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Correspondence to be addressed:

Secretariat of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan,

c/o School of Commerce,

Waseda University,

Nishiwaseda 1-6-1,

Shinjuku-ku,

Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

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THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, established in 1950, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2000, 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 2000, the Union had a membership of 55 associations, as listed on pp. 101-120.

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." To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Union held a special lecture meeting on May 25, 2000. Three lecturers were invited to speak on the theme, "The reforms that the 21st Century will bring to the world economy, the Japanese economy, and Japanese management."

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.

Address: Secretariat of the Union, c/o School of Commerce, Waseda University,
Nishiwaseda 1-6-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan.

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JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

1. History and Members

The Japan Accounting Association (*Nihon Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai* : JAA) is proud of its nearly 70 years of history. The Association has the longest history and biggest scale among the academic societies of accounting in Japan. Its origin was the Japan Society of Accounting (*Nihon Kaikei Gakkai*) which was established in 1917 as the only national organization involved in the science of accounting in Japan, whose members were college or university professors and accounting practitioners, public or private. As it was necessarily considered that an academic association should be organized mainly by university professors of accounting, the Japan Accounting Association, JAA, was established in 1937, following the systems of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting, which was founded in the United States in 1916 and has been known as the American Accounting Association since 1936.

Recent popular topics of the Association are studies through empirical research, Environmental Accounting, International Accounting Standards and Japanese Accounting Systems, International Accounting Standards and Japanese Commercial Codes, Activity-based Costing, Target Costing and Web-based Research and Education.

The Japan Accounting Association celebrated its 50th anniversary at its national convention of 1991 and will have its 60th national convention in 2001.

The President of the Association is Ryuji TAKEDA (Osaka Gakuin University), and the Association members are 1,734 as of March 31, 2000.

2. Membership and Administration

Those who are engaged in research in accounting at universities or colleges may be admitted to the membership of the Association upon the approval of the Council. Others may be admitted in accordance with the criteria provided separately.

The business of the Japan Accounting Association is managed by five categories of officers:

- (1) President,
- (2) 16 or less Directors,
- (3) 70 or less Councilors,
- (4) Five or less Secretaries, and
- (5) Two Auditors.

The President and Councilors of the Association are elected from among the Association members every three years. Directors are elected from among the Councilors. Secretaries are nominated by the President from among the Association members after the approval of Council, and auditors are selected from among the Association members with the approval of the general assembly. All of the officers' terms are three years. Directors share and assume five divisions of duties: general affairs, treasurer, membership, research and international relations. The International Exchange Committee was established, in 1999, to promote more exchange between foreign accounting researchers and associations.

In 1948, ten years after the foundation of the Association, the office of the President of the Japan Accounting Association started.

Past Presidents are as follows:

1948-1963	Tetsuzo OHTA (Chuo University)
1963-1975	Kiyoshi KUROSAWA (Yokohama National University)
1976-1981	Shigeo AOKI (Waseda University)
1982-1984	Toshio IINO (Chuo University)
1985-1987	Kyojiro SOMEYA (Waseda University)
1988-1990	Seigo NAKAJIMA (Ferris Jogakuin)
1991-1993	Tetsuya MORITA (Hitotsubashi University)
1994-1996	Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda University)
1997-1999	Masaatsu TAKADA (Kyoto Gakuen University)

3. Research Activities

The objectives of the Japan Accounting Association are to promote communication and to enhance friendship among those who are engaged in accounting research for the purpose of the development of their works and their dissemination. The Association is engaged in six activities as follows:

- (1) To present members' research and discuss it, the Association holds a national convention once a year and regional meetings more than twice a year.
- (2) To publish an annual report of the Association and monographs concerning accounting research
- (3) To organize committees for terminological uniformity and any other accounting research
- (4) To offer members presentation opportunities
- (5) To honor outstanding research concerning accounting with the *Gakkai-sho* (Association Award) and *Ohta-Kurosawa-sho* (Ohta-Kurosawa Award), and
- (6) To maintain relationships with domestic and foreign academic

associations and other accounting organizations.

The national convention is held in the Kanto area (eastern part of Japan) and in the Kansai area (western part of Japan) alternately year to year. Regional meetings are held in six districts of Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai and Kyushu. Convention dates, host universities and convention themes for the last ten years are as follows:

50th, September 12-14, 1991, at Hitotsubashi University, "The Past and Future of Accounting Research in Financial Accounting, Management and Auditing from the International Viewpoint."

51st, September 10-12, 1992, at Sapporo Gakuin University, "Changes in Accounting Environment and New Roles of Accounting Theories: in the Quest for Social Fairness."

52nd, September 30-October 2, 1993, at Kobe University of Commerce, "Review and Reconstruction of Accounting Theory and Accounting Systems in Economic Globalization."

53rd, June 4-6, 1994, at Yamanashi Gakuin University, "Distress and Challenge: Accounting and Auditing under Changing Environments."

54th, September 7-9, 1995, at Hiroshima Shudo University, "Accounting Toward the 21st Century."

55th, September 13-15, 1996, at Waseda University, "The New Paradigm of Accounting Research and Education: In the Context of the Enlargement of Financial and Security Markets."

56th, September 10-12, 1997, at Doshisha University, "The Expansion of Recognition in Accounting."

57th, September 9-11, 1998, at Meiji Gakuin University, "The Paradigms of Accounting Research."

58th, September 9-11, 1999, at Kyoto Gakuen University, "Accounting in the 20th Century: Past and Future."

59th, September 19-21, 2000, at Meiji University, "Continuity and Change in Accounting Research: at the Turn of the Century."

4. Journal and English Booklet

The Japan Accounting Association issued *Accounting Progress*, its first annual journal, in 2000. On the other hand, *Kaikei (Accounting)*, a monthly journal published by Moriyama Shoten (The Moriyama Book Store), has been working as the Association journal since its foundation. *Kaikei* is published mainly in Japanese and covers most of the papers presented at the national convention and regional meetings, round-table discussions, other academic articles and official announcements of the Association.

The Association has published an English booklet, *Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM*, to publicize its activities among foreign accounting professors and accountants, since 1993. It is edited by the editorial board of the Association. Past managing editor and present board staff are as follows:

a) Past managing editor

1993-1997 Seigo NAKAJIMA (Ferris Jogakuin)

b) Board staff (1998-2000)

Managing editor and editor...Nobuo KAMATA (Chubu University)

Deputy managing editor and editor...Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei
Gakuin University)

Deputy managing editor and editor...Tokugoro MURAYAMA (CPA)

Associate editors... Shinji HATTA (Surugadai University)

Akihiro NOGUCHI (Nagoya University)

Yasuhito OZAWA (Senshu University)

Shigeto SASAKI (Senshu University)

Kazumasa TAKEMORI (Chubu University)

The contents of *Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM*, 2000 edition are:

Preface

Reports

1999 National Convention

Program

Plenary Sessions

Group I Rationality and Marketability of Historical Cost
Accounting

Group II Fair Value Accounting for Financial Instruments

Group III Globalization of Japanese Management Accounting:
Comparing Target Costing

Special Committees

A Study of the Theory and Practice of ABC/ABM

Survey and Development of Environmental Accounting

Study Groups

An Empirical Study of the Independence of CPAs perceived by
the Members of the Financial Community in Japan

A Study on Electronic Disclosure

Regional Reports

Hokkaido Region

Tohoku Region

Kanto Region

Chubu Region
Kansai Region
Kyushu Region

5. Liaison Office

Moriyama Shoten (The Moriyama Book Store) works as the liaison office.
Please contact the Association through the store.

The Japan Accounting Association c/o Moriyama Shoten, Hayashi
Building, 1-10 Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-0054, Japan

(Kazumasa TAKEMORI, Chubu University)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR

1. Foundation and Historical Background

In 1974, Toshio KIKUCHI (Emeritus Professor, Nihon University) organized a study group for business and environment (*Kankyo to Keiei no kai*). This group became the parent body of the Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior (*Keiei Kodo Kenkyu Gakkai*). Seventeen years later, in July 1991, a general meeting for establishing the Association was arranged at the College of Economics, Nihon University and Toshio Kikuchi was elected as the first president.

The objectives of the Association are to promote research on business administrative behavior. At the same time, the Association stimulates an interdisciplinary approach toward business administrative behavior including Management, Economics, Accounting, Marketing, Law and other related social sciences, breaking down the closed barriers of academically segmented fields. The Association also promotes international academic exchange.

2. Organization

The Association is managed by the General Meeting, a Board of Directors consisting of twenty-five members, and six committees. The Administrative Committee has the responsibility for general affairs. The Organizational Committee is in charge of expansion of membership. The Research Committee is responsible for arranging the program of each quarterly conference. The Bulletin Committee has the task of publishing the quarterly Newsletter. The Annals Committee is responsible for publishing *The Annals of The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior*. The International Committee has the responsibility for promoting international academic exchange. The President is Toshio Kikuchi and two Vice Presidents are Kyoichi FUTAGAMI (Aichi Gakuin University) and Mitsuo MORIMOTO (Hakuo University).

As of July 2000, there are 406 individual members and 13 corporate members. Most of the individual members are professors in universities and colleges. The Association, however, supports the collaboration of academics and businesspersons.

The Association has three regional conferences: quarterly in the Kanto district, bi-annually in the Chubu district and annually in the Kyushu district. These conferences usually include two or three reports.

3. Reports on Annual National Meetings (1997-1999)

(1) Seventh Annual National Meeting

In 1997, the seventh national meeting was held at Aoyama Gakuin University on July 28-29. Mitsuo Morimoto organized the meeting. The unified theme for the symposium was “‘Green’ – Seeking Business Administrative Behavior ” and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

- A) A Study of Modern Science and Global Environmental Problems, Kiyoshi TAKASE (Shumei University)
- B) Logic of Green-seeking Business Administrative Behavior, Tadashi MITO (Emeritus Professor, Rikkyo University and Chukyo University)
- C) Green Marketing Strategy –Harmony Between Ecology and Economy, Terue OHASHI (Reitaku University)
- D) Environmental Management and Corporate Performance, Kiyoshi OGAWA (Josai Kokusai University)

Seventeen speakers reported on free themes as follows:

- 1) RDM and the Option of Corroborative Strategy – Research and Development Management and the Market Strategy of Semiconductor Products, Konosuke TAKEGAMI (Meiji Gakuin University)
- 2) Corporate Strategy and Organizational Learning – An Empirical Research of the Benchmarking and Anti-Benchmarking : Case Studies of Seven-Eleven and Nintendo, Takayuki YANAGAWA (Hakuo University)
- 3) New Industrial Innovation Caused by Computer Communication Networks, Mikihiro ONISHI (Meijo University)
- 4) The Challenge of Skill Transfer – Skill Mapping, Noriko ASAI (Aichi Gakusen University)
- 5) Practical Implications of Employees’ Satisfaction in Organization Management, Osamu KATOH and Makio MATSUMOTO (Fuji Research Institute Corporation)
- 6) On the Environmental Policy and the Occupational Training System in Germany, Kiyoharu IWAI (Obirin University)
- 7) The Development of Health Care Financial Accounting, Kenjiro IDE (Wako University)
- 8) A Study on the Measurement in Exit Value Accounting, Nobuhiko SATO (Nihon University)
- 9) A Study on Adjustment between Corporation Tax Law and Accounting, Masayuki HAYASHI (Kanazawa Gakuin University)
- 10) On Tibetan Culture and Management Techniques, Hiroyuki FUKANO (Aichi Gakusen University)
- 11) The Overseas Strategy of Singapore’s GLC and Management of

- Japanese Affiliated Companies, Iwayuki SUZUKI (Wako University)
- 12) A Framework for Relationship Marketing, Shigeru SASAKI (Takasaki City University of Economics)
 - 13) Environmental Investment Funds and Corporate Governance, Masato MAKINO (Fuji College)
 - 14) Corporate Governance Reconsidered – Shareholder Priority and “Corporations Doomed to Ruin”, Satoshi KONUMA (Chubu University)
 - 15) The Role for Fiscal Investments and Loans and Policy – Focusing on Finance to Perform for the Corporate Behavior, Shoji KAMETANI (Nihon University)
 - 16) Economic Activation through the Incorporation of Smaller Companies, Atsushi NAKAGAWA (Joban University)
 - 17) Taxation on Corporate Income: Can the Cash Flow Corporate Income Tax Be Implemented?, Mutsumi MURAKAMI (Osaka Gakuin University)

(2) Eighth Annual National Meeting

In 1998, the eighth national meeting was held at Aichi Gakusen University on July 25-26. Tsukasa YONEMURA (Institute For Financial Affairs, Inc.) organized the meeting. The unified theme for the symposium was “Global Standards and Business Administrative Behavior of Firms” and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

- A) The Big Bang in Japan in the Process of the Financial Deregulation – Its Background and Future Financial Systems, Tsukasa Yonemura
 - B) Analysis on Some Conditions of Corporate Governance in Japan, Toshio Kikuchi
 - C) International Accounting Standards, US-GAAP, and Japanese Management – In the Context of the International Financial Markets’ Ellie OKADA (Yokohama National University)
 - D) A Global Standard of Business Ethics, Nobuhisa OBU (Wako University)
- Eighteen speakers reported on free themes as follows:
- 1) Strategic Information Systems for the Business Growth, Hideyuki TANAKA (Aichi Gakusen University)
 - 2) The Quantitative Analysis of the Effect of Informatization of Industries and Enterprises, Minoru KOBAYASHI (Wako University)
 - 3) State Assets and Property Right Institution Reform – Focusing on State-owned enterprises reform, Ken KANEYAMA (Obirin University)
 - 4) The Study of Asset Revaluations in Korea, Seon-Bok LEE (Dongseo University, Korea)
 - 5) A History of Cost and Management Accounting in Railways, Naoki MURATA (Shukutoku University)

- 6) Ageing Society and Business Strategy, Jun OKAMOTO (University of Human Environments)
- 7) Business Venture and Marketing, Hirofumi TANGE (Asahi University)
- 8) Quality of Marketing – focusing on process, Tomihiro KATAYAMA (Licensed Tax Accountant)
- 9) Reconsideration of the Japonical Management System: Japanese Flexibilities and Management Strategy, Kazuyuki MOGI (Takasaki City University of Economics)
- 10) The Privatization Process in Central Europe, Shuichi IKEMOTO (Nihon University)
- 11) Economics of Japan – U.S. Insurance Talks, Akira SUDA (Aichi Gakusen University)
- 12) The Stabilization Role of Government, Kazunori MORIOKA (Hiroshima Shudo University)
- 13) Management Behavior in the Eco Cycle Society – on the Electrical and Electronic Industries, Itsuo ISHIYAMA (Nihon University)
- 14) Resource-Based Perspectives: Problems, Issues and Ways Ahead, Hitoshi SAKURAZAWA (Bunkyo Women's University)
- 15) The Liability of Shareholders in *Kokuritsuginko – Jorei* and the Daiichi-Kokuritsu-Bank, Atsushi TOKUDA (Graduate School, Obirin University)
- 16) A Study on Organizational Changes: Organization hive-off, Tatsuya OGAWA (Nihon University)
- 17) Corporate Behavior under Multiple Deflations, Takao AKAIKE (Chiba Keizai Junior College)
- 18) Effectiveness of an Accounting Policy due to a Special Profit-Loss Account, Shiro TAKAHASHI (Seikei University)

(3) Ninth Annual National Meeting

In 1999, the ninth national meeting was held at Waseda University on July 19-20. Isuke KOTO (Waseda University) organized the meeting. The unified theme for the symposium was “In Search of Quality in Business Administrative Behavior” and with this theme four speakers reported as follows:

- A) In Search of Management Quality, Isuke KOTO
- B) Japanese Problems in Corporate Disclosure, Kenji SHIBA (Kansai University)
- C) Searching for a Theory of “Mission-driven Management”, Keinosuke ONO (Keio University)
- D) A New Development of Marketing Principles under Globality, Yasuhiko MIURA (Yamanashi Gakuin University)

Eighteen speakers reported on free themes as follows:

- 1) Antecedents of Organizational Commitment, Hiroaki ITAKURA (Graduate School, University of Tokyo)
- 2) The Design of Management Control Systems which Foster Knowledge Transfer in Organizations, Junji FUKUDA (Hosei University)
- 3) Korean M&A: Trends and Characteristics, Palsu HWANG (Graduate School, Nihon University)
- 4) The Meaning of Industrial Clusters in Promotion of Venture Business, Masanori SEKINE (Takasaki City University of Economics)
- 5) Exemption System from the Anti-Monopoly Law on Cooperatives, Yoshiaki HORIKOSHI (Yamanashi Gakuin University)
- 6) Production Systems and Usage of Information Technology in High-Technology Companies, Masatomo INUZUKA (Hokkai Gakuin University)
- 7) Organizational Competencies and Organizational Design, Makoto FUJITA (Waseda University)
- 8) The Accounting Issues of the State and Local Government Employee Retirement System in the U.S., Hisatsugu KUDO (Yokohama Soei Junior College)
- 9) Principles of Market Economy : Concerning the Hedge Fund Crisis, Kenji KOMATSU (Nihon University)
- 10) Effectiveness of the Innovation Creating Model which Enables New Value Formation, Keizo SAKURAI (Ebara Corporation)
- 11) The Epistemological Approach to Administrative Skill and the Meaning of Case-Writing, Hirokazu TSUJIMURA (Chubu University)
- 12) Effectiveness of Organizational Development in Customer-value-added Management, Takashi HIROI (Nihon University)
- 13) A Study of Vitalization for Automotive Disassembling Businesses, Hajime HAMASHIMA (Graduate School, Chubu University)
- 14) Human Error in Organizational Behavior: Toward Safety-oriented Social and Managerial Systems, Yasuji SEKIOKA (Chuo Shoka College)
- 15) High Performance Organized Sales and Information Technology, Manabu SAEKI (Japan Management Association Consultants)
- 16) Groping for a New Management Paradigm: PC Usage in Foreign Subsidiaries, Yukio TAKAGAKI (Surugadai University)
- 17) Organizational Behavior of Bankrupt Firms: Empirical Study using the Data Mining Method, Cindy Yoshiko SHIRATA (Tsukuba College of Technology)
- 18) Building a Marketing Strategy for Japanese Banks—Computer Systems and Changes in Bank Management, Satoshi MIMURA and Nobutaka

HONDA (Institute For Financial Affairs, INC.)

4. Tenth Anniversary Lecture

In 2000, the tenth national meeting was held at the College of Economics, Nihon University on July 22-23 for the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Association. Itsuo Ishiyama organized the meeting.

Tadashi Mito addressed the 10th Anniversary Lecture under the title “Corporate Governance for the 21st Century : Beyond P. F. Drucker”. Mito claimed the corporate governance issue of Japanese companies was the most important one for management, and we must have a compound-eyed view of management theory to response ‘the Accompanied Results’.

5. International Academic Interchange

The Association sponsors a Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium. In 1998, on September 2-4, at Yamanashi Gakuin University, Yasuhiko Miura organized the Fourteenth Symposium. Japanese reporters were Akira KOMATSU (Hitotsubashi University), Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagoya University), Kenji Shiba, Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), and Yasuhiko Miura. In 2000, on September 11-13, at Nihon University, Isuo Ishiyama organized the Sixteenth Symposium. Japanese reporters were Katsuhiko SHIRAI (Waseda University), Yoshio MATSUMOTO (Nihon University), Mitsuhiro SEKI (Hitotsubashi University), Yasunori SHIMOI (Toshiba Corporation) and Kazuki TAKEUCHI (Nihon University).

The Association also held an International Symposium on “Japan-Mongolia Enterprise Management Issues on the Eve of the 21st Century” in co-operation with the Mongolia Management Association (MMA) on July 29 - August 4, 2000 in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. Japanese reporters were Toshio Kikuchi, Mitsuo Morimoto, Isuke Koto and Shoji Kametani. Mongolian reporters were T. Dorj (Mongolian State University), D. Byambasuren (Former Prime Minister, Academy of Management), D. Gotov (the President Office), P. Ochirbat (Former President of Mongolia, Mongolian Technical University), P. Shurchuluu (National Productivity and Development Center), Ya. Shuurav (Mongolian State University) and J. Oyungeral (Petroilis Co. Ltd.).

6. Publications

The Association has published nine volumes of *The Annals of The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior* since 1992. The Annals are published on an annual basis, and contain all of the year's papers on the unified themes and those on free themes and two book

reviews.

The Association issues a quarterly Newsletter for internal information on the association's ongoing activities. Twenty-nine Newsletters have been issued up to September 2000.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary, the Association published *The Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior : 10th Anniversary (Keiei Kodo Kenkyu Gakkai Junen no ayumi)*. This book contains a History of the Association, the 10th anniversary Round-table talk, and future research comments by each member.

7. Recent Research Trends on Business Administrative Behavior

One of the aims of the Association is to study the theory, policy and practices of business administrative behavior. In the decade of the 1990s, business administrative behaviors underwent accelerating revolutionary changes. To respond to the dynamic environment of the 1990s, research programs on business administrative behavior will have to be innovative and develop new concepts. Fortunately, over the decade there have been several significant developments in the research on business administrative behavior. These have spanned a diverse range of topics. The major topics are as follows:

- 1) Business Ethics
- 2) Corporate Governance
- 3) Environmental Issues
- 4) Information Technologies (IT).

(1) Business Ethics

Ethical issues occur frequently in business and management. Ethical issues are complex. They extend far beyond the commonly discussed problems of bribery, collusion, and theft, reaching into such areas as corporate acquisitions and marketing policies.

Every business must improve the quality of its ethical performance. It requires supportive top management attitudes, an open corporate culture and organizational changes that help employees at all levels deal with ethical dilemmas such as codes of ethics, employee advisory committee, ethics training programs and ethics audits.

Good business ethics ultimately rests on the quality and integrity of business and its employees.

(2) Corporate Governance

Corporate governance has become an important issue in the world. Corporate governance relates to the functioning of the board of directors in both the Anglo-Saxon one-tier and the German-Dutch two-tier system, the

ownership structure of the firm and the interrelationships among management, board, shareholders and possibly stakeholders.

Most companies around the world are facing governance issues, at the level of the board's composition, role and behavior, and with respect to the company's relationship with shareholders as well as other stakeholders. These issues come up in governance systems that are quite varied and differ widely from country to country. Our understanding of corporate governance systems is not so deep that we should realistically try to design an optimal system.

(3) Environmental Issues

Environmental issues such as global warming, ozone depletion and species decimation are in the news constantly. And traditional issues such as air pollution, water pollution and the cleanup of hazardous waste dumps are also of continuing concern. These concerns introduce business and management to such issues and dealing with the nature of corporate responses. Management theory discusses some of the problems apparent in traditional approaches with respect to the natural environment and presents some recent work that attempts to integrate the natural environment into theoretical approaches to management and the business organization.

Environmental auditing is a key management tool in both the monitoring of environmental performance and the evaluation of environmental management systems. Companies around the world are more and more frequently engaging in environmental auditing. But we emphasize that auditing should not be seen as an end in its own right. We try to link the environmental issues to management practices. We consider the greening of business with respect to manufacturing, marketing and strategy.

(4) IT

In the last decade, the explosive growth of PCs, LANs and the Internet may be completing the new management paradigm. The view that Information Technology (IT) is becoming increasingly important in organizations is now widely accepted.

The critical role ascribed to IT is based upon two popular views. First, IT is a strategic device which can sustain and improve the competitive advantage. Most managers look towards IT as a device to enhance corporate performance, and as crucial in the pursuit of efficiency improvements, rationalization and restructuring. Second, IT is most effective when aligned to the corporate strategy. IT is seen as instrumental in achieving improved information flows, better services to customers, greater internal efficiencies

in the form of cost control.

But against a background of researches which assume a relationship between IT and competitive advantage, there are many studies which suggest that IT is under-utilized and poorly managed.

8. Future Prospects

The Association has reached one phase in its 10th anniversary. The Association has expanded its registered membership to more than 406. Thus it has become difficult to share an established philosophy. Fortunately, members of the Association are concerned with developing the above-stated research topics. Through these research programs, we may be able to vitalize our academic activities so that the Association may recover its identity. In the future the Association must search for an even better and more attractive way of managing itself.

(Masato MAKINO, Fuji College)

JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (JBEA)

I A Brief History and Activities

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

Sixty-six years have passed since its birth. The Association held its memorable 60th annual meeting at the commercial department of Kwansei Gakuin University in October 2000. It happens that the host university celebrates its 111th anniversary this year.

There is a discrepancy between the number of years the Association has existed and that of annual meetings held. It is because the Association at its initial stage was under a period of trial and error over the problem of its aims and naming, and such an activity as might be called a “national meeting” was not held for several years. In addition, there was wartime confusion and our predecessors’ activities were painfully restricted, as explained in *Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan* (hereafter, *Information Bulletin*), No. 15, 1995.

JBEA is composed of the three “chapters” or divisions of Kanto, Kansai and Kyushu-Yamaguchi. Each division normally gives a meeting three or four times a year. The Association holds an annual meeting once a year in October and publishes its outcome in *The Japan Business English Annual Studies* (hereafter, *The Annual Studies*).

Kanto and Kyushu Chapters publish the *Bulletin*, an information periodical, in which are also included summaries of the papers read at their divisional meetings.

The Association’s head office publishes the *JBEA Newsletter* once a year in April in Japanese and English: the Japanese version is drafted by the President (currently Katsumi ITO), which is translated into English by J. K. BUDA, English-language editor.

II The Stabilized Membership Number: A Problem

In 1995, when the Association was given the opportunity to contribute a survey to this *Information Bulletin*, the membership stood at 236. Since then it has remained between 230 and 240.

The situation is worrisome. Why this unchanging number?

One of the main reasons is that it is rather difficult for the Association to attract younger scholars of high caliber. It may be because our history-bound aims of research and studies are not attractive enough for them.

Ours is an old association. In fact, this is the fourth-oldest in the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan as far as the date of foundation is concerned. Since its establishment we have observed these narrow and well-guarded aims:

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

Nobody would object to the latter half of the aims. The former part is controversial, raising a question: what is the definition of "business English" and what do "its related areas" refer to?

Another reason is that the very name of the Association, particularly the Japanese-language part of "*Shogyo Eigo*", may not be good enough any longer to attract more membership.

These are long-standing issues of ours and they will be discussed later again with the hope of finding a solution. In the meantime it is necessary to see what our latest research trends are like.

III Current Research Trends

Business consists of various forms of trade and the various services which are essential to trading. The Association's study, research and education have so far dealt with its linguistic aspects and other related areas including trade policy and practices.

Over the past twenty years or more the area of communication has also been included, but its academic status in the Association is not secured enough. However, recent research tends to contain more and more of this area.

A glimpse of the breakdown of papers read at the last five years' annual meetings, plus those screened for expected deliveries at the millenium annual meeting, will illustrate the trend.

Seventy-eight presentations were delivered at the 55th to 59th national conferences and twelve more are expected to be delivered at the 60th conference in these areas classified below.

- (A) *Locations of National Conferences / Dates / Number of Presentations*
55th, Kyushu International University / Oct. 28 and 29, 1995 / 15

56th, Mukogawa Women's University / Oct. 5 and 6, 1996 / 14

57th, Chuo University / Oct. 4 and 5, 1997 / 18

58th, Kansai University of Foreign Studies / Oct. 10 and 11, 1998 / 19

59th, Toyo Gakuen University / Oct. 9 and 10, 1999 / 12

60th, Kwansei Gakuin University / Oct. 14 and 15, 2000 / 12

Many reports were given at the three Chapters and many books were published by members in the last five years. In order to discuss the Association's research trends fairly, these achievements too should be referred to. Due to the draft's space limits, however, analysis is based only on those presentations above. They can be grouped into five main areas as shown below.

(B) *Five Main Areas of Studies:*

(Area 1) *Business Communication* including:

Corporate Communication, Management Communication, Intrapersonal Communication and Digital Communication*

(Area 2) *Business English* directly dealing with the linguistic aspects** of international trade and business transactions

(Area 3) *Education, Teaching Methods or Testing Systems* for Business English and/or Communication

(Area 4) *Trade Policy and Practices****

(Area 5) *Management / International Business*

(Area 6) *Others*

Notes: *Digital Communication covers: open-forum on computer networks, cryptography, e - resumes, e - mail, EDI, e - commerce, and so on.

**Linguistic aspects here cover: business writing / expressions / usage and structures / style / rhetoric, and so on

***The area covers: theory of trade, legal aspects, trade's linguistic aspects indirectly dealt with

(C) *Breakdown of Number of Presentations according to the Area*

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Other	Total
'95	4	5	2	3	1	0	15
'96	5	4	1	4	0	0	14
'97	5	4	4	3	0	2	18
'98	5	8	2	3	1	0	19
'99	7	3	0	2	0	0	12
'00	3	7	1	1	0	0	12
	29	31	10	16	2	2	90

32% 34% 11% 18% 2% 2%

Some areas overlap, and it is not always easy to classify all the presentations neatly. For instance, which category will the following fall into?

“Digital Signature and Certificate Authority” by Akira YAO (Osaka Shogyo University), 1997

“Trends in Trade Financing EDI in Japan” by Akira YAO, 1998

“A Study on the Time of Contract in Electronic Commerce” by Satoshi NIIBORI (Nihon University), 1999

“The ICC Questionnaire on the Internet regarding the Use of INCOTERMS” by Naoshi TAGUCHI (Research Fellow, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science), 1999.

“Financial EDI for International Trade” by Akira YAO, 1999

Those are classified as Area 1 (more specifically, “Digital Communication”), although it may be possible to enter them in Area 4 as their contents are equally concerned with trade policy and/or practices.

The same kind of overlapping element is often observed in other areas, too, particularly among Areas 1 and 2 and 4. The following cases are two typical examples out of many:

“A Study of Cause-Effect Structures in Business English: What Do They Characteristically Communicate?” by Mitsuo NAKAMURA (St. Agnes’ College), 1998

“Insistent Reminders to Achieve an Objective : An Experiment” by Takao MUKOH (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences), 1998

Taken all into consideration, it seems reasonable to say that recently more members are getting more deeply concerned with the area of Business Communication than ever before. (32 % of presentations were on the area of communication compared with 34% for Business English that used to be the dominating field; 18% of the common area of 3 is not counted.)

Hence, a still more sensitive issue of identity.

The move in justification of the inclusion of communication study into the Association's academic objectives has been faced with strong resistance for a long time, and even now the two cannot merge in the minds of many members, despite the above figures.

Is our main area of studies the *language* of business or *communication* of business?

IV Looking Back

Dealing with the issue five years ago at the time of writing a research survey on JBEA for this *Information Bulletin* (1995), the surveyor was not able to reach any definite conclusion as to its identity. For she was uncertain about the name of the Association while she was quite sure about the main area of studies the Association should aim at. Therefore she attempted a summing-up by a two-fold approach:

- (1) Firstly by reviewing one special mark of this association's research trends having always been affected by technological changes in and developments of posts and telecommunications, in other words, by the "hardware" aspect of communication (*cf.* Section VII: ITO's Speech).
- (2) Secondly by referring to some works by the Association's "high priests" (*eg.* Mikito NAKAMURA and Saburo HANEDA), and quoting some statements recorded in the *Annual Studies* (*eg.* GOULD and FUKUDA 1986, Takao NORISADA 1994 and Yoshio SAITO 1986).

Looking back, this approach resulted in a half-clear-half-elusive answer. Reexamination may be worthwhile.

In order to recall the nature of the issue and its implications, Norisada's statement is revisited here. Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin University) asserted in a report to the 1994 national meeting the need for "Integration of Individual Studies" and said:

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

Five years ago the writer agreed with what Norisada had to say and summed up the paper, saying: "by doing that, and thus entering a distinct research field, the association may find a way to recover its frail identity".

And today? She regrets that the making of "a framework to integrate individual studies" still remains one of the urgent tasks to fulfill. Also, there is a further point the same writer would like to raise for reconsideration: does it hold good today that "business communication has not yet been systematized as a discipline"? Isn't the field of business communication "systematized as a discipline" all right, outside this Association at least?

To give an instance in this connection: there is an important article by Nobumitsu TAKAHASHI (Osaka University of Foreign Studies) entitled "Management Communication Education at Business Schools in the U.S.A.", *Ronshu* No.16, OUFU, 1996. In the article Takahashi deals with America's 100-year-old history in the field of communication and American universities' MBA course contents of business communication, management communication and organizational communication.

V Wedding or War?

If we were native speakers of English, or if the so called "*Eigo Koyogo-ron*", namely the assertion that Japan's second official language should become English was right, the picture would look totally different. We would have no hesitation in changing the Association's name and new aims of study could be put forward. Under such conditions only, we would be able to take up subjects such as "communication strategy", "managerial skills in speaking and writing" and so on as essential research topics in the light of coping with the globalization of business. It would inevitably affect the course content of university curricula too, possibly resulting in the installation of a conceivable subject like "Applied Communication", for example, at a post-graduate level.

But the situation is that we have been too tightly bound by the very name of the Association (alongside its aims of studies) to extend the boundary. The tendency has never wavered simply because the first language of the members (and their students) except for a few is not English, and our primary concern and interest have been found in the linguistic aspects of international trade and business to such a degree that their communicative aspects have been regarded as of a secondary importance or less.

Even so, the general “feeling” is that we should study more about the field of communication. In short, the conservative (*ie.* Business English stream) are beginning to recognize the new-wave (*ie.* Business Communication stream).

Here emerges the repeated question of why the two cannot marry.

Wedding is not easy because the field of Business English is very interdisciplinary, and so is the field of Business Communication. Many areas of the two fields do overlap, and yet the two are conceived as “a dimension apart” by dozens of members. In addition, within the field of communication itself, there is a boundary between “humanware” communication and digital communication.

This is the core of the problem. Can we solve it? Katsumi ITO (Waseda University) sheds light on the contention (see Section VII).

VI The 3rd Asia and Pacific International Conference of the Association for Business Communication (ABC)

JBEA has enjoyed many cultural and academic exchanges with America’s international society named The Association for Business Communication (hereafter, ABC) for a long time.

ABC’s international conference 2000 was held outside the USA, for the first time in Japan, from August 8 to 10, co-sponsored by Doshisha University Research Center for Worldwide Business.

Among the organizers were five members from JBEA:

Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA, 2000 ABC Conference Chair

Naoki KAMEDA, 2000 ABC Conference Chair

Shun-itsu NAKASAKO, Program Chair

Mitsuo NAKAMURA, Finance Chair

Yoshitaka NAKAMURA, Assistant Finance Chair

Fifty-three presentations were addressed to the 2000 ABC Conference, out of which ten presentations were given by JBEA members. The number of participants was 120 approximately, who came from Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, New Zealand, the Republic of Ireland, the Republic of South Africa, the People’s Republic of China, Japan and predominantly more from U.S.A.

(A) The Kyoto Program 2000, an Indication of the New Tone

Have a look at the program, and you will be struck by the fact that the areas dealt with are so diverse, so interdisciplinary, despite the clearly – stated common theme of “Business Communication for the 21st Century”.

The following are the areas categorized by the organizers and shown in

the program:

- (1) Corporate Communication
- (2) Management Communication
- (3) Marketing Communication
- (4) International / Intercultural Communication
- (5) Interpersonal Communication
- (6) Gender Differences
- (7) Management/International Business
- (8) Marketing
- (9) Law
- (10) Applied/Theoretical Linguistics
- (11) Course Content and Curriculum
- (12) Assessment, Evaluation and Grading
- (13) Teaching Methods and Techniques
- (14) Technology
- (15) Other Allied Areas

(B) JBEA Members' Presentations

More than 40 JBEA members attended the conference. Below is a list of presentations given by JBEA members to illustrate a more recent research trend (*cf.* Section III: Current Research Trends).

"Global Strategies of Japanese Multinational Enterprises" (4), Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA (Chuo University), Shun-itsu NAKASAKO (Chuo University), *et al.*

"Business Communication for Japanese: Their Language and Ethics in Business" (4), Naoki KAMEDA (Doshisha University)

"Multi-perspective Viewpoint in Cross-cultural Communication: Focusing on International Business Negotiation" (4), Yasushi FUKUDA (Seinan Gakuin University)

"Investor Relations on the Rise: Who Owns Japanese Corporations" (1), Tatsuo NOBU (Toyo Gakuen University)

"Business Communication : A People-Oriented Perspective" (4), Yasutaka YAMAMOTO (Kansai University of Foreign Studies)

"Rethinking the Place for Phrasal Verbs in International Business Communication" (4), Mitsunori HASHIMOTO (Kanagawa University)

"A Proposal for Business English Course Content at Japanese Colleges" (11), Yojiro II (Toyo Gakuen University)

"Online Business Letter Corpus KWIC Concordancer and an Experiment in Data-driven Learning/Writing" (13), Yasumasa SOMEYA (University of

Tokyo)

“Corporate Communication as Mission Statements”(1), Kiyoshi YAMAUCHI (Kanagawa University)

“Creating New Corporate Value through Corporate Advertising” (1), Kashii FUKAYA (Suzuka International University)

VII Ito's Speech at the 2000 ABC Conference

Katsumi Ito, Executive Director of JBEA, delivered a keynote speech to the aforementioned conference alongside ABC's Executive Director, R.J.MYERS (City University of New York).

Ito's informative speech was succinct and most of its text is quoted below.

Chairperson, Dr. Myers, Ladies and gentlemen:

..... On behalf of the Japan Business English Association, I should like to express sincere welcome and congratulations to all those who take part in this most significant ABC conference.

(On JBEA's history and activities)

..... JBEA, or Japan Business English Association is proud of its 60 years of history. It is registered at the Science Council of Japan and it is a member organization of the Union of National Economic Associations. It is not a big organization but we are the 4th oldest member of UNEA and have steadily kept its activities and contributed to the post-war development of Japanese economy by disseminating knowledge and information of Business English as the international trade language.

JBEA members' interest had originally been centered around business letters and documents used in foreign trade dealings. But with the arrival of American concepts of international marketing and management, the members' scope of study and research has become more varied and extensive. The scope of study has been made even more extensive to cover a variety of business communication fields by the introduction of globalization of business and economy.

(On media innovations)

Changes also come in the form of media innovations. Seemail was replaced by airmail; cablegram and cable codes were taken over by telex and telex jargons and then by facsimile. Now, information technology has brought forth internet systems introducing e-mail and e-business

into daily business scenes.

(On the call for further cooperation in the age of IT)

Through these years of changes, the activities of ABC have set a good example for JBEA members to learn from. A number of JBEA members take part in the ABC national convention every year to exchange ideas, while JBEA have invited ABC leaders from time to time for their advice. Today the websites of the two associations are linked together as a proof of friendship and cooperation.

This cooperation has thus resulted in a successful Asia Pacific International Conference as you witness today. This conference is no doubt a success, but a seventy-five-year-old man from Tokyo wonders if his journey in the summer heat was necessary at all in the days of internet.

An Internet Expo sponsored by the Japanese government will soon be held, starting on December 31, the very last day of the century. There is, however, no pavilion which you can get to by ordinary vehicles or on foot. The pavilions are composed of numerous websites and are accessible only by internet.

Why is our ABC Asia Pacific Conference not a web conference, so that I did not have to run the risk of heart attack in the terrible heat of Kyoto? Why do we have to meet face to face to talk about communication and internet? Incidentally, I wonder why the Okinawa Summit met at Naha, where presidents and premiers come all the way over continents and oceans to declare that Information Technology (IT) is the key of industrial development. If they had met on the internet, the impact of the IT summit would have been more dramatic.

(On traditional communication and digital communication studies)

But we know there is good reason for this traditional, face to face communication. Internet is not a panacea.

Nor is the "software" (or "humanware") type of communication. They play supporting roles in business but they are not the business itself.

We must also bear in mind that traditional communication studies and digital communication studies such as the internet are both products of war strategies, and by nature they have two sides: positive and negative.

Here are this old man's three wishes. I wish the relations and cooperation of ABC and JBEA to be more strengthened, traditional communication and digital communication to be studied in good harmony without contradicting each other, and effective ethical codes to

be established for the application of IT.

Thank you.

VIII A Moderate Conservatism: An Answer to the Association's Identity

Robert Myers thought highly of the quality of presentations in general, according to Shun-itsu Nakasako; he also praised Ito's speech and said to him, "It was simple and straightforward, and the message was clear."

The Kyoto Program was cited as proof of the hybridization of our present study field today. It must be pointed out that both JBEA and ABC are concerned with both aspects of the *language* and *communication* of *business*.

Some of our members, however, may think that these two aspects belong to a different dimension, as explained above (Section IV). But even then they may find it difficult to deny the fact that these two share the same concept: "language is a means of communication, and language is constantly evolving". The framework of this Association's studies has evolved over the past 64 years.

Writing up to this point, the surveyor has just recalled a publication of a book by the Kanto Chapter in 1993. The title of the little book was named *Evolving Framework of Business English* by the then editor, Katsumi Ito.

We have witnessed gradual change and development in our research and we should interpret the whole thing as the evolution of research concepts. Or rather, we have come all the way, having been consciously or unconsciously aware that our study is a hybrid of Business English and Business Communication.

What is needed now is the making of a bigger framework extending the boundary. If it is realized, our identity will no longer be a frail one.

IX The Two Banners: Summing Up

Considering all these trends and traits discussed so far, we may reconfirm the point already stated in *Information Bulletin* 1995 (page 31). That is, there are two cores in the studies the Association aims at:

- 1 Business English
- 2 Business Communication

In any business, language and communication are interchangeably related to each other. It is typically the case with international business transactions. The more complex marketing or negotiations become, for example, the more sophisticated abilities in business English will be required of effective business *communicators*.

If we were to take this point too into consideration, and if the supposition concerning the aforementioned two cores were valid enough, we might also say that other allied areas could be newly streamlined as:

- (a) Trade Policy and Practices including legal / linguistic aspects of trade dealings
- (b) Education of Business English and Communication
- (c) Digital Communication concerning electronic transactions, codification & standardization of documents of the “paperless age” including Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), e-commerce and so on.

With the two banners of Business English and Communication, should we not comprehend all, discarding such ideas of one side taking over the other? And should we not settle on a name such as the Japan Association for Business English and Communication (JABEC), for example? Otherwise we would be left simply unready for the global age.

(Yukiko ADACHI, Fuji College)

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

I. Foundation and Historical Background

In 1960, after Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (the University of Tokyo) read his paper, "The Status Quo of Business History in the United States," at the Socio-Economic History Society, Nakagawa jointly organized a study group for business history (*Keieishi Kenkyukai*) with 15 members. This study group later became the Business History Society of Japan (*Keieishi Gakkai*). In November 1964 the Society was established with 47 participants and elected Yoshitaro WAKIMURA (the University of Tokyo) as the first president. From February 1965, the Society began to invite members widely by circulating academic and business people a prospectus which announced: "The Business History Society of Japan will develop into a combined research organization on business history to invite many scholars who are studying in interdisciplinary areas such as economics, economic history, business administration, accounting, sociology, history of technology and so on." The Society had a membership of 182 by April 1965, and now more than 880 members are enrolled.

II. Academic Activities

Annual Conferences

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

31st Conference held at Osaka Gakuin University in September and October 1995,

State and Enterprise – Comparative Study of Regulation and Organization

32nd Conference held at Yokohama City University in October 1996,

How Production Systems Have Been Organized in Industry – Fordism, Toyotism and After

33rd Conference held at Fukuoka University in October 1997,

Time Management and Enterprise Structure in the Industrialization Era – Cases in the Railway and Machinery Industries

34th Conference held at Rikkyo University in October 1998,

History and Perspective of Corporate Governance Focusing on Japanese Corporations

35th Conference held at Chukyo University in October 1999,

Methods of Business History — A Multipronged Attempt

The 2000 (36th) Conference was held at Seijo University on 23 and 24 September 2000. The Conference theme was the Status Quo and Tasks in Education of Business History.

In 1998, a panel was introduced to annual conferences. Each annual conference now has two panels.

The 34th Conference (1998) had panels on

- Logic and Realities of Metropolitan Industrial Accumulation in Japan between the Wars — Institutional Conditions for Managerial Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- Method and Possibilities of Asian Business History — Cases of Acceptance and Transformation of Technological and Institutional Transfer

The 35th Conference (1999) had panels on

- Logic of Corporate Development in the Chukyo Economic Area
- Competition among Enterprises in Postwar Japan

The 2000 (36th) Conference had panels on Business History of Venture Business and Proposals for Business History on the European Union.

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

International Conferences

From its foundation the Business History Society of Japan has developed activities connected to international exchange. The policy of the Society is always international-oriented. So far the Society has made a great effort in exporting the products of Japanese business history and importing those of foreign business history. Above all, the International Conference on Business History (also known as the “Fuji Conference”) has played a significant role in providing many participants opportunities to study business history from an international comparable viewpoint. On the one hand, from the series of conferences foreign participants have been able to obtain exact knowledge of the “Japanese management system.” On the

other hand, Japanese participants, experts of both Japanese and foreign business history, have been able to widen their research perspectives and find new insights into business history on the basis of international comparison.

The first conference took place in January 1974 at the Fuji Educational Center. A.D. CHANDLER (Harvard Business School) and C. WILSON (University of Cambridge) read papers on "Strategy and Structure of Big Business." Thanks to generous financial aid from the Taniguchi Foundation, up to 2000 twenty-six (five series and one) in total were successfully organized. Now the conference has attained an international reputation among world business historians and is regarded as "quite institutional." The past five years' conference themes are as follows:

- 23rd Conference (1996) Business-Government Relations after World War II
- 24th Conference (1997) Comparative Business History of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- 25th Conference (1998) Entrepreneurship and Organization
- 26th Conference (2000) Business History on Financial Institutions

Toyosaburo TANIGUCHI (Chairman and President of Toyobo Co., Ltd.), who had donated through the Taniguchi Foundation generous assistance to the international exchanges of the Business History Society of Japan, passed away in 1994. Taniguchi was Chairman of the Federation of Textile Industries of Japan at the time of Japan-U.S. Textile Negotiations in the postwar period. Taniguchi had promised his support until the 25th Conference. After his demise, the Taniguchi Foundation generously decided to continue to support the Fuji Conference every two years.

Also, the First International Conference on Business History of Insurance was held in February 1996 in Kyoto under the theme, "Company Activities in the Insurance Industry — From the Viewpoint of Japanese-Anglo Comparative History."

In addition to international conferences, the Society has had the opportunity to organize two-country-based international exchange programs. W.FISCHER (Berlin Free University) proposed setting up a German-Japanese conference on business history. The conference started with a meeting in 1979 held in Berlin. The Third German-Japanese Conference on Business History was held in March 2000 in Tokyo under the theme, "Americanization — Japan and Germany."

An international exchange program also was proposed by British

business historians. On the basis of close personal relations with the Business History Unit at the London School of Economics (University of London) the Society agreed to collaborate in creating an Anglo-Japanese conference on business history. The first conference opened at the Business History Unit in 1986. The Fifth Anglo-Japanese Conference on Business History was held in April 1998 in Tokyo under the theme, "Corporate Governance."

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

Others

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

III. Publications

Japan Business History Review

The Society is involved in a variety of publications. It issued *Japan Business History Review* (*Keiei Shigaku*) quarterly from Tokyo University Press but transferred it to University of Tokyo Press Production Center from 1997. Members are able to contribute their articles or notes to this journal. The editorial committee makes final decisions on whether the articles or notes are published after they are read by anonymous referees.

Japanese Yearbook on Business History

The Society also has an English journal, which is published annually. The idea of issuing an English journal came from Germany. The Society learnt from German business historians that they had newly created an English journal titled *German Yearbook on Business History*. Since it is difficult for English-speaking scholars to read articles written in German, German business historians intended to translate some of their best papers into English and publish them in the English journal. This lesson attracted much attention from the Business History Society of Japan, which has a

similar language barrier. In commemoration of its 20th anniversary, the Society decided to launch an English journal titled *Japanese Yearbook on Business History*. The first volume of the journal was published in 1984 by the Institute for Japanese Business History. This journal paved the way for disseminating studies of Japanese business history outside Japan, especially to the circles of Anglo-American business historians. In this way, even scholars who cannot read Japanese now have easy access to important articles of Japanese business history written in English.

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

- vol.12 (1995) Postwar Revival and Americanization
- vol.13 (1996) Wartime Economy and Contemporary Japanese Style Management
- vol.14 (1997) The History of Japan's International Business Relations with Asian Countries
- vol.15 (1998) The Historical Development of Distribution Systems in Japan
- vol.16 (1999) The Japanese Railway Industry in Historical and Comparative Perspective

Others

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

The Society published the *Union Catalog on Enterprise Histories and Biographies of Businessmen in the World outside of Japan* in 1979 in commemoration of its 10th anniversary. In commemoration of the 30th anniversary, the Society issued both a general review on Japanese company history, *Nihon Kaishashi Kenkyu Sôran (General Directory of Research on Japanese Company History)* in 1996 and a List of the Publications on Business History by the Members of the Society between 1985 and 1995 in vol.30 No.4 of *Japan Business History Review* (1996).

The Society started Annual Article Award in 1996 in order to activate the Society's activities by promoting young members and encouraging them to write articles for *Japan Business History Review*.

IV. Recent Research Trends

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

A new horizon of business history is opening. This study emphasizes the aspect of international comparability in business history. It is suggested that the study of Japanese business history should be made from an international comparative viewpoint. On this methodological ground, foreign scholars can truly understand topics peculiar to Japan such as the development of managerial enterprises in Japan, the origin of the so-called Japanese management system, the transformation of the Ford system in Japan and so on.

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

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

(Hiroshi KOBAYASHI, Daito Bunka University)

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

1. Objectives of the Society

The Society of Economic Sociology will celebrate its 34th anniversary in 2000. Economic sociology is an interdisciplinary subject by nature. Hence, the scope of the objectives of the Society has been, roughly speaking, a kind of mixture of economic and sociological studies since its foundation.

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

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

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

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

Kenichi TOMINAGA (Musashi Institute of Technology), the former president, pursued the same course of development. The leading idea of Itagaki and Tominaga is the interdisciplinary approach to "economic sociology" through interaction of both disciplines.

2. Organization and Current Activities

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

Furthermore, in order to motivate communications among members of two sections, the Society currently runs a joint meeting annually.

Though the concerns of members are diverse, the main subjects of research among members at present are as follows.

(a) The contemporary socioeconomic system.

Most members are concerned about the future of the contemporary socioeconomic system. The contemporary market-oriented socioeconomic system has realized notable technological development and stable economic growth. But from the point of view of economic sociology, various problems such as unemployment of low-skilled workers, cutbacks in the budget for social welfare, declining solidarity of communities, environmental pollution are still left.

In the Society, these problems are not only studied individually, but also theoretically investigated from the point of view of a whole socioeconomic system.

The most influential way of thinking about the subject among members is a three-dimensional approach. In this approach, a moderate balance of three factors (market, state and society) is thought most important for the development of the contemporary socioeconomic system.

(b) The methodology of the economic sociology

Some economists and sociologists who have theoretical orientations are concerned with the methodological foundations of economic sociology. The main difficulty facing both of them is, from the beginning to the end, the question how to define "economic sociology." Referring to the "New Economic Sociology" developed in America, they are now attempting to modify economic hypotheses which seem to be too rigid.

(c) The history of economic sociology

Economic-sociological thinking has a long academic history. Some of the members are engaged in the investigation of theories of famous historical economists or sociologists that interest them. Major theorists investigated are A. Smith, H. Spencer, T. Veblen, K. G. Myrdal, F. A. von Hayek, J. Schumpeter, J. K. Galbraith etc.

(d) Topics from an organizational approach

Organizations are one of the typical fields for economic-sociological empirical study. In our Society, some younger members are earnestly studying about the structural change in business organizations in the age of information technology and globalization. In particular, the relations of networking and organization are major concerns of members at present.

(e) Labor turnover

The members who are interested in the theme focus upon empirical study of the subject and corroborate certain concepts of economic sociology.

They try to restate labor market economic performance in terms of sociology; the consequences sometimes require the correction of pure economic propositions, and sometimes provide firm footholds for economic analysis.

(f) Business ethics: theory and application

Some members are interested in observation along with theoretical studies of systems of morals in human society.

There is a common understanding among members that not only the analysis of the relationships between social actors is a task when considering business ethics, but also the propagation of the meanings of such investigations is indispensable to their activities.

Therefore, most members value interactions between academe and business highly, besides interactions within academe.

(g) Social welfare

Social welfare is a common subject of economics and sociology. From the point of view of economics, the main subjects are efficiency of social welfare, allocation of national budget, rational institutions for social security and so on.

On the other hand, from the point view of sociology, the main subjects are needs for social welfare investigated by social research into the people, psychological or mental effects of social welfare, the relation of social welfare service and domestic service offered by children or spouse and so on.

In our Society, both approaches are presented and discussed. In that point, our Society offers a very good chance of interdisciplinary study of social welfare.

(h) Consumer society

Consumption has been traditionally not so much a subject of sociology as one of economics. But in affluent developed societies, consumption not only satisfies the fundamental needs of people, but also realizes various complicated desires and implications. So a more and more sociological approach is needed in this field.

In our Society, while not so many members are interested in consumption at present, the number is increasing gradually and the field is

becoming a more popular one.

(i) Environmental problems

Environmental problems are a typical field for an interdisciplinary approach. Economics and sociology are not the only approach to environmental problems. Politics, law, education, technology and many other fields are concerned.

In our Society, although study of those problems was slow to begin, more and more members have now understood the importance of them. Disposal of waste and environmental regulation are the main subjects for members.

3. Reports on Annual Conferences

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

1) The 1996 Conference

The 1996 conference was held on September 15-16 at Rikkyo University (Tokyo). The theme of the plenary session for 1996 was Economy and Society in the Age of Globalization.

“Globalization” has become keyword of contemporary society and how we can approach and analyze the phenomena from the viewpoint of economic sociology was the main concern of the session.

First, Keishi HASEGAWA (Nihon University) reported on the Asian social economic change in the age of globalization. He stressed the conflict between traditional culture and westernized modernization in Asian nations.

Secondly, Takashi MORITA (Osaka Gakuin University) reported on the movement of labor from South Europe, Asia and Africa into European societies and its effect. He discussed in detail the political problems such as suffrage of immigrants.

Unfortunately, the third reporter (Yukimasa NAGAYASU) was absent on account of sickness. He intended to discuss the relation of the contemporary social-economic system and business ethics.

Beside the plenary session, the staff invited a guest to the conference to give a special lecture on the theme. The guest invited was Michio MORISHIMA, the famous economist. He lectured on the problem of “power” that Yasuma TAKADA discussed in his economic sociology, in the analysis of contemporary economic globalization.

2) The 1997 Conference

The 1997 conference was held on September 20-21 at Mukogawa Women's University (Hyogo). The theme of the plenary session for 1997 was Reconsider Communities: The Potentiality of Local Communities.

The importance of the theme was acknowledged through the bitter experience of the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. We noticed then the dysfunction and fragility of contemporary local communities. How to restructure the local community was the main theme of the session.

First, Akio YAMAMOTO (Secretary of Hyogo Prefecture) reported how local communities contributed to the rescue and aid of victims of the earthquake. Then he explained the community policies of the prefecture after the experience of the earthquake.

Secondly, Kazuyoshi KARASAWA (Kyorin University) analyzed the diminishing solidarity of local communities in Tokyo metropolitan areas from the point of view of sociology. He then proposed some policies for the restructuring of local communities.

Thirdly, Ken'ichiro KAKINOKI (Mukogawa Women's University) pointed out that the workaholic and company-oriented lifestyle of Japanese workers obstructs community activities. He proposed 1% of workers' energy should be spent for volunteer activities in order to strengthen the solidarity of local communities.

3) The 1998 Conference

The 1998 conference was held on September 11-12 at Shumei University (Chiba). The theme of the plenary session for 1998 was The Horizon of International Cooperation.

This session consisted of one keynote address, one introductory speech by the chairman and three lectures by panelists.

Masakatsu TAMURA (Waseda University) gave the keynote address under the title of "The Horizon of International Cooperation: individual and solidarity". He first pointed out the problems of the contemporary economic system and nationalism. Both have caused serious social problems such as the destruction of nature, of local communities, of human mentality and of culture. To resolve these problems, the latter has gradually changed to the direction of globalization. But he pointed out that the changes were caused mostly by the logic of capitalism and apt to neglect the benefits of developing countries. So he insisted that globalization by capitalism has to be complemented by "vernacular universalization" which is voluntarily taken by individuals who seek self-expression and self-identity. He says such

activities by individuals are not restricted within local concerns and are now extending to the level of a global network.

Fumiyuki TSUNODA (Shumei University), the chairman of the session, commented on the keynote address and raised some questions about the address.

Nobuki MATOBA (Kanazawa University), one of the panelists of the session, discussed the problems following on from international cooperative activities by NPOs and cooperative unions.

Yoshitaka MURAI (Sophia University), another panelist, reported on a Japanese-Indonesian cooperative relationship by ordinary citizens as an example of civil solidarity.

Michio ITO (the top secretary of the center for promoting NGO activities), the last panelist of the session, reported on the present state of Japanese social movements and NGOs from an on-the-spot point of view.

4) The 1999 Conference

The 1999 conference was held on November 6-7 at Okinawa University (Okinawa). The theme of the plenary session for 1999 was Summarization of the 20th Century: the Transformation of Market, Nation and Society.

This session was planned near the end of the 20th century to reflect upon the meaning of this century.

First, Taketoshi NOJIRI (Osaka Gakuin University) reported under the title of "The Century of Verification of Modern Society". He discussed theoretically the principal social and economic structure of the century, pointing out various episodes of this century such as the First and the Second World War, socialism, global capitalism and environmental problems.

Secondly, Jun UI (Okinawa University) explained about the history of environmental pollution in Okinawa, where the contradictions of industrial society appear as the most serious environmental pollution.

Thirdly, Mitsuharu MIYAMOTO (Senshu University) discussed the structure of capitalism from the 19th to 21st centuries, using his unique triangular scheme composed of private property, commercial enterprise and competitive market.

5) The 2000 Conference

The last conference was held on September 23-24 at Waseda University (Tokyo). The theme selected for the plenary session this time was The Direction of the 21st Century: Toward a Society of Justice and Participation.

Modern society has developed under the ideas of freedom, equality and philanthropy. Though the next century should continuously develop the three ideas, we think new concepts are needed to realize those ideas. Justice and participation are the very concepts. Justice is an idea to synthesize freedom and equality. Participation is an idea to incarnate philanthropy.

How to realize the ideas of justice and participation should become the important task of the next century.

Three reports were made concerning these ideas.

Mitsuo SASAKI (Shumei University) discussed the meaning of a universal design as a means for people to participate in various social situations.

Yukimasa NAGAYASU (Reitaku University) proposed the ideal global social system that would contribute to the realization of the ideas of justice and participation.

Wataru FUKUDA (Kobe University) reported on the possibility of a new social-economic system conceived through the experience of the 20th century.

4. Publications

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

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

The former is a collected volume of papers written by members of the Society. There are two types of papers in this annual. One is revised papers presented at conference each year and the other is contributed papers. Both types of papers are subject to rigorous screening by anonymous referees. The annual also contains some book reviews on lately published books.

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

(Takao MAMADA, Rikkyo University)

THE JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

1. General Description

The Japanese Finance Association was founded in 1977 to promote academic research in the field of corporate finance and financial management. The initiative for the creation of the Association came partly from academic researchers in business administration and partly from those in financial economics. Since its foundation, providing a focal point for intellectual interactions between researchers in academic institutions and those in business and governmental institutions has been one of the primary objectives of the Association. The Association has currently about 480 individual members and nine institutional members.

The Association is managed by the annual general meeting. The board of directors consists of 20 members (10 Eastern Regional members and 10 Western Regional members). They are elected triennially by the regular members except for students and institutions. The President of the Association is elected among the 20 directors. The current President is Takaaki WAKASUGI (University of Tokyo), since 1998. For the three years 1995 to 1997, the President was Michihiro IKOMA (Kinki University).

The main activities of the Association consist of holding an annual meeting and publishing an annual selection of articles in *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu Sosho* (Corporate Finance Studies Series).

Also, Eastern and Western Regional conferences are held respectively a few times in a year. A few papers are reported and discussed among the participating members in an each region.

2. Publications

The Association publishes its annual journal, which is named *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu Sosho* (Corporate Finance Studies Series). We have taken a referee system by anonymous members of the Association since the fifteenth volume (1994). Any member of the Association can submit a paper to the Editorial Committee. The current chief editor is Shozo ICHIMURA (Kyushu Joho University); the previous one was Koichi FURUKAWA (Iwate Prefectural University). Under the enthusiasm of these editors, the results of this Series are making good progress. A lot of articles are submitted every year.

Nineteen volumes have already been published in the series. The nineteenth volume (1999) was titled *Keiei Zaimu Joho no Keizai Bunseki* (Economic Analysis of Corporate Financial Information). The fifteenth volume (1994) was titled *Shihon Shijo to Keiei Zaimu* (Capital Markets and Corporate Finance); the sixteenth (1995) was titled *Zaimu Kankyo no*

Henka to Keiei Zaimu (Changes in Financial Environments and Corporate Finance); the seventeenth (1997) was titled *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu no Sinchoryu* (New Frontiers of Corporate Finance Studies); the eighteenth (1998) was titled *Corporate Finance no Riron to Jissho* (The Theory and Empirical Analysis of Corporate Finance). Each volume from the fifteenth to the nineteenth was composed of 11, 10, seven, seven and eight papers respectively.

3. Annual Meetings

The 20th annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “The Financial System and Corporate Finance” at Sophia University in October 1996. The chairperson of the meeting was Susumu SAITO (Sophia University). In the panel discussion three panelists participated. There were eight free theme sessions and 24 papers were presented.

The 21st annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “The Financial Big Bang and Corporate Finance” at Nagoya Gakuin University in October 1997. The chairperson of the meeting was Hiroshi KOJIMA (Nagoya Gakuin University). In the panel discussion four panelists participated and in another panel a theme on “The Subject of Corporate Finance in a Re-Structural Period” was discussed by three reporters and three commentators. There were nine free theme sessions, and in total 20 papers were presented.

The 22nd annual meeting took the unified subject of “Japanese-Style Financial Management and Risk Management” at Toyo University in October 1998. The chairperson of the meeting was Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo University). There were five theme sessions: “Holding Companies”, “Accounting Information and Capital Markets”, “Rating and Valuing a Firm”, “Derivatives” and “Restructuring and M&A”. There were seven free theme sessions, and in total 29 papers were presented.

The 23rd annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “Corporate Governance – Changing Firms in Japan ” at Shiga University in October 1999. In the panel discussion four panelists participated. There were six free theme sessions and 13 papers were presented.

The 24th annual meeting was scheduled for Iwate Prefectural University in October 2000. The theme of the panel discussion was “Changes in the Accounting System and Corporate Finance.” The

chairperson of the meeting was Koichi FURUKAWA (Iwate Prefectural University). In the panel discussion four panelists participated. There were nine free theme sessions and 22 papers were presented.

4. The program of the 23rd annual meeting

Here are the details of the program of the 23rd annual meeting, which was held at Shiga University on October 23 and 24 in 1999, with 130 participants.

There were six sessions, at which 13 papers were presented. In addition there was a panel discussion consisting of four panelists. The papers presented to the regular sessions and panel discussions were printed in *Summary of the 23th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Finance Association*. The members of the Association could browse fully this report on our website one week before the meeting. This was the first trial by the Association.

The first session was chaired by Shigeki SAKAKIBARA (Kobe University). Reporters and commentators were as follows: Takahiro TAKEUCHI (Osaka University), "On The Efficiency of Portfolio Insurance", with comments by Hiroyasu AKAKABE (Kobe Gakuin University); Masayuki IINO (Tohoku University), "Asset Pricings and Utility Functions", with comments by Yoshio IIHARA (Toyo University).

The second session was chaired by Shozo HORI (Aichi University). Reporters and commentators were as follows: Masayuki ITO (Osaka Keizai University), "Tests of the Efficiency of Timely Disclosure after the Earthquake", with comments by Taiji BABA (Konan University); Ken-ichi SATO and Soichiro MORIDAIIRA (Keio Gijuku University), "Pricings of Weather Derivatives and Financial Hedgings", with comments by Ji QIN (Osaka University).

The third session was chaired by Koichi FURUKAWA (Iwate Prefectural University). Reporters and commentators were as follows: Nobuyuki TESHIMA (NEC Soken), "Relations between Management Ownership and Corporate Value", with comments by Yuji NAKAGAWA (Gifu Keizai University); Ichiro SASAKI (Kobe University), "An Individual Investor's Portfolio Selection under the Uncertainty of the Individual Lifetime – The Case of Private Whole Life Annuity and Bond Assets", with comments by Kazuo YOSHIDA (Nagoya City University).

The fourth session was chaired by Rin-ya SHIBAKAWA (Teikyo University). Reporters and commentators were as follows: Keiichi SHIMA (Hirosaki University), "An Economic Analysis of Unlisted Companies", with comments by Takabumi YOSHIDA (Nagasaki University); Soichiro MORIDAIIRA (Keio Gijuku University), "Bankrupt Probability by Option Approach and Tobin's Q Estimation", with comments by Hiroshi MARUYAMA (Yokohama City University).

The fifth session was chaired by Michio KUNIMURA (Nagoya City University). Reporters and commentators were as follows: Toru NAKAI (Okayama Shoka University), "Bank Mergers and the Finance of Small Companies", with comments by Shinobu MURAMATSU (Soka University); Yasuo OHTA (Tsukuba Kokusai University), "The Bond Rating of Regulated Institutions – The Case of NAIC", with comments by Akemi MIURA (Bunkyo Women's University).

The sixth session was chaired by Susumu SAITO (Sophia University). Reporters and commentators were as follows: Yoshio IIHARA (Toyo University), Hideaki KATO (Nanzan University) and Toshifumi TOKUNAGA (MTB Investment Technology), "Predictability of Japanese Stock Returns", with comments by Takato HIRAKI (International University); Keiichi KUBOTA (Musashi University) and Hitoshi TAKEHARA (Tsukuba University), "Discriminating between Risk-Factor Model and Financial Characteristics Model – Problems with Tests of the Fama-French model", with comments by Saburo HORIMOTO (Shiga University); Toshiro KUBO (Asia University), "On A Unified Asset Pricing Theory", with comments by Hideki HANAEDA (Hitotsubashi University).

The theme of the panel discussion, chaired by Yoshio IIHARA (Toyo University), centered on Corporate Governance. The panelists were as follows: Takaaki WAKASUGI (University of Tokyo), "The Corporate Governance – The Japanese Companies Being Pressed into Converting the System"; Akira MORITA (Doshisha University), "The Future of Corporate Governance"; Katsuhiko MATSUMURA (Ritsumei University), "On The Corporate Governance"; Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagoya University), "Problems and Their Resolution in Corporate Governance".

The chairmen of the 23rd annual meeting of the Association were Ikuo MURAMATSU (Shiga University) and Saburo HORIMOTO (Shiga University).
(Saburo HORIMOTO, Shiga University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

1. Introduction

The Japan Association for Management Systems was established in 1980 as an interdisciplinary association organized by academic theoretical and empirical researchers in universities and firms. The purpose of the Association is to actuate research on management systems in the processes of activities of firms and to develop the research and application of various numerical methods in various disciplines including engineering, environmental, social, behavioral and other sciences regarding management systems.

The Association has continuously considered various problems of corporate management with for the future and has actively made progress in its research fields. To maintain member motivation, frequent research meetings are held in Tokyo on four themes of human resources, management information systems, management science, and system modeling. Meetings on the theme of supply chain management take place regularly in the Kansai region.

The aims and scope of research are to provide a medium of exchanges for the diverse disciplines utilizing mathematical and computing modeling as either a theoretical or working tool in management fields.

2. Organization and Current Activities

The Japan Association for Management Systems (JAMS) consists of the two sections:

Head office: c/o Brad haim 703, 1-20-3 Hyakunin - cho, Nishi-Shinjuku, Tokyo, 160-0073, Japan.

Tel: +81-3-3371-5324, Fax: +81-3-3371-5185

E-mail: keieisys @ hh. iij4u.or.jp.

[http:// www.soc.nacsis.ac. jp/ jams 2/](http://www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jams2/)

Kansai office: c/o Department of Management Engineering, Osaka Institute of Technology.

Tel&Fax: +81-6-6921-7379

E-mail: nose@dim.oit.ac.jp

The head office manages the main functional activities such as the board of directors, the editorial board for publishing the JAMS journal, JAMS news, presentation meetings and conference papers, and the various planning of researches, while the Kansai office manages regional activities such as presentation meetings, Kansai regional research meetings, support at conferences, and others.

Through the activities of the public relations committee, the Association's membership has increased steadily. Recently researchers in public and private research institutes and students at post-graduate schools have also become members of the Association. As of July, 1999, this Association has about 480 individual members, and seven corporate members and the membership is on the increase.

3. National Conferences

National Conferences of JAMS are scheduled for two days each in spring and fall, with the plenary session on the first day in spring. The spring conference is held in the Tokyo area and the fall conference is held in another area.

National Conferences usually consist of a unified theme session, three or four free theme sessions, and a symposium. They are set up in each conference, in which research topics in various disciplines, including engineering, are presented and discussed by researchers in management fields.

A special theme of management systems that is considered to be a topic of current intense discussion is given at each conference. Each presentation, including discussions and questions, takes 30 minutes. The proceedings of the annual conference are edited by the program committee and the organization committee.

4. Publications

Research papers, educational articles, and other submitted works are considered by the Association's Editorial Committee. After review by two or three referees, they can be published in the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*. The twice-yearly *Journal* also carries papers and articles presented at conferences and meetings, after review by the Editorial Committee. Both theoretical and applied works will be considered for publication.

The newsletter *JAMS News* is published by the public information board of the Association four times a year. Containing information for members, it is a necessary and useful means of effective communication between the head office and members.

5. Recent Research Activities of the JAMS

The recent research activities by JAMS have reached a level with the promotion of management processes, in which the specialties and special skills of members have diversified in their research for the Association.

The integration and optimization of management resources in firms have come to be regarded as very important as a field study for firms. In particular, innovation in management systems and systemization of business administration, including such topics as high utilization of computers, have become strategically essential subjects

The contents of the papers at conferences have applied theory and the application of engineering to solve social, economic, and management problems.

Some scholars and researchers investigate and explore the possibilities of applying neuro-fuzzy systems, fuzzy theory, chaos theory, and self-organization, etc., to new study fields regarding firms' activities. The present situation in studies emphasizes the fusion of application with methodologies in both natural science and social science. Many scholars and researchers in JAMS have actively challenged new changes and simultaneously have strongly felt the great difficulty of applying mutual understanding of their studies, and have made great strides in their thinking and approach.

Recently, the membership has increased year after year, with a large number of scholars and researchers in public and private universities and post-graduate students becoming members. Consequently, many mathematical problems which arise in the processes of management activities have actively been discussed in research meetings and conferences. Studies of mathematical modeling in regard to the activities and processes of a functional approach have been a particularly rich source of information.

6. Annual Conferences

The locations and unified themes of annual conferences held from 1996 to 2000 are as follows:

The 16th at Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology in May 1996 with the unified theme: "Development of Information Technology and Management Systems." A keynote address, special lecture, two unified theme papers, and 18 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (1) Keynote address: Sadami KURIHARA (NTT), "Multi-media and firm Innovation"
- (2) Special lecture: Norihiko KIKUYAMA (Tsukuba Space Center), "Man Evolving into Space"
- (3) Unified theme: Sho HANAOKA (Kanto Gakuin Univ.), "Development of IT and Virtual Corporations"
- (4) Unified theme: Tatsuyuki NEGORO (Sanno Univ.), "Methods of Context

Learning and Practices”.

The 17th at Kanto Gakuin University in October 1996, with the unified theme: “Subject of Japanese Style Business and Management Systems.”

A keynote address, three unified theme and 27 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (1) S. NAKATA (Kanto Gakuin Univ), The Character of Japanese Office Culture —What is the Office Concept of the Future?”
- (2) S. TAKAHASHI (Tokai Univ.), “Japanese Style Management Considering Technology Transfer”.

The 18th at Aichi Small Business Center managed by the Dept. of Economics in Nagoya University in May 1997, with the unified theme: “Development of Logistics and Management Systems”. A keynote address, two special lectures, four unified theme, and 29 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (1) Keynote address: Motoo SHINOZUKA (Logistic Research Inst. Inc.), “The Valuable Logistics for Management”
- (2) Special Lectures:
 - * Isao OHASHI (Nagoya Univ.), “Overseas Expansion in Japanese Firms and Employment Problems”
 - * Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan Inst of Tech.), “Quantitative Identification of the Qualitative Characteristics of Management as a Complex System”
- (3) Unified theme:
 - * Yoshio HIRAI (Lion Co.), “Activities for Lion’s Logistics”
 - * Hiroyuki TANAKA (Meiji Milk Products Co.,Ltd), “The Solution of Production Logistics and COM Systems Integration which Realize Lowcost Operation”
 - * Tadashi YAMAMOTO (COBEC Co., Ltd), “Energy and Logistic Systems”
 - Isao SHIRAI (Seino Information Service Co., Ltd), “Seino Group’s new Service of Multimedia Logistics”.

The 19th at Tokyo Keizai University in October 1997, with the unified theme: “Global Management Supported by Network Communication”. A special lecture and 23 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (1) Special Lecture: Shiro SAKATA (Nihon Electric Co., C&C Media Re.), “Present and Future of Mutimedia Networks”.

The 20th at Tokai University in May 1998, with the unified theme: "Global Business and Management". A keynote address, special lecture, and two unified theme, and 31 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (2) Keynote address: Hajime KARATSU (Tokai Univ.), "The Origin in Manufactures"
- (3) Special Lecture: Masakatsu MORI (Andersen Consulting), "Information Technology and Management Innovation"
- (4) Unified theme:
 - * Juro URAYAMA (Reitaku Univ.), "Global Alliance 'Worldcom.' and Strategic Management of the Info Telecom Industry in Japan"
 - * Yukio TAKAGAKI (Okinawa Int'nal Univ.), "PC Usage and Strategy Overseas".

The 21st at Ryutsu Keizai University in October 1998, with the unified theme: "Knowledge Science Management Systems"; A keynote address, two unified theme, and 24 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (1) Keynote address: Motohide MURAYAMA (Chiba Univ.), "On Invisible Management"
- (2) Unified theme:
 - * Masafumi IMAI and Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), "On Chaotic Characteristics of Self-Organizing Phenomena Applying a Heuristic Model to an Autonomous Agent System".
 - * Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Sanno Inst. of Management), "On the Integration of Fuzzy Information Based on a Linear Integration Method".
- (3) Symposium: "Knowledge Science and Management Systems" by three researchers T. NISHIKAWA, Akira KOMATSU and Motohide MURAYAMA.

The 22nd at Takushoku University in May 1999, with the unified theme: "Reconsideration of Management Systems – Regarding the 21st Century as a Viewpoint". A keynote address, special lecture, two unified theme, and 26 free theme papers were presented in three sessions.

- (1) Keynote address: Hideyasu KARASAWA (Sony Corp.), "Perspectives of Lifestyle Media Evolution: Medium Media and Multimedia"
- (2) Special lecture: Tamao GOTO (Takushoku Univ.), "The Point at Issue in the Information Society"
- (3) Unified theme:
 - * Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), "Vicissitudes of Information Oriented Management Systems by Progress of Information Network Technology".

- * Takio SHIMOSAKON (Osaka Inst. of Tech.), "The Virtual Factory and a Change in Production Structure".

The 23rd at Kobe Gakuin University on September 25~26, 1999, with the unified theme: "Global Management and Firms' Activities".

- (1) Keynote address: Sennosuke KURIYAMA (Setsunan University), "Global Management and Corporate Behavior"
- (2) Special lecture: Nobuo KADONO (Kobe Gakuin University), "Social Responsibilities in Firms and Vicissitudes of Firm's Ethics—Comparison U.S. with Japan"
- (3) Unified theme: Tatsumi SHIMADA (Tokyo Metropolitan Inst. of Tech.), "Characteristics of Outsourcing in Modern Management"
- (4) Free theme: 22 themes were discussed at the autumn national meeting.

The 24th at Obirin University on May 13~14, 2000, with the unified theme: "Application of IT (Information Technology) in Management Systems".

- (1) Keynote address: Kiyoharu IWAI (Obirin University), "On the Characteristics of German Society as a Social System Compared with Japanese Society, Especially in the Field of Vocational Training Systems".
- (2) Special lecture: Tamotsu UENO (Tosei Electronics, Co. Ltd), "Requirements of Small and Medium-Sized Companies in the 21st Century".
- (3) Unified theme:
 - * Toyokazu NOSE (Osaka Inst. of Tech.) and Sennosuke KURIYAMA (Setsunan University), "Object-Oriented System Design and Its Analysis".
 - * Hitosi KOGURE (Toyo Management College), "A Study on the Structure of Information Systems (2)"
- (4) Free theme: 31 themes were discussed at the spring national meeting.

The 25th at Shizuoka Convention Center in July 9, 2000, with the unified theme: "Management Systems in the 21st Century".

- (1) Special lecture: Brain TOYNE (St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas), "International Business and (American) Management: Present Perspectives and Future Directions".
- (2) Unified theme: S. KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin Univ.), A. KIMATA (Univ. of Tokyo) and H. YAMASHITA (Meiji Univ.), "A Study on Activation of Ecoactivity"

(3) Free theme: 22 themes were discussed at the national meeting.

7. Members' Research Activities and Papers

JAMS has its own journal called the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*, which is issued in spring and fall, twice a year. Many excellent contributions have been published. These papers are generally those presented at JAMS conferences. Papers that are contributed to the journal by members are strictly refereed by two or more anonymous expert members appointed by the editorial committee.

The titles of papers published in *Journals* in the last three years are as follows:

[Contents of the *Journal* Vol. 13, No.1, 1996]

- (1) H. MURATA (Mitsubishi Electric Co.), "A Study on Product Liability and the Development of Users' Manuals for Safer Products"
- (2) K. TAKEDA (Waseda Univ.), H. NISHIGUCHI (Yamanashi Gakuin) and M. SAITO (Waseda Univ.), "A Study on the Job Consciousness of Workers"
- (3) M. IMAI, Tong KE and T. NISHIKAWA, "A Study on Chaos in a Self - organizing Model"
- (4) M. SHIIHARA and F. HASHIMOTO (Osaka Inst. of Tech.), "New Criteria to Evaluate the Performance of Dispatching Rules"
- (5) K. CHOI (Hokkaido Univ.), "The Creation of Information Value by Using Information Systems"
- (6) H. YAMASHITA (Yamanashi Gakuin Univ.) and M. MATSUMARU (Tokai Univ.), "An Analysis of Behavioral Entropy using Fuzzy Probability"
- (7) S. NISHIYAMA (Management Lab.), "Collaboration and Consumer's Correspondence to Logistics Systems"
- (8) H. YAMASHITA (ditto), "On the Importance of Promotion Control in Japanese Firms".

[Contents of the *Journal* Vol.13, No.2, 1996]

- (1) H. YAMASHITA (Yamanashi Gakuin Univ.), "A Maximum Entropy Model of Constant Fuzziness"
- (2) A. TAKADA and M. TOKITA (Waseda Univ.), "A Deadline Constrained Garbage Can Model"
- (3) S. HANAOKA (Kanto Gakuin Univ.), "Characterizing Relevance between the Development of IT and Virtual Corporation"
- (4) K. CHOI (Hokkaido Univ.), "Integration of Organization with Information Systems in Loosely Coupled Organizations"
- (5) F. NISHIMURA (Chiba Univ. of Commerce), T. NISHIKAWA (Tokyo

- Metropolitan Inst. of Tech.), "A Study on Analysis Models of Distribution Structure by Merchandising Concepts"
- (6) K. OKABE (Univ. of Tokyo), "A Study on Structured Primary Design Methods of Business Information Systems"
 - (7) M. OHI (Info. Syst. Consul.), "Information Disclosure and Ethics – Principles of Information Disclosure by Government Bodies, and the Ethics Needed"
 - (8) H. KOGURE (Cosmo Center), "A Survey on the Spread of Information Technologies and the Decrease in the IT Division's Influence"
 - (9) C. HISHIKI, S. OKAMOTO (Tokyo Keizai Univ.), "A Consideration on Management of a Supplementary Private School Based on the Preference Analysis of Inquiry Data"
 - (10) Tong KE, M. IMAI and T. NISHIKAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan Inst. of Tech.), "A Study on Nonlinearities of Chaotic Time Series Influenced by White Noise"
 - (11) H. MORIYAMA, T. HADA and H. SUZUKI (Tokai Univ.), "An Approximate Algorithm Based on a Column Generation Approach for a Part Grouping Problem".

[Contents of the *Journal*/Vol.14, No.1, 1997]

- (1) T. IZUI and K. MORI (Kansai Univ.), "Differences in Perceiving Organizational Climate and its Influential Factors in R&D Organizations"
- (2) M. SHIIHARA, S. KURIYAMA (Setsunan Univ.) and T. NOSE (Osaka Inst. of Tech.), "The Effect of Lot Splitting in the Job Shop Scheduling Problem"
- (3) T. WATANABE (Mitsubishi Elec.), "Category Management in Retail Systems"
- (4) E. SAKURAI (Tohoku Univ.), "Proposal and Application of a Metacognitive Facilitation System for Problem Solving in a Corporate Setting"
- (5) H. YAMASHITA (Yamanashi Gakuin Univ.), "A Study on Job Displacement by Inaptitude"
- (6) G. ENDO, M. IMAI and T. NISHIKAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan Inst. of Tech.), "A Study on State Estimation Methods in Time Series Analysis"
- (7) H. YAMASHITA (ditto), "Organizational Characteristics of Japanese Firms and Reengineering"
- (8) Y. NAKAGAWA, M. IMAI and T. NISHIKAWA (ditto), "Structuring Fuzzy Models for Stabilization Chaos Series"
- (9) F. NISHIMURA (Chiba Univ. of Commerce) and T. NISHIKAWA (ditto), "A Study on the Flow Rate of Transportations"

- (10) T. MIURA, A. OTABE and C. KOBAYASHI (Nihon Univ.), "An Empirical Study on the Level and Structure of Employee Attitudes in Taiwan".
- (11) T. TABATA and M. TOKITA (Waseda Univ.), "Alternative Concept Formation in the Problem-Solving Process"

[Contents of the *Journal*/Vol.15, No.1, 1998]

- (1) J. YAMADA (Hokkaido Univ.), "The Mechanism of Knowledge Editing in Organizations – A Comparative Case Study of Electronic Network Communication"
- (2) K. KOSHIISHI, H. NOMURA and T. HADA (Tokai Univ.), "An Analytical Method for the Performance Evaluation of Flexible Manufacturing Systems with Dynamic Priority and Limited Local Buffer"
- (3) S. TAKAKUWA and T. SASAKI (Nagoya Univ.), "Precise Modeling and Analysis of Large Scale AS/RS"
- (4) T. IZUI, F. MIYASHITA and K. MORI (Kansai Univ.), "Comparing Leadership Behavioral Characteristics in Small Group Activities"
- (5) T. WATANABE (Mitsubishi Elec.), "Category Management Application of New Product Development Processes to Category Management"
- (6) S. KANEKO and H. YAMASHITA (Yamanashi Gakuin Univ.), "A Study on Muti-Domestic Strategy of Japanese Firms"
- (7) S. KUBO, S. KURIYAMA (Setsunan Univ.) and T. NOSE, "Influence of Traffic for the Position of Companies in a Mutual Supply System"
- (8) A. NAKANISHI (Sanno Inst. of Management), "A Study of Human Resource Development from the Viewpoint of Learning Organization"

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.15, No.2, 1999]

- (1) T. NEGORO and K. TERAMOTO (Sanno College), "An Interaction Process Model of Organizational Properties and Information Technology : Analysis of Lotus Notes Introduction Cases"
- (2) K. TERAMOTO (Aichi Inst. of Tech.), "An Entropy Model to Evaluate Perfume Preference"
- (3) M. IMAI, T. NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College) and S. SHIMIZU (Kyoei Gakuen College), "Self-organization as to System of Autonomous Agents"
- (4) K. MISHIMA (Japan Knowledge Industry) and M. NISHIO (Chiba Inst. of Tech.), "A Study on Optimal Assets Characteristics"
- (5) K. MINAGAWA and K. SUMIYOSHI (Osaka Inst. of Tech.), "The Fundamental Characteristics of the Optimal Location Considering Various Distribution of Population"
- (6) T. ONUKI and M. TOKITA (Waseda Univ.), "Development of

Administrative Bench Marking in Japan”

- (7) H. LI (Hokkaido Univ.), “Changes in the Consumer Market and the Adaptation of State Enterprises in China”
- (8) T. YAGI (Nihon Unisys), Y. TANAKA, K. NAKAJIMA and T. NOSE (ditto), “A Study on the Analysis and Design of Integrated Object Oriented Systems”
- (9) T. IZUI, M. SOGABE, F. MIYASHITA and K. MORI (Kansai Univ.), “Comparing Behavioral Characteristics of Leadership in Network Organizations”
- (10) T. ISHIHARA (Sanno College), “The Integration of Fuzzy Information Based on a Linear Integration Method”
- (11) K. TACHIKAWA (Yokohama College of Comm.), “A Study Concerning the Adaptability of MIS to Its Environment”

[Contents of the *Journal*/Vol.16, No.1,1999]

- (1) H. KOBAYASHI (Tokai Univ.), “Software Safety Design Using Scenario-based Diagrams”
- (2) H. ITAKURA (Univ. of Tokyo), “The Relationship between Commitment and Job Performance”
- (3) H. ITAKURA (Univ. of Tokyo), “Information Technology Use Based on Organizational Commitment”
- (4) K. OKABE (Surugadai Univ.), “Drill-down Facility by Hyperlink Technology”.
- (5) M. IMAI and T. NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College) and S. SHIMIZU (Kyouei Gakuen College), “On Self-organizing Phenomena Applying a Heuristic Model to Autonomous Agent Systems”
- (6) T. Leo ONOZAKI (Ryutsu Keizai Univ.) and T. NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), “Market Forecasting Model Using Data Mining”
- (7) S. TEZUKA (Univ. of Tokyo), “A Study on the Factors of Early Stage IPO of Venture Companies”
- (8) M. HARADA (Sanno Univ.), S. KOBAYASHI and K. KOBAYASHI (Tokyo Univ. of Science), “Pricing Distributions of Product Functions Based on Cross-Impact Analysis of Customers’ Uncertain Judgments”

[Case Studies]

- (9) J. YAMADA (Hokkaido Univ.), “The Knowledge Editing Process through the Interaction between New Product Development and Business Domain Transformation: An Empirical Study on Analogy in Organizational Innovation”

[Commentary]

- (10) H. YAMASHITA (Meiji Univ.), “On Job Training for Information

Processing

[Contents of the *Journal* Vol.16, No.2, 2000]

- (1) Haifeng LI (Sapporo Univ.), "Analysis of Consumer Behavior at Cities in China"
- (2) A. KIMATA and H. YAMASHITA (Meiji Univ.), "A Study on Two Aspects of Common Information in a Tele-Network"
- (3) S. ISHIDA (Hokkaido Univ.), "Knowledge Evolutionary Capability in Research and Development – A Case Study on the Lithium Ion Battery Industry"
- (4) H. NAGASAKI and M. AZUMA (Waseda Univ.), "The User Interface Model of Adaptive User Interface"
- (5) M. MATSUMARU and K. SHIMOSE (Tokai Univ.), "Price Decision Considering the Factors of Consumer and Supplier".
- (6) M. HARADA and S. KATO (Sanno Univ.), "Incorporating Customers' Trinomial Pricing Judgments for Added Function".

[Research note]

- (7) H. YAMASHITA (Meiji Univ.) "Empowerment by Benchmarking Organizational Activation"

[Case Studies]

- (8) S. TEZUKA (Univ. of Tokyo), "A Study on Forms of Strategic Alliances of New High-tech Ventures in Japan"
- (9) S. TEZUKA (ditto), "A Study on the Connection Between Strategic Alliances by New Ventures and Their Performances"
- (10) F. AKIBA (Hokkaido Univ.), "The Formative Process of Management of 'Ba' in Regional Projects"

[Commentary]

- (11) Y. YAMAGUCHI (Kyoto Univ.) Basic Researches about Industry-University Cooperation Observed from the Side Venture Business Approach to the Program of Industry-University Cooperation of MIT"
- (12) T. WATANABE (Distribution System Consul. Inc.), "Open Network for Small Business Firms".

9. International Joint Conference

The 6th Joint International Conference was held jointly at Shizuoka Conventional Center on July 9-12, 2000, with the Western Academy of Management (WAM) and other Management Associations in Japan.

The unified theme : "The Past Decade Revisited : Implications for the 21st Century". JAMS members represented many academic papers as follows:

Session **A**

Proposals on Actual Business Consulting Issues in Japan

Chair: Tsuneo Leo ONOZAKI, Ryutsu Keizai University

“Business Process Consulting – The driving force of system development in small companies in Japan for the 21st century”

Masao KUMA, Tsukuba College of Technology

“A New Method of Support for Financial Analysis of a Local Public Hospital in Japan by Cash Flow Approach”

Koichiro FUJIMOTO, Josai University

Shinichiro SAKAMOTO, Miyagi University

“The Development of Medical Information System for Cost Control – The attempt introduction of a cost accounting method in hospital management”

Shinichiro SAKAMOTO, Miyagi University

Koichiro FUJIMOTO, Josai University

Masao KAWAMURA, Densho

Kazuhito AKASAKA, Densho

Session **B**

Designing strategies using management resources effectively.

Chair: Dr. Yoshio IKEDA, Aichi Institute of Technology

“The New Type of Leadership in the 21st Century – From the point of view of brand management”

Yukiyo IKEDA, Hokkaido University

“Strategic Behaviors of Enterprises Whose Goal is Not Maximizing Profits”

Kumiko YOKOI, Sanno College

“Research on Acquiring Core Competence for Strategic Management by the Policy, Applied to TQM”

Nobutoshi HATANAKA, Canon Inc.

Session **C**

System design on management systems

Chair: Dr. Masanobu MATSUMARU, Tokai University

“A Study on Customer-Oriented Pricing”

Masaaki HARADA, Sanno College

Dr. Masayasu TANAKA, Science University of Tokyo

“Fusing Brand Management: A Study on the Integration of Business Strategy and Branding Decision”

Toru FURUYA, Waseda University

Minoru TOKITA, Waseda University

“Development of Adaptive User Interface Systems”

Hitoshi NAGASAKI, Waseda University

Dr. Motoei AZUMA, Waseda University

“Mutual Communication in Organization and Its Self-Organization
Regarding Autonomous Agent Systems”

Dr. Tomonori NISHIKAWA, Toyohashi Sozo Senior College

Dr. Masafumi IMAI, Toyohashi Sozo Senior College

Session D

Human resources development and organization design

Chair: Dr. Hiroshi YAMASHITA, Meiji University

“Learning Organization in Action”

Aki NAKANISHI, Sanno Institute of Management

“Strategic Development of Human Resource Management in Japanese
Firms: The status quo and the direction of human resource policy
forming the core of Human Resource Strategy”

Hirohisa KOSHIZUKA, Sanno Institute of Management

Hiromasa TANAKA, Sanno Institute of Management

“Hybrid analysis & design of business process in hierarchy
management systems”

Dr. Toyokazu NOSE, Osaka Institute of Technology

Dr. Sennosuke KURIYAMA, Setsunan University

(Tomonori NISHIKAWA, Toyohashi Sozo Senior College)

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

1. Brief History

The Academic Association for Organizational Science had been in existence for forty years in 1999. In 1959, the Association was founded by Keiji BABA (The University of Tokyo), who thought that it was important to establish a micro foundation for various social sciences. He focused on the level of a focal organization and the human behavior in it and fostered interdisciplinary studies. After the demise of BABA in 1961, Susumu TAKAMIYA (Sophia University) became the second president of the Association in 1963. He expanded the activities based on the founding philosophy and established the basic system of the Association. After TAKAMIYA passed away, Yasuo OKAMOTO (Aoyama Gakuin University) took the reins as the third president in 1987 and witnessed a growth in membership. Kouichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University) succeeded OKAMOTO and became the fourth president in 1993, and Ikujiro NONAKA (Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Hokuriku) has been leading the Association as the fifth president since 1996. Under the leadership of the last three presidents, various new experiments described below were executed to promote the activities of the Association.

Due to the various efforts throughout its history, the Association has developed dramatically. Now the number of members is 1,612 and that of supporting companies is 19 as of October 1999. Not only size but also diversity of the membership has been increasing. As meaningful studies in organizational science are believed to require various approaches, the membership body has always been intended to be diverse, comprising management and organization theorists, economists, psychologists, sociologists, and political scientists. They mostly identify as behavioral scientists in a broader sense, but beyond them, some members from an engineering background constitute another group. Board members (both elected and nominated) are intended to be representative of multiple disciplines. As such, the Academic Association for Organizational Science has salient characteristics as compared with those other associations that rely on a single discipline in the existing social sciences.

2. Major Activities

The Academic Association for Organizational Science holds two types of annual meetings: one held every autumn featuring a specific topic, and the other held every spring providing opportunities for members to present their recent studies. We have experimented with new forms of presentations such

as panel discussion, poster sessions, sessions for doctoral students, sessions to discuss “discovered” classics in organizational science, and so on. These are new forms to facilitate interaction among members with different disciplinary backgrounds; we have also often invited non-members from both the academic and the practitioner’s world with distinctive achievement in their fields. They have succeeded in stimulating members from the younger generation: a half of the all presentations in the last spring meeting were occupied by doctoral students.

The Association issues an academic journal called *Organizational Science* (*Soshiki Kagaku*). *Organizational Science* aims to be a synthetic theoretical journal in the social sciences. The first volume was published in 1967 and it has been published quarterly since 1968. The most recent issue (published in June, 2000) is already volume 33, number 4. Each issue consists of submitted papers on free topics and invited papers on a specific topic, which is selected by the editorial board. Most authors are members of the Association, but non-members including foreign researchers are invited depending on the special issue. Submitted papers have to be anonymously reviewed for possible publication. Moreover, in 1997, we introduced a senior editor system to shorten the referee cycle, help submitters to revise their papers, and promote submissions. Since then, the editorial board has tried to increase the number of submitted papers, and in volume 32, number 2, for example, more submitted papers were published than invited papers.

In addition to the two annual meetings, we have several one-day meetings a year. They used to be held for a couple of hours on a weekday evening, but now are held on Saturday afternoon to give time for two presentations and intensive discussion on them. In May 2000, the Association also held a symposium entitled “The Architecture of Japanese-type Management in the Next Generation: In Search of a Business Model for the Twenty First Century,” at Marunouchi, Tokyo, where the administrative office of the Association has moved. Moreover, regional sub-organizations of the Association such as Kansai (the Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and adjacent area), Chubu (Nagoya and its vicinity), and Kyushu are also active with several meetings a year.

In October 1984, the Association launched an annual project for rewarding the best books and papers in the field of organizational science, to support and encourage quality works. The awards were renamed the Takamiya Prizes in 1986 in memory of the contribution of the second president, Susumu TAKAMIYA. In each year, a committee is organized to review books and papers nominated for the award. Moreover, the Association financially supports several collaborative studies by members,

selected through the submission of research proposals.

3. Current Research Concerns

The Academic Association for Organizational Science deals with various research topics, partly because of its multidisciplinary nature and partly because of its sensitivity to the social and economic environmental changes in the real world. While there are several ways to describe the current research concerns of the Association, a cursory observation of current activities will reveal several research interests shared among members.

First, we have begun to focus on the discovery of Japanese-made concepts that are empirically viable and theoretically robust. One of the most noted and successful concepts is the notion of “knowledge creation” by Ikujiro NONAKA. Following him, many studies associated with knowledge management have been done both in Japan and in the world. Second, reflecting the concern with maturity of existing industries, globalization of the economy, development of information technology, and collaboration among organizations, many researchers have studied innovation (product development and technology management), entrepreneurship, global management, and networks. Third, there seems to be a growing interest in various research methods, probably because the members of the association, especially the younger generation, realize the importance of empirical studies.

Another way to delineate the current research concerns of the association would be to review (1) special topics chosen for annual meetings, (2) special issues of *Organizational Science*, and (3) books and papers awarded the Takamiya Prizes in recent years.

3. 1 Special topics chosen for annual meetings

As described above, one of the two annual meetings is to present the special topics, which reflect the common interests of the association at that time. The topics and the site of the meetings in the past ten years are as follows:

- Values and Organizations in a Transformational Period, Kyoto University, 1990
- Globalization and Organization, Waseda University, 1991
- Reexamination of Organizations and Institutions, Kobe University, 1992
- Processes of Organizational Changes, Nagoya University, 1993
- Relationship between Organizations and Individuals, Nihon University, 1994

- In Search of New Paradigms in Organizational Integration, Hosei University, 1995
- Asian Networking, Kyushu University, 1996
- Invisible Elements in Organizations, Osaka University, 1997
- Regional Society and Innovation, Tohoku University, 1998
- Knowledge Creation in Organization Theory: Past, Present, and Future (Fortieth Anniversary Meeting), Kyoto University, 1999
- Grand Design of Organization Theory in the Twenty-First Century, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 2000

Looking at the sessions in the Fortieth Year Anniversary Meeting (held in November, 1999 at Kyoto University) might help to understand the research concerns of the Association, because they reviewed the research development in the past and present and predicted the research direction in the future, although the structure of the meeting was not the usual one.

The sessions of the meeting were broadly classified into three groups associated with the three aspects of organization theory: Organizational Form, Organizations and Individuals, and Organizational Process.

In the group on Organizational Form, the first session, entitled “Start with Barnard” was chaired by Katsuyasu KATO (Aomori Public College), and had three presentations by Hisao KAWABATA (Kumamoto Gakuen University), Haruo MURATA (Momoyama Gakuin University), and Motokichi INABA (Seijo University). The second session, entitled “Order Creation and Power”, was chaired by Naoki WAKABAYASHI (Tohoku University), and had three presentations by Kiyooki SHIOTSUGU (Kyushu University), Hiroshi MITO (Yokohama National University), and Takenori TAKASE (Kansai University). The third session, entitled “Bureaucracy and its Development”, was chaired by Kotaro KUWADA (Tokyo Metropolitan University) and had three presentations by Toshio KOBAYASHI (Osaka University), Tamiki KISHIDA (Nagoya University), and Nobuo TAKAHASHI (The University of Tokyo).

In the group on Organizations and Individuals, the first session was “Tripartite Talk: Reexamination on the Micro Theory of Organizations” by Toshihiro KANAI (Kobe University), Masao TAO (Kyoto University), and Takako MINAMI (Keio University). The second session was a symposium entitled “The Manager” by Yasuo OKAMOTO (chair), Ryuho SHIMIZU (Tokyo International University), Kenji YAMAKURA (Yokohama National University), and Yoshiya TERAMOTO (Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Hokuriku). The third session, entitled “A View of NPO Management”, was chaired by Yoshiyuki SATO (Waseda University) and had three presentations by Hiromitsu KOJIMA (Hokkaido University), Kanji

TANIMOTO (Hitotsubashi University), and Kiyoshi KAWAGUCHI (Ritsumeikan University).

In the group on Organizational Process, the first session was a symposium on "Innovation." Ken KUSUNOKI (Hitotsubashi University) chaired the session and Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI (Hitotsubashi University), Yaichi AOSHIMA (Hitotsubashi University), and Kentaro NOBEOKA (Kobe University) made the presentation. The second session, entitled "Learning and Culture", was chaired by Akihiro OKUMURA (Keio University), and had three presentations by Seiichi OTAKI (Tohoku University), Koichiro HIOKI (Kyoto University), and Hisachika FURUKAWA (Kyushu University). The third session, entitled "Self-organization and Complexity", was chaired by Akira TOKUYASU (Hosei University) and had three presentations by Tamito YOSHIDA (Chuo University), Takatoshi IMADA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), and Hiroshi DEGUCHI (Kyoto University).

Following the nine sessions, we had a general discussion session, which was moderated by Tadao KAGONO (Kobe University) on Organizational Form, by Isao AKAOKA (Kyoto University) on Organizations and Individuals, and by Ikujiro NONAKA on Organizational Process. The final session of the meeting was a memorial lecture entitled "Research on Organizations: The Past, Present, and Future" by J. G. MARCH (Stanford University) who is one of the most influential scholars of organization study in the world.

3. 2 Special issues of *Organizational Science*

Organizational Science (*Soshiki Kagaku*) intends to be an integrating vehicle for various branches of social science to discuss theoretical and empirical analyses of organizational phenomenon. Normally, it features special issues in each volume. Below are the issues specially covered by the journal in the last three years, which will indicate some of the Association's current research concerns:

- New Viewpoints in Organizational Studies (Vol. 31, No. 1, 1997)
- Meaning and Value of Organizations (Vol. 31, No. 2, 1997)
- Variety and Possibility of Organizations (Vol. 31, No. 3, 1998)
- The Invisible Elements in Organizations : Looking for New Paradigm in Information and Knowledge Society (Vol. 31, No. 4, 1998)
- The Management of Non-Profit Organizations (Vol. 32, No. 1, 1998)
- Confronting Market-Centrism (Vol. 32, No. 2, 1998)
- Program Science: Are the Social Sciences Nomothetic? (Vol. 32, No. 3, 1999)
- Regional Society and Innovation (Vol. 32, No. 4, 1999)
- Metaphors in Organization Theory (Vol. 33, No. 1, 1999)

- Frontiers of Career Research (Vol. 33, No. 2, 1999)
- Beauty and Ethics in Organizations (Vol. 33, No. 3, 2000)
- Knowledge Creation in Organization Theory: Past, Present, and Future (Vol. 33, No. 4, 2000)

Since the most recent issue (Vol. 33, No. 4) reproduces revised versions of the papers presented in the November 1999 meeting described above, the next recent issue is chosen to illustrate the contents of the journal

In Vol. 33, No. 3 of *Organizational Science*, there are five papers for the special issue on "Beauty and Ethics in Organizations," and two other submitted papers. The papers for the special issue are as follows: (1) "Beauty and Ethics in Organizations," by Haruo MURATA, (2) "Self-Transcending Knowledge: Organizing around Emerging Realities," by C. O. SCHARMER (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), (3) "Subjective Logic and Predicative Logic in the Organization," by Ken'ichi NISHIYAMA (Saitama University), (4) "Business Ethics and ECS 2000: Establishing Ethics Compliance Management Systems," by Iwao TAKA (Reitaku University), (5) "Organization and Meanings," by Yoshikazu NIWAMOTO (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences). Two other submitted papers are as follows: (6) "A Study of Patent Acquisition Behavior on Product Development in the Electronics Industry," by Yoichiro S. TSUJI (Tokyo Institute of Technology), (7) "International Divisions of Labor and Corporate Restructuring: The Impacts of Asian Production Activities of Japanese Subsidiaries on Domestic Production and Employment in the Electric Machinery Industry," by Tomofumi AMANO (Hitotsubashi University)

3. 3 Takamiya Prize winners

To list the works awarded the Takamiya Prizes is another way to indicate the research concerns of the Association. The prizes are awarded to books and journal articles. The award-winning books in the last eleven years are as follows:

- 1989 Book Award: Nobuo TAKAHASHI, *Design of Adaptive Organizations, Models and Empirical Research*, London, 1987
- 1990 Book Award: Tamio HATTORI (Doshisha University), *Management Development in Korea (Kankoku no Keiei Hatten)*, Tokyo, 1988
- 1991 Book Award: Masao TAO, *Organization and Management of Public Service Operations Theory and Practices of Local Governments (Gyosei Service no Soshiki to Kanri : Chiho Jichitai ni okeru Riron to Jissai)*, Tokyo, 1990
- 1992 Book Award: Toshio KOBAYASHI, *Requisites for Legitimacy*

(*Seito-sei no Joken*), Kyoto, 1990

- 1993 Book Award: Toshihiro KANAI, *In Search of the Transformational Middles: A Strategy and Innovation Driven Managerial Behavior* (*Henkaku-gata Middle no Tankyu: Senryaku Kakushin Shiko no Kanrisha Kodo*), Tokyo, 1991
- 1994 Book Award: Hajime OTA (Shiga University), *Professionals and Organizations: Indirect Integration of Organization and Individual* (*Professional to Soshiki: Soshiki to Kojin no Kansetsu-teki Togo*), Tokyo, 1993
- 1995 Book Award: Toshiki SATO (The University of Tokyo), *Modernity, Organizations, and Capitalism* (*Kindai, Soshiki, Shihon-shugi*), Tokyo, 1993; Junjiro SHINTAKU (The University of Tokyo), *Competitive Strategies of Japanese Firms* (*Nihon Kigyo no Kyoso Senryaku*), Tokyo, 1994; Toyoharu TANAKA (Saga University), *Sociological Studies in Organizational Change of Local Governments in Japan* (*Chiho Gyosei Kanryo-sei ni okeru Soshiki Henkaku no Shakaigaku-teki Kenkyu*), Tokyo, 1994
- 1996 Book Award: Shigeru ASABA (Gakushuin University), *Competitive and Cooperative Strategies* (*Kyoso to Kyoryoku no Senryaku*), Tokyo, 1995; Iwao TAKA, *Studies in H. A. Simon's Works* (*H. A. Simon Kenkyu*), Tokyo, 1995
- No award for book section in 1997
- 1998 Book Award: Kentaro NOBEOKA, *Multi-project Strategy* (*Multi-project Senryaku*), Tokyo, 1996; Takahiro FUJIMOTO (The University of Tokyo), *Evolutionary Theory of Production Systems* (*Seisan System no Shinka-ron*), Tokyo, 1997
- 1999 Book Award: Hideharu CHUJO (Chukyo University), *The Concept of Organization* (*Soshiki no Gainen*), Tokyo, 1998
- 2000 Book Award: Tsutomu HARADA (Kobe University), *Management of Knowledge Transformation* (*Chishiki Tenkan no Keieigaku*), Tokyo, 1999; Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI, *History of Liquid Crystal Display Technology* (*Ekisho Display no Gijutsu Kakushin-shi*), Tokyo, 1999

The award-winning journal articles in the same period are as follows:

- 1989 Article Award : Toshihiro KANAI, "Development and Functions of Networking Organizations in the Entrepreneurial Community (*Kigyo-sha Community ni okeru Networking Soshiki no Seisei to Kino*)," *Annals of School of Business Administration, Kobe University* (*Kenkyu Nenpo*), XXXIII, 1987; Masamitsu TANAKA (Yokohama National University), "Organized Anarchy and

Technological Development (*Soshikika sareta Muchitsujo to Gijutsu Kakushin*),” *Keizaigaku (Tohoku Gakuin Ronshu)*, 107, 1987

- No awards for article section from 1990 to 1992
- 1993 Article Award: Kotaro KUWADA, “Strategic Learning and Long-term Adaptation of Organization (*Strategic Learning to Soshiki no Choki-teki Tekio*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXV-1, 1991
- No awards for article section in 1994 and 1995
- 1996 Article Award: Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI, “A Critical Note on the Possibility of Establishing Invariant Laws in Management Studies (*Macro Gensho Hosoku Kakuritsu no Kano-sei*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, IIXXX-3, 1995
- 1997 Article Award: Motohiro MORISHIMA (Keio University), “Evolution of White-Collar Human Resource Management in Japan,” *Advances in Industrial and Labor Relations*, VII, 1996
- 1998 Article Award: Masaru KARUBE (Tokyo Keizai University), “Institutions and Corporate Strategy in the Japanese and US Semiconductor Industries (*Nichibei Handotai Sangyo ni okeru Seido to Kigyo Senryaku*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXI-1, 1997
- 1999 Article Award: Tsutomu HARADA, “Interpenetration of General Purpose Technology and Special Purpose Technology (*Hanyo-Senyo Gijutsu no Sogo Shinto*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXI-4, 1998; Fumie ANDO (The University of Tokyo), “Organizational Learning and a Navigation Map in the Organization (*Soshiki Gakushu to Soshiki-nai Chizu no Keisei*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXII-1, 1998
- 2000 Article Award: Toshihiko KATO (Tokyo Metropolitan University), “Structuration Theory of Technological Systems (*Gijutsu System no Kozo-ka Riron*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXIII-1, 1999; Takashi SHIMIZU (The University of Tokyo), “An Event History Analysis of Mergers (*Gappei Kodo no Event History Bunseki*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXII-3, 1999

4. Future challenges

There are several foreseeable problems that we have to tackle in the future. In the structural change of the Japanese economy, new management systems are being groped for. Responding to it, we need new Japanese-made concepts of management systems following “knowledge creation.” It is needless to say that steady empirical research is necessary as well to test the

viability of the concepts.

Second, partly because of the reform of educational systems, the number of doctoral students is dramatically increasing. On the other hand, each university seeks for new faculty with a strong capability both in research and in teaching. Consequently, it is more difficult for doctoral students to get a job. So far, the association has provided opportunities for them to present their research; however we need to make more efforts to foster talented students. New experiments such as doctoral consortia to improve research skills with each other or sessions to discuss teaching methods might be effective.

Third, due to the practical nature of organizational science, the association has to build up stronger ties with the business community. Collaborative ties with the business communities are very important not only to raise more financial support from the business community but also to find the right problems to be tackled. For this purpose, the association introduced corporate membership to support its activities; however, the number of supporting companies has decreased down to 19. The association has to involve those practitioners who are responsible for running various organizations in Japan and other countries.

(Shigeru ASABA, Gakushuin University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

1. General Description

This association, which was established in 1977 as a multidisciplinary forum consisting of academic researchers, government planning experts and corporate planners, aims at development of knowledge systems of planning science based on interchange of observations and outcomes of studies related to progresses in planning, implementation and assessment, and theory of planning as well as insights into natural and social fundamentals. Planning administration covers not only aspects in the public sector, but also managerial planning in the private sector, involving international coordination, while discussing the fusion of both sectors beyond the conventional dichotomous concept. On the occasion of organizing this Association, it was stated that planning originated in thought and science is to be achieved through administration based on organization and technologies. The Association was established in order to integrate planning and administration through wide participation by those who are interested in tackling inconsistencies existing between real planning and administration.

It cannot be effective without ideal and science. In addition, planning is characterized by realization and participation through diversified interest groups. The more the planning environment increases in complexity, constraints decrease in flexibility and consensus formation increases in difficulty, the more a fundamental philosophy or long-term vision based on a view of the world is required. A synthetic value judgment is the essential core of planning management. This responds to the transformation from the industrialized society to the information society. Information systems may greatly influence decision-making, policy assessment systems and accountability. They will play an essential part in hard and soft social infrastructure.

It is natural that policy management or planning management should be based on fact-finding as an observation science, because it aims at managing the real socio-economy. Observation science has made progress not only from quantitative studies to theoretical studies but also from prescriptive analyses to assessment science or decision-making science. Corresponding to holistically intensified objectives, development of wide-ranging planning means has to be promoted. Implementation science has developed organized planning, resource allocation and assessment involving institutional systems or social services infrastructure. In addition,

the development of policy science or policy management is to be considered as progress in the ecological soundness of human society.

The Association was started with about 300 members at the beginning, but has expanded to involve over 1300 at present. The Association is managed by a General Meeting, Board of Directors, Standing Executive Committee and Advisory Board. The President is Yoshinobu KUMATA, Professor at Chiba University of Commerce, Member of the Science Council of Japan, nominated in 1999, succeeding Takeshi FUJII. The first president was Ichiro NAKAYAMA, the second Hiromi ARISAWA, the third Saburo OKITA and the fourth Hiroshi KATO. The Association consists of eight regional branches. Each branch carries out individual studies based on its respective perspective. The Association holds an annual conference in cooperation with each regional branch in turn. The Science Committee consists of an Editorial and Publication Committee, which is responsible for editing the quarterly organ *Planning Administration* and publication of the *Planning Administration Study Series*, and a Review Committee for Research Papers. The Association issues the *Newsletter* for internal information on the Association's ongoing activities. There are seven study committees working inside the Association.

Five types of awards are given through their respective selecting processes. A Superior Article Award, an Outstanding Research Paper Award and Award for Promotion are selected by the Association's Award Review Committee. In 1999, an Award for Contribution to the Association was newly established. In addition, an Award for Planning to be given to effectively outstanding planning that is widely recommended and selected beyond the constituents of the Association was established in 1995. This award is selected by the Judging Committee, which includes eminent leaders independent from the Association's membership.

2. Annual Conference

The annual Conference is oriented to the major conference theme, which continues for three years. The annual conference is organized centering on the responsibility of each Regional Branch in charge. The major conference theme continuous for 1996-1998 was Paradigm Shift in Planning Management.

The 19th annual conference was held under the Conference Chairman, Shuntaro SHISHIDO, at the University of Tokyo on the theme of Globalization and Localization on October 4-5, 1996. A keynote address was made by Miyoei SHINOHARA, Honorary Member of JAPA, on "An International Comparison on the Position of Construction Industry in

National Economy". Two panels were held on "Globalization and Localization in Planning Administration", and on "the 20th Anniversary of JAPA". Paper presentations were made at six sessions: Theoretical Development of Planning Administration; Reports from Regional Branches; Globalization and Localization in Local Communities; Reports from Special Committees; Free Subjects 1; Free Subjects 2.

The 20th annual conference was held at Asahi University under Conference Chairman Tatsuo ITO on September 19-20, 1997, on the theme of Planning Management in a Global Network Society. Two keynote addresses were given by Shigeru ITO, Keio University, on "City Planning in the Future" and Taku KAJIWARA, Governor of Gifu Prefecture, on "The Structure of Regional Management in the Information Society". Two panels were held on "Capital Functions Relocation" and "the 20th Anniversary of JAPA". Paper presentations were organized into five sessions: Localization; Capital Functions Relocation and New Types of Business; Welfare, and Distribution of Development Benefits; Planning Administration for Environmental Problems; and a National Comprehensive Development Plan.

The 21st annual conference was held at Kitakyushu University on September 25-26, 1998, on the theme of Planning Management in a Global Network Society under Conference Chairman Morio MIZUTANI. Two keynote addresses were made by Atsushi SHIMOKOBE, former Chairman of National Land Development Council, on "Regional Development and Planning Administration in a New Age" and Kouichi SUEYOSHI on "Conversion of the Dead Sea into the Leadership." Paper presentations were organized into nine sessions: Interregional Cooperation; Cooperation and Integration of Administration; Globalization; Citizen Participation and Community Planning; Methodology of Planning Administration; Economic Analyses and Planning; Planning Administration; Planning Administration for Renaissance and Creation of Kyushu Regional Integrity; Planning Administration for Disasters and Pollution.

The 22nd annual conference was held at the University of Tokyo on September 17-18, 1999, on the theme of Long-Term Scenarios in the 21st Century for Planning Administration under Conference Chairman SHISHIDO. Two keynote addresses were made by Hideki KATO, President of on the Japan Initiative Foundation, on "the Japanese Social System in the 21st Century" and Yoshinobu KUMATA, President of JAPA, on "A New Concept and Research Agenda for Planning Administration". A panel was organized on Japan in the 21st Century – "Can We Write a Scenario for Leap." A workshop was held on "Private Sector Involvement for a Public

Long-Term Care Insurance System". Paper presentations were organized into six sessions: Sustainable Regional Progress; Policy Assessment for Environment and Welfare; Consensus Building in Planning Administration; Planning Administration for Regional Activation; Regional Planning for Industrial Promotion; Civil Participation in an Environmental Conservation-Oriented Society.

The 23rd annual conference was held at Hiroshima University on September 22-24, 2000, on the theme of Regional Systems for the 21st Century and Public Administration under Conference Chairman Kenjiro YASUNO, Chairman of the Chugoku Branch of JAPA. Two special lectures were given on "Regional Systems and Public Management" by Akira ISHIKAWA, Aoyama Gakuin University and on "Toward Building an Independent and Active Hiroshima Prefecture for a Glorious 21st Century" by Yuzan FUJITA, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture. A panel was organized on "New Concepts of Regional Creation through Interregional Exchange and Cooperation". Paper presentations were arranged into 11 sessions: Local Administration; People's Participation; Social Overhead Capital; Local Public Utilities; Reports on Local Think-Tank Achievements; Local Decentralization and Administrative and Fiscal Reform; Local Welfare; Local Informatization Centering on the Environment; Activities of Regional Economic Organizations; Regional Planning for Public and Fiscal Administration; Tourism. In addition, one workshop on Community Welfare was organized.

3. Publications

It is one of the core activities of the Association to ensure periodical issue of the quarterly organ *Public Administration*, for which the Editorial and Publication Committee chaired by S.SHISHIDO under the Science Committee chaired by Masaichi OKUBO, Emeritus Professor of Osaka University, is responsible. Each issue of *Planning Administration* is edited according to a specific theme and is generally composed within a total of 120 pages of an editorial, articles centering on the issue theme, refereed papers, current trends in university education for policy and planning management, introduction of cases of local and regional planning, book reviews, donated books, a forum for members to present their interests or opinions, and secretariat information. It has recently been decided to intensify the parts written in English in order to respond to increased needs for international communication.

Vol. 20, No. 1, March 1997, with the theme of Globalization and Localization, which begins with an editorial by Chairman SHISHIDO of the

Kanto Branch, is a special issue for the 19th annual conference, summarizing the keynote address, panels and papers presented as well as award winners' remarks.

Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1997, on the theme of Planning Administration and Accountability has an editorial by President FUJII of JAPA, which is followed by six articles: Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA (Hosei University), "Planning Administration and Accountability"; Tadao MIYAKAWA (Reitaku University), "Administrative Reform: Economic Theories and Accountability"; Tsuneo IIDA (International Research Center for Japanese Studies), "Academic Accountability"; Hiroshi OKURA (Chuo University), "Corporate Governance and Accountability"; Fukashi UTSUNOMIYA (Tokai University), "Environment Administration and Citizen Participation from Viewpoints of Accountability"; Hirotaka KATO (Soka University), "Wolferen's Impact".

Vol. 20, No. 3, September 1997, on the theme of Planning Administration and Risk Management has an editorial by President KUMATA of JAPA. It contains eight articles: Joan DOMICELJ (Domicelj Consultants), "Averting Risk Through Caring for Place"; Hideki KAJI, (United Nations Centre for Regional Development), "Risk Management in Earthquake Disaster Mitigation"; Tomitaro SUEISHI (Shiga Prefecture University), "Possibilities and Limits of Risk Management in Planning Administration — In View of Risk Communication"; Shigeo TSUJI (Chuo University), "Postmodern Encryption and Its Policy"; Teisuke KITAHARA (Natural Environment Research Institute), "Global Environment and Crisis Management"; Tadashi FUJITA (Tokyo International University), "Risk Management of Negotiation"; Nobuhiko SUTO (Tokai University), "Crisis Management of Contemporary Enterprises in a Changing World Order"; Hiroshi SUZUKI (Ministry of Trade and Industry), "Electronic Commerce and Risk Management".

Vol. 20, No. 4, December 1997, deals with Decentralization and Planning Administration with an editorial by Seiji TSUNEMATSU (Thinktank Saitama 21), followed by nine articles: Kouichi SUEYOSHI (Mayor of Kitakyushu City), "The Essence of Decentralization"; Shigeyuki ITOU (Kyushu Sangyo University), "Cybernetics Approach to Local Authority — A View from Holism"; Nobuo SASAKI (Chuo University), "Decentralization and Urban Administration"; Takafumi ISOMURA (Mayor of Osaka City), "Decentralization and Big Cities"; Masayasu KITAGAWA (Governor of Mie Prefecture), "The 'Sawayaka Movement' — Reforming Government in Mie Prefecture"; Masatoshi KATAGIRI (Chuo University), "The Unfunded Mandate Reform in the United States and Suggestions for Japan"; Shigeru INOUE (Nihon Keizai Shimbun), "Information Strategies of Local

Government Using the Internet”; Tokio SAKATA (University of Tokyo), “The Reason Why Decentralization Has Not Been Successful in Japan”; Shoji YOKOSHIMA (Takasaki City University of Economics), Responsibility of Local Government toward Decentralization”; KWON Won-Yong (Seoul City University), “An Overview on the Changing Role of Autonomous Local Government for Urban Planning Administration in the Republic of Korea”.

Vol. 21, No. 1, March 1998 is a special edition for the 20th annual conference with two introductory remarks: Tatsuo ITO, Chairman of Chubu Branch, “Towards the Symbiosis of Humans and the Environment”; and John ZETTER, Vice President of IsoCarp, “Knowledge Itself is Power”. Refer to the report on the 20th annual conference.

Vol. 21, No. 2, June 1998, on the theme of NGOs in an Era of Globalization, begins with an editorial by Mikoto USUI (Shukutoku University) and contains six articles: Tatsuro KUNUGI (International Christian University), “International Cooperation and NGOs – Building Global Governance Partnerships”; Takashi ONISHI (University of Tokyo), “Global Environmental Issues and NGOs – Expectations of Advocative NGOs”; Akiko FUKUSHIMA (National Institute for Research Advancement), “From Subcontracting to Partnership, The United Nations and NGOs”; Takeo UCHIDA (Chuo University), “The United Nations System and NGOs”; Toshiharu KATO (Office for the Establishment of Financial Supervisory Agency), “NPOs and Community Business – a Proposal for a New Type of NPO in the Era of the Next Generation Information Society”; Hari SRINIVAS (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “Microcredit in Developing Countries – Facilitative Roles of NGOs”; Shuhei KISHIMOTO (Ministry of Finance), “Working Mothers, Strong Japan !”

Vol. 21, No. 3, September 1998, focused on Infrastructure for Restructuring Japanese Systems with an editorial by M. SHINOHARA. It contains four articles: Akira KINOSHITA (EPDC Engineering Research), “Infrastructure for Sustainable Development”; Yukio NOGUCHI (University of Tokyo), “How Should Public Works be Managed ? – An Evaluation of PFI”; Shunpei KUMON (International University of Japan), “Distributed Systems of Intelligence and CAI”; Shigeru YAMASHITA (Vice-Governor of Wakayama Prefecture), “A Localist View of Public Investment – Is Tokyo Sacrificing to the Provinces?”

Vol. 21, No. 4, December 1998, begins with an editorial by Rika KAYAMA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) on the theme of Education Policy for Increasing Creative Actors in Multi-Media Society, followed by four articles: Akito ARIMA (Minister of Education), “Educational Policy for Young Leaders in the 21st Century”; Hiroshi KATO (President, Chiba University of

Commerce), "Education in an Advanced Media Society"; Takashi SAKAMOTO (Head, National Institute of Multimedia Education), "Development of Informatics Education in School Education"; Junichi NISHIZAWA (President, Iwate Prefectural University), "How to Develop Information Education for Promoting Creative Scientists." In addition, six special reports are included: Toshio OKAMOTO (University of Electro-Communications), "Information Literacy and Fostering" an Environment for a Network Society"; Yoshinobu KUMATA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), "Informatics of the Science of Planning Administration"; Hajime TANAKA (Emeritus Professor, Hokkaido University), "Information Education and Lectures by the Method of Written Inquiries"; Mamoru MITSUISHI (University of Tokyo), "Creation and Experience Type Education System Using Reality Transmission Capability"; Midori MIYAZAKI (Journalist), "Animation as a Learning Medium for the Image of Leadership"; Jun OYANO (Chiba Junior College) / Masahiro KASHIWAGI (Chiba University of Commerce), "The Educational Efficiency of Project Management Theory Based on a Spiral Model."

Vol. 22, No. 1, March 1999, is a special edition for the 21st annual conference on the theme of Planning Administration in a Global Network Society – Heading for Cooperation Toward a Renaissance and Creation of Regional Integrity, which begins with an editorial by Morio MIZUTANI (Chairman, Kyushu Branch of JAPA).

Vol. 22, No. 2, June 1999, focuses on Planning Administration and Public Accounting Systems with an editorial by Tomoji ICHINOSE (Vice-Chairman, Inter-City Communication Forum) followed by four articles: Masao KAWANO (Yokohama National University), "Asset Accumulation and Reformation of Governmental Accounting"; Katsuya FUKUOKA (Rissho University), "Requisite Improvement for Public Corporations"; Yasuo MATSUYUKI (Toyo University), "Introduction of a Corporate Accounting System and Transformation of the Decision-Making Process in Governmental Administration and Management"; Shin-ichi UHEYAMA (McKinsey & Company, Japan), "Introduction of Performance Measurement to The Japanese Government."

Vol. 22, No. 3, September 1999, deals with Network Society and Human Resources Management, and begins with an editorial by Nobumitsu TAKIGAMI (Director-General, Administrative Management Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency) followed by four articles: Ku TASHIRO (Japan Institute of Personnel Administration), "Networking of Human Resources Management in Public Service"; Takao ABE (Takasaki City University of Economics), "Local Government and the Management of Human Resources"; Masatada TSUCHIYA (Mayor of Musashino City),

“Efficient Use of Human Resources in Local Government”; Hiroshi SUZUKI (Keio University), “Human Resource Management in Japanese Central Government, a Case Study of MITI”; Shiro ASANO (Governor of Miyagi Prefecture), “Building a Nation of Welfare for All.”

Vol. 22, No. 4, December 1999, begins with an editorial by Yasuo MATSUYUKI on the theme of Public Governance and New Government Performance Evaluation System, followed by four articles: Taizo YAKUSHIJI (Keio University), “The Concept and Method for Policy Evaluation of Public Governance”; Shun-ichi FURUKAWA (University of Tsukuba), “Institutionalization of Public Sector Evaluation Systems and the Limits Thereof – Implications for Planning Administration”; Yutaka HARADA (Institute of Fiscal and Monetary Policy, Ministry of Finance), “Fiscal Policy or Monetary Policy?”; Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University), “Infrastructure Development in the Decentralized Public System.”

Vol. 23, No. 1, 2000, is a special issue for the 22nd annual conference with the theme of Long-Term Scenarios in the 21st Century and Planning Administration, with an editorial by Takashi OHNISHI (Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology, University of Tokyo) on “Planning vs Freedom.”

Vol. 23, No. 2, June 2000, copes with Promoting Public Choice Processes for Environmental Management with an editorial by President KUMATA of JAPA on “NPOs’ Vital Role for Effective Citizen Participation”, followed by four articles: Akito ARIMA (Former Minister of Education), “Research and Education Policy for Life-Long Learning to Promote Public Awareness for Environmental Management”; Takashi FUJII (Former President of JAPA), “The Performance of the Sound Development of Human Society – Perception of the Earth Environment and the Management of Human Society”; Hans van GINKEL (Rector, United Nations University), “Citizen Participation and Informed Consent in Urban Environmental Management”: Y. KUMATA, Hari SRINIVAS (United Nations University), Nobuhiro HARA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Ric STEPHENS (AEI-CASC), “Participation and Partnerships in Local Environmental Management – New Tools and Actors for a Better City.” In addition, it contains three special reports: “Round Table Report on the Agenda for Studies on Decision-Making Processes for Symbiotic Systems”; Mamoru SAITO (Mayor of Numazu City), “Developments in Environmental Policy for Numazu – Driving toward the Creation of a Society Built on the Recycling of Resources”; Kazuya HAYAKAWA (Emeritus Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology), “Decentralized Raw Waste Treatment of No Dioxin Emission Using Supercritical Water Oxidation.”

The Association has published nine volumes in the *Planning Administration Study Series* since its establishment. In 1999, *Policy Formation Processes in the Central Government*, edited by Hideaki SHIROYAMA (The University of Tokyo), Kan SUZUKI (MITI) and Sukehiro HOSONO (Chuo University) was added to the series. It aims to clarify decision-making processes in government agencies which are not likely to be transparent.

4. Research Papers

Research papers are examined through a review and refinement processes by plural referees nominated by the Research Paper Review Committee chaired by Masatetsu YORIMITSU (Hitotsubashi University). Between Vol. 20, No. 1, March 1997 and Vol. 23, No. 2, June 2000, 42 papers have been authorized for inclusion.

Toshihiko MIYAGI (Gifu University) / Ken-ichi HONBU (Gifu General Research Institute Foundation) / Ken-ichi OHACHI (Gifu University), "The Effects of Provision of Expressways on the Changes in Economic Structure of Gifu Prefecture: an Interregional General Equilibrium Model Approach"; Takeo MURAKAMI (National Land Agency) / Takashi OHNISHI, "Participation by Non-Profit Organizations in the Planning Process: Case Studies in Oregon, U.S."; Kohtaro NAGASAWA (Mitsubishi Research Institute), "A Study on the Overseas Effects of Japan's Public Investments"; Makoto YAMAUCHI (Tokyo Metropolitan Government), "Evaluation of Residents for an Environment of Closed Streets"; Mamoru NAGAI (Utsunomiya University) / Norihiro SUZUKI (Tokyo Construction Inc.), "Analysis of the Influence of Planning Information on Local Residents' Attitudes to a Plan"; Kazufumi UENO (21st Century Hyogo Project Association) / Shinji FUJIMOTO (Hyogo Prefecture), "An Empirical Study on the Relation Between Urban Areas and Rural Areas in an Integrated Interacting Society"; Takeshi KATOH (University of Tsukuba), "A Policy Study on the Duties and Academic Environment of the Position of the University Research Associate in Japan"; Akeo ASAKURA (Edogawa University) / Atsushi SEKINO (East Japan Railways), "A Study on Citizen Participation in the Process of Environment Plan Formulation"; Sang Bong KIM (Mitsubishi Research Institute) / Y. KUMATA, "A Study on the Self-Management System of a Local Municipality in a South Korean Land Development Project"; Fumio KAJIWARA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), "Hierarchy Analysis on Methods for Allocation of Reserve Land"; Hajime IZUTA (Research Institute for Regional Environment Planning), "An Empirical Study on Relationships between Men's Free Time Activity and Satisfaction with Their Life"; Yoji

TAKAHASHI (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine) / Takehiko TSUBOI (Toshiba Logistics), "A Study on Regional Transportation Demand and the Modal Split Caused by the Relocation of the Capital Functions"; Hiroshi YOSHIMURA (Yamaguchi University), "Size of Cities and Personnel Expenditures"; Takeshi HIROMATSU (University of Tokyo) / Minoru KOBAYASHI (Wako University), "Analysis on Cost Structures of Future Communication Services"; Yasuo MATSUMOTO (Kanagawa University), "An Empirical Study on the Effect of Co-operative Recycling Systems"; Yukihiro KADONO (Mukogawa Women's University) / Yoshihiro IMAI (21st Century Hyogo Project Association), "Research on Historical Changes in the Prefectural Comprehensive Plan—Case Studies on Comprehensive Plans in Hyogo Prefectural Government"; Chihiro SHIMIZU (Japan Real Estate Institute Research) / Hiroya ONO (Reitaku University), "Cost Sharing and Participation in Planning in Local Railway Projects"; Seizo TAKEBAYASHI (Public Works Research Center), "A Study on the Structure of Developing Local Areas and Systemization on Fudo Technology"; Kazufumi UENO (Kobe University of Commerce), "The Influence of City-types on Evaluation for Residential Conditions in Small Cities"; Toshiyuki KANEDA / Ayako TAWARAYA (Nagoya Institute of Technology), "A Study on the Planning Process of a Futuristic International City by a Content Analysis of News Articles"; Yoshikazu GOTO (Ministry of Trade and Industry), "Research on Industry Policy for Promotion of Industries in the Early Stages—Case Study of Industrial Policy for the Japanese Assistive Equipments Industry"; Masakazu ITO (Tsu City) / Toshiyuki KANEDA (Nagoya Institute of Technology) / Hisataka MIZOTA (Tsu City) / Tatsuo ITO (Yokkaichi University) and Shoji IMAI (Mie University), "An Experimental Study on Introducing Practical Simulation Models into a Strategic Planning Use—A Case Study in Tsu City Comprehensive Planning"; Takashi YAJIMA (Teito Rapid Transit Authority) / Isao TAKEMASA (Ibaraki Prefecture) and Shigeo MIYAMOTO (The Institute of Behavioral Science), "A Study on Prediction Techniques for Future Traffic Demand Related to Traffic Impact Analysis for Large-scale Urban Development"; Akiyo TANAKA (Osaka University) / Kunihiro NARUMI (Osaka University) and Takahiro HISA (Kinki University), "An Analysis of Community Planning Supports Driven by Residents' Subjectivity Through the Local Ordinance Operation—a Comparison of Kobe City and Toyonaka City; Akiko MATSUYUKI (Aoyama Gakuin University), "Deregulation of Telecommunication Policy and Corporate Transformation of Common Carriers in the United States; Masashi NISHIKAWA (Institute for Posts and Telecommunications Policy), 'Cost-of-Pledge' Influences on Candidates Asymmetrically in a Referendum

Type Election; Kazuyasu KAWASAKI (Hosei University), "The Effect of Demographic Changes on the Housing Market in Japan"; Yoshikazu GOTO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization), "Research on Practical Measures of Gathering Data on the Situation of Industries for Policymaking under a Limitation of Time—A Case Study of the Industry Policy on the Japanese Assistive Equipment Distribution Industry"; Fumio KAJIWARA (Oita Prefecture), "Investigation on the Accountability for Final Clearing Payments of Land Readjustment Projects"; Yoji TAKAHASHI and ZHANG Xiang (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine), "A Study on the Structure of Regional Freight Generation in China"; Koji KANAGAWA and Chiyomi SHOTO (21st Century Hyogo Project Association), "A Study on the Relationship Between Public and Private Sector in Supplying Regional Information from the Point of City Marketing"; CHUNG Doo-Yong (Korea Inchon Metropolitan City Urban Planning Commission) / Akinori KATO (Kwansei Gakuin University), "A Study of Landscape Characteristics and Early Development in the Harbor Area of Inchon City"; Makoto YAMAGUCHI (Toyohashi University of Technology) / Yasumasa KOIE (Nagaoka Junior College), "Influence Analysis for the Regional Economy by Utilization of Information—The Case of Aichi Prefecture"; Mihoko MATSUYUKI / Tetsuo KIDOKORO (The University of Tokyo) and Takashi OHNISHI (Research Center For Advanced Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo), "The Role of Advocacy NGOs in International Environmental Conferences—A Case Study in the 3rd Session of the Conference of Parties to the Climate Change Convention"; Kayoko YAMAMOTO (Lake Biwa Research Institute) / Yoichi HIGUCHI (Tokyo Institute of Technology) / Hideharu MORISHITA (Aichi Gakuin University) and Sachihiko HARASHINA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), "A Study on the Method for Evaluating the Location of Open Spaces as Refuges – A Case Study of Tokyo."

5. Study Committees

There are seven study committees operating at present in the Association. The Advanced Information City Group headed by Y. KUMATA continues studies centering on policy assessment through hearing and discussion involving the front parties and experts. The Global Environment Management Group served by Akira KINOSHITA (Tohoku Bunka University) is compiling outcomes for planning management to build a total energy system involving institutional consolidation with urban planning. The Policy Science Study Group served by Hidenori KOBAYASHI (Chuo University) has continued a seminar relating to learning actual experiences

in policy formation involving various stages in decision-making processes. The Evaluation System for Planning Management Group led by Takeshi HIROMATSU (The University of Tokyo) studies in order to assist appraisal of the Association's Award for Planning through accumulation of information related to planning and participation. The Decentralized Society Study Group headed by Sachihiko HARASHINA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) focuses on environmental symbiotic regional development centering on application of strategic environment assessment and including study symposia and case studies of consensus building. In addition, the Care Insurance System Operation and Assessment Study Group has been newly established in order to clarify inconsistencies and implementation problems.

6. Awards

The Association has established three categories of awards to commend academic achievements: the Superior Article Award, Outstanding Research Paper Award and Award for Promotion.

The Superior Article Award was given to Hiroshi KATO and Junichi NISHIZAWA (Iwate Prefectural University) in 1997, Tomitarou SUEISHI and Masayasu KITAGAWA in 1998, Shigeru YAMASHITA (Fire Defense University) in 1999 and Shinichi UYAMA (McKinsey & Co. Japan) in 2000.

The Outstanding Research Paper Award was given to Hirokuni IMAIZUMI (Fukuoka University), Masahiro YABUTA (Fukuoka University) and Takanori IDA (Kumamoto Prefectural University) in 1997, and Hiroshi YOSHIMURA (Yamaguchi University) in 1999.

The Award for Promotion was given to Yasuhisa HAYASHIYAMA (Tohoku University) and Akira HIBIKI (National Environmental Research Institute) in 1997, Akeo ASAKURA (Edogawa University) and Atsumi SEKINO (East Japan Railway) in 1998, Chihiro SHIMIZU (Japan Real Estate Research Institute) in 1999 and Masashi NISHIKAWA (Institute for Posts and Telecommunications Policy) in 2000.

In 1999, the Award for Contribution was newly established and it was given to Hiroshi KATO and Takashi FUJII (Former President of JAPA).

The Award for Most Distinguished Planning, 1997, was given to Soft Peer Japan Project by Gifu Prefecture, to Building a Healthy and Long-Life Town by Nishi-Aizu-Cho, Fukushima Prefecture for 1998, and to the Policy-Oriented Administration and Finance System Shared with Citizens, Joetsu-Shi, Niigata Prefecture for 1999.

(Akira KINOSHITA, Tohoku Bunka University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF SHIPPING ECONOMICS

1. From the Establishment until Now.

The Japan Society of Shipping Economics (hereinafter abbreviated as JSSE) was established in October of 1966. Its purpose is to encourage the academic studies of economic issues of maritime transportation and maritime industry focusing on shipping economics, spread its knowledge widely, and contribute to the sound development of related industries. JSSE not only convenes an annual meeting but also has monthly study meetings held by its Western Japan and Eastern Japan committees six to nine times a year respectively. Likewise, JSSE issues its annual bulletin, *The Study of Shipping Economy*, which is a record of the fruits of studies produced by society members that pass through a strict examination by referees. We will celebrate the 34th volume this year.

The feature of the society is to make open the fruits of studies of members belonging to universities and others at “places of interchange” with the industrial research world, thereby developing its activities, with it as a source of energy. Shipping economists who are serving the industry have been responding to the expectations of academism. Therefore, we have been exploring themes for studies under “open academism”, through the cooperation of industry and academia, and trying our best to deepen the theory so as to contribute to the development of a shipping theory warrantable worldwide.

More than 30 years have passed since the start of JSSE. Between the first half (1966-84) and the latter half (1985-present) of its existence, big changes have developed. They have occurred through the structural changes in the environment surrounding the shipping industries of many countries. One is the changes in the relations between the nation and the shipping industry. They were very close in the first half and became loosened in the latter half. This trend goes hand in hand with the progress of globalization of the shipping industry. Another is the relationship between the shipping industry and other transportation industries. In the first half the shipping industry was able to behave independently, but in the latter half, its relations with physical distribution industries such as air transport and forwarding, which were competing and co-existing with the shipping industry, became very close. This was closely related with the changes in physical distribution strategy of shippers based on deregulations. Currently, therefore, JSSE is not just playing an original role encouraging academic studies of economic issues of maritime transportation and maritime industry focusing on shipping economics, but also acting as an academic society with a

function to go so far as to study what international traffic and international physical distribution including air transport and forwarding should be, and how the physical distribution industry should react to the logistics strategy of shippers.

2. Trends of Recent Studies

The dominant themes for the studies made during the first half of the history were maritime policy, shipping conferences and shipping markets, while those taken up during the latter half were deregulation policy, globalization of shipping management, and the strategy of the physical distribution industry toward logistics. For reference's sake, the authoritative Institute of Shipping Economics Bremen, which had long continued to furnish data on the international shipping markets, changed its name to "Institute of Shipping Economics and Logistics" to comply with the new circumstances. This is a good example to suggest that central issues for shipping studies have been turning to the field of logistics. In this paper, we would like to discuss the activities of JSSE members focusing on the trends of studies during the latter half of the period in detail. The enforcement of the U.S. Shipping Act of 1984 paved the way for a current of deregulation for the operation of open shipping conferences, which accelerated the competition among liner companies and left the freight rate at a competitive level. Furthermore, since the contents of service contracts were not opened to the public as a result of the enforcement in May 1999 of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act (OSRA), 1998, of the United States, it has become more important for liner companies to explore how to comply with the logistics strategies of shippers. In this connection, JSSE members have presented many studies based on institutionalism, theories of industrial organization and econometric analysis involving the deregulation policy and the evaluation of a contestable market.

The issues of globalization of shipping management originate in the skyrocketing increase of local production by Japanese manufacturers, due to their increased overseas investments in the late 1980s, and the subsequent worldwide networking of the physical distribution of those enterprises. As the logistics strategy of enterprises globalized accordingly, liner companies as international physical distribution companies were urged to form worldwide networks solely or in alliance. Pivoting on this point, JSSE arranged a symposium for close discussion in 1998 during the 32nd Annual Meeting. As for the physical distribution industry's strategy toward logistics, the studies on this theme were performed in compliance with the sophistication of shippers' logistics strategy in the 1990s. It was necessary, first of all, to

deepen the understanding as to what the logistics strategy of shippers is and how the supply chain management should be conducted, and then to look into the distant future with a higher target that the liner industry should play a role together with the air transport industry as a system organizer of international physical distribution. From the above-mentioned point of view, JSSE has ranked the shippers' logistics strategy and the corresponding behaviors of the physical distribution industry as an important subject of study. The following are extracts from the noteworthy reports among those presented at recent JSSE annual meetings to give a clear idea of the recent trends of studies:

(1) 30th Annual Meeting

The 30th JSSE annual meeting was held at the convention hall of Kobe Maritime Museum in commemoration of its 30th anniversary, where comprehensive discussions were made on "Japanese Shipping Dynamics toward the 21st Century", which JSSE had been discussing as a common subject of symposiums held over the preceding four years. The main reports can be summarized as follows:

Shigeru YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Mercantile Marine) dealt with "Marketing and Cost Efficiency of Japan Shipping". By an econometric and positive analysis of the relation between marketing strategy and operational efficiency and the relation between competitive cost position and operational efficiency of Japanese shipping industry, it was found that globalization was an essential orientation of the Japanese shipping industry, for better or for worse. The globalization of factor procurement had been progressing, while there was a clear limit for entering the cross-trade market, which is also the globalization of marketing shipping services.

Neither tramp shipping nor liner shipping have made much penetration into the cross-trade market, where the customers in the true sense are foreign enterprises. Neither of them have shaken themselves free from the dependence on the Japanese economy due to their too strong ties with it. And finally he concluded that now is the time to call into question what the strategy and management of the Japanese shipping industry ought to be.

Hideo KOKURYO (Osaka Gakuin University) and Makoto ASHIDA (Takushoku University) argued about the shipping policy of the Japanese Government in their study "Ocean Shipping Industry and Business Strategy". In discussing Japanese shipping in the arena of the international shipping market, the Government should devise proper measures to attempt to establish an international shipping order which would be achieved by the

formation of an arena where free and fair competition could be secured.

It is necessary for the Government to discuss through international organizations the freedom of shipping, the subsidies and regulations of each country, and the problems of flag-of-convenience vessels and off-shore registry of vessels. And they also insist that the Government must be positive in promoting international cooperation in maritime technology.

Takehiko SUGIYAMA (Hitotsubashi University) discussed "The Evolution of the Liner Market and Shipping Conference". The weakening of the Shipping Conference is attributable to the change in nature of competition in the liner market due to a technological innovation called containerization. A stabilization agreement which appeared due to the collapse of the function of conferences and accelerated competition can be explained as a transitory form where the oligopolistic market, facing a risk of all falling together, shifts to a cooperative oligopoly. However it may also be regarded as a cooperative form which the conference liner companies or the outsiders utilize as an alternative to participating in more flexible or partial cooperation than a shipping conference from time to time. And the consortium of liner companies is also important as a cooperative form to perform a global alliance. He concluded that the cooperation amongst enterprises in the liner market will preferably take a more strategic and flexible form as the globalization of international physical distribution progresses, and that the conventional shape or function of the conference will lower this importance correspondingly.

Hideki MURAKAMI (Kobe University) discussed "Liner Shipping: The Case of Japan-Oriented Cargoes". As a result of econometric analysis focusing on the share of air cargoes, he insisted that there are far more complicated relations between air transport and marine transport than the common recognition that "Air transport deprives marine transport of high-value cargoes", and that the effects of trend and cycle are reflected on the competitive relation between them.

Masahiro TOMITA (Kobe University) took up the subject "Maritime Policy in Historical Perspective". From the results of shipping aids from 1964 to 1996, it can only be said that the compulsory shipping policy exhibited dramatic effects in a very short time but in the meantime had significant harmful effects on the industry. Although the shipping industry should have been free by nature, such a morale prevailed within the industry that it was safe only if they followed the government's policy, thus causing vitality to be lost. The shipping policy for the years to come should be restricted only to what the government can do, and it would be desirable to limit the administrative intervention to a minimum amount and to leave the shipping

activities in the hands of entrepreneurs with vitality, he concluded.

(2) 31st Annual Meeting

The 31st annual meeting was held in October, 1997 at Hitotsubashi University, with the common subject of the symposium as "International Physical Distribution in the Global Logistics Era: in the focus of the Asia-Pacific Region". A summary is as follows:

Kazushige TERADA (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine) argued about "The Port and Liner Shipping Service Provision in Accord with the Change in Economic Structure". The Government policies for the international physical distribution of respective countries should be compared from the viewpoint of multimodal transport combining marine transport and land transport. However, the policies for marine transport, port and harbor management, port transport, etc. were so separate in Japan that the gap had begun to stand out between the marine portion that seemed to have reached the limit for streamlining by a global alliance, and the other portions of international shipping. Since it is difficult for the Japanese physical distribution industry to play its trump card in the same manner as some Asian countries boast of a prominent power in specific fields including marine transport, ports and harbors or others in order to survive international competition, he insisted that there should be another way in which a number of service providers would create an international comprehensive physical distribution company to display comprehensive power.

Shuzo KOIDE (Meiji University) took up the subject "A Study of an International Logistics Conception and Multi-modal Transportation". By tracing the past studies of physical distribution, it was found that the efficiency of physical distribution of shippers began with the reduction of total cost, and developed into logistics which integrated the procurement of goods, production, sale and physical distribution management, and further changed to the system where the flow of goods was handled not by a single enterprise, but efficiency was sought in the supply chain among enterprises. He argued that it was desirable for shippers to shake themselves free from the conventional conference-based management of the shipping industry and to establish a management strategy to adapt to customers, and that the global alliance should have such an intention.

Katsuhiro NIIRO (Nara University of Commerce) took up the subject "Multimodal Transport between Japan and Southeast Asia" and, in particular, discussed the market structure of an international combined transport business. To implement the international combined transport

business, it is necessary to arrange physical distribution centers and establish an information service system. However, it would require a great amount for initial investment, and appropriate financial resources would be required for the risky overseas business. In such circumstances, shippers have a free hand to select the best international multimodal transport agency for the first time, but once the agency has been selected, the shipper bears a risk non-transferable to other companies. On the other hand, the supply side has the risk of treating those initial investments as a sunk cost if the contract is cancelled by the shippers. However, since there is an appropriate level of economies of scale and economies of range for international multimodal transport business, physical distribution companies must make their efforts to increase investment to enjoy them. The Japanese international physical distribution industry need to shake themselves free from competition for orders focusing on limited Japanese-affiliated companies.

Nobuhiro ISHIDA (Osaka University of Commerce) discussed "The Growth of Air Freight Transport in Asia". Air transport will grow continuously for years ahead focusing on Asia. The characteristics of air transport are more subject to business fluctuation and changes in industrial structure compared with marine transport. In other words, he argued that marine transport and air transport are required to "segregate" in some areas and compete in other areas to establish an efficient international physical distribution.

(3) 32nd Annual Meeting

The 32nd annual meeting was held in October, 1998 at Osaka University of Commerce. The common subject for the symposium was set as the same subject as the last year, with a new subhead: "Strategic Alliance in the Shipping Industry: International Physical Distribution in the Global Logistics Era. Part 2". A summary is as follows:

Hiroshi HOSHINO (Kobe University) argued about "The Limits of Strategic Alliance in Liner Shipping Industry". The alliance is very likely to be a "Trojan Horse" that involves internal competitors. The shipping companies with higher costs from the advanced countries might lower their own competitiveness by providing opportunities with newcomer shipping companies depending on the further expansion of the alliance for the coming years. Is the alliance an end or a means? It is very likely that the alliance is now recognized by most members to be a mere means, whatever it might have been at the start of the alliance in 1994. If the alliance is a means, for what end are they now aiming? No answer to the question can be found in

the strategies of the members. Verification over all is necessary on this subject.

Eiji SHIOMI (Chuo University) took up the subject on "Alliance and Competition in the Airline Market" to have a view of the future international air transport market. Ongoing liberalization based on bilateralism and regional multilateralism will be kept coexistent for the time being. It will become more difficult for enterprises to adapt themselves to such a situation. It is likely that the business risks will increase as the scale of enterprises grows, the uncertainty of international market information will be enhanced, and the restraints on airports in metropolitan areas will intensify. In such circumstances, it is conjectured that the movements of alliances are not transitory but more importance will be attached to their strategic position in the future.

Katsuhiko HAYASHI (University of Marketing and Distribution Science) discussed the subject "Management Strategies in Air Freight Industry: Integration and Alliance". As a means for classification of competing enterprises in the air transport market, the method for classifying them into integrator or forwarder is adopted in terms of the integration of function and the scope of physical distribution services. The function means the respective functions of forwarders and carriers, while the scope of physical distribution services covers the scope of air transportation services, other physical distribution services and the bounds of transportation areas, etc. In the case of major forwarders, the extent of integration of function is not so large, but they have a wide range of physical distribution services, and some of them call themselves "comprehensive physical distribution agents." On the contrary, integrators provide a sophisticated dispatch service, which is hard for the function sharing system to provide, by adjusting and systematizing the various stages for air cargo transport beforehand through the integration of functions. As the strategy for the future, forwarders will try to promote the virtual integration of functions based on the information system, while integrators are going to strengthen their vertical integration of functions by possession. It resembles very much the behaviors of the non-asset type and the asset type in third party logistics.

Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University) argued on "Strategic Alliance in the Global Logistics Era". On the assumption that there is an enterprise that is in a position to operate the three largest container vessel markets in the world (composed of six round-trip shipping lines) as one market, a strategic integration effect created at the virtual level can be calculated. As a result of econometric estimation, the horizontal integration produced positive effects on the freights of 4 shipping line markets out of 6, and the vertical

integration on 5 shipping line markets out of 6. In particular, it is noteworthy that, although no positive effects could be expected before integration in its vertical integration strategy, favorable results were produced in almost all shipping lines after integration. The effect of vertical integration would be evaluated as what was created since a virtual liner enterprise behaving as a global network provider could fulfill the function of global system operator. Therefore, the alliance strategy of container vessel companies should be on a global management-oriented course, he concluded.

(4) 33rd Annual Meeting

The 33rd annual meeting was held in October 1999 at Osaka Gakuin University with the common subject of the symposium as "Asian Physical Distribution: International Physical Distribution in the Global Logistics Era. Part 3", focusing on Asian physical distribution within the framework of "International Physical Distribution in the Global Logistics Era" that had been discussed since the 31st annual meeting. A summary is as follows:

Hiroshi YAMAGISHI (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine) discussed "The Development of Asian Countries' Shipping and the Strategy of Maritime Physical Distribution." The transport system by liners has been pressed for reform based on a multimodal transport system, since the advent of container vessels. As mainly Asian outsiders have been extending their influence around the Asian liner market and accordingly the market share of conference companies has been shrinking, the *raison d'être* of the Shipping Conference has been losing importance. Those two changes suggest that it is time the liner companies should seek for economic benefits by removing the boundaries of marine, land and air transport. In this sense, competition among enterprises in the liner market will be intensified more than ever. In these circumstances, we must keep watching the Asian internal shipping line market, which will have high growth potential as the world's greatest market for container vessels in the coming years.

Lin HUANG (Kobe University) argued on "Infrastructure and Containerization in the Yangtse River Area". The Chinese Government announced the development of the Yangtse River area and its open-door policy in its Ninth Five-year Plan(1996-2000) published in October 1995. Additionally, the improvement of infrastructure for physical distribution and the development of transport by containers around Shanghai and the Yangtse River area that is being promoted under the Chinese Central Government's basic policy for the special treatment of the Shanghai Port have had a significant impact on the physical distribution between China and Japan. It is emphasized that it is also very important for reviewing the

Asian physical distribution network to understand the relation of Shanghai Port with Hong Kong, Yen Tian and Kaohsiung.

Tetsu INAGAKI (Terminal Report Co.) took up the subject of "The Structural Changes in Asian Physical Distribution and Port Competitions". There is current preoccupation with Japanese major ports to move away from the major shipping lines and become something like feeder ports for the Asian market because of the delay in the construction of deep-water container terminals, but this is an assertion wide of the mark. The actual causes are the deterioration of the environment due to the decline in volume of physical distribution involving Japan and the rejection of the high cost of establishment including Japanese ports and harbors. But container vessels still call at Japanese ports despite all that. It is mainly because Japanese manufacturers hold the source for physical distribution in the Asian area and Japan is the greatest importer of raw materials and products in the world. In the light of incoming and outgoing in physical distribution, however, the physical distribution by containers to and from Japan is less attractive. It has been suggested that it would be difficult for the Japanese shipping industry to maintain international competitiveness unless it takes measures to comply with the ongoing globalization and to grow together with other Asian shipping companies.

Ryusuke MORIMURA (Sanyo Electric Trading Co., Ltd.) discussed "The Globalization of Japanese Electronics and Some Aspects of Asian Logistics". The international physical distribution of consumer electric appliances undergoes big changes according to the outstanding fluctuation of foreign exchange. The shift in production from Japan to the NIES due to the Nixon shock, and next to ASEAN countries due to the Plaza Accord, and exports from the production bases in those areas accounted for the mainstream of Japanese exports to Europe and the United States. During the period of the strong yen in and after 1993, the Japanese market was widely opened to Asia and the internal trade in Asian areas was activated accordingly. After the Asian money crisis, even the production of value-added products was shifted to Asia and products inferior in profitability began to be outsourced for production outside of the companies, which has caused a significant change in the structure of Japanese enterprises. Although it may safely be said from the rise of income level and the scale of population that the Asian area will grow to be the No. 1 market for consumer electric appliances worldwide, it will be a long time before a homogeneous physical distribution service of the European, American and Japanese level will be provided in those areas. It is concluded, therefore, that physical distribution in the Asian area with a variety of races, religions, national conditions and living

standards should be dealt with based on the full understanding of actual local conditions and from a multi-directional viewpoint.

Lastly, the 34th annual meeting was held in October 2000 at Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine with the common subject of “Globalization of the Shipping Industry”.

(Hiroshi YAMAGISHI, Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

1. Birth

The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting (JSSSA) was established on September 6, 1986. Some of the members belonged to voluntary study groups in this country, including the Kanto Accounting Association, which was formed not before long after the end of World War II.

They had the common recognition that the Japan Accounting Association (JAA) did not always satisfy their academic needs: for example, only one regional meeting was held in the Kanto Region. So they intended to found a society which would be operated by and for themselves, independently from the big men of JAA. Therefore, other researchers called them “the Critical School (of Accounting)” in Japan. They had, however, to wait many years for a good opportunity until they were able to succeed in 1986.

The founding statement of the society declares as follows:

The function of accounting has been diversified, accompanied with an increment in the social aspects of accounting. Traditionally, the topics of annual meetings of JAA had been divided into three sections: financial accounting, management accounting and auditing. But it is a reflection of the trend of that diversification that many accounting associations have been born one after another in various fields of accounting in recent years.

We think the remarkable division of the accounting field rather necessitates, reversely, studies in historical and synthetic analysis of the essence, function and forms of accounting. This is because we guess that the accounting aspects are historical existence, which relates to mutually through interactive action of social and economic environments.

Accordingly, we herewith establish JSSSA, signifying that the promotion of theoretical research is required for the sake of development of accounting inquiry based on the traditional school of “accounting as a social science” which accrued before World War II.

The society aims at general research and interchange on the foundation of the common recognition that the practice and system of accounting and interdisciplinary spheres have to be taken into account.

When we internationally observe the assembly of accountants from social and public standpoints in recent years, we are confident of our contribution to the development of accounting as a whole if our comrades meet together from all over the country and promote interchange and creation of our various researches.

2. Development

JSSSA members counted more than 150 individuals when it started in 1986 and has now grown to over 200 as of August 31, 2000. We have an annual meeting and issue our journal, the *Annals of JSSSA*.

The following is a list of the main themes and speeches etc. of the past meetings.

Year & place Main theme Chairperson	Speakers (affiliation)	Theme
1986: Komazawa University <i>Founding general meeting and symposium</i> Takashi ENDO (Komazawa University)	Yasuo KAKURAI (Hosei University)	<i>The methodology and problems of accounting as a social science</i>
	Takashi OGURI (Meiji University)	<i>The significance and problems of two critical approaches to accounting: the "Legitimizational Accounting Institution" approach and the "Manipulatory Accounting Policy" approach</i>
	Yoshiaki JINNAI (Tokyo Keizai University)	<i>An appraisal of Kobetsu shihon setsu: the significance and Problems of the "Individual Capital Movement" approach to accounting theory</i>
	Shunji HATTORI (Kyushu University)	<i>Scientific recognition of accounting events</i>
1987: Meiji University <i>Restructuring of the contemporary Japanese accounting system and its problems</i>	Osami NARITA (Nihon University)	<i>Characteristics and problems of the contemporary accounting system in Japan</i>

Akira MORI (Meiji University)	Hidekazu NOMURA (Kyoto University)	<i>Some considerations on the tentative commercial code(1986) in Japan</i>
	Hiroaki SATO (Shizuoka University)	<i>Restructuring of the West German accounting system and its implications – a discussion of the principles of orderly bookkeeping</i>
	Tsunehiro TSUMORI (Kyushu University)	<i>Restructuring of the contemporary Japanese accounting system and its problems</i>
1988: Ritsumeikan University <i>Trends and problems of accounting theory</i> Tsunehito MIYOSAWA (Ritsumeikan University)	Kunihisa ARAKAWA (Rikkyo University)	<i>Contemporary accounting projects</i>
	Yutaka HAYAKAWA (Hokkaido University)	<i>Comparison of Japan –U.S. accounting structures</i>
	Bunji NAKAI (Nagoya City University)	<i>Some consideration on inflation accounting</i>
1989: Rikkyo University <i>Critical analysis of the contemporary disclosure system</i> Reiji SHIKITA (Rikkyo University)	Takashi YAMAGUCHI (Meiji University)	<i>Issues in alternative analysis</i>
	Jitsuo KUMANO (Hannan University)	<i>Corporate financial reporting in a concentrated economy</i>
	Sadao KONDO (Komazawa University)	<i>Disclosure of public utilities and corporation</i>
1990: Kumamoto University of Commerce <i>Accounting issues arising from social economic systems</i>	Fumio NEZU (Meiji University)	<i>Accounting disclosure in the UK</i>
	Akira NISHIMURA (Kyushu University)	<i>Economic systems and accounting</i>

Isao UMEMURA (Kumamoto University of Commerce)	Akira MORI (Meiji University)	<i>Reflections on the history of Soviet accounting from the October Revolution to Perestroika</i>
	Hiroshi MORIKAWA (Wakayama University)	<i>Accrual accounting as an inheritance from capitalistic society</i>
1991: Hosei University <i>The bubble economy and accounting</i>	Hideitsu OHASHI (Rikkyo University)	<i>Companies' capital accumulation under the bubble economy</i>
Yasuo KAKURAI (Hosei University)	Hideki FUJII (Kyoto University)	<i>Accounting and changing prices of assets – with special reference to recognition and measurement</i>
	Takashi ENDO (Komazawa University)	<i>The existing accounting system on valuation of assets – on lands and stocks under the bubble economy</i>
	Katsuhiro YOSHIDA (Asahikawa University)	<i>The bubble economy and Accounting – legal profits and accounting profits</i>
1992: Hannan University <i>Contemporary Japanese accounting system and its trends</i>	Morihiro KATO (Doshisha University)	<i>The ascendancy of business law in Japan and the resulting difficulties in formulating “contemporary new accounting practices” under such an environmental trend in contemporary Japanese financial accounting</i>
Jitsuo KUMANO (Hannan University)	Yasushi SAKAGUCHI (Hosei University)	<i>Trends in the contemporary Japanese financial accounting</i>

	Masaya FUJITA (Kyushu University)	<i>system: Some comments from a financial analyst's point of view</i> <i>The logic of accounting regulation and current issues</i>
1993: Hokkaido University <i>Internationalization of accounting in Japan</i> Yutaka HAYAKAWA (Hokkaido University)	Hiroshi YOSHIMI (Hokkaido University) Yohichi HARA (Ritsumeikan University) Kazushige SHIMA (Takushoku University)	<i>Internationalization and anti-harmonization of accounting</i> <i>International harmonization of accounting standards and changes in Japanese accountancy</i> <i>Japanese enterprises and accounting: in connection with the internationalization of accounting</i>
1994: Kyoto University <i>Development of a conceptual framework for accounting and issues of contemporary accounting</i> Hidekazu NOMURA (Kyoto University)	Aishi IMAFUKU (Nihon University) Hiroyasu OKITSU (Kinki University) Tsunehiro TSUMORI (Kanagawa University)	<i>Development of an accounting framework and the subject of modern accounting</i> <i>Accounting framework in financial accounting and accounting information</i> <i>Development of a conceptual framework for accounting and some problems of contemporary accounting</i>
1995: Nihon University <i>Contemporary enterprises and transfiguration of business accounting</i>	Susumu KATSUYAMA (Nihon University)	<i>Some problems for expansions of accounting disclosure caused by environmental changes</i>

<p><i>systems</i></p> <p>Shigeru YAMAMOTO (Nihon University)</p>	<p>Tomoko TAKAYAMA (Tokyo Keizai University)</p> <p>Tsuneto MIYOSAWA (Ritsumeikan University)</p>	<p><i>Toward an integrated and more reliable disclosure system</i></p> <p><i>Accounting process and accounting system</i></p>
<p>1996: Kyushu University <i>Review and perspectives on business accounting in Japan after World War II</i></p> <p>Akira NISHIMURA (Kyushu University)</p>	<p>Yoshihiro TOKUGA (Kyushu University)</p> <p>Yasuyuki KAZUSA (Kyoto University)</p> <p>Akiyoshi TANAKA (Tokyo Keizai University)</p>	<p><i>Present situation and perspectives of business accounting in Japan</i></p> <p><i>A short history of Japanese cost management after WWII</i></p> <p><i>The reorganization and the recent situation of the critical accounting school post World War II in Japan</i></p>
<p>1997: Tokyo Keizai University <i>Contemporary issues in accounting as social science</i></p> <p>Fukashi ICHIKAWA (Tokyo Keizai University)</p>	<p>Teruo SAKURADA (Hannan University)</p> <p>Junji ISHIKAWA (Osaka City University)</p> <p>Yasuo KAKURAI (Hosei University)</p>	<p><i>Some problems of methodology in financial accounting</i></p> <p><i>Fundamental problems of fair value accounting — accounting for finance economy</i></p> <p><i>A retrospect of postwar critical accounting and the issues of the day</i></p>
<p>1998: Nihon Fukushi University <i>Structure and issues of the "Accounting Big Bang"</i></p> <p>Hidekazu NOMURA (Nihon Fukushi University)</p>	<p>Hideki MURAI (Nihon University)</p> <p>Takashi OGURI (Nihon Fukushi University)</p>	<p><i>Basic structure and its impact under introducing current cost accounting — a focus on the problem of revaluation of land</i></p> <p><i>The adoption of consolidated statements as core</i></p>

	Yoshinori FUJISHIGE (Kagoshima Keizai University)	<i>financial reporting in Japanese accounting regulation and its impact</i> <i>The nature of accounting's function and its computing structure in accounting institutes</i>
1999: Hachinohe University <i>Various phases in business society and accounting direction</i> Akira TANAKA (Hachinohe University)	Hiroshi YOSHIMI (Hokkaido University) Takeshi TANIE (Meijo University) Shigekatsu KUMAGAI (Rikkyo University)	<i>Business society and fraud from auditing perspectives</i> <i>Business society and retirement benefit and accounting</i> <i>Accrual accounting in the corporate economy – Internal finance in airline companies</i>
2000: Meijo University <i>Task of the contemporary current cost accounting</i> Toshiharu NAKANE (Meijo University)	Susumu KATSUYAMA (Nihon University) Yutaka HAYAKAWA (Hokkaido University) Masaya FUJITA (Kyushu University)	<i>Tasks of contemporary current cost accounting</i> <i>Conservatism and current cost accounting</i> <i>Examination of present value</i>

3. The Present

Some members of the Society intend to complete an Accounting Dictionary based on its own critical standpoint by the annual meeting of 2002. We plan to found a "JSSSA Award" in 2001.

The Society's home page:

http://www.bus.nihon-u.ac.jp/kenkyu/kaikei_riron/jsssa.htm

(Hideki MURAI, Nihon University)

NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. History and Outline of the Association

The Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association (NUMLGRA) was founded on 23rd June 1984 during a founding convention held in Osaka with its purpose as an interdisciplinary and international research organization.

The objectives of the Association are as follows: (1) promoting theoretical and political research works for more scientific, modernistic and democratic local autonomy systems, (2) contributing to local autonomy development.

To accomplish these objectives, the Association has taken some activities as follows: (1) holding a national convention annually and regional meetings at regular times in the year, (2) publishing bulletins and collected papers on the latest issues in local autonomy and administration, (3) offering new public policies, (4) doing joint research with related parties, (5) encouraging friendly relationships among members, and so on.

The Association consists of 265 individual members and 3 institutional members. The individual members include 151 scholars, 78 Certified Public Accountants, 23 officials from concerned administrative bodies, and others (as of March 2000).

2. Annual National Convention (1994-1999)

The annual national convention of the Association is usually held every autumn. At each convention, a common theme is set up by the host university. As the problems related to local autonomy are various and complicated, the Association needs to adopt interdisciplinary approaches to tackle them. Therefore, researchers in many different fields are invited to present works at the convention.

The common themes, the presentations and the host universities since the 11th convention (1994) are as follows:

The 11th annual convention was held at Akita University of Economics and Law in September 1994 with a common theme of the Japan Sea Rim and Regional Development.

Under the above theme, a symposium, chaired by Hiroshi YOSHIDA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences), was held with four panelists : Hidetoshi TAGA (Niigata University), Kyoji TAKEDA (Hirosaki University), Kazunori HONDA (Akita Institute of Economics) and Victor NEZAMUTDINOV (Akita University of Economics and Law).

The 12th annual convention was held at Konan University in September 1995 with a common theme of Urban Community and Earthquake Disaster.

Considering the Great Hanshin Earthquake, which occurred on 17th January 1995, the above theme was selected. After a keynote speech by Choji ASHIO (Vice Governor of Hyogo Prefecture) with the title "Implications of the Great Hanshin Earthquake" and a presentation by Seiji KOMORI (President of Himeji College of Hyogo) with the title "On Revival from the Great Hanshin Earthquake", a symposium, chaired by Shozo TAKAYOSE (Konan University), was held with five panelists: Rei SHIRATORI (Tokai University), Seiji KOMORI, Tetsuo KAZUMORI (Hyogo Prefectural Government), Isao MIZOHASHI (Municipal Government of Kobe) and Kozo SANO (Mainichi Shimbun).

The 13th annual convention was held at Meiji University in September 1996 with a common theme of Evolution of Information-Oriented Society and Local Autonomy.

Under the above theme, a symposium, chaired by Noboru KITA (Meiji University), was held with five panelists: Akira YAMANOUCI (Kansai University), Yasuo MATSUYUKI (Toyo University), Kohei NISHIMURA (Ishinomaki Senshu University), Masahiko UMENAKA (Wako University) and Shunji SUGAI (Ministry of Home Affair).

The 14th annual convention was held at Kansai University in September 1997 with a theme of Decentralization.

Under the above theme, the papers reported at the convention were as follows: "Promoting Commission of Decentralization and Rethinking of the Relationship between Central and Local Governments" by Hideaki KUWABARA (Tokiwa University), "Decentralization of Power and Power to Enact Regulations" by Akihiro MINAMIGAWA (Osaka Gakuin University), "The World Trends in Decentralization" by Seishi NAKAMURA (Asahi Shimbun).

After the above presentations, these three presenters joined a symposium chaired by Shozo TAKAYOSE.

The 15th annual convention was held at Senshu Ishinomaki University in September 1998 under the joint auspices of the Japan Society of Public Utility Economics, Hokkaido and Tohoku branches.

The symposium section I, "Environmental Issues and Local Society", was the joint plan of the Japan Society of Public Utility Economics. The symposium was presided over by Shozo AKAZAWA (Tohoku Gakuin University) as the chair, and the panelists were Hiroshi SASAKI (Kobe University), Satoshi ABE (Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.) and Yasutami

SUZUKI (Miyagi Prefectural Government).

Section II, "Local Autonomy and Accountability", was held with Giichi TOYOSHIMA (Ishinomaki Senshu University) as the chair, and the panelists were Masami YONEDA (CPA) and Isamu FUDEYA (CPA).

The 16th annual convention was held at Kwansei Gakuin University in November 1999 with a common theme of Administrative Reform and Fiscal Reconstruction.

Under the above theme, four papers, chaired by Shozo TAKAYOSE, were presented. The title of presentations and presenters were as follows:

"A Method of Administrative Reform and Fiscal Reconstruction in Advanced Local Government: A Trial to Introduce Private Corporations' Methods into Local Government" by Toshihiko ISHIHARA (Kwansei Gakuin University), "The Mechanism for Administrative Management of the Local Government: From the Perspective of Administrative Reform and Fiscal Reconstruction" by Yuji MORITA (CPA), "Problems and Methods of Administrative Reform" by Hiroshi HONDA (Nihon University), "Decentralization and Administrative Reform of Local Government" by Shozo TAKAYOSE.

The 17th annual convention was held at Wako University in September 2000 with a common theme of Financial Burdens and Asset Accumulation of Local Government.

The Association has two regional branches: East Japan and West Japan. Each branch has its own meetings several times a year. Many papers presented at both meetings have been contributed to the Association's bulletins.

3. Publications

The Association issues a bulletin entitled the *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*. It is issued twice a year, and until now, it has been issued twenty-seven times, the latest one being volume 15 number 2. The first bulletin of the year consists of presentations and extracts from the symposium under the common theme of the previous national convention, summaries of voluntary presentation sessions, and presentations at each regional branch. The second bulletin of the year consists of papers contributed by members.

The titles of the papers are remarkably various, and they reflect the nature of the Association as an interdisciplinary study group. The topics of the papers can be classified broadly into six categories as follows: (1) local autonomy systems, (2) regional management, (3) regional industrial developments, (4) financial affairs of local governments, (5) governmental accounting and auditing, and (6) information processing and new media in

the public sector.

The Association also edited and published the collected papers relating to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Association's foundation. The collection was entitled *Regional Management and Administrative and Financial Affairs of Local Government* (Zeimukeirikyokai, Tokyo, 1993) consisting of four sections and 15 chapters. The titles of each section are as follows:

- Section I The Theories and Practices of Regional Management
- Section II The Current Issues of Finance of Local Government
- Section III The Organizations and Problems of Local Administration
- Section IV The Current Issues of Accounting for Local Authorities

A local autonomy study series was approved by the Association board of directors on September 1995. The publication plan contains two points of view. The first point is to present problems about the new fields of local autonomy, whereas the latter is to introduce the direction of studies about local autonomy in the world. Then, in March 1998, the Association also published a book titled *Forefront Theory of Local Autonomy* (Keiso-Shobou, Tokyo, 1998) consisting of 13 chapters including preface.

4. Trends and Projections for the Association

The Association is composed of researchers and scholars from various specialized fields in social science, and has actively contributed to the development of local autonomy. It has adhered to interdisciplinary studies since its starting day and has also offered useful suggestions to the public on the basis of academic research. The Association has tried to live up to the expectations of the public demands which call daily for new methods in local governments and communities.

Presently, the Association is confronted with new social requests in theoretical and practical fields in order to face the newly arisen social conflicts within our society.

The Association faces three active dimensions. First is the field where people live and are active. Second is the field where the inertia operates of a regional feeling which residents have retained from the past. Third is the field where the government finds and operates an optimal policy after viewing the above two dimensions. At present, each dimension is threatened by a surge of social disturbances: (1) drastic development of the aging society with decreasing numbers of children, (2) development of technology arising from industry and human life styles, (3) increasing problems of destruction of the environment which threaten human life, (4) setting new international regulations (e. g. regulation for government deficit).

Confronted with these issues, the Association cannot continue to employ the existing measures reflecting the empiricism of the public and private sectors. New optimal resolutions and practical ones are needed on the bases of a theoretical background. The Association is obliged to play a role to search for new ways.

Currently, the central government has proposed new visions on the basis of intermediate and long-range viewpoints. These proposals will continually appear in the future. Then how can local governments prepare themselves for these policies under the high tide of decentralization? Each local government naturally has its own wants and interests. Moreover, they are asked to be accountable for their administration by their residents and people who have become skeptical about their high-cost government.

Considering such situations, the Association has reviewed its own administrative system, and has come up with the following action plans. First is to open the national convention to the public and encourage participation in the convention by local governments. Second is to hold international conferences concerning local autonomy through TV conferences to promote international debate on decentralization. Third is to communicate more actively with other academic societies by setting integrated targets for discussion. Fourth is to have the functional capital facility to meet information technology development and correspond to various requirements of our members.

(Masao KAWANO, Yokohama National University)

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION
日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
 - Number of Members: 1,734
 - President: Ryuji TAKEDA (Osaka Gakuin University)
 - Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting)*; *Annals, JAA Kaikei-Puroguresu (JAA Accounting Progress)*
 - 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 Osaka Gakuin University on September 19-22, 2001 with the symposium "The 21st Century: Accounting Present and Future- the Theory That Links Today and Tomorrow."

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 30, regular 1,199, associate(students) 263, cooperative 22
 - President: Hironori YAGI (University of Tokyo)
 - 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 Society of Japan,
 5-16-9, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8622, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Ehime University on March 31 and April 1, 2001 with the symposium "Japanese Agriculture in the International Society: Its Uniqueness and Commonality."

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

- Established: 1967
 - Number of Members: 567
 - President: Seiji MUROMOTO (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No.1-37)
Newsletter – every other month
 - 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 Kyushu University of Health and Welfare on September 22-23, 2001 with the symposium "A New Model 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: 1,078
- President: Satoshi AMAKO (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* - quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies
c/o Professor Akira SUEHIRO
Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo,
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
 - Number of Members: 408
 - President: Yasuhiko KATO (Konan 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 Takushoku University in November, 2001.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
 - Number of Members: 2,127
 - 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,
Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University, Dai 2 Kenkyukan,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Momoyama Gakuin University on September 6-9, 2001 with the symposium "Tasks and View for the Management Theory in the 21st Century."

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 406, corporate 12
- 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 Wako University on July 28-29, 2001.

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

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 225
- President: Takao NORISADA (Kwansei Gakuin 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 169-8050, Japan
The next annual meeting will be held at Seinan Gakuin University on October 20-21, 2001.

**BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN
経営史学会**

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 880, institutional 28
- President: Matao MIYAMOTO (Osaka 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 Osaka University on September 20-21, 2001.

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 Asahi University in June, 2001.

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 8
- Representative: Shunzo NITTA (Toyo University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section

c/o Professor Shunzo NITTA

Faculty of Economics, Tokyo University,

5-28-20, Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 122-8606, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Sakushin Gakuin University in December, 2001.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE
日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 244, 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 Kinki University on June 1-2, 2001.

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

- Established: 1963
 - Number of Members: 248
 - Chief Representative: Yoshiaki NISHIMURA (Hitotsubashi University)
 - Publication: *Bulletin of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies* -annually
 - The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)
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 Hokkaido University on May31-June 2, 2001.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT
(Formerly: ASOOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE)
比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
 - Number of Members: 240
 - President: Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo University)
 - Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
 - Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management
c/o Professor Shozaburo SAKAI
Faculty of Commerce, Chuo University,
742-1, Higashi-Nakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0393, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University on April 5-6, 2001 with the unified theme "New Corporate Image in the 21st 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 Economics Department, Daito Bunka University,
1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175-8571, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Hokusei Gakuin University in early June, 2001.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
(Formerly: THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS)
日本経済学会

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 2,741
- President: Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
- Japanese Economic Association

c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0044, Japan

The next Spring meeting will be held at Hiroshima Shudo University on May 19, 2001
and the Autumn meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University on October 7-8, 2001.

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 Kwansei Gakuin University in September,
2001.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 853
- 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 Kwansei Gakuin University in early November,
2001.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS 経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
 - Number of Members: 792, patronage members: 5
 - President: Toshifumi YADA (Kyushu University)
 - Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* – quarterly
 - Japan Association of Economic Geographers
c/o Department of Geography, Tokyo Gakugei University
4-1-1, Nukui Kita-machi, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184-8501, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University on May 26-28, 2001. Its theme is "Environmental Problems and Economic Geography."
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JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION 日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: individuals 1,279, 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, Aich 480-1298, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on May 26-27, 2001 with the symposium "IT Strategy and the Role of Economic Policy."
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JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION 日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
 - Number of Members: 470
 - President: Takaaki WAKASUGI (The University of Tokyo)
 - Publication: *The Annual Report of the Japan Finance Association* – annually
 - Japan finance 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 Konan University on October 20-21, 2001 with the symposium "Finance Studies in the 21st Century – Tasks and Objectives."
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JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE (JAFT)
日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
 - Number of Members: 487, corporate: 10
 - 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 Doshisha University on June 1-3, 2001.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
 - Number of Members: 844
 - Representative Director: Kazuo KIKUNO (Rikkyo University)
 - Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
 - Japan Society of Human Resource Management
c/o Professor Kazuo KIKUNO,
College of Economics, Rikkyo University,
3-34-1, Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 178-8501, Japan
- The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on June 22-24, 2001 with the symposium “Structural Changes in 21st Century Japanese Society, and the Employment System – Changes in Demography, Markets, Consciousness.”

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
産業学会

- Established: 1975
 - Number of Members: 350
 - Representative: Toshifumi YADA (Kyushu 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 Musashi University on June 10-11, 2001 with the symposium “The Direction of Industrial Reforms in the 21st Century.”

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: honorary 8 including two foreigners, ordinary 1,189 including 37 foreigners, supporting organizations 91
 - 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 Kyoto Sangyo University on October 27-28, 2001.
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JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES
国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 528
 - 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 Otaru University of Commerce in August, 2001.
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THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
日本国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: individual 1,280, corporate 7
 - President: Kazuhiro IGAWA (Kobe University)
 - Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)*—two issues a year
 - The Japan Society of International Economics
c/o Research Institute for Economics & Business Administration, Kobe University, 2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan
- The next annual meeting (JSIE 60th memorial meeting) will be held at Kobe University on October 19 (International Symposium), 20 and 21, 2001.
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JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY
日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individuals 351, corporate 11
- 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 Tokyo Keizai University in September, 2001.
The dates and common theme are undecided.

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

- Established: 1991
 - Number of Members: individual 766, corporate 14
 - President: Osamu NISHIZAWA (Waseda University)
 - Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
 - The Japanese Association of Management Accounting
- c/o School of Management, Science University of Tokyo,
500, Shimokiyoku, Kuki-city, Saitama 346-8512 Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University in Autumn 2001. The date and common theme are undecided.

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

- Established: 1979
 - Number of Members: individuals 845, corporate 12
 - Chairman: Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo University)
 - Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative office of the academy
 - Nippon Academy of Management Education
- c/o Kigyo Keiei Tsushin Gakuin
Miyata Bldg., 1-38-2, Yoyogi, shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8555, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University in June, 2001 and Aomori Chuo Gakuin University in October, 2001.

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 339
 - 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 Kansai University on September 14-16, 2001.

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

- Established: 1981
 - Number of Members: regular 432, advisory 4, corporate 6
 - President: Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi 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 26th national conference is supposed to be held at Sanno College on May 12-13, 2001.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS
日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
 - Number of Members: 1,068
 - 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 Keio University in Spring, 2001.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION
(Formerly: JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES)
日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 8, ordinary 930, supporting company 15
- President: Shuzo ABE (Yokohama National 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 2001 Annual Conference will be held at Fukuoka University on May 18-20, under the theme “Information in the context of Marketing and Distribution.”

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE
組織学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 1,737, company 21
- President: Ikujiro NONAKA (Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of
International Corporate Strategy)
- 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 Kobe University on October 13-14, 2001.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,311
- President: Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce)
- 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 Sapporo University on September 22-23, 2001 with the symposium “The Role of the Public in the 21st Century and the Planning Administration”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 1,001
- 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 Komazawa University in October, 2001.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
(Formerly: THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY)
土地制度史学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 912
- Representative Director: Isao HIROTA (The University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Tochi Seido Shigaku*
(The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History) – quarterly
- The Political Economy and Economic History Society
c/o Professor Isao HIROTA

Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo,
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Iwate University in October, 2001.

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 419, honorary 12, students 45, special corporate 4, corporate 5
- President: Haruo SAGAZA (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu (The Journal of Population Studies)*
- Population Association of Japan

c/o National Institute of Population and Social Security Research,
2-2-3, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu Kyoritsu University on June 1-2, 2001.

JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
 - Number of Members: 350
 - Representative Manager: Toshiro KITAMI (Emeritus, Aoyama Gakuin 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 Port of Yokohama, 2001.

THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE
(Formerly: JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF FISCAL SCIENCE)
日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
 - Number of Members: 762
 - 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 Kwansei Gakuin University in October, 2001.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS
公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
 - Number of Members: regular members 407, corporation members 73
 - 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 Waseda University on June 9-10, 2001 under the theme "Public Utilities in the Age of Technical Innovation."

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

- Established: 1962
 - Number of Members: 739
 - 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 38th annual meeting will be held at Kyoto University, 2001.

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 Hiroshima Shudo University in September, 2001.

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

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: 573
 - Representative: Yoshinori SUZUKI (Kanagawa University)
 - Publication: *Annual 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 Bunkyo Women's University in Spring, 2001.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF SHIPPING ECONOMICS

日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 225, corporate 24
- Representative: Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Study of Shipping Economy*
- 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 Kobe University of Mercantile Marine in October, 2001.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY

社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 950
- Representative: Yoshihiko KAMII (Saitama University)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU GAKKAI SHI*
(*The Journal of Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
- Society for the Study of Social Policy
c/o Faculty of Economics, Saitama University,

255, Shimo-okubo, Urawa-shi, Saitama 338-8570, Japan

The next annual meetings will be held in Spring 2001 with the symposium "Social Change and Economic Inequality," and in autumn 2001 with the symposium "Globalization and Social Policy."

THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

会計理論学会

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 201
- Representative: Hidekazu NOMURA (Nihon Fukushi University)
- Publication: *Annual 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 Komazawa University in October, 2001.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY

社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,341
- 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, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Sophia University on May 19-20, 2001 with the symposium "Environment in Economic History."

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,555
- President: Koichi 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 Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, and held on September 1-4, 2001.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 438 regular members including 6 honorary members and 44 special corporations
- President: Hiroyuki YAMADA (Osaka University of Commerce)
- 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 Osaka City University in July, 2001.

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.,
7-20, Minami-Ogimachi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0052, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Hiroshima Shudo University on September 1-2, 2001 with the symposium "Political Perspectives in Local Governments."

JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JCAAM)

アジア経営学会

ESTABLISHED: 30 September, 1993

OBJECTIVE:

The comprehensive study of Asian Management

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Individual 426

REPRESENTATIVE:

Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meeting-once a year

PUBLICATION:

The Journal of Asian Management Studies

ADDRESS:

JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT

c/o Professor Takahide KOSAKA

College of Commerce, Nihon University

5-2-1 Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University on October 6-7, 2001.

SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

経営学史学会

ESTABLISHED: 29 May, 1993

OBJECTIVE:

The serious study of the history of management theories

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Individual 325, Cooperative 1

PRESIDENTS:

Haruo MURATA (Momoyama Gakuin University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Two or three days, once a year

PUBLICATION:

An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)

ADDRESS:

c/o Meiji University, Kenkyutou 639,

1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Sapporo University on May 19-20, 2001 with the symposium "From Taylor to Information Technology : Development or Transition of Management Theory?"

JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES
国際ビジネス研究学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 22 July, 1994

OBJECTIVE:

Comprehensive and inter-disciplinary studies in international business

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Individual 575, corporate 3

PRESIDENT:

Kenichi ENATSU (Waseda University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meeting – once a year

PUBLICATION:

The Annual Bulletin: Japan Academy of International Business Studies

ADDRESS:

JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

c/o Professor Tomoaki SAKANO

School of Commerce, Waseda University,

1-6-1 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-8050, Japan

Liaison office:

c/o International Business Institute, Inc.

Tsukasa Building 3rd. F., 518 Waseda Tsurumakicho, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo,

162-0041, Japan

e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukushima University on October 20-21, 2001.

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.