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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 1995, the Union had a membership of 49 associations, as listed on pp. 77-93.

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, on December 16-19, 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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JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

1 Brief History

The Japan Accounting Association (Nihon Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai; JAA) was established in 1937, evolving from the Japan Society of Accounting (Nihon Kaikei Gakkai), which had been established in 1917. This Society was the only national organization relating to the science of accounting in Japan whose members consisted of college and university professors of accounting and those engaged in public or private accounting practice. However, as it was thought necessary to organize a purely academic association composed mainly of college and university professors of accounting, the JAA was established, modeled on the organization of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting, which is now known as the American Accounting Association (AAA). In 1991, the JAA observed its fiftieth anniversary at an annual convention with the appropriate theme, the Past and Future in Accounting Research.

The total number of members of the JAA, as of March 31, 1995, is 1671. The JAA is the oldest and largest academic association of accountants in Japan.

2 Membership and Administration

In order to keep the original character purely academic, the JAA sets the following criteria for membership:

(1) A person who is a professor, assistant professor, full-time instructor, or research assistant at a university and is engaged in accounting research shall be admitted by the approval of the Council.

(2) A person who may fall under one of the following categories and has already published more than two articles (including a master thesis) or one book on accounting shall be admitted through the screening of the Council:

(a) a person who is engaged in accounting research at a university as a part-time instructor

(b) a person who is engaged in accounting research at a research institute or commercial high school

(c) a person who is a certified public accountant or is a practicing accountant in industry

(d) a person who is a graduate student (Ph.D. candidate).

(3) For a foreign researcher, except a graduate student, the above criteria (1) or (2) shall be applied.

The JAA's business is managed by following categories of officers:

(1) President

- (2) Up to 16 Executive Committee Members
- (3) Up to 70 Councilors
- (4) Up to five Secretaries, and
- (5) Two Auditors.

Both the President and Councilors are elected from among members of the JAA. Executive Committee members are elected from among Councilors. Secretaries are nominated by the President from among members with the approval of the Council. Auditors are elected from among members and are appointed with the approval of the general assembly. The term of office for the officers is three years. The Executive Committee Members share and assume five divisions of duties: (1) general affairs, (2) treasurer, (3) membership, (4) research, and (5) international relations.

Although the JAA was founded in 1937, it started its office of President in 1948. Since 1948, the following members have held the office of President:

Tetsuzo OTA (1948-1963)
Kiyoshi KUROSAWA (1963-1975)
Shigeo AOKI (1976-1981)
Toshio IINO (1982-1984)
Kyojiro SOMEYA (1985-1987)
Seigo NAKAJIMA (1988-1990)
Tetsuya MORITA (1991-1993)
Kiyomitsu ARAI (1994-)

3 Research Activities

The objective of the JAA is to promote the advancement and dissemination of accounting research. In order to accomplish this objective, the JAA is engaged in the following activities:

- (1) Holding annual meetings nationally and regionally to present and discuss the results of research activities by members
- (2) Publishing annual reports of the JAA and other monographs concerning accounting research
- (3) Organizing special committees and study groups to conduct joint research on selected topics
- (4) Presenting outstanding researcher awards
- (5) Keeping close relationships with other domestic and foreign accounting associations.

The location of the annual Convention of the JAA alternates between the two regions of Kanto (the eastern part of Japan) and Kansai (the western part), and other Regional Meetings are held in six districts. Most recently the 53rd Annual Conven-

tion was held at the Yamanashi Gakuin University for four days from June 3 to 6, 1994, and the 54th Annual Convention at Hiroshima Shudo University from September 6 to 9, 1995. The 55th convention is to be held at Waseda University in September, 1996.

The themes of the annual conventions and the universities where they were held from 1985 through 1995 are as follows:

Accounting problems Resulting from Expansion of Accounting Information: From the View Points of Financial Accounting, Management Accounting and Auditing, Kwansei Gakuin University, 1985.

Accounting Issues for the 21st Century Under the Internationalization of Business Enterprises and other Changing Circumstances, Yokohama National University, 1986.

Accounting Theories, Institutional Accounting, and the Paradigm of Management Accounting in a Transition Period, Kansai University, 1987.

Review of Accounting and Auditing Standards by the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, Ministry of Finance: With a View to the Starting Point of Accounting, Keio University, 1988.

The Nature and Function of Accounting Revisited Under an Information-Oriented Society and Internationalization, Matsuyama University, 1989.

Accounting in Japan: Accounting Theories, Management Accounting and the Institutional (Legal) System of Financial Reporting and Auditing, Tokyo Keizai University, 1990.

The Past and Future of Accounting Research in Financial Accounting, Management Accounting and Auditing, from the International Viewpoint, Hitotsubashi University, 1991.

Change in the Accounting Environment and New Roles of Accounting Theories: In the Quest for Social Fairness, Sapporo Gakuin University, 1992.

Review and Reconstruction of Accounting Theory and Accounting Systems in Economic Globalization, Kobe Commercial University, 1993.

Distress and Challenge: Accounting and Auditing Under Changing Environments, Yamanashi Gakuin University, 1994.

Accounting for the 21st Century, Hiroshima Shudo University, 1995.

Since its foundation, the JAA has issued a monthly Journal, *Kaikei*, and also, since 1993, has published an annual booklet in English, *Japanese Accounting Forum*. *Kaikei* usually covers most of the papers presented at the annual conventions and regional meetings, along with other academic articles, roundtable discussions, and official announcements of the JAA.

The first issue of *Japanese Accounting Forum* (1993) was issued by the editorial

Board* of the JAA to introduce the histories and functions of the major academic associations of accounting: JAA, Japan Cost Accounting Association, Japan Auditing Association, Accounting History Association, Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies, and Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting.

The second issue of *Japanese Accounting Forum* (1994) introduced two types of joint research on selected topics by members of the JAA; research activities by four special committees and four study groups are included in that issue.

The reports of special committees covered by the 1994 issue are as follows:

"Basic Study on the Financial and Capital Market and Accounting Problems."

"Business Paradigm Shift and the Information Systems Revolution,"

"Accounting Systems and Bookkeeping Mechanisms: The Essence of the Business Accounting System from a viewpoint of Bookkeeping Theories."

"How Cost Management Systems Should Be Constructed in a New Business Environment: Integrated Cost Management."

Study Group reports are as follows:

"Disclosure of Corporate Social Information."

"The Study on Characteristics of Accounting Information."

"Definition and Recognition of Assets and Liabilities."

"The Objective and the Method of Studying Statutory — Institutionalized Accounting."

* The Editorial Board (1993-1994): Yukio FUJITA (vice-chairman), Yoichi HARA, Kazuo HIRAMATSU, Toshiro HIROMOTO, Yoshiaki JINNAI, Seigo NAKAJIMA (chairman) and Yoshihide TOBA.

4 Future Prospects of Accounting Education and Research — Some Issues Facing the JAA

In a speech at Waseda University in October 1989, Professor S.A. ZEFF (Rice University), a past president of the AAA, addressed the problems with accounting education and research in American universities. He criticized the lack of free debate on accounting theory and insufficient efforts to draw out new ideas. He also expressed concern about a lack of deep research and education regarding the background of accounting practices and standards. As examples, he cited the lack of comprehensive explanation and significant debate regarding such questions as why LIFO was adopted, why cash flow statements are drawn up, what the basic differences between current value accounting and general price level accounting are, and what the causes of disagreement between the SEC and the FASB over oil and gas

accounting may be.

Professor G.L. SUNDEM (Washington University), also a past president of the AAA, provided the following insights in his address at the annual convention of the JAA in Sapporo on September 10, 1992:

"It is an exciting time for accounting education in the United States and throughout the world. The 1993 AAA annual meeting will focus on some of the issues facing accounting today. Changes in the accounting profession and in higher education are forcing accounting faculty to reexamine our teaching and our research — a process that is both enervating and threatening."

He continued: "Business schools are...in the midst of change. A recent report from the strategic planning committee of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business is entitled 'Crises and Survival.' It outlines major challenges facing business schools, including declining resources, declining interest in business degrees by students and ability of programs to provide the background necessary to compete in the ever more complex world of business."

Many of the problems with American accounting education and research pointed out by Professor Zeff and Sundem apply to Japan as well. In fact, it is necessary for us university professors in Japan to ask ourselves such questions as, are our teaching and research adequate as they presently are, or if not, in what areas and in what way should they be improved, and what is the most significant issue facing accounting education and research in the 21st century ?

There might be two points of view for handling the problems now faced by academia. The first holds that it is necessary for us to reexamine our basic approach to education and research. It is not enough merely to pursue and teach the specialized techniques and knowledge of accounting, but we must also teach why it is necessary to learn accounting. In other words, we need to consider what the most fundamental aims and roles of accounting are. From this point of view, although such research methods as *ex post* ("after the fact") research and *ex ante* ("before the fact") research are equally important, questioning the social role of accounting and the social responsibility of accountants is one of our most central and important tasks. Regarding the social role of accounting, for example, is it enough for us merely to place an emphasis on providing information for investment decision-making ? Should we not also be concerned with determining distributable income and taxable income ? Or, is it acceptable for us to ignore the classical role of accounting to assess the stewardship of management ? Are not there any other important social roles ? Such questions are of abiding and significant interest to academia, and such a re-evaluation of the social role of accounting is of extreme importance to us as we stand on the threshold of a new century.

The second view has to do with the methods and means of finding out the roles and objectives of accounting. One of the most important steps would be for

academia to build a closer cooperative relationship with the accounting profession and the business world. Although academia essentially has taken on as its responsibility research work of a purely theoretical nature, the value of its research work would be low and results would not be promising if it ignored the real world or if its work were isolated from it.

In the field of law, scholars come face to face with such realities as infringement of human rights, crimes, property suits, and social inequalities, and, as a consequence, they come up with ideas as to what they should do and in what manner. In other words, they come to realize what the objectives of their research should be, and what their roles should be. The same applies to the field of economics.

In summary, it seems to be necessary for accounting professors not to keep to their ivory towers but to open more widely the doors of their offices to the real world.

(Kiyomitsu ARAI, Waseda University)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT (JSAM)

1. Administration of the Society

(1) Foundation

The Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM) was established by Shigeru NOMA (Meiji University), Takatsugu NATO (Nihon University), Shigeru MITSUMORI (Soka University) and Minoru TAKEDA (Teikyo University) on June 24, 1967, and the first academic conference was held on June 2, 1968 at Gakushi Kaikan. The promoters strived to organize a new movement in applied management, despite being distracted by the student riots that started in 1968. However, the Society was also enlightened by the movement of salaried workers in Japan and consumer movements during the dawning of a new era. The intention in founding the new academic association was to promote research on applied management and mutual aid among increasing numbers of researchers and practitioners engaged in applied management and practice of management in the broad sense of the word, as well as to build a bridge between academic researchers and practitioners.

At the same time, it was inclined to stimulate an interdisciplinary approach toward managerial problems including human resource management, human engineering, economics of enterprise, ecology, psychology, sociology and other related sciences, breaking down the closedness of the academic segmented school and dogmatism. Although the starting membership of the Society was limited, it has covered many disciplines and local areas. The Society performs the following activities:

- (1) A general meeting for the presentation of study and academic exchange of opinion twice a year
- (2) Divisional and local meetings (respective research fields or areas)
- (3) Editing and publishing the academic periodical, *Practice of Management*, twice a year and other printed materials concerning practical management
- (4) Other activities (including action research programs) authorized by the board of directors.

(2) Membership

The total number of regular members was 732 on July 25, 1995. About half of them are engaged in academic institutions; the others are business practitioners in the practice of corporate management and non-profit organizations. Recently, young researchers including graduate students are welcome to join the society and enjoy an opportunity to present their own academic paper and receive scholarship. Researchers and practitioners can apply for membership of the Society with the recommendation of two or more members. Tetsuo HONDA (Jobu University) and Shuzo ABE (Yokohama National University) are responsible for checking application documents. Members can attend both regional meetings and action research programs in

order to discuss the same research field from different disciplines and from practical as well as academic viewpoints. Takatsugu NATO (professor emeritus, Nihon University) is the current president. The board of directors is composed of twenty senior governors, who administrate the Society. They are obliged to be elected every three years. In addition, twenty governors, who are elected every two years, are responsible for designing and organizing action research programs.

2. Current Activities

(1) National conference

National conferences of the Society are held twice a year at several places in Japan. They usually consist of three sessions: free theme sessions, sub-theme sessions for specific topics including a speech by a special guest, and a common theme session with a common issue for discussion in the entire meeting. The Society has had more than ten national conferences in the last five years. The basic theme, location and date are as follows:

- 24th conference: Practical Management toward the 90's, Ichikawa Grand Hotel, June 9, 10, 1990.
- 25th conference: Corporate Innovation and Foresight, Shonan Junior College, Oct. 4, 5, 1990.
- 26th conference: Corporate Social Responsibility Activities, Nihon University, June 6, 7, 1991.
- 27th conference: Can Corporations Actualize Good Corporate Citizenship ? Asia University, Sept. 28, 29, 1991.
- 28th conference: Reengineering and Restructuring of Practical Management, Osaka International Exchange Center, Aug. 28, 1992.
- 29th conference: Well-being and Reconsideration of Corporate Philanthropy, Nihon University, Nov. 13, 14, 1992.
- 30th conference: Perspectives toward Corporate Management in the New Century, Teikyo University, June 11, 12, 1993.
- 31st conference: Symbiosis of Human Beings with Corporations, Communities and Environments, Hokkaido Information University, Oct. 22, 23, 1993.
- 32nd conference: Corporate Philanthropy in the Global Stage, Chukyo University, May 28, 29, 1994.
- 33rd conference: Revolution of Japanese Corporate System and Practical Management, Tokyo International University, Oct. 29, 30, 1994.
- 34th conference: Building a New Corporate Reality and the Enigma of Practical Management, Toyama City Hall, May 25, 26, 27, 1995.

At the 33rd meeting, participants discussed innovation in Japanese management systems from the viewpoint of corporate governance and corporate philanthropy. Taizo HASHIDA (ex-president, Fuji Bank), Masaya FUJIMURA (vice chairman, Mitsubishi Material Corp.) and Shin SATAKA (critic) were invited to give lectures, which were most valuable.

Reports consisted of the following: "In Search of the Turning Points in the Japanese Management System," by Tetsuya FUJINO; "Assessing Manufacturer – Supplier Relationships in Japan," by Toru MURAKAMI; "Social Contribution of Corporations in the System of Japanese Society and Management," by Hisao TOMAE; "New Employment Trends in Japanese-style Management: A Perspective on Internalizing Human Resources," by Kumiko OBARA; "Japanese Management System and International Tax Issues," by Toshiyuki KATAYAMA; "A Viewpoint of Business Process Reengineering Aimed at Customer Satisfaction Management," by Hiroshi TANAKA; "Hospitality Management Strategy of the Inter-creative Corporation," by Katsuhito HATTORI; "Society on Service Economy and Business Strategy (III)," by Hitoshi HAMANA; "Enhancing A Firm's Core Capabilities through Organizational Learning: A Study on Several Approaches," by Saburo ANDOH; "A Study on Pervasive and Traditional Values of Minor Enterprise," by Takayuki YAGI; "Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Governance," by Kouji IGATA; "Present and Future of Woman's Venture Business," by Kimie FUJITA; "A Study of Sexual Harassment," by Hiromi KOGA; "A Study of Overseas Advance Training and Study Survey of Tohoku District Junior College Students," by Fumiko KIKUCHI and Hiroko ASANO; "Market Characteristics on Motor-Camping & Caravaning in Japanese Out-door Business," by Yoshio SHIRAI; "Corporate Constitutional Improvement and the Role of Information Systems," by Yuzuru SHIMAMURA; "Effects of Information Systems," by Tatsuyoshi KITAHARA; "A Study of Information Management in Traditional Commercial Practice," by Shinichi KIKUCHI; "Various types of Groupware and Underlying Technologies," by Akira HORIUCHI; "The Role of Accounting in Designing Core Products from the Viewpoint of Market Planning," by Michio KOHNO; "Present Status of Accounting Information Systems," Kazuo ICHIKAWA; "The Reasons why Allowance for Repair Exists in Japanese GAAP," by Motomichi NAGAKUBO; "A Study on the Setting and the Direction of Accounting Standards for Leases in Japan," by Kazuhiro BAI, Koichiro FUJIMOTO and Shinichiro SAKAMOTO; "International Strategies of Chitin Chitosan Industry," by Osami MAEDA; "A Study on Business Administration and the Monopoly Prohibition Law," by Norio NAKANISHI.

The 34th conference was held under the basic theme of "Building a New Corporate Reality and the Enigma of Practical Management," at Toyama City Hall and Toyama Heiankaku, on May 25, 26, and 27, 1995. Motoki TAKEUCHI (Dean and vice president, Nihon University) presented a special lecture on the current situation and transformation of industrial society. Hajime TAKANO (Editor of Insider) also

gave a lecture as a special guest to present comprehensive viewpoints about the economic network around the Sea of Japan. In addition, some venture companies in the Hokuriku district including Oaks Corp., which is an institutional member, offered their own case study to explain the reality of practical management. Members of the Society could get first-hand information on the those topics, which attracted their interest. A symposium in honor of president Takatsugu NATO was also held at the conference. More than fifteen papers were presented at the free session.

(2) Publications

Besides the proceedings of the annual congress, the Society publishes its annals, *Practice of Management*, which is edited according to the specific theme of the national meeting twice a year. It contains all of the presentations in the common subject session and voluntary presentation session as well as the special lectures. It also able includes introductions of cases of local and regional strategies and planning, book reviews, donated books and a forum for members to present their own interests or opinions. An editorial and publication committee chaired by Takashi SHOKEI (Meisei University) and a research paper judging committee chaired by Toshimasa YOKOZAWA (Asia University) operate to discuss and decide the contents through review and refinement processes by plural referees nominated. The periodical is regularly edited and delivered to all of the members of the Society without additional payment besides the membership fee. In addition, newsletters, which announce new members, withdrawals and deaths of members, and present information about the coming conference, are distributed in order to foster the interrelationship among members.

Two books which the Society edited and published have been fully appreciated. The first one, entitled *Research of Practical Management*, was written by more than three hundred academic researchers and practitioners from among the membership and was published in 1990 under the editorship of Motoyuki WATANABE (Tokyo International University). It consists of more than eight hundred terms which are explained with summaries and charts in order to provide popular as well as scientific knowledge on practical management to ordinary citizens as well as students who are interested in business administration. The contents are as follows:

1. ENVIRONMENT

Ch. 1 Globalization

(1) What is globalization? (2) Global Friction of Trade and Economy (3) Export of Products and Direct Investment (4) Control of Multinational enterprises (5) Training and Development of International Business Persons (6) Japanese Companies and Foreign Workers (7) Internationalization of Accounting and Finance

Ch. 2 Excessive Money

- (1) Yen vs Dollar and Exchange Market (2) Sunny Side and Shadow Side of Stock Market (3) Guide to Stock Finance (4) Practice of Real Estate Investment (5) What Should Be Done in the Age of Affluency

Ch. 3 Environment-conscious Companies

- (1) Preservation of Environments (2) Environmental Pollution (3) Response of Corporations and Social Strategy

2. STRATEGY

Ch. 1 Innovation and Restructuring

- (1) Innovation and Corporate Strategy (2) Corporate Strategy and Information (3) Innovation of R&D (4) Practice of Restructuring

Ch. 2 Marketing

- (1) Market-share-oriented Marketing (2) Consumerism and Consumer Affairs (3) Leadership of Marketing Practitioners (4) New Advertising and Public Relations (5) Building of A Marketing System (6) Commercial Management and Marketing (7) Research and Analysis

3. MANAGEMENT

Ch. 1 Business Practice

- (1) Personnel Management (2) Selling (3) Factory Automation (4) Office Automation (5) Managerial Finance and Accounting (6) Taxation (7) Foundation, Operation and Change of a Joint-stock Company (8) Business Law (9) Merger and Acquisition (M & A) (10) Practice of Small Business Administration

Ch. 2 Management Theory

- (1) Japanese Management Systems (2) Power of Japanese Companies (3) Practical Management as Management Theory (4) Creation of Management (5) Development of Management (6) Proposal of Corporate Culture

4. INITIATIVES

Ch. 1 Education of Management

- (1) Human Resources Management (2) Procedure of Education

Ch. 2 Networking

- (1) Creation of Informational Value (2) Information and Networking (3) Networking of Distributors (4) Networking and Mechanism of Coordination (5) Virtual Corporation: A New Corporate Organization

Ch. 3 Corporate Social Responsibility

- (1) What is Corporate Social Responsibility? (2) Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Ethics (3) Corporate Responsibility for Community and Natural

- Environments (4) Assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility
- Ch. 4 Women and The Company
- (1) The Family and Working Women (2) Women and The Corporation
- Ch. 5 The New Stage of Service Society
- (1) Non-Market Economy and Nature of Service (2) Fixing Service Industry and Urban Industrialization (3) Changes of Life-style and Service Economy (4) Service and Changes of Work (5) Approach to Management and Service
- Ch. 6 Life Innovators
- (1) Life Innovators and The Company (2) Voluntary Activities and The Corporation (3) Life-related Industries (4) New Paradigms and Perspectives

The other book was published in 1995, entitled *Dictionary of Managerial Finance and Accounting Terms*, for business persons who are really determined to enlarge and enrich their own career development. More than thirty members were engaged in this project, edited by Seiji MUROMOTO (Nihon University), Sumio KANAI (a Certified Public Accountant) and Takatsugu Nato (president).

(3) Current Activities

The Society has provided several research action programs in the latest five years. A project on Corporate Philanthropy is one of them. The project team, which included Takatsugu NATO (president), Seiji MUROMOTO (Nihon University), Kiyoshi AOYAGI (Nihon University), Junichi MORI (Nanao Junior College), Toshimasa YOKOZAWA (Asia University), Isam YOSHIDA (Sano Women's Junior College), Ryuzo OKAJIMA (Okayama Commerce University), Noboru NAKAGAKI (Chukyo University), Naoya TAKAHASHI (Kibi International University) and Takashi HIROI (Nihon University) attempted to send a questionnaire, collect first-hand information, analyze data and assess corporate performance concerning corporate philanthropy. The method was applied to some blue-chip Japanese companies including Yamaha Corp.

The new project was launched to research into corporate hospitality toward the aging society. As the result, *Hospitality and Philanthropy* was published by Zeimukeiri Kyokai in 1994. This field is really expected to be developed and fertilized.

(Takashi HIROI, Nihon University)

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

1. History and Activities of the Association

The Japan Auditing Association was established in 1978 as an association organized by researchers in auditing at universities. The aim of the Association has been to activate research on auditing and to provide links between researchers in auditing. It has been our policy to increase the membership of the Association since then, and members with various specialities such as researchers in accounting, certified public accountants and corporate auditors have enrolled together with researchers in auditing. The total number of members as on April 30, 1995 is as follows:

Individual (from universities and research institutes)	237
Individual (certified public accountants etc.)	162
Audit Corporations	21
Total	420

The main academic activities of the Association consist in three meetings: The Annual Meeting held by the Association, and the Eastern and Western Japan Regional Meetings held annually by the Eastern Japan Section and the Western Japan Section of the Association respectively. Programs and abstracts of presentations at meetings are reported to the members by *The Transactions* published by the Association. The Association also has published its bulletin, *Modern Auditing*, since 1991, which serves the members as a journal for publishing their research articles.

In 1985, a number of Special Research Committees on specific subjects were set up to promote intensive research on specific subjects. The results of research activities of these committees have been published by the Association as monographs in its *Research Series*.

2. Annual National Meetings

We will give a brief description of the annual national meetings in the last 10 years.

The 1986 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 9th national meeting was held in Kobe at Kobe University. Its unified theme for discussion was Improvement and Expansion of Japanese Audit Institutions - On Issues Associated with Audit Entity and Audit Report, and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

1. "Arrangement and Expansion of Japanese Institutions of Audit," by Masahiro SEKI (Certified Public Accountant)

2. "Improvement of Audit Institutions - by Retrospecting the Past 100 Years' Audit History in the USA," by Kunio CHIYODA (Ritsumeikan University)
3. "Expansion of Audit Standards - Mainly Considering Internal Control System," by Kazumasa KONISHI (Nara Prefectural Junior College)
4. "Quantitative and Qualitative Conditions of Audit Entity to Arrange its Surroundings— A Proposal for Improvement and Expansion of Current Institutions of Financial Statements Audit on the Basis of its Reinterpretation," by Ichiro SHIOBARA (Waseda University).

The 1987 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 10th national meeting was held in Tokyo at Aoyama Gakuin University. Its unified theme for discussion was Information Systems Auditing - Its Current Circumstances and Issues, and with this theme three speakers reported as follows:

1. "The Demand of Information Systems Auditing and its Current Problems," by Masayuki HORIE (Nihon University)
2. "How to Confront Information Systems Auditing by Certified Public Accountants," by Akira MATSUO (Certified Public Accountant)
3. "On 'Systems Audit Standards' by The Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan," by Hisayoshi KOBAYAKAWA (Certified Public Accountant).

The 1988 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 11th national meeting was held in Nishinomiya at Kwansei Gakuin University. Its unified theme for discussion was The Nature of Auditing and Its Social Role - In Association with Audit Standards and Internationalization of Audit, and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

1. "Social Role of Auditing intended by IFAC—Looking Back on the Past Decade Activity in IAPC," by Hiroshi NAKACHI (Certified Public Accountant)
2. "The Prospect for an Expansion of Audit Demand and Improvement of Auditing Standards," by Tatsuyoshi TAKAYANAGI (Kansai University)
3. "The Nature of Audit Opinion—Taking notice of the Definite Differences between Final Audit and Financial Information Audit," by Minoru EMURA (University of The Air)
4. "The True Nature of Auditing—Bringing into Focus a Connection with the Enlargement Theory of Auditing," by Koji CHIKAZAWA (Konan University).

The 1989 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 12th national meeting was held in Musashino at Seikei University. Its unified theme for discussion was New Trends in Auditing, and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

1. "Expert Systems and Auditing," by Koji OYACHI
2. "Management Fraud and Corporate Auditor's Audit," by Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Mie University)
3. "Influences on Professional Auditor's Audit by the Legislation of New Audit Problems—from Points of View of New Trends in Auditing," by Yoshikazu WAKITA (Meiji Gakuin University)
4. "A New Development of Internal Control in Auditing," by Kazumasa KONISHI (Nara University of Commerce).

The 1990 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 13th national meeting was held in Nagoya at Aichi University. Its unified theme for discussion was Problems on Accounting and Auditing Associated with EC Market-Integration in 1992, and with this theme six speakers reported as follows:

1. "Corporate Accounting in France and *Compte de Résultat Prévisionnel*," by Kentaro NOMURA (Kobe University of Commerce)
2. "Problems on Accounting and Auditing in the Context of the 4th Council Directive of the EEC," by Shigeru FUJITA (Certified Public Accountant)
3. "Problems on Accounting and Auditing in the UK in association with EC Market-Integration in 1992," by Seiji FURUE (Certified Public Accountant)
4. "Comparative Study on Accounting and Auditing Institutions in Japan with the Reformed Corporation Law in West Germany," by Junichi HONDA (Certified Public Accountant)
5. "Trends in Lease Accounting and Auditing in the EC," by Yasuo MORIKAWA (Meiji University)
6. "Some Issues in the UK Company Mechanism and the Tendency in the Expansion of Auditor's Audit," by Hisashi YAMAURA (Chiba University).

The 1991 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 14th national meeting was held in Tokyo at Meiji Gakuin University. Its unified theme for discussion was Trends of Amended SAS in USA and Its Influences on Certified Public Accountant's Audit in Japan, and with this theme five speakers reported as follows:

1. "The Amended SAS in the USA and Its Influences on Auditing Standards in Japan," by Kunio CHIYODA (Ritsumeikan University)
2. "Trends of the Amended SAS in USA—In Relation to Uncertainties and Contingencies," by Masahiro SEKI (Certified Public Accountant)
3. "Auditor's Opinion of Fraud and Illegal Acts," by Saburo ISHIDA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
4. "Comparison of the Established Environment of Auditing Standards between Ja-

pan and the USA—to establish a Japan, own Auditing Standards and to orient its preparation process," Yoshihide TOBA (Senshu University)

5. "On Amendment of Auditing Standards in Japan and Comparison with SAS in the USA," Tokugoro MURAYAMA (Certified Public Accountant).

The 1992 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 15th national meeting was held in Kobe at Kobe University. Its unified theme for discussion was Disputing Points with New Auditing Standards and Rules in Japan and this theme was discussed among the following members.

Coordinator: Ryouichi WAKITA (Meiji Gakuin University)

Panelists: Saburo ISHIDA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
Yoshio KIKUHARA (Certified Public Accountant)
Chitoshi KOGA (Ryukoku University)
Kunihiko CHIYODA (Ritsumeikan University)
Norio NAKAJIMA (Certified Public Accountant)
Keiji MASUDA (Certified Public Accountant)
Hajime MISAWA (Seikei University)
Yoshihisa MORITA (Osaka Gakuin University).

The 1993 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 16th national meeting was held in Tokyo at Chuo University Surugadai Memorial Hall. Its unified theme for discussion was Risk Approach and Auditor's Liability, and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

1. "Auditor's Liabilities for Misstatements in Financial Statements - The Viewpoints in Association with Risk Approach," by Terumi TAKITA (Doshisha University)
2. "Risk Approach and Auditor's Liability," by Yoshikazu WAKITA (Meiji Gakuin University)
3. "The Practices for Risk Approach," by Yoshio SUEKAWA (Certified Public Accountant)
4. "Legal Liabilities for the Accounting Auditor," by Koichiro KURASAWA (Keio University).

The 1994 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 17th national meeting was held in Kyoto at Doshisha University. Its unified theme for discussion was Going Concern and Auditing, and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

1. "Audit for An Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern in SAS," by Kunio CHIYODA (Ritsumeikan University)
2. "Perspectives of Going Concern Problems in view of the Communication Functions in Auditing," by Fumio NAITO (Kobe University)

3. "Going Concern and Auditing — Its Practical Problems," by Satoshi ITO (Certified Public Accountant)
4. "Characteristics of Going Concern Qualification," by Ichiro SHIOBARA (Waseda University).

The 1995 Annual National Meeting

In this year, the 18th national meeting was held in Tokyo at Waseda University. Its unified theme for discussion was The Certified Public Accountant's Audit and the Corporate Auditor's Audit, and with this theme five speakers reported as follows:

1. "Relations to the External Accounting Auditor's Audit and the Corporate Auditor's Audit," by Yasuhiko KATO (Konan University)
2. "Issues on the Certified Public Accountant's Audit and the Corporate Auditor's Audit," by Hajime MISAWA (Soka University)
3. "The External Accounting Auditor's Audit and Audit of the Board of Corporate Auditors," Minoru EMURA (Asia University)
4. "The Audit Standards for Corporate Auditor and the Audit Report," Takashi SAITO (Corporate Auditor)
5. "Cooperation between the Corporate Auditor and the External Accounting Auditor under the Commercial Code Audit in Japan," Mitsuo MINAMI (Certified Public Accountant).

3. Publications

(1) JAA has published 5 volumes of its Journal (*Modern Auditing*) since 1991. The Journal includes the papers presented at the annual national meeting and others. The main articles in each volume are as follows:

No. 1

1. "Trends in Lease Accounting and Auditing in the EC," by Yasuo MORIKAWA (Meiji University)
2. "Corporate Accounting in France and *Compte de résultat Prévisionnel*," by Kentaro NOMURA (Kobe University of Commerce)
3. "Comparative Study on Accounting and Auditing Institutions in Japan with the Reformed Corporation Law in West Germany," by Junichi HONDA (Certified Public Accountant)
4. "Problems on Accounting and Auditing in the Context of the 4th Council Directive of the EEC," by Shigeru FUJITA (Certified Public Accountant)
5. "A Viewpoint of International Auditing Research," by Hidetoshi KAWAI (Aichi University).

No. 2

1. "Conceptual Structure of Audit Standards in the USA," by Hidetoshi KAWAI (Aichi University)
2. "Auditor's Opinion of Fraud and Illegal Acts," by Saburo ISHIDA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
3. "The Amended SAS in the USA and Its Influences on Auditing Standards in Japan," by Kunio CHIYODA (Ritsumeikan University)
4. "Some Examinations on Internal Control Structure of the Formation of Auditor's Opinion—from Viewpoints of Evaluating the Audit Risk in the USA," by Toshihiko ISHIHARA (Kyoto Gakuen University)
5. "Trends in the Amended SAS in the USA—In Relation to Uncertainties and Contingencies," by Masahiro SEKI (Certified Public Accountant)
6. "Comparative Study on International Auditing Guidelines and Auditing Standards in Japan," by Hiroyoshi YABE (Chuo University)
7. "Basic structure of Auditing Standards in Germany—with its Creation and Development," by Yasuhiko KATO (Konan University).

No. 3

1. "The Development of Audit Institutions in Japan from 1945 to 1965—at their Creative Age," by Hiromichi NAKASE (Certified Public Accountant)
2. "The Establishing Process of SEA Auditing in Japan from 1951 to 1956," by Minoru EMURA (Asia University)
3. "The Turning Point of Audit Institution Changes in Japan from 1965 to 1966," by Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda University)
4. "The Development of Audit Institutions in Japan from 1966 to 1974—at their Growing Age," by Hiroshi KAWAKITA (Certified Public Accountant)
5. "The Development of Audit Institutions in Japan from 1975 to 1991—at their Evolving Age," by Tokugoro MURAYAMA
6. "The Necessity of Auditing with Justice and Fairness," by Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Mie University)
7. "A Significance of an Expectation Gap in Japanese-Style Auditing," by Terumi TAKITA (Doshisha University)
8. "Issue on the Revised Working Rules of Field Work in Japan," by Norio NAKAJIMA (Certified Public Accountant)
9. "The Working Rules of Field Work and Management Fraud," by Toshifumi TAKADA (Fukushima University)
10. "Systems of Auditing Procedures—in Relation to Recognition of Auditor's Liabilities for Frauds and Errors," by Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University)
11. "Fraud: Current Case Studies and Practical Ability in Auditing to Counter it," by Hiroshi KURODA (Certified Public Accountant).

No. 4

1. "Auditor's Liabilities for Misstatements in Financial Statements—The View-points in Association with Risk Approach," by Terumi TAKITA (Doshisha University)
2. "The Structuralization of Auditor's Opinion Formation and the Risk Approach—Points of View in Relation to the Assurance Level of Auditor's Opinion," by Toshihiko ISHIHARA (Kyoto Gakuen University)
3. "Effectiveness of Audit Institutions and Independence of the Auditor," by Tatsuhiko KATO (Nara University of Commerce)
4. "Trends of Internal Control Concepts and Computer Control," by Shigeru TOMIYAMA (Otemon Gakuin University)
5. "A Framework of Audit Decision Making for Going Concern Assumption," by Fumio NAITO (Kobe University).

No. 5

1. "Looking Back on the Creative Age's Circumstances in Japanese Audit Institutions, by Minoru WATANABE (Meiji Gakuin University, RET.)
2. "The Significance of an Auditing Paradigm and its Construction," by Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Mie University)
3. "The Nature of Audit Risk Approach and an Audit Risk Model," by Toshihiko ISHIHARA (Kyoto Gakuen University)
4. "Perspectives of Going Concern Problems in View of the Communication Functions in Auditing," by Fumio NAITO (Kobe University)
5. "A Consideration of the Relation between Auditing Paradigm and Information Systems—from the View of Systems Auditing," by Kouji IKEDA (Konan University)
6. "A Proposal for a New Principle of Internal Control Toward the 21st Century," by Hisao ENDO (Yokohama City University).
7. "An Introduction to Audit Methodology - an Approach through Pragmatism," by Osamu TERATSUBO (Certified Public Accountant).
8. "A Private Proposal for Standards of Reporting," by Tamotsu KONO (Certified Public Accountant).

(2) JAA also has published nine research reports by Special Research Committees as its Research Series of monographs since 1988:

No. 1 *The Subject and Development of the Information Systems Audit*, 1988. Composed of 2 parts (16 chapters), written by 9 members.

No. 2 *Audit for Small—and Medium—Size Companies*, 1989. Composed of 3 parts (12 chapters and 5 proposals), written by 12 members.

No. 3 *Audit Corporation*, 1990. Composed of 13 chapters, written by 14 members.

No. 4 *Local Government Audit*, 1991. Composed of 3 parts (15 chapters), written by 8 members.

No. 5 *The Newly Revised Auditing Standards and Working Rules*, 1992. Composed of 4 parts (27 chapters), written by 13 members.

No. 6 *Sumpling Tests*, 1992. Composed of 6 chapters, written by 9 members.

No. 7 *Statutory Corporate Auditor's Audit*, 1993. Composed of 7 chapters, written by 10 members.

No. 8 *The CPA Examination System*, 1993. Composed of 3 parts (10 chapters), written by 11 members.

No. 9 *Auditing Practices in Foreign Countries*, 1994. Composed of 3 parts (10 chapters), written by 11 members.

No. 10 This report by the special research committee on International Auditing Standards will be published in 1995.

In addition to these, four special committees have been organized: The Accounting and Auditing Institutions of the EC (1990~1992); Auditor's Independence (1991~1993), Auditing in the USA (1991~1993) and Environmental Auditing (1992~1994).

4. Schedule and Plans for Academic Activities by the Association in the Future

The 1996 Annual Meeting is scheduled for November at Kyoto Gakuen University. The unified theme for the meeting remains unsettled at present.

In addition to Special Research Committees with a fixed time limit of activity of two years, the Association is now planning to organize Permanent Research Committees with no time limit for their activities. A research committee on commercial code audit is scheduled to be set up in 1995.

A new research committee on cost audit, which is expected to be active from 1995 to 1996, is also being planned as one of the Special Research Committees.

(Hiroyoshi YABE, Chuo University)

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)

The Japan Business English Association celebrated the 60th anniversary of its birth at the 54th national meeting held at the International Conference Center, Waseda University in October 1994.

The objectives and aims of the Association are to study business English and its related areas and to promote academic exchanges both domestic and international.

JBEA is composed of the three "chapters" or divisions of Kanto, Kansai and Kyushu-Yamaguchi. Each chapter normally gives a meeting three or four times a year. The Association holds a national meeting once a year and publishes its outcome in *The Japan Business English Annual Studies* (hereafter, *The Annual Studies*). The Kanto and Kyushu Chapters regularly publish their newsletters called *Bulletin*, which includes summaries of the papers read at their divisional meetings.

I A Recent Research Trend

JBEA began its activities before World War II in 1934, and it has since been engaged in the study and education of business English used in conducting business and its related areas.

Business consists of various forms of trade and the various services which are essential to trading, and the Association's study, research and education have dealt with a number of related fields of activity. In addition, recent research contains a new field of communication.

The epithet "new" for this field may be misleading, considering the fact that correspondence in English is always an important means of communication for trade, and that JBEA has been dealing with the matter of communication from the very beginnings of its activities, as clearly stated in the joint paper entitled "Practices and Problems in International Business Communication" by J. W. GOULD (University of Southern California) and Yasushi FUKUDA (Seinan Gakuin University):

The concept of Business Communication in Japan stems from *Shogyo Eigo* or Commercial English, which is the English applied to letter writing for negotiation and executing overseas transactions.

At the teaching level, Commercial English has gradually changed to modern Business English or English for Communication, as influenced by American Business English decades after World War II. Japanese Business English, however, is still limited largely to foreign trade.

(*The Annual Studies*, 1987)

In this light, it is not surprising that more papers on the subject of communication have been read to national and divisional meetings in recent years. Let us take an

example of the year of 1990, when the first sign of an increase in the number of papers on the subject was observed. Fifteen papers were read at the 50th national meeting held at Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, in October 1990. Nearly half of the reports discussed at that time were on communication. A glimpse of the reports presented shows something about the recent research inclination:

"A Study of a Global Communication System between a Parent Company and its Affiliates" by Takeshi FUJII (Toyo Women's College)

"Global Business Communication" by Masataka OTA (Toyo Women's College)

"Japanese Direct Investment — Increasing Significance & Need for Better Communication" by Yoichi USUI (Koran Women's Junior College)

"Cultural Bypassing, an Impediment to Effective Business Communication" by Tatso NOBU (Tokai University Junior College)

"Facts, Images and Judgements in Cross-cultural Business Communication" by Naoki KANEDA (Tamon International Inc.)

"Facsimile Communication and International Business" by Takao MUKOH (University of Marketing & Distribution Sciences)

"International Communication and a Historical Approach" by Hirotsuke SHIMA (Kansai University of Foreign Studies)

[For further information, see the *Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No. 11, 1991, pp. 17-19, in which Junzo HAYASHI (Doshisha Women's University) makes a brief review of each of the fifteen papers.]

Before 1990, many of the reports treated of traditional aspects of business English such as various usages, style in writing and the teaching of business English as an international trade language; some dealt with trade theory and practices, international business management and so on—except the year 1986, when four papers dealing with international business communication were read, at the 46th national meeting held at Osaka University of Foreign Studies, by Shigeo URABE (Aoyama Gakuin University), Mikito NAKAMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University), Yukiko ADACHI (Fuji College) and the above-mentioned Gould and Fukuda.

Compared with the business English studies of the conventional type, this association's communication studies may lack a theoretical framework and sufficient depth, partly because those interested in this field have been studying independently of one another, with results not integrated into a framework, and partly because opinions are divided and the field of communication itself has not yet been fully recognized as essential to the JBEA's domain of studies. The next section refers to this problem.

II A Prolonged Controversy

The last five years have been a significant period for the Association, for the question of its aims of studies has given rise to much controversy and been discussed, in a way never done before — that is, extremely frankly by many members of both old and new generations, over some extensive and consecutive sessions.

On a number of occasions in the past, however, this same question had been already taken up and discussed by individuals or among specified study groups. During a fairly recent period too, several reports on this matter were presented at national meetings including "Business English in Collegiate Curriculum and Solidification of Japan Business English Association" by Yoshio SAITO (Chuo Gakuin University), which was a succinct review of the historical background of JBEA's educational system since the Meiji Era. In his very informative article (see *The Annual Studies*, 1989), Saito examines the causes of the Association's problems referring to issues such as "name" and "identity", the same kind of issues taken up in the past, and subsequently at the extensive sessions described below (see Sections III and IV).

More specifically, one of the crucial issues thus repeatedly raised is: Are the aims of the studies really good enough for the present age and society ? (No one would deny the importance of communication, but there has been a persistent dispute over whether or not the Association's aims could afford to include such an "independent" field as communication.)

A still more crucial issue concerns the naming of the Association: Is the present name suited for the coming decades ? (The issue, in fact, has been argued over 20 years now.)

Opinions are divided:

The voice in favor of the recent trend says that the Association would be left behind unless we prepare for the advent of the multimedia society, and insists that more contemporary and in-depth study of communication should be done.

The voice against the trend asks: "Why enter others' domain when we have a precious area of our own to maintain?"

It is a fact that there is an area the Association has endeavoured to foster for more than half a century, and that there is also the academic system and climate the Association has maintained over these years. Nevertheless, we have already stepped into big shoes, and this is a fact too.

The discord leaves JBEA members wary.

III In Search of a Vision of Business English in the 21st Century — A Move in the Kanto Chapter —

Faced with this sticky problem, and being acutely aware that something must be done if we were to keep on existing as an attractive association, the Kanto Chapter made one attempt to probe into the matter by holding a panel discussion under the common theme of "Business English in the 21st Century" in January 1993, which was to be followed by a mini-symposium in April of the same year.

The above two sessions were tape-recorded and faithfully transcribed into a text by a professional tape-rewriter. The output was edited by the editorial committee chaired by Katsumi ITO (Waseda University) and published by the JBEA Kanto Chapter, under the title of *The Evolving Framework of Business English*, in September 1993. The little book was distributed to all the members of the Kanto Chapter and to many of the Kansai and Kyushu-Yamaguchi Chapters. The following is an abstract of the two sessions, the information of which is based on the book.

The panel discussion chaired by Koji TSUBAKI (Waseda University) proceeded as follows:

Masataka OTA (Waseda University) delivered a keynote speech and presented a framework called "Global Business Communication (GBC)".

[*Writer's note:* As may be surmised on page 2, Ota had already conceived a framework of GBC and discussed it back in 1990, but his 1993 concept was a more elaborated one.]

The three panelists, Takekiyo AKIYAMA (Aoyama Gakuin University), Mitsunori HASHIMOTO (Kanagawa University) and Yukio SEKINE (Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry) reported their views concerning the theme, after which a discussion session was held between the keynote speaker and the panelists. Akiyama presented a strong argument and Hashimoto made a candid criticism on Ota's speech. Ota argued back.

The floor too participated in the discussion afterwards. It got so heated over the issue of the Association's *raison d'être* that JBEA's ex-president Saburo HANEDA, a professor emeritus from Aoyama Gakuin University, went as far as to say: "Pour new wine into a new bottle". Yet the discussion did not reach a conclusion.

The response after the panel discussion was great, and the Kanto Chapter decided to hold a mini-symposium to examine the matter further.

Koichi NAKANO (Kanagawa University) presided at this session held three months later, where the keynote speaker Kazuyoshi INATSU (Kanagawa University) talked on "Business English Studies—the Past, the Present and the Future". The commentator was Norio AOYAMA (Chuo Gakuin University), who talked on the problem of in which direction the Association should proceed in order to meet the needs of the society of "new globalism".

The discussion involving the floor was again heated and effective. And here too, the focal points in dispute came back to: (1) social, educational and academic needs, (2) the Association's name in conformity with its objectives and aims, (3) the place of communication studies, and (4) teaching methodology reflective of collegiate curriculum.

[*Writer's note:* These were ancient themes to many members, having been repeatedly discussed in the past at various levels, as mentioned above. Yet, here is another illustrating instance worth quoting:

Regarding the fourth point, a significant panel discussion entitled "Education of Business English — How and What We Teach" had taken place at a national meeting in 1989, only four years prior to the Kanto symposium. At the discussion chaired by Saburo Haneda, the three panelists — Katsumi Ito, Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin University) and Yasushi Fukuda — illustrated their experienced methods, disseminated information, and here again, attempted to identify some of the factors causing the problems and anxieties we all share.]

To return to the Kanto symposium: An accord was not attained here, either, but at least almost all fundamental issues of JBEA appeared to be now identified, and some important choices for solution surfaced. This was noteworthy.

IV In Search of Harmony — A Dialogue between Kansai and Kanto —

After the publication of the book on September 1, 1993, the head of the Kansai Chapter Takao Norisada invited the Kanto's counterpart Yukiko Adachi to its 125th meeting held on September 18 at the University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences in Kobe. Many members attended the meeting, including Etsuo SHIMAZU (Kansai University of Foreign Studies), the then president, and two ex-presidents Mikito NAKAMURA (Osaka Meijo Women's College), a professor emeritus from Kwansei Gakuin University, and Hiromu NAKAMURA (Doshisha University).

Here is an excerpt of the session from the JBEA Kanto Chapter Bulletin, No. 35, March 18, 1994.

Adachi gave a brief description of the background of the publication of the book and outlined the contents. Afterwards, Norisada chaired a Q & A session, which was bombarded with questions such as:

- "Why did the so-called 'Ota framework' cause such dispute ? It doesn't appear that exciting. It's quite reasonable as a conceptual model."
- "It doesn't make sense to merely change a framework. What we need is a solid theory of business communication."
- "A big problem is that the methodology of business English Studies itself has not yet been established, isn't it ?"

- "Which comes first, wine or the bottle ? And what is the 'new wine'?"
- "What's wrong with trade English ? Students' needs lie in this."
- "As you say, how to harmonize the new with the old is a big problem. Were any specific or realistic measures to solve this problem suggested at the Kanto discussions?"

As to the crucial issue of the Association's name, Hiromu Nakamura gave an outline of the Association's "name reviewing history", which dates back to 1950 (see *Writer's note* below). He reminded them that a big discussion took place in 1975, and in 1986 a committee was set up to examine the Association's name, the result of which was reported to the national meeting in 1988 by the committee's chairperson Mikito Nakamura. Then, he said: "We have been discussing the matter for almost twenty years now. It is high time for us all to make up our mind."

[*Writer's note:* The name "Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai" was formally established by the general assembly of the 10th national meeting in 1950 at Waseda University for which members reconvened in the face of post-war difficulties. At this assembly its English name was also discussed and it was decided on the present "The Japan Business English Association".

Some of the Association's old documents, including programs of national meetings of its earliest days — that is, in and before wartime — show a curious fact that it had not possessed a fixed name before 1950, and it was sometimes called 'Nihon Shogyo Eigo Kenkyukai' and sometimes 'Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai'.]

The overall reaction of the attendants was divided into pros and cons. In Kansai too, all came back to the Association's ever-delicate issues mentioned overleaf.

Upon the request of the Kansai Chapter, the above results were fed back to the Kanto Chapter's next meeting held at Waseda University four months later, on January 22, 1994. At the feedback session chaired by Mitsunori Hashimoto, the following propositions were suggested by the floor:

- 1 On the framework/name/aims:
 - What about blending the "new wine" with the "old wine" and pouring the two into the same "big bottle"?
 - We could perhaps pour new wine into the old bottle (meaning, the old-fashioned name would do as long as its contents are contemporary enough).
 - (Referring to Nakamura's comment above): A possibility of changing the name will remain an eternal theme unless we act now. Something must be done; press the board of directors.
 - We should aim at producing such academic results as are internationally acceptable.
- 2 On setting up session tracks for clarifying the domain of studies:
 - What about setting up a "theory" session and a "practice" or an "art" session?

- What about setting up session tracks such as "business English", "business communication", "trade theory and practice", "global business management", for example?

V More Recent Research Trends

One of the aims of the Association is to study business English and its related areas. It may be said that in the past more emphasis was put on the aspects of trade English and its teaching methodology. 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 widened, and more research has been made into the frames for the "software" and "hardware" of business communication.

A glimpse of the reports presented at the 1993 and 1994 annual meetings further reflects this tendency. Twenty-five reports were delivered, which may be roughly classified into the five areas as follows:

(1) Business English, or Linguistic Aspects of Trade Transactions:

- "A Consideration of Auto-Trade English",
Kunio YOSHIDA (Kinki University), 1993
- "A Corpus-based Study of Expressions of Feeling in Business English",
Mitsuo NAKAMURA (St. Agnes' College), 1993
- "On the Functions and Effects of *If*-clauses in International Business Letters",
Takayuki ISHII (Mukogawa Women's University), 1993
- "Consumer Protection in the U.S. Mail Order Business: Terms of Guarantees, Delivery, MPS and their Backgrounds",
Masuko KAKEHI (Chugoku Junior College), 1993
- "A Semantic Study of 'We enclose/are enclosing/have enclosed. . .'",
Junzo HAYASHI (Kyoto Women's University), 1993
- "On Financial Expressions as Part of Business English"
Tatsuo NOBU (Tokai University Junior College), 1993
- "Proposals for the Study of Business English as a Science: referring in part to my experience in compiling glossaries of English for Business and Finance",
M. Hashimoto, 1993
- "The Cognitive Structure of 'Arrival' Expressions in International Business Letters",
T. Ishii, 1994
- "A Study on Writers' Goodwill to Readers/Receivers",
Kashii FUKAYA (Aichi Sangyo University), 1994
- "The Format of the Sales Letter",
Satoru TOYODA (Otsuma Women's University, Junior College Div.),

1994

"Mail Order Catalog English: Choice of Voice in Terms of Shipment",
M. Kakehi, 1994

(2) International Business Communication:

"A Reaffirmation of Our Business Communication Theory"*,
Takekiyo AKIYAMA (Aoyama Gakuin University), 1993

"Integration of Individual Studies",
T. Norisada, 1994

"The Use of an Outline Processor in Teaching Business Letters",
Shun-itsu NAKASAKO (Chuo University), 1994

"Substantial Meanings of Electronic Bills of Lading",
Akira YAO (Osaka Meijo Women's College), 1994

"Managing Cross-cultural Business Negotiations from a Language
Perspective",
N. Kameda (Doshisha University), 1994

(3) Teaching Methodology of Business English or Communication:

"A Trial Approach to the Teaching of Business English Conversation"*,
Y. Sekine (Kanagawa University), 1993

"A Basic Business English Education Plan to Meet the Changing Demand",
Hiroshi YAMAMOTO (St. Margaret's Junior College), 1994

"A Few Suggestions for a Functional-Notional Approach to the Teaching of
Business English",
M. Nakamura, 1994

"The Present Situation of Business English Education and its Future
Direction"*,
Y. Sekine (Hiroshima Shudo University), 1994

(4) Trade Policy and Practices:

"Passing of Risk in International Trade Law",
Yasuhiro KATO (Poole Gakuin Junior College), 1993

"On the Independence Principle of Credit and its Exceptions",
Satoshi NIIBORI (Nihon University), 1993

"Transfer of Ownership in Plant Supply Agreement and Risk Management",
Yoshiyuki KATAYAMA (Shikoku University), 1994

(5) International Business Management:

"Corporate Philanthropy",
Akira KINOSHITA (Shizuoka Sangyo University), 1993

"Network Risk of Financial Settlement System",
A. Yao, 1994

What emerges here is a reality that we have stepped into the field of communication regardless of whether it suits the Association's aims or not.

It is also noted that those reports with an asterisk (*) are intended, to borrow one of the reporters' words, "to follow-up on the discussions held at the Kanto Chapter of the Japan Business English Association in 1993 addressing the evolving framework of Business English" (Sekine, 1994), and that a few more also reflect the same, as seen in the reports by Hashimoto and Nobu, for example.

VI Academic Exchanges Domestic and Overseas

JBEA has, as mentioned in the introductory part, another aim to promote the academic exchanges both domestic and international. The following are just two representative cases out of many we have been engaged in:

JBEA has for a long time enjoyed many cultural and academic exchanges with America's international society named The Association for Business Communication (hereafter, ABC). Several JBEA members attend the ABC's international conference every year, while we have in the past received a number of visitors and guest speakers from the U.S.A., including honored guests Dr. J. D. Petit, Jr. and Prof. F. S. Weeks, who have contributed a lot to our association and who we have such warm memories of.

We are delighted that some JBEA members (Naoki Kameda, Takeo Tanaka, Yukio Sekine and Mitsunori Hashimoto) are on the ABC's International Communication Committee or on the Ad Hoc International Convention Committee, and hope to further this communication and promote the interchanging of ideas and views with them.

Whenever possible the Association tries to invite speakers from outside to its meetings. The Association again had the pleasure and welcomed three guest speakers to the symposium at its latest national meeting held at Waseda University in 1994.

JBEA's Yoshio Saito and Koji Tsubaki chaired the symposium entitled "English Communication in Global Business", where:

Ms. Etsuko KATSU, Senior Economist of Japan Research Institute Limited, talked on "Communication Seen from the Overseas Business Center" with knowledge and wisdom acquired from her experience in New York, and with such good tempo. Mr. Masakazu AIHARA, General Manager of Research Department, Nichimen Corporation, delivered a persuasive speech on the communicative skills required of successful "international businessmen".

Professor Kaoru KOBAYASHI (The Sanno Institute of Management) talked on the

recent development of the globalization of Japanese business and presented a realistic analysis of the changing nature of "business-related English" in accordance with the trend.

The three speeches combined, a clear-cut picture of new trends emerged. This made the following Q & A session lively, and here too they were impressive communicators.

VII Entering upon a New Phase — Summing Up

One special mark of this association is that its research trends have always been affected by technological changes in and developments of posts and telecommunications, in other words, by the "hardware" aspect of communication.

The modern system of postal services was originated in England in 1840; around that time telecommunications services started in Europe. Japan was 30 years behind the trend, with a little-more-than-120-year history of posts and telecommunications. (The history of overseas telecommunications in Japan began with the establishment of the first international telegraph link between Nagasaki and Shanghai in 1871.)

In the early days, international commercial correspondence was exchanged by the means of sea mail, which was eventually taken over by airmail. In between there came the era of telegraph, which lasted from the 1850's to the early 1970's. Telegraph required a specialized skill of coding and decoding, which led us to another aspect of studies — ie., the "software" aspect of style in writing.

Telex was introduced to Japan in 1956, overtaking telegraph in the 1970's, and thus studies were made on a language called "telexese" involving a new codification in the communication process. Its life, however, was ephemeral, as facsimile (fax) arrived in Japan in 1982.

Though fax is the dominantly popular means of communication today, it ceased to be the most advanced means of communication with the advent of the multimedia society in the 1990's. At the moment we are witnessing a drastically innovative change in computer technology and communication systems, and watching such means as electronic mail (E-mail) transmitted on the Internet rapidly taking over.

At all times the Association's studies have been made on both of the "hardware" and "software" aspects of communication, and a number of influential articles and books were written by Mikito Nakamura, Saburo Haneda and many other scholars in the past. As to more recent results, the 1992 issue of *The Annual Studies* include articles such as:

"The Means of International Communication and the Style of Messages:
A Historical Study of their Changes" by Hirosuke Shima, and

"A Study on Features of Facsimile as a Means of Communications and

English Used in Fax Messages" by Yasutaka YAMAMOTO (Kansai Gaidai College).

To give a further instance in this connection: Three reports dealing with E-mail and Internet are expected to be delivered at the coming annual meeting to be held at Kyushu International University in October 1995. (As to the years 1993 and 1994, see Section IV above.)

Taking all these trends and traits discussed so far into consideration, we may now possibly say that there are two cores in the studies the Association aims at:

- 1 Business English, and
- 2 Business Communication

In any business, language and communication are interchangeably related to each other. It is typically the case with international business transactions which involve cultural as well as economic conflict. The more complex marketing or managerial skills become, for example, the more sophisticated abilities in business English will be required of business communicators. A similar view was already stated quite clearly in the aforesaid paper by Gould and Fukuda as early as 1986:

The recent communication survey on Japanese subsidiaries in the United States which was conducted by the writers there has revealed that a gap has [widened] between business practices and the teaching of Business English. We should emphasise not only International and English aspects of Business Communication but also [those of]... management and marketing communications . .

If we were to take this point too into consideration, and if the supposition concerning the aforementioned two cores were valid enough, we might also say that the main streams of related areas could be conceived as:

- (a) Linguistic aspects of business transactions, side by side with trade theory and practices
- (b) Style in writing (i.e. message treatment) and protocol for international business
- (c) Communication theory and skills in the fields of marketing communication, management communication and others
- (d) Education of business English and communication
- (e) Computer technology concerning electronic transactions, and codification & standardization of documents of the "paperless age" including Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), Standard for the Exchange of Product Model Data (STEP), Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) and others contained in the framework of the so-called Commerce At Light Speed (CALS).

Ours is an old association. In fact, this is the fourth-oldest in the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan as far as the date of foundation is concerned. At the beginnings of the Association's activities, the studies of our predecessors mainly treated of trade phenomena in a very comprehensive manner, partly because learning was not so finely specialized at that time. This approach was passed on to the following generations, and massive work in diversified fields has been produced.

Diversity, or multi-facetedness has traditionally been one good characteristic of this association, and we are proud that we have contributed to the improvement of business English teaching and business practice by disseminating knowledge and information. However, this quality of diversity tends, at the same time, to lead to an unfortunate trait such as expressed in Takao Norisada's opinion quoted below, and with which many members seem to agree. In his report entitled "Integration of Individual Studies" given at the 1994 national meeting, Norisada points out:

There have been not a few unique or independent studies so far. However, there seems to be no or little linkage among them. That is because business communication has not yet been systematized as a discipline.

The making of "a framework to integrate individual studies" is one of the urgent tasks to be done. By doing this task, and thus entering a distinct research field, the association may find a way to recover its "frail identity" (Yoshio Saito, 1986), and then we may be able to revitalize our academic activities.

Acknowledgement

The writer of this report is grateful to JBEA's president Professor Katsumi Ito. He gave her so much of his profound knowledge of business English and communication, and gently guided her in so many ways that, without his help in the writing, especially that of the concluding part of VII, and expert attention to determining the approach to it, this report might not have been completed. The writer is fully responsible for the wording.

(Yukiko ADACHI, Fuji College)

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

I. Foundation and Historical Background

In 1960, after the return of Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (the University of Tokyo) from Harvard Business School, where he vigorously absorbed the methods of business history, Nakagawa organized a study group for business history (Keieishi Kenkyukai). This group became a parent body of the Business History Society of Japan (Keieishi Gakkai). Five years later, in November 1964 a general meeting for establishing the Society was arranged and Yoshitaro WAKIMURA (the University of Tokyo) was elected as the first president. Soon the Society began to invite members widely by circulating among academic and business people a prospectus which announced: "the Business History Society of Japan will develop into a combined research organization on business history to invite many scholars who are studying in interdisciplinary areas such as economics, economic history, business administration, accounting, history of technology and so on." The Society had a membership of 182 by April 1965 and now more than 780 members are enrolled.

The first annual conference was held at the University of Tokyo on 6 and 7 November 1965. The conference theme was Problems of Business History to be Solved. Although the methodology of business history was mainly established in the 1930s by N.S.B. GRASS (First Professor of Business History at Harvard Business School), in the 1960s there was an increased number of scholars who paid much attention to the study of business history (including company and entrepreneurial history). At that time the importance of business history was fully recognized in Japan.

II. Academic Activities

Annual Conference

Annual conferences have been the most important activity for the Society. The conference usually consists of the following two parts: presentations on the conference theme, and free communications whose topics presenters can choose. Conference themes show the concerns and interests of contemporary members of the Society. The conference themes for the past five years are as follows:

26th Conference held at Meiji University in November 1990,

Enterprise Systems in International Comparable Perspective

27th Conference held at Kwansei Gakuin University in October 1991,

Business Responses towards Changing Markets—the establishment of mass-market and entrepreneurial activities

28th Conference held at Gakushuin University in November 1992,
Acceptance and Conflicts in Transfer of Management Systems
29th Conference held at Doshisha University in November 1993,
Comparative Study of Relations between Owners and Managers
30th Conference held at Waseda University in November 1994,
Americanization Postwar Business History—comparative study of
production movement

The 1995 (31st) Conference was held at Osaka Gakuin University on 30 September and 1 October 1995. The conference theme was Nation and Enterprises.

The Society has often invited to annual conferences highly distinguished foreign business historians such as R.W. HIDY (Harvard Business School, the 1971 Conference), A.D. CHANDLAER (Harvard Business School, the 1980 Conference) and S.G. CHECKLAND (University of Glasgow, the 1984 Conference) and asked them to give a special lecture to the members.

In addition to annual conferences, the Society also runs several meetings (workshops) based on regions which are organized respectively by members resident in the Kanto, Kansai, Kyushu, Chubu and Hokkaido areas.

International Conferences

From its foundation the Business History Society of Japan has developed activities connected to international exchange. The policy of the Society is always international-oriented. So far the Society has made a great effort in exporting the products of Japanese business history and importing those of foreign business history. Above all, the International Conference on Business History (also known as the "Fuji Conference") has played a significant role in providing many participants opportunities to study business history from an international comparable viewpoint. On the one hand, from the series of conferences foreign participants could obtain exact knowledge of the "Japanese management system." On the other hand, Japanese participants, experts of both Japanese and foreign business history, could widen their research perspective and find new insights into business history on the basis of international comparison.

The first conference took place in January 1974 at the Fuji Educational Center. Chandler and C. WILSON (University of Cambridge) read papers on 'Strategy and Structure of Big Business'. Thanks to generous financial aid from the Taniguchi Foundation, up to 1995 twenty-two conferences (five series) in total were successfully organized. Now the conference has attained an international reputation among world business historians and is regarded as 'quite institutional'. The past five years' conference themes are as follows:

18th Conference (1991)	International Competition and Cooperation
19th Conference (1992)	Business and Education
20th Conference (1993)	World War II and the Transformation of the Business System
21st Conference (1994)	Fordism Transformed—the development of production methods in the automobile industry
22nd Conference (1995)	<i>Keiretsu</i> and Enterprise Groups

In addition to the Fuji Conferences, the Society has had the opportunity to organize two-country-based international exchange programs. W. FISCHER (Berlin Free University) proposed setting up a German-Japanese conference on business history. The conference started with a meeting in 1979 held in Berlin. An international exchange program also was proposed by British business historians. On the basis of close personal relations with the Business History Unit at the London School of Economics (University of London), the Society agreed to collaborate in creating an Anglo-Japanese conference on business history. The first conference opened at the Business History Unit in 1986. In 1990 the third conference was held in Tokyo and papers were read on the theme of the Development of Financial Institutions in the Age of Big Business. The fourth conference was arranged in April 1994 at the Business History Unit. The conference theme was British and Japanese Performance since the War.

In order to encourage international exchange by members, the Society is always ready to inform members of conferences and meetings on business history. Further, the Society can often provide some financial aid to members who intend to read papers at conferences and meetings held abroad.

Others

Business records are essential for business historians when they write histories of industries and enterprises. In comparison with the United States and Britain, in Japan only a few companies can open their business records to researchers. The Society, in cooperation with the Council of Business Records (Kigyo Shiryo Kyogikai) and the Institute for Japanese Business History (Nippon Keieishi Kenkyujo), endeavors to remedy these situations and to keep records from destruction.

III. Publications

Japan Business History Review

The Society is involved in a variety of publications. It issues *Japan Business History Review* (*Keiei Shigaku*) quarterly from the Tokyo University Press. Mem-

bers are able to contribute their articles or notes to this journal. The editorial committee makes final decisions on whether the articles or notes are published after they are read by anonymous referees.

Japanese Yearbook on Business History

The Society also has an English journal, which is published annually. The idea of issuing an English journal came from Germany. The Society learnt from German business historians that they had newly created an English journal titled *German Yearbook on Business History*. Since it is difficult for English-speaking scholars to read articles written in German, German business historians intended to translate some of their best papers (originally written in German) into English and to publish them in the English journal. This lesson attracted much attention from the Business History Society of Japan, which has a similar language barrier. In commemoration of its 20th anniversary, the Society decided to launch an English journal titled *Japanese Yearbook on Business History*. The first volume of the journal was published in 1984 by the Institute for Japanese Business History. This journal paved the way for disseminating studies of Japanese business history outside Japan, especially to the circles of Anglo-American business historians, the world leaders of the study of business history. In this way, even scholars who cannot read Japanese now have easy access to important articles of Japanese business history written in English.

Hence, the editorial committee of *Japanese Yearbook on Business History* follows the policy of publishing articles mainly on Japanese business history and comparative or international business history related to Japan. The titles of the feature articles of the journal for the past five years are as follows:

vol. 7 (1990)	Aspects of International Relations
vol. 8 (1991)	Business Systems
vol. 9 (1992)	The Development of Domestic Industries
vol. 10 (1993)	The Growth of Managerial Enterprises in Japan
vol. 11 (1994)	The History of International Management Relations as related to Japan

Others

Of course, the Society has produced all the proceedings of the International Conference on Business History (Fuji Conference). Volumes from one to twenty were published by Tokyo University Press, but from volume twenty-one (1995) it has been decided to issue them from Oxford University Press.

The Society published the *Union Catalog on Enterprise Histories and Biographies of Businessmen in the World outside of Japan* in 1979 in commemoration of its 10th anniversary. Now, in commemoration of the 30th anniversary, the Society

intends to issue both a general review on Japanese company history and the annual prospect and retrospect of studies on Japanese and foreign business history in Japan which were originally printed in *Japan Business History Review*.

IV. Recent Research Trends

At its foundation, the Society eagerly discussed the methodology of business history. Obviously this meant that most of the members were keen to establish the study of business history as an independent subject apart from the studies of economic history and business administration. By degrees, however, the main topic of the Society shifted to empirical studies of business history. Remarkable progress was attained in the studies of Japanese business history, such as the history of zaibatsu (enormous, new and local zaibatsu) and postwar business history. In the area of foreign business history as well, many fruitful studies were produced. Scholars who were trained at foreign universities and learnt how to use archival business records largely contributed to a rise in the level of these studies.

A new horizon of business history is opening. This study emphasizes the aspect of international comparability in business history. Unlike in natural science, in social science many scholars still have great difficulty in developing mutual understanding of their studies because of considerable differences in language and culture. It is suggested that the study of Japanese business history should be made from an international comparative viewpoint. On this methodological ground, foreign scholars can truly understand topics peculiar to Japan such as the development of managerial enterprises in Japan, the origin of the so-called Japanese management system, the transformation of the Ford system in Japan and so on. Fortunately the Society has gained a great deal of experience with international comparative studies at the series of Fuji Conferences.

Some scholars also pursue the possibility of establishing an international business history related to Japanese enterprises. In the process of the globalization of the economy, activities of enterprises can no longer be analyzed within the old-fashioned framework of national economies. A new framework of international business history is now needed. This makes it possible to describe the history of Japanese multinationals and of their business relations with foreign enterprises.

It was in 1975 that a ground-breaking work on Japanese business history written in English (J. HIRSCHMEIER & Tsunehiko YUI, *The Development of Japanese Business, 1600-1973*) was published. Hidemasa Morikawa's book on zaibatsu (*Zaibatsu: the rise and fall of family enterprise groups in Japan*) also appeared in 1992 and a younger generation's books written in English on Japanese business history followed. So far as the Business History Society of Japan is concerned, it would be right to conclude that the exchange programs with foreign business historians

have more than fulfilled the founders' original hopes.

(Toshio SUZUKI, Chukyo University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

The Japan Society of Business Mathematics was founded in 1959 with the aim of promoting the research and application of quantitative approaches in business. Quantitative approaches refer to methods which utilize mathematical models to solve problems encountered in the process of planning and control in management. The approaches encompass a variety of methods, such as the investment theory and practice, production management, management science, operations research, and computer simulation. In the nature of things, the scope of research extends to wide-ranging as well as multidisciplinary subjects, and, thus, the Society attracts researchers from various disciplines.

An annual conference is scheduled in June each year, where research topics are presented and discussed. Some topics which are considered worth publishing by the Editorial Board of the Society are published through review in the Annual Bulletin of the Society to be issued in the forthcoming year. Beside the conference in June, a meeting on a somewhat lesser scale is held in the autumn each year. Topics presented there are of a brainstorming type. The Bulletin of the Society was renumbered starting from the 1978 issue, and thus the 1995 issue is termed Issue No. 17. Articles published in the period from 1992 to 1995, namely, in Issues No. 13-No. 17 will be introduced in this Information Bulletin. Any articles published before this period can be found in the back issues of the Information Bulletin prior to 1991. A conference is not organized under a unified theme on the ground that the restriction of topics to specified areas might lead to the exclusion of urgent and opportune topics in different categories.

Thirteen articles are contained in the Annual Bulletin, No. 14 of the Society for 1992. Hirozo OKUMURA (Nagano University) and Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University) utilize spline functions to estimate the defective rate of a product in the production process in "The Normalization of B Spline Functions and Their Applications." They define the density function of the defective rate and then approximate it by B spline functions, which enables more effective control of failures in a deteriorating production process. Saburo KOBAYASHI (Aoyama Gakuin University) analyzes the manpower planning of an organization with a view to finding the optimal allocation of personnel at each level of the hierarchy of the organization in "A Mathematical Study on the Problems of Manpower Planning Based on Goal Programming, Quadratic Programming, and Dynamic Programming." He succeeds in finding the appropriate number of employees allocated to, and the desirable number of new employees hired at each level of the hierarchy. Yoshito HIRAI (Komatsu College) and Shigeo OHTSUKI (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology) propose a method to analyze a time series in "A Method for Analyzing a Time Series." They design a computational procedure to analyze time series data, which is verified to be practical

through a series of tests on a computer. Masatoshi KITAOKA and Shigeo OHTSUKI test the effectiveness of the SELBA (systematic evaluation of long-range business activities) plan by incorporating estimates based on the fuzzy theory into the plan in "A Fuzzy-Theoretical Method for Implementing the SELBA Plan." They observe that, whereas cost planning is not affected by the fuzziness of data, profit planning is subject to the variations of uncertain data and should be put into practice with the utmost care. Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Tokyo University of Science), Hideo NOZU (Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.), and Koji MATSUOKA (Tokyo University of Science) conduct a study on the process of producing many types of products in small quantities in "A Study on the Structure of Multi-Item, Small-Quantity Production." Tomonori NISHIKAWA and Shizue SHIMIZU (both from Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology) employ the fuzzy-theoretic approach to analyze the characteristics of information processing by humans in "The Characteristics of Information Processing by Humans: A Fuzzy Entropy Model." They show that an optimal value can be found for the number of pieces of information a decision maker can handle at a time. Hatsuo MORISAKI (Kanto Gakuin University) sheds light on the relation between the AIC (Akaike's Information Criterion) and the level of significance in traditional statistics in "On the Relation between the AIC and the Test of Significance." Shunsuke AOKI (Kokushikan University) conducts an empirical study on the characteristics of technological competition over time in the electrical and electronic industries, which include twelve major companies in Japan, in "A Study of Dynamic Patterns of Technological Competition among Major Firms." He characterizes the rivalry as the leader-follower type of competition and proposes the use of an index referred to as the relative rate of technology to analyze it. Shizue SHIMIZU and Tomonori NISHIKAWA propose the use of the GMDH (group method of data handling) adaptable to a fuzzy system. They maintain that the adaptable GMDH is made more effective by introducing the fuzzy set into its procedure. Hiroshi NAKAGAWA (Nanzan University) uses a general type of utility function to extend the Merton and Ingersoll Models in "Portfolio Problems in Which an Optimal Consumption is Examined over a Continuous and Finite Time Horizon." Shigeo OHTSUKI, Masatoshi KITAOKA, and Eiichi MORIYA (Kanagawa University) incorporate managed capacity costs into the analysis of cost-volume-profit relationships in "Analysis of the Cost-Volume-Profit Relationship under the Condition of the Variable Managed Capacity Cost." Hiroshi MATSUO (Chuo University) designs a procedure for the replacement of an asset which alleviates the burden of computational labor in "The Replacement of an Existing Asset Based on the Study-Period Method." Toshiaki CHAZONO (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology) formulates a policy of maintaining assets on a preventive basis at a minimal cost in "Preventive Maintenance under the Condition That Deterioration is Rectifiable at Costs."

Five articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No. 15 in 1993. Hiroshi

MATSUO proposes a model of production which simultaneously achieves two objectives in "Planning the Production of a Product Mix under Adjustable Capacity Restrictions Based on Biobjective Programming." He utilizes a De Novo version of linear programs to determine a profit-maximizing product mix and a balanced combination of constrained resources at the same time. A combination of constrained resources is balanced in the sense that their shadow prices vanish in the optimal solution. Hiroshi NAKAGAWA (Nara Prefectural Commercial College) estimates the risk associated with an investment by using generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity (GARCH) in "Estimates of the Conditional Volatility of the Open-Close and Close-Open Returns by ARCH Model." He uses a volatility conditional on the present transactions as a measure to evaluate a future risk in place of variances based on the past data in time series, and, thus, suggests that the volatility is more practical than the variances widely in use. Takashi YAMADA (Self-Defense Forces Medical College) reviews critically two concepts of rationality so far accepted and then proposes a third concept of rationality in "What is Rational Decision Making ? — A Study in Prisoner's Dilemma." He critically reassesses the two basic principles, namely, the principle of best responses and that of dominant strategies, regarding Prisoner's Dilemma and concludes that parties involved in negotiations can choose cooperative strategies if they identify the situation they are in as a non-conflicting situation which is not game-theoretic. Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo University) and Masaharu IWASE (Bunkyo Women's University) focus their attention on three types of service systems each with servers of different service capabilities, show an algorithm to determine a probability distribution of each system in equilibrium, and then propose a method of allocating the least number of servers to each system to ensure a required level of service in "Analysis of Queues with Heterogeneous Servers." They suggest that, the smaller is the utilization factor for the service facility, the more effective is the appropriate allocation of servers' capabilities in reducing the average number of customers in the entire system. Tar-jung LIN (Nanzan University) attempts to formulate optimal policies which attain a set of objectives for an inventory system in "Optimal Policies for an Inventory System with Several Objectives."

Ten articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No. 16 in 1994. Yoshio IIHARA (Nanzan University) and Hiroshi MATSUO critically review the internal rate of return to conclude that it is equivalent to the rate of growth of a cash flow profile only in limited cases in "The Economic Meaning of the Internal Rate of Return and Yields to Maturity." In their review the rate of growth of a cash flow profile is approximated by its internal rate of return either if the internal rate of return is sufficiently close to the current rate of interest or if the duration of the profile is close to its planning period. Kazuyoshi KIMURA, Hideo NOZU, and Koji MATSUOKA build a model of a production process based on spectral analysis in "Spectral Analysis of a Production Process." They keep track of the number of jobs in process on a daily basis and

characterize the daily variations of work in process as cyclic movements. Tadayuki HONDA (Chuo University) and Hiroshi MATSUO design and test a procedure for scheduling jobs on machines which makes it possible to switch over from a search for an exact solution to a search for an approximate solution if computation gets tedious in "Scheduling Based on Improved Lower Bounds." With a view to reducing both the computational time and memory requirement of a computer they design and test improved lower bounds which enable the computer to reveal unrewarding routes of search at an early stage of computation. They also use the most optimistic minimum time to acquire an approximate solution to a complicated scheduling problem, which measures the distance between the approximation and the true minimal time. Koji MATSUOKA and Tetsuma FURIHATA (Tokyo University of Science) conduct analysis of a facility location with a view to optimizing a distance between a facility and customers as well as the number of customers in "A Facility Location Model Based on Geographical Information." They assume that a facility which has an ideal location satisfies the condition that the sum of the distances between each customer and the facility is the smallest as compared with any other locations possible. They compare the actual locations of the existing facilities in a city with their ideal locations to assess the discrepancies between the actual and the desirable locations. Masaharu IWASE and Hitoshi TAKEDA analyze a single-channel queueing system with two heterogeneous classes of arrivals in "Analysis of Queues with Two Classes of Customers." They assume that the two types of customers, namely, one requiring an immediate service and the other capable of waiting, arrive at service stations where waiting rooms are either of a finite capacity or infinitely large. Hitoshi TAKEDA and Masaharu IWASE conduct experiments on a multichannel queueing system with heterogeneous classes of servers which allows jockeying of customers between queues in "Analysis of a Queueing System with Moves of Customers between Queues." Saburo KOBAYASHI applies the discrete maximum principle to a problem of manpower planning and solves some vexed questions which have so far remained unsolved in "A Mathematical Study of Manpower Planning by the Discrete Maximum Principle." First, he finds out how many steps his algorithm takes before completion and determines the least number of steps. Second, he designs a method of finding an initial state which ensures the attainment of a goal. Third, he proposes a way of accurately calculating a final solution. Takao AKAIKE (Chiba University of Economics, Junior College) and Shigeo OHTSUKI simulate queueing systems on a petri net and verify its usefulness in "The Queueing Theory and the Petri Net." Yoshito HIRAI and Shigeo OHTSUKI present a method to analyze a pattern of random data in time series in "Analysis of a Pattern of Random Data." They develop a method to compare a pair of time series by utilizing their curvatures and assert that this approach reveals the features of the time series more accurately than normal regression analysis. Yoshio IIHARA and Hiroshi MATSUO show how to use the inter-

nal rate of return of a cash flow profile in "The Use and Misuse of the Internal Rate of Return." They maintain that the internal rate of return of a cash flow profile is wrongly identified with the rate of growth of the profile and further that the fallacious approach based on this misconception is commonly and widely employed particularly in engineering economy in the U.S.A.

Eight articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No. 17 in 1995. Tetsuma FURIHATA conducts an experimental study on spatial relationships between a population distribution and locations of facilities in "A Study of Spatial Relationships between a Population Distribution and Locations of Facilities." Takuya KAKISHITA, Masatoshi KITAOKA, and Hirozo OKUMURA analyze the graphical evaluation and review technique (GERT) with transient probability distributions at branching nodes in "Analysis of Variations of Branching Probabilities in the GERT Network." Kazuyoshi KIMURA, Hideo NOZU, and Koji MATSUOKA estimate the total production time of an assembly line by utilizing a queueing model in "A Study of Holding Times for an Assembly Line." Hitoshi TAKEDA and Masaharu IWASE analyze a queueing system with heterogeneous servers who render services to customers selected on different criteria in "Analysis of Queueing Systems with Various Policies of Assignment of Customers to Servers." Takao AKAIKE and Shigeo OHTSUKI build a model which simulates the operation of elevators by using a petri net in "A Study on a Multi-Input and Multi-Output System by a Petri Net." Masaharu IWASE and Hitoshi TAKEDA analyze a queueing system with buffers at an exit in "Queues with Resequencing Buffers." Hironobu FUKUYAMA (Tokyo Seitoku University) and Kazuyoshi KIMURA build and analyze a traffic network for the distribution trades in "A Study on an Information System for the Distribution Trades." Their analysis places a special emphasis on the relation between the transportation network of a region and the distribution trades. Akira UCHINO (Senshu University) assesses the state of the art and effectiveness of systems dynamics in "The Assessment of the Roles Played by Systems Dynamics in the Modeling of Social Systems." He quests for a mode of implementing it successfully and suggests that it be employed in combination with soft systems methodologies.

With the advent of small and powerful computers, such as workstations, quantitative approaches are put into practice extensively to the extent that the decision support systems are a commonplace in a daily operation in business.

Members of the Society are concerned with developing useful models of quantitative approaches which may be used as the building blocks of decision support systems.

(Hiroshi MATSUO, Chuo University)

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

1. Objectives of the Society

The Society of Economic Sociology will celebrate its 30th anniversary in 1996. Economic sociology is an interdisciplinary subject by nature. Hence, the scope of the objectives of the society has been, roughly speaking, a kind of mixture of economic and sociological studies since its foundation.

This characteristic of economic sociology as a discipline bears, as a matter of fact, both the strength and the weakness for the organizational activities of the society.

The Society of Economic Sociology flourished in its early years. Successors of Yasuma TAKATA (Kyoto University), a distinguished Japanese sociologist as well as economist, were enthusiastic for the establishment of a new discipline. They firmly cooperated in advocating their principles through the unified activity of the society.

They were so ambitious and optimistic as to believe in the possibility of success in defining general concepts of "economic sociology." The activity of the society was thus led by quixotic motives for expanding frontiers toward all related areas of studies. One might perhaps summarize the then movement of the society as a speculative integration of ideas that seemed to be subordinated to economic sociology.

But the thought of the founding fathers was too obstinate and strict, so that it did not permit young blood to join the society for certain periods. Though there had been some minor surges of activity, the infertile atmosphere lasted until the 1980s, when Yoichi ITAGAKI (Yachiyo International University) re-vitalized the society.

Kenichi TOMINAGA (Keio University), the present president of the society, pursued the same course of development. The leading idea of Itagaki and Tominaga is the interdisciplinary approach to "economic sociology" through interaction of both disciplines.

2. Organization and Current Activities

The Society of Economic Sociology consists of an East Section and a West Section. Each section manages regional activities such as bimonthly meetings for reading working papers.

Furthermore, in order to motivate the interdisciplinary cooperation mentioned above, the society currently runs the following six research projects at a sectional level:

- a) The methodology of economic sociology
- b) Topics from organizational approach
- c) Labor turnover
- d) Business ethics: theory and application
- e) German socio-economic systems

f) Philanthropy.

For each subject, a special study group is formed by members of common interest. As of this September, most studies have already been carried on for about two years.

The first group tries to work out a method of economic sociology. They consist of economists and sociologists. The main difficulty facing both of them is, from beginning to end, the question how to define "economic sociology." Referring to the "New Economic Sociology" developed in America, they are now attempting to modify economic hypotheses which seem to be too rigid.

The research team on labor turnover focuses upon empirical studies of the subject and corroborates certain concepts of economic sociology. They try to restate labor market economic performance in terms of sociology; the consequences sometimes require the correction of pure economic propositions, and sometimes provide firm footholds to economic analysis.

Business ethics members are interested in observation along with theoretical studies of any systems of morals in human society. There is a common understanding among members that not only the analysis of the relationships between social actors is a task when considering business ethics, but also the propagation of the meanings of such investigations is indispensable. Therefore, most members value interactions between academe and business highly, besides interactions in academe.

3. Reports on Annual Conferences

The most important activity of the Society of Economic Sociology is an annual conference. At each conference, we take up a special theme that then seems necessary to be intensively discussed from the viewpoint of economic sociology.

1) The 1991 Conference

The theme of the plenary session for 1991 was Transformation of the Soviet Union and East Europe. Takatoshi NOJIRI (Osaka Gakuin University) reported as follows:

Recently we see many historic events taking place almost every year, most significant of which is, in my view, the collapse of the Soviet Union. It was triggered by Gorbachev's Perestroika, but East European countries responded more quickly. However, after several incidents which suggested the decline of the Soviet Union, Gorbachev resigned his position of president at the end of 1991, when the Soviet Union closed her 74-year history.

Then, why did such events take place? The direct source of the transformation was the breakdown of the Soviet economy. Haruki NIWA (Kyoto Sangyo University) emphasized that the Soviet economy had been supported by a "repressed inflation" policy and a "command economy regime," whose loss of effectiveness, accord-

ing to him, necessitated the collapse of the Soviet Union and produced hyper-inflation.

His discussant, Toshihiro FUKUDA (Shiga University), also showed a pessimistic view of the Soviet economy by pointing out ten requisites for the success of a market economy. Moreover, Kiyoshi TAKASE (Yachiyo International University) the third reporter, paid attention not only to the economy but to the rise of nationalism, and his discussant, Masaaki KAMINUMA (Waseda University), referred to the importance of the information revolution, which contributed to the spread of nationalism.

Thus, the core of communist bloc collapsed and its impact was huge and extensive.

Kichinosuke IHARA (Tezukayama University), utilizing data from newspapers, magazines, and broadcasts, traced political movements in China referring to other Asian countries, while his discussant, Hiroyuki TANIGUCHI (Kobe Gakuin University), gave his views on the present situation and the prospect of Vietnam in comparison with Korea and Taiwan.

Of course, this impact is not limited to the communist bloc. Here, at least, two movements are worthy of attention. One is the movement of changing European countries. Nations of the EC have been seeking for a unified market since the middle of the 1980s, but after the political transformation of the Soviet Union and East Europe, they are making their unification much larger, which encourages other countries toward a bipolar world regime. The collapse of the Soviet Union produced unipolarization of America, which is losing power. In this sense, we entered into an age of "new tension."

We had three unique reports this time: Niwa's approach was economic, Ihara's political and Takase's world-historical or cultural-historical. Such variety is characteristic of our society, but they do not cover all the themes of the economic-sociological approach. I want to mention three world trends: the direction of economic-social regimes, the new wave of ethnocracy, and the progress of regionalization and globalization. These "great transformations" are waiting for our analysis.

2) The 1992 Conference

The theme of the plenary session for 1992 was Research Frontiers of Economy and Society. Yukimasa NAGAYASU (Reitaku University) reported as follows:

As a group for inter-disciplinary research especially between economics and sociology, our society has recently made special efforts to re-examine the theory and reality of the contemporary world at the end of the 20th century.

We held the society's annual conference on September 19 to 20, 1992, with a plenary session, "New Frontiers of Economy and Society", at the International School of Economics and Business Administration, Reitaku University, in Kashiwa near Tokyo. At the conference, the following three theory groups were discussed:

(1) system theory, (2) rational choice theory, and (3) regulation theory, which were all regarded as typical examples of a new approach to the post-modern, post-cold-war and post-socialism ways of restructuring society.

First of all, as to the system theory, Niklas Luhman's proposal was introduced and discussed by Jun-ichi KASUGA (Kansai University), in a report, "Luhman's Theory of Economic System". Generally speaking, Luhman's system thinking is still in the process of development, and therefore it is impossible to define in a systemic way the final version of his theory. However, several basic concepts can be defined as follows: system and its environment, complexity, self organization, autopoiesis, and communication. Kasuga made clear Luhman's definition of economy. Each sub-system of our society is composed of a different kind of communication with a special medium and symbol. Economy is a sub-system of communication through the medium of money and the symbol of price.

The second topic of the conference was the theory of rational choice in a broader sense. In theories of society, we have so far had different assumptions of human nature, and now need to restructure the theory of human action or behavior as a unit of decision making or choice. The keynote speaker on this area, Michio KAIDO (Tohoku University) read a paper, "The Possibility of Rational Choice Theories". According to him, this theory is regarded as a group of following theories: the purposive action model, the cognitive model, the rational choice model, the individual choice model, and so on. This theory can be regarded as the contemporary version of "rational economic man" in sociology, which was known as the Robinson Crusoe model in economics. The rational choice theory aims at getting some criteria to judge the given social situations through the individual's value judgment.

The third theory discussed at the conference was the so-called regulation theory. Contrary to the theories mentioned above, this is not as an abstract system theory, but as a new approach to the contemporary socio-economic system. One of the leading theorists on this area in Japan, Akitaka WAKAMORI (Kansai University) gave a keynote speech in his paper, "Regulation Theory". The regulation theory is, according to him, an economics-challenging crisis, which puts focus upon the flexibility and sustainability of contemporary capitalism. This theory, therefore, can be regarded as an alternative socio-economic theory for the post-Marxism age. It is free from classical and rigid socialism, even though it has greatly been influenced by the Marxist way of thinking. It started with a fundamental criticism of the historical fatalism or the determinism of the economy in traditional Marxist thought, and put stress on the possibility of social change through institutional evolution, not revolution. According to Wakamori, regulation theory also insists that it is necessary to change Fordism, which has led American capitalism in this century through several institutional settings like the group bargaining system in management, the Keynesian type of welfare state, the controlled monetary system, and many interventions of state. It is the most

important task for this theory to make clear the post-Fordist alternative systems to such American Fordism.

In addition to these three theories, the conference had several special sessions on different topics of business ethics, new organization principles for the economic system, marketing and so on.

3) The 1993 Conference

The theme of the plenary session for 1993 was Power and Market Economy. Hiroshi MANNARI (Kibi International University) reported as follows:

We discussed in the conference the theme of Power and Market Economy. The theme was drawn out from a previous symposium on power shifts and value changes in the post-cold-war world (International Sociological Association's Conference, Kurashiki, July 1992).

First, the power dominant theory over the market economy was systematized by Yoichi UTSUMI (Osaka Gakuin University). His major proposition in the report was that whatever the structure of national political power (democratic or despotic), so far as the political power allows free economic activities, its market economy grows. This claim was substantiated in the empirical reports by XIE Xiao Bin and Prasert YAMUKLINFUNG in examining relationships between the internal political power of Chinese and Southeast Asian states and their varying economic growth.

Second, Bunshiro ANDO (Kwansei Gakuin University) dealt with historical changes in economic theory in relationships between government economic policy over market economy in this country. He criticized the Keynesian economic theory of controlling demand and supply in the market by governmental interventions. He claimed human beings should follow impersonal forces in the market. In a matured capitalist society, we certainly have to establish a new macro-theory on government policies for the public and consumers.

Third, Naomi MARUO (Keio University) presented us a model of the optimum social system in economics, politics and society in terms of public theory. He formulated his theory and politics how the market, authorities and citizens of a society relate to each other. In facing present chaotic policies and economics, our managers, politicians and bureaucrats, and citizens are seeking a sound general management theory. His theory shows us excellent ideas and methods in solving the problems of government, market and citizens.

Finally, Giancarlo NONNIS (Kibi International University) raised an important question whether managers and social scientists in Japan perceive the concept of the free market in universal terms. He indicated the concept of the free market was brought up in Anglo-Saxon culture and not shared even in the other European nations. In facing economic conflicts with Anglo-America, Japanese social scientists must discriminate between the concept of a free market in cultural reality and its ideal

typical one.

At the end all our participants at the conference agreed that the papers presented had been of high quality and relevant to the theme.

4) The 1994 Conference

The theme of the plenary session for 1994 was Toward a Pro-Consumer Society. Prof. Tominaga reported as follows:

This was the first time we discussed the theme in the plenary session, but the second time Japan had encountered the same problem.

"Seikatsusha-yusen" or "pro-consumer" might be a political slogan which states that the real world is organized around producers and has led to maximum economic growth, and that the sovereignty must be turned around to consumers or human values.

It first appeared in the 1960s, when Japan suffered from social losses due to the continuing high-rate economic growth, and secondly after the so-called "bubble" economy in the 1980s.

The aim of the discussion was to reach any possible answers to the question as to why we were not and still are not clever enough not to suffer repeatedly from the same problem at the cost of individual life.

Koji MORIOKA (Kansai University) took up Japanese industrial relations. He analyzed the idiosyncrasy of the combination of the well-known life-time employment and company labor unions in Japan to prove unjustifiable bias for business activities. He concluded that no pro-consumer society could be realized unless such a Japanese management system was basically changed.

Yukio SUZUKI (Reitaku University), on the contrary, insisted that a pro-consumer society is coming, paying special attention to the current "New Price Revolution." Although his journalist intuition partly shed light on the status quo, his presentation exemplified the necessity and the difficulty of an analytical treatment of the present theme.

Kenji KUMASAKA (Keio University) approached the same problem in another way. He asked himself cognitively what abundance is, and tried to show his vision of life-style in our information society. He seemed too optimistic in believing that "digital ambience" or the provision of a computer network will resolve the dilemma where people feel exploited.

To be honest, our discussion did not herald the emergence of a pro-consumer society yet. That would be another opportunity where we rigorously inquire into the Japanese corporate regime in reference to new developments in economic sociology.

5) The 1995 Conference

The last conference was held on September 16-17, 1995 at Himeji Dokkyo Uni-

versity. The theme selected for the plenary session this time was Bureaucracy. Masakatsu TAMURA (Waseda University) chaired the session and briefly summarized the discussion as follows:

Kazuo MATSUSHIRO (Kobe University of Commerce) studied Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy and examined what bureaucrats functionally can and cannot do. If bureaucracy is a necessary evil of a democratic society, parliament, as Weber once insisted, needs to have good control over bureaucracy even in today's Japan.

Tetsuya KISHIMOTO (Kobe University) asked by consulting with W. Niskanen why and how bureaucracy was a budgetary problem. He logically concluded that there must be competition among government departments or agencies to get rid of it in line with deregulation.

Hiroshi KATO (Chiba University of Commerce) introduced the Ramseyer and Rosenbluth model of Japanese politics and modified it so as to handle the present situation of bureaucracy. He required us to recognize the importance of a deliberative councils' role, which is designed to corporatively govern the ruling power of bureaucrats.

4. Publications

The Society of Economic Sociology sets great store by exchanging ideas and research outcomes in printed form, besides conferences. The following two are major publications regularly made public:

- *The Annals of the Society of Economic Sociology*
- *The Newsletter of the Society of Economic Sociology*

The former is a collected volume of distinguished papers presented at the conference each year. It also carries some contributed papers and study notes subject to rigorous screening by anonymous referees.

The latter is the transactions medium of the society; it contains shorter essays along with business correspondence of the society. It is published biannually.

(Mitsuo SASAKI, Yachiyo International University)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS

1. General Description

The Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics was founded in 1947 with the aim of studying and promoting academic research in economic theory and econometrics. Since then, however, the Association's activities have expanded significantly. Currently its activities cover all the areas of economics including economic theory and mathematical economics, economic policy in general, public economics and finance, monetary economics and policy, international trade and finance, industrial organization, urban and regional economics, economic development, agricultural economics, econometrics and economic statistics. The Association is playing the central role of promoting academic research in economics in Japan not only in its size but also in its coverage. The membership of the Association consists of academic economists/econometricians as well as researchers affiliated to government/private institutions. The Association has currently 2,275 individual as well as 24 institutional memberships (as of October 1995).

The Association is managed by the General Meeting, Board of Directors consisting of about 40 elected members, and Standing Executive Committee. The President is elected by two-step votes every year: the Board of Directors nominates some candidates for the Vice President, among whom one is elected for the position by a poll of all members, and the Vice President automatically takes over the President's position in the next year. The Presidents for 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 were Chikashi MORIGUCHI (Osaka University), Akihiro AMANO (Kobe University), Mitsuo SAITO (Tezukayama University) and Yasuo UEKAWA (Nagasaki Prefectural University), respectively. The President for 1994 was Koichi HAMADA (Yale University) and the current President for 1995 is Masahiko AOKI (Stanford University). Keimei KAIZUKA (Chuo University) is going to take over the position for 1996.

The current Standing Executive Committee consists of Kotaro SUZUMURA (Hitotsubashi University), Kimio MORIMUNE (Kyoto University), Motoshige ITO (the University of Tokyo), Toshihisa TOYODA (Kobe University), Michio OHYAMA (Keio University), Masaaki HONMA (Osaka University), and Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University).

The main activities of the Association consist of publishing *The Japanese Economic Review*, holding annual meetings, and cosponsoring meetings of the Econometric Society when they are held in Japan.

2. Publications

The Association recognized a journal, *Kikan Riron Keizaigaku*, as its formal

organ in 1959. The origin of the journal goes back to 1950, when Takuma YASUI was the founding editor. Until 1986 the journal was published 3 times a year. After that it was published 4 times a year and the journal title was changed to *The Economic Studies Quarterly*.

The Association has now started a new era by publishing its quarterly journal all in English, *The Japanese Economic Review*, using a foreign publisher (Blackwell Publishers in England). The journal has smoothly taken over from *The Economic Studies Quarterly* and is now publishing volume 46 in 1995. It is open to all researchers in the field of economics and econometrics around the world. Its scope is wide and it covers all standard research including microeconomics, macroeconomics and econometrics. It also emphasizes, but is not limited to, the following areas:

- Welfare economics and Public Decision-Making
- Theoretical and Empirical Industrial Organisation
- Intertemporal Economics including Dynamic Systems
- International Economics and Development Economics
- Economics of Law, Institutions and Public Policy
- Game Theory and its Applications
- Theoretical and Empirical Analysis of the Japanese Economy

Non-members as well as members of the Association are welcome to submit unpublished research articles for editorial consideration. The Journal is published four times a year in March, June, September and December.

The Editorial Board of *The Japanese Economic Review* consists of the Editor, Kotaro SUZUMURA (Hitotsubashi University), three Co-editors, and Associate Editors. Among 21 Associate Editors, 11 are distinguished foreign scholars. Papers published in vol. 46 include the following: "Product Liability Rules: A Consideration of Law and Economics in Japan" (Presidential Address) by Koichi HAMADA (Yale University), "Environmental Evaluation and Social Choice" by A. SEN (Harvard University), "Welfare Economics and Economies of Scale" by J. MIRRELES (Oxford University), "Optimal Tax Policy in a Stochastically Growing Open Economy" by S. TURNOVSKY (University of Washington), "Are There Unit Roots in Real Economic Variables?" by Michio HATANAKA and Yasuji KOTO (Tezukayama University), and "Japan in the New World Confrontation: A Historical Perspective" by Yujiro HAYAMI (Aoyama Gakuin University).

In addition to *The Japanese Economic Review*, the Association is publishing an annual volume in Japanese.

It covers the presidential address and some invited papers presented at the annual meeting for each year. It also includes some survey and/or appropriate papers, book reviews and summary reports of the annual meeting for each year. The first issue for 1995 is now under preparation under the editorship of Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University).

3. Annual Meetings

Every year a two-day general meeting is held in addition to a one-day Western district meeting. Here we report only the recent annual general meetings for 1993 - 1995, with some 600 - 800 members participating each year.

(1) 1993 Meeting

The 1993 annual meeting was held at Hosei University on October 16 and 17. The program committee chaired by Tadashi INOUE (Hosei University) organized the conference. In the regular sessions, 130 papers were presented altogether. List of title and chairperson of each session, title of each paper presented, and names of authors and discussants was published in *The Economic Studies Quarterly*, Vol.44, No.4, 1993. One panel discussion was held, titled "Structural Change in the Japanese Economy: Analysis of the Current State and Scenarios for the 21st Century". Yasuo UEKAWA delivered the presidential address under the title "Imperfect Competition, Intra-Industry Trade and Trade Policy".

(2) 1994 Meeting

The 1994 annual meeting was held at Nanzan University on September 23 - 24. Kuramitsu MURAMATSU (Nanzan University) chaired both the organizing committee and the program committee. In the regular sessions, 142 papers were presented altogether. Detailed information of the sessions, titles of papers, authors and discussants was published in *the Economic Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 45, No. 4, 1994. The title of the panel discussion was "The Change and Challenge of Japanese Firms: New Trends of Economics". Koichi HAMADA delivered the presidential address under the title "Product Liability Rules: A Consideration of Law and Economics in Japan".

(3) 1995 Meeting

The 1995 annual meeting was held at Gakushuin University on September 23 and 24. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Takuji SHIMANO (Gakushuin University) and Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 128 papers were presented altogether. One panel discussion was held on the topic, "Can the Vitality of the Japanese Economy be Revived ?" Masahiko AOKI (Stanford University) delivered the presidential address under the title "Organizational Conventions as a Source of Comparative Advantage: Evolutionary Game Approach".

4. The Econometric Society World Congress

The Association cosponsored the 7th World Congress of the Econometric Society for the first time in 1995 in addition to the former Far Eastern Meetings of the Society. The World Congress, held every 4 years, was held at Keio University for August 23 - 29, 1995. The program committee chairs were D. M. KREPS (Stanford University) and K.F. WALLIS (University of Warwick). The local organizing com-

mittee consisted of Masahiro OKUNO - FUJIWARA (Chair, the University of Tokyo), Mamoru KANEOKA (University of Tsukuba), Kunio KAWAMATA (Keio University), Kimio MORIMUNE (Kyoto University), Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University), Takamitsu SAWA (Kyoto University), Kotaro SUZUMURA (Hitotsubashi University) and Akira YAMAZAKI (Hitotsubashi University). The fund raising committee chaired by Chikashi MORIGUCHI (Osaka University) contributed to enabling the Congress to be successful. The main addresses included the Presidential Address by C. SIMS (Yale University), the Frisch Memorial Lecture by A. Sen (Harvard University), the Fisher-Schultz Lecture by G. AKERLOF (University of California, Berkeley) and the Walras-Bowley Lecture by G. LAROQUE (I.N.S.E.E.). Sixteen invited symposia in addition to approximately 700 contributed papers were presented.

5. The Nakahara Prize

The Association has created an official prize for the first time in 1995. The aim of the prize is honoring and encouraging young (precisely speaking, under 45 years) economists to publish internationally well-recognized papers and/or books. The Board of Directors select the members of a nominating committee consisting of both Japanese and foreign economists, who choose one prize recipient every year. This award system has been made possible by generous endowments by Mr. Nobuyuki NAKAHARA, a businessman. The first winner of the 1995 prize was Fumio HAYASHI (the University of Tokyo), who has published several pioneering papers on Japanese consumption and investment behaviors in internationally recognized journals.

6. Future Prospects

Internationalization of economics professions in Japan will be an important theme as ever. The Association has been and will be following that direction. Publishing *The Japanese Economic Review* in English and creating a prize award system are examples of the Association's efforts to that direction.

The Association has expanded its registered membership to more than 2,200. Thus it has become difficult to hold and manage annual meetings at a university, which has been an established custom so far. In the future the Association must search for a better and more attractive way of holding annual meetings.

(Toshihisa TOYODA, Kobe University)

NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

1. History and Outline of the Academy

The Nippon Academy of Management Education (NAME) was founded on June 30, 1979. The Academy elected Dr. Akira YAMASHIRO, Emeritus Professor of Hitotsubashi University, as the first president. At that time the number of individual founding members was about 230. The number of Academic members was about 280.

The main aim of the Academy is to establish principles for Japanese Management. The Academy supports the collaboration of academics and businessmen.

The purposes of the Academy are as follows:

- (1) practical research into the business activities of business corporations
- (2) research into Japanese-style Management and International Management
- (3) research into management education to develop the practical abilities of top management, middle management and lower management

The following persons have acted as presidents of the Academy since its establishment:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (1) 1979 - 1991 | Akira YAMASHIRO (Emeritus Professor, Hitotsubashi University) |
| (2) 1991 - 1994 | Masao OSUGA (Emeritus Professor, University of Electro Communication) |
| (3) 1994 - | Seiichi FUJIYOSHI (Emeritus Professor, Meiji University) |

Today the number of academic members is 832 and the number of corporate members is 16 corporations.

The Academy has a head office and five regional divisions. The head office and the Kanto Division are located in Tokyo. The Kansai Division is located in Osaka, the Chubu Division is located in Nagoya, the Kyushu Division is located in Fukuoka, and the Hokkaido Division is located in Sapporo.

The head office of the Academy has five committees. The Administrative Committee has the responsibility for general affairs; the Organizational Committee is responsible for arranging the program for Annual National Conferences. The Information Bulletin Committee is in charge of communication of academic activities, while the Annals Committee has the task of publishing *Annals of the Nippon Academy of Management Education*. The International Committee has the responsibility for the program of International Conferences and International Exchange Programs of the Academy. Every regional division has several regional academic meetings every year.

2. National Conferences

- (1) From First Conference, 1979, to Twenty-fifth Conference, 1992

National Conferences have been held every spring and fall twice a year. The common theme and the host universities (institutions) where national conferences have been held are as follows:

- 1st Conference, Fall 1979, The Vision of Management Education in the '80s, Head Office (Tokyo Nihon Kogyo Club)
- 2nd Conference, Spring 1980, Management Education in Business Corporations, The Head Office (Osaka Chuodenki Club)
- 3rd Conference, Fall 1980, Strategy, Characteristics and Education of Management, Aoyama Gakuin University
- 4th Conference, Spring 1981, In Pursuit of the Theory and the Methodology of a Practical Business Management, Asia University
- 5th Conference, Fall 1981, Management and Culture, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.
- 6th Conference, Spring 1982, Total Review of Japanese Way of Management and New Vision, Seikei University
- 7th Conference, Fall 1982, The Practice and Task of Management in Japan, Aichi Gakuin University
- 8th Conference, Spring 1983, Business Management in the Recession, Nihon University
- 9th Conference, Fall 1983, Internationalization and Management Education, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.
- 10th Conference, Spring 1984, Internationalization of the Japanese Management Idea and Management Education, Waseda University
- 11th Conference, Fall 1984, Reactiveness of Business Corporations, Matsuyama Commercial University
- 12th Conference, Spring 1985, The Criteria of Management and Education in a Rapid Change of Environment, Meiji University
- 13th Conference, Fall 1985, Tradition and Innovation, Kyoto Industrial University
- 14th Conference, Spring 1986, Evolution of Business Constitution and Management Education, Chiba Keizai College
- 15th Conference, Fall 1986, Corporate Culture and Corporate Strategy, Kinki University
- 16th Conference, Spring 1987, The Change of Environment and Business Management, Yokohama College of Commerce
- 17th Conference, Fall 1987, A New Perspective of Human Resources Management, Kagawa University
- 18th Conference, Spring 1988, Globalization and Management Education, Tokyo International University
- 19th Conference, Fall 1988, Organization Development and Management Education, Seireigakuen Seisen Junior College

20th Conference, Spring 1989, The Principles of a Management Guide and Management Education, Meiji University

21st Conference, Spring 1990, Management Education in the 90's, Sapporo University

22nd Conference, Fall 1990, Management Education at Universities in the '90s, Kanto Gakuin University

23rd Conference, Spring 1991, The Change of Industrial Structure and Management Education, Yamanashi Gakuin University

24th Conference, Fall 1991, The Image of Enterprise in Multi Symbioses Era and Management Education, Kyushu Sangyou University

25th Conference, Spring 1992, Management Education for the Driving of Internationalization and Interdisciplinary Approach, Kyorin University

(2) Recent Conferences and Recent Trends in Research by the Academy (From 26th Conference to 31st Conference)

The common theme in the national conferences is usually set up by the head office in consideration of the intention of the host universities. The common theme, the host universities and the papers where national conference have been held are as follows:

26th Conference, Fall 1992, The Restructuring of the Japanese Way of Management and Management Education, Kinki University:

1) "A Restructuring of Japanese-Style Management and the Function of Top Management," Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo University)

2) "Restructuring of Japanese Management and Consensus Management," Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (Aichi Gakuin University)

3) "Management Evolution and Corporate Philosophy," Eiichi SUGITA (Matsushita Marketing Training Institute, Inc.)

4) "What is the Japanese Style of Management—where is the Logic of "ie", Tadashi MITO (Chukyo University)

5) "Total Environment for Total learning, — Executive Development & the Conference Center", Motofusa MURAYAMA (Chiba University)

27th Conference, Spring 1993, The Creation of the New Management Idea and Management Education, Meiji Gakuin University:

1) "The Method of Creation of a New Business Idea and Organizational Learning," Shinji SUZUKI (Niigata University)

2) "Management Idea Based on Functionalism," Eiichi EBISAWA (Kanagawa University)

3) "Ethics of Game Players," Koichiro HIOKI (Kyoto University)

4) "How to Manage and Fix Corporate Philosophy," Tadashi UMEZAWA (Tokyo Keizai University)

5) "Industrial Management Philosophy under the Current Changing World and Related Value System — How Industrial Companies Educate Competent Leaders under such Circumstances," Jirou MAEKAWA (Former Vice President, Teijin Ltd.)
28th Conference, Fall 1993, Self-innovation of Management and Development of Creativeness, Chubu University:

1) "Logic of Collective Innovation and Self-Renewal," Toshihiro SASAKI (Kyoto Sangyo University)

2) "Change and Self-Innovation of Japanese Management," Akira ICHIKAWA (Fuji Junior College)

3) "Progressive Creativeness for Enterprise," Makoto TAKAHASHI (SOKEN Research Institute)

4) "The Problems which Confront Japanese Auto Industries and Measures Devised to Deal with Them," Takashi KOYAMA (Toyota Boshoku Corporation)

5) "Organizational Transformation by Information Technology," Tatsumi SHIMADA (Yokohama College of Commerce).

29th Conference, Spring 1994, Corporate Strategy of Reengineering and Management Education, Senshu University

1) "Increasing Productivity of Intellectual Works," Yoshiaki INOKAWA (Toshiba Corporation)

2) "Methodological Aspects of Reengineering," Minoru TOKITA (Waseda University)

3) "A Study of the Essence and Some Affairs in the Reengineering Revolution," Itsuro KANEKO (Meiji University)

4) "Reengineering and Japanese Personnel Administration," Isao SEKIGUCHI (Senshu University)

5) "The Logic of Reengineering," Osamu TAKENOUCHI (Kyorin University).

6) "Japanese Reengineering — A Case of Maekawa Manufacturing Corporation," Yoshio IWASAKI (Maekawa Manufacturing Corporation).

30th Conference, Fall 1994, Glocal Strategy of Regional Industries and Management Education, Nihon University:

1) "Glocalization of Regional Enterprises — Symbiosis Theory of Globalism and Localism, Motohide MURAYAMA (Chiba University)

2) "The General Management Philosophy in the World," Takanori TSUCHIYA (International Education Center)

3) "The Restructuring of Glocal Competitive Advantages and the Reactiveness Policy," Masaru SAITO (Chuo University).

31st Conference, Spring 1995, Business Ethics and Management Education, Wako University.

1) "Reinvestment of Human Resources Necessary for the Open Management System," Sawako TAKEUCHI (Long Term Credit Bank, Research Institute)

2) "Management Policy of Hitachi Credit Corporation," Masayoshi HANABUSA (Hitachi Credit Corporation)

3) "A Study of Ethical Values in Business Administration — possibility of avoiding unethical behavior," Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)

4) "Corporate Ethics and Management Development at NEC," Yasutoshi HORINOUCI (NEC Corporation)

5) "A Design for Corporate Codes of Conduct and a Conception for Social Strategy," Tetsuya MIZUYACHI (Toyama University)

6) "Corporate Conduct, Social Responsibility and Business Ethics," Shoichi SUITA (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.)

(3) The 32nd and 33rd Annual Conferences

The 32nd Annual Conference of the Academy will be held at the University of East Asia on October 27 - 29, 1995. The common theme is to be The Change of the Paradigm and Management Education.

The 33rd Annual Conference will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on June, 1996.

3. Publications

The Academy has published 14 volumes of *Annals of the Nippon Academy of Management Education* since 1982. The *Annals* is published on annual basis, and contains all of the papers on the common theme and those on voluntary themes.

The Information Bulletin is issued six times a year; 175 *Information Bulletins* have been issued up to September 1995.

In Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Academy, the Academy has published *Management Education Handbook*, Dobunkan Press, in June 1990. This book consists of seven parts: Part 1, contains "The Problem of Management Education — Management is "Management Education;" Part 2, "Principles of Practical Management Education;" Part 3, "A Theory of Executive Development in a Modern Japanese Company;" Part 4, "Management Techniques for Top Management, Middle Management and Lower Management;" Part 5, "Management Education in an Organizational Department;" Part 6, "Topics of Management Education; and Part 7, "Management Education in Non-Manufacturing and Non-Business."

4. International Conferences

International Conferences have been held five times in Hawaii (U.S.A.), Taipei (Taiwan), Seoul (Korea), Beijing (China) and Shanghai (China) over the past 10 years.

For the 10th Anniversary of the Academy, the Fourth International Conference was held at Beijing, on August 22 1990. The Conference was held under the joint auspices of the Academy and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The com-

mon theme was Management Evolution in Chinese Corporations and the Japanese Way of Management.

5. Current Academic Activities and the Perspectives of the Academy

The Academy is now reviewing a periodical publication and The Yamashiro Award. The periodical should contain the results of studies in the Academy's activities. The Academy has argued that it is most important to maintain its identity. While the periodical will be published in the near future, the Yamashiro Awards will be established in the year after next.

Today Academy has seven specific research projects as follows:

- (1) A Study of the Methods of Management Development in Japanese Corporations
- (2) Research on Students at Social Science Departments in University
- (3) New Problem of Management Accounting an Era of Change
- (4) Research into the Changes in Management Education in Colleges of Business
- (5) A New Perspective of Business Organization
- (6) A study of Management Leadership

The Academy aims at the further improvement of its standard of research and its International Exchange Programs.

(Yasuhiro OGURA, Toyo University)

THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

1: Establishment of the Japan Institute of Public Finance

The Japan Institute of Public Finance was first established in 1940 with 63 members. The first annual conference was held in the same year on October 26 after an initiation ceremony at the Gakushi Kaikan in Tokyo. Then the second, third and fourth annual conferences were held from 1941 to 1943, but due to the intensification of the war, further conferences were suspended until the fifth was held in 1949. This was the first conference held after the war and the membership was about 90.

From around the seventh conference held at Kobe University in 1950 and the eighth conference at the University of Tokyo in 1951, a tradition of holding a conference once a year in fall either in October or November was established. Another tradition of having a fellowship gathering as part of the conference was also formed around this time.

2: Organization of the Institute

The purpose of the Japan Institute of Public Finance is to encourage the research and the exchange of its results in the field of public finance and to enhance the friendship among the members of the institute. The institute conducts such activities as holding study meetings and lecture meetings, publication of books and journals and other suitable activities that the directors' council regards as appropriate. At present there isn't a regularly published journal, but the bulletin containing of summaries of reports made at the annual meeting is regarded as a substitute for such a journal.

The institute consists of researchers in the field of public finance and the admission to membership is made by the decision of the directors' council on the basis of recommendations from two current members. The admission is usually made and announced at the annual meeting of the institute.

Currently the annual membership fee is 6000 yen and as a principle the member loses the membership if he continues to be delinquent in the payment of the fee for three consecutive years.

To run the activities of the institute, there are 37 directors, two auditors and a few secretary generals. The 25 directors out of 37 are elected by the members for a term of three years. But there is a maximum term limit of three consecutive terms. The remaining of 12 directors are chosen by the elected 25 members so that there is no excessive bias in terms of institutions the directors belong to and the regions their institutions are located in.

The total number of members of the institute as of 1995 amounts to 654.

3: International Activities

With the strong trend of internationalization, the Japan Institute of Public Finance is also trying to participate in international activities. The biggest international event of the institute was the sponsorship of the annual conference of IIPF (International Institute of Public Finance) which was held in Tokyo from September 9 to 11, 1981. The conference was quite successful, with the participation of 120 overseas researchers and 214 domestic researchers: a total of 334.

An increasing number of the members of the Japan Institute of Public Finance are also members of the International Institute of Public Finance and attend the annual meetings mainly held in Europe, and there are a few every year who make presentations at the annual conference of IIPF.

Ritsumeikan University is to sponsor the annual conference of IIPF in 1997, and preparations are under way.

The Japan Institute of Public Finance occasionally invites overseas speakers to its annual conference. Recently Dr. Vito Tanzi, president of IIPF, was invited to commemorate our fiftieth anniversary, and he gave a special lecture on "Tax Systems and Change in Economic Structure."

4: Focuses at Recent Annual Conferences

For the annual conference each year, a number of common themes are selected to reflect the contemporary problems relating to public finance and the developments in the field of public finance and economics in the international scene, alongside sessions for the presentation of research results for freely chosen themes.

4-1 The 47th Conference, 1990

The 47th conference was held at Nagoya City University from October 6 to 7, 1990. The common themes for this conference were 1) the tax system reform and thereafter, 2) financial reconstruction and accumulated national debt, 3) regional development and local government finance.

4-2 The 48th Conference, 1991

The 48th conference was held at Aoyama Gakuin University from October 26 to 27, 1991. The common themes for this conference were 1) the stock economy and the tax system, 2) environmental issues and public finance, 3) internationalization and public finance, 4) fiscal problems related to concentration and dispersion.

There was a panel discussion on the taxation on land. The moderator was Hiromitsu ISHI (Hitotsubashi University), and the panelists were Junshichiro YONEHARA (Oitemon Gakuin University), Keimei KAIZUKA (the University of To-

kyo), Kazuyuki TANAKA (Seikei University), Shinohiko KURODA (Ministry of Finance) and Nobutaka NARUSE (Ministry of Internal Affairs).

4-3 The 49th Conference, 1992

The 49th conference was held at Kobe University from October 9 to 10, 1992. The common themes for this conference were 1) the aging society and public finance, 2) environmental issues and public finance, and 3) international relations and public finance.

4-4 The 50th Conference in 1993

The 50th annual conference was held at Fukuoka University from October 29 to 30 in 1993. The common themes chosen were 1) structural changes of the economy and the tax system, 2) how local taxes should be imposed on enterprises. That year, many reports were made for freely chosen themes.

The special commemorative lecture for the fiftieth anniversary of the Japan Institute of Public Finance was given by a specially invited speaker, Dr. Vito Tanzi, who was the president of the International Institute of Public Finance and the director of public finance in the International Monetary Fund. He gave a lecture on "Tax Systems and Change in Economic Structure."

Another commemorative lecture was given by Masao OKAWA of Tokyo International University on "the History and the Future Perspectives of the Japan Institute of Public Finance."

A symposium was also held for this annual conference on "the Revaluation of the Role of Public Finance as a Counter-cyclical Policy." Kazuo HIGO (Meikai University) was the moderator, and Shoichi MIZUNO, Kazuo YOSHIDA (Kyoto University) and Toshihiro IHORI (the University of Tokyo and Osaka University) were panelists.

5: The 51st Conference, 1994

For the most recent annual conference, the 51st conference held at Daito Bunka University from October 21 to 22, the common themes were 1) current tasks for local government finance, 2) the pension and health care system and its finance, 3) international aspects of public finance, 4) social overhead capital and public finance, 5) environmental problems and public finance 6) review of the role of government.

A special lecture has become a traditional feature of the annual conference and Toru HASHIMOTO (Osaka Gakuin University) gave one on the title "Between Reality, Theory and Policy."

A symposium has also become almost a regular part of the conference. In the 51st convention, a symposium on taxation reform was held with the panelists Hiroshi KATO (chairman of the Tax System Study Commission), Risho TAKAOKA (chairman

of the board of directors of Seiyu), Hiromitsu ISHII (Hitotsubashi University), Tatsuo HATTA (Osaka University) and Kenichi MIYAMOTO (Ritsumeikan University).

5-1 Contemporary Issues of Local Government Finance

For the theme of contemporary issues in local government finance, Hirofumi ITO (Kyushu University) reported on the development of German local government finance after the reunification. Hideo NAKAI (Kinki University) discussed the British structure of local government finance in comparison with that of Japan from the viewpoint of fiscal accountability. Masatomi FUNABA (Kobe University of Commerce) discussed the changes in local autonomy and the attempts at reform of the fiscal system both under the unitary state system and the federal system. Yoko KIMURA (Nara Women's University) took up the problem of division of labor of the central government, the prefectural governments and the municipal governments in relation to local welfare and decentralization of authorities to the local governments. Namiko OGURA (graduate student, Keio University) reexamined the regional equalization function of the Local Equalization Grant System of Japan. Tadashi YAMAZAKI (Tokyo Metropolitan Government) took up the theme of fiscal sovereignty and local assembly as a contemporary problem of local government finance.

5-2 Health Care and Pension Systems and Public Finance

Koji KAMAKARI (graduate student, Kansai University) examined the revenue sources of the pension system in the transitional period from the income tax to the consumption tax. Yukiko KATSUMATA (research fellow, Institute of Social Security) discussed health insurance and financial sources in relation to the health insurance system for the elderly and the financing of the system. Tatsuo HATTA (Osaka University) and Noburyou OGUCHI (Senshu University) jointly reported on their new estimate of the net debt of the pension system of the Japanese government. Masazo HIDAKA (Yamaguchi University) reported on the inter-generation differentials of benefits and burdens that accompany the aging of the population. Eiji TAJIKA (Hitotsubashi University) and Fumiko HAYASHI (graduate student, Hitotsubashi University) discussed the roles and limitations of the individual pension market taking up the case of the national pension fund. Kiyasu WATANABE (Japan Life Insurance, Ltd.) discussed the payment guarantee system of the company base pension system.

5-3 International Aspects of Public Finance

Hiroyasu NODA (graduate student, Nihon University) reported on the current condition of the German Recovery Finance Corporation as a financial instrument of the recovery of the economy of former East Germany. Yutaka CHINEN (Okayama University of Commerce) reported on the value added tax in Canada. Takeshi KIKUCHI (Asia University) reported on the unification of the EC markets and the

harmonization of indirect taxes.

5-4 Social Capital and Public Finance

Sachio KONISHI (Kwansei Gakuin University), Akiko MIZUNO (Nagoya Gakuin University) and Kazuo YOSHIDA (Kyoto University) analyzed the effects of fiscal investment and loan system upon the formation of social capital. Jun Ikegami (Kyoto University) discussed the concept of fiscal constitution and its control over the formation of infrastructure. Yoshinori AKIYAMA (Shiga University) analyzed the relationship of US social capital formation and public financial system. Naoyuki YOSHINO (Keio University) and Hideo NAKANO (graduate student, Keio University) reported the results of estimation of direct effects and indirect effects of public investments in specific regions.

5-5 Environmental Issues and Public Finance

Kazuo HIGO (Meikai University) discussed the emission liability and public burden in the disposal of wastes.

Kazuhiro UEDA (Kyoto University) discussed the theory and practice of the environment tax.

Hirofumi SHIBATA (Ritsumeikan University) reported on "doubtful merits of tradable permits and Pigovian Taxes in controlling global pollution."

5-6 Review of the Roles of the Government

Tetsuya FURUKAWA (graduate student, Keio University) discussed a public economics approach to the fiscal control.

Akifusa FUJIOKA (Keiai University) analyzed the macroeconomic policy effects under the plural tiers of the government structure.

Hiroshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe Gakuin University) reported on the review of the roles of public activities and the quest for efficiency.

Yoshifumi ASO (Niigata University) and Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Hitotsubashi University) examined the effects of fiscal policy through the intergenerational account.

7: Free Topics

Yutaka OWARI (graduate student, Hiroshima University) discussed a fiscal analysis of the school voucher system.

Toshiaki UEKI (Kyoto University) and Yo IRIE (graduate student, Kyoto University) discussed the effects of public education investment on the redistribution of income.

Shinnichi KATO (the Ministry of Finance) reviewed the post-war fiscal policies of Japan for the period from the recovery period to the high growth period.

Tatsuyuki TSUNA (graduate student, Chuo University) discussed the role of Japan's tax policy by means of the corporate income tax.

Koretaka KONO (Takushoku University) discussed the significance of the taxation of retained earnings.

Minoru CHIBA (Kimura Economic Research Institute) reviewed the significance and practice of public accountability.

(Masahisa HAYASHI, Yokohama City University)

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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

1. History and Outline of the Society

The Japan Society of Transportation Economics was founded on the 8th December 1941, or the 7th December (American standard time), which is an unforgettable day for the Japanese as well as Americans. The society is one of the oldest academic societies of economics in Japan. Originally, it started as the Foundation East-Asian Society of Transportation; the foundation was funded by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communication.

The first formal meeting was held at Josui Kaikan in Tokyo in March 1942. Thereafter meetings were held twice a year until the spring of 1944, when activities were suspended for three and half years because of World War II.

After the war in May 1946, the foundation was divided into the Institute of Transportation Economics as a foundation and the Japan Society of Transportation Economics as an academic society. The institute supports the activities of the society as its secretary general.

Since the establishment of the society, an annual conference has been held every autumn. From 1957 annual reports have been published, and since 1959 every annual conference has adopted one special common theme. The annual report is called *Koutsugaku Kenkyu* (Annual Report on Transportation Economics), which gathers papers reported at the annual conference as well as articles on the academic outlook and book reviews.

The society is made up of over 350 regular members, which include civil engineers, those who work for the transportation industry, and government officials as well as transportation economists, and about 50 institutional members.

The society has two regional sections, the Kanto Section (Eastern Japan) and the Kansai Section (Western Japan). Each section has several research meetings every year.

2. Special Themes of the Annual National Conferences: before 1985

The special theme of each conference reflects the current problems of transportation in Japan, and new improvements in transportation economics. The special themes and the host universities and authorities before 1985 were as follows:

(1) Rapid Economic Growth and Transportation

The Japanese rapid economic growth (mid-1950s—mid-1970s) brought about several problems in the transportation sector. The economic growth rapidly increased transportation demands for railways and roads. The economic growth accumulated private investments with huge money spending. Therefore, demand for transportation increased, while money for transportation was lacking.

The society took up problems related to the rapid economic growth as special

themes several times during the 1960s :

Special theme of 18th annual conference, 1959: Technological Innovation and Management of Transportation Industry, the University of Tokyo

21st, 1962: Economic Growth and Transportation, Aoyama Gakuin University

22nd, 1963: Public Investment in Transportation Sector, Keio University

23rd, 1964: Regional Development and Transportation, Oita University

24th, 1965: Economic Planning and Transportation, Institute of Transportation Economics

25th, 1966: Industrial Organization and Transportation, Kwansei Gakuin University

28th, 1969: Basic Problems on Transportation Policy, Konan University.

(2) Problems of Public Transportation including the Japan National Railways and Comprehensive Transportation System

Public transportation has several problems such as operating loss, difficulty of financing, and maintenance of public service for the transportation poor, competition with private automobiles, decreasing demand. The transportation poor is defined as the persons who can not move easily such as aged people, handicapped people and the persons without driver's license. The Japan National Railways (JNR) typically had these problems. The society took the problems of JNR as a special theme only in 1983 during this period, but a lot of members of the society researched the difficulties of JNR and reported them in annual national conferences as a general theme and in the meetings of regional sections.

A "Comprehensive Transportation System" was proposed by the Transportation Council, Ministry of Transport in 1971. The purpose of the comprehensive transportation system was to solve the problems of public transportation, specifically JNR's, by means of imposing a vehicle weight tax on automobiles and subsidizing public transportation such as JNR.

30th, 1971: The Prospects of Comprehensive Transportation Policy, Hokkaido University

31st, 1972: Problems in Public Transportation, Rissho University

36st, 1977: Financial Problems in the Transportation Sector (second special theme of the year), Hosei University

37th, 1978: Economics of Public Subsidization, Nihon University

40th, 1981: Reconsideration of a Comprehensive Transportation Policy — the state of policy and intervention, Keio University

42nd, 1983: Japan National Railways Management and Transportation Policy, Chuo University.

(3) Urban Transportation and Regional Transportation

The demands for transportation are derived from primary demands. Passengers require local transportation services such as urban transportation and regional transportation in order to sustain their daily lives. The society took problems of daily transportation as its special theme four times during this period:

27th, 1968: Problems in Urban Transportation, Kanto Gakuin University

36th, 1977: Problems in Regional Transportation, Hosei University

38th, 1979: Strategy for Urban Transportation, Kobe University

41st, 1982: Transportation for Better Quality of Life, Osaka Sangyo University.

(4) Transportation Market and Transportation Economics

The development of transportation economics contributes to transportation policies. Actual transportation policies are restricted by market structure and the industrial structure of transportation. Market structure and the industrial structure of transportation continue to change with economic growth and social environmental change. It is necessary to analyze the actual situation of transportation so that transportation economics contributes to transportation policies. The society took the new development of transportation economics and actual transportation market structure as its special theme five times during this period:

19th, 1960: Competition and Monopoly in the Transportation Market, Meiji University

20th, 1961: Theory and Policy of Pricing on Transportation, Osaka City University

29th, 1970: Contemporary Problems in Transportation Management, Ryutsu-Keizai University

33rd, 1974: Reconsideration on Pricing of Public Transportation, Takushoku University

34th, 1975: Problems in the Transportation Industry — problems of contemporary transportation policy, Nittsu Research Center Inc.

(5) Others

There are a lot of further research themes in transportation. Transportation is closely related to energy and environmental problems; industrial relations influence the safety and efficiency of transportation services. Other special themes have been as follows :

26th, 1967: Problems in Transportation Economics and Policy, Chuo University

32nd, 1973: Transportation and Environmental Problems, Kobe University of Commerce

35th, 1976: Industrial Relations in Transportation, Osaka City University

39th, 1980: Energy and Transportation, Gakushuin University

43rd, 1984: The Development of Post-War Transportation Policy, Seijo University

sity.

3. Special Themes of the Annual National Conferences: the last decade

The reporters on special themes usually take part in a panel discussion. In this section, special themes during the last decade are listed and notable reports and comments are summarized. However, not all reporters on special themes are mentioned.

(1) 44th, 1985: Regional Transportation, Kyoto University

The society divided reports on the special theme into three sessions: metropolitan transportation, transportation in small and medium-scale cities and rural areas, and regional and commuter aviation.

Railway improvement in metropolitan area influences the residential location, but governments should not use transportation policies as the method of optimizing the residential location. Mitsuharu ITOH (then at Kyoto University) indicated that metropolitan transportation authorities should concentrate on increasing capacities of commuter railways under the conditions of current residential locations, and proposed several strategic transportation policies. One of these policies has been introduced as the new financing system of metropolitan private railways.

Reporters in the second session emphasized that the power of local governments should be encouraged to make policy makings of regional transportation more efficient. Misao SUGAWARA (Science University of Tokyo) analyzed local lines of the Japan National Railways and indicated the importance of commitment by local government.

Regional and commuter aviation was beginning to absorb public attention as a new transportation mode in those days, and the society took this as one of its special session themes.

(2) 45th, 1986: The Reorganization of Railways and Reform of Transportation Policy, Institute of Transportation Economics

The 45th annual national conference of the society was held in October 1986, when the restructuring bills for the Japan National Railways (JNR) were under consideration in the Diet. The bills were based on the report of the Japan National Railways Reform Commission. Most reports in the conference analyzed and evaluated the bills.

Hirotsada KOHNO (University of Tsukuba) et al. compared alternative patterns of regional division of JNR, and supported the alternative proposed by the Commission. Yataro FUJII (Keio University) approved privatization and division of the Commission from the viewpoint of market change in transportation. Yukihide OKANO (then at the University of Tokyo), as a special commentator, argued that the restructuring

of JNR would be effective, because it would improve public acceptance concerning JNR and new industrial relations. Another special commentator, Ryohei KAKUMOTO (Japan Transport Economics Research Center) emphasized that more progressive restructuring should be required in order that the rail system including JNR might still play a great role in transportation in 21st century.

Most other members of the society had doubts about the effectiveness of the division of JNR. Up to the present, the new Japan Railway companies into which JNR was divided have done well. However, no one is sure whether the restructuring will be successful in the future. This question still remains.

(3) 46th, 1987: Present-day Transportation and Deregulation, Hokkaido University

One of the characteristics in transportation is that this industry is highly regulated. Economic regulation restricts activities of profit maximizing companies in the transportation industry, so that performance by the industry must be inefficient. Deregulation in the transportation industry has become an important new theme.

Researchers would have some hesitation in saying that any regulation should be deleted, because the regulation had some reasons for being introduced. Generally speaking, researchers have a tendency to support current regulations. But Ushio CHUJO (Keio University) strongly supported deregulation of the transportation market on the grounds of experience in such as the bus market and air transportation market in the United Kingdom and so on. Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (then at Chukyo University) explained a positive economic theory of regulation, which indicates government failure in regulation and supports deregulation.

(4) 47th, 1988: Transportation Costs and Pricing Policy, Kinki University

The fundamental principles of welfare economics indicate that costing consists with pricing under some conditions. However, these conditions are not satisfied in the transportation market. Therefore, one of fundamental themes in transportation economics is to analyze the relationship between costing and pricing.

R. KAKUMOTO, as a reporter on the general theme, criticized transportation economists for having tendency to search for a single relationship between costing and pricing, as well as consistency between the cost principle and the fair price. He emphasized that it is not possible practically to derive fair price from costing in real transportation markets. Ken-ichi SHOJI (Kobe University) analyzed the relationship between costs and cross subsidization in an urban expressway network. Overhead costs and cross subsidization are two key concepts for analyzing pricing in transportation.

(5) 48th, 1989: Transportation for the International Age, the University of Tokyo

International transportation in Japan consists of air and marine modes, because Japan is an island country. One notable phenomenon in international transportation is the rapid growth of international passenger and freight. As the yen rate against the dollar has strengthened since 1985, Japanese passengers traveling abroad and import air cargo have rapidly increased.

The framework of international transportation policy and regulation cannot correspond to the rapid change in international transportation. Especially, air transportation policy in Japan does not fit global tendency of deregulation in airlines well. U. CHUJO and H. YAMAUCHI argued that illegal discount international air transportation fares are actually fair market prices, and proposed that the fares should be liberalized.

(6) 49th, 1990: Regional Transportation System and the Revitalization of Regions, Oita University

The 49th Annual Conference was held at Oita Compal Hall in Oita prefecture. The prefecture is in Kyushu, which is the western most of the four main islands in Japan. There are several typical regional transportation problems in Kyushu such as heavy transportation congestion in metropolitan areas, the transportation poor in rural areas, and financial difficulty in transportation investment.

A special lecture under the title of "Japanese Transportation and Regional Revitalization" was given by Morihiko HIRAMATSU, Governor of Oita Prefecture. He emphasized that the localization of power and internationalization of the transportation infrastructure such as Oita Airport are important. More than ten reports concerned regional transportation policies under the special theme as well as the general theme.

(7) 50th, 1991: Consolidating of the Transportation System and Improvement in the Transportation Social Overhead Capital, Hitotsubashi University & Hosei University

The Annual Conference in 1991 was held for the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the society. The society put on special lectures and an international symposium in addition to the regular research conference. The special programs will be mentioned later, while the regular conference is mentioned here.

Transportation infrastructure improvement programs such as road networks, the national railway network and metropolitan transportation networks have several problems. Users of transportation networks complain about continuing transportation fare increases, while a lot of people in areas where transportation facilities are not satisfactory hope they will be improved. Transportation economists should evaluate the cost and benefit of transportation facilities improvement and judge the effectiveness of the improvement.

Fumio TAKEDA (Teikyo University of Technology) indicated the viewpoint of a

transportation economist in order to make transportation infrastructure improvement programs more efficient. He emphasized that the institutional device of cost burden should be a combination among user fee, government grants and cross subsidization. Moreover, he suggested that deregulation and decentralization should be promoted in the transportation sector.

(8) 51st, 1992: Urban Transportation Problems and Policies, Kansai University

Urban transportation problems have become continuously more and more serious in Japan. Road congestion in metropolitan areas is increasing especially rapidly and restricts the efficiency of economic activities.

Taniichi TANIMOTO (Osaka Sangyo University) indicated that a new logistics system is one of the main factors of metropolitan road congestion. The new logistics system consists of small lots freight, high frequent delivery and just-in-time delivery (*the kanban system*). He suggested that the new logistics system should be regulated in order to relieve road congestion.

Takahiko SAITO (Kinki University) studied a comparative consideration of transportation problems between the Tokyo metropolitan area and the Keihanshin area, and inferred that the transportation characteristics of the Keihanshin area differ from those of the Tokyo area. He suggested that effective transportation policy should reflect different characteristics of different areas.

(9) 52nd, 1993: Changes of Social Environment and Transportation, Rissho University

Transportation influences social situation and environment, and vice versa. Two main problems of the recent social situation related to transportation are the transportation poor and environmental problems such as air pollution. Number of the transportation poor is gradually increasing in Japan. One of the reasons is the increase in aged people. This reason is a demand side factor. Another reason is the decline in public transportation services, which is caused by the prevalence of private cars. This prevalence also affects environment.

Yoshihiro WAHIRA (Japan Transport Economics Research Center) proposed several public transportation policies for the transportation poor. He suggested improvement of accessibility for public transportation, normalization of elevators and lavatories in railway stations etc. and cost decreases from standardized elevators.

Katsutoshi OHTA (the University of Tokyo) reported on his research and experience of TDM (Transportation Demand Management) in foreign countries and proposed some strategies for the introduction of TDM in Japan.

(10) 53rd, 1994: Transportation Deregulation and Localization of Power, Kokugakuin University

Compared with the United States of America and Western European countries, deregulation in the transportation sector has hardly progressed in Japan. Deregulation invades acquired rights. More generally, changes in regulation system cause income redistribution. Interest groups in transportation sector give full play to their strong political power in order to maintain their acquired rights. Therefore, transportation economists should give strong evidence for deregulation in the transportation sector.

Kazushige TERADA (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine) examined the effect of diversification of the subsidization system for nonprofitable bus services in the United Kingdom. He suggested that a competitive bidding system for an amount of subsidy to operate a nonprofitable bus service could save about fifty percent of the total amount of government subsidy. U. CHUJO presented a question about the relationship between deregulation and disclosure of information related to regulated companies. He suggested that a good disclosure system of information gives regulated companies motivation for efficient management.

The 54th annual conference is held at Kwansei Gakuin University in 1995. The special theme is "Transportation Systems in Japan in 21st century."

4. The Fiftieth Anniversary Conference and Symposium

The annual conference in 1991 was held on November 7, 8 and 9, though the regular annual meeting is a two-day conference. On the first day, three speakers gave special lectures, and an international symposium was held on the second day. A regular meeting was held on the last day on the mentioned above.

The special lectures and international symposium were held at Josui Kaikan under the sponsorship of Hitotsubashi University. Josui Kaikan is a special place, because it was the place where the first annual conference was held in 1942. It is owned and managed by the Hitotsubashi alumni association.

(1) Special lectures in commemoration of the 50th anniversary

Three special lectures were given by Haruya HIROOKA (Hosei University), the president of the society, and two invited speakers.

H. HIROOKA, under the title of "Dilemma in High Density Society", indicated that the high density of population and offices in metropolitan areas causes serious transportation problems in Japan. He emphasized that the members of the society should contribute much more to solving the problems.

The first guest speaker was Shoji SUMITA (JR East). He was the first president of the East Japan Railway Co. (JR East), which is one of the privatized companies created from the division of Japan National Railways. Mr. SUMITA, under the title of "From the Viewpoint of Practical Management" presented some requests for the So-

ciety. According to his indication, members of the Society should perform quantitative analysis of the effectiveness of the privatization and regional division of the Japan National Railways, exact demand analysis of transportation, and the effectiveness of deregulation in transportation sectors.

The second guest speaker was K. M. GWILLIAM (Professor at Erasmus University, Rotterdam, the Netherlands). In "Transportation Policy in Europe" he argued the importance of environmental policy related to transportation. Professor GWILLIAM emphasized that international cooperation is necessary to solve environmental problems.

(2) International Symposium

The international symposium in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the society consisted of six reports and a panel discussion.

Four foreign guests reported on the transportation situation in their own countries. E. QUINET (Professor at Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, France) presented the situation and problems of transportation in France. He indicated that one of the problems is modal competition, especially between SNCF (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français: French National Railways) and automobiles or air transportation. W. ROTHENGATTER (Professor at Karlsruhe University, Germany) under a title of "Perspectives on Transportation in Unified Germany" predicted that transportation demand would rapidly increase in Germany in the 1990s.

Two East Asian guests indicated transportation problems in developing countries. K.W. KIM (Professor at Seoul National University, South Korea), who was the president of the Korean Transportation Society, argued for huge government grants and strong support to the railway infrastructure in correspondence to a rapid road transportation increase. L. LI (Associate Professor at Shanghai Institute of Railways, The People's Republic of China) also emphasized that railways are the most important transportation mode for economic growth in China.

Two vice presidents of the society participated in the international symposium as reporters. Y. OKANO (Soka University) indicated that the role of government in transportation policies has recently changed in Japan. Hiroyuki YAMADA (Kyoto University) explained the relationship between urban transportation problems and urban policies in Japan.

5. Concluding Comments

Transportation economists have two roles. First, they should develop economic theories for transportation. Secondly, they should implement transportation policies as policy advisors. There are a lot of inconsistencies between transportation economic theory and practical transportation policies. Therefore, transportation economists should try to narrow the inconsistency. Many problems related to the special

themes of the last decade remain to be solved for the future. Most of these problems are to be solved as policy issues, not theoretical issues.

Reference

Yukihide OKANO, "The Japan Society of Transportation Economics", *Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No. 11, pp. 1-4, 1991.

From number 1 to number 11 of *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, the reports of each annual conferences of the Japan Society of Transportation Economics (1979-1990) are summarized.

(Kazuhiro OHTA, Tokyo Denki University)

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION
日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
 - Number of Members: 1,630
 - 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 Waseda University in September, 1996 with the symposium "Education and Research in Accounting."

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 Hokkaido University on September 28-29, 1996 with some topics on Contemporary Agricultural 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 26, regular 1,136, associate (students) 129, cooperative 24
 - 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 Tokyo University of Agriculture on April 2-3, 1996 with the symposium "Agriculture and Environment: Its Problems and Prospects."

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

- Established: 1967
 - Number of Members: 696
 - President: Takatsugu NATO (Emeritus, Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No. 1-30)
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 meeting will be held at Fuji University in May, 1996 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: 900
 - President: Toshio WATANABE (Tokyo University of Industry)
 - Publication: *Asian Studies*— quarterly
 - 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 October or November, 1996.
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JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
 - Number of Members: 419
 - President: Nobuo HIDA (Chuo 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 Kyoto Gakuen University on November 15-16, 1996.
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
 - Number of Members: 2,049
 - President: Akio MORI (Kanazawa Gakuin University)
 - Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year
 - Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)
c/o The Office for Management Research, Faculty of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University in the fall of 1996 with the
symposium "The Problems of Modern Business Management."
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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION BEHAVIOR
経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
 - Number of Members: individual 259, corporate 5
 - Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Association for Research on Business Administration Behavior*
 - The Japan Association for Research on Business Administration 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 Fuji College in July, 1996.
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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 Mukogawa Women's University on October 5-6, 1996.
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BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

経営史学会

- Established: 1964
 - Number of Members: personal 785, institutional 43
 - 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 Yokohama City University on October 19-20, 1996 with the symposium "How the Production Systems have been organized in Automobile Industry ? —Fordism, Toyotism, and the After —."
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
 - Number of Members: 135
 - President: Setsuo OHNARI (Hitotsubashi University)
 - Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Society of Business Mathematics*
 - Japan Society of Business Mathematics
c/o Professor Masatoshi KITAOKA, Kanagawa University, School of Engineering
3-27-1, Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama City 211, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University in Kobe City on June 8-9, 1996, where speakers will address topics relating to quantitative approaches in management.
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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
 - Number of Members: individual 313, cooperative 16
 - Representative: Hisao ONOE (Shiga University)
 - Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
 - 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 Kyoto University in December, 1996, with the symposium "Public Economy."
-

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE
日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
 - Number of Members: regular 256 including 9 foreigners, supporting 2
 - 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 Yamaguchi University on May 25-27, 1996 with the symposium "Change of Industrial Structure and Commodity Science."
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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: 216
 - Chief Representative: Hiroyuki OKADA (Hosei University)
 - Publication: *Bulletin of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies*— annually
 - The Association for Comparative Economic Studies
c/o Professor Manabu SUHARA
Nihon University,
1-3-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University on May 30-31, June 1, 1996.
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JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT
(Formerly: ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE)
比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
 - Number of Members: 240
 - President: Shoichi OHASHI (Kansai University)
 - Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
 - Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management
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 Osaka City University on March 28-30, 1996 with the unified theme "Viewpoints in Comparative Studies of Management of Enterprise."
-

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

- Established: 1974
 - Number of Members: 446
 - 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 Chukyo University on June 6-8, 1996.
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THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: 384
 - 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 Rikkyo University on September 15-16, 1996 with the symposium "Globalization."
-

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

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: 824
 - President: Hiroji NAKAMURA (Kumamoto Gakuen 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 Shigemi MURAMATSU
Kumamoto Gakuen University,
2-5-1, Oe, Kumamoto 862, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University on November 9-10, 1996 with the common theme "Historical School."
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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS
理論・計量経済学会

- Established: 1947
 - Number of Members: 2,253
 - President: Masahiko AOKI (Stanford University)
 - Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
 - 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 Osaka University on September 22-23, 1996.
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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS
経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
 - Number of Members: 749, patronage members: 7
 - 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 Kyushu University on May 18-20, 1996 with the symposium "Asia's Growth and Local Economy in Japan."
-

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION
日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: individuals 1,260, institutional 5
 - President: Masu UEKUSA (the University of Tokyo)
 - Publication: *Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nempo (The Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association)* — annually
 - Japan Economic Policy Association
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 Kansai University on May 25-26, 1996 with the symposium "Economic Development and Transformation of Institution."
-

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 Sophia University in October, 1996.
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JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)
日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
 - Number of Members: 370
 - President: Hirokazu INUMA (Wako University)
 - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade*
JAFT News—twice yearly
 - Japan Academy for Foreign Trade
c/o Professor Koji TSUBAKI
School of Commerce, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Wako University on June 1-2, 1996 with the symposium
"International Trade and Overseas Operation under WTO System."
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THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
産業学会

- Established: 1975
 - Number of Members: 314
 - Representative: Mitsuo FUJII (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies Japan*
 - The Society for Industrial Studies
c/o Faculty of Economics, Kansai University,
3-3-35, Yamate-machi, Suita-shi, Osaka 564, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University on June 8-9, 1996 with the symposium
"The Following out of the Industrial Structure in Japan."
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THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: honorary 5 including two foreigners, ordinary 1,297 including 28 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 Keio University on October 19-20, 1996.
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JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES
国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 471
 - 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 1,211, corporate 18
 - President: Masaru SAITO (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 Chiba University in November, 1996. Definite 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 Meiji University in September, 1996.
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NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION
日本経営教育学会

- Established: 1979
 - Number of Members: individual 831, corporate 16
 - Representative Manager: Seiichi FUJIIYOSHI (Toa 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 Aoyama Gakuin University in June, 1996.
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THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 325
 - Representative Manager: Toyoaki 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 Rikkyo University in September, 1996.
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JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (JAMS)
日本経営システム学会

- Established: 1981
 - Number of Members: regular 380, advisory 3, corporate 3
 - President: Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology)
 - Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems* — biannually
JAMS NEWS — quarterly
 - Japan Association for Management Systems
c/o Ohkura Bldg. 6F, 3-1-2, Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology on May 11-12, 1996 with some topics of the Progress of Information Technology and Management Systems.
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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 Musashi University in Spring, 1996.
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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 6, ordinary 811, supporting companies 11
 - 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 Tokyo Keizai University on June 14-16, 1996 with the symposium "Japanese Distribution System: Its Problems and Perspectives."
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THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE
組織学会

- Established: 1959
 - Number of Members: individual 1,388, company 24
 - 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 Tokyo Keizai University in June, 1996.
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JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
 - Number of Members: 729
 - 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 Komazawa University in June, 1995 with the unified theme
"Human Resource Management Revisited."
-

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

- Established: 1977
 - Number of Members: 1,322
 - President: Takashi FUMI (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 the University of Tokyo on October 4-5, 1996 with the
symposium "Globalization and Localization."
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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 Matsuyama University in October, 1996.
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THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
 - Number of Members: regular 383, honorary 5, student 16, special corporate 4, corporate 4
 - President: Tadao YOSHIDA (Meiji 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 Kanto Gakuen University on June 6-8, 1996 with the
symposium "Population Problems in the National Capital Region."
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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 Toyama on October 1-3, 1996.
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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: 651
 - 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 Nihon University on October 26-27, 1996.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS
公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
 - Number of Members: regular members 403, corporation members 75
 - Chairman: Hiroshi SASAKI (Kobe 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 Chuo University on June 1-2, 1996 under the theme "Theory and Policy of the Incentive Regulation."
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THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL
日本地域学会

- Established: 1962
 - Number of Members: 588
 - President: Yoshio KIMURA (Chukyo 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 Chukyo University on October 5-6, 1996 with the symposium "On the Integration of Location Theory and International Trade Theory."
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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 Nagasaki Prefectural University in September, 1996.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES
証券経済学会

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: 526
 - Representative: Hiroo HAMADA (St. Andrew's University Momoyama Gakuin Daigaku)
 - 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 Hosei University in Spring 1996.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY
社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: 879
 - Representative: Kazuo NUMURA (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 Nihon University on May 18-19, 1996 with the symposium
"The Change of Population and Social Security."
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
 - Number of Members: 1,196
 - Representative Director: Yoshiyuki SEKIGUCHI (Yokohama National University)
 - Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* (Socio-Economic History) – bimonthly
 - Shakai Keizaisi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)
c/o Professor N. NANBU
School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-50, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held Kyushu University on May 11-12, 1996 with the symposium
"Perspectives of Market History."
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JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
 - Number of Members: 1,358
 - 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 Chiba University, Chiba, and held on September 6-9,
1996.
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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 Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine in October, 1996.
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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 and Local Government Research (Annals of Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association)*
 - Nippon Urban Management Research Association
c/o Seibunsha Pub. Co.,
7-2, Minami-Ogimachi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on September 13-14, 1996 under the common theme "The Development of Information Technology and Local Government."
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