University) and Tomoji ICHINOSE
- "Public Sector Accounting and Financial and Administrative Reform" by Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Commerce)
- 5th Local Autonomy in an Age of Internationalization, Nihon University, November 1988
- "On Local Political Rights of Permanent Alien Residents in an Age of Internationalization" by Yong-Dal SUH (St. Andrew's University)
- "Local Autonomy in an Age of Internationalization" by Reikichi KOJIMA (Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research)
- "The Foreign Residents Policy of Local Government" by Sumio TANABE (Kanagawa Prefectural Government)
- 6th Local Autonomy in an Age of Informatization, Chubu University, September 1989
- "A Conceptual Study for Area-Informatization" by Hiroshi YOSHIDA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences)
- "Local Government and University Location" by Tomoji ICHINOSE (Ishinomaki Senshu University)
- "Management Strategy of Local Government in Information and Software Society" by Yasuo MATSUYUKI (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)
- "Open Government in Local Authorities" by Hiroshi HONDA (Nihon University)
- "Computer-Software Markets and Local Government Expenditures" by Naohisa WADA (Japan Economic Research Institute)
- 7th Performance Evaluation and Local Autonomy, Chuo University, October 1990
- "Performance Evaluation of Local Government and Social Audit" by Masao KAWANO (Yokohama National University)
- "An Inquiry into Statements of General Account" by Hideo HORIUCHI (Certified Public Accountant)
- "Problems of Performance Evaluation of Local Government " by Rei SHIRATORI (Tokai University)
- "Discretionary Decisions and Accountability in Public Administration" by

- Hiroshi YOSHIDA
- 8th Local Autonomy and Regional Development, Kobe University of Commerce, September 1991  
 "Local Community and Agricultural and Fishing Industries" by Sadao KAMOTO (Municipal Government of Kobe)  
 "The Fundamental Ideas of Regional Development" by Shigeo YAMANAKA  
 "Local Decentralization and 'Doshu' Administration System" by Seizo OKAWA
- 9th Local Autonomy and Administration in a Wider Area, University of Osaka Prefecture, October 1992  
 "The Wide Area Administration in Tokyo Metropolitan Area: the Problems of Development and Conservation in Tokyo Bay" by Yoshiteru MAKITA (Tokai University)  
 "Toward A New System of Broader-Based Local Administration" by Shunji KAWASAKI  
 "The Local Administration in a Wider Territory for the Diversification of Some Public Functions and Activation in Local Areas" by Hidehiro ICHIKAWA (Chuo University)  
 "The Structural Changes of Urban Regions and the Administrative System in a Wider Area" by Yoshimasa KATO (Kobe University of Commerce)
- 10th Decentralization of Power and Regional Management: Philosophy and Policies, University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences, September 1993  
 "Ideas and Means of Local Decentralization" by Seizo OKAWA  
 "Reevaluating Utilization of Private Enterprises in Urban Development" by Seiji KOMORI (Himeji College of Hyogo)  
 "Principles of Decentralization and Influences on Its Policies" by Rei SHIRATORI  
 "Philosophy of Decentralization and Evaluation of Regional Management" by Nobuhiro NAKAMICHI (Seisen Junior College)
- 11th Japan Sea Rim and Regional Development, Akita University of Economics and Law, September 1994

### 3. Periodical Publications

The Association has published fifteen issues of the *Journal of Urban Management Research*, divided into ten of them featuring presentations and extracts of panel discussions under the common themes of national conventions and summaries of voluntary presentation sessions, and five made up of articles contributed voluntarily by members.

The subjects of papers are remarkably various because they reflect the

diversity of members' specialties and interests. But the topics can be classified broadly into six categories as follows: (a) local autonomy systems, (b) regional management, (c) regional industrial developments, (d) financial affairs of local governments, (e) governmental accounting and audit, (f) information processing and new media in the public sector.

#### 4. Collected Papers in Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Association

The Association published collected papers entitled *Regional Management and Administrative and Financial Affairs of Local Government* in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Association in September, 1993. The title was determined by the fact that research activities had been focused on regional management, public administration, finance and accounting of local government.

This book consists of four sections. The subject of Section I is "Theories and Practices of Regional Management"; Section II is "Current Issues of Finance of Local Government"; Section III is "Organizations and Problems of Local Administration"; and Section IV is "Current Issues of Accounting for Local Authorities." In addition, an extract of a symposium on "Philosophies and Policies of Decentralization and Regional Management" is included.

In section I four authors contribute papers. SHOZO TAKAYOSE in "Theories and History of Regional Management" sets the central problem of regional management on achieving effectiveness of public policies by efficient management of public sector organizations. He gives an outline of the development of theories and thoughts on regional management retroactive to the Meiji Restoration and then concludes that the kernel of regional management is to steer regional economy for stable growth and to share the benefits of it equitably from the strategic point of view.

HIROAKI WAKUTA (Toyo University) in "New Advances of Regional Management" takes up informatization of regional management as an aspect of current issue, and suggests a new trend toward autonomous management. He indicates the necessity of various exchanges of resources among regions for stable economic growth and the impact of information technologies such as databases and networks on expansion of information space. In conclusion, he points out that recent development of regional management depends on networking under conditions of self-reliance by regions because modern society is supported by networking.

Two authors tackle problems of resort development. YOSHIMASA KATO in "Developing Resorts and New Regional Management" recognizes the necessity of developing resorts because of changes in life style, such as increasing personal free time. And he pays attention to the contrast between industrial and resort

development. The former is characterized by small area development, and the latter is characterized by its wider area. He then poses the issue of whether the right to choose regional development can be given to the residents.

Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (Aichi Gakuin University) in "Regional Management and Resort Development" also deals with resort development based on the case of Okinawa Prefecture. He surveys the current situation of Okinawa Prefecture and indicates a gap between the ideal and the actual situation of regional development. Finally, he emphasizes the importance of management philosophy underlying comprehensive ideas and strategies of regional development.

In section II four more authors contribute papers. Eiichi YAMAMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University) in "Regional Development and Finance of Local Government" founds the separation of public finance function between central and local governments on the theory of public goods and derives the conception of self-reliant finance of local government. What he means is that the balance of supply and demand of public goods will be based on the needs of residents. He explains the relationship between this new conception and endogenous regional development.

Masanori YANAI (Hyogo Prefectural Government) in "Development of Regional Policies and Finance of Local Government" maintains the paradigm shift of regional policies from developing society model to developed society model. The former is characterized as income-flow-oriented, central government-centered, exogenous, residents-centered and hard-oriented, and the latter is characterized as capital-stock-oriented, local government-centered, endogenous, exchange-promoting and soft-oriented. And he proposes the necessity of linking the regional policies to the local finance.

Tomoji ICHINOSE in "Local Autonomy and New Development of Public Enterprises and Third Sector Organizations" points out the mutual relationship between local autonomy and regional activation on the basis of adopting the bottom-up approach to regional development. He brings forward a current issue of public enterprises and third sector organizations by case studies on the development of the Tokyo Bay Area and so forth.

Seizo OKAWA in "Objectives, Requirements and Means of Decentralization" discusses decentralization of power in relation to decentralization of industries: the purpose of centralization is to allocate scarce economic resources efficiently to increase production power, and the purpose of decentralization is to improve quality of life in the name of social performance. He also indicates the difficulty and requirements for changing policies.

In section III further four authors contribute papers. Rei SHIRATORI in "Current Significance and Issues of Local Autonomy" points out a new trend that local government will have to formulate policies which have been exercised by central

government because new social phenomena have emerged in local communities. They are the rapid aging in depopulated areas, the impact of liberalizing foreign trade on agriculture and foreign workers' problems. These issues are concerned with the reform of the taxation system.

Chuji SAKAMOTO (Okayama University) in "Conglomeration of Administrative and Financial Affairs of Local Government and Local Autonomy" indicates as follows: firstly, it is necessary to analyze the financial state of local government as a whole based on consolidated financial statements; secondly, the wide area administration needs decentralization of power; thirdly, the foundation of public enterprises and third sector organizations poses new problems of accountability; lastly, the management capacity of officials and counselors must be enhanced.

Mitsuya YAMADA (Kokushikan University) in "Competition between Cities and Issues of Local Administration" explains the competition between cities as a means to differentiate the local community on the premise that differentiation should be accompanied by decentralization. He emphasizes the importance of participation and disclosure of information from the viewpoint of regional management because the present society is in a transition stage from a hard-oriented to a soft-oriented society.

Minoru BEIKA (Fukuyama University) in "New Ideas for Wide Area Administration" gives suggestions for wide area administration from the viewpoint of regional management. They are management based on the concept of the holon, which was advocated by A. Koestler, open systems, responsibility which goes beyond the authority of regional management, and adaptation to the environment. He emphasizes environmental changes and the diversification of the local community.

In section IV three authors contribute papers. Hiroshi YOSHIDA in "Issues and Prospects of Local Governmental Accounting" examines the validity of introducing an accrual basis into the governmental accounting system in consideration of the revenue sources and the functions of governmental accounting. He reaches the conclusion that in governmental organizations a different accounting system should be adopted from business accounting on the grounds that there is no conception of income determination by matching costs with revenues.

Kazutoyo SUMITA (Yokohama National University) in "Charging and Fund Accounting of Local Public Enterprises" takes a critical attitude toward the functions of the accrual method of accounting for public enterprises as the basis of charges for public services. He brings up a proposal to adopt cash-flow accounting with a view to balancing cash-outflow with cash-inflow in order to supply stable public services.



Fujio HARADA in "Regional Management and Disclosure of Financial Affairs" emphasizes the importance of disclosing financial information in order to promote local autonomy, because information is power in a democratic society. He mentions that in Japan financial statements are unduly underestimated compared with budget statements and stresses the function of financial statements in assisting citizens in taking necessary action.

(Masahiko HAYASHI, University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences)





THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION  
日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
  - Number of Members: 1,671
  - President: Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda 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 Hiroshima Shudo University in September, 1995 with the symposium "Accounting Towards the 21st Century."

THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY  
土地制度史学会

- Established: 1948
  - Number of Members: 929
  - Representative Director: Kanji ISHII (The University of Tokyo)
  - Publication: *Tochi Seido Shigaku (The Journal of Agrarian History)* — quarterly
  - The Agrarian History Society  
c/o Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University on October 28-29, 1995 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 28, regular 1,120, associate (students) 119; cooperative 22
  - Chairman: Teruo WADA (The University of Tokyo)
  - 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 Kyushu University on April 3-4, 1995 with the symposium "Problems of the Japanese Agriculture after the GATT Uruguay Round."

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

- Established: 1967
  - Number of Members: 730
  - President: Takatsugu NATO (Tokyo International University)
  - Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No. 1-27)  
*News Letter*—twice a year
  - Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)  
c/o Assistant Professor Takashi HIROI  
College of Economics, Nihon University,  
1-3-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan  
The next annual meetings will be held at Toyama University in May and Fuji University in Fall,  
1995 with the symposium "New Systems Thinking & Action for a New Corporate Reality."
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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES  
アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
  - Number of Members: 850
  - President: Toshio WATANABE (Tokyo University of Industry)
  - Publication: *Asia Studies*—quarterly
  - The Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies  
c/o Professor Satoshi AMAKO  
School of International Politics, Economics and Business, Aoyama Gakuin University,  
4-4-25, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held in November, 1995 with the symposium "China and the  
Overseas Chinese Society for Asia."
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JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION  
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
  - Number of Members: 421
  - President: Masaatsu TAKADA (Kyoto Gakuen 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 Waseda University on May 18-19, 1995 with the  
symposium "Interaction between the Independent Audit and the Institutional Auditor's Audit."
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
  - Number of Members: 2,029
  - 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 Osaka Keizai University in the fall of 1995.
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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: Katsumi ITO (Waseda University)
  - Publication: *Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (JBEA Annual Studies)*—annually
  - Japan Business English Association  
c/o Professor Katsumi ITO  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu Kokusai University in October, 1995.
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BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN  
経営史学会

- Established: 1964
  - Number of Members: personal 774, institutional 44
  - President: Hidemasa MORIKAWA (Keio University)
  - Publication: *Japan Business History Review*—quarterly  
*Japanese Yearbook for Business History*—annually
  - Business History Society of Japan  
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 Osaka Gakuin University from September 30 to October 1, 1995.
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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 Science University of Tokyo on June 9-10, 1995.
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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 Hitotsubashi University on May 20-21, 1995 with the symposium "The Industrial Society of the 21st Century and the Market Creation."
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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: 217
  - 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 Nihon University on June 8-10, 1995.
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JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY  
日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1974
  - Number of Members: 416
  - 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 Takushoku University on June 2-4, 1995.
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THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY  
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
  - Number of Members: 342
  - President: Kenichi TOMINAGA (Keio University)
  - Publication: *The Annals of the Society of Economic Sociology*
  - The Society of Economic Sociology  
c/o Professor Yukimasa NAGAYASU  
International School of Economics and Business Administration, Reitaku University  
2-1-1, Hikarigaoka, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba 277, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Himeji Dokkyo University on September 16-17, 1995 with the symposium "Bureaucracy."
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT  
経済学史学会

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: 817
  - 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 on October 29-30, 1995 with the common theme "The Tricentenary of Quesnay's Birth: Reappraisal of Tableau Economique in Theoretical and Modern-day Context."
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## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

理論・計量経済学会

- Established: 1947
  - Number of Members: 2,241
  - President: Koichi HAMADA (Yale 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 Gakushuin University on September 23-24, 1995.
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## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
  - Number of Members: 734, patronage members: 8
  - President: Keiichi TAKEUCHI (Komazawa University)
  - Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo* (*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 Ochanomizu Women's University on May 27-28, 1995 with the symposium "World Cities: Tokyo."
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## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
  - Number of Members: individuals 1,237, institutional 4
  - President: Taketoshi NOJIMA (Osaka Gakuin University)
  - Publication: *Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nempo* (*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 the University of Tokyo on May 13-14, 1995 with the symposium "The Internationalization Age and Economic Rules Making."
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JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION  
日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
  - Number of Members: 451
  - 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 Doshisha University in October, 1995.
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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 Nagasaki Kenritsu University on May 27-28, 1995 with  
the symposium "The Import Trade of Japan Revisited."
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THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE  
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
  - Number of Members: honorary 6 including two foreigners, ordinary 1,132 including 27 foreigners,  
supporting organizations 65
  - Chairman: Yutaka MAEKAWA (Keio 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 Shudo University of Hiroshima in October, 1995.
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JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES  
国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: 449
  - 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
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS  
国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: individual 1,175, corporate 18
  - President: Masaru SARITO (Chuo University)
  - Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai* (International Economy) — two issues a year
  - The Japan Society of International Economics  
c/o Professor Toshiaki HASEGAWA  
Faculty of Economics, Chuo University  
742-1, Higashinakano, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-03, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on October 7-8, 1995. Definite theme to be discussed is not yet decided.
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JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY  
日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
  - Number of Members: individual 283, corporate 17
  - 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 Chukyo University in September, 1995.
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NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION  
日本経営教育学会

- Established: 1979
  - Number of Members: individual 812, corporate 19
  - Representative Manager: Seiichi FUJIYOSHI (Meiji University)
  - 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 Wako University in June, 1995.
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THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY  
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: 293
  - Representative Manager: Toyooki SAKAYANAGI (Meiji Gakuin University)
  - Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Ronshu (The Annual Report of the Academy of Management Philosophy)*
  - The Academy of Management Philosophy  
c/o Professor Koji OHIRA, Meiji Gakuin University,  
1-2-37, Shirokanedai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University in September, 1995.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS  
金融学会

- Established: 1943
  - Number of Members: 981
  - President: Ryoichi MIKITANI (Kobe Gakuin University)
  - Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies*—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 Waseda University in Spring, 1995.
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION  
(Formerly: JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES)  
日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
  - Number of Members: honorary 5, ordinary 796, supporting companies 9
  - President: Yoshihiro TAJIMA (Gakushuin University)
  - Publication: *Journal of Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution*— annually
  - Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution  
c/o The Distribution Economics Institute of Japan,  
The 3rd T.O.C. Bldg., 7-23-1, Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences in May, 1995 with the Symposium "Price Destruction and Distribution Revolution."
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THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE  
組織学会

- Established: 1959
  - Number of Members: individual 1,269, company 27
  - President: Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University)
  - Publication: *Organizational Science*— quarterly
  - The Academic Association for Organizational Science  
c/o Keiei Kenkyujo,  
1-36, Kandajinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Momoyama Gakuin University in June, 1995.
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JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH  
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
  - Number of Members: 708
  - Representative Director: Minoru HARADA (Kyushu Kokusai 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 Economics, Kyushu Kokusai University  
5-9-1, Edamitsu, Yahatahigashi-ku, Kitakyushu 805, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University in June, 1995 with the unified theme "New Paradigm of Personnel and Labor Management."
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JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION  
日本計画行政学会

- Established: 1977
  - Number of Members: 1,300
  - 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 at Ishinomaki Senshu University on September 22-23, 1995 with the symposium "Resources Policy for Creation and Sustainable Development."
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY  
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
  - Number of Members: 1,044
  - Chief Representative: Mitsuhiro TSURUTA (Chuo University)
  - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy* — annually
  - Japan Society of Political Economy  
c/o Professor Mitsuhiro TSURUTA, Chuo University,  
742, Higashinakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on November 4-5, 1995.
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THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN  
日本人口学会

- Established: 1947
  - Number of Members: 388, honorary 4, special 3
  - President: Masaaki YASUKAWA (Meikai 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 Fukuoka University on June 8-9, 1995.
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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 (Shizuoka Sangyo 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, 231, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held in Kobe on October 16-18, 1995 with the symposium "Asia Economic Developments and the Roles of Port and Harbors."
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THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE  
(Formerly: JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE)  
日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
  - Number of Members: 640
  - Chairman: 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 Okayama University in the fall of 1995.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS  
公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
  - Number of Members: regular members 386, corporation members 75
  - Chairman: Kunio OSHIMA (Surugadai University)
  - Publication: *Journal of Public Utility Economics*
  - Koeki Jigyo Gakkai (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)  
c/o 1-12-31, Minamiaoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Aomori Public College on June 3-4, 1995.
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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)
  - Publication: *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 Rissho University on October 21-22, 1995 with the symposium "The Major Subject: The Greater Tokyo Problem."
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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)*
  - Society for the Study of Risk Management  
c/o Professor Toshiaki KAMEI  
School of Commerce, Kansai University,  
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Tezukayama University on September 23-24, 1995.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES  
証券経済学会

- Established: 1966
  - Number of Members: 495
  - Representative: Hiroo HAMADA (Momoyama Gakuin 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 Chiba University of Commerce in Spring 1995.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY  
社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: 870
  - Representative: Kazuo NOMURA (OHARA Institute, Hosei University)
  - Publication: *SHAKAISEISAKU GAKKAI NENPO* (*Annals of the Society for the Study of Social Policy*)
  - Society for the Study of Social Policy  
c/o OHARA Institute for Social Research, Hosei University,  
4342, Aihara-machi, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-02, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Seijo University on May 24-25, 1995 with the symposium "Technological Changes and Society."
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ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE  
社会主義経営学会

- Established: 1976
  - Number of Members: 248
  - President: Shoichi OHASHI (Kansai University)
  - Publication: *Annual Report of Association for the Study of Socialist Enterprise*
  - Association for the Study of Socialist Enterprise  
c/o Professor Shoichi OHASHI  
Faculty of Commerce, Kansai University,  
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 665, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on March 25-27, 1995 with the unified theme "Change of Social System and Business Administration."
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY  
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
  - Number of Members: 1,188
  - Representative Director: Akira HAYAMI (International Research Center for Japanese Studies)
  - Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* (Socio-Economic History) — bimonthly
  - Shakai Keizai Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)  
c/o Professor H. KITO  
Sophia University,  
7, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan  
The next annual meeting will be held at the University of Tokyo on May 20-21, 1995 with the symposium "The Post-War History of the Japanese Style Firm Management System."
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JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY  
日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
  - Number of Members: 1,322
  - 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 Oita University, Oita, and held on July 23-26, 1995.
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS  
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
  - Number of Members: 366 regular members including 8 advisory individuals 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 Kokugakuin University in October, 1995.
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NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION  
日本地方自治研究学会

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: individual 260, group 7
  - Representative Manager: Rei SHIRATORI (Tokai University)
  - 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 Konan University from September 30 to October 1, 1995 under the common theme "Regional Development and Industry of Cultural and Artistic Affairs."
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New Membership 1994

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES  
産業学会

ESTABLISHED: 8 NOVEMBER, 1975

OBJECTIVE:

The comprehensive study of industries

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

individual 302

REPRESENTATIVE:

Mitsuo FUJII (Nihon University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meeting once a year

PUBLICATION:

*Annals of the Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*

ADDRESS:

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

c/o Professor Hirohiko YASUKI

Faculty of Economics, Kansai University

3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on June 10-11, 1995 with "The New International Division of Labour and the Perspective of Industries" as the main theme.

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JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS  
日本経営システム学会

ESTABLISHED: 29 APRIL, 1981

OBJECTIVE:

The comprehensive study of management systems

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

individual 369

PRESIDENT:

Hideo MRYAMOTO (Chiba University of Commerce)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Biannual nation-wide meetings

PUBLICATION:

*Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems* (biannually)

ADDRESS:

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS  
22F, STEC Information Building,  
1-24-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Institute of Technology on May  
13-14, 1995 with the main theme "Legal Regulation and Management Systems."

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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR  
経営行動研究学会

ESTABLISHED: 1 JULY, 1991

OBJECTIVE:

The comprehensive study of Business administrative behavior

REPRESENTATIVE:

Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

individual 234, corporate 5

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meetings once a year

PUBLICATION:

*The Annals of The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior*

ADDRESS:

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON BUSINESS  
ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR

c/o The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior

Taiki Building, 3-10-15, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in July, 1995.

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CIRIEC Japanese Section  
(International Center of Research and Information on Public and Co-operative Economy)  
国際公共経済学会  
(公共・協同経済国際研究情報センター日本支部)

ESTABLISHED: 1985

OBJECTIVE:

Public economy study and comparison of international public economies

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

individual 313, cooperative 16

REPRESENTATIVE:

Hisao ONOE (Shiga University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

once a year

PUBLICATION:

*International Public Economy Study*

ADDRESS:

CIRIEC Japanese Section

c/o Professor Shunzo NITTA

Faculty of Economics, Toyo University

5-28-20, Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University on October 7-8, 1995 with the symposium "Social Economy."

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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.