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THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, established in 1950, celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1990, as the sole nationwide federation of associations of scholars and experts on economics, commerce, and business administration. In order to obtain membership an association is subject to an examination of its academic work. As of 1999, the Union had a membership of 52 associations, as listed on pp. 71-89.

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 hosted the 1996 IEA Tokyo Round Table Conference between 16 and 19 December, on the theme "The Institutional Foundation of Economic Development in East Asia"

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

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JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT

1. Foundation and Purpose

The Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM) was established 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 purpose in founding the new society was to promote research on applied management and mutual aid among increasing numbers of researchers and practitioners engaged in applied management and the 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. In 1998, the Society celebrated the 30th anniversary of its founding at Waseda University.

2. Composition and Activities

The total number of regular members was 549 on July 18, 1999. 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 have been welcome to join the society and enjoy an opportunity to present their own academic papers and receive scholarships. The Society's activities are implemented under the leadership of the president and 30 directors with two auditors. The Society performs the following activities:

- 1) General meetings for members to report on the society's yearly activities and its financial statement
- 2) National conferences for the presentation of members' studies and the exchange of opinion
- 3) Regional conferences for the presentation of members' studies in Kanto, Kansai, Chubu, Hokuriku, Tohoku, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku
- 4) Publication of the bulletin, *Practice of Management*, and other materials related to the society's activities
- 5) Evaluating members' works and giving the Society's prize
- 6) Other activities authorized by the board of directors

In executing these activities, we have committees responsible for organizing

national conferences, managing each regional conference, publishing the bulletin, checking and judging membership, nominating and electing individuals for the Society's prize, finance, and general affairs.

3. Report on National Conferences (1995-1998)

National Conferences of the Society are held once or twice a year for two days. In general, the host university has alternated between Tokyo and other cities. The conference is divided into two parts, one of which is the main theme session, while the other is the free theme session. The topics chosen as the main themes at each conference represent key issues of applied management in Japan at each point of time.

The 35th National Conference, 1995

The 35th national conference was held at Gakushi Kaikan Bunkan in Tokyo on November 9 and 10. The main theme of this conference was What is Japanese Management Lacking In?

Jiro HONMA (Toyota Motor Corp.) was invited to give a special lecture on "Toyota's production system." Norio MURAKAMI (Nagasaki Prefectural University) gave a presentation on "Present States and Problems in Society and Science & Technology." Tsuneo KAWAKATSU (Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts) spoke on "Environmental Change and Changes in Firms' Attitudes toward Risks." Katsuhito HATTORI (Nanao Junior College) presented a paper on "Reconstruction through Hospitality in Japanese-Style Management."

In the free theme session, 33 papers were presented covering a wide range of topics such as management of medical institutions, social liability of enterprises, job satisfaction, organization learning, Actor-Network, activation of shopping zones, CALS, credit securitization, CPA auditing, tax allocation of financial statements, and so on.

The 36th National Conference, 1996

The 36th national conference was hosted at Fuji University in Hanamaki on June 29 and 30. The theme for discussion in this conference was Tasks and Proposals of Applied Management Toward the 21st Century.

On this theme, 25 papers were presented from various points of view such as strategy, organization, human resources, production, finance, accounting, marketing, management information, industrial organization, internationalization, hospitality, business law, and so on.

The 37th National Conference, 1996

The 37th national conference was held at Asia University in Tokyo on November 8 and 9. The conference's main theme was Asian Countries and Applied

Management.

Shinkichi ETOH (Professor Emeritus, Asia University), who was invited as a guest speaker to the conference, gave a special lecture on "The Socialistic Market Economy in China." Koji KIBA (People's University of China, visiting professor) also presented a special lecture on "After the Return of Hong Kong." The third guest speaker was Hajime FUJIWARA (Commentator on International Politics and Economics). The title of his special lecture was "The New Era of Global Thinking." In the free theme session, 41 papers were presented on a variety of topics: international transfer of technology, stock options, corporate governance, global tax strategy, reforming state enterprise accounting systems in China, the future of banking, the third sector, hotel management, hospital management, employment of disabled persons, etc.

The 38th National Conference, 1997

Yokohama University of Business Studies hosted the 38th national conference on May 24 and 25. The main theme was The New Paradigm of Management.

In the main theme session, 9 papers were presented, that is, "The Development of Corporate Strategy in the Ryomo Wide Area Urban Network: the Restructuring Strategy of the Fujitsu Tatebayashi Plant," by Tsunehiro NAGAE (Sano International Information Junior College); "The Skills of Managerial Innovation in the Murata Manufacturing Company and Issues for Japanese Companies," by Koji IGATA (Kyoto Gakuen University); "The Innovation of Marketing Paradigms towards the Reconstruction of Competitive Power," by Toshihiko FUJIE (Shukutoku University); "Perspectives on Japanese Management Compared with Swedish Management," by Takashi HIROI (Nihon University); "Some Management Problems of Japanese Firms Viewed from the U.K.," by Fumihiko HIRANO (Yokohama University of Business Studies); "The Strategies of Japanese Companies in Asia," by Noboru NAKAGAKI (Chukyo University); "The Holding Company and the Globalization of the Japanese Management System," by Yoshiyuki KATAYAMA (Shikoku University); "Lender Liability of Financial Institutions and Environment Protection" by Kenji HISATOMI (Kobe Yamate College); and "The Current Status of Customer Value Management in Japan," by Koji ARATA (Nissan Kohki Co., Ltd.), Hitoshi HAMANA (Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd.), Takato HAMADA (Sekaicho Corp.), Toshimasa YOKOZAWA (Asia University) and Toshio GOTO (Kokumin Keizai Research Institute).

In the free theme session, 21 papers were presented covering a wide range of topics. Those included management innovation, new venture creation, business process development, quality assurance, "Y2K" problems, ecology management, International Accounting Standards, retail business, regional alliances, management control of medical organizations, and so on.

The 39th National Conference, 1997

The 39th national conference was held at Shikoku University in Tokushima on October 3 and 4. The main theme of this conference was The Promotion of Regional New Business and Applied Management.

Yasuyoshi YOKOHATA (Shikoku University) presented a paper on "Promotion of New Business in Tokushima Prefecture." Mitsuo OGURA (Kokugakuin Daigaku Tochigi College) reported on "Themes of Tochigi-city Regional Activation: the Little Edo Summit of Kawagoe, Sawara, Tochigi cities." Masuyuki KAMADA (Management Consultant) spoke on "Managerial Real Conditions and Activated Strategy for Regional Industry: Based on the Real Conditions of the Yamakita-cho Area Industry."

In the free theme session, 16 papers were presented. These topics ranged from inter-organizational relations, quality control, database marketing, informatization in regional areas, industrial policy, hospital management, management of the Co-op, management in leisure industries, to management in Vietnam and India.

The 40th National Conference, 1998

The 40th national conference convened at Nihon University and Waseda University in Tokyo on June 5 and 6. The Conference's main theme was What is Applied Management?

On the same theme, a symposium was held. At the beginning, Takatsugu NATO (Professor Emeritus, Nihon University) gave a keynote lecture. Responding to this keynote lecture, four research papers were presented. The title of the first was "Applied Management in Companies of Long Standing," by Ryuzo OKAJIMA (Okayama Shoka University), the second was "What is Applied Management?" by Shozo KATAGIRI (Ryukoku University), the third was "What is Applied Management?" by Isume KOHTOH (Waseda University), and the fourth was "Concept Creation and Contributions to Management," Toshio GOTO (Kokumin Keizai Research Institute). After a long discussion on these presentations, Toshiaki YOKOZAWA (Asia University), who was in the chair, brought the symposium to a conclusion.

In the free theme session, 22 papers were presented covering a wide range of topics such as intranet information systems, electronic commerce, information disclosure, cash flow management, limited liability companies, paper companies, the founders of companies and their successors, business culture, collaborative marketing, hospitality management, and so on.

After the ordinary program, a commemorative ceremony was held for the 30th anniversary of the Society's founding. The special commemorative lecture was given by W. R. BOULTON (Auburn University) on "Industrial Development

Strategies of Asia.” An additional commemorative lecture was given by Shinmon AOKI (writer) on “Buddhism and Applied Management.”

The 41st National Conference, 1998

The 41st national conference was held at Chukyo University in Nagoya on October 17 and 18. The main theme of this conference was Applied Management, and Higher or Lifelong Education.

On the same theme, the symposium was held. Tadashi MITO (Chukyo University) was invited to give a keynote lecture on “Information and Lifelong Education.” Responding to this keynote lecture, three panelists, Kouji ARATA (M&M Strategic Research Institute), Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Nagoya University), and Fumihiko HIRANO (Yokohama University of Business Studies), each gave a presentation. After that, there was much discussion based on the presentations.

In the main theme session, four papers were presented. Kohei TSUNEMI (Tama University) gave a presentation on “The Reformation in Higher Educations and Fundamental Studies.” Takaaki CHIASHI (Human Marketing Laboratory) spoke on “From Kyoiku to Education in Business: Practices and Proposal.” Hirofumi INOUE (Toyo Junior College) presented a paper on “Study on a National Vocational Qualifications Framework.” Satomi KOBAYASHI and Mitsuko ONDA (Hiroshima International University) gave a paper on “Human Resource Development for Expansion of Pharmacy Benefit Management.”

In the free theme session, 28 papers were presented covering a wide range of topics. Those included supply chain management, customer satisfaction, distribution channel structure, management quality, globalization of manufacturing industries, letters of credit, incorporated-school accounting, accounting for retirement benefits, new business in the health care market, strategy for regional airline companies, and so on.

4. Recent Trends in Research

It is possible to say that the research trends for the last five years in the Society have concentrated on such topics as changes in Japanese management, the aging society and welfare, non-profit organizations and non-governmental organizations, environmental management, venture management, and information systems. In the following, the titles of notable papers (national conference) or original articles (bulletin) concerned with these topics are listed.

(1) Changes in Japanese Management

“Reconsideration of Japanese Management Practice: Toward Realization of Enterprise Integration” by Saburou ANDOH (Shikoku University)

“Reconsideration of Value Systems in Japanese Companies” by Kumiko OBARA (Kansai Jogakuin Junior College)

“The Japanese Management of Japanese Manufacturing Companies in China” by Myung Ku KANG (Kibi International University)

(2) The Aging Society and Welfare

“The Fundamental Problems of Social Welfare” by Takatsugu NATO (Professor Emeritus, Nihon University)

“A Study on Behavior Patterns of the Elderly: Regional Analysis of Clusters with Factor Scores” by Zenjirou KOSAKA (Intelligence Knowledge Engineering Institute)

“A Study on the Aging Society and Community” by Hisako NINAI DO (Izumi Junior College)

(3) Non-Profit Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations

“Study on International Management of Public and Non-Profit Organizations in the Health Care and Welfare Field” by Hiroshi TACHIOKA (Hiroshima International University)

“NPO Performance Evaluation: Its Problems and Solutions” by Hiroo KAWAGUCHI (WWF Japan)

“The Positive Meaning of Fund-Raising for Citizens’ Organizations Involved in Overseas Assistance” by Yoshiyuki KAWAGUCHI (Shapla Neer)

(4) Environmental Management

“On Accounting Information Systems: Some Considerations on Green Accounting” by Kazuo ICHIKAWA (Himeji Junior College)

“The Environmental Management Movements at Home and Abroad and the Social Missions of Enterprises: A Management Policy which Gives Importance to Environmental Problems Aiming at Sustainable Development” by Hiroshi TANAKA (Shikoku University)

“Strategy for Environmental Problems in Small Enterprise Management” by Masayuki KAMADA (Management Consultant)

(5) Venture Management

“The Role of Financial Institutions for Fostering Venture Enterprises” by Yahachiro MIYATA (Japan Finance Corporation for Small Business)

“From Independent Venture to Corporate Venture: Shifting Priority in Incubation Policy” by Masahide TERAISHI (Gunma University)

“Accounting Problems of Venture Enterprises” by Masahiro HONAGA (Nihon University)

(6) Information Systems

“Information Technologies for Electronic Commerce” by Akira HORIUCHI

(Kokushikan University)

“A Study of Information Systems on Small Regional Wholesalers and Stores” by Michio SUZUKI (Management Consultant)

“Problems of System Development Project Theory” by Michio KOHNO (Fuji University)

5. The Society's Prize

To commemorate the 30th anniversary, the Society set up its own prize system to motivate and stimulate members' research activities on applied management. The Society's Prize is given to the one or two members whose works (books or original articles) in the past year have been especially outstanding.

(Masahide TERAISHI, Gunma University)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

1. Establishment of JAAPES and Its General Character

1) Brief History

The Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies (hereafter JAAPES) was founded on May 5, 1953, when the San Francisco Peace Treaty had just been signed and the Korean War was coming to an end, aiming at doing purely academic but comprehensive studies on Asia. The Association was not the only one which was involved in Asian studies at that time, but unique in the sense that it was politically neutral while most other similar organizations were deeply influenced by Marxist ideology and leftist movements, against the background of the political atmosphere in Japan in the early 1950s.

The membership is said to have been only about 50 when it convened its first national meeting at Keio University with two main themes: nationalism in Asia and development of Asian economies. In 1957, it was authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a public service corporation (*koeki hojin*). It is one of the few academic associations that are officially permitted as foundational juridical persons (*zaidan hojin*) in Japan. Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is its competent authority, it goes without saying that the Association has never lost its academic freedom in its history of 46 years.

2) Membership

The membership has been expanding year by year since then, particularly since the early 1980s, when the importance of Asian problems was widely recognized in this country. After the currency and economic crises took place in East and Southeast Asia, JAAPES met another springboard, and it quickly attracted younger members, including overseas graduate students. The Association now includes among its members over eighty Asian scholars or graduate students.

The total number of members has increased impressively over the past five years: from 850 in 1994 to 950 in 1997, and further to 1040 in July 1999. JAAPES has become one of the largest academic organizations for area studies in Japan. The Association comprises members with various specialties, not only economics and political science but also history and anthropology, though they share interests in Asia, from Pakistan to Japan and from Mongolia to Indonesia. Not a few members also cover region-based study such as Asian NIES, ASEAN and Asia-Pacific regional cooperation. Thus it can be seen as almost equivalent to the AAS (Association for Asian Studies) in the United States, namely an association of specialists in Asia studies with a variety of disciplines.

But unlike the AAS this association is somewhat inclined toward East Asia as a focal region and China as a specific country. As the Table clearly demonstrates,

empirical evidence of the comparative distribution of Asian studies by region of study in the JAAPES shows that as of July 1999, 582 (56 percent) of a total of 1033 (replies to a survey of 1040 academic members) specialized in East Asian studies, while 320 (31 percent) majored in Southeast Asian studies and a further 88 (9 percent) concentrated on research on South Asia. In terms of country focus, China dominated the field, accounting for 39 percent (401) of the total. This was followed by Korea (71), Taiwan (71), Indonesia (67), Thailand (62), India (57), the Philippines (46), Vietnam (43) and Malaysia (42).

2. Academic Activities

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

1) Annual Meetings or National Conventions

Its annual meetings, or national conventions, usually consist of three sessions: free theme sessions, sub-theme sessions for specific topics, and a common theme session with a common issue for discussion in the entire meeting. In November 1996, when the 50th annual meeting was held at Josai University (Chiba), three sub-theme sessions were held with these topics: socio-economic changes in China, the automobile industry in China, and structural changes of Malaysian politics in the 1990s. On the final day of that year's annual meeting, a special panel on the topic of "Nationalization and Privatization of Enterprises in Asia" was organized by Prof. Shigeru ISHIKAWA, an emeritus professor of Hitotsubashi University. This panel invited four guest speakers, and they introduced empirical studies of the privatization process in China and Vietnam, Korea and Taiwan, India, and Central Asia. Another four scholars specializing in a variety of countries made comments on each presentation. In this panel, Prof. ISHIKAWA suggested the necessity of introducing the stage development approach into discussion on privatization schemes in developing countries, including Socialist countries. This topic was discussed again at a sub-theme session at the annual meeting for 1997.

The 51st annual meeting for 1997 was held at Waseda University (Tokyo) with a special common topic of Contemporary Issues of Development Theory, in which four distinguished scholars were invited to present their own views, i.e. Yujiro HAYAMI (Aoyama Gakuin University) on economic development and community, Yonosuke HARA (the University of Tokyo) on reassessment of development theory, Kiyokatsu NISHIGUCHI (Ritsumeikan University) on adaptation of development theory to the Asian economic crisis and Akira KOSAKA (Osaka University) on international finance and development theory. This panel also invited four discussants from the fields of economic history, political economy,

regional economy, and environmental economics. This panel was epoch-making in promoting development theory in relation to Asian studies.

The meeting also arranged two sub-theme sessions: 1) globalization and public enterprises: privatization II, 2) democratization and general elections in Asia. These sessions had three reports each with commentaries by appointed members. In this annual meeting, JAAPES for the first time organized a special session for international academic exchange. Three scholars were invited from China, Korea and the United States to discuss the topic of "Prospects and Problems of Multilateralism in the East Asian Security Order."

The 52nd meeting or the 1998 annual meeting was held at Kyoto University with a special common topic of Present Situation and Prospects of Asian Currency and Economic Crises. This special panel was organized by Toshio WATANABE (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Kunio YOSHIHARA (Kyoto University). Four guest speakers were invited to present their views and ideas on the economic crises facing Asian countries. They were Yoshihiko MOTOYAMA (Kyoto University) with critical comments on the IMF and international monetary movement, Tamio HATTORI (Doshisha University) on a Korean case study, Daisuke HIRATSUKA (Institute of Developing Economies or *Ajiken*) on the 21st century type international financial crisis, and Akio TAKAHARA (Rikkyo University) on a Chinese case study. After presentation in the morning session, the four scholars made their comments and introduced a heated debate on understanding of the causes of Asian crises in the afternoon session. The meeting also arranged three sub-theme sessions including "Development Theory" and "the Concept of Social Development," and the second international academic exchange panel on "Nuclear Weapons and Security Problems in Northeast Asia."

The 1999 annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University (Tokyo), focusing the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. This annual meeting plans to organize two international symposia on China with distinguished guests from abroad. These symposia will be joint activities with a study group of modern Chinese studies sponsored by a special programme of "Scientific Research Priority Areas" by the Ministry of Education. The 53rd annual meeting also plans to arrange three other sub-themes: 1) the Asian Currency Crisis and Its Aftermath, 2) Nation-Building and National Integration in Asia, and 3) State and Society in China.

2) Regional Meetings

The Association has two divisions, and each has its own separate regional meetings, usually at the end of May in the Higashi-Nippon region, or Eastern part of Japan (680 members) and in June in the Nishi-Nippon region, or Western part of

Japan (360 members). These meetings can be said to be a copy of the annual meeting, and the larger regional meeting held in the Higashi-Nippon region usually includes two sub-theme sessions on specific topics and a common theme session with three reports.

For instance, in 1997, when the Higashi-Nippon meeting was held at Hosei University, a common session was held to discuss Hong Kong and Asia today. In the case of the Nishi-Nippon region, where the Association members are fewer than in the Higashi-Nippon region, its regional meeting is also organized in the same way as the Higashi-Nippon. In June 1997, the meeting was held at Ritsumeikan University (Kyoto) and discussed the common topic of China in the Post-Deng Xiaoping Era and ASEAN. In 1998, the regional meeting of the Higashi-Nippon region was held at Chuo University with the common topic of Middle Class and Social Changes in Asia, while the meeting of the Nishi-Nippon region was held at Nagoya University with the common topic of Asian Currency and Economic Crises.

3) Monthly Seminars

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

4) International Conferences

Finally, since 1989 the Association has organized international conferences, inviting foreign guest speakers from Asian countries. The first conference was held at Tokyo Metropolitan University in December 1989, followed by the second one at Keio University in 1991 and the third one at the University of Tokyo in 1993.

What should be noted in relation to this conference is the implementation of the AASREC (Association of Asian Social Science Research Council)'s Japan Conference, which was held in Kanagawa Science Park just before JAAPES's third international conference. When it was decided to convene the tenth council in Japan, JAAPES was requested by the Science Council of Japan to organize it in cooperation with other related associations: the Japanese Society for the Study of Education and so on. What is to be stressed is that the conference would not have succeeded without organizational, and even financial support from JAAPES and its members. The conference included two sections. First was a symposium on Environment and Sustainable Development: Social Science Perspectives with

presentations of country papers. Second was a panel discussion on the subject of Economic Reforms and Democratization in Asia.

As mentioned above, in 1999, the Association plans to organize international conferences at its 53rd annual meeting in relation to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Republic of China. Over ten foreign scholars will be invited to discuss the past, present and future of China at this conference. JAAPES expects to use this good opportunity to internationalize its academic activity.

3. Publications

JAAPES has its own quarterly journal called *Aziya Kenkyu* (Asian Studies), which has already a 46-year history of publication. Alongside with *Ajia Keizai* (Asian Economies) published by the Institute of Developing Economies (better known as *Ajiken*), the journal can be said to be one of the major academic journals for development and Asian studies in Japan. Articles and papers from the members are strictly refereed by anonymous members appointed by the editorial committee. The journal also has four to five book reviews.

Moreover, the Association has a unique system of publishing monographs on China studies. The monographs published under this program are entitled the *Contemporary China Study Series*. Thirty-six volumes in this series have been published so far as of 1999. The publication of these monographs aims to promote and encourage younger scholars who have few opportunities to publish the results of their research. This programme is sponsored by the China division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Since 1999, JAAPES has been involved in a new project in cooperation with the Oxford University Press. Oxford University Press published an English-language journal, the *China Quarterly* under editorial board members recruiting from various countries including members of the Association, and has asked the Association to contribute to this journal. Support is provided to translate outstanding Japanese articles relating to Chinese studies which were included in *Aziya Kenkyu*. JAAPES has decided to set up an editorial team responsible for communicating with the Oxford University Press and doing the work of screening articles to be translated into English. The Association expects that such joint work will contribute to upgrading the journal and international distribution of research results produced by JAAPES members.

4. JAAPES in the 21st Century

It seems that the so-called Asian miracle until the mid-1990s, the collapse of the bubble economy after 1997 and the Asian economic meltdown have attracted not only worldwide intellectual concern with Asia but a tremendous volume of financial and human resources inflow into this area. Asia in general, and China in particular, has become an “essential issue” in Japan, and this fact has led to a

rapidly increasing membership of the Association. A change in quantity induces a change in quality. An expanding membership requires certain reforms and development of the Association as an organization.

First, as has been noted above, the regional allocation of JAAPES activities is now being changed, from concentrating on Tokyo to a more dispersed approach. In addition to this regional dispersion, universities and other institutions to which members belong are also diversifying in accordance with the impressive development of Asian studies in the 1990s. The number of institutions increased from 201 in August 1997 to 238 in September 1999. The Association must meet these movements of membership diversification. Reforms may include promotion of regional activities in the Hokkaido, Northeast, and Kyushu areas and balancing of board members by region.

Second, the rapid increase of membership including overseas members demands a better organized system to handle routine work relating to administration of the Association. The Association has relied for the necessary administrative work on standing committee members' voluntary help. However, the increasing volume of work now means that not all of members' various requests can be met. Internet service is also requested by the Association's members. To develop and improve its activities further, it is necessary to reorganize its administration into a more permanent organization.

Third, the trend of internationalization in JAAPES's activities will be strengthened much more in the future. It has successfully held international conferences from 1989 and introduced a new programme of international academic exchange or mini international conferences at its annual meetings starting in 1997. The Association's board has appointed one executive member to manage its various international exchange programs. Moreover, it delegated a representative to participate in the Asian Studies Group for Asian People in 1998. It will become a key issue for the Association how it can make a networking system among scholars engaged in Asian studies in the Asian region as well as at a worldwide level.

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

(Akira SUEHIRO, the University of Tokyo)

Table Distribution of Research Country/Area of JAAPES Members:
As of July 1997 and July 1999

Research Area	Country	* July 97 Members	%	* July 99 Members	%
East Asia	China	334	38.3	401	38.8
	Korea	54	6.2	71	6.9
	Taiwan	17	2.0	71	6.9
	Hong Kong	2	0.2	31	3.0
	Macao	3	0.3	2	0.2
	Mongolia	2	0.2	6	0.6
sub-total		412	47.3	582	56.3
Southeast Asia	Philippines	44	5.1	46	4.5
	Thailand	56	6.4	62	6.0
	Malaysia	38	4.4	42	4.1
	Singapore	21	2.4	27	2.6
	Indonesia	55	6.3	67	6.5
	Brunei	2	0.2	4	0.4
	Myanmar	5	0.6	8	0.8
	Laos	3	0.3	8	0.8
	Cambodia	6	0.7	9	0.9
	Vietnam	34	3.9	43	4.2
	Indochina	6	0.7	4	0.4
sub-total		270	31.0	320	31.0
South Asia	India	51	5.9	57	5.5
	Bangladesh	12	1.4	14	1.4
	Nepal	5	0.6	5	0.5
	Pakistan	6	0.7	7	0.7
	Sri Lanka	3	0.3	4	0.4
	Afganistan	1	0.1	1	0.1
sub-total		78	9.0	88	8.5
Others	Asia in general*	99	11.4	81	7.8
	NIES	7	0.8	15	1.5
	ASEAN	22	2.5	38	3.7
	Asia-Pacific	9	1.0	9	0.9
	Others*	49	5.6	39	3.8
	Replied	871	100.0	1,033	100.0

Notes:

(1) In July 1999, figures show the numbers of replies from 1040 members.

In July 1997, figures show the numbers of replies from 949 members.

(2) The majority of members replied two or three countries/areas.

(3) "Asia in general" indicates that members are not interested in any specific country but in the Asian region.

(4) "Others" include Oceania, Europe, USA, Russia, Eastern Europe and Africa.

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

1. Historical background and perspectives

The Japan Auditing Association was originally established in 1978 as an association organized by researchers in auditing at universities only. The aim of the Association at that time was to promote research on auditing and to provide opportunities to link together among researchers in auditing at universities. The Association switched its policy later, however, to increasing the membership to adapt itself to the broad demands of society, as the result of which it gained participation from members with various specialties such as researchers in other disciplines certified public accountants, corporate audit firms and statutory auditors of corporations in addition to researchers in auditing at universities. The total number of members as on April 30, 1999 is as follows:

- (1) Individual members (from universities and research institutes)--- 249
- (2) Individual members (certified public accountants, statutory auditors of corporations and others)---150
- (3) Corporate audit firms ---20
- (4) Supporting Institutes---3
- Total --- 422

The academic activities of the Association mainly consist of two kinds of meetings:

- (1) The annual convention, in which all members of the Association are expected to participate.
- (2) Eastern and Western Regional conventions in which members of the Eastern and Western sections of the Association are expected to participate respectively.

Programs of presentations at these meetings are compiled into a *Report to Members* which is delivered to members with the Association's journal titled *Modern Auditing*. This consists of essays rewritten by presenters at the above mentioned meetings.

Since 1985 Special Research Committees have been set up to promote intensive research on specific subjects in auditing, the results of which have been published through its monographs called the *Research Series*.

2. Brief Description of Annual conventions since 1996*

Year, place, theme of the program and chairpersons	Names and Occupations of Presenters	Titles of papers
1996: Kyoto Gakuen University <i>Requirements for auditors and their admissible responses in relation to the present so-</i>	Hideki KATO (Research Center on Finance, Ministry of Finance)	<i>Perspectives on the course of business enterprises in the future—in relation to corporate governance in some countries</i>

<p><i>cial environments in Japan</i></p> <p>Ikuo NISHIKAWA (Certified public accountant)</p>	<p>Masao MORITA (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Kazuo KUSANO (Statutory auditor)</p> <p>Hiroshi TAKENAKA (Statutory auditor)</p>	<p><i>Some considerations in relation to auditing on the case of big losses by Sumitomo Shoji Co., Ltd.</i></p> <p><i>Agenda for cooperation between statutory auditors and statutory external auditors</i></p> <p><i>What to do for filling expectation gaps in auditing, especially in the field of internal auditing</i></p>
<p>1997: Nihon University</p> <p><i>Problems occurring surrounding window dressings of financial statements by corporations</i></p> <p>Hiroshi KAWAKITA (Toa University)</p>	<p>Tetsuo HIROSE (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Tatsumine ITO (Seinan Gakuin University)</p> <p>Mitsuo KAMIMOTO (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Tatsuo UEMURA (Waseda University)</p>	<p><i>Window dressings and the organization</i></p> <p><i>Window dressings and auditors' behavior</i></p> <p><i>Window dressings and broadening audit liability</i></p> <p><i>Window dressings, Commercial Law and the Securities Exchange Law</i></p>
<p>1998: Kinki University</p> <p><i>Logic and ethics in the process of audit judgment formation</i></p> <p>Saburo ISHIDA (Kansei Gakuin University)</p>	<p>Toshifumi TAKADA (Tohoku University)</p> <p>Katsuya OISHI (Kobe University of Commerce)</p> <p>Keishi OHASHI (Shizuoka University of Industry)</p> <p>Shinichi NAGAYOSHI (Certified public accountant)</p>	<p><i>Restructuring of audit judgement research through the Lens Model</i></p> <p><i>Phases of audit judgment certainty and formation of audit opinion</i></p> <p><i>Quantification of audit judgment and setting of ex-ante distribution</i></p> <p><i>Broadening of assurance services and formation of audit judgment</i></p>

* See Information Bulletin (1995) for a description of the conventions during the previous ten years.

3. Publications

(1) Research Series *

No. 11 *Harmonization of accounting and auditing in EU*, May 1998.

(2) *Modern Auditing* (Since No.6)*

Nos. and Issue Dates	Contributors' names and their qualifications or institutes	Titles
No.6 May 1996	<p>Toshihiko ISHIHARA (Kwansei Gakuin University)</p> <p>Makito KISHI (Oita University)</p> <p>Tatsumine ITO (Seinan Gakuin University)</p> <p>Takatoshi HAYASHI (Koshien University)</p> <p>Shigeru TOMIYAMA (Osaka Kokusai University)</p> <p>Kunio INABA (Kinki University – Retired)</p> <p>Seya MITSUHASHI (Statutory auditor)</p> <p>Kazuo KUSANO (Statutory auditor)</p>	<p><i>Problems and some alternatives to overcome them in applying audit risk approach</i></p> <p><i>Fundamental elements on which concept of assurance relies</i></p> <p><i>Information Supplying Function of Audit Reports</i></p> <p><i>Adaptation for uncertainty in relation to going concern problems</i></p> <p><i>Accounting system and capturing reliability of audit trails</i></p> <p><i>On ideal statutory audits</i></p> <p><i>Audit by CPAs and statutory auditors and “audit” in general</i></p> <p><i>Provisional scheme of simulation model on group decision making by board of statutory auditors</i></p>
No.7 April 1997	<p>Masao KISHIDA (Kobe University)</p> <p>Kunio INABA (Kinki University – Retired)</p> <p>Kazuo KUSANO (Statutory auditor)</p> <p>Masahiro KATO (Ryukoku University)</p>	<p><i>Corporate Governance and Commercial Law and the Securities Exchange Law</i></p> <p><i>Fundamental relationship between corporate governance and statutory audit</i></p> <p><i>Development of corporate governance by closer co-operation of statutory auditors and external statutory auditors</i></p> <p><i>Significance of Risk-based Audit</i></p>

	<p>Masao MORITA (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Hiroshi TAKENAKA (Former statutory auditor)</p> <p>Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University)</p>	<p><i>Auditing problems of the case of big losses by Sumitomo Shoji Co., Ltd.</i></p> <p><i>Institutional problems of auditing</i></p> <p><i>Special report on the recent trends of audit research in Japan written for the readers of Modern Auditing</i></p>
No.8 March 1998	<p>Tatsumine ITO (Seinan Gakuin University)</p> <p>Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University)</p> <p>Yoshihisa MATSUMOTO (Kagawa University)</p> <p>Yasuhiro OKUNISHI (Hiroshima Shudo University)</p> <p>Kazumasa KONISHI (Nara Kenritsu University) and Shigeru FUJIMORI (Nara Kenritsu University)</p> <p>Hisashi FUKUSHIMA (Joban University)</p> <p>Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University)</p>	<p><i>Window dressings and auditors' behavior</i></p> <p><i>Auditing procedures usually applied in the ordinary circumstances for detecting fraud</i></p> <p><i>Liability of management to properly design and effectively operate internal controls and some effective ways to perform their duties</i></p> <p><i>On evaluation of effectiveness of internal controls</i></p> <p><i>Studies on questionnaires to statutory local government auditors on their perceptions of introduction of external auditing to their field</i></p> <p><i>Perspectives on constructing auditing standards for administrative agents in Japan</i></p> <p><i>Special report on the recent trends of audit research in Japan written for the readers of Modern Auditing</i></p>
No.9 March 1999	<p>Masao KISHIDA (Kobe University)</p>	<p><i>Problems surrounding audit assurance</i></p>

	<p>Toshifumi TAKADA (Tohoku University)</p> <p>Shinichi NAGAYOSHI (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Hisashi YAMAURA (Meiji University)</p> <p>Tetsuo HIROSE (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Hiroshi YOSHIMI (Hokkaido University)</p> <p>Kazuo KUSANO (Statutory auditor)</p> <p>Yoshihiro MACHIDA (Tokyo Economic University)</p> <p>Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University)</p>	<p><i>Restructuring of audit judgement research through the Lens Model</i></p> <p><i>Enlargement of assurance operations and formation of audit judgement</i></p> <p><i>Framework of assurance operation and liabilities of certified public accountants (Interim Report of special Research Committee)</i></p> <p><i>Window dressings and the organization</i></p> <p><i>Fraud by business enterprises and development of auditing by certified public accountants</i></p> <p><i>Checkpoints for statutory audits of corporations being engaged in businesses in China</i></p> <p><i>Relationship between management and auditors in relation to the report on internal controls opinion</i></p> <p><i>Special report on the recent trends of audit research in Japan written for the readers of Modern Auditing</i></p>
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4. New Award Scheme

From next year (2000), the Association will grant a "Best audit research award" subsidized by the Watanabe Fund for great contributions to audit research, set up for the memory of the late Professor Iwao Iwata for the most significant work selected from those in the above-mentioned journal and research series or from other books on auditing.

5. Academic activities of the Association scheduled and planned in 1999

The 1999 annual convention is to be held at Meiji University in November; the theme of the program and chairpersons are to be decided later.

(Ichiro SHIOBARA, Waseda 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 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. Recently young researchers including graduate students have been welcome to join the society and the conference to present their academic papers.

An annual conference is scheduled in June each year, where research topics are presented and discussed. A conference is not organized under a unified theme on the ground that restriction of topics to specified areas might lead to the exclusion of urgent and opportune topics in different categories. 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 issued in the following 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 theme, location and date have been as follows:

- 1997 Business Mathematics—Education and Research
Senshu University, Hakone Seminar House
- 1998 Problems of Education in Business Mathematics
Senshu University, Isehara Seminar House
- 1999 A meeting will be held in Hakone

The *Bulletin* of the Society was renumbered starting from the 1978 issue, and thus the 1999 issue is termed Issue No.21. Articles published in the period from 1996 to 1999, namely, in Issues No.18—No.21 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. Moreover, due to the increase in the volume of article submissions, the Society's *Bulletin* will be published twice a year starting this year.

Ten articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No.18 of the Society for 1996.

- (1) "Applications of Management Information in Our Company," Masaaki IJIMA (Regal Corporation): a report on a management case analysis and issues regarding an advanced enterprise information system (CORE) for a shoe manufacturing firm. This system provides sales support information through

- the micro management of such information as sales, gross margin, and inventory.
- (2) "Investment Decision with Construction Time," Yoshio IIHARA, Tarjung LIN (Nanzan University): analyzed the investment decision in a case where the cash flow generated by the capital investment can be indicated as a probability variable. Analyzes the issue of time interval between the investment decision and cash flow generation.
 - (3) "Analysis of Multi-Server Queuing Systems Considering Time for Movement," Masaharu IWASE, Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo University): performed the comparative analysis of a system with parallel queuing lines each for one service reception and a system with multi-server queuing systems.
 - (4) "An Analytic Approach to the Work Element Probability Distribution in Process Management," Hirokazu IWASE, Kenji YOSHIDA, Jun NISHIMURA (Kanagawa University): introduces the analysis method for the Work Element Probability Distribution in Process Management applying Hermite function expansion, and compares the result to that calculated by the Monte Carlo method.
 - (5) "Performance of Multiple and Parallel Data-Transmission," Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo University), Masaharu IWASE (Bunkyo Women's University): identified the superiority of the multiplex method through the analysis of parallel and multiplex data-transmission methods in situations where buffer is limited or unlimited, as well as where various overheads exist.
 - (6) "Enquiry into Information Structures of a Organization using a System Dynamics Approach," Nobuhide TANAKA, Yutaka TAKAHASHI (Gakushuin University): researched the information structures and their performance of a small-sized manufacturer of plastic goods using System Dynamics.
 - (7) "Transportation Route Problems with a Fuzzy Shortest Path," Rui NAKAMURA, Hikofumi TOU, Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University), Hirozo OKUMURA (Nagano University): proposed a Fuzzy Shortest Path Algorithm that minimizes the loading, unloading, and transport work time and the network transport time by replacing transport distance with fuzzy time.
 - (8) "Descriptive Method of Circular Data with a Spline Function," Takahide NABETA, Rui NAKAMURA, Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University), Hirozo OKUMURA (Nagano University): circulatory time series data is often described using a circular loop graph. Researched the descriptive method for the time series data using a Spline Function.
 - (9) "Effective retrieval of multidimensional data on management issues," Hironobu FUKUYAMA (Tokyo Seitoku University), Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Science University of Tokyo): investigated a database system capable of managing over three dimensional data by modifying the k-d tree data structure to process multidimensional data.
 - (10) "An Optimal Location Model for a Retail Facility and Estimation of an

Optimal Location Used by Visualizing Representations,” Tetsuma FURIHATA, Koji MATSUOKA (Science University of Tokyo): researched regarding the optimum location for a retail outlet. In particular, researched the location assessment index and the method to determine the location to maximize the share in a continuous plane market.

Ten articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No.19 of the Society for 1997.

- (1) “Procedures for Scheduling Shifts,” Hiroshi MATSUO (Chuo University): in regard to the work hour shift, researched the shift with two continuous holidays in a seven day period using a heuristic method and mathematical model.
 - (2) “A Location Model for a Retail Facility Considering Regionally Constrained Consumer Conduct,” Tetsuma FURIHATA, Koji MATSUOKA, Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Science University of Tokyo): in regard to the establishment of a retail facility, proposed a buying pattern model considering regionally constrained consumer conducts and performed analysis using actual population data.
 - (3) “Cumulative Data Forecasting with a Grey Model,” Rui NAKAMURA, Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University), Hirozou OKUMURA (Nagano University): there is a Grey Model for cumulative data forecasting. Verified by extension of this model and actual data.
 - (4) “A Study of Implementations of Attribution Analyses about Feedback Systems in Managerial Environments,” Yutaka TAKAHASHI, Nobuhide TANAKA (Gakushuin University): a feedback loop is a critical element of system analysis in System Dynamics. Researched the correlation between parameter and loop included in the differential formula of the model.
 - (5) “Analysis of Queuing Systems with Dynamic Routing,” Masaharu IWASE (Bunkyo Women’s University), Hitoshi TAKEDA, Naomichi HAMADA (Bunkyo University): formulated a queuing system model of a system that processes the job by routing jobs to the multiple work station queue using a job transport mechanism. Assessed its performance.
 - (6) “The Quantitative Analysis of an Elevator Petri Net Simulation Model,” Takao AKAIKE (Chiba Keizai University), Shigeo OTSUKI (Musashi Institute of Technology): researched the optimum service from the perspective of capacity and speed by modeling an elevator system using Petri Net Simulation.
 - (7) “An Analysis of Loss Time for an Assembly Line – An Analysis of a Parallel Queues Model,” Kazuyoshi KIMURA, Koji MATSUOKA (Science University of Tokyo), Hideho NOZU (Dainihon Printing): analyzed scheduling using the printing process of books and magazines as an example. Analyzed theoretically by introducing a time loss model into M/M/1 type parallel queues.
- Notes and insights:

- (8) "What is the Aim of Model Theory?" Setsuo OHNARI (Hitotsubashi University)
- (9) "A Natural Science Model," Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo University)
- (10) "Consciousness and Model," Seizo IKUTA (Tsukuba University)

Nine articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No.20 of the Society for 1998.

- (1) "Least-Squares Fitting of Observed Date to Modified Exponential Curves," Tsuyoshi SUGIMOTO (Kanagawa University), Shinji KUMAGAI (Saitama University): investigated the simplified application of the least squares method in the case of applying time series data to the exponential curve.
- (2) "Dynamic Pricing Policy in a Selling Problem," Peng-Sheng YOU (University of Tsukuba): this paper deals with a problem of how to optimally sell a given number of items over a fixed period of time when the decision maker must find buyers by paying some search costs.
- (3) "A Classification of Information Delay's Effect on Feedback Systems' Archetypes," Yutaka TAKAHASHI, Nobuhide TANAKA (Gakushuin University): investigated, using a small scale model as an example, what performance would be exhibited by a system when there is a delay in a system that possesses a feedback loop.
- (4) "Circular Analysis and Difference Equations," Hirozo OKUMURA (Nagano University), Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University): there is a method to treat statistically circulatory time series data by representing them using a circular graph. Proposed an algorithm that formulates the probability density function of the population based on a histogram from circular data.
- (5) "Smoothing of Time Series Data with Spline Function and Forecasting of Grey Theory," Rui NAKAMURA, Kenji YOSHIDA, Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University), Hirozo OKUMURA (Nagano University), Akeshi SEO (Nihon Unisis): investigated the method to forecast time series data with a Spline Function. Also investigated the correlation with Grey Theory.
- (6) "Similarity and Distance Measures for Group Technology," Seiichi SERIZAWA, Rui NAKAMURA, Kenji YOSHIDA, Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University): investigated the characteristics of Similarity and Distance Measures concerning the Group Technology Problem. Also analyzed the theoretical aspect of the Double Center Method and Similarity and Distance Measures.
- (7) "Optimal Stopping Problem with Offers Subject to Value Deterioration," KANG Byung-Kook (University of Tsukuba): this paper presents an optimal stopping problem.
- (8) "On Methods of Avoiding Rank Reversal in AHP," Isao USUI (Yokohama National University): this paper presents the possibility of eliminating the cause if the cause generation can be objectively measured, in regard to the problem of optimal sequence reversal due to the addition of a copy or an unrelated substitute

idea which is a shortcoming of AHP.

(9) "An Analysis on an Optimal Location of a Retail Facility Considering Demographic Segments of Distributed Consumers," Tetsuma FURIHATA, Koji MATSUOKA, Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Science University of Tokyo): proposed the optimum location decision model for selecting the location of a retail outlet by not only substituting the buying power by population density distribution, but also incorporating the attractiveness of the competitors.

Six articles are contained in the *Annual Bulletin*, No.21 of the Society for 1999.

(1) "A Note on a Method of Data Analysis for Nonlinear Growth Phenomena," Takeshi SUGIMOTO (Kanagawa University): an attempt to describe a social model by GILPIN & AYALA's nonlinear growth phenomenon differential equation. Proposed the application of tent type probability density to describe data fluctuation and showed validity by an example.

(2) "A Study of Moving Regression Coefficient," Yoshito HIRAI (Komatsu Junior College), Shigeo OHTSUKI (Musashi Institute of Technology): proposed performing a statistical study for the analysis of time series data by the assessment of every interval parameter. This time, an example is presented by theoretical development with an application for regression coefficient in mind.

(3) "Analysis of a Production System with Inspection Stations," Masaharu IWASE (Bunkyo Women's University), Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo University): investigated the method to determine the optimum arrangement of an inspection station based on the algorithm to obtain multi-chain, multi-class closed queuing network throughput.

(4) "A Store Choice Model Based on Demand Estimation Considering Spatially Temporal Variations of Consumers Distribution," Tetsuma FURIHATA, Kazuyoshi KIMURA (Science University of Tokyo): this model is based on spatially temporal variations of population distribution to estimate the demand of a new store instead of a static population distribution which has been used in most previous studies. Net present values (NPV) are applied to evaluate a set of potential sites for the location of a new store. The site that maximizes the NPV captured is selected.

(5) "An Analysis by Method of Assembly Line Balancing with Operator's Proficiency Occurs at the Starting Period," Chiyoko FUKUDA, Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo University): this study attempts the decision making of assembly production system pitch time under certain conditions by introducing the rearrangement of line balancing.

(6) "Forecasting of Time Series with Periodical AR and Threshold AR Model," Jia-Qi LI, Masatoshi KITAOKA (Kanagawa University): researched the issues to be considered when forecasting the time series data with a trend possessing both variable cycle and fixed cycle, using the AR method and Threshold AR method.

The Society organizes projects in addition to the above conferences and publications. In the autumn of 1997, it commenced a project on “Business Mathematics in Education”. Sub-committees respectively on (1) concept, (2) status research, (3) teaching material collection and development, (4) development of a standard curriculum were organized for the project. Three presentations were made at the 1998 autumn conference; a detailed implementation plan for the project was also discussed. At the domestic conference in June 1999, a special session on education issues was held where six presentations were made from the project. Based on these results, an application for research funds was filed and the Ministry of Education has approved the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research for the project starting in 1999.

(Nobuhide TANAKA, Gakushuin University)

(Akira UCHINO, Senshu University)

(Yutaka TAKAHASHI, Senshu University)

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

(Formerly: THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS)

1. General Description

The Japanese Economic Association was founded in 1934. Its founding members included Yasuma TAKADA, Ichiro NAKAYAMA, Shinzo KOIZUMI, and Seiichiro TAKAHASHI. The Association was reorganized as the Theoretical Economic Association and the Japan Econometric Association soon after the war. These two Associations were reunited as the Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics in 1967. The original name of the Association was restored in 1997.

The Association's activities currently 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 plays 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 as well as researchers affiliated with government/private institutions. The Association has currently 2,527 individual as well as 17 institutional memberships (as of August 1999).

The Association is managed by the General Meeting, a Board of Directors consisting of about 40 elected members, and a 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 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 were Keimei KAIZUKA (Chuo University), Michio HATANAKA (Osaka University), Michihiro OYAMA (Keio University), and Kotaro SUZUMURA (Hitotsubashi University), respectively.

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

2. Publications

The Association publishes its quarterly journal all in English, *The Japanese Economic Review*, through Blackwells Publishers in England. The journal, which was formally titled *The Economic Studies Quarterly*, has published volume 50 in 1999. It is open to all researchers in the field of economics 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 Organization
- Intertemporal Economics including Dynamic Systems
- International Economics and Development Economics
- Economics of Law, Institutions and Public Policy
- Game Theory and its Application
- 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, Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University), three Co-editors, and 21 Associate Editors. Among the Associate Editors 11 are distinguished foreign scholars.

In addition to *The Japanese Economic Review*, the Association has been publishing an annual volume in Japanese since 1995. It covers the presidential address and invited papers presented at the annual meeting for each year. It also includes surveys and/or appropriate papers, book reviews and summary reports of the annual meeting for each year.

3. Annual and Biannual Meetings

Until 1997, a two-day annual general national meeting was held in fall in addition to a one-day Western region meeting held in spring. Since 1998, however, the Western region meeting has been upgraded to a national meeting because of the increase in participants from the Eastern region. Thus, we now have biannual meetings: the two-day Fall meeting and the one-day Spring meeting. Here we report the annual general meetings for 1996 and 1997, and the biannual meetings for 1998 and 1999.

(1) 1996 Meeting

The 1996 annual meeting was held at Osaka University on September 22 and 23. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Masaaki HONMA (Osaka University) and Toshihiko HAYASHI (Osaka University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 170 papers were presented altogether. The titles of the panel discussions were "Economic Issues of the Kobe Earthquake" and "Financial Crisis and International Reform." Keimei KAIZUKA (the University of Tokyo) delivered the presidential address under the title "Institutional Differences

among Developed Countries.”

(2) 1997 Meeting

The 1997 annual meeting was held at Waseda University on September 13 and 14. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University) and Mikiro OTSUKI (Tohoku University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 216 papers were presented altogether. The title of the panel discussion was “Fiscal Crisis and Japan’s Options.” Michio HATANAKA delivered the presidential address under the title “Reorientation of Time Series Analyses for Macro-Economics.”

(3) 1998 Biannual Meetings

The 1998 Spring meeting was held at Aoyama Gakuin University on July 13. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Masahiro MATSUSHITA (Aoyama Gakuin University) and Hajime HORI (Tohoku University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 60 papers were presented altogether.

The 1998 Fall meeting was held at Ritsumeikan University on September 12 and 13. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Susumu ONO (Ritsumeikan University) and Hirofumi SHIBATA (Ritsumeikan University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 202 papers were presented altogether. The title of the panel discussion was “Prevention of Global Warming and Developing Countries” and “International Capital Movement and Foreign Exchange Speculation,” Michihiro OYAMA (Keio University) delivered the presidential address under the title “Market Structure, Foreign Trade and Welfare in General Equilibrium.”

(4) 1999 Biannual Meetings

The 1999 Spring meeting was held at Kagawa University on May 15. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Takeo IHARA (Kagawa University) and Yuzo HONDA (Osaka University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 89 papers were presented altogether.

The 1999 Fall meeting is to be held at the University of Tokyo.

4. The Econometric Society World Congress

The Association cosponsored the 7th World Congress of the Econometric Society. This was the first World Congress to be held in Japan, and took place at Keio University from August 23 to 29, 1995. Sixteen invited symposia in addition to approximately 700 contributed papers were presented.

5. The Nakahara Prize

The Association 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 selects 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 the generous endowments by Mr. Nobuyuki NAKAHARA, a businessman. The winners of the 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 prizes were Fumio HAYASHI (the University of Tokyo), Kimihiro MATSUYAMA (Northwestern University), Nobuhiro KIYOTAKI (London School of Economics and Political Science) and Kiyohiko NISHIMURA (the University of Tokyo), respectively.

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 the creation of a prize award system are examples of the Association's efforts in that direction.

The Association has expanded its registered membership to more than 2,527. Thus it has become difficult to hold and manage biannual meetings in the present form. In the future the Association must search for a better and more attractive way of holding biannual meetings.

(Tatsuo HATTA, the University of Tokyo)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)

1. Profile of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade

The Japan Academy for Foreign Trade, abbreviated as JAFT, was founded in 1960, and it expects to celebrate its 40th anniversary at Kokushikan University in June 2000. Membership numbers have shown a significant growth over the past eight years, and over 450 are currently registered as active members. At the 1999 annual meeting, Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama Shoka University) was elected as the chair of JAFT. The Academy's chairs in the past have been Yoshio SAITO (Surugadai University), Ryohei ASAOKA (Waseda University), and Hiroichi IINUMA (Wako University).

The activities and aims of our academy are to: make scholarly contributions and disciplines mutually accessible among members; bridge the gap between theory and practice; foster exchange of ideas and perspectives between academics and practitioners; and keep all our members informed of the latest developments and advances in theories, policies and practices of international trade or its related fields.

To efficiently manage the organization, we have functionally divided our administration into three parts: a committee for organizing divisional meetings, an accounting & auditing section, and an office of general affairs.

JAFT consists of two divisions: *Tobu* (the East) and *Seibu* (the West). Both divisions have quarterly meetings. In late May or early June, JAFT has a nationwide annual meeting with a common theme. To foster exchange of ideas and views with academic societies overseas, JAFT has set up a rule of encouraging its own members to participate in international conferences in every direction. We also welcome visits by members from associations and institutions overseas. For example, we have been regularly sending our chair (of the time) and members to the Korea Trade Research Association's (or KTRA's) national convention since the mid-1980s. In return, we invite the KTRA's chair and members to the JAFT annual meeting every year. Since the 1997 annual meeting, a Korea-Japan session has been officially provided.

In 1996, the Academy introduced a refereeing system by peers. Through a blind review process rigidly conducted, all the submitted articles or papers are selected for the annual meeting or for quarterly divisional meetings. These articles are eventually published in *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade*. Since introducing the refereeing system, we have successfully managed to maintain the high quality of our bulletin. The Academy also publishes *JAFT News* semi-annually.

First of all, to better understand the recent trend in our academic activities, the following discussion will explain some of the shared or common themes and free topics of our annual meetings over the last five years. The next section will

describe common themes, while section 3 will discuss free topics.

2. An Overview of Common Themes in Annual Meetings from 1994 to 1998

A common theme is carefully selected each year in view of a medium-to-long range of five to ten years. The topics under the common theme at each annual meeting clearly represent important issues concerning Japan's international affairs at each point of time. A brief description of common themes and related reports of last five years is summarized in Table 1. Generally speaking, more emphasis was placed on the aspect of trade practices and activities in the past common themes. However, reports have been more concerned with the theoretical aspects of trade policies and management in recent years (1994-98).

Japan has often been criticized by its trading partners, especially the US, for its success in exports. Rapid rises in Japanese exports have often led to allegations of dumping and unfair trading practices. More recently, Japan has been accused of keeping its markets closed to foreign entry. Under these circumstances, the Academy has chosen a series of topics related to the Japanese trading system and its trade policies within international agreements and organizations (i.e., GATT and WTO). Issues that are attributed to this theme include *A New Direction in Trade: Some Problems Confronted by Japanese Industries and Enterprises* (1994); *Japanese Imports in Question: From the Starting Point of Japanese Trade* (1995); *Japanese Trade and its Overseas Production under the WTO System* (1996); and *The Reconstruction of the Japanese Trading System* (1999). YAMAURA (1994) showed that some participants in the Uruguay Round were going to prioritize the elimination of trade barriers as manifested in private sectors, while NIIBORI (1994) discussed some of the advantages of managed trade. KINUMAKI (1995) analyzed institutional and non-institutional import barriers. From a historical standpoint, OSADE (1995) discussed changes in Japanese import policies and structures since the Second World War. YAMAURA (1995) provided a case study of the US-Japan auto deal. YOSHIZAWA (1996) examined problems and limitations of the current WTO system in comparison with the strategic trade policies of the US in recent years. OISHI et al. (1996) discussed whether Japanese management practices and production technologies were applicable to other Asian countries under the WTO system. NIIBORI (1996) suggested a new agenda for the WTO. IWATA (1998) explored global standards being created under the WTO system. HASHIMOTO (1998) analyzed the main factors that influenced the organization of the international logistics network as well as the strategies of major Japanese manufacturers. KINUMAKI (1998) explored the issue of globalization by investigating some of the limits of state-based systems from the international trade and business.

These emergent issues, inspired by regional institution building, such as ASEAN, the EU, NAFTA and APEC, provided us with a developed concept of the "Western Hemisphere" Trading Zone. Thus, the Academy has chosen Images of

Asian Trade and Investment in the 21st Century (1997), and The Development of the International Division of Labor in a Globalized Era (1998) as common themes. In this context, KASUYA (1997) discussed the economic systems of the ASEAN countries and international competitiveness. KATAOKA (1997) investigated China's development strategies in foreign trade at the Millennium. OISHI et al. (1997) examined how the Japanese style of management and production were applied and transferred to Asian markets.

As a new trend, KONDO (1994) took up the issue of the negative impact that international trade inflicts on the environment. As a free subject, KINOSHITA (1994) focused on ecological issues related to foreign trade.

3. An Overview of Free Topics in 1994, 1996, and 1998

As it is difficult to trace the activities of all members and overview their areas of interest, we have selected only titles of free subjects and their presenters from the 1994, 1996, and 1998 annual meetings.¹ Table 2 summarizes the titles of free subjects and their authors.

A new topic of significant importance is on Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) or Automatic Data Processing (ADP), aiming to narrow the gap between physical distribution and the flow of documents and/or information. There are many studies on this and other related issues, such as ARAHATA, (1996, 1998), KOBAYASHI (1994), KONO (1994) and YAO (1996, 1998).

Following the World Bank's report, *The East Asian Miracle* (1993), a considerable number of studies have been made on ASEAN countries, China, India, Taiwan and Korea, such as WEN (1994), KATAOKA (1996), PARK (1996), SUN (1998), SUZUKI (1996), TABETA (1996), LEE (1994), YASUDA (1996). The financial crisis in Asia in 1997 raised deep questions about the quality of the IMF, especially the responsiveness of this institution to financial problems faced by developing countries. However, few studies have been conducted by our members on this issue. On the other hand, questions are being raised about the balance of interests at play in global negotiations on environment issues, trade, and capital mobility. All of these show that Asian socioeconomic reality as a phenomenon is too complicated to be analyzed under any single model. Still, this is an area in which we can examine our theories and hypotheses as well as develop relevant frameworks of analysis.

In sum, JAFT has been covering the following areas of importance over the last five years: international trade theory, international trade relations, trade and development, commercial policies, international business and marketing, international trade organizations and agreements (e.g., GATT and WTO), and national and/or regional studies (e.g., studies on ASEAN countries, China, Korea, Taiwan and India).

¹ Refer to our annual bulletin for titles and participants in the divisional meetings and annual meetings in 1995, 1997.

4. Future Issues for JAFT

The global economy, or borderless economy, is affecting global politics dramatically. For one thing, many formerly “national decisions” on trade policies, investment policies and state aid are now being set within the framework of international agreements and institutions, such as the WTO. On the other hand, national governments are under pressure by local governments. Globalization, in short, is forcing previously indigenous decision-making out in two ramifications: to the local and to the global.

Economic theories and historical facts appear to support a basic proposition that globalization should enable the world economy, taken as a whole, to achieve higher economic growth. Adam Smith in his masterwork, *The Wealth of Nations* explained why. Productivity levels and growth depend on specialization (i.e., division of labor); specialization in turn depends on the extent of the market. A widened international market for goods and services allows for an increased specialization, and a global increase in productivity levels and growth rates. The first age of globalization began in the second half of the 19th century, roughly from 1870 to the start of the First World War. We are now embarked on the second major wave of globalization. The chaos of the two world wars, the building of the socialist bloc, and the spread of ill-conceived beliefs in protectionism have led much of the world away from free trade during a large portion of this century. Yet we now have arrived at a point where almost all parts of the world are linked through relatively open markets, convertible currencies, and international treaty agreements calling for market-based trade. There remains a question of whether we are able to manage the new trade system adequately to reap its potential rewards. We are now searching for our answers to this problem.

5. Activities Toward the 21st Century

The 1999 annual meeting took place at Shizuoka Sangyo University on June 5 and 6. The common theme here was Reconstruction of Japan’s Trade System. The outcomes of this meeting will appear in the next issue of *The Annual Bulletin of Japan Academy for Foreign Trade*, No.37 (March 2000), which is currently under review by our referees. The 40th commemorative annual meeting will take place at Kokushikan University in 2000.

As a move toward an extensive coverage of trade and other related issues in international business and economy, we are considering the renaming of our Academy. JAFT tries to make continuous academic efforts to accommodate future waves of international trade and investment.

Tables:

Table 1 Common Themes, Presenters and Their Topics: 1994 - 98

Common Theme, Venue (Dates)	Presenters' Names and Their Topics
34th Annual Meeting: A New Directions in Trade: Some Problems Confronted by Japanese Industries and Enterprises Kanagawa University, Hiratsuka Campus (May 21-22,1994)	(1) Hiromi YAMAURA, "Trade Liberalization and International Harmonization of Business Practices" (2) Shigeo URAYAMA, "Roles of Management and Information Technology in Globalized Enterprises" (3) Satoshi NIIBORI, "On the Merit of Managed Trade" (4) Takeshi KONDO, "Trade and Environment"
35th Annual meeting: Japanese Import in Question: From the Starting Point of Japanese Trade Nagasaki Prefectural University (May 27-28, 1995)	(1) Yasushi KINUMAKI, "An Analysis of Institutional Import Barriers in Japan and their Countermeasures" Commentator: Nobuto IWATA (2) Yoshinori OSADE, "Changes in Japanese Import Policies and Structure since World War II" Commentator: Tsunao NAKAMURA (3) Hiromi YAMAURA, (Special Address) "The Japan-US Auto Deal: Rationale and Perspective"
36th Annual Meeting: Japanese Trade and its Overseas Production under the WTO System Wako University (June 1-2, 1996)	(1) Kiyoshi YOSHIZAWA, "The WTO and Strategic Trade Policy" Commentator: Hiromi YAMAURA (2) Toshiro OISHI, Shiro AMANO, and Teruhisa YAMADA, "The Transfer of Japanese Production and Management Techniques under the Newly Established WTO System" Commentator: Shiro TAKEDA (3) Satoshi NIIBORI, "A New Trade Agenda for the WTO" Commentator: Masanori MORIOKA
37th Annual Meeting: Images of Asian Trade and Investment in the 21st Century Hiroshima Shudo University	(1) Kenji KASUYA, "Economic Systems of ASEAN Countries and Their International Competitiveness" Commentator: Masanori MORIOKA (2) Sachio KATAOKA, "China's Development Strategy for Foreign Trade toward the 21st Century" Commentator: Hideo UENO (3) Toshiro OISHI, Shiro AMANO, and Teruhisa YAMADA, "Transfer of Japanese Style Management and Production to Asian Markets"

(May24-25, 1997)	Commentator: Jun NAKAJIMA
38th Annual Meeting: The Development of the International Division of Labor in a Globalized Era Josai University	(1) Nobuto IWATA, "Global Standards under the WTO System" (2) Masataka HASHIMOTO, "International Logistics Strategy of Major Japanese Firms" Commentator: Shiro TAKEDA (3) Yasushi KINUMAKI, "Globalization and the Limit of State-Based System from a Standpoint of International Trade and Business" Commentator: Teruhisa YAMADA
(June 13-14, 1998)	

Table 2 Titles of Free Subjects and Participants in the 1994, 1996 and 1998 Annual Meetings

Names	Titles (Year)
Yukiko ADACHI	"Trade Conflict and Communication" (1994)
Haruo ARAHATA	"Payment in the United States in the Early 20th Century" (1994)
	"A Study on the Facilitation of International Trade Procedures and Payment by EDI" (1996)
	"A Consideration on the Payment System in EDI in International Trade Procedures" (1998)
Chuan WEN	"Taiwan Direct Investment in the South-China Economic Zone" (1994)
Masataka HASHIMOTO	"Strategy for International Logistics Network Design" (1996)
Yoshiaki HIRATA	"The Development of the Third Party Logistics the International Market" (1998)
Sachio KATAOKA	"Progress in Reforming the Foreign Trade System and Development of the Trade Patterns of China" (1996)
Yoshihiro KANDA	"An Analysis of an Optimum Exchange Rate Based upon a Comparative Study of Purchasing Power Parities, Price Index, Per Capita GNP and Average Wages between Japan and the US" (1994)
Akira KINOSHITA	"Ecological Issues in Foreign Trade" (1994)
Yasushi KINUMAKI	"A Study of Plant Export Contracts From a Viewpoint of International Transactions and International Business Management" (1996)
Akira KOBAYASHI	"The Revised JIFFA MT B/L and the Increase in the Carrier's Liability" (1994)
Shiro KOBAYASHI	"Neo-Liberalistic Economic and Export Promotion Policies" (1996)
Takeshi KONDO	"Trade and Competition Policy" (1996)
Kimihiro KONO	"Some Aspects of Electronic B/L in International Busi-

Yoshiharu KUWANA, Toru TAKAI, and Toshio KISHIMOTO Yoshio MARUYA Yaichi MIKURA Teruyuki MIYAKE Makoto MORI Masayuki MORITA Juro NAKAGAWA Satoshi NIIBORI Tatsuo NOBU Yoichi OBUCHI Shoko OKAMOTO Hee Sung PARK Jun'ichiro SASAKI Zhi Hua SUN Iwayuki SUZUKI Shohei TABATA Naoki TABETA Toru TAKAI and	ness" (1994) "Global Learning and Competitive Advantages in Japanese Firms" (1996) "Reaction of the Latin American Economy and Trade, Investment Policies Adopted" (1994) "International Trade and the Sea Waybill: A Current Report from a Trade Practitioner on Sea Waybills" (1996) "A View on Problems of European Monetary Union" (1994) "Japanese Lean Production System and its Overseas Transplant" (1996) "The US-Japan Technology Gap on Access to Patents: Emphasis on Basic Patents for Rivals of the Japanese Economy" (1998) "The Change in the Conception of Sovereignty in the Global Period and Theory of a New Nation: For New International Cooperation" (1998) "A View on Globalization of Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan" (1994) "A Study on ICC Model International Sale Contracts" (1998) "Potentials of Leasing and Factoring for International Business Transactions" (1996) "The Present Condition and Problems of Construction of a Transport Infrastructure in East Asia" (1998) "A Study on Information Concepts and Time in the Era of Globalization" (1998) "Crisis Management and Its Problems in Korea" (1996) "China's Accession to the WTO and China's Economy" (1996) "A Study on the Trade Friction between China and the US" (1998) "A New Form of Joint Ventures between Japan and China, Singapore" (1996) "R&D Management of Japanese Firms in Western Countries" (1998) "Relative Revenue-maximizing Strategy under Duopolistic Competition: The Case of US-Japan Auto-trade" (1996) "Measuring TFP Growth and Technological Changes in Manufacturing Industries in Singapore: 1980-90" (1998) "Global Strategy and Sustainable Competitiveness of
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Takeshi FUJII	Small-medium Companies” (1996) “Carrier’s Signature in Port-to-port Shipment Documents” (1994)
Koji TSUBAKI	“Adaptation and Renegotiation of International Commercial Transactions” (1998)
Keizo UMEDA	“The Path of Multinationalized, Privatization-oriented, State-owned Enterprises in the Symbiotic Era” (1994)
Kenji YOKOYAMA	“An Analysis of International Trade Practices” (1994)
Cheng Wen LEE	“The Issue of How to Institutionalize the Social Contribution of MNEs” (1994)
Wee Beon LEE	“Strategic Transformation and International Strategic Alliances in Korean Semiconductor Firms: The Case of Samsung” (1998)
Toru YAMAJYO	“A Study of Trade Policies and Free Ports in Japan” (1994) “A Study on Functions of Forwarders and Strategic Targets in International Logistics” (1996) “Information Mega-project Business and Integrated Trading Companies”
Yoichi YAMAMURA	“Problems on Derivatives: the Future Market in Japan” (1994)
Akira YAO	“Some Aspects of the Development of Electronic Money and IC Cards” (1996) “A Study on Title Registry under the Bolero System” (1998)
Shinnosuke YASUDA	“High Technology Trade Friction and Competitiveness in the Semiconductor Industries of the US, Korea, and Japan” (1996)
Kiyoshi YOSHIZAWA	“Regional Integration under the World Trade Organization” (1998)

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(Naoki TABETA, Kokushikan University)

(Tatsuo NOBU, Toyō Gakuen University)

NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

1. History and Present Situation of the Academy

The Nippon Academy of Management Education (NAME) was founded on June 30, 1979. For its purpose and 15 years of history from 1979 to 1994, please refer to Volume 15 of this Bulletin. The main activities of NAME since 1995 have been as follows:

The number of members in June, 1999 is about 870, which is three times larger than at the time of foundation. Mitsuo MORIMOTO (Hakuo University), who is the fourth president, strives constantly to promote the Academy's activities.

The National Conference is held twice a year, every spring and fall. Themes and host universities have been as follows:

- 32nd Conference, Fall 1995, The Change of Paradigm and Management Education, University of East Asia
- 33rd Conference, Spring 1996, Japanese Management in Megacompetition, Aoyama Gakuin University
- 34th Conference, Fall 1996, Innovation of Corporate Culture and Management Education, Osaka University of Commerce
- 35th Conference, Spring 1997, Management and Management Education in Asia, Rissho University
- 36th Conference, Fall 1997, The Subjects of Management Education in University and Corporations, Osaka Keizai University
- 37th Conference, Spring 1998, The Challenge of Urban Renewal – The Development of Participatory Management, Yokohama City University
- 38th Conference, Fall 1998, New Development of Regional Industries and Innovation of Management Paradigms, Yokkaichi University
- 39th Conference, Spring 1999, Innovation in Japanese Corporations and Management Education, Toyo University

The 40th Conference will be held at Hiroshima Prefectural University in the fall of 1999 with the theme "Global Standards and Regeneration in Regional Corporations." The 41st Conference will be held at Senshu University in spring, 2000.

So far as recent themes are concerned, the following facts can be found. The subjects and views of Japanese management and management education in rapidly changing circumstances have been discussed. Re-activation and re-creation of industries and corporations in the regions have been also set as a common theme because the Japanese economy in the Heisei recession has made the regional economy stagnant and weak.

The development of corporations and management education in Asia have also been major matters for discussion in the Academy as well as other academies. It is needless to say that management in Asia will become a more important subject

to study.

2. 20th Anniversary Conference Program

The 39th national conference was held at Toyo University as the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Academy. The Faculty of Business Administration of the host university was founded with the assistance of the late Akira YAMASHIRO, who also founded the Academy.

The following three lectures were given at this commemorative conference.

- “Management Education in a Multi-dimensional Environment,” Mitsuo MORIMOTO (Hakuo University)
- “Management Evolution of Fuji Xerox,” Akira MIYAHARA (Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.)
- “The Present Situation of Miyago Ryutsu and Future Plans,” Hajime IZUMIYAMA (Miyago Logistics Co., Ltd.)

In these lectures, two members of top management made clear their future views by looking back over the history of their companies and explaining their activities for continuous management evolution and innovation. These were appropriate cases for the conference’s theme, showing the process of change in Japanese corporations.

President MORIMOTO followed the history of his study. It was interesting that the recognition of the importance of the environment was formed not by his specialty, which was business administration, but by an outside influence, which was knowledge through experience as a local government committeeman concerned with the garbage problem. He insisted that management people needed heuristic and self-developmental practice to adapt to the changes in the environment. In his opinion, the way to realize it is to set up a system of “consideration” to present management’s opinions by debating and discussing in the slim organization of top management.

There were four sessions about the common theme. The first session was about “Methodology of Practical Management”; the second one was about “Theses of Practical Management.” These two dealt with the practicality of business administration.

The third and the fourth session were on the same topic, which was “Management Education in the Age of Mega-Trend Changes.” Each session had its own subtitle: “Top managers in International Re-structuring of Industries” in the third session and “Corporate Social Responsibility and the Guiding Principles of Management” in the fourth session.

- The first session

This session was about Practical Management. Toyoaki SAKAYANAGI (Kokushikan University) was the coordinator. The reporters were Daiki KOHNO (Tohoku University), Masaru UCHIDA (Tokyo Gakugei University) and Yasuhiro

OGURA (Toyo University). Eiji OGASAWARA (Meiji University) was the debater.

Explanation and adaptation of Akira YAMASHIRO (the founder of the Academy)'s methodology of practical management, which is demonstrated by the principle of KAE, Knowledge (K), Experience (E) and Ability (A), and a comparison with P. Drucker's opinion were reported and discussed.

- The second session

Toshiro TAKAHASHI (International University of Health and Welfare), Hiroo KAWAGUCHI (WWF Japan) and Hisashi SHIMADA (Shimada Office) were reporters. Koji OHIRA (Meiji Gakuin University) was the debater and Yoshio MATSUMOTO (Nihon University) was the coordinator. In this session, cases in which the target of management extends to NPO (Non-Profit Organizations) were treated.

As the concept of NPO is too wide, the following subjects were discussed: how to think about NPOs, how to classify them, and how to understand the relation between NPOs and profit. However, the impression that the discussion of NPOs has just started in the Academy could not be avoided.

- The third session

Hajime SAKAI (Aomori Chuo Gakuin University) was the coordinator. The reporters were Noritake KOBAYASHI (Shukutoku University), Hideyuki KUDO (Reitaku University) and Kazuhide OKADA (Senshu University). The debater was Masaru SAITO (Chuo University).

In this session, the reports were made by experts famous for the study of international management, multinational enterprise and international comparison of management. The role and education of management of Japanese corporations in the age of globalization were discussed.

However, the question if Japanese management will be able to embody the global rhythm on the world level and act in the age of globalization in the 21st century is considered still to remain.

- The fourth session

The reporters were Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagoya University), Nobuhisa OBU (Wako University) and Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University). They are known for studies of corporate social responsibility and business ethics in Japan. The coordinator was Norio YANAGIHARA (Kyoto Sangyo University) and the debater was Nobuo SAKUMA (Soka University).

In the 1990s, unpleasant affairs and non-ethical activities by corporations have appeared. Useful discussions on what the principle of education in Japanese corporations towards the 21st century is and what the management's responsibility to a corporation should be have been developed. This is related to themes such as corporate governance, stakeholders, and Japanese management in global standards. These are just recent issues.

At this commemorative conference, two workshops were held. One concerned "Higher Management Education in Japan—Past, Present and Future," for

which the writer was the coordinator. Norio TAKEMURA (Senshu University), Toshihiro SASAKI (Kyoto Sangyo University) and Yuji YOSHIDA (Chiba University of Commerce) showed their points of view and the directions of innovations and improvements in management education, especially curriculum and education methods in university.

The other was "Case Studies of In-Company Education." Daiji KAWABATA (Aichi Gakusen University) was the coordinator. In this session, recent trends of education inside companies, such as Eisai, Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. and IBM Japan, were explained.

In Eisai, the concept of Ikujiro NONAKA was introduced. In Mitsubishi Estate, education emphasizing the consciousness of social responsibility was developed. In IBM, the strategy of corporate innovation named MDQ (Market Driven Quality) and the innovation of middle management corresponding to it were described.

3. Publications

A Journal has been issued instead of the usual annals. It is named *Management Development* and the first volume was published by Gakubunsha in March, 1998, titled "Japanese Management in Megacompetition," edited by Juei KOHNO (Dokkyo University). Nine papers were contained in it.

The second volume titled "Diversifying Management Problems among Japanese corporations" was published in March 1999. Nine papers were also contained in this issue. The chief editor was Tadayoshi TOMITA (Dokkyo University).

The third volume is now under edition mainly by TOMITA and will be published in March 2000.

Two books containing papers commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Academy will be published by Gakubunsha from this year to the next. For the 10th anniversary, the *Management Education Handbook* was published. Under the eagerness and strong leadership of President MORIMOTO, the results of the Academy are making good progress.

4. International Conferences

As mentioned in No. 15 of this Bulletin, five international conferences had already been held in Hawaii (U.S.A.), Taipei (Taiwan), Seoul (Korea), Beijing (China), and Shanghai (China). The sixth international conference was held in Laos and Vietnam, in May 1997. Motofusa MURAYAMA (Chiba University) contributed to the success of this conference as chief of the international committee of the Academy. Twelve members from Japan (the Academy) participated in it.

5. Future Subjects for the Academy

This Academy has faced one phase in its 20th anniversary. There are still a

lot of things to do, even though the Academy has steadily developed. It is very pleasant that the activities of the Academy and the improvement of quality of study have been promoted under President MORIMOTO's instruction.

This Academy, which has businessmen as members and stresses collaboration between businessmen and scholars, aims at study on a level very close to actual practice. And there is the idea that we must not lose the posture and energy to aim at building up principles of Japanese management.

In the 1990s, Japanese management and Japanese corporations have had a difficult time and fallen out of their leading position. In this situation, it is necessary to re-build them as "Neo-leaders." The Academy, having celebrated the 20th anniversary of its foundation, has a great role and needs to achieve management education with collaboration between universities and corporations.

(Takenori SAITO, Yokohama City University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

1 Outline of the Society

The Society has been pursuing its purpose to contribute to the progress of academic study into the basic theory of political economy since its foundation in 1959.

The Society has three major fields of activities to facilitate members' research. The first activity is to hold members' meetings. An annual meeting is held once a year and it usually consists of voluntary sessions, a plenary session and a members' general meeting. In addition to the annual national meeting, local meetings are held according to their own rules.

Secondly, the Society publishes its annual report, *The Bulletin of the Japan Society of Political Economy*, once a year and sends a newsletter, *The News of the Japan Society of Political Economy*, to members once a year. *The Bulletin* contains several papers submitted by members, which are approved by referees appointed by the editorial board, as well as all the presentations in the plenary session of the annual meeting. *The News* contains brief summaries of all the presentations in voluntary sessions, reports of local meetings, and various news about the Society.

Thirdly, the new wave of political economy in foreign countries requires us to actively promote international exchange of academic ideas and results. We are planning to hold an international conference on political economy in Japan in the near future.

The membership is about a thousand. The administration of the Society is managed by a board of representatives who are elected by members' vote. The current representative secretary of the Board is Koji MORIOKA (Kansai University).

2 Our Main Research Concerns

Our original research concern consists in analyzing the way of life of present economic society, keeping our eyes on its economic institutions, systems and structures. Such a study started especially from the inquiry into the economic law of motion of modern society by Karl MARX. However, after that, fundamental changes have occurred in the sphere of behaviors of business and industrial relations.

Moreover, states have intervened in private economic activities since the Great Depression of the 1930s to prevent unemployment and poverty. This intervention being enlarged and constant since World War II, economic relations fulfill their function in combination with political relations. This political economy is now our main object of research. Thus our object of theoretical inquiry itself has changed along with the historical transformation of capitalism.

In recent years, the Society has discussed various subjects from many-sided viewpoints which should be considered appropriate for a comprehensive research

association of political economy. Our challenges to the problems brought about by the recent state of capitalism will be shown by listing the themes of plenary sessions in the last ten years: "Contemporary Significance of the Labor Theory" (1989); "Capitalism and Socialism"(1990); "Market and Planning"(1991); "Contemporary Characteristics of Japanese Capitalism"(1992); "Conversion of the Postwar World System: Focusing on the Relationship among Advanced Countries"(1993); "Characteristics of Depression in the 1990s"(1994); "Theories and Methods for Analysis of Contemporary Capitalism" and "Economy and Society for 50 years of Postwar Japan" (1995); "Industrialization in Asia and World Capitalism"(1996); "Frontiers of Political Economy: On Market and Society"(1997); "The Financial Crisis of Contemporary Capitalism"(1998).

3 Reports on Annual Meetings from 1994 to 1998

Below we mainly show research reports of the plenary sessions.

The 42nd annual meeting was held at Ritsumeikan University on October 8 and 9, 1994. The conference consisted of eleven voluntary sessions and a plenary session. This year's theme for the plenary session was Characteristics of Depression in the 1990s. The symposium was chaired by Masatoshi KAWANABE (Rikkyo University) and Kenji TOMINOMORI (Obirin University) and featured presentations by Yahiro UNNO (Kanazawa University), Kazuo KONISHI (Rikkyo University) and Kiyoko IMURA (Keio University). Commentaries were provided by Kiyotaka HIROTA (Kochi University) and Yoichi KAWANAMI (Kyushu University) and further discussion came from the participants.

UNNO, examining the process of macroeconomic policies used after the depression of 1980-83 to the current "Collapse of the Economic Bubble," argued that those policies created the "bubble" and inevitably prolonged the depression. KONISHI considered the structure and cause of the current depression as based in "the limits to growth in the export demand dependent-type economy" and "an extremely easy money market based upon a lowering of capital acquisition costs and a tendency towards higher costs of large corporation products." IMURA, on problems in the US-Japan economic relationship, considered globally and multi-sidedly the "bubble" phenomenon and the prolonging of the depression as a consequence of contradictions born in Japan's economic development structure from the 1970s.

Comments on the three presentations and all-around discussion were carried out on several points due to the problem's nature. Through these discussions, the recognition was deepened that the current depression clearly reflects the fact that Japanese capitalism has arrived at a deadlock and could not continue any longer in the way it developed over the post-war years.

The 43rd conference was held at Keio University on November 4 and 5, 1995.

The conference consisted of eight voluntary sessions and a special session on the Hanshin-Awaji Great Earthquake, besides two plenary sessions. To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the World War II, the Board of the Society provided two plenary sessions titled “Theories and Methods for the Analysis of the Contemporary Capitalism” and “Economy and Society for 50 years of Postwar Japan.”

Three speakers, Isamu KITAHARA (Keio University), Makoto ITOH (the University of Tokyo) and Toshio YAMADA (Nagoya University), were invited to the former plenary session, which was co-chaired by Katsumi SUGIURA (the University of Tokyo) and Akio FUJITA (Kanazawa University). KITAHARA gave a speech titled “Reorganization of State Monopoly Capitalism in Post Cold War Era” as follows. Facing the collapse of the socialist system in the Soviet Union and East Europe, the state monopoly capitalism under the cold war is now reorganizing itself into worldwide state monopoly capitalism, which will include both the development of new industries based on new technologies such as information technology and the capitalist development in Asian economies. However, this process will suffer from a long chaos because of the lack of hegemonic power and weakened international cooperation. ITOH argued, in his presentation titled “Backward Flow of Capitalist Development,” that necessary conditions for high economic growth dwindled away in the course of real accumulation of capital and the absolute overproduction of capital being produced in this process. This phenomenon can be explained by UNO’s Crisis Theory. An information-based society, revitalization of the market economy, mega-competition among multinational firms etc. are the material basis of neoliberalism, and it means a backward flow of capitalist development. According to YAMADA’s presentation, “From the Visual Angle by the Regulation School,” contemporary capitalism, signified as Fordism by the Regulation School, has fallen into its crisis because of the maturity and exhaustion of its necessary process. However, none of the new modes such as Neo-Fordism (USA), Volvoism (North Europe) and Toyotism (Japan) has appeared as the mode of development that is able to exceed Fordism. In this session, as no commentators were prepared, discussions were held among the three speakers and between speakers and floor members.

In the second plenary session, which was co-chaired by Kazuo SHIBAGAKI (Musashi University) and Yasuhiko YONEDA (Chuo University), three speakers, Satoshi NIHEI (Senshu University), Nobuhiro UEHARA (Shizuoka University) and Fusao SHIMOYAMA (Kyushu University) were invited. NIHEI presented a paper titled “Crisis of Japanese Capitalism after Dissolution of the Cold War System.” He argued that Japanese capitalism, which had developed by depending upon the US market in the Cold War Era, is now facing a severe crisis. According to his explanation, it is shown in the process of destroying Japan’s re-production system—in the three sectors of heavy and chemical industries, small and medium-sized industries and small farming—under the escalating US-Japan trade friction.

The title of UEHARA's presentation was "Agricultural Problems in Contemporary Japan." He pointed out that the landed farmer regime which was established through the postwar agricultural land reform is under the last phase of its dissolution as a result of the Uruguay-Round Agreement. He insisted on the importance of rebuilding the landed farmer system with some collective utilization system of land. SHIMOYAMA, in his presentation titled "Postwar Japanese Capitalism and the Labor Union Movement," divided the postwar labor movement into two stages of before and after 1965, and gave a high estimation of achievements based on classical trade-unionism by Sanbetsu and Sohyo in the former stage. He also emphasized that we can find some positive actions to revive the labor movement even in the latter stage where it seems to have been absorbed into the Japanese way of management. After these three presentations, Shoji INUZUKA (Meijo University) and Hideaki OUCHI (Tohoku College of Science and Technology) gave comments on them; then general discussions were carried out including voices from floor.

The 44th meeting was held at Matsuyama University on October 12 and 13, 1996. The conference consisted of fourteen voluntary sessions and a plenary session. This year's unified theme of the plenary session, "Industrialization in Asia and the World Capitalism," was selected in order to discuss the essential character of Asian industrialization in recent years, its influences upon the advanced economies, its significance for world capitalism, and so on. This was the first time for our Society to discuss Asia in a plenary session.

Two speakers Yasuo INOUE (Nagoya City University) and Nobuyoshi NAKAGAWA (Osaka City University), were invited to the session, which was co-chaired by Akira ICHII (Chuo University) and Toshio YAMADA (Nagoya University).

INOUE, who gave a speech titled "The Third International Division of Labor and East Asia," defined the essential character of Asian industrialization as "the third international division of labor (TIDL)." According to him, the first was a traditional division of labor between manufacturing industries (in the advanced economies) and agriculture (in the underdeveloped economies) since the 19th century. The second was an international division of labor among the Fordist productive process, which was triggered by the crisis of postwar Fordist development in advanced countries. This second international division of labor explains the emergence of NICs in the 1970s, and it is the TIDL, the international division of labor based on product differentiation, that explains the new development of East Asia after the 1980s. Furthermore, INOUE, paying attention to the difference between the Korean and Taiwanese types of economic development, examined the characteristics of the Asian zone in comparison with those of the North American one (NAFTA) and the European one (EU).

NAKAGAWA in his presentation titled “‘New Industrialization in Asia’ and ‘Asian Capitalism in the 21st Century,’” conceptualized the recent development in Asia as “new industrialization in Asia (NIA),” and argued that this industrialization would last until 2020. He pointed out that its framework consisted of 1) “the advantage of a peripheral situation,” 2) the alliance of State, domestic enterprises and multinational enterprises as the bearers of industrialization, and 3) triangular trade of US-Japan-Asia. According to him, “the advantage of the peripheral situation” is not only a specially extended concept of “the advantage of backwardness” by A. GERSCHENKRON, but also an explanatory notion for Asian development like a concentric circle centered around Japan. Finally NAKAGAWA spoke about “Asian capitalism in the 21st century,” indicating as its characteristics the leading role of State, dependent development, and so on.

After these two presentations, Hitoshi HIRAKAWA (Ibaraki University) and Kiyokatsu NISHIGUCHI (Ritsumeikan University) gave comments on them; then general discussions were held between speakers, commentators and floor members.

The 45th annual meeting was held at Nihon University, on October 25 and 26, 1997. The conference consisted of seven sessions and a plenary session. The plenary session “Frontiers of Political Economy: On Market and Society” was held under the chair of Koji MORIOKA (Kansai University) and Kiichiro YAGI (Kyoto University). The general theme of the session was chosen to survey current theoretical problems from the viewpoint of political economy and to find new paths to deepen/widen its theoretical research. Five speakers, Katsumi SUGIURA (the University of Tokyo), Takashi UEMURA (Yamaguchi University), Tokutaro SHIBATA (the University of Tokyo), Kinya INUGAI (Niigata University), and Okinori KARATO (Hokkaido University), presented their views relating to this theme and lively discussions continued until the chair had to declare a close.

The first speaker, SUGIURA, talked on his “Concept of a Pluralistic Economic Society.” SUGIURA stressed the complex nature of economic societies that are based on the coexistence and interaction of pro-market as well as contra-market factors. He rejected both visions of large state and full-fledged market society and favored a pluralistic society with multi-faced communities which combine market relations and non-market relations. He recommended a communication-oriented method to analyze economic societies as well as to construct a model of pluralistic communities.

UEMURA spoke on the “Possibility of a Critical Theory of Institutions.” Reflecting on the methodology of Marxian economists in Japan, he concluded that a negligence of the conduct/conscience of agents has prevented them from making serious study of the institutional setting of capitalist production. He proposed a critical theory of institutions that is in essence the reification theory of G. LUKACS and Y. TAKAHASHI applied to the reproduction of conscience and ways of conduct

of agents.

SHIBATA discussed the “Stage Theory and Evolution of Institutions.” Beginning with a re-examination of the Marxian formula of the materialistic view of history, he tried to eliminate its mechanistic interpretation that assumes one-to-one correspondence between the grade of productive forces and the relations in production. According to his view, the institutional diversity of capitalism in space as well as in historical time is the focus to be explored. In his view, institutions of capitalism evolve as a composite result of conducts of classes, groups and other collective/individual agents whose interest conflicts with each other. He further sketched an evolutionary variant of the stage theory of capitalism under the age of Pax Americana.

INUGAI made his presentation under the title of “System of the Critics of Political Economy as an Emergent-Complex-System: Integration of Market and Society in the Upwards-extension of the General Theory.” As suggested in the title, INUGAI interpreted the Marxian system using new concepts of system sciences and called for a cooperation of political-economists to extend Marxian theory as was suggested by his six-part plan of the system of critics of political economy.

KARATO, the last speaker, dealt with “Market-Rationality and Plan-Rationality: A Critic of Pro-Market Social Relations.” According to him, the penetration of pro-market relations into the whole economic-social formation proceeds through the interaction of market-rationality and plan-rationality. Taking examples from recent dynamic change in Japanese industry, he focused on the disciplining of the workers, i.e. reorganization of shop-floor exploitation under the pressure of mega-competition.

In the closing part of discussion, general remarks were made by several members of the Society. Though the overall evaluation was divided, the opening of the research interest of political-economists to a broader spectrum of social sciences was recognized as one of the urgent tasks of the Society.

The 46th annual meeting of the Society was held at Sapporo Gakuin University on October 3 and 4, 1998. The conference consisted of ten voluntary sessions and a plenary session. This year’s common theme of the plenary session, “The Financial Crisis of Contemporary Capitalism,” was very significant, for the economy of Hokkaido, where the conference was held, had been enormously damaged by the bankruptcy of the representative bank of Hokkaido, Hokkaido Takushoku Bank.

The first part of the plenary session was a special lecture, given by Mitsuharu ITOH (Fukui Prefectural University) on “Contemporary Economy and Financial Crisis.” He insisted that hedge funds, which were based on the capital mainly of American pension funds, had run too recklessly at a leverage ratio more than 30 times that of the original capital to infringe on the small and weak emergent Asian

market. He suggested effective regulation of hedge funds and confrontation with the fundamentalism of neoclassical economics.

In the second part three reports on the following subjects were made; “Managed Currency System and the Structure of Financial Crisis” by Yoichi KAWANAMI (Kyushu University), “Contemporary Financial Crisis and Financial Stability: Compared with the Great Depression” by Jiro KIMURA (Momoyama Gakuin University) and “The Financial Crisis and the Financial Reformation: What They Mean” by Yoshiyuki YAMAGUCHI (Rikkyo University).

KAWANAMI reported the present situation of frequently occurring currency and financial crises after the 1980s. He explained that the excess accumulation of capital and a rapid decrease of profit ratio in the real economy had accelerated the accumulation of a huge amount of money capital unavailable to be invested, and had rushed to the burgeoning market, seeking for high risk and high return, which consequently caused the financial bubble.

KIMURA insisted on the instability of the financial economy of the whole of capitalism as the first cause of today’s financial crisis. As the next cause of today’s especially aggravated financial crisis, he pointed out the accumulation mechanism of disequilibrium in the property market and international capital transfer which accelerated financial instability.

YAMAGUCHI pointed out the necessity of a different assessment from the other two reporters’ points of view that a financial crisis, like the bank failure of Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, signified the restoration of the adjustment function of a market or a crisis beyond the control of the financial authorities. He suggested that it would cost less to relieve the bankrupt bank than to transact the bank failure. It was a different proposal from the original presentation of the problem.

4 The next annual meeting

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Tama Campus of Hosei University on October 16 and 17, 1999. The theme of the plenary session will be “The Crisis of 1990s Capitalism and the Theory of Crisis.”

(Katsumi SUGIURA, Teikyo University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

1. Outline of the Society

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

The Society has steadily conducted its activities for 50 years since its foundation. The main activities of the Society are to publish *the Journal of Public Utility Economics* three times a year (four times in 1998), to hold an annual national conference, and to have several regional academic meetings.

The Society is made up of over 400 regular members and over 70 institutional members under a president and two vice-presidents (both with a tenure of two years), with a board of managing directors, a board of trustees, and a secretary-general to manage the affairs of the Society.

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

The Society has an award system under which it annually grants Academic Awards and Incentive Awards to outstanding books written by relatively young members. Five Academic Awards and four Incentive Awards have been conferred between 1994 and 1998.

2. Annual National Conference

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

44th, 1994: Regulatory Reform and Transparency of Public Utility Regulation, Hitotsubashi University.

Hiroyasu SAITO: "Water Supply Industry and its Deregulation Policy"

Tadashi OTA: "Deregulation of the Water Works in Japan"

Nariyasu ITO: "On the Regulatory Policy in the Japanese Electric Power Industry"

Hozumi AWATA: "A View of the Deregulation Policy in the Electricity Industry"

Hideki IDE: "Deregulation of the Gas Industry in Japan"

Shigeru TAKEDA: "The Structure and Consequences of Deregulation of the Gas Industries in the United Kingdom"

Harumasa SATO: "Deregulation in the Japanese Telecommunications Industry"

Takahiro OZAWA: "Deregulations of the Telecommunications Industry"

Minoru SUGAYA: "Trends in Broadcasting Deregulation in Japan"

Seisaku TSUCHIYA: "Deregulations of the Broadcasting Business and the Role of Public Broadcasting"

Ushio CHUJOH: "A Plea for Open-Skies and Airport Privatization"

Nozomu TAKAHASHI: "Airline Deregulation as a Realistic Policy"

Hiroataka YAMAUCHI: "On the Regulation of the Service Market in Urban Areas"

Seiji ABE : "Taxi Business and Government Regulation."

45th, 1995: Alliance and Market Structure of Regulated Industries, Aomori Public College.

Teruyuki INOUE: "The Social Background of Arguments Concerning the System of Telecommunications Business in Japan"

Satoru MATSUBARA and Yoshiro HOSAKA: "A Study of the Postal Market and the Business Form of Postal Services"

Masayuki YAJIMA: "Deregulation in Power Markets and Changes in Supply Systems"

Munemitsu NOMURA: "Restructuring of British Rail and Government Regulation"

Masakazu FUJITA: "The Domain of Public Utility."

46th, 1996: Theory and Policy on Incentive Regulation, Chuo University.

Masu UEKUSA: "Theory and Policy in Incentive Regulation"

Hiroataka YAMAUCHI: "The Effects of Price Cap Regulation: Theoretical and Practical View Point"

Takashi YOKOKURA: "An Analysis on the Theory and Practice of Yardstick Regulation"

Shusaku YAMAYA: "Features and Problems of Yardstick Regulation in the Electric and Gas Utility Industries"

Harumasa SATO: "Incentive Regulation in Telecommunication Industry"

Haruo ISHII: "A Study of the Railways' Introduction of Polity Deregulation and a New Pricing System"

Ryu IMAHASHI: "Price Regulation on the Domestic Airline Industry in Japan"

Masayuki YAJIMA: "Application of Incentive Regulations to Electric Utilities in the U. S."

Masahide DAIGO: "The Study: A Way to Make Good Use of Price-Cap Regulation Rather than Rate-of-Return Regulation"

Tetsuzo YAMAMOTO: "Incentive Scheme: Theory and Practice"

Masaru MIYAJIMA and Susumu OKAMOTO: "The Quantitative Study: Price Elasticity of Some Public Utilities."

47th, 1997, Structural Changes of Public Utilities, the University of Tokyo.

Hidenori FUKU: "Changes in Japanese Telecommunications Industry and Needs for Deregulation"

Yataro FUJII: "Structural Changes of Government Intervention in the Transport

Field”

Masayuki YAJIMA: “Structural Changes in the Electricity Supply Industry”

Minoru SUGAYA, Haruko YAMASHITA, Noriaki ISOMOTO, Yoko NISHIOKA, and Takashi UCHIYAMA: “The Role of Public Broadcasting in Convergence and Competition by Multi-industries.”

48th, 1998: Frontiers of Public Utilities, Kobe University.

Masao YAMAMOTO: “The 80-year History of the Municipal Transportation Business”

Motozo KOSHIKAWA: “Frontiers of the Japanese Gas Business”

Yosaku FUJI: “Issues and Future Prospects of the Japanese Electric Utility Industry.”

3. Recent Trends in Study

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

One important field of study has been deregulation since the late 1980s. Regulation has conventionally been defended as a remedy for market failure. However, recently it has been observed that regulation often disturbs the introduction of new technologies and services. Therefore, regulatory reform and/or deregulation has been widely recognized almost all over the world.

Almost all services provided by energy, telecommunications, and transportation today are and will be affected by both competition and new technologies. Conventional telephone carriers have been facing new competitors in the shape of wireless telephone carriers. In the energy industries, new entrants will be accepted in the generation market. In addition, incentive regulation has been introduced to several utility industries like telephones and energy.

In this situation, major concerns are whether the deregulation policy of public utilities could enhance competition and thereby improve market performance or not. In this field of study, several outstanding works have been produced by members of the Society. Among them, Tatu KINUGASA, *Cost Structure of Public Utilities*, Taga Publishing, 1995 is an excellent study on the contestable market theory. Ushio CHUJOH, *Destruction of Regulation*, Toyo Keizai Shinposha, 1995 is a critical study on the conventional regulatory framework. The necessity of more drastic deregulation is argued there.

The second field of study to be mentioned here is social regulation. Social regulation is regulation relating health, security and environmental protection. Recently environmental issues have become one of the most critical global issues. Masu UEKUSA ed., *Economics of Social Regulation*, NTT Publishing, 1997 is an excellent study on the theory and practice of social regulation. This book points out that conversion from direct regulation to incentive regulation will be a key concept

to activate more innovative market conduct.

The third field of study is privatization. Privatization means generally the formation of a privately-owned company by the sale of government-held shares to private shareholders. The underlying idea is to improve industry performance by increasing the role of market forces. What kind of problems will be encountered in the process of privatization? What will be the lessons to Japan from experiences of privatization in other countries? A number of works by members of the Society include Toru SAKURAI, *Unification of Germany and Privatization of Public Enterprise*, Dobunkan Publishing, 1996, Taiwa NAKAMURA, *Political Economics of Privatization*, Nihon Keizai Hyoronsha, 1996, Satoru MATSUBARA, *Reform of Publicly Established Organization (Tokushu Houjin)*, Nihon Hyoronsha, 1995, Fumitoshi MIZUTANI, *Japanese Urban Railways*, Avebury, 1994, and Tetsuzo YAMAMOTO, *Market or Government*, Nihon Keizai Hyoronsha, 1994.

The fourth field of study is the impact of information technology (IT) on utility industries and networks. The rapid innovation of IT has led to the emergence of several new information services including the Internet. In addition, IT has had an enormous impact on industrial structure and networks. Minoru SUGAYA, *Media Policy in the United States*, Chuo Keizaisha, 1997 discusses the impact of IT on the media policy in the United States. The same type of study is Iwao KIDOKORO, *Communication War in the United States*, Nikkan Kogyo Newspaper, 1996 which discusses the economic and social impacts of new communication law in the United States. Kouichiro HAYASHI, *Networking: Economics of the Information Society*, NTT Publishing, 1998 is also an excellent work for the impact of IT on industrial structure and networks.

The fifth category to be mentioned is an academic, sober field of study. Sumiko ASAI, *Economic Analysis of Telecommunication Industry*, Nihon Hyoronsha, 1997 is an economic analysis on the telecommunication market and its regulatory policy in the United States. Masayuki YAJIMA, *Deregulatory Reforms of the Electricity Supply Industry*, Quorum Books, 1997 is an international comparative study on the reform of the electricing industry. Satoru MATSUBARA ed., *The Modern Postal Industry*, Nihon Hyoronsha, 1996 is a comprehensive study on the postal public corporation in Japan.

Other themes expected to appear in the near future will include incentive regulation on energy and telecommunication; reevaluation of the universal service concept in posts, broadcasting, telephones and energy; economic analysis of the information industry including broadcasting; theoretical development of utility accounting and finance; productivity or efficiency analysis on public utilities, and comparative study of public enterprises between Japan and other countries. It is expected that members of the Society will contribute much in those various study fields.

(Minoru SUGAYA, Keio University)

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

1. General Description

The Japan Statistical Society was established in 1931 by a group of statisticians in Japan just after the 19th Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) held at Tokyo. At the early stage of the Society a special emphasis was paid on government statistics and economic statistics, but later the Society attracted mathematicians and researchers in other areas, including engineers in statistical quality control and bio-sciences, which have been closely related to statistics in the post-Second World War Era. By now, the members of the Society have become diversified in the various fields of government statistics, mathematics, biology, economics, engineering, psychology, education, sociology, finance, medical sciences, and other related fields of applications of statistical methods.

The main activities of the Society have related to the development of the statistical methodologies suitable for many applications in those diversified fields. Also, the Society has contributed to the application of statistical methods and their education for the community of science, government, and industry through statistics. After 68 years since its establishment, the Japan Statistical Society is recognized as the leading academic gathering among Japanese statisticians. Today the Society is playing the leading role in the development of statistics and its related diverse fields in Japan.

2. Information on the Japan Statistical Society

The annual meeting of the Society offers a convenient place where leading statisticians come from all fields and get together to exchange new and old ideas for solving statistical problems. Also, the Society publishes the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, an English *Journal* (2 volumes each year) and a Japanese *Journal* (1 volume each year). The editors for the English *Journal* have been Hajime TAKAHASHI (1995-1998, Hitotsubashi University) and Sadanori KONISHI (1998-, Kyushu University), while the editors of the Japanese *Journal* have been Yasuhiro TERASAKI (1995-1996, Science University of Tokyo), Atsushi MAKI (1997-1998, Keio University), and Yoshihiko TSUKUDA (1998-, Tohoku University).

All academic correspondence on the *Journal* of the Society should be sent to the Editor, Professor Sadanori KONISHI, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Kyushu University, Hakozaki 6-10-1, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-Ken 812-0053, Japan. All business correspondence on the membership of the Society, the annual meeting, the *Journal*, and others are handled by the administration office of the Society, whose address is c/o The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, 4-6-7, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-8569, Japan, Phone: (81)3-3442-5801, Fax: (81)3-3442-

5924, and e-mail: jsssec@taikai.ism.ac.jp. The Society also has its own homepage, and its address (URL) is <http://sunyht2.ac.jp/ABOUT/AboutJSS.html> (it will be <http://www.jss.gr.jp> from April 2000). Much information on the current and past activities of the Society can be directly obtainable through the Society's URL from anywhere in the globe. The Society has decided to be more open to academic circles in the world as well as to the public, and has started a service for registration to the Annual Meeting by means of e-mail in a special format.

The regular members of the Society receive the printed form of the Program of the Annual Meeting and quarterly News Letters. They include valuable information on future academic meetings including conferences, academic job opportunities, new academic theses (MA and PhD), books and computer software information, and a series of essays on statistics by influential and leading statisticians in Japan. Besides regular members, there are several categories of memberships including student membership, Emeritus membership, group membership, and corporate membership. For more details of memberships of the Society, please see our homepage.

Overseas non-members and libraries can purchase the *Journal* through The Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo International P.O. Box 5030, Tokyo 100-3191, Japan, Phone: (81)3-3292-3751 or 9337, and Fax: (81)3-3292-0410.

3. Annual Meetings and Related Activities

Among many sessions there have been sessions which are closely related to economics and its related fields in direct ways. Because the readers of this information are mainly interested in economics and its related fields, we will pay special attention to them in the rest of this section. Unfortunately, most papers and reports presented at each session are not available in English, although some of them were written in English. Summaries in Japanese in *The Proceedings* will give sufficient information on the title of a paper and the affiliation of the speaker for further inquiries. *The Proceedings* can be obtained from the administration office of the Society on request.

Besides the presentations of recent studies and special lectures, there are tutorial seminars for non-experts in the field of statistics and the general audience just before the Annual Meeting. The topics depend on the time and the organizers, but they have been chosen to satisfy the interests in recent trends in statistics and their related applications.

1995

The sixty-third Annual Convention with 24 sessions was held on July 25-27, 1995, at Oita University. Among them there were nine special topic sessions organized by the program committee, whose representative was Professor Fumio FUNAOKA of Shinshu University. Abstracts of all papers presented were printed in

the *Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu (Proceedings of the Sixty-Third Convention of the Japan Statistical Society)*. This publication includes abstracts covering some 355 pages. Summary versions of the papers presented were published in the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, Vol. 25, No. 3, 1995. Before the Annual Convention, there were three tutorial sessions organized by Professor Yasuo OHASHI of the University of Tokyo and their topics were “GEE,” “Statistical Software,” and “Statistical Education in High School.”

This year Professor Kei TAKEUCHI (Meiji Gakuin University), the new president of the Society, made an inaugural lecture on “The Transition of History and The Future of Statistics.” There were many sessions related to economics and its related fields. Some of these sessions and their organizers and/or chairpersons are listed below.

Social Survey (Hikaru SAKURAMOTO, Keio University; Ryuei NAKAMURA, Toyo Eiwa University)

Economic Statistics (Hikaru SAKURAMOTO, Keio University)

Econometric Analysis (Satoru KANO, Yokohama National University)

Econometric Methods (Hajime WAGO, Niigata University)

Economic Survey on East Asia (Keiro HAMASUNA, Kyushu University)

Time Series Analysis (Yoshihiro YAJIMA, the University of Tokyo)

1996

The sixty-fourth Annual Convention with 25 sessions was held on September 7-9 of 1996 at Makuhari Convention Center, hosted by Chiba University. Among them there were 11 special topic sessions organized by the program committee, whose representative was Professor Fumio FUNAOKA of Shinshu University. Abstracts of all papers presented were printed in the *Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu (Proceedings of the Sixty-Fourth Convention of the Japan Statistical Society)*. This publication includes abstracts covering some 355 pages. Summary versions of the papers presented were published in the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1996. Before the Annual Convention, there were two tutorial sessions, whose topics were “Bayesian statistical methods and their applications,” and “Evaluation Method of QOL.”

This meeting was organized by a special joint committee with the Behaviormetric Society of Japan. Thus, it was under the leadership of the presidents of two major societies in the statistics community in Japan. There were special lectures by Kei TAKEUCHI (the president of the Japan Statistical Society, Meiji Gakuin University) on “A Perspective of the 21st Century” and Chikio HAYASHI (former director, the Institute of Statistical Mathematics) on “Behaviormetrics and Data Science.” Also there was a joint panel discussion on “Society and Humanity in the 21st Century: Effectiveness of Prediction by Scientific Methods.” A summary of the panel discussion was published in the

Journal of the Japan Statistical Society, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1996.

From this year the Society decided to present the Japan Statistical Society Awards to distinguished scholars who had made significant contributions to statistics in Japan in statistical theories and statistical applications, and their implementations in practical situations. This year the Japan Statistical Society Awards were given to Professor Hirotugu AKAIKE (former director, Institute of Statistical Mathematics), Dr. Genichi TAGUCHI (President, Oken), and Professor Sadanori NAGAYAMA (Waseda University).

There were many sessions related to economics and its related fields. These sessions and their organizers and/or chairpersons are listed below.

Econometric Analysis 1 & 2 (Yoshihiro YAJIMA, the University of Tokyo;
Kazumitsu NAWATA, the University of Tokyo; Naoto KUNITOMO, the
University of Tokyo)

Neural Net and Data Analysis (Manabu IWASAKI, Seikei University)

Statistical Information and Privacy (Hikaru SAKURAMOTO, Keio University;
Hiromi MORI, Hosei University)

Analysis of Incomplete Data 1 & 2 (Kunio SHIMIZU, Tokyo Science University;
Hiroe TSUBAKI, Keio University)

Official Statistics (Yasuhiro TERASAKI, Tokyo Science University)

Time Series Analysis (Toshiharu HAYASHI, Osaka City University).

1997

The sixty-fifth Annual Convention with 31 sessions was held on July 23-25, 1997, at Osaka University. Among them there were 16 special topic sessions organized by the program committee, whose representative was Professor Genshiro KITAGAWA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics. Abstracts of all papers presented were printed in the *Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu (Proceedings of the Sixty-Fifth Convention of the Japan Statistical Society)*. This publication includes abstracts covering some 388 pages. Summary versions of the papers presented were also published in the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1997. Before the Annual Convention, there were two tutorial sessions organized by Yasushi NAGATA (Okayama University), Michihiro YOSHIDA (Takeda Co.), and Yasuto YOSHIKOE (Aoyama Gakuin University). The topics were “the Foundations of Multiple Comparisons,” and “the Bootstrap: its Basics and Applications.”

This year Professor Nariaki SUGIURA (Tsukuba University), the new President of the Society, made an inaugural lecture on “35 Years between Statistical Data and Mathematical Statistics,” which was published in the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1998. This year the Japan Statistics Awards were given to Professor Genshiro KITAGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics), Professor Kotaro TSUJIMURA (Toyo Eiwa University), and Professor Chikio HAYASHI (former director, Institute of Statistical Mathematics).

There were many sessions related to economics and its related fields. These sessions and their organizers and/or chairpersons are listed below.

Population Statistics (Kiyoshi HIROSHIMA, Shimane University),

New Trends in Econometrics 1 & 2 (Yoshihiro YAJIMA, the University of Tokyo; Naoto KUNITOMO, the University of Tokyo; Masato KOBAYASHI, Yokohama National University),

Official Statistics (Fumio FUNAOKA, Shinshu University),

Statistical Information and Privacy (Hiromi MORI, Hosei University; Fumio FUNAOKA, Shinshu University),

Time Series Analysis (Nobuhisa KASHIWAGI, Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Theory and Practice of Data Disclosure 1 & 2 (Yasuto YOSHIZOE, Aoyama Gakuin University; Satoru KANO, Yokohama National University)

Statistical Analysis of Micro Data (Yoshio HIGUCHI, Keio University),

Economic Statistics (Atsushi MAKI, Keio University)

Complex Systems and Statistical Analysis 1 & 2 (Genshiro KITAGAWA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics; Yoshihiro TAMURA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics).

1998

The sixty-sixth Annual Convention with 34 sessions was held on July 27-30, 1998, at Chuo University. Among them there were 22 special topic sessions organized by the program committee, whose representative was Professor Genshiro KITAGAWA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics. Abstracts of all papers presented were printed in the *Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu (Proceedings of the Sixty-Sixth Convention of the Japan Statistical Society)*. This publication includes abstracts covering some 492 pages. Summary versions of the papers presented were also published in the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, Vol. 28, No. 3, 1998. Before the Annual Convention, there were two tutorial sessions organized by Michiko WATANABE (Toyo University) and Takao TERANO (Tsukuba University). The topics were “the EM Algorithm,” and “Data Mining.”

This year the Japan Statistics Awards were given to Professor Chikashi MORIGUCHI (Emeritus Professor, the University of Tokyo), Masashi OKAMOTO (Emeritus Professor, Osaka University), and Professor Katsuto TANAKA (Hitotsubashi University). They gave special short lectures on their main contributions to statistics.

There were many sessions related to economics and its related fields. These sessions and their organizers and/or chairpersons are listed below.

Time Series Analysis 1 (Yoshiyasu TAMURA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Time Series Analysis 2 (Naoto KUNITOMO, the University of Tokyo)

Analysis of Micro Data 1 (Nobuyuki KITAMURA, Keio University)

Analysis of Micro Data 2 (Hikaru SAKURAMOTO, Keio University)

Analysis of Micro Data 3 (Kanemi BAN, Osaka University)

Financial and Econometric Time Series 1 (Koichi MAEKAWA, Hiroshima University)

Financial and Econometric Time Series 2 (Yoshihiro YAJIMA, the University of Tokyo)

Economic Statistics and Econometrics (Hajime WAGO, Niigata University)

MCMC and Bayesian Analysis (Hidetoshi SHIMODAIRA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Official and Population Statistics (Atsushi OTOMO, Japan Women's College)

4. Future Meetings and Related Activities

The sixty-seventh Annual Convention was held on July 28-31, 1999, at Okayama Science University. Abstracts of all papers to be presented were printed in the *Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu (Proceedings of the Sixty-Seventh Convention of the Japan Statistical Society)*. Also all information on future academic meetings of the Japan Statistical Society can be obtained by writing an inquiry to the administration office of the Society or may be checked on its homepage.

(Naoto KUNITOMO, the University of Tokyo)

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 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 a 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.

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 *Kotsugaku 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 400 regular members, which include civil engineers, those who work for the transportation industry, and government officials as well as transportation economists, and 44 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 Conference: before 1989

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 1989 were as follows:

(1) Rapid Economic Growth and Transportation

The Japanese rapid economic growth (mid-1950s to mid-1970s) brought about several problems in the transportation sector. The economic growth rapidly increased transportation demands for railways and roads, but it also led to the accumulation of private investments and spending of huge amounts of money for private purposes. 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:

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

22nd, 1963: Public Investment in the 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 a Comprehensive Transportation System

Public transportation faces several problems such as operating loss, difficulty of financing, maintenance of public service for the transportation poor, competition with private automobiles, and decreasing demand. The transportation poor are defined as persons who cannot move easily, such as the aged, the handicapped and persons without a 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 before its privatization, but many members of the society researched the difficulties of JNR and reported on them in annual national conferences as a general theme and in the meetings of regional sections. In 1986, just before JNR privatization, reorganization of the railways including JNR privatization was selected again.

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 a Comprehensive Transportation Policy, Hokkaido University

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

36th, 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

45th, 1986: The Reorganization of Railways and Reform of Transportation

Policy, Institute of Transportation Economics.

(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 five 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

44th, 1985: Regional Transportation, Kyoto 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. Deregulation of transport industry especially has become one of the central topics of transport policy since the early 80s. The society took the new development of transportation economics and actual transportation market structure as its special theme seven 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.

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

47th, 1988: Transportation Costs and Pricing Policy, Kinki University.

(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.

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) 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 the global tendency of deregulation in airlines well. Ushio CHUJO (Keio University) and Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (Chukyo University) argued that illegal discount international air fares are actually fair market prices, and proposed that the fares should be liberalized.

(2) 49th, 1990: Regional Transportation Systems 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 westernmost 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.

(3) 50th, 1991: Consolidation 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 not only a regular research conference but also special lectures and an international symposium in addition to the regular research conference.

Transportation infrastructure improvement programs such as road networks, the national railway network and metropolitan transportation networks suffer from 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 fees, government grants and cross-subsidization. Moreover, he suggested that deregulation and decentralization should be promoted in the transportation sector.

(4) 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 the different characteristics of different areas.

(5) 52nd, 1993: Changes of Social Environment and Transportation, Risscho 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. The 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 the 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 decreased form 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.

(6) 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 the 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 non-profitable bus services in the United Kingdom. He suggested that a competitive bidding system for an amount of subsidy to operate a non-profitable 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.

(7) 54th, 1995: Transportation Systems in Japan in the 21st Century, Kwansei Gakuin University

Only five years were left until the new century. These five years would be valuable for the preparation of transport systems in 21st century. Coincidentally, a

strong earthquake occurred in the area between Osaka and Kobe and a new type of terrorism occurred in Tokyo. These accidents gave an opportunity to reconsider what a desirable transportation system should be. Under these circumstances, the transportation systems in Japan in the 21st century were discussed from various aspects.

The great earthquake that occurred on 17th January 1995 made many transport economists and engineers concentrate on transport systems in crisis. Masayuki DOI (Kobe University of Commerce) insisted that the damage caused by the earthquake would give an opportunity to reorganize international freight systems and that it was necessary to create transport systems which were flexible to economic, social and physical changes. Kenichi SHOJI (Kobe University) analyzed transportation systems from such keywords as traffic control and redundancy from his experience of the earthquake, and classified problems concerning infrastructure which occurred in the earthquake.

(8) 55th, 1996: Effects and Problems of Privatization and Marketability, Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine

1996 was the 10th anniversary of JNR privatization. Recently, fare regulation had been partly abolished and incentive regulation adopted. Concerning entry and exit regulation, as a rule, the abolition of regulation based on optimal volume of supply and demand was proposed. The introduction of privatization and market principles was proceeding gradually in Japan and it was time to evaluate their effect on transport services to some extent.

After JNR privatization, it was interesting to analyze the productivity of railway services. Norio IGUCHI (Aoyama Gakuin University) examined the productivity of several private railway companies apart from the JR companies and concluded that there was a difference in productivity between private railway companies and JR companies. In addition he discussed the validity of the introduction of price-cap regulation into fare systems. From the general point of view, T. SAITO discussed the significance and the limit of privatization in the transportation sector. He referred to the market conditions for privatization and the holding and operation of transport infrastructure, and indicated that the attainment of a social minimum is the key factor to implement privatization, though there are some exceptions.

(9) 56th, 1997: Regulatory Reform in Transportation, Daito Bunka University

The Japanese economic depression had already continued for several years and it was claimed that economic, fiscal and political reform should be implemented rapidly. Deregulation is one method for economic reform and the transportation sector is a typical field for deregulation. Deregulation is usually

accompanied with the introduction of market mechanisms, competition and privatization.

The presentation was classified into two: general topics and specific topics. For the general topics, H. YAMAUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) emphasized the dynamism of market competition such as new entries and promotion of technical innovation. Hiromi MIKAMI (Kansai University) referred to the separation of railway infrastructure from its superstructure and the introduction of marketization into road services. Ryu IMAHASHI (Hosei University) pointed out the equalization of the conditions of competition and referred to a way of appropriate subsidization. For the specific topics, Toshio MATSUZAWA (Osaka City University) presented the deregulation of bus services in the UK and Nozomu TAKAHASHI (Kansai University) described the deregulation of air services in Japan and US.

(10) 57th, 1998: The Tendency of the Regional Transportation in the New Transport Era, Aichi University

Deregulation in the transportation sector is considered to be one of the methods to relieve the Japanese economy from its depression, and it is still in progress. Deregulation and its associated changes are regarded as constructing a new transport system in Japan in the new century and, therefore, what would be the ideal transport system in the new transport era was discussed from the point of view of regional transportation.

Mami AOKI (Institute of Transportation Economics) and Kazuhiro OHTA (Tokyo Denki University) discussed foreign examples from regionalization and urban transport planning respectively. Nobuhide TAKANO (Hokkaido University) et al. analyzed the experiment of a city loop bus in the midtown area. Katsuhiko NIRO (Nara University of Commerce) referred to the fare system of railways in urban area. Masatoshi KAGAWA (Kumamoto Gakuen University) indicated the problems in local areas which may be caused by deregulation.

4. 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 many 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. Recently “deregulation” has been a crucial keyword in society. It will remain the crucial topic among transportation economist. Moreover, telecommunication, which is a substitute for transportation services, will be one of the important concepts which will be discussed in the next conference. And environmental issues,

problems concerning handicapped people and universal service problems resulting from deregulation and so on are likely to become important topics in future.

(Kenzo TAKEUCHI, Tokyo Woman's Christian University)

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION
日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
 - Number of Members: 1,664
 - President: Masa-atsu TAKADA (Kyoto Gakuen 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 101-0054, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Sophia University on September 19-21, 2000.

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

- Established: 1924
 - Number of Members: honorary 29, regular 1,200, associate (students) 249, cooperative 23
 - President: Takaaki OHTAHARA (Hokkaido University)
 - Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*
— quarterly
The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics — annual
 - The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan
c/o Business Center for Academic Societies of Japan,
5-16-9, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8622, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at the University of Tokyo on March 31 and April 1, 2000 with the symposium "Prospects of Japanese Agriculture."

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

- Established: 1967
 - Number of Members: 530
 - President: Seiji MUROMOTO (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No. 1-36)
Newsletter — twice a year
 - Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)
c/o Professor Takashi HIROI
College of Economics, Nihon University,
1-3-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8360, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Ryukoku University on September 1-3, 2000 with the symposium "The Rebirth of Applied Management in the 21st Century."

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

- Established: 1953
 - Number of Members: 1,050
 - President: Tomoyuki KOJIMA (Keio University)
 - Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
 - Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies
c/o Professor Ryosei KOKUBUN
Faculty of Law, Keio University,
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8345, Japan.
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JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
 - Number of Members: 429
 - 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, 657-8501, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Konan University in November, 2000.
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
 - Number of Members: 2,111
 - President: Tasuku NOGUCHI (Soka University)
 - Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year
Journal of Business Management — twice a year
 - Japan Society of Business Administration
c/o The Office for Management Research,
Faculty of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University, Dai 2 Kenkyukan,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama City University on September 7-10, 2000 with the symposium "A New Century of Business Management: Retrospect and Prospect of Hundred Years."
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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR
経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
 - Number of Members: individual 357, corporate 7
 - Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior News Letter*
 - The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior
c/o The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior,
Tokyo Chuo Building, 707, 4-4-8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on July 22-23, 2000.
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JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)
日本商業英語学会

- Established: 1934
 - Number of Members: honorary 3, regular 226, supporting 1: total 230
 - President: Katsumi ITO (Waseda University)
 - Publication: *Nihon Shogyo Eigo Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (JBEA Annual Studies)* — annually
 - Japan Business English Association
c/o Professor Koji TSUBAKI
School of Commerce, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0051, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University on October 4-5, 2000.
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BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN
経営史学会

- Established: 1964
 - Number of Members: personal 870, institutional 34
 - President: Hiroaki YAMAZAKI (Tokai Gakuen University)
 - Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly
Japan 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 113-0033, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Seijo University on September 23-24, 2000.
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
 - Number of Members: 135
 - President: Shigeo OHTSUKI (Musashi Institute of Technology)
 - Publication: *Journal of Japan Society of Business Mathematics*
 - Japan Society of Business Mathematics
c/o Professor Akira UCHINO
School of Commerce, Senshu University,
2-1-1, Higashimita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki, 214-8580, Japan
- The next annual conference will be held at Musashi Institute of Technology University, 2000.
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CIRIEC Japanese Section
(Japan Society 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 273, cooperative 10
 - Representative: Shunzo NITTA (Toyo 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 112-8606, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Otemon Gakuin University in December, 2000.
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JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE
日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
 - Number of Members: regular 265, foreigner 12 and supporting 2
 - President: Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai University)
 - Publication: Quarterly bulletin, *Shohin Kenkyu* (Studies on Commodities)
 - Japan Society for Commodity Science
c/o Hitotsubashi University,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku Gakuin University on June 2-3, 2000.
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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: 1963
- Number of Members: 248
- Chief Representative: Yoshiaki NISHIMURA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Bulletin of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies* — annually
- The Association for Comparative Economic Studies
c/o Professor Shinichiro TABATA
Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University,
Kita-9, Nishi-7, Kita-ku, Sapporo, 060-0809, Japan.
The next annual meeting will be held at the Christian University of Nagoya Gakuin on June 2-3, 2000.

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: 254
- President: Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management
c/o Professor Masaki NAKATA
Faculty of Business Administration, Ritsumeikan University,
1-1-1, Noji-Higashi, Kusatsu-shi, Shiga 525-8577, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Hannan University on May 13-14, 2000 with the unified theme "Socialist System and Management in the 20th Century."

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

- Established: 1974
 - Number of Members: 476
 - 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 112-0006, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University in early June, 2000.
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JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
(Formerly: THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS)
日本経済学会

- Established: 1934
 - Number of Members: 2,640
 - President: Kotaro SUZUMURA (Hitotsubashi University)
 - Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
 - Japan Economic Association
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan
- The next Spring meeting will be held at Yokohama City University on May 13, 2000 and the Autumn meeting will be held at the University of Osaka on September 16-17, 2000.
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THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: 362
 - President: Masakatsu TAMURA (Waseda University)
 - Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
 - The Society of Economic Sociology
c/o Professor Masakatsu TAMURA
School of Social Science, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University in September, 2000.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT
経済学史学会

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: 846
 - President: Shohken MAWATARI (Tohoku University)
 - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society for the History of Economic Thought*
The Society for the History of Economic Thought Newsletter
The Proceedings of Annual Meeting
 - The Society for the History of Economic Thought
c/o Professor Shohken MAWATARI
Faculty of Economics, Tohoku University,
Kawauchi, Sendai, 980-8576, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University in early November, 2000.
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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS
経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
 - Number of Members: 798, patronage members: 4
 - 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 Contemporary of Economics, Hitotsubashi University,
East Bldg., 2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Komazawa University on June 3-5, 2000.
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JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION
日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: individuals 1,283, institutional 6
 - President: Hiromi YOKOI (Nagoya Gakuin University)
 - Publication: *Nippon Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Nempo (The Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association)* — annually
 - Japan Economic Policy Association
c/o Institute of International Sciences, Nagoya Gakuin University,
1350, Kamishinano-cho, Seto-shi, Aichi 480-1298, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Okinawa International University on May 27-28, 2000
with the symposium “The Revival of Japan and Institutional Changes toward the 21st Century.”
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JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION
日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
 - Number of Members: 479
 - President: Takaaki WAKASUGI (the University of Tokyo)
 - Publication: *The Annual Report of the Japan Finance Association* — annually
 - Japan Fiance Association
c/o Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University,
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Iwate Prefectural University on October 14-15, 2000 with
the symposium “Innovations in Accounting Data and Financial Management.”
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JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)
日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
 - Number of Members: 463
 - President: Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama Shoka University)
 - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for Foreign Trade*
JAFT News — twice yearly
 - Japan Academy for Foreign Trade
c/o Professor Masataka HASHIMOTO
Faculty of Commerce, Yokohama Shoka University,
4-11-1, Higashiterao, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, 230-8577, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kokushikan University on June 2-4, 2000.
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THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
産業学会

- Established: 1975
 - Number of Members: 345
 - Representative: Teruhiko ISHIZAKI (Kanagawa University)
 - Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies Japan*
 - The Society for Industrial Studies
c/o Science and Technology, Nihon University
7-24-1, Narashinodai, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8501, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University at Fukuoka City on June 10-11, 2000.
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THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: honorary 9 including two foreigners, ordinary 1,294 including 38 foreigners,
supporting organizations 92
 - Chairman: Yasushi MORIMIYA (Meiji University)
 - Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* — quarterly
 - The Japanese Society of Insurance Science
c/o The Non-Life Insurance Institute of Japan,
2-9, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8335, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Komazawa University on October 28-29, 2000.
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JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES
国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 522
 - President: Nobuo KAMATA (Chubu University)
 - Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nempo (Annual Report of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies)*
 - Japan Association for International Accounting Studies
c/o Professor Nobuo KAMATA
College of Business Administration and Information Science, Chubu University,
1200, Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi, 487-8501, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University in October, 2000.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: individuals 1,245, corporate 7
 - President: Makoto IKEMA (Hitotsubashi University)
 - Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)* — two issues a year
 - The Japan Society of International Economics
c/o Professor Haruo OGAWA
Faculty of International Relations, Asia University,
5-24-10, Sakai, Musashino, Tokyo 180-8629, Japan
The next annual meeting (JSIE 50th anniversary meeting) will be held at Hitotsubashi University on
October 20 (International symposium), 21 and 22, 2000.
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JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY
日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
 - Number of Members: individuals 324, corporate 12
 - President: Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai University)
 - Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
 - Japan Logistics Society
c/o Distribution Policy Institute,
Seluba Ningyo-cho Bldg., 3F,
2-14-6, Ningyo-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0013, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Asahi University undecided in September, 2000.
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NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION
日本経営教育学会

- Established: 1979
 - Number of Members: individuals 845, corporate 12
 - Chairman: Mitsuo MORIMOTO (Hakuoh University)
 - Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, 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 102-0072, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University in June, 2000 and Kyushu Kyoritsu University in autumn, 2000.
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THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 342
 - Representative Manager: Tadashi MITO (Chukyo University)
 - Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Ronshu (The Annual Report of the Academy of Management Philosophy)*
 - The Academy of Management Philosophy
c/o Professor Shuji ISHII
Graduate School of Business, Nihon University,
4-8-24, Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8275, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Niigata Keiei University, 2000.
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JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
日本経営システム学会

- Established: 1981
 - Number of Members: regular 410, advisory 4, corporate 6
 - President: Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyoashi Sozo College)
 - Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems*, biannually and *JAMS NEWS* — quarterly
 - Japan Association for Management Systems
c/o Ballard Heim No. 703, 1-20-3, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0073, Japan
The 24th national conference is supposed to be held at Obirin University on May 13-14, 2000.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS
日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
 - Number of Members: 1,052
 - President: Akiyoshi HORIUCHI (the University of Tokyo)
 - 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 103-0021, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University in Spring, 2000.
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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 7, ordinary 880, supporting companies 15
 - President: Masanori TAMURA (Kobe University)
 - Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — twice a year
 - 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 141-0031, Japan
The 2000 Annual Conference will be held at Meiji University on May 19-21, under the theme
“Marketing and Distribution: Post, Present and Future.”
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THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE
組織学会

- Established: 1959
 - Number of Members: individuals 1,612, company 19
 - President: Ikujiro NONAKA (Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology Hokuriku)
 - Publication: *Organizational Science* — quarterly
 - The Academic Association for Organizational Science
c/o Keiei Kenkyujo,
1-36, Kandajinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Shiga University on June 3-4, 2000.
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JAPAN SOCIETY FOR PERSONNEL AND LABOR RESEARCH
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
 - Number of Members: 799
 - Representative Director: Kazuo KIKUNO (Rikkyo University)
 - Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research*
 - Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research
c/o Professor Kazuo KIKUNO
College of Economics, Rikkyo University,
3-34-1, Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan
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JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION
日本計画行政学会

- Established: 1977
 - Number of Members: 1,307
 - President: Yoshinobu KUMATA (Tokyo Institute of Technology)
 - Publication: *Planning Administration* — quarterly
 - Japan Association for Planning Administration
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,
1-8-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Hiroshima University on September 23-24, 2000 with the
symposium "Regional Systems in the 21st Century and the Planning Administration."
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
 - Number of Members: 1,013
 - Chief Representative: Koji MORIOKA (Kansai University)
 - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Society of Political Economy* — annually
 - Japan Society of Political Economy
c/o Professor Koji MORIOKA
Faculty of Economics, Kansai University,
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564-8680, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Kochi University in October, 2000.
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THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
(Formerly: THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY)
土地制度史学会

- Established: 1948
 - Number of Members: 902
 - Representative Director: Akira HARA (Tokyo International University)
 - Publication: *Tochi Seido Shigaku (The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History)*
— quarterly
 - The Political Economy and Economic History Society
c/o Professor Kazutoshi KASE
Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo,
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University in October, 2000.
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THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
 - Number of Members: 406, honorary 12, students 38, special corporate 4, corporate 5
 - President: Yoshikuni ISHI (Josai University)
 - Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu (The Journal of Population Studies)*
 - Population Association of Japan
c/o Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Ministry of Health and Welfare,
1-2-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0013, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on June 2-3, 2000.
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JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC 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 Kowan Kaikan,
279, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, 231-0023, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka City University on October 18-20, 2000.
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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: 727
 - Chairman: Naohiko JINNO (The University of Tokyo)
 - 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 105-0004, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Meikai University (Urayasu Campus) in October, 2000.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS
公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
 - Number of Members: regular members 425, corporation members 75
 - Chairman: Yoshihiro TOYAMA (Otemon Gakuin 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 107-0062, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Asia University on June 3-4, 2000 under the theme "Environmental Problems and Public Utility Industries."
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THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL
日本地域学会

- Established: 1962
 - Number of Members: 698
 - President: Katsuya FUKUOKA (Rissho University)
 - Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) — the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol. 29 No. 1 (in Japanese), No. 2 (in English), No. 3 (in Japanese)
— annually
 - The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International
c/o Professor Yoshiro HIGANO
Institute of Agricultural and Forest Engineering, University of Tsukuba,
1-1-1, Tennodai, Tsukuba Science City, 305-8572, Japan
- The next 37th annual meeting will be held at Tohoku Gakuin University on November 3-4, 2000. A tentative theme of the symposium, which will be open to the public, is "Re-Activation of the Central Districts of the Local City."
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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 415, supporting 43
 - Representative Management: Toshiaki KAMEI (Kansai University)
 - Publication: *JARMS Report (Report 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 564-8680, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka City University in September, 2000.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES
証券経済学会

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: 561
 - Representative: Yoshinori SUZUKI (Kanagawa University)
 - Publication: *Annals of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities* — annually
 - Society for the Economic Studies of Securities
c/o Japan Securities Research Institute,
Tokyo Shoken Kaikan,
1-5-8, Nihonbashi-Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0025, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on June 24-25, 2000.
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY
社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: 930
 - Representative: Setsu Ito (Showa Women's University)
 - Publication: *SHAKAISEISAKU GAKKAI NEMPO (Annual of the Society for the Study of Social Policy)*
 - Society for the Study of Social Policy
c/o Institute of Women's Culture,
1-7, Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154-8533, Japan
- The next annual meetings will be held in Spring 2000 with the symposium "Market and Institution: The Employment and the Welfare System in the 20th Century," and in autumn 2000 with the symposium "The Transformation of the Welfare State and the Social Policy."
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING
会計理論学会

- Established: 1986
 - Number of Members: individual 194, corporate 20
 - Representative: Hidekazu NOMURA (Nihon Fukushi University)
 - Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
 - The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting
c/o Professor Susumu KATSUYAMA
Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, Nihon University,
5-2-1, Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Meijo University in October, 2000.
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
 - Number of Members: 1,308
 - Representative Director: Yasuo OKADA (Keio University)
 - Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* — bimonthly
 - Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)
c/o Professor N. NAMBU
School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on October 21-22, 2000 with the symposium
“The Great Depression and the Transformation of Financial System.”
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JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
 - Number of Members: 1,500
 - President: Takakazu SUGIYAMA (Chuo 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 106-8569, Japan
The next annual meeting will be hosted by Hokkaido University, Sapporo, and held on July 25-28, 2000.
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
 - Number of Members: 425 regular members including 6 advisory individuals and 44 special corporations
 - President: Yataro FUJII (Keio 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 110-0005, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University in October, 2000.
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NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
日本地方自治研究学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: individual 350, group 6
 - Representative Manager: Noboru KITA (Tokyo International University)
 - Publication: *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research (Annals of Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association)*
 - Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association
c/o Seibunsha Pub. Co.,
7-2, Minami-Ogimachi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0052; Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Wako University on September 3-4, 2000 with the symposium "Challenges of Facing Local Government in the 21st Century."
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JAPAN SOCIETY OF SHIPPING ECONOMICS
日本海運経済学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 3 August, 1966

OBJECTIVE:

The comprehensive study of shipping economics and its environment

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

individual 221, corporate 23

REPRESENTATIVE:

Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meeting — once a year

PUBLICATION:

Study of Shipping Economy

ADDRESS:

JAPAN SOCIETY OF SHIPPING ECONOMICS

c/o Professor Masahiro TOMITA

Institute of Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University,

2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine on October 12-13, 2000.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
日本管理会計学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 27 July, 1991

OBJECTIVE:

Education and/or research in management accounting and management practices

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

individual 739, corporate 13

PRESIDENT:

Osamu NISHIZAWA (Waseda University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meeting — once a year

PUBLICATION:

The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan

ADDRESS:

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

c/o Science University of Tokyo,

500, Shimokiyoku, Kuki-city, Saitama 346-8512, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Sophia University on September 15-17, 2000.

This Information Bulletin is designed to serve as an introduction of the academic activities of member associations of the Union to economic societies throughout the world. Copies will be distributed by the secretariat of the Union to libraries and institutions in other countries whose names have been given by member associations of the Union.