



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

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## THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

### 日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, established in 1950, celebrated its 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 2003, the Union had a membership of 59 associations, as listed on pp.91-111.

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.

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## JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

As described in the *Information Bulletin* No.19, the aim of the Japan Auditing Association is to promote research on auditing and to provide opportunities to link together researchers in auditing at universities as well as researchers in other disciplines, practice accounting, corporate statutory auditing and others. The total number of members at the date of the 2003 annual convention is 400.

The academic activities are as follows;

- (1) The annual conventions as shown below.
- (2) Eastern and Western regional conventions:

Years	Eastern Region	Western Region
1999	Aomori Public College	Nagoya University
2000	Sophia University	Ritsumeikan University
2001	Tohoku University	Momoyama Gakuin University
2002	Rikkyo University	Okayama University

Programs of presentations at these meetings are compiled into a *Report to Members* which is delivered to members with the Association's journal titled *Modern Auditing*.

- (3) Special Research Committees:

1. Special Research Committee on Explanatory Paragraph on Special Matters of Auditors' Report (1999)
2. Special Research Committee on Cost Performance of Japanese Auditing (2000)
3. Special Research Committee on International Auditing History (2000)
4. Special Research Committee on Issues on Review by Third Parties

- (4) Brief Description of Annual Conventions since 1999

Years, places, themes of the programs and chairpersons	Names and Occupations of Presenters	Titles of papers
1999 Meiji University <i>Issues and Perspectives of Financial Statements Audit</i> Yoshikazu WAKITA (Meiji Gakuin University)	Hidehiko YAMAZAKI (Senshu University)  Yukio ONO (Certified public accountant)	"Examination of Continuity of A Business Firm as a Going-concern by Auditors"  "Evaluation on Japanese Auditing in the context of International society and

	<p>Chitoshi KOGA (Kobe University)</p> <p>Akitaka ONISHI (SONY Corporation)</p>	<p>Some Thoughts on Its Adaptability”</p> <p>“Environments characterized by Financial Risks and New Audit Model”</p> <p>“Introduction of a Disclosure System by Consolidated Financial Statements into SONY Corporation and Financial Statements Audit”</p>
<p>2000 Konan University <i>Main Issues Surrounding Audit Services</i> Yoshihisa MORITA (Meijo University)</p>	<p>Concurrent 1. Chaired by Fumio NAITO (Kobe University) Discussants: Yoshinao MATSUMOTO (Kansai University) Nobuyuki MAEYAMA (Yokohama National University) Go SAEKI (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Concurrent 2. Chaired by Shinji HATTA (Surugadai University) Discussants: Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University) Takashi KOJIMA (Okayama University) Shinya FUKUDA (Certified public accountant)</p> <p>Concurrent 3. Chaired by Teyon PAKU</p>	<p>“Accountants’ Tasks in the World of Market Economy and Issues of Independence”</p> <p>“Issues on the Alternatives for Improvement of Audit Quality”</p> <p>“Some Issues on Dispersion of Information by Auditors”</p>

	(Momoyama Gakuin University) Disussants: Yoshihiro MACHIDA (Tokyo Keizai University) Takatoshi HAYASHI (Kwansei Gakuin University) Keiichi KUBO (Certified public accountant)	
2001 Takushoku University <i>International Harmonization of Disclosures and Assurance Level</i> Ichiro SHIOBARA (Waseda University)	Seiichiro AZUMA (Certified public accountant)  Shinya SAITO (Aoyama Gakuin University)  Kenji YOSHINO (Certified public accountant)  Yujiro OKURA (Kansai University)	“Audit of Retirement Allowance and Assurance”  “Issues on Assurance Level in relation to Tax Effect Accounting”  “Some Problems Surrounding the Financial Accounting Disclosure in an English Version Prepared in Compliance with Japanese Accounting Standards”  “Some Issues on Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements and Implications thereof”
2002 Kobe University <i>Disclosure of Information Full of Risks and Uncertainties as well as Audit Thereon</i> Teyon PAKU (Momoyama Gakuin University)	Takatoshi HAYASHI (Kwansei Gakuin University)  Nobuhiro NASU (Certified public accountant) Takashi KOJIMA	“Disclosure of Information Full of Risks and Uncertainties as well as Audit Thereon”  “Information Dealing with the Future and Audit--- Current Trends of Business

	(Okayama University)	Risk Approach”
	Hidehiko YAMAZAKI (Senshu University)	“Disclosure of Information Full of Risks and Uncertainties as well as Audit Thereon”

## (5) Publications

### (1) Research Series

No.12 *Corporate Governance and Internal Auditing Function*, November 1999

No.13 *On Assurance of Accounting Information*, November 2000

No.14 *Disclosure and Audit of the Information on an Entity's Ability to continue as a Going Concern*, November 2001

No.15 *Issues on Audit and Explanatory Paragraph on Special Matters of Auditors' Report*, November 2002

### (2) Modern Auditing (Since No.10)

Nos. and Issue Dates	Contributors' names and their qualifications or institutes	Titles
No.10 March 2000	Tetsuya KATADA (CEO, KOMATSU Corporation-- <b>Commemorative Speech</b> )	“Some Thoughts on Management”
	Yujiro OKURA (Oita University)	“Issues on Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements in Compliance with the New Auditing Standards”
	Fumio NAITO (Kobe University)	“Main Issues on Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements and the Significance of Assurance”
	Toshifumi TAKADA	“Interim Audit and Review”

	(Tohoku University)	
	Hiroshi YOSHIMI (Hokkaido University)	“Auditors’ Responsibility under the Audit Standards for Interim Audit”
	Takatoshi IYODA (Konan University)	“Some Thoughts on Audit Objectives”
	Takashi KOJIMA (Okayama University)	“Evaluation of Business Risk in Auditing”
	Chitoshi KOGA (Kobe University)	“Environment under the Financial Risk and New Audit Model”
	Hisashi FUKUSHIMA (Tokiwa University)	“Financial Reporting by U.S. States and Local Governments and its auditing”
	Kazuo KUSANO (Practicing accountant)	“Issues on Non-professional Corporate Auditors”
	Kiyoaki YAMAZOE (Certified public accountant)	“Some Issues on Process of Considering Internal Control in a Financial Statement Audit”
	Iwao KATO (Practicing accountant)	“Formulating an Audit Opinion Concerning Fairness of Physical Existence of Inventory Account”
	Yoshihiro MACHIDA (Tokyo Keizai University)	“Special Report on the Recent Trends of Audit Research in Japan (1998)”
No.11 March 2000	Takayuki MATSUI (Takushoku University)	“Quality Control System on the Works of Auditors in Financial Statement Audit”

	Yoshihiro MACHIDA (Tokyo Keizai University)	“Some Issues on Dispersion of Information by Auditors”
	Yoshihiro INOUE (Kagawa University)	“Paradigm of Research on Audit Judgment”
	Tatsuhiko KATO (Meiji University)	“Significance of Analysis Applying a Theoretical Game Model”
	Yoshiomi INABA (Non Affiliate)	“The Most Important Problem Surrounding Japanese Audit”
	Toshiyuki HITOMI (Certified public accountant)	“Current Affairs of External Audit of Local Public Body”
	Hisakatsu SAKURAI (Kobe University)	“Report on the Decision Process of the Winner of Best Audit Research Award Set Up in Memory of the Late Professor Iwata”
	Yoshihiro MACHIDA (Tokyo Keizai University)	“Special Report on the Recent Trends of Audit Research in Japan (1999)”
No.12 March 2001	Tsuguoki FUJINUMA (President of IFAC-- <b>Commemorative Speech</b> )	“Japanese Accounting and Auditing Viewed from the International Perspectives”
	Shinji HATTA (Aoyama Gakuin University)	“Internationalization of Audit Standards and Audit Research at the Start of the New Millennium”
	Shinichi NAGAYOSHI (Kyushu University)	“Proposal for Continuous Audit”

	Shinya SAITO (Aoyama Gakuin University)	"Issues on Assurance Level in Relation to Tax Effect Accounting"
	Kenji YOSHINO (Certified public accountant)	"Some Problems Surrounding the Financial Accounting Disclosure in an English Version Prepared in Compliance with Japanese Accounting Standards"
	Yujiro OUKURA (Kansai University)	"Some Issues on Audit Assurance of Consolidated Financial Statements in Relation to Analytical Procedures"
	Masami MATSUWAKI (Yokkaichi University)	"Ethical Matters Facing CPAs and the Way of Dealing with Them"
	Tatsuhiko KATO (Meiji University)	"Influence on Auditors' Independence in Affording Consulting Services to Audit Clients"
	Takumi ADACHI (Niigata Kokusai Joho University)	"Switch to Corporate Governance in the Economy Based on the Market System and Expectations for Audit by CPAs"
	Yutaka SUZUKI (Daito Bunka University)	"Issues on Setting Standards for External Audit of Central and Local Government"
	Interim Report of Research Series No.16	"Analysis of Cost Performance of Auditing in Japan"
	Yoshihiro MACHIDA (Tokyo Keizai University)	"Special Report on the Recent Trends of Audit Research in Japan (2000)"

	Toshio KANISHIMA (Nagoya Gakuin University)	“Report on the Decision Process of the Winner of the Best Audit Research Award Set Up in Memory of the Late Professor Iwata”
No.13 March 2002	Shizuki SAITO (Chairman of ASBJ-- <b>Commemorative Speech</b> )	“Problems of Disclosure and the Role of ASBJ”
	Takatoshi HAYASHI (Kwansei Gakuin University)	“Disclosure of Information Full of Risks and Uncertainties as well as Audit Thereon in Relation to the Ability to Continue as a Going Concern”
	Nobuhiro NASU (Certified public accountant)	“On What We Can Do and Cannot—to Respond to Expectations — Information Dealing with the Future and Audit”
	Takashi KOJIMA (Okayama University)	“Current Trends in Business Risk Approach”
	Hidehiko YAMAZAKI (Senshu University)	“Disclosure of Information Full of Risks and Uncertainties as well as Audit Thereon Special”
	Akira KANIE (Hokkaido University)	“Evolution of Audit Theories in Response to the Extension of Users of Audit Services”
	Bunchu Ri (Fukuoka Kogyo University)	“What we Learn from the Cases Occurring in Chinese Auditing”
	Eriko NASHIOKA (Public certified accountant) and	“Function of the Third Party Opinion in an Environment Report”

	Katsuhiko KOKUBU (Kobe University)	
	Emi NAKAMURA (Ryukoku University)	“Rules on Ethics of Internal Auditors”
	Chikara SHIMAZAKI (Certified public accountant)	“Corporate Governance and Internal Audit”
	Junichi AKIYAMA (Tama University)	“Proposal for Internationalization of Audit Practice”
	Mitsufumi OMATA (Meikai University)	“Special Report on the Recent Trends of Audit Research in Japan (2000)”
	Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Nagoya University)	“Report on the Decision Process of the Winner of Best Audit Research Award Set Up in Memory of the Late Professor Iwata”

(6) Winners of the Best Audit Research Award Set Up in Memory of the Late Professor IWATA

Years	Winner's name and Affiliates	Titles of the works
2000	Fumio NAITO (Kobe University)	“Consolidated Financial Statement Audit”
2001	(1) Reward for a book Takatoshi IYODA (Konan University) (2) Reward for an article Yoshihiro INOUE (Kagawa University)	“On French Auditing”  “Paradigm of Research on Audit Judgment”
2002	(1) Reward for a book Special Research Committee on Disclosure and Audit of the	“Disclosure and Audit of the Information on an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern”

	Information on an Entity's Ability to continue as a Going Concern (2) Reward for an article Tatsuhiko KATO (Meiji University)	“Influence on Auditors’ Independence in Affording Consulting Services to Audit Clients”
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(7) Academic activities of the Association scheduled and planned in 2003

The 2003 annual convention was held at Aoyama Gakuin University in September.

(Ichiro SHIOBARA, Nagoya Keizai University)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

### 1. History of the society

The Japan Society of Business Mathematics was founded in 1959 with the aim of promoting the research and application of quantitative approaches in business. The society became a member of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan in 1960. The society had annual conferences and published thirty volumes of journals in its first twenty years. At the twentieth conference in 1978 we changed the society's Japanese name from "Nihon Shogyo Sugakkai" to "Nihon Keiei Sugakkai". "Shogyo" means commerce or business, and "Keiei" means management or business in Japanese. We have never changed the society's concept of promoting the research and application of quantitative approaches in business. But since the Japanese name "Shogyou Suugaku" had become a little outdated, we changed the society's name and the title of its journal in Japanese.

The newest journal is Volume 25, No.1. It is the 59<sup>th</sup> number since the society was founded. The latest conference, at Gakushuin University on June 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>, is the 45<sup>th</sup> conference the society has had.

### 2. Outline of the society

Quantitative approaches refer to methods which utilize mathematical models to solve problems encountered in the process of planning and control in management. The approaches encompass a variety of methods, such as investment theory and practice, production management, management science, operations research, and computer simulation. In the nature of things, the scope of research has extended to wide-ranging as well as multidisciplinary subjects. And thus the society attracts researchers from various disciplines. Recently young researchers including graduate students have been welcome to join the society, and they make presentations in the society conferences and write papers to the society journals.

An annual conference is scheduled in June in each year and another small-scale conference in the autumn. The former conference is not organized under a unified theme on the ground that restriction of topics to specified areas might lead to the exclusion of urgent and opportune topics in different categories. The latter conference is organized by specific theme and by limited number of speakers. There we have enough time to study and to discuss one specific topic.

The society journal is called *The Journal of the Japan Society of Business Mathematics*. We publish two volumes of the journal each year.

### 3. The Society's Projects

In recent years the economy and society in Japan has been changing. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has accelerated the changes. Today undergraduate students not only in science and engineering courses but also in social sciences need mathematical and logical thinking. But lack of fundamental mathematical backgrounds in high schools weighs heavily on undergraduate education in Japan. The society has organized two study projects to improve the situation.

The first project was a Study for Formulating Business Mathematics and a Method of Developing Common Teaching Materials in 1999-2001.

The second project was a Study for Developing New Business Mathematics and a Teaching Method for Undergraduate Education, especially Social Sciences in 2001-2003

Both projects got a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research and continued two years each. Our society is planning a new project to study and to develop mathematical undergraduate education.

### 4. Journal Articles

Let us introduce some articles as they have appeared in recent volumes of the society's journal.

#### Network Analysis of AGV Systems using Petri Net Models

Rui NAKAMURA, Kenji YOSHIDA and Masatoshi KITAOKA

Abstract: Petri Nets are one of the techniques of system analysis of AGVs. However, various procedures are proposed for the conversion method to the movement of AGVs into Petri Nets, but it is not examined mathematically analysis. This paper discussed the method that the transportation route of the directional and the bidirectional is converted into the transportation graph and proposed the algorithm to convert from the transportation graph into Petri Nets. Vol.21, No.2, pp.72-82, 1999.

#### An Experimental Result on Parameters with GM (1,1) Model in Grey Theory

Jun USUKI, Masatoshi KITAOKA and Hirozo OKUMURA

Abstract: There are many theories of prediction model of time series data. Recently, prediction model by using gray theory and the applications are researched. The prediction model based on gray theory is called Gray Model. One of characteristics of gray model is to use accumulated time series data. It can be easily applied to fluctuating time series data. The gray theory had been useful in automatic control. Proposed theory is applied in various fields. To introduce the gray model of certain system, it is

necessary to calculate matrix equation. However, this calculation includes high dimension numerical value with a large digit. The accuracy is required in the calculation. At first, this paper introduced the equation for solving the parameter of a gray model. Next, the relationship between period, time series data and equation was analyzed from the numerical calculation. Vol.21, No.2, pp.83-92, 1999.

An Empirical Analysis on Advertising Effectiveness in Japanese Brewery Firms

Tadahiro KAWASAKI, Masayuki ABE and Shigeo OHTSUKI

Vol.21, No.2, pp.93-101, 1999.

An Optimal Location Model for a Retail Facility Considering the Relationship Between Variations of Consumer Expenditure and the Concept of Accessibility

Tetsuma FURIHATA, Yuki FUKUDA and Kazuyoshi KIMURA

Abstract: In this paper, an optimal location model for a retail facility on the continuous plane is presented. This model is based on elastic demand functions as variations of consumer expenditure to estimate the demand of a new retail facility instead of a static buying power which have been used in most of the previous studies. The concept of accessibility is applied to evaluate elastic demands for individual consumers. The location that maximizes the total demands captured is determined in the study area. An empirical example is also shown. Vol.21, No.2, pp.102-111, 1999.

Research Notes: A Solution Method for Stochastic PERT by Use of Risk Analysis Tools

Takeshi SUGIMOTO, Mamoru YOKOTA and Toshisuke KASHIWAGI

Vol.21, No.2, pp.112-118, 1999.

Book Review: Salih, N. N. "An Introduction to Mathematics of Financial Derivatives" Academic Press, 1996, 352 pages. Saburo KOBAYASHI Vol.21, No.2, pp.119-120, 1999.

Optimal Stopping Problem with Value Deterioration and Recall Uncertainty

Byung-Kook KANG

Abstract: We consider an optimal stopping problem where the value of an offer  $w_j$  once inspected and passed up  $j$  periods ago is assumed to be reduced to  $s_j w_j$  ( $0 < s_j < 1$ ) up to the present time, and the offer  $w_j$  becomes unavailable at the next point in time with probability  $p_i$  ( $0 < p_i < 1$ ). The objective of this paper is to examine the properties of the optimal stopping rule maximizing the expected present discounted reward. Vol.22, No.1, pp.3-18, 2000.

A Construction and an Analysis of a Lock-in Model under Effects of Software Distribution

Yutaka TAKAHASHI and Nobuhide TANAKA  
Vol.22, No.1, pp.19-31, 2000.

Assessing a Method for Medical Facilities Attractiveness and Its Application to a Location Analysis

Tetsuma FURIHATA and Yoshie KIMURA

Abstract: In this paper an assessing method for medical facilities attractiveness is discussed. This method infers the medical facilities attractiveness from available data sources without listing and estimation of attributes for surveys which have been analyzed in most of previous studies. The inference needs only distribution of population, the number of patients and distances between patients and medical facilities. Empirical examination is shown in one Prefecture. In addition, the method is applied to a location analysis assuming an opening new facility. Vol.22, No.1, pp.32-41, 2000.

Research Notes: Systematization of Business Mathematics

Isao USUI Vol.22, No.1, pp.42-53, 2000.

Research Notes: Business Mathematics Education from the Viewpoint of Syllabus

Shoichi HYAKKAI Vol.22, No.1, pp.54-67, 2000.

Research Notes: A Report of Mathematics Materials on the Web -- Approach from the Viewpoint of Learning Business Mathematics

Atsuko EBINE

Abstract: In this report, mathematics materials on the Web which are related to essential items for studying business mathematics in universities are presented. Using these mathematics materials on the Web facilitates learning business mathematics for students. On the basis of this research, we discuss how a mathematics database on the Web could be utilized for lectures on business mathematics and propose the necessity of constructing support systems which stimulate students to logical thinking with a mathematics database on the Web. Vol.22, No.1, pp.68-76, 2000.

A Fuzzy Measure Choquet Integral Model as an Aggregation Operator

Eiichiro TAKAHAGI Vol.22, No.2, pp.85-98, 2000.

Analysis of Queuing Systems with Retrial Calls

Masaharu IWASE and Hitoshi TAKEDA

Abstract: When a telephone subscriber obtains a busy signal, he will repeat the call until the telephone connection is made. So the flow of calls in a telephone network consists of a flow of primary calls and a flow of retrial calls. The space where the sources of retrial calls are situated is called an orbit. In this paper we deal with two multi-server queuing models with retrial calls. One is the finite capacity orbit model, and the other is the infinite capacity orbit model. For the finite capacity orbit model, a numerical algorithm to calculate the steady state probabilities is described along with the various performance measures and some illustrations of the calculated results. Convergence of the finite capacity orbit model to the infinite capacity orbit model is discussed. Vol.22, No.2, pp.99-110, 2000.

#### A Firm's Entry-Exit Decisions Under Uncertainty

Yoshio IIHARA and Jing-Hui DONG

Abstract: In this paper we assume the revenue of a project and the operating cost as stochastic variables, and assume the investment cost and salvage value to be the sum of a proportion of the revenue and the operating cost, because of economic as well as mathematical reasons. Solve the entry-exit decision simultaneously, to obtain the entry and exit threshold. The equations cannot be solved in a precise form analytically. We solved them by numerical method step by step. To show the nature of the result more precisely, we also examined optimal decisions under simple entry strategy and simple exit strategy. We computed the project's expected values and entry and exit thresholds by changing parameter's values, and use these results to compare the entry-exit strategy with simple entry strategy and simple exit strategy. The project's expected values under entry-exit strategy exceed them under simple entry strategy and simple exit strategy in any case. Vol.22, No.2, pp.111-124, 2000.

#### Research Notes: Mathematical Methods in Organization Theory

Isao USUI Vol.22, No.2, pp.125-132, 2000.

#### Research Notes: On Mathematical Formulation of Theories of Management

Takashi YAMADA Vol.22, No.2, pp.133-138, 2000.

#### Research Notes: Basic Mathematics Education using the Web

Eiichiro TAKAHAGI Vol.22, No.2, pp.139-153, 2000.

#### Research Notes: A Report of Practice of a Web-Based Basic Mathematics Learning

System

Yutaka TAKAHASHI Vol.22, No.2, pp.154-158, 2000.

Economic Analysis for the Environment

Yoshiaki KAORU Vol.23, No.1, pp.2-10, 2001.

The Mathematics of Finance

Katsushige SAWAKI Vol.23, No.1, pp.11-25, 2001.

Current System Dynamics Education, mainly in the U.S.A.

Akira UCHINO Vol.23, No.1, pp.26-35, 2001.

Research Notes: A Study of Constructing a Prediction Model for Sales Amounts for Virtual Bookstores

Kengo WATANABE, Masayuki ABE and Shigeo OHTSUKI

Abstract: In this paper, we try to discuss Virtual Stores. Virtual bookstores are one of the most popular virtual shops. It seems that electronic commerce (EC) has large latent abilities with the increasing Online Web Shopping population. The initial goal of this study was essentially to construct prediction models for annual sales amounts in virtual bookstores. While it is impossible to collect the sales amounts, the final purpose is to construct models for predicting book quantities and numbers in virtual bookstores. This study has the two following goals. One is to construct a prediction model for book quantities and numbers of bookstores. The other is to suggest improvements for this model. Vol.23, No.1, pp.36-45, 2001.

Research Notes: Teaching Materials Development of Queuing Models using Excel VBA

Masaharu IWASE Vol.23, No.1, pp.46-53, 2001.

Classification of Delivery Goods from the Characteristic of Shipments

Jiaqi LI, Masatoshi KITAOKA and Jun USUKI

Abstract: This paper proposes a method for classifying goods from the shipment characteristics. The classification method would be used to classify the shipment of goods in distribution center. Here, two classification methods are proposed. The first method is to accumulate the data. Next, a gradient ratio of the accumulation data is obtained. By dividing the period into  $c$  pieces, the binary number of the  $c$  bits is made the reference value. The hamming distance between the gradient ratio and reference value of binary number is computed. Then, the largest binary code is obtained. Goods

are classified using this code. Classified goods have the clearance variable. The second method uses a fuzzy transitive closure. The fuzzy transitive closure is calculated from the gradient ratio from the hamming distance. The proposed method is compared with the method from a conventional correlation coefficient. Vol.23, No.2, pp.62-75, 2001.

The Process Simulation of the Value Formation Resulting from the Enterprise Collaboration — The Case Study of International Telecommunication Business —

Yoshitoku FUKUNAGA, Yutaka TAKAHASHI and Nobuhide TANAKA

Abstract: Service diversity and collaboration are becoming important factors in achieving superiority in the increasing more deregulated international telecommunication field. The economic value of collaboration, service diversity and the network externality significantly affect the dynamics of international telecommunication market share. For the theoretical analysis of the market share dynamics, it is necessary to identify the mutual relationship and causal mechanism of these factors. This paper develops a model of the circulatory causal mechanism and the mutually complementary relationship formed by the multiple economic values, service diversity, and the multiple supply and demand utilities affecting the subscriber number changes. Furthermore, the possible scenarios of market development are examined through an analytical simulation. Vol.23, No.2, pp.76-87, 2001.

Evaluating Project in Multi-Stage Decision-Making Processes — Real Option Approach —

Jing-Hui DONG and Yoshio IIHARA

Abstract: Real Option Approach is methodology to evaluate projects of flexible decision-making under uncertain economic environments. In many situations projects have multiple phases, for example most of research and development projects do so. In this paper we develop a model to evaluate such a project in multi-stage decision-making processes. Models to evaluate such a project lead complexity in argument and computing procedure, thus those models are hard to use in real investment decisions. To ease complexity we impose some assumptions in our model. Under those conditions and use Compound Option Evaluation Model, we have an explicit evaluation formula in continuous-time framework. This model can be use as a benchmark to value such projects. And we extent our model to evaluate such a project in the case of uncertain operation starting time. Vol.23, No.2, pp.88-101, 2001.

A Theoretical Analysis of Evaluating System Behavior with Positive Feedback

Nobuhide TANAKA Vol.24, No.1, pp.1-8, 2002.

#### Developments for Decision Analysis

Hiromoto DOI

Abstract: About 40 years have passed since decision analysis was taught at graduate school of business for the first time. It has been accepted as normative or prescriptive theory of decision making in the world. It will be a practical knowledge and technology for ordinal people, so I would like to review of its developing trail in this article. The focus is on its thinking and evaluation technology. I hope the logic of decision analysis will filter into the real world and be used like intuition. Vol.24, No.1, pp.9-25, 2002.

#### Research Notes: The Business Mathematics in School of Commerce: At the Viewpoint of Information Processing Education

Yoshio HOSHINO Vol.24, No.1, pp.26-40, 2002.

#### Research Notes: Information Processing Exercise Concerning Computational Error

Tetsuma FURIHATA Vol.24, No.1, pp.41-53, 2002.

#### Evaluation of Project under Uncertain Interest Rate

Jinghui DONG and Yoshio IIHARA

Abstract: Most of recent academic researches in evaluation of project using real option approach use determinate discount rate. In this paper we use stochastic discount rate to evaluate project in preparing stage. We choose the Vasicek [12] model to describe the dynamics of discount rate. In order to evaluate project in preparing stage, at first we discuss evaluation of future stochastic cash flow in the environment of stochastic discount rate, then impose some restriction in the investment cost and found out evaluation formula. Finally we show some feature of the evaluation formula using numerical analysis, and compare to the result of directly using discount bond prices as discount factor. We find that both value of project are very close. Vol.24, No.2, pp.60-70, 2002.

#### Research Notes: Reasonable Development Methods of Web-Based Business Mathematical Learning Materials with Movies

Yukari SHIROTA

Abstract: The number of universities that offer a variety of interactive multimedia teaching materials by e-Learning systems has been increasing. The author has been developing a personalized multimedia assisted education system for business

mathematics since January 2002. Using interactive multimedia teaching materials is effective. It was, however, expensive and requires a great deal of time for teachers to develop effective multimedia teaching materials. To solve the problem, the paper proposes effective and reasonable development methods of Web-based business mathematical learning materials with movies. Vol.24, No.2, pp.71-81, 2002.

Research Notes: Management Accounting and Business Mathematics in Japan: 1991-2000

Masanobu KOSUGA, Keisuke SAKATE, Aiko OHARA, Asako KIMURA  
and Takahisa TOYODA

Abstract: This paper tries to understand the relationship between the Management Accounting (MA) and Business Mathematics over 10 years from the 1991 to 2000 of Japan with some surveys. MA was pointed out its deviation of theories and practices in the end of 1980s and such deviation was tend to be bigger if applied the mathematics into theories and practice of MA. In the surveys, only 96 papers and 27 books about MA introducing the quantitative approaches were found as a result. The results of the surveys indicate that the researches and the education of MA were not spent enough time to make the deviation better situation. For the conclusion, the aggressive empirical researches are recommended for MA. Also, for Business Mathematics, it will be great help to present its clear relationships with the other categories for the future relevance. Vol.24, No.2, pp.82-93, 2002.

DEA Model for Obtaining an Improvement Target Integrated Inputs and Outputs — A Model with Translation Invariance and Units Invariance —

Takashi NAMATAME and Toshikazu YAMAGUCHI

Abstract: Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a method for measuring a relative efficiency of multiple inputs and outputs systems. Furthermore, DEA can give an improvement target to become an efficient activity for each inefficient DMU (Decision Making Unit). Basic DEA models such CCR (Charnes-Cooper-Rhodes) or BCC (Banker-Charnes-Cooper) model only give a limited improvement target for input- or output-oriented. The additive model can be obtained an improvement target integrated both inputs and outputs, simultaneously. However, the improvement target from the additive model is influenced by how to take a unit of input or output. Hence, the target may change when a unit of input or output changes. In this paper, we utilize the goal vector approach concept to solve this problem. The goal vector approach is a kind of mathematical programming for multi-criteria decision-making. This method integrates multiple criteria or goals into a normalized scholar objective function based on two

types of aspiration level; minimum requirement level and sufficient level. We suggest DEA models to obtain a non-oriented improvement target using three types of goal vector approach. Vol.25, No.1, pp.1-16, 2003.

#### Use of AHP Method in DEA to Rank Decision Making Units

Teruhisa TSUBAKIMOTO

Abstract: DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) is a method of separating DMUs (Decision Making Units), which is considered as a process of changing input into output, into efficient and inefficient group by calculating each DMU. AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) is a decision making model to rank alternatives by using people's subjective decision. So, by using the characteristics of both these models and implementing the ranking method of AHP in DEA, a method of ranking DMU in DEA is made possible. Here, objective data in DEA is utilized instead of the problematic people's subjective decision used in AHP. Therefore, there is no reason to make considerations for people's subjective decision which is an AHP's specific problem. However there are new problems related to the new model. Therefore, by using a simple illustration and clarifying the problem, further thought was given to the problems. Vol.25, No.1, pp.17-27, 2003.

#### Fuzzy Switching Functions and Sugeno Integrals

Eiichiro TAKAHAGI

Abstract: In this paper, we demonstrate that fuzzy switching functions with constants (Fuzzy/C in short) are represented as Sugeno integral models. First, monotone Fuzzy/C of  $f(0, \dots, 0) = 0$ , weighted max-min functions and Sugeno integral models are transferable each others. Next, monotone Fuzzy/C can be represented as Sugeno integral models with  $\mu(\emptyset) \in [0, 1]$ . Lastly, we show that Fuzzy/C can be represented as Sugeno integral models whose inputs are extended to 2 lines that are true inputs and false inputs. Vol.25, No.1, pp.28-40, 2003.

#### Issue Linkage and Game Theoretic Bargaining Solutions

Isao USUI

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present a useful mechanism in bargaining which is referred to as 'issue linkage' or 'interconnection'. This derives from the fact that countries are usually simultaneously involved in several areas of negotiations, for instance, both in negotiations about CO2 abatement in environmental area and in negotiations about trade liberalization in non-environmental area. If the interests in the two areas are reversed, there exist possibilities for an exchange of concessions in the

field of relative strength. We show that the game theoretic bargaining solutions—the Nash’s bargaining solution and the Kalai-Smorodinsky’s bargaining solution—are both better off by issue linkage on the assumptions of mutually preferential independence and linear negotiation sets. Vol.25, No.1, pp.41-52, 2003.

Research Notes: Three Methodologies in the Valuation of American Options

Katsushige SAWAKI Vol.25, No.1, pp.53-69, 2003.

Research Notes: An Educational Method of the Organization Theory in Undergraduate Class

Tadashi INOUE Vol.25, No.1, pp.70-76, 2003.

(Akira UCHINO, Senshu University)

\*Editor’s Note: The abstracts in Part 4 on Journal Articles are reproduced here exactly as originally published.

## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES

### 1. Short history and renaming problem

The predecessor of the Association, the Society for the Study in Socialist Economies, was founded by 57 specialists in this field on November 14, 1963. On October 27, 1967, the Society became the Association for the Study in Socialist Economies, with 75 members. The purpose of the Association at that time was to promote studies of socialist economies from both theoretical and empirical viewpoints. The focus of research by members was mainly put on how the socialist economies of the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and mainland China were and should be functioning.

However, because of the international environment in the second half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, the Association decided to alter its name. On the one hand, after Mikhail Gorbachev became the general secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries tried to change their systems to compete with Western developed countries, and in the end abandoned their socialist political and economic systems, stepping up the transformation of their systems into democracy and market economies. On the other hand, since Deng Xiaoping seized power, China has been liberalizing its economy step by step, saying that China is in the primary stage of socialism and has reached the stage of a "socialist market economy".

Under these circumstances, at the general meeting of the Association in 1990 the chief representative at that time Tsuneaki SATO (Nihon University) proposed renaming the Association. After several years of discussion, at the 33rd conference at Hokkaido University in May 1993, the Association decided to alter its name to the Association for Comparative Economic Systems. (See *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No.13, 1993, pp.11-16 for the details of the renaming problem.)

### 2. Current research concerns

Together with altering its name, the Association also changed its research purpose. Today, the research scope of the Association is not limited within the studies of (former) socialist economies but extends to the studies of comparative economic systems, including capitalist systems. The Association welcomes specialists in fields other than former socialist economic systems to join the Association, and has invited specialists in economies of developed and developing countries to its annual meetings. But, of course, the main research concern of the Association still is the transition process of (former) socialist countries.

As is well known, the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 led the Central and Eastern European countries to give up their socialist political and economic systems and to transform their systems in accordance with standards of Western developed countries. Then at the end of 1991 the Soviet Union itself ended its 74 years of life and the 15 countries that succeeded it started out on their own courses. At first, most people not only in these former socialist countries but also in Western developed countries thought that their socialist systems could be easily replaced with new democratized and marketized systems and the transition process could end with great success in a few years.

This dream, however, soon turned out to be impossible. Some of these countries experienced abrupt shrinkage of economic activities and hyperinflation without succeeding in the transition to market economies. For example, Russian industrial production decreased by 48% and consumer prices increased more than 450 times between 1992 and 1994. These countries began to recognize that they should have had grander designs for successful systemic transformation and a more intricate prescription for future economic development.

While the Central and Eastern European countries and former Soviet countries tried to transform their economic systems in a relatively short term, China and Vietnam chose another approach of gradual transition to market economies. After Mao Zedong's death in 1976 and the grasp of political power by Deng Xiaoping in 1978, China proceeded with agricultural reform. In the middle of the 1980s it embarked on reform other sectors. China especially nominated some coastal cities as special economic areas and economic and technology development zones for foreign direct investment and opening the Chinese economy to the outside world. China joined the WTO (World Trade Organization) in December 2001. As a result the Chinese economy has entered a new stage in the stream of globalization. As has been seen, China spent about twenty years to transform its economic systems, and reforming of many state-owned industrial enterprises has left them intact.

On the other hand Russia fell into economic crisis and devalued the exchange rate of the ruble to a level of one-fourth in August 1998. Thereby the Russian economy has made a rapid recovery from long-deep recession and now, at the beginning of the 21st century is one of the most animated among transitional economies. Some of the Central and Eastern European Countries were formally permitted to join EU (the European Union) in May 2004. They have for many years recognized that integrating with Western Europe should be a goal to transition.

Other than transformation of economic systems, there have been differences in approaches. Among them, the Chinese Communist Party has retained its mono-political

power, although the Central and Eastern European countries and former Soviet countries have given up their communist regimes.

Even among Central and Eastern European countries and former Soviet countries, there also are differences in approaches to and results of transition to market economies. For example, some countries used vouchers or coupons to transfer state-owned assets to their citizens at a stroke. Others did not, or even tried to sell assets to foreign investors. Moreover there are various extents to which the Washington Consensus has an effect on policies among economies in transition.

Members of the Association have done research on the transitional processes, and thought about where countries in transition would go. Taking into account these and other diversities in approaches to transition, the Association has selected the main themes of each annual conference.

### 3. Themes of the annual conferences

Below we show the papers presented at the annual conferences for the last four years. The Association usually holds an annual conference between the end of May and the beginning of June. The conference is divided into two parts, one of which is the main theme session, while the other is the independent theme session. The annual conference lasts two days. Up to 2000 (the 40th annual conference) the association had one more session: a sub-conference devoted to the study of quantitative analysis. Since 2001 (the 41st annual conference) the quantitative analysis session has been absorbed into the independent theme session. In 2002 the Association had new challenge: an autumn research meeting held in November was started.

In 1999 the 39th annual conference was held at Yokohama National University from June 3 to 5.

(1) Main Theme Session: International Economics and Finance, and Economies in Transition.

Chairpersons: Sadayoshi OHTSU (Kobe University), Manabu SUHARA (Nihon University), Riichi TABATA (Osaka City University), Katsuji NAKAGANE (The University of Tokyo)

“The Russian Economy after the Financial Collapse of August 1998”, Yoshimasa TSUJI (Waseda University)

“China’s Foreign Trade, FDI and the Renminbi: After the Asian Monetary Crisis”, Satoshi IMAI (Aichi University)

“Transition Economies of Central and East European Countries and EU Enlargement to the East” Isamu MOMOZUMI (Komazawa University)

“Balance of Payments and Capital Transfer in Russia and Eastern Europe”, Akira UEGAKI (Seinan University)

“Critical Review of the Washington Consensus and New Development Strategy”, Masaki SHIRATORI (Ritsumeikan University)

“Financial Crisis in Russia”, Shoichi KUROSAKA (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi)

“Financial Reforms in European Transitional Economies”, Masaru HONMA (Financial Supervisory Agency)

(2) Independent Theme Session

“Characteristics of Russian Banks’ Lending and Investing Activities by Their Classification”, Shigeki ONO (Hokkaido University)

“The Reform of Chinese State-owned Enterprise by the Introduction of a Main Bank System”, Yun REN (Obirin University)

“Accounting Reform in Russia”, Kazuo TSUCHIYA (Osaka City University)

“The System-Transition and Disarmament”, Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University)

(3) Quantitative Analysis Session

“Resources Recycling and Policies to Internalize its Externalities”, Hideo KOIDE (Seinan Gakuin University)

“An Index of Russian Industrial Production: 1913-1990”, Manabu SUHARA (Nihon University)

In 2000 the 40th annual conference was held at Nagoya Gakuin University from June 1 to 3.

(1) Main Theme Session, Panel 1: Transition to Market Economics and FDI. Chairperson: Akira UEGAKI (Seinan Gakuin University)

“Foreign Direct Investment in Central Europe”, Tsuneo MORITA (Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.)

“China’s Economic Transfiguration through FDI”, Takeo KAKEHI (Bank of Yokohama)

“Movement and Corporatism under Economies in Transition — A Case Study of Poland”, Kiyoshi KASAHARA (Rikkyo University)

“Transformation of Industrial Structure and FDI in Central Europe”, Masatake WADA (Teikyo University)

Main Theme Session, Panel 2: Transition to Market Economics and a Safety Net Chairperson: Hiroshi TANAKA (Ritsumeikan University)

“A Safety Net as a Risk Sharing System and Income and Wealth Distribution”, Shuzo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University)

Society and Social Policy after 1989 — A Case Study of Central Europe”, Takumi

HORIBAYASHI (Kanazawa University)

(2) Independent Theme Session

“The Past Half a Century and the Future of the North Korean Socialist Economy”, Sei FUJITA (Osaka University of Economics and Laws)

“The Kyoto Protocol and Russia”, Yuzo TANAKA (Ryukoku University)

“Rethinking Liberalism—F.A.Hayek, W.Ropke, Moritaro Yamada”, Soo-Il KIM (Kyoto University)

“Realities and Characteristics of EU Access Problems in Poland”, Hiroichi IYEMOTO (Nagoya Gakuin University)

“From the Welfare State to the Co-operative Network of Welfare”, Makoya KAGEYAMA (Yokohama City University)

“Changing of the Western Welfare States and Problems of Economic and Social Systems”, Koichi KOBAYASHI (Nagoya Gakuin University)

(3) Quantitative Analysis Session

“Inequality and Poverty in Russia—Disparity of the Opportunity to Get Wages and Jobs”, Yuka TAKEDA (The University of Tokyo)

“Natural Economy in Russia”, Mayu MICHIGAMI (Osaka City University)

“Saving Behavior of Russian Households”, Yasushi NAKAMURA (Yokohama National University)

In 2001 the 41st annual conference was held at Hokkaido University from May 31 to June 2.

(1) Main Theme Session: Types of Economies in Transition.

Chairpersons: Masayuki IWATA (Chiba University), Satoshi MIZOBATA (Kyoto University)

“Characteristics of China’s Transition Process”, Katsuji NAKAGANE (The University of Tokyo)

“The Political Economy of Russian Pension Reform”, Sadayoshi OHTSU (Kobe University)

“An Approach to the Typology of Transition Economies in Eastern Europe”, Hiroshi TANAKA (Ritsumeikan University)

“Typology of the Transition Process of Russia and Eastern European Countries from the Viewpoint of the Liberalization of Foreign Trade”, Akira UEGAKI (Seinan Gakuin University)

(2) Independent Theme Session, Panel 1: Economic and Social Structures of Russia.

“Marketization and Legislation in Russia”, Manabu SUHARA (Nihon University)

“Russia’s Nonpayment Problem in 1990’s—Payment Relation between Government

and Enterprises”, Fumikazu SUGIURA (Hitotsubashi University)

“Corruption in the USSR and Russia”, Toshihiko SHIOBARA (Kochi University)

Independent Theme Session, Panel 2-1: Central Asian Economies (1)

“Gradualism in Transition – Uzbekistan” Manabu SHIMIZU (Utsunomiya University)

“Current Status and Future Challenges of Investment and Finance in Kazakhstan”,

Akio MORI (Japan Bank for International Cooperation)

Independent Theme Session, Panel 2-2: Quantitative Analysis of Economies in Transition.

“Inflation Process in Modern Russia – From the Viewpoint of Price Statistics Research”,

Tomoaki SATO (Ehime University)

“A Modeling Analysis of Joint Venture with Cost Effects”, Yusuke NAKATANI (Hitotsubashi University)

Independent Theme Session, Panel 3-1: Central Asian Economies (2)

“Problems in the Caspian Sea Energy Export – The Case of Turkmenistan’s Natural Gas Exports”, Miki WAJIMA (Japan Association for Trade with Russia & Central- Eastern Europe)

“Government-Business Relationship and Economic Performance in Central Asia”, Ichiro IWASAKI (Hitotsubashi University)

Independent Theme Session, Panel 3-2: Russian Far East Economy and Japan-Russia Relations.

“The Recent Situation and the Perspective of Transportation and Telecommunication in the Russian Far East”, Rudolf LEONTIEV (Computer Center of Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences)

Why did Japanese-Russian Economic Relations fall behind USA, China and Korea in the Risky Russian Market?”, V.K. ZAUSAEV (Far Eastern Institute for Market Economic Research)

In 2002 the 42nd annual conference was held at Okayama University from June 7 to 8.

(1) Main Theme Session: Industrial Structure Reform in Transition Countries.

Chairpersons: Akira UEGAMI (Seinan Gakuin University), Masahiro TAGUCHI (Okayama University)

“Restructuring of Industrial Technology in Transition Economies”,

Sadao NAGAOKA (Hitotsubashi University), Ichiro IWASAKI (Hitotsubashi University)

“Hollowing-out of Industrial Production and Enlargement of the Trade Sector in Russia’s Marketization”, Masaaki KUBONIWA (Hitotsubashi University)

“Statistical Analysis on the Overemployment in the Electricity and Fuels Sectors in

Russia”, Tsuyoshi ISHIKAWA (Shimane University)

“Structural Reform in Russian Oil and Gas Industries”, Goichi KOMORI (The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan)

“Industrial Structure in Poland”, Masatake WADA (Teikyo University)

“Industrial Policy and Industrial Structure in the Czech Republic”, Shuichi IKEMOTO (Nihon University)

“Economic Growth and Structure Conversion in China”, Shan-Ping YAN (Momoyama Gakuin University)

“The Industrial Structure and Export Competitiveness”, Msahiro YOSHII (Kobe University)

(2) Independent Theme Session, Panel 1: Industry and Labor in China.

“The Labor Market of China—Changes in Labor Market under Economic Reform and Open Policy”, Shoichi ITO (Kwansei Gakuin University)

“Conversion of Accumulation Mode and Labor Relations in China”, Jie-Sheng LI (Osaka City University)

Independent Theme Session, Panel 2: Economic Transition in Asian Countries.

“Economic Transition in Vietnam”, Van Tho TRAN (Waseda University)

“Economic Transition in Mongolia”, Sumio KURIBAYASHI (Tokyo International University)

“Socialist System as a Right-shoulder Upward Economy—the Meaning for a Young East-Asian Scholar to Study Socialist Theory”, Soo-Il KIM (Kyoto University)

In 2002 the 1st Autumn Research Meeting Was held at Nihon University on November 16.

Meeting Program: “Nonpayment Problems and Commercial Banks in Russia”, Fumikazu SUGIURA (Tokyo Keizai University)

“From Triangle Debt to Trade Credit—A Case Study on Enterprise’s Behavior of Payment Delay in China”, Mariko WATANABE (Institute of Developing Economies)

“Foreign Direct Investment and Japanese Enterprises’ Behavior in Investment Strategy in Central Europe”, Masahide HONDA (Japan External Trade Organization)

#### 4. Future challenges

For 40 years since the establishment of the Society for the Study in Socialist Economies, the research by the members has advanced a great deal in both quantitative and qualitative terms, with the number of members of the Association having grown to 274 (including 36 postgraduate students) as of June 2003. But the Association has reached a crossroad.

For many years China, Vietnam, Central and Eastern European Countries and former Soviet countries have moved along the way of transition to market economies. Some of them have already made great progress. At first, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic became members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and as mentioned above these and other Central and Eastern European countries will join the EU at the beginning of the 21st Century, which is the extreme objective of transition for them. That is, the day will come soon when many countries in Central and Eastern Europe will not be able to be called countries in transition. Moreover, China's GDP in terms of PPP (purchasing power parity) is said to exceed Japan's GDP, and in the first half of the 21st century China would be a real economic giant as well as a political one.

As is shown, many countries in transition could accomplish the objective of transition around the first half of the 21st century. At that time, the research concerns of the Association will have to alter their aspects and may have to concentrate on genuine comparison of the explicit and implicit economic systems that may exist in the 21st century.

(Shozaburo SAKAI, Chuo University)

# JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

## I Foundation and Objectives

The Japan Academy of International Business Studies (JAIBS) was founded in July 1994 as the first academic society to study international business in Japan. In the international arena, especially in the United States of America and Europe, academic endeavor in this field had already taken root. For instance, the Academy of International Business (AIB) and the European International Business Association (EIBA) had long been actively engaged in research and academic exchange. Also on the business front, Japanese corporations had become increasingly internationalized and their global presence had expanded rapidly. It was high time, therefore, for the Japanese academic circle to establish an institution to promote international business studies.

According to the prospectus of the Academy, the Academy aims at providing a global forum of intellectual exchange in interdisciplinary perspectives. Interdisciplinary perspectives in concrete terms means encompassing various academic fields such as international management, comparative business studies, international economics, international relations, international law, international sociology and cross-cultural communication. The Academy is naturally an academic organization with a complement of scholars and researchers; however, it also invites the active contribution of those engaged in actual business to produce a synergistic effect of the two different fabrics.

Since its inception, the Academy has grown considerably, i.e. the initial membership of 341 had increased to 622 by 2002 and is anticipated to rise further in the years to come in light of the keen interest shown by both academic and business people. As the founding president of the Academy Yasuo OKAMOTO (Aoyama Gakuin University) says in its first newsletter published in August 1994, the Academy has and will continue to constitute an active place not only to “receive” from overseas but to “remit” clear and concrete messages and to propose theoretical and empirical frameworks of international business in the global community.

## II Annual Conferences from 1994 to 2002

Among a variety of activities of the Academy, the annual conference held in fall each year is without doubt its most important function. The conference theme of each year reflects the business environment of the time and keynote lectures and the papers presented signify the current research focus, concerns and issues that are widely shared

both by academicians and business practitioners. It is, therefore, useful to trace back and delineate the history of the Academy's annual conferences and to see how the Academy has evolved over the past nine years.

#### 1. The 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference in 1994

##### Conference Theme 1994: Multinational Enterprises and Globalization

The 1<sup>st</sup> annual conference was held at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo in November 1994, four months after the launching of the Academy in July. Yasuo OKAMOTO delivered a keynote lecture on the impact of globalization on the multinational enterprise during the 1980's and the first half of the 1990's. OKAMOTO focused on the behavior of Japanese, American and European multinationals during that time and analyzed their strengths and weaknesses mainly from the firm-specific advantage viewpoint. He also examined the increasing role of the flexible network between parent companies and subsidiaries and the international strategic alliance among multinationals and indicated the gradual change from the ownership strategy to the resource independency strategy.

There were three other papers based on the conference theme. Toshihiro NISHIGUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) presented a paper on variations of product development organization: the case of auto components development in North America, Europe and Japan. Based on original field data collected from all the passenger car producers and the majority of first-tier suppliers in four component areas in North America, Europe and Japan, he argued that there were distinctive interregional patterns of auto component developing organization. Kenichi YASUMURO (Kobe University of Commerce) made a presentation on the global restructuring of Japanese companies and examined reasons and ways to reengineer their corporate strategies and management systems from the viewpoint of globalization especially under the situation of a rising exchange rate. Ryuichiro INOUE (Obirin University) gave a lecture on multinationals and Asia: the advance of multinationals into Asia and the rise of Asian multinationals and explained international business from a historical viewpoint. A panel discussion was also held to promote the exchange of opinions on the conference theme.

There were also 11 papers that were presented at the conference on three categories: geographically specific papers on India, China, Germany and the U.K.; industry specific papers on automobile, consumer electronics, and mobile communication; other issue specific papers on distribution, trade negotiation, management practice, overseas production, business ethics and human resource management called *Mindware*.

## 2. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference in 1995

### Conference Theme 1995: Revisiting Internationalization of Japanese Companies

The 2<sup>nd</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Kobe University in November 1995. It is worth mentioning that in the same year in January, the Great Hanshin Earthquake struck the area and the city of Kobe was severely damaged. At the time the conference was held, Kobe was still in the process of recovering from the major disaster but that did not keep the conference organizer from hosting the conference. As a matter of fact more than 150 participants joined the conference and it was a great success.

There were five special lectures based on the conference theme. Reiji SETO (Takushoku University) presented his view on the multinationalization process of Japanese companies and gave an overview of international expansion of Japanese manufacturing activities from the 1950's to 1990. Toshikata AMINO (Cross-Cultural Management Institute) presented a case study of Honda and its globalization strategy. Kichiro HAYASHI (Aoyama Gakuin University) delivered a lecture entitled the root problem of intercultural interfaces in Japanese transnationalizing corporations. He indicated how perceptual and communicative gaps had been involved in the process of the globalizing of Japanese corporations and how important these gaps were as current strategic focuses and what strategic changes were being required for Japanese corporations. Takatoshi IMADA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) made a presentation on Japanese companies in Asian countries and on the evaluation of ten thousand local employees. Hideki YOSHIHARA (Kobe University) presented a paper entitled the immature international management.

In addition to the special lectures, 15 papers were presented on diverse topics related to international business including foreign market entry mode of Japanese firms, globalization of financial markets, global R&D management, international technology transfer, and corporate philanthropy.

## 3. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference in 1996

### Conference Theme 1996: the New Phase of International Competition and Multinationals

The 3<sup>rd</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Yokohama National University in October 1996. This theme was chosen to reflect the advancement of

globalization and so-called mega competition in the global market. In parallel to this, there was also a trend toward regionalization and the social impact of multinationals was becoming a serious issue. Recognizing this emerging situation, the conference featured one keynote speech and four special lectures on the conference theme.

Keynote speaker Yasuhiko IKEDA (Ajinomoto Co., Inc.) spoke on the role of top management in the globalization of Japanese companies. Masaru SAITO (Chuo University) presented the outcome of the trend analysis of the global market and Shiro TAKEDA (Yokohama National University) lectured on the competitiveness of multinational enterprises in the 1990's and three managerial competencies for marketing development. Mitsuru WAKABAYASHI (Nagoya University) presented his view on international leadership for global business and explored possibilities that Japanese managers and executives assigned to managing foreign affiliates could effectively exercise leadership functions in dealing with foreign employees and customers. Norihiko SUZUKI (International Christian University) used a three-dimensional space to develop an overall analytical structure of the international politico-economy which particularly focused upon the growing impact of multinationalized business on global matters.

Also, 22 papers on various topics were presented covering issues such as the corporate aging problem, foreign investment in eastern Europe and Central Asia, human resources development for Taiwanese local managers, Chinese white-collar employees at Japanese-affiliated companies in China, as well as free trade in international air transport services and the emergence of global partnership.

#### 4. The 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1997

##### Conference Theme 1997: Companies in Asia and Global Standard

The 4<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Toyo University in Tokyo in November 1997. This conference focused on Asia for the first time since the inception of the Academy.

In this year, a financial crisis broke out across Asia and this completely changed the picture of Asia which had previously been considered to be growing perpetually. It was also quite timely that this conference invited two speakers from overseas. Young-Pyoul PARK (Yonsei University, South Korea) gave a lecture on the foreign investment strategy of Korean *Chaebol* Firms in Asia. Jianian CHEN (Fudan University, China) compared Japanese companies and American/European companies in terms of how they behaved and conducted business in China. Two speakers from Japan were also invited

to speak on the conference theme. Tadao KAGONO (Kobe University) discussed how Japanese subsidiaries were managed based on a survey on how Japanese electrical and electronics manufacturers were operated in Asian countries. Hideo ISHIDA (Keio University) elucidated human resource management of white-collar employees in Japanese multinational corporations.

In addition, 23 papers were presented on diverse topics such as knowledge creation, cultural consequences in Japanese multinationals and lifetime commitment, China's special economic zones, international marketing duplication and regional headquarters in multinationals' global strategies.

## 5. The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1998

### Conference Theme 1998: Reassessing International Business in Asia

The 5<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Kyushu Sangyo University in November 1998. Following the financial and political turmoil in the previous year, the environment surrounding international business in Asia had dramatically changed. This called for a reassessment of how multinationals should tackle business in the region. In this light, the conference assigned four scholars to speak on the theme.

Yukiko FUKAGAWA (Aoyama Gakuin University) explained about structural adjustment and development of corporate governance in Korea. Philippe DEBROUX (Hiroshima City University) gave a lecture on the European Union's strategy in East and Southeast Asia and discussed its progress, dilemma and uncertainties. Etsuko KATSU (Meiji University) spoke on the restructuring of the strategy of Japanese banks after the Asian Crises and advocated the important role Japanese banks were expected to play not only for Japanese manufacturers in Asia and the Asian economy but also for the internationalization of the yen. Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University) elucidated the new trend of the Japanese automobile industry in Asia and reevaluated its international division of labor system.

There were also presentations of 23 papers on a variety of topics including a new international trade theory, language inequality in international business, management of Vietnam's foreign-owned companies, industrial waste disposal problems, and risk management strategy.

## 6. The 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 1999

### Conference Theme 1999: Reconstructing a Global Network of Japanese Corporations

The 6<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Nagoya University in October 1999. The Japanese economy as well as the Asian economy as a whole was still in a recessionary stage, whereas the U.S. economy was enjoying an unprecedented boom while Europe was forming a single currency zone. Under such fluctuating circumstances, multinational companies were exerting efforts to reconstruct a business network on a global scale: i.e. increasing outsourcing, streamlining subcontractors, accelerating merger and acquisition, etc.

Based on the conference theme, this conference invited two keynote speakers, Shigeki ISHIKAWA (Brother Industries, Ltd.) and Atsushi NIIMURA (JCB) who introduced their networking activities in North America and in the global market respectively. There were also four speakers from academia who were invited to lecture on the conference theme. Shimin SHI (Nagoya University) sought to uncover global strategies of Japanese automotive parts firms in overseas operations. Shinji HASEGAWA (Waseda University) pointed out how the internationalization model could not properly explain strategic alliances of Japanese firms by discussing three critical defects embedded in the model. Toshihiro NISHIGUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) focused on international networking of middle-sized companies and Jaw-yann TWU (Nagoya University) spoke on triangle and global networking.

There were also 26 papers presented on a wide range of topics covering the global social contribution of Japanese multinationals, transnational linkages between local economies, an empirical study on mind distance of a global corporation, technology innovation in developing a high-tech product market and reexamining the Hofstede model.

## 7. The 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 2000

### Conference Theme 2000: Japanese Companies and International Restructuring

The 7<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at the University of Tokyo in October 2000. The end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was witnessing an increasing trend of international alliance and M&A in many industries throughout the world. This was giving rise to a limited number of large companies in some industries while producing a complex inter-company alliance in other industries. Against this backdrop, this

conference asked six speakers to address the issue of international restructuring of companies.

Takahiro FUJIMOTO (the University of Tokyo) analyzed international alliances and mergers between automobile manufacturers and criticized the prevalent “global oligopoly” scenario, in which less than ten of the largest auto firms could survive. Takashi NEMOTO (Meiji University) introduced a survey result for global learning in 200 Japanese companies, focusing on knowledge sharing between headquarters and overseas subsidiaries. Masaru SAKUMA (Chuo University) explained the outcome of a comparative study of white-collar superior-subordinate relations in Japanese multinationals at home and abroad. Jiro KOKURYO (Keio University), Ryuji YASUDA (A. T. Kearney) and Kiyoshi YAMAKAWA (Sony Corporation) spoke respectively on restructuring in information and communication industries, global mega-mergers, and management in Sony.

There were also 38 paper presentations on topics such as stakeholders in Japanese shipping companies, global R&D and communication in the pharmaceutical industry, China’s admission to the World Trade Organization, integration of cultural diversity by global managers, global-brand companies, Japanese joint ventures of the apparel industry in China, and psychological aspects of Japanese expatriates management.

## 8. The 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 2001

### Conference Theme 2001: Globalization for Middle-sized Companies

The 8<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Fukushima University in October 2001. This conference theme was quite appropriate since Fukushima prefecture, the venue of this conference, was a cradle for many middle-sized companies. Also not only large-scale companies but also mid-sized companies in Japan were expanding their business overseas accelerated by internet and information technology.

Three speakers from academia and two from industry were invited to address the conference theme. Kenichi YASUMURO (Kobe University of Commerce) showed the result of a survey on the location strategies of Japanese mid-sized multinational manufacturers in the United States. Shinichi UKAI (Waseda University) spoke on small-scale factories in Japan and Toshiaki SUGITA (Konan University) introduced an Asian-type business model of mid-sized companies. Hajime KOBAYASHI (Toray Corporate Business Research Inc.) elucidated the competitive advantage of Italian mid-sized enterprises based on his experience of managing Toray’s subsidiary in Italy. Takahiro KITAJIMA (Yamagata Printing Co. Ltd.) also explained how the printing

business could constitute a global networking industry.

There were also 35 papers presented on a wide range of topics including brand management systems of P&G and Kao, a case of the liner business of Japanese shipping companies, international comparison of human resource management of R&D engineers, nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian oil company, environmental problems faced by Japanese affiliated manufacturing companies in England, France and Germany, the implication of Bridgestone's tire recall in the United States for international business, electronics manufacturing service business model, business models by the internet P2P concept, and the impact of IT in South Korean organizations.

#### 9. The 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 2002

##### Conference Theme 2002: The Chinese Economy and Japanese Companies

The 9<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Academy was held at Kobe University of Commerce in October 2002. This year commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of Japan's normalization of relationships with China. In recent years, China, dubbed the factory of the world, has been making leaps and bounds in business and economy. In product lines such as consumer electronics, audio, cell phones, motor bikes and computers in which Japan was a forerunner in the past, China is continuing to erode Japanese companies' market share. Under such circumstances, it was indeed timely to shed light on China in this year's conference.

To address the issue involving Japanese companies in China, it invited three keynote speakers from industry and three contributors to the conference theme from academia, namely: Motoharu IUE (Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd.), Hideki MASUDA (Omron Corporation), Tomohisa MAEKAWA (International Economy & Work Research Institute), Mitsuhiro SEKI (Hitotsubashi University), Chunli LEE (Aichi University) and Tan HASHIDA (Tokyo International University). In addition, there were as many as 46 papers presented on diverse topics.

### III Other Activities

Other activities of the Academy include publications, chapter-based workshops, awards and international exchanges. Each year the Academy publishes its journal called *the Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy of International Business Studies*. It features screened articles written by speakers and paper presenters in the previous year's

conference.

In addition to the annual conference, there are also chapter-based workshops. The Academy has two chapters: one in the Kanto area including Tokyo and the other in the Kansai area. Each chapter has been active in hosting its own workshops almost every month. They are providing excellent opportunities for brainstorming and discussions in a less formal atmosphere. The Academy also gives awards to outstanding research papers and books contributing to the advancement of international business studies. (A list of the JAIBS awards is attached at the end of the article.)

As far as international exchange is concerned, the Academy has always been eager to maintain close ties with overseas counterparts. As a matter of fact, President Kenichi ENATSU (Waseda University) of the Academy had the honor of giving a keynote lecture entitled "the Future of International Business" at the international conference of the Korean Academy of International Business in June 2003. At this occasion, he confirmed with Chairman Shin KIM (Kyung Hee University) the promotion of academic exchange between the two institutions.

#### IV The 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in 2003 and Beyond: the Academy Leaping Forward in the Era of Globalization

At the time of writing, the annual conference will be held at Meiji University, Tokyo in October 2003. This year's conference theme is the Rejuvenation of Japanese Industries and Corporations: Global Perspectives. Two special lectures are scheduled to be given: Hironori SHIRAMIZU (Toyota Motor Company) will talk on the globalization of Toyota and its challenge and Suehiro NAKAMURA (Sony-Nakamura Research Center) will touch upon rejuvenating industry through production. Three special presentations are also slated by Masaaki KOTABE (Temple University), Haruo HORAGUCHI (Hosei University) and Nobutaka KAZAMA (Meiji University) respectively. 28 papers on various topics by professors, researchers and business executives are also expected to be presented. There will also be sessions for Ph.D. candidates.

Furthermore, an event that will be unique to this conference will be held to exhibit valuable items such as books, papers, journals that are considered to have made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of international business studies as well as pictures of conference participants with world famous researchers and CEOs.

As the current President Kenichi ENATSU rightly put it, the Academy is keen on expanding its ties with overseas academic institutions, especially in the neighboring countries in the Asia Pacific rim, such as the Korean Academy of International Business and to promote scholarly exchange and pursue cross-cultural research in the field of

international business. Looking beyond the horizon, the Japan Academy of International Business Studies is certain to leap forward in this era of globalization.

[List of JAIBS Awards]

[1995 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Book and Paper of the Year]

Etsuko HAYASHI, *Strategic Human Resource Development in a Time of Technological Change*

Nobuaki MATSUNAGA, *Economic Development and the Growth of Firms*

Mitsuhide SHIRAKI, *International Human Resource Management in Japanese Corporations*

[1995 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Fumiko KUROKAWA, *International Strategy of Japanese Enterprises in Connection with Deindustrialization*

Tatsuo MORI, *Problems of Regional Headquarters in Japanese MNEs*

[1996 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Chunli LEE, *The Chinese Automobile Industry: the Evolution of Manufacturing System and the Technological Strategy*, Tokyo: Shinzansha Publishing House, 1997.

[1996 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Jung Dong PARK, *Total Review of the Special Economic Zone*, Shinhyoron, 1996

[1998 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

LEE Cheng-Wen, *Multinational Enterprise and International Social Contribution*, Bunshindo, 1998

[1998 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Masahiro IDA, *Electronic Money and International Business: The Present Stage and Possibilities for Declining Sovereign States*

[1999 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Shinji HASEGAWA, *Internalization Theory of Multinational Enterprise and Strategic Alliances*, Dobunkan, 1998

HAO Yan Shu, *Economic Development and the Japanese Production System in China*, Minerva Shobo, 1999

[1999 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Sadanori ARIMURA, *How Matsushita Electric and Sony Manage Global R&D*

[2000 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

CHEN Jin, *Growth Strategies of Chinese Automotive Manufacturers*, Shinzansha, 2000

[2000 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Ying ZHU, *Inappropriate Technology Transfer to the Backward Country — A Case Analysis of Shanghai-Mitsubishi Elevator Company*

[2001 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Tamami IMANISHI, *The International Business of Travel Companies*, Koyo Shobo, 2001

Akio TOUDA, *Strategic Alliances of Global Corporation*, Minerva Shobo, 2000

[2001 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Tomokazu SEKI, *A Study on the Restructuring of the Theory of the Multinational Enterprise: Over the Background of the "Patent Effect Denial" in the Internalization Theory of Reading School*

[2002 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Haruo HORAGUCHI, *Globalism and Japanese Firms: Multinational Enterprises as Organizations*, University of Tokyo Press, 2002.

Naotoshi UMEMO, *Oil Concessions in the Middle East and Political Risk: A Historical Study of the Oil Nationalization in Iran*

[2002 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

Tomofumi AMANO, *Strategy of Global Production Division and Restructuring of Domestic Business Structure: Creating Comparative Advantage in Global Strategy*

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[The Japan Academy Prize and the Imperial Prize]

Apart from those awards mentioned above, it is worth noting that Takahiro FUJIMOTO's book *The Evolution of a Manufacturing System at Toyota* (Oxford University Press) was awarded the 92<sup>nd</sup> Japan Academy Prize in 2002. This was also the Imperial Prize winning work for social sciences of the same year.

(Emiko MAGOSHI, Obirin University)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

### 1. Organization and Brief History

The Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution (JSMD) is an organization of scholars and researchers in the field of marketing and distribution. It was founded in 1951 and since then has been leading research activities in this field for over 50 years in Japan. Its members, numbering over 800 in 2003, belong to universities and research institutions, and are active in their research activities. JSMD consists of five divisions (Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Kyushu). It holds an annual national conference once a year, and each division holds four to nine local meetings a year. Through the annual national conference and monthly local division meetings, members actively interact among themselves beyond their differences in specialties and age groups.

JSMD is headed by a president (Takemasa ISHIHARA of Osaka City University, 2002-2004) and also supported by two vice presidents and a board of directors representing each division. The standing executive board, which consists of the president, vice presidents, and standing board of directors, operates JSMD. JSMD also has several standing committees such as the International Exchange Committee, Society Awards Committee, and Information Provider Committee. However, the highest legislative organ is the annual general meeting, which is held at the annual conference and open to all members. JSMD has an independent secretariat with full-time staff at the Distribution Economics Institute of Japan in Tokyo.

Corresponding to the recent progress of the information society, JSMD is advancing and improving the infrastructure of its information system to promote exchange among members and provide appropriate information to members of the society.

### 2. Research Activities

JSMD's research themes extend from fundamental and theoretical issues to applied and practical tasks, and cover such varied areas as marketing strategies, public policies in distribution, information technologies, consumer behavior and international and comparative studies.

Marketing and distribution research has long been one of the most important research areas in a market economy. Through the maturity of the Japanese economy, the research objectives and methodologies of marketing and distribution science have been expanded. Recently, there has been a demand for research activities and analytical approaches which are more conscious of real phenomena.

After the affluent and prosperous society in the years leading up to the 1990s, Japanese society has been experiencing its first long-term economic depression since

the Second World War. In these circumstances, the marketing and distribution research agenda has been expanding. It now includes new service marketing, social marketing, marketing for non-profit organizations, environmental marketing issues such as green marketing, reverse logistics channel, and so on.

Another research agenda has arisen from the development of information technology in marketing channels. Interorganizational alliances between manufacturers and distributors based on information exchange via EDI have been developing rapidly in these 10 years. New advanced information technology and systems such as CRP, VMI, have converged on Supply Chain Management (SCM), which includes distribution channel, inventory management, logistics, and physical distribution. SCM also has a relation to E-commerce issues. Business to Business (B to B) E-commerce has been expanding compared with Business to Consumer (B to C) E-commerce. However, B to C E-commerce is expected to show rapid expansion in the next five years. E-commerce is another important research issue in marketing and distribution.

Traditionally, marketing and distribution research has been characterized by its interdisciplinary approach. It has been related to economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, and so on. Recent complex phenomena in the marketing and distribution scene increasingly need the cooperation of other various disciplines. For attaining these tasks, JSMD has been promoting not only research interactions among members, but also research interactions with researchers in other disciplines and in other institutions like corporation and public administration.

### 3. Promotion of Research

JSMD has been publishing the refereed journal *Ryutsu Kenkyu (Journal of Marketing and Distribution)* since March 1998. It is published twice a year to promote research activities of members. Under the area editors, all submission papers are reviewed and several papers are qualified as accepted papers to be published. It is recognized as the most authoritative journal in the area of marketing and distribution research in Japan.

JSMD presents awards for outstanding books and papers every year at the annual meeting. It also provides research grants for young researchers. A plan has been initiated to promote an innovative research by interregional division members. After submission of their research themes to JSMD, commended research programs can obtain subsidies for holding a symposium.

### 4. Annual Meetings (1998-2003)

#### (1) 1998 Annual Meeting

The 48th Annual Meeting of JSMD was held at Meiji Gakuin University on 30-31

May, 1998. Its unified theme was Globalization of Distribution.

Globalization of distribution is also advancing recently in Japan. For example, the entry of foreign distributors to Japan, globalization of chain deployment, construction of an efficient international physical distribution system are being activated, and competition in distribution activities is also beginning to present an aspect of globalization. About these issues, there is discussion about observations made in various case studies, the factors that influence globalization of distribution, the impact on the domestic distribution system which the globalization of distribution brings about, and theoretical considerations about contents and methods.

Yoshinobu SATO (University of Marketing and Distribution Science) presented a paper on "the Impact of the Entrance of Foreign Distribution Capital to the Japanese Market". He introduced a case study of a foreign distributor entering the Japanese market and discussed its implications. The second presenter, Wang HUI (Kobe University), presented a paper on "the Entry Strategy of Japanese Firms to the Chinese Market". In it he discussed the entrance mode and difficulties which Japanese firms have been facing in entering the Chinese market. The last presenter, Hiroyasu YACHI (Yokohama National University), presented a paper on "Formation of a Sales Organization in a New Emerging Market" which discussed the development process of sales organization. It focused on the communication and control between headquarters, the seconded manager and local employees of an affiliated company.

## (2) 1999 Annual Meeting

The 49th Annual Meeting of JSMD was held at Okayama University of Commerce on 29-30 May, 1999. Its unified theme was Transformation of Distribution Policy.

While system fatigue in the Japanese economic and management system of the postwar period is taking place, conversion to a global standard is called for. There have been moves to convert policy from protecting small retailers to protecting consumers and the environment. Along with this conversion, various distribution policies such as Act Concerning Improvement and Vitalization in Urban Centers, Law concerning the Measures by Large-scale Retail Stores for Prevention of Living Environment, and Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances have been enacted. The 1999 Annual Meeting discussed these issues from various points of view.

Masayoshi MARUYAMA (Kobe University) presented a paper on "A Fundamental Principle of Distribution Channel Change". He introduced an economic model to explain the fundamental change of distribution systems with a brief observation on the development of the Japanese distribution system. Shinya NAKATA (Kanagawa University) spoke about the recent physical distribution policy in Japan in his paper,

“On the Development of a Physical Distribution Policy”. He stressed the important effects of information technology and transportation systems on the Japanese physical distribution system. The last presenter, Chieko MINAMI (Yokohama City University), presented a paper on “Informational Development in the Distribution System and Retail Assortments Change”. She explored the relationship between the development of the information systems and assortments of retailers.

### (3) 2000 Annual Meeting

The 2000 Annual Meeting was the 50th anniversary meeting of JSMD, held at Meiji University on 20-21 May, 2000. Its unified theme was Retrospect and Perspective in Marketing and Distribution.

On 19 May, the previous day to the annual meeting, a Teachers’ Session was held under the co-sponsorship of JSMD and the Science Council of Japan. Its theme was “the Fundamental Principle of Science Research and the Curriculum for Marketing and Distribution”. In this session, the results of research into curriculum changes and developments in faculties of management and commerce and three case studies of curriculum development in Keio, Waseda, and Meiji University were reported.

In the annual meeting, following the keynote speech of Masanori TAMURA (Kobe University), three past presidents of JSMD, Yoshihiro TAJIMA, Ryusuke KUBOMURA, and Yukichi ARAKAWA, made special speeches on their retrospect of the history and activities of JSMD. After the speeches of three past presidents, four young researchers presented their perspectives for research in marketing and distribution.

### (4) 2001 Annual Meeting

The 51st Annual Meeting of JSMD was held at Fukuoka University on 19-20 May, 2001. Its unified theme was Information and Marketing.

Under the changing information circumstances, the concepts of “distance” and “time” are also changing. Marketing also has been moving from the old style of power marketing to new ones such as one-to-one marketing, relationship marketing, and dialog marketing. The development of information technology and the change of information flow have had a great influence on transactions, commodities, and money flows. New type of transaction such as virtual marketing have also been introduced. This will change the relationships of channel members such as manufacturers, retailers, and consumers.

Takeshi FUJITA (Yamaguchi University) and Hisao FUJIMOTO (Osaka University of Economics) presented a paper on “Alliance of a Manufacturer and a Retailer and Information Technology: Implications of the Case of Kao-Jusco”. They explained the

detailed development process of the information alliance between Kao and Jusco, pointing out the fundamental conflict in the relationship between manufacturer and retailer. This has an important implication for the theoretical development in marketing and distribution research.

Tatsuhiko NARIU (Kyoto University) and Akio TORII (Yokohama National University) presented a paper on "Formation of Distribution Channels and Information". Based on an economic model of channel formation and change, the impact of information technology on the evolutionary change of distribution channel was explained.

#### (5) 2002 Annual Meeting

The 52nd Annual Meeting of JSMD was held at Waseda University on 25-26 May, 2002. Its unified theme was Changing Japanese Society and Marketing.

The 21st century will be a century of a change. However, its direction and destination are still indefinite. There can be pointed out several important issues. First, in the advance to a knowledge-based and aging society, there will be a change in the consciousness and behavior of consumers based on their knowledge and accumulation of experience. Second, companies will have to change their new product developments and channel systems to adapt to demographic change. Third, under the circumstance of affluent opportunities of merchandise selection, companies will have to increase their brands' added values through strategic brand management. Fourth, the concept of a consumer society has to be reconsidered on consideration of recycling and resource circulation.

Guest speaker Motoshige ITO (University of Tokyo) made a speech on "the Changing Japanese Economy and Distribution". Pointing out several key points of the changing Japanese economy, he introduced successful retail and service companies, which regarded the changing Japanese economy as their opportunities for growing. Hirotaka TAKEUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) also used case materials from Hitotsubashi Business School to introduce some successful companies which had adopted strategic marketing.

#### (6) 2003 Annual Meeting

The 53rd Annual Meeting of JSMD was held at Chukyo University on 24-25 May, 2003. Its unified theme was Marketing Creativeness.

One of the crucial tasks for marketing is company growth through the creation of customers and markets. In the recent marketing world, both researchers and practitioners had been devoting their time and energy to reconstruction and cost reduction. However, we have to remind ourselves of the concept of marketing

creativity, which expresses the spirit and essence of marketing in the recent stagnation. Marketing practices on the concept of marketing creativity can be found in various marketing scenes such as new product development, brand building, advertising creation, new business modeling, and cross-cultural consumption analysis. Their practices and researches need collaboration among different disciplines and ideas.

A panel discussion on the theme “Marketing Creativity” was held with the coordinator Keisuke SUYAMA (Kansai University), and three panelists Junzo ISHII (Kobe University), Akihiro KAMEI (Waseda University) and Mitsuo WADA (Keio University). Following the panel discussion, three concurrent sessions were held. The first session was on “Market and Value Creation”. It had three papers, “Strategic Alliance in New Product Development” by Kenji TOMITA (Shizuoka University), “Value Creation in Brands” by Kei KURIKI (Kobe University), and “Serendipity in Market Creation” by Yoshinobu SATO (University of Marketing and Distribution Science). The second session was on “Network and Marketing” with papers on “Markets Created by Consumers’ Networks” by Noriko TOJI (Meisei University) and Goutaro KEDANIMURA (Waseda University), “The Formation Process of Consumers’ Opinions on Internet Space in Comparison with Others” by Satoru SHIBUYA (Niigata University), and “On Internet Sales of Services” by Hideo TAKAHASHI (Chukyo University). The last session was on “New Market Research” with papers on “Occasion and Value Systems of Product Usage in Consumer Segments” by Noriko SHIBATA (Yokohama City University) and Takaho UEDA (Gakushuin University), “Double Difficulties in Category Purchasing” by Takuya SATOMURA (Osaka University), and “Panel Analysis on Retail Store Density” by Tatsuhiko NARIU (Kyoto University), Kenji MATSUI (Yokohama National University), and Tadashi YUKIMOTO (Kyoto University).

#### (7) 2004 Annual Meeting

The 54th Annual Meeting of JSMD will be held at Keio University on 29-30 May, 2004 under the unified theme Theory and Method in Marketing and Distribution Research.

(Hisao FUJIMOTO, Osaka University of Economics)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

1.

Since its foundation in 1943, the Japan Society of Monetary Economics has been pursuing its mission to contribute to the progress of economic development through academic research in a variety of fields related with monetary economics and finance.

The society has three major activities to facilitate members' research. First, we have general meetings twice a year. The spring meeting is held in the Kanto region, and the fall meeting is held in other areas. In addition to the bi-annual general meetings, the society has sub-meetings in six regions, each of which are held twice or three times a year.

Second, the society publishes an academic journal, *the Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* (*Kinyu Keizai Kenkyu*), once or twice a year. Each volume of the journal consists of several articles, which are approved by referees appointed by the editorial board, book reviews, and a summary of the latest general meeting. The submission of articles had been limited to members of the society until 1998, but it became open to non-members in 1998.

Third, in response to the recent globalization of the financial markets and international linkage of monetary policies, the society has been promoting international exchange activities. In the last five years, we have had three speakers from abroad at general meetings. We are also engaged in an exchange program with the Chinese Society of Monetary Economics in order to promote mutual understanding of monetary and financial issues in each country.

The current president of the society is Jun'ichi SENDA (Chukyo University). The membership has been increasing, and covers a wide range of academicians and practitioners who are interested in monetary and financial economics. In particular, the number of graduate student members has been increasing in recent years. Currently, the society has about 1100 members.

2.

We have a two-day general meeting twice a year. Each meeting starts with a presidential address and ends with a panel discussion. The topics chosen as a common theme for panel discussion at each meeting are undoubtedly important issues of the Japanese economy at each point of time. The common themes of the last five years are as follows:

Spring, 1999: How to mitigate the instability of the financial system

Fall, 1999: Structural deflation and financial reform  
 Spring, 2000: Contemporary monetary policy operations in Japan  
 Fall, 2000: Restructuring of the financial system and the future of the financial industry  
 Spring, 2001: The architecture of the financial system in the 21<sup>st</sup> century  
 Fall, 2001: Japanese economy and monetary economics in the 21<sup>st</sup> century  
 Spring, 2002: The recovery of regional economy and finance  
 Fall, 2002: The transition of the financial system and corporate governance  
 Spring, 2003: Deflation and financial markets

### 3.

#### 1999 Meetings

The spring meeting was held at Meiji University on May 28 and 29. There were 36 presentations on a variety of issues: finance, theory of money and credit, regional finance, financial depression, Keynesian economics, financial system reform, monetary policy, international finance, empirical studies on banking, the central bank, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “How to mitigate the instability of the financial system”, where Yoshiyasu ONO (Osaka University), Kazuhito IKEO (Keio University), and Mitsuhiro WABIYOSHI (Rissho University) presented their views on this subject. J. S. FLEMMING (Master, Wadham College) gave a special lecture: “Monetary policy for a post-bubble economy”.

The fall meeting was held at Tohoku University on October 23 and 24. There were 36 presentations on a variety of issues: fiscal and monetary policies, main banks, empirical studies on banking, finance, macroeconomics, portfolio management, key currency and exchange rate, banking in pre-war Japan, recent financial problems, etc. The theme panel discussion was “Structural deflation and financial reform”, where Shigeru ITOSE (Miyagi University), Tsuneo IIDA (Chubu University), and Hidehiro KIKUCHI (Bunkyo Women’s University) presented their views on this subject.

#### 2000 Meetings

The spring meeting was held at Chuo University on May 27 and 28. There were 35 presentations on a variety of issues: monetary policy, financial system reform, new business in the financial sector. History of money and banking, the role of the central bank, finance theory, corporate governance, financial problems in emerging markets, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “Current monetary policy operation in Japan”, where Motoshige ITO (University of Tokyo), Kunio OKINA (Bank of Japan), and Akiyoshi HORIUCHI (University of Tokyo) presented their views on this subject. Eiko SHINOZUKA (Bank of Japan) gave a special lecture on “the Japanese economy and the

Bank of Japan”.

The fall meeting was held at Kyushu University on November 4 and 5. There were 40 presentations on a variety of issues: the transition of the economic environment and financial institutions, money and banking in Asia, monetary policy in Japan, commercial vs. investment banking, international finance and regulatory change, regional finance, money and banking in China, monetary policy regime: rule vs. discretion, the financial system in the US, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “Restructuring of the financial system and the future of the financial industry”, where Takumi HATAKEYAMA (Ito Yokado), Yoshihiko KAMATA (Nomura Research Institute), and Kazuhito IKEO (Keio University) presented their views on this subject.

#### 2001 Meetings

The spring meeting was held at Keio University on May 26 and 27. There were 39 presentations on a variety of issues: monetary policy, small business finance, main bank relationships, Japanese corporate governance, Asian financial markets and financial systems, international currency, problems surrounding emerging markets, empirical finance, monetary theory, public finance, bank risk and regulations, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “The architecture of the finance system in the 21<sup>st</sup> century”, where Shoichi ROYAMA (Takaoka Junior College), Toshiki TOMITA (Nomura Research Institute), and Takamasa KUBO (Bank of Japan) presented their views on this subject. Bennett MCCALLUM (Carnegie Mellon University) provided a special lecture on “Recent developments and issues in monetary policy.”

The fall meeting was held at Fukushima University on September 29 and 30. There were 49 presentations on a variety of issues: public finance, the Asian economy, corporate finance, money and banking in the US, monetary policy, regional finance, monetary history, the bad loans problem, restructuring of the IMF, money and banking in developing countries, international finance, the central bank, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “the Japanese economy and monetary economics in the 21<sup>st</sup> century”, where Kazuhito IKEO (Keio University), Zenta NAKAJIMA (Ibaraki University), Yoshiyuki YAMAGUCHI (Rikkyo University) and Keimei KAIZUKA (Chuo University) presented their opinions on this subject. Kazuo UEDA (Bank of Japan) gave a special lecture on “the Liquidity trap and monetary policy.”

#### 2002 Meetings

The spring meeting was held at Yokohama City University on May 18 and 19. There were 39 presentations on a variety of issues: corporate finance, financial intermediation, international finance, monetary history, monetary policy, insurance, capital markets,

central banks, Asian currencies, personal finance, financial crises, relationship banking, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “The recovery of regional economy and regional finance”, where Hideto TAGO (Detroit Tomatsu), Takashi KAZUSAKA (Kanagawa University), Shoichi KARINO (Bank of Japan), and Toshiyuki OKUBO (Yokohama Bank) presented their views on this subject. Koichi HAMADA (Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan) gave a special lecture on “Structural economic reform and macroeconomic policy.”

The fall meeting was held at Kwansei Gakuin University on November 23 and 24. There were 46 presentations on a variety of issues: portfolio management, current financial problems, the bad loan problem, monetary theory, international finance, corporate finance, empirical finance, regional finance, finance, financial institutions, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “The transition of the financial system and corporate governance”, where Yuta SEKI (Nomura Research Institute), Hidetaka KAWAKITA (Nippon Life Insurance), and Toshinori TACHIBANAKI (Kyoto University) presented their views on this subject.

#### 2003 Meeting

The spring meeting, the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting, was held at Hitotsubashi University on May 31 and June 1. There were 44 presentations on a variety of issues: international finance, bank crises, financial markets, finance, financial markets in Asia, monetary policy, financial institution, financial regulations, corporate finance, etc. The theme of the panel discussion was “Deflation and financial markets”, where Takatoshi ITO (University of Tokyo), Kenji MIZUTANI (Chukyo University), and Jun SAITO (Industrial Revival Corporation) presented their views on this subject. Ben BEMANKE (Member of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) gave a special lecture on “Some thoughts on macroeconomic policy in Japan.” Toshihiko FUKUI (Governor of the Bank of Japan) also gave a special lecture on “The task of monetary policy operations.”

#### 4.

##### International Exchange Activities

Corresponding to the international linkage of financial markets, and monetary policies among countries, the society started to invite distinguished foreign scholars to general meetings in 1995. In the last five years, we have invited three distinguished scholars to general meetings: Dr. J. S. FLEMMING, Dr. Bennett MCCALLUM, and Dr. Ben BEMANKE. In his special lecture at the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary general meeting, Dr. BEMANKE made three points concerning contemporary monetary policy in Japan. First, he

discussed the option of asking the Bank of Japan to announce a quantitative objective for prices, as well as how such an objective might best be structured. He suggested that the BOJ consider adopting a price-level target rather than the more familiar inflation target. Second, he talked about the relationship between the condition of the Bank of Japan's balance sheet and its ability to undertake more aggressive monetary policies, and proposed relatively simple measures that would eliminate obstacles that constrain central bank policies. Third, he argued that explicit, though temporary, cooperation between the monetary and fiscal authorities can end the deflation in Japan.

We also reached an exchange agreement with the Chinese Society of Monetary Economics in 1996. In 1996, we invited Huang DA, the president of the China Society of Monetary Economics and the former president of Beijing University, to the fall general meeting. Since then, we have had several participants from China at general meetings, and they have given lectures on Chinese economy and financial markets.

5.

The decade of the 1990s and early 2000s has been probably the most difficult period experienced by the Japanese banking industry since the banking crisis of 1927. Due to the bad loan problem, bank stock prices have declined tremendously since 1990. The regulatory authorities took various measures throughout the 1990s to overcome the financial crisis, including the implementation of the capital adequacy requirement in 1993, prompt corrective action rules in 1998, and a capital injection of 7.5 trillion yen of tax payers' money to 15 major banks in 1998, etc. Regardless of these regulatory efforts, there were many bank failures during the 1990s, among them the collapse of three major banks: Hokkaido Takushoku Bank in 1997, and the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Nippon Credit Bank in 1998. In the course of these developments, banks also have attempted to maintain bank health by reducing risky loans, issuing subordinated debt to achieve sufficiently high bank capital, etc. However, the estimate of non-performing loans still stands at 42.3 trillion yen, or 8.6% of GDP as of March 2002, and as of this writing, a widespread doubt that the Japanese banking industry will recover in the near future still exists.

These developments raise many questions concerning the stability of financial system. Furthermore, due to the progress in information technology and the international linkage of financial markets, the problems we face are becoming more complex than ever. Now is the time for the Japan Society of Monetary Economics to address these problems from an academic perspective.

(Masaru KONISHI, Hitotsubashi University)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

### 1 Outline of the Society

The Society was founded in 1959. Its purpose has been promotion of academic research on the basic theories together with concrete analyses in the area of political economy, by facilitating cooperation and communication among its members.

The membership is about a thousand. Activities of the Society are steered by a board of representatives, who are elected by members' vote in every third year. The present representative secretary of the board is Teinosuke OHTANI (Hosei University). 2003 is the year for election of the representatives of our Society.

The Society has worked to pursue its purpose mainly in three forms of activities.

Firstly, it holds academic meetings among members. An annual conference is held regularly once a year. Usually the conference consists of voluntary sessions, a plenary session, a members' general meeting, and a social party. It serves as a great opportunity for members to meet and communicate with each other on a national scale. In addition to the annual conference, local meetings are also held based on the local organizations.

Secondly, the Society has annually published *The Bulletin of the Japan Society of Political Economy* and a newsletter, *The News of the Japan Society of Political Economy*, both once a year. *The Bulletin* contains the presentations and a summary of discussions in the plenary session of the annual conference, together with several papers, which are submitted by members and selected by the editorial board after referees' judgment. The editorial board is organized by the board of representatives and appoints suitable referees from members of the Society for submitted papers. *The News* contains notices from the editorial board of *The Bulletin*, reports of local meetings, and other news about the Society. The Society is going to transform *The Bulletin* into a quarterly journal and will launch this renewed style of journal from the year 2004 so as to scale up its activity.

Thirdly, the Society strives to broaden international academic cooperation with political economists in the world. As Marxian and other political economists have been reactivated more and more in both Western and Asian countries in the last three decades, our Society has increasingly accepted guests and visitors from abroad to the annual conferences. The international exchange committee of the board of representatives has thus become busy setting up sessions in English mainly for such guests and visitors at the annual conferences, and encouraging our members to visit conferences abroad in cooperation with similar academic associations overseas.

## 2 Our Main Research Concerns

Our original research concerns consist mainly in basic theories and analyses of capitalist economies with their historical contradictory characters. Historical development and functions of socio-economic institutions, systems and structures including the roles of States to form capitalist economies in our age, as well as various models and experiments of socialist economies which intend to overcome the historical limitations of capitalism are more or less common to research concerns among members of our Society. Such research concerns are largely based on inquiry into the economic law of motion of capitalist economy by Karl MARX, and linked with the growth of Marxian and other political economy in the world.

What to learn from, while clarifying limitations of achievements in ahistorical mainstream neo-classical economics in a broad sense, including Keynesian and post-Keynesian economics among others, also forms an important aspect of our research concerns in cooperation with reviving political economy in the Western countries. The historical meaning of the recent economic depression together with changes in economic policies, and increasing problems in the economic life of working people in the world and especially in Japan are necessarily central to our research interest in these regards.

The following list of the main themes of the plenary sessions in our annual conferences in the last ten years exemplifies these research concerns in our Society: Characteristics of Depression in the 1990s (1994); Theories and Method for Analysis of Contemporary Capitalism (1995); Industrialization in Asia and World Capitalism (1996); Frontiers of Political Economy: On Market and Society (1997); The Financial Crisis of Contemporary Capitalism (1998); The Crisis of Capitalism in the 90s and the Theory of Depression (1999); The Political Economy of Globalization (2000); What was the "Prosperity" of the U.S. Economy in the 1990s? (2001); What to Think about the Japanese Capitalism in Confusion (2002).

## 3 Reports on Annual Conferences of the Society from 1999 to 2002

Summary reports on annual conferences of the Japan Society of Political Economy from 1999 to 2002 are collected below, by highlighting the plenary sessions. Reports on annual conferences of our Society from 1994 to 1998 are in Volume 19 of the *International Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan* (1999).

The 47th annual conference was held on the Tama campus of Hosei University on October 16 and 17, 1999.

There were 11 voluntary sessions with 34 speakers, including "Crisis in the 1990s",

“Value, Price and Profit”, “System of Economics”, “Gender”, “Money”, “Book Review”, and “Business Cycles and Depressions”.

The plenary session was on “The Crisis of Capitalism in the 90s and the Theory of Depression”, and chaired by Yuji OISHI (Komazawa University) and Yoshiharu KIKUMOTO (Kobe University of Commerce). Three panelists read papers in this session. Yoshio KOMATSU (Tokyo University of Agriculture) spoke on “The Japanese Depression in 1997-98 and ‘New-Capitalism’ Theory”, Isao SHIMOHIRAO (Fukushima University) spoke on “Basic Characteristics of Depression in the 1990s”, and Kiyotaka HIROTA (Kochi University) spoke on “The Structure of Accumulation in Contemporary Capitalism and the Depression in the 1990s”.

KOMATSU made the following arguments: (1) While there were two small depressions in the 90s, the long depression in the 90s per se is explained by a Juglar Cycle. However, the short-term international movement of capital also contributes to the depression. (2) The long depression may create a mega-monopoly or ultra-monopoly across borders, helping to avoid the breakout of an imperialistic war. (3) The information revolution, i.e. transactions by using the Internet has made order-production possible, which has promoted the probability of depression. (4) In the twenty-first century it will be extremely important to organize associations such as cooperation unions and cooperate societies, emphasizing the importance of creating what he calls “eco-coop socialism”. SHIMOHIRAO made the following statements: (1) There were roughly three big business cycles after the war, and the third cycle started in 1992. Business cycles correspond to movement of investment in equipment. Thus the depression in the 90s should be viewed in terms of equipment investment. The bubble economy facilitated excessive investment by corporate and individual investors and resultantly led to the depression. (2) Thanks to Japan’s strong international competitive power, she continued to export to the USA and Asian countries. As a result, Japan was able to postpone the outbreak of an acute crisis. Asian countries were already in a state of over-production, which was veiled by the bubble economy. However, it overtly emerged with the currency crisis in 1997. (3) The USA tried to destroy the fundamental (agricultural, commercial, and financial) systems which had supported the Japanese economy. (4) It is false to claim that America’s high growth and prosperity is brought about by deregulation. It is due to the weakness of its rival countries such as Germany and Japan. HIROTA made the following claims: (1) Cyclical movements of equipment investment are not recognized, because the capitalistic economy in a state of monopoly capitalism does not have a self-coordinating mechanism. (2) Japan became actively involved in accumulating equipment after the 70s. The excessive accumulation of equipment, however, was seemingly solved by the U.S. Keynesian expansion policy,

which facilitated Japan's exports to the USA. (3) The USA came to have a wide deficit in current balance, resulting in the depreciation of the dollar after 1985. Japan's investment increased in the bubble economy in spite of the appreciation of the yen. (4) As most currencies of Asian countries were linked with the dollar, they also depreciated against the yen, and thus Japan's trade surplus had to decline. (5) The depression in 1997 was not caused by a fall of domestic consumption demand but by the currency crisis of Asian countries, which was attributed to excessive accumulation and a decline in the trade surplus. (6) The U.S. prosperity in the 90s was not achieved by deregulation and mega-competition. A sudden unexpected depreciation of dollar may cause a worldwide depression. In order to avoid the catastrophe, it is necessary to change the worldwide economic system.

Then three discussants offered comments and questions to the above panelists' presentations. Iichiro SEKINE (Kochi Junior College) asked questions on the structural aspect of the depression in the 90s and the possibility of eco-coop socialism. Mitsuru TAKAYAMA (Tokyo Keizai University) asked a question as to how to understand the term "crisis", which is one of the important categories in the fundamental theory of depression. He further questioned the trend of stagnation in the stage of monopoly capitalism. Takeshi NAKATANI (Kobe University) asked two questions in the main: 1) What structural factors are there in the long depression, and can contemporary capitalism cope with them? 2) What are alternative new economic systems?

After the panelists answered these questions and comments, general discussion was opened up for the floor. Eight participants made comments, the main points of which are as follows: (1) Is there a Marxian crisis theory without business cycle theory? (2) What is the relationship between ultra-imperialism and simultaneous world revolution? (3) How should the relation be between one country and the world economy? (4) Is there any possibility for investment to be increased, stimulating economic activities by the so called "ME revolution"?

The 48th annual conference was held at the Asakura campus of Kochi University on October 21 and 22, 2000.

There were 14 voluntary sessions with 38 speakers, including "Unemployment Problem Today", "Globalization", "Analytical Marxism", "Modern Currency", and "Socialism and Human-Being".

The theme of the plenary session was The Political Economy of Globalization, chaired by Kazuo SHIBAGAKI (Musashi University) and Yasuhiko YONEDA (Chuo University). The steering committee for this session proposed to discuss the following points: (a) the definition of globalization, the significance and the driving subject of

globalization, (b) globalization as an ideology, (c) the “IT revolution” as a technological foundation of globalization, (d) the relationships between globalization and regionalism, (e) the differences between globalization and classical imperialism.

Three panelists presented papers in the session: Masaru KANEKO (Keio University) on “the Political Economy of Globalization”, Hiroshi NOGUCHI (Kansai University) on “the IT Revolution and Global Capitalism”, Atsushi FUJIOKA (Ritsumeikan University) on “What Is ‘Globalization’ and How Should We Cope with It?”

KANEKO stated as follows. (1) A digital divide has materialized throughout the world, and the U.S. government pursues a policy of being the arbitrator of international law. (2) There are serious differences between U.S. and European policy to protect private information. (3) Differences in taxation policies between them do exist. (4) Electronic banking has increased the instability of international finance. After these arguments he concluded that nation States would break down, and that the Japanese are still too innocent about these changes. NOGUCHI presented the following arguments. (1) The new expression, “IT Revolution”, became well known in 1999, when big businesses began to commit themselves to e-business on a full scale. Information technology is a communication technology organized on the Internet. (2) Global capitalism has been established. The issue is not to distinguish whether global capitalism is right or not, but to determine the global opinion against it. (3) In the 19th century, markets were integrated and enterprises repeated mergers and concentration on the process of industrialization. Today market integration is taking place again supported by transportation by air and information technology. But this time the role of States is different. Technological progress has affected economic growth and prices of commodities have fallen as in the case in the past. But the productivity of heavy IT users has not yet improved. (4) As markets become personal, networks of organizations become more important. Value, based on intelligence, service, brand, culture and so on as well as on labor, becomes realistic because of network externality. FUJIOKA discussed as follows. (1) The importance of globalization is based on the military forces developed all over the world. The cores of military forces are nuclear weapons and intelligent systems. Under the military supremacy of the USA, economic and financial globalization is progressing. (2) What changes are brought about to the eco-system by the U.S. top-down globalization? (3) Internationalization centering on human beings and ecology is needed as the countervailing power against present globalization. But citizens’ campaigns against globalization are disunited into two camps, one exclusivist and the other internationalist.

Then three discussants gave comments and raised questions on the presentations of the panelists. Yahiro UN’NO (Kanazawa University) raised a question about the relation

between the civilizing power of capital and globalization, Yoshiharu SHIMIZU (Kanagawa University) asked what is the driving subject of globalization and what is the difference between globalization and traditional internationalization. Hiroji BABA (Daito Bunka University) mentioned that many academic conferences debated on globalization this year, and asked what distinguished the discussion at this conference from others.

The three panelists answered the discussants as follows. KANEKO claimed that he saw globalization also in the streams of development of international hegemony and of information technology. He considered the system of information technology as a hierarchical pyramid not as an open network. NOGUCHI answered that the IT revolution changed the behavior of business enterprises and developed networks, but did not change markets or financial markets fundamentally. FUJIOKA said that problem of human subjects was very important; because the life of people in advanced countries was too affluent and degraded.

Thereafter the floor started general discussion. Seven participants made the following comments. (1) Revaluation of nation States is very important. (2) Is it possible or not to solve the problem of digital divide in a welfare state? (3) How is it possible to impose income tax and/or value added tax on global enterprises? (4) Can intellectual workers be organized, and can they establish themselves through network systems? (5) Disarmament is essential to realize globalization among people from the grass roots.

The 49th annual conference was held at Komazawa University, Tokyo, on October 20 and 21, 2001.

There were 13 voluntary sessions with 37 speakers. The topics of sessions were "20th Century Marxism", "Theory of Value", "Money and Finance", "Gender", "Concepts for New Political Economy", "Economic Agents and Ownership", "Prices of Production", "The U.S. Economy", "Environment and Society", "Mythology of Market Economy", "Capital and Land", and "Book Reviews".

There were two plenary sessions, which were commonly titled "What was the 'Prosperity' of the U.S. Economy in the 1990s?"

One of them was a special session for an invited foreign speaker, Gary A. DYMSKI (University of California, Riverside), chaired by Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Musashi University) and Nobuharu YOKOKAWA (Musashi University). DYMSKI presented a paper, "Global Hegemony and Financial Instability in a New 'American Century' — Can the U.S. Economy Escape the Law of Gravity?" The argument of the paper was that the apparent success of the American economy is due to its role in the post-1980 neo-liberal

era of global capitalism. In this era, the relative strength of the U.S. economy and the instability and stagnation of some global regions, notably Latin America and Asia, are inter-connected. However, the end of sustained U.S. expansion in this new American century has arrived. The benefits derived from global U.S. hegemony are being outmatched by the accumulated costs of financial fragility and financial euphoria.

The other plenary session was ordinary and for members of the Society. Takeshi NAKATANI (Kobe University) and Toshio MASUDA (Hosei University) chaired it. Under the common title, "What was the 'Prosperity' of the U.S. Economy in the 1990s?", three speakers presented papers: Hideo OKAMOTO (Tokyo Keizai University) with the topic "The Restructure of American Welfare State System", Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Musashi University) with the topic "Characteristics and Problems of 'Continuous Boom' in the 1990s U.S. Economy", and Shinjiro HAGIWARA (Yokohama National University) with the topic "Financial Instability and the U.S. Economy".

The first speaker, OKAMOTO, gave a talk on how the complex structure of the U.S. welfare system stands at present, after having taken a beating from the restructuring storm in the last quarter century. According to OKAMOTO, much of the structure remains, while the senior citizens/retirees and survivors insurance benefits program represents an essential element of permanent importance in the social security policies; however, as shown by the abolition of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, many details and outworks of the structure have been shaken. The second speaker, KAWAMURA, analyzed the unprecedented longest (in peacetime) boom of the U.S. economy in the 1990s. According to KAWAMURA, the basic cause of such long sustained prosperity should be accounted for by the consequences of fundamental reorganization and restructuring of the economic systems since the 1980s, including the drastic changes in the postwar corporate system, U.S. type mass-production system and traditional labor relations, as well as the roles and regulations by Keynesian type government. They had been induced by the decline of the postwar "Pax Americana" regime since the early 1970s. The so-called "IT (information technology) boom" just accelerated such underlying tendencies of prosperity, especially after the mid-1990s. Now it is becoming clear that the "IT boom" was mostly a "bubble", although its potential effect has been far reaching in all major aspects of the economy. In that sense, the "new economy" argument that put too much emphasis on the "IT Revolution" effects is quite superficial as an explanation of the long boom of the U.S. economy in the 1990s. The third speaker, HAGIWARA, showed the structural transformation of the U.S. economy toward the 21st century, focusing on financial instability. Firstly, he presented the financial instability hypothesis by H.P. MINSKY and demonstrated the theoretical standpoint of his paper. Secondly, he

discussed the investment and finance of the New Economy in the 1990s and clarified the development process of the high prices of capital assets in the USA. He also discussed the role of the U.S. financial market in creating and developing new information technology in the USA. And finally, he examined the meaning of “securitized financial institutions” and showed how U.S. commercial banks had been responding to this trend. He concluded that the “securitization” had brought about financial instability and has been a root cause of financial crises at the present time.

Two discussants —Tokutaro SHIBATA (The University of Tokyo) and Satoru NAKAMOTO (Osaka City University) — gave comments and raised some questions on the presentations of four speakers including DYMSKI. After the four speakers answered to these, the floor started general discussion. Five participants posed questions to DYMSKI. Five participants questioned OKAMOTO, three KAWAMURA, and six HAGIWARA. Among them, for example, the applicability of the MINSKY hypothesis, changes in the capital-labor relations, the significance of IT revolution and ‘securitization’, and the effect of the 9.11 incident on the U.S. economy were questioned and discussed.

The 50th annual conference was held at Gifu Keizai University in Ogaki, on October 19 and 20, 2002.

There were nine voluntary sessions with 27 speakers. Those sessions included the following topics: “IT/Globalization and Shaken Local Economies”, “The Institutional Complementarity between Economic Systems and Political Systems”, “New Reification of Relations of Production and Accumulation of Capital”, “Behavior of Enterprises”, “Marx”, “The USA and the UK”, “Reports from Korea”, “The Japanese Capitalism in Confusion”, “Gender”, and “Book Reviews”.

There was a special plenary session, chaired by Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Musashi University), for an invited guest speaker, Ronald DORE (University of London). His presentation was on “What to think about the Japanese Economy in Confusion.” He pointed out an issue, among others, how to mobilize the Japanese savings for improving living conditions among people in general, such as houses, as an important direction for the way out from the depressed economy.

There was another ordinary plenary session under the title “What to think about the Japanese Capitalism in Confusion”. Four members of the Society presented papers and acted as panelists in this session, which was coordinated by Makoto ITOH (Kokugakuin University) and Kazuo KONISHI (Rikkyo University). The panelists were Kiyoko IMURA (Keio University), Hiroyuki UNI (Kyoto University), Kazuo SHIBAGAKI (Musashi University), and Seiichi NAGASHIMA (Tokyo Keizai University).

Among them, IMURA read a paper “Contemporary Japanese Capitalism in Confusion”, and stressed the political and economic relations with the USA as an important source of current problems in the Japanese economy. UNI read a paper “Japan after the Burst of the Bubble— in Comparison with Sweden and Norway”, and underlined the relative delay and informational opacity in coping with the financial problems after the burst of the bubble in the case of Japan, as well as the necessity to rearrange institutional environments for highly growing industries. SHIBAGAKI, in his paper “Lost Credibility and Gained Anxiety for the Future by Following Neo-liberalism”, argued that, despite the collapse of the huge bubble, the Japanese economy could avoid a great depression and maintain relatively stable macro-performance due to Keynesian business adjustment policies, and that its main problem is rather in instability at a micro-level, and the resultant anxiety for the future caused by following neo-liberal reform policies. NAGASHIMA read a paper “The Crisis and Reforms in Japanese Capitalism”, and emphasized that Japan is in a complex total crisis, which devastates both environmental nature and alienated human beings along with a deepening economic crisis, forming a vicious circle, and that a new social order is necessary to overcome such a complex crisis.

After presenting their papers, the panelists mutually gave comments and raised some questions to each other, and replied to those comments and questions in turn. Then, the floor started general discussion. Upon the written pieces of paper gathered from the participants, the coordinators introduced comments and questions by grouping them into four topics. The first topic concerned what to think about the deflationary spiral, or the phases of the business cycle, and the problem of bad loans in the current Japanese capitalism. Four participants joined in the discussion with panelists on this topic. The second topic related to globalization. Three participants contributed to this topic and induced reactions from the panelists. The third topic was on industrial and technological issues. Three participants spoke on this topic and promoted panelists’ additional arguments. The fourth topic was on the overall framework for thinking about the Japanese capitalism in confusion. Two participants argued on this topic. The four panelists replied and briefly concluded their arguments.

The complete papers which were read in the plenary panel sessions of these annual conferences, together with summaries of discussions, are published in *The Bulletin of the Japan Society of Political Economy*, No.37 (2000) – No.40 (2003).

#### 4 The Next Annual Conference

The 51st annual conference of the Japan Society of Political Economy will be held

at Musashi University in Tokyo on October 18 and 19, 2003. The theme of the plenary session will be “Political Economy in Our Age — Potentiality of Marxian Economics.”

(Makoto ITOH, Kokugakuin University)

## THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

The Population Association of Japan (PAJ) was established in November 1948 and marked its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1998. Among the several projects the association undertook to commemorate the anniversary was the major work of publishing the *Encyclopedia of Population*, which was released in June 2002. Published at the same time was the association's *50-Year History*, which reviews our half century of activities and accomplishments through archives and reminiscent talks attended by select members. The release of these works signifies the completion of all our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary special projects, with the exception of our ongoing cooperative research activities with various East Asian countries, which is proceeding under the association's Committee for International Exchange (chairman: Naohiro OGAWA) established in 1998-99 following the dissolution of the Preparatory Committee for Exchange of Demographic Work in Asia which saw these activities through their preparatory stages.

Since 1978, the Population Association of Japan has been publishing its journal *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* (*The Journal of Population Studies*) along with its newsletter *Kaiho*, a publication focusing on papers presented at our annual meetings and other information pertinent to association members. *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* has been published twice yearly since 1997, with the June issue, released at the time of our annual meeting, focusing on articles, while the year-end issue, in addition to articles, incorporates more varied content including research reports and notes. Combined, the two issues provide a definitive overview of the association's activities.

As a commemorative project for our 40<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in 1988, the association established the "Population Association of Japan Awards," which are awarded to members who make a distinguished contribution to the advancement and development of demography. Bestowed every other year, the awards serve not only to honor a member's efforts but to also stimulate motivation for research among members. The awards presented are the PAJ Book Award for an outstanding book, the PAJ Award "A" for a top-quality article, and the PAJ Award "B" for a joint-research report or translated book. Another aim of the awards, to foster the advancement of young researchers up to the age of 40, particularly in the case of PAJ Award "A," remains a focal point today.

The association's research activities consist of our national annual meetings and regional meetings. The annual meeting is comprised of (1) a symposium, (2) common sessions, (3) themed sessions, (4) general sessions, (5) chairperson's address, (6)

international sessions and special sessions, and (7) commemorative lectures. Regional meetings are held in Kyushu, northern and eastern Japan, and Kansai. Below are the association's activities from 1999 to 2003 relating to above items (1), (2), (3), and (6).

## 1. Symposiums

The themes of the symposiums have been selected from a wide range of categories of timely issues. At the 51<sup>st</sup> annual meeting (1999), with the world population just reaching 6 billion, the theme was designated The World Population at 6 Billion – Dreams of the Cairo Conference and Current Realities, under which we attempted to reassess the ICPD Action Plan adopted five years previously at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994. To facilitate discussions at the meeting, we raised four controversial points relating to the action plan and evaluated world population issues from these angles.

The focal points of the next two meetings related to the prominent 21st century issues of low fertility and aging. At the 52<sup>nd</sup> annual meeting (2000), under the theme Population Issues at a Time of Longevity – Considering Japanese Way of Life in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we analyzed the contemporary and future state of longevity and the particular issues relating to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and based on this we discussed the Japanese way of life at the beginning of this century. Topics debated centered on long life, family, employment, and migration. At the 53<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting (2001), under the theme Japanese Demographic Issues in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Positive and Negative Aspects of Low Fertility and an Aging Population, we discussed the socio-economic effects, political implications, causes, and patterns of change of low fertility and aging from an interdisciplinary perspective covering the aspects of (1) economy and human capital, (2) social welfare and intergenerational relations, (3) family and life course, and (4) regional differences, all within the context of the 21st century.

At the 54<sup>th</sup> annual meeting (2002), continuing with the issues of low fertility and an aging population, we discussed marriage, as one of the key factors accounting for these demographic phenomena, in terms of the background and trends of late marriage, less marriage, and divorce under the theme Demography of Marriage – To What Extent Will Divorce Rates and the Non-marrying Proportion Increase?

At the 55<sup>th</sup> annual meeting (2003), under the theme Below-Replacement Fertility and Family Changes, we examined the changing family structure induced by declining

fertility rates, and discussed to what extent low fertility and family changes have been affecting each other. More specifically, content of the discussions covered theoretical and policy-focused analyses of the relationship between family and society in terms of changing family values, changing allocation of roles within the family, nursing care, and the externalization of traditional domestic household activities.

## 2. Common Sessions

For the common sessions the themes selected are often of a particular concern to the region where the annual meeting is being held. For example, at the 51<sup>st</sup> annual meeting held in Sapporo, issues relating to the prefecture of Hokkaido were debated under the theme “On the Frontier of a Society of Decreasing Population,” and at the 53<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting in Kitakyushu we discussed the various aspects of “Population Issues of Kyushu.” At the annual meetings held in Tokyo, similar to the symposium, common themes of current pressing issues are selected. The common theme is further divided into separate categories, in which various papers are presented. In the recent past, many issues raised have surrounded the current focal topic of low fertility and related issues, and a variety of papers of wide-ranging disciplines have been delivered from various demographic perspectives.

As of the 55<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in 2003, however, the common sessions have been assimilated into the themed sessions and no longer take place under a separate denomination. Following are some of the headings under which the common sessions have been carried out.

1999:

- A) On the Frontier of a Society of Decreasing Population – Uniqueness and Possibilities of Hokkaido
- B) To What Extent Will Japan’s Fertility Decline? – In Search of the Mechanism of the Low Fertility

2000:

- A) Demographic Statistics in the Age of Information
- B) Is Correcting the Trend of Low Fertility Necessary?
- C) Population Education Issues

2001:

- A) Replacement Migration – Does it Contribute to Solving Declining Fertility and Population Aging
- B) Population Issues of Kyushu – Past, Present, and Future

2002:

- A) Population Information in the New Century
- B) The Second Demographic Transition – Europe and Japan

### 3. Themed Sessions

The themed sessions were established in 1998. As of this year, as noted above, the common sessions have been assimilated into the themed sessions, under which a theme of serious concern is selected, and a more in-depth content of discussions is realized. Themes over the past five years have been as follows.

1999:

- 1) Demography of Minorities
- 2) The Male Role Within the Family and Employment Practices

2000

- 1) New Dimensions of Formal Demography
- 2) Background and Trends of International Migration: Perspectives of Development, Poverty, and Environment

2001

- 1) Formal Demography of Low Fertility
- 2) Population Education: Problems and Issues
- 3) Contemporary Population Policy: Concepts, Justification, and Assessment

2002:

- 1) Historical Demography of Disaster, Disease, and Famine
- 2) Regional Demography of Polarized Concentrations

2003:

- 1) Population Problems in Islamic Countries

- 2) Demography of Declining Population
- 3) Population Change and Its Impact on Local Communities
- 4. International Activities

The association's Committee for International Exchange was established in 1998-99, as mentioned earlier, and has been overseeing various international activities since then. In May 2000, agreements of exchange were finalized between the Population Association of Japan and both the Population Association of Korea and the Population Association of Taiwan. In June of the same year at our 52<sup>nd</sup> annual meeting, we hosted, with the support of the Japan Aging Research Center, a special session in English entitled "Population aging and family change in East Asia," in which eight reports were presented by visiting participants of five countries including China, Korea, and Canada. In March 2002, we supported the International Workshop on Health Expectancy hosted by the Nihon University Population Research Institute with funding support from the UNFPA. The approximately 20 workshop participants included researchers from various Asian countries, as well as Mexico, Tunisia, the USA and other nations, and the event provided an excellent opportunity for international exchange for many of the association's members.

(Naohiro OGAWA, Nihon University  
Jin MORIOKA, Komazawa University)

## THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

### 1 The Institute's Founding

The Japan Institute of Public Finance was established in 1940, with 63 initial members. Its first annual conference convened in the same year on October 26th, following a commencement ceremony at Tokyo's Gakushi Kaikan. The second, third and fourth annual conferences were in turn held from 1941 to 1943, but the intensification of the war saw further conferences suspended for the duration. The Institute's fifth conference, and the first held in the wake of the war, opened in 1949, with a membership of about 90.

With the sixth and seventh conferences, held respectively at Kobe University in 1950 and the University of Tokyo in 1951, a tradition of holding an annual conference in the fall, in either October or November, was established. A further tradition, of having a fellowship gathering as part of the annual conference, was also founded at this time.

### 2 The Organization of the Institute

The Japan Institute of Public Finance seeks to encourage research on public finance, to foster the communication of the results from such research, and to facilitate friendly relations among the membership. To these ends, the Institute holds study and lecture meetings, publishes books and journals, and engages in other such activities, as the directors' council deems appropriate. While the Institute does not, at present, publish a regular journal per se, its bulletin of summaries of reports made to the annual meeting is regarded as the equivalent.

The Institute's membership consists of researchers in the field of public finance. Admission to membership is by the decision of the directors' council, and is based on the recommendation of two current members. The admission is usually made and announced at the Institute's annual meeting.

At present, the annual membership fee is 6,000 yen. In principle, membership is forfeit should a member fail to pay the fee for three consecutive years.

There are 37 directors and two auditors to manage the Institute's affairs. Of the 37 directors, 25 are elected by the membership to three-year terms, with a maximum limit of three consecutive terms. The remaining 12 directors are chosen by the 25 elected directors, with an emphasis on avoiding undue concentration concerning the institutions the directors belong to and the regions in which those institutions are located.

As of 2003, the Institute's total membership has reached 815.

### 3 International Activities

In line with the general trend towards internationalization, the Japan Institute Of Public Finance seeks to participate in international activities. The most important of these activities is the holding of international public finance conferences. Under the Institute's sponsorship, The International Institute of Public Finance convened its annual conference in Tokyo from September 9th to 11th, 1981. Attendees from abroad totaled 120, and 214 researchers from within Japan were present.

Moreover, between August 24th and 28th, 1997, the Institute hosted an international conference on Public Investment and Public Finance at Kyoto's Ritsumeikan University. For this conference, there were 265 participants from abroad representing 45 countries, and 322 from within Japan, for a total of 587 attendees, thus making it the largest and most diverse meeting of The International Institute of Public Finance.

#### 4-1 The 55th Conference, 1998

The 55th annual conference was held on October 17th and 18th, at Kobe University of Commerce. A symposium titled "Transformation of the Fiscal System" was featured, with Kazuo Yoshida (Kyoto University) as coordinator and Yoshikuni INOUE, Toshiaki KITAZATO, Yoshihide KITAMURA, Haruo SHIMADA (Keio University) and Naohiko JINNO (The University of Tokyo) as panelists. Of the panelists, the former three were a member of the Committee for the Promotion of Decentralization (of the National Government), and officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of the Ministry of Finance, respectively. We invited not only member academics but also non-members as panelists to make the discussion more meaningful.

We also held a smaller symposium titled "Earthquake-Related Devastation: The Role of Public and Private Sector in Relief Action" with Masatomi FUNABA (Kobe University of Commerce) as coordinator, and Masao KOKUBO (Hokudan Town, Hyogo Prefecture), Toshinori MASUNO (The Kobe Shimbun), Tsunenori ASHIYA (21st Century Hyogo Project Association) and Koichi MIYAIRI (Nagasaki University) as panelists.

There were 33 research presentations under the thematic categories of "Public Finance and Aging Society", "Social Security (1) (2)", "Public Accounting", "Capital Taxation", "Environment", "Local Finance (1) (2)", "Social Security (2nd) (1) (2)", and "Public Investment". In addition, there were 30 open-theme research presentations.

#### 4-2 The 56th Conference, 1999

The 56th annual conference was held on October 23rd and 24th, at Shimane University. An international symposium "Issues in Public Finance and Taxation in East

Asia”, which convened on October 22nd with academics from East Asian countries, contributed to the promotion of intellectual interchange with China and Korea.

The main symposium with Akira SHIGEMORI (Osaka University of Economics) as coordinator and Masaru KANEKO (Hosei University), Heizo TAKENAKA (Keio University), Seiji TSUNEMATSU (formerly Dokkyo University) and Masaaki HONMA (Osaka University) was titled “How Do We Handle Fiscal Deficit?” Dr. TAKENAKA’s attendance was cancelled due to unavoidable circumstances, and an official from the Ministry of Finance took his part instead.

There were 32 research presentations under the thematic categories of “Cross-National Comparisons of Fiscal Deficits and Improvements”, “Restructuring Tax System (1) (2)”, “Public Finance and Aging Society (1) (2) (3)”, “Public Works and Performance Measurement (1) (2)” and “Government and Market: Environmental and Other Issues”. There were 27 open-theme research presentations.

#### 4-3 The 57th Conference, 2000

The 57th annual conference was held on October 21st and 22nd at Meikai University. A symposium titled “Scenario for Fiscal Restructuring” was held with Naohiko JINNO as coordinator, and Hiromitsu ISHI (Hitotsubashi University), Akira SHIGEMORI, Tatsuo HATTA (The University of Tokyo) and Hiroshi YOSHIKAWA (The University of Tokyo) as panelists.

There were 24 research presentations under the thematic categories of “Theory and Practice of Public Finance in the 21st Century”, “Public Accounting and Policy Evaluation (1) (2)”, “Public Finance in Asia (1) (2) (3)”, “Issues in Real Property Taxation”, and “Disasters and Public Finance: Lessons from the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake”. There were also 45 open-theme research presentations.

#### 4-4 The 58th Conference, 2001

The 58th Conference convened on October 27th and 28th at Kwansei Gakuin University. This time, special lectures in addition to the regular symposium and research presentations were featured. The lectures were given by seven academics that have made considerable contributions to the field of public finance in Japan. Speakers and the titles of the lectures were as follows; Tadashi USHIJIMA (Meijo University) “Tax System and its Reform”, Sei FUJITA (Osaka University) “The Past and Future of Social Security Finance”, Kenichi MIYAMOTO (Shiga University) “The Products and Remaining Issues in the Research of Local Public Finance”, Jun IKEGAMI (Kyoto Tachibana Women’s University) “Fiscal Thoughts of A. Marshall and W. Baumol: An Approach to Modern Fiscal Thoughts”, Noboru KITA (Tokyo International University) “Trends in Public

Finance Research in Japan”, Takehisa HAYASHI (Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications) “Public Finance in Postwar Japan: The Track of the Japanese Type of Welfare States”, Tetsuya NOSE (Osaka International University) “Public Finance Research in the world in the 20th Century, and Beyond”.

A symposium titled “Public Finance and Politics: Aiming for Fiscal Restructuring” was held with Kazumi KUROKAWA (Hosei University) as coordinator, Naozumi ATODA (Osaka University), Toshihiro IHORI (The University of Tokyo), Hiroko OHTA (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) and Masaru KANEKO (Keio University) as Panelists.

There were 44 research presentations under thematic categories of “Public Policy”, “Social Security Reform (1) (2) (3)”, “Tax Reform (1) (2)”, “Fiscal Structural Reform (1) (2)” and “Local Fiscal Reform (1) (2) (3)”. Twenty-four open-theme presentations were also given.

#### 4-5 The 59th Conference, 2002

The 59th annual conference was held on October 26th and 27th at the University of Tokyo. Following the special lecture “The Crisis in Public Economics” by Hirobumi UZAWA (The Japan Academy), a symposium titled “The Crisis in the Theory of Public Finance” was held with Fumio KANAZAWA (Yokohama National University) as coordinator, and Yoshitsugu HAYASHI (Kwansei Gakuin University), Akira YOKOYAMA (Chuo University) and Hiroshi SHIBUYA (The University of Tokyo) as panelists.

A new attempt was made at this annual conference. There were five “project sessions” in which a group of participants propose the theme they present their research on. Project sessions differ from regular presentations under thematic categories in that the themes are not set by the program committee but by presenters themselves. The five project sessions were; “Examining the Goals, Effects and Management of Regional Public Investment”, “Implications of, and Issues in, the Studies in the Financing of the Welfare State”, “National Health Insurance and the Reform of the Old-Age Medical Care Scheme”, “Fiscal Control and Central Banking” and “Theory and Evidence of Intergovernmental Fiscal Relationships”. Papers presented in these sessions totaled 16.

The regular thematic categories were; “Public Finance and Administration”, “Taxation (1) (2) (3)”, “Fiscal Balance Improvement and Tax Reform (1) (2)”, “Public Investment”, “Revising Public Works”, “Social Welfare”, “Medical and Old-Age Care (1) (2)”, “Pension Scheme”, “Local Public Finance (1) (2) (3)” and “Local Allocation Tax Reform (1) (2)”. A total of 58 presentations was made.

There were 15 presentations in open-theme sessions.

## 5 Recent Trends in the Institute

The Japan Institute of Public Finance has recently been full of vigor. It is evident from the fact that the number of the members has shot up from 699 in 1998 to 815 in 2003, and there is increasing willingness on the part of the members to participate in the conferences and present their outputs. On the administration's side, there have been such efforts as managing an international symposium or setting up the project sessions to make annual meetings more fruitful.

As indicated in the research themes taken up, the members in general are mainly interested in current practical issues like fiscal crisis, the problems with aging society, decentralization, etc. On the other hand, as the Institute as a whole, we have not made light of basic issues, such as reconsidering the theoretical part of our studies or the way it links with policy proposals.

(Katsuhito IMAI, Musashi University /

Fumio KANAZAWA, Yokohama National University)

## THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

### I. Outline of the Association

The Regional Science Association International (RSAI) was founded in 1954. The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association (JSRSAI) is the Japanese branch of the Association, which was established in 1962. The Japan Section as well as the Association aims to provide intellectual leadership in the study of those social, economic, political and behavioral phenomena which have a spatial dimension. Consequently, the Association brings together scholars and practitioners from a large number of fields, including economics, geography, urban and regional planning, civil engineering, sociology, finance and political science. Members are found in academic institutions, in government, in consulting organizations and a variety of private firms.

The main objectives are the fostering of exchange of ideas and the promotion of studies focusing on the region, including the utilization of tools, methods and theoretical frameworks, specifically designed for regional analysis as well as concept, procedures and analytical techniques of the various social and other sciences.

These objectives are supported through the acquaintance and discussion among its members and with scholars in related fields, by the encouragement of publication of scholarly studies and by performing services to aid the advancement of its members and the field of regional science. For further details, please visit <http://www.regionalscience.org>, and <http://jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp>.

The successive Presidents of the JSRSAI are Shogo KAWAKAMI (1997-1998, Nagoya University), Katsuya FUKUOKA (1999-2000, Ritssho University), Etsuo YAMAMURA (2001-2002, Hokkaido University) and Yasuhiro SAKAI (2003- , Shiga University). The Secretary of the JSRSAI is Yoshiro HIGANO (University of Tsukuba).

### II. Annual Domestic Conferences

#### (1) 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Nagoya University, 1998

The 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, hosted by Shogo KAWAKAMI (Nagoya University) and held at Nagoya University on October 17 and 18, was attended by approximately 220 members/guests and provided 48 paper presentations in 16 sessions. The topics covered in the conference were Benefit-Cost Analysis, Transportation Systems and Commerce, Decentralization and Local Government Finance, Multiregional Analysis, the Information-Space Dimension of a Regional Economy, Environmental Protection, and International Economics. The conventional symposium, characterized by the usual multi-disciplinary approach, tackled issues of the assessment of social capital

development projects, with special attention to the planned Chubu International Airport development. Conceptual, technical, and institutional aspects of the feasibility study were intensively discussed by the panel composed of a practitioner in charge of the airport construction, civil engineers, and economists. The general Business Meeting was honored by greetings by Prof. P. BATEY (University of Liverpool), the President of the RSAI. An award ceremony was held within the Meeting to honor Takao FUKUCHI (Asahi University), Past President of the Japan Section, with the Distinguished Service Award for his contribution to the Section. Also honored were Y. KUNIMITSU (National Institute for Rural Engineering) and Toru WAKO (Tohoku Gakuin University) with the Promotion Award.

(2) 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Kumamoto University, 1999

The 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Japan Section of the RSAI was held on the campus of Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, October 2-3, 1999. About 200 Association members including P. BATEY, G. HEWINGS (University of Illinois) and P. NIJKAMP (Free University) took part. They enjoyed hospitality arranged by the local organizing committee Chairperson, Noritoshi ARIYOSHI (Kumamoto University). Fifty-five papers were presented in the concurrent sessions, two chairpersons steered each session, and two discussants were assigned for each paper. The session titles included Environmental Policy (I, II, III), Regional Policy, Regional IT Development, Regional Structural Analysis, Urban Redevelopment, Economic Analysis (I, II), Interregional Input-Output Analysis and so on.

The Symposium was held under the chair of Katsuya FUKUOKA (Rissho University) and Takashi SUZUKI (Kinki University). The theme was "Rural Policies in the Era of Neo-Ruralism", under which Yasuhiko WAKAI (Aso Regional Development Design Center), Seiji KURASHIMA (Kyushu Regional Agricultural Administration Office) and Makoto SATO (Kumamoto University) gave presentations. Discussion between them and three panelists, Mamoru YAMANAKA (Kyushu Tokai University), Sadao TOKUNO (Kumamoto University) and Akira YAMASAKI (Kyushu University) was greatly appreciated by all participants.

(3) 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Tohoku Gakuin University, 2000

The 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the JSRSAI was held on the beautiful campus of Tohoku Gakuin University, Sendai, November 3-4, 2000. Masayuki SEKINE and Shuetsu TAKAHASHI (Tohoku Gakuin University) hosted the Conference. About 250 Association members participated. International distinguished regional scientists including J. DEWHURST (the President of the British Section of RSAI and a councilor of RSAI,

University of Dundee), P. RIETVELD (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) were invited to the Conference to give keynote speeches at the symposium. Eighty-two papers were presented in 19 sessions including three specially organized sessions. The session titles were Local Economy and Finance, Statistical Model Analysis, Environment (I, II), Asian Economy, Model Analysis, Transportation (I, II, III), Regional Analysis, Redevelopment of Central Business Districts, Project Evaluation and so on.

The International Symposium was held on the first day, steered by Tatsuo ITO (Nagoya Industrial University) and Takao FUKUCHI (Asahi University). The theme was “Regional Development Policies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Some Lessons from EU.” After the opening speech by the chair of the local organizing committee Masayuki SEKINE, J. DEWHURST gave the keynote address “Regional Policy in Europe: A Perspective from Britain,” in addition to the other keynote speech “Urban Development and the Demand for Open Space: Experiences in the Netherlands” by P. RIETVELD. The panel discussion between the two speakers and the three panelists Tatsuo ITO (Nagoya Industrial University), L. LUNDQVIST (University of Tsukuba) and Isao HARA (Hokusei Gakuen University) was stimulating and fruitful to all participants.

In the general meeting, Yasuhiko OISHI (University of Tokyo), Minoru BEIKA (Kobe University) and Harufumi YONEZAWA (Tohoku Gakuin University) were nominated as honorary members.

#### (4) 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Kyoto University, 2001

The JSRSAI held its 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on the campus of Kyoto University, hosted by Yoshitaka AOYAMA (the Chair of the local organizing committee, Kyoto University). The meeting opened on Friday, October 19 with a board meeting. Paper sessions were held on the 20 and 21. Some 250 scholars attended these sessions. Eighty-four presentations were made in 21 concurrent and plenary sessions. Session themes included Real Estate, Environment (I-VII), Regional Analysis (I, II), Transportation (I, II), Regional Analysis (I, II, III), Enterprise Analysis, in addition to three specially organized sessions Local Economy and Fiscal Policy, Disaster and Region, and Modeling Consumers' Shopping Travel Behavior.

The symposium was held on October 19, whose theme was “Urban Strategies in the Era of Globalization—Urban Identity of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe”. It was coordinated by Yoshitaka AOYAMA and chaired by Yoshio KAWAMURA (Ryukoku University). After panel speeches by Takashi KAWAUCHI (A Vice-Mayor of Kyoto City), Yasuo IWAMOTO (Osaka City), Yoshimasa KATO (Kobe University of Commerce) and Keiichi TANAKA (Nihon University), a panel discussion was held among them. Prof. AOYAMA pointed out the long-run decline of the Kansai economy and listed five keywords for the revival:

“globalization”, “market mechanism”, “decentralization”, “aging society” and “IT development”. Mr. KAWAUCHI explained Kyoto’s renewal plan making the most of Kyoto’s tradition. Mr. IWAMOTO showed the urban strategies of Osaka that aimed at creating job opportunities as well as increasing urban amenity. Prof. KATO introduced Kobe’s urban planning that sought to utilize human ability, to create knowledge and to increase attractiveness. A lot of comments were made from the floor on such points as how to establish long-range urban strategies, the influence of IT development on urban strategies and the final goal of urban strategies.

The general meeting started with a guest speech by G. HEWINGS (President of the RSAI, University of Illinois). Five distinguished scholars, Hisao NISHIOKA (Aoyama Gakuin University), Hideo IGARASHI (Hokkaido University), Takao FUKUCHI (Asahi University), Yoo-Hyuk KIM (Dankook University, Korea), Kozo AMANO (Kyoto University) and P. NIJKAMP (Free University) were nominated as honorary members.

(5) 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Hokusei Gakuen University, 2002

The 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference was held at Hokusei Gakuen University in the suburb of Sapporo City, hosted by Isao HARA, the chair of the local organizing committee, October 5-6, 2002. About 250 members, including international distinguished scholars P. NIJKAMP (Free University), D. PLANE (University of Arizona), J. POOT (University of Tsukuba), H. ARMSTRONG (Sheffield University), A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology) and others participated in the Conference, and actively contributed to academic communication.

The Conference was composed of 65 paper presentations in 15 concurrent sessions and one symposium. The session themes included IT Strategies, International Economics, Transportation (I, II, III), Environment (I, II, III), Regional Differentials and Migration, Local Fiscal policy, Model Analysis, Citizen Participation and Regional Policy, Modeling Consumers’ Shopping Travel Behavior and so on.

The Symposium was held on the theme “Toward the Frontier of Regional Policy”. Prof. H. ARMSTRONG gave the keynote speech, in which he introduced the Community Economic Development Initiatives (CED) that had become popular as regional Policies in European countries. The panel discussion between the speaker and three panelists Kazuo TODA (Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.), Etsuo YAMAMURA (Hokkaido University) and Isao HARA was very much appreciated by participants.

In addition to the regular Conference, an International Symposium was held from October 5 to 7. International members participated in the both symposia and enjoyed discussions contributing to the advancement of regional science.

### III. International Conferences

#### (1) 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress

The 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress of the RSAI took place in Lugano, Switzerland on May 16-20, 2000. It was hosted by the faculty of economics of the Università della Svizzera italiana. The chairman of the Local Organizing Committee was R. MAGGI.

The general theme of the Congress was 2000 — Regional Science in a Small World. The Conference brought together participants from various disciplines and integrated young scholars from all parts of the world. Sessions for the Conference included methodological and topical issues and dedicated plenary sessions. Papers were invited on the following themes: As for methods, Urban and Regional Theory and Modeling; and Spatial Statistics, Neural Computing and Geographical Information Systems. As for topics, the Labor Market, Human Capital and Policy; Travel, Tourism and Leisure Mobility; Global Markets and Local Institutions; Firm Strategies in a Small World; Local Environment and Global Sustainability; Capital Markets and Regional Development; Transport and Communication Networks, Accessibility and Competitiveness; Regional Policy Evaluation; Urban Development and Planning; Technology, Information Services and Space, and Special Interest Regions.

Many Japanese participants enjoyed discussions and Lugano's beautiful scenery.

#### (2) Pacific Regional Science Conference

##### a) 16<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Conference, Seoul, Korea, 1999

PRSCO Conferences are held biennially. The 16<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Conference was held in Seoul on July 12-16, 1999, at the Seoul Teacher Education Mutual Fund Hotel, sponsored by the Korea Section of the RSAI. The themes for this Conference included three comprehensive issues and 16 topical issues. The comprehensive issues included Global/Local Perspectives, Regional Network and Development, and Restructuring and New Models of Development. The topical issues were Settlement Systems, Urban and Metropolitan Networks, Migration and Demographic Issues, Industrial Restructuring, Land Use and Housing Policy, and so on. S. PARK (Seoul National University) was the Chair of the Local Organizing Committee. Approximately 50 members of the Japan Section joined the Conference.

##### b) 17<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Conference, Portland, USA, 2001

The 17th Pacific Conference of the Regional Science Association International was held from June 30 to July 4 in Portland, Oregon, USA, at the Embassy Suites Hotel in downtown Portland. Special themes for the PRSCO17 conference included: Sustainable Cities; Urban Growth Management; Downtown Revitalization; Trade in the Pacific

Rim: Ports and Intermodalism; Urban Transportation: Alternative Futures; Evolution of High Technology Districts; Regional Impacts of Immigration, Aging, and Changing Household Composition; the Geography of the Internet; Substitution and Complementarity of Telecommunications and Transportation; Transformation of Resource-Based Economies; Evolution of Settlement Systems on the Pacific Rim; Emerging Challenges to Agriculture in Urban Societies; Sustainable Tourism, and International Investment and Financial Markets. D.A. PLANE (University of Arizona) was the chair of the Organizing Committee. About 40 members of the Japan Section attended the Conference and played a central role in academic contribution.

c) 18<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Conference, Acapulco, Mexico, 2003

The 18<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Conference, jointly with the Mexican National Meeting, was held in the city of Acapulco on July 1-4, 2003. The theme of the Conference was The Potential of Regions in the Pacific Rim—Economic and Social, Political and Cultural, and for the Mexican National Meeting was The Potential of Mexican Regions—Economic and Social, Political and Cultural. Twenty members of the Japan Section joined the Conference. The Chair of the Organizing Committee was J. SERRANO (the President of AMECIDER).

(3) PRSCO Summer Institute

a) 5<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Summer Institute, Nagoya, Japan, 1998

The fifth Summer Institute of PRSCO and the 10<sup>th</sup> International Symposium by the Secretariat of the PRSCO on Spatial and Environmental Issues was held on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1998 at Chukyo University. This Institute was originally planned to be held in Indonesia, but was shifted to the Japan Section based on the current economic difficulty in Indonesia. There were more than 40 participants, and 22 papers were presented. Each paper was discussed by two discussants. Takao FUKUCHI (Asahi University) made an opening address, and pointed out that the Asian economic crisis produced and amplified many issues and problems, and that regional scientists are expected to play an important role in interdisciplinary discussions and in policy formation. In the plenary session, Prof. J. POOT (the President of PRSCO, Victoria University of Wellington) spoke about “Reflections on Local and Economy-Wide Effects of Territorial Competition”, and gave an extensive survey about that subject.

b) 6<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Summer Institute, Mexico City, 2000

Members of the global regional science community were welcome to participate in the 6<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Summer Institute, which was held jointly with the annual conference of

the Mexican Association of Science for Regional Development. The meeting commenced with a welcoming reception. Plenary and concurrent sessions were held until the final day, with an excursion to Teotihuacan, Tepostian or Taxco. The conference venue was the National Autonomous University of Mexico. About 20 members of the Japan Section attended the Institute.

The overall theme for the meeting was Developing and Developed Regions in the Pacific Rim: Interaction, Networks and Tasks. Topics included: Interaction, Networks and Tasks; Convergence or Divergence among Pacific Rim Countries and Regions; Regional Dis-Location and Re-Localization of Production Processes; International Economic and Financial Integration; New Initiatives for Local Development; and Sustainable Cities and Regions in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

c) 7<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Summer Institute, Bali, Indonesia, 2002

The Indonesian Regional Association hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> PRSCO Summer Institute, which was also the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Association, entitled Decentralization, Natural Resources, and Regional Development in the Pacific Rim. The Institute/Conference was held in Bali on June 20-21, 2002 and included presentation of selected papers on a number of themes. Among others, these included Decentralization and Regional Finance; Regional Economy and Planning; Resource and Environmental Management; Institutional Development; Population and Urbanization; Agriculture and Community Development; Transportation, as well as Industrial Development and Trade. More than 40 members of the Japan Section made a substantial contribution to the Institute.

#### IV. Publication

The Japan Section of the RSAI publishes, on an annual basis, three volumes of *Studies in Regional Science*. Among them, the first and third volumes are composed of papers selected from those presented at annual Conferences in addition to some submitted papers. Both of them are collected through a strict reviewing process. These volumes also contain the proceedings of the JRSAI. The second volume, an international journal, aims at encouraging high quality scholarship on important theoretical and empirical issues in spatial, regional and urban research, and is edited in English and selects only highly advanced papers from among those submitted. (See Table 1 for details.)

#### V. Awards

The Japan Section of RSAI Awards were established in 1992 in commemoration of

our thirtieth anniversary. Distinguished Service Awards were presented to five members from 1998 to 2002 whose contribution to our society was outstanding. Best Article Awards went to four members in the same period. Promotion Awards were presented to nine young scholars. Those who received these Awards are listed in Table 2.

(Hitoshi MITOMO, Waseda University)

Table 1: *Studies in Regional Science*

Volume (Year of issue)	No.	Editor	Number of Articles	Pages
Vol. 28 (1998)	No. 1	Akifusa FUJIOKA	Research Papers 15 (3 in English) Research Notes 3 (1) Case Studies 3 Symposia 3	316
	No. 2	Yoshio KIMURA	Research Papers 4	75
Vol. 29 (1999)	No. 1 No. 3	Shogo KAWAKAMI	Research Papers 21 (2) Research Notes 6 (4) Case Studies 3 (1) Symposia 2	516
	No. 2	Yoshio KIMURA	Research Papers 4	67
Vol. 30 (2000)	No. 1 No. 3	Noritoshi ARIYOSHI	Research Papers 28 (4) Research Notes 6 (1) Case Studies 4 Symposia 3	578
	No. 2	Yoshio KIMURA	Research Papers 5	87
Vol. 31 (2001)	No. 1 No. 3	Masayuki SEKINE	Research Papers 27 (7) Research Notes 6 (0) Case Studies 7 (3) Symposia 2 (2)	306
	No. 2	Yoshio KIMURA	Research Papers 5	85
Vol. 32 (2002)	No. 1 No. 3	Yoshitaka AOYAMA	Research Papers 33 (6) Research Notes 7 (1) Case Studies 7 (1) Symposium 1	769
	No. 2	Yoshio KIMURA	Research Papers 5	73

Table 2: Winners of The JRSAI Awards

	Distinguished Service Award	Best Article Award	Promotion Award
7 <sup>th</sup> (1998)	Takao FUKUCHI	---	Yoji KUNIMITSU Toru WAKO
8 <sup>th</sup> (1999)	Yoshio KIMURA	Suminori TOKUNAGA	Takaharu MORISHIMA Kazumi KAWAMURA
9 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	Katsuyuki KURASHIMO	Yoshiro HIGANO	Yoko FUJITA Masaaki ABE
10 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	Shogo KAWAKAMI	Makoto TAWADA	Masahide TANAKA Tomoko INOUE
11 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	Takashi SUZUKI	Yuzuru MIYATA	Takeo ADACHI

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

### 1. Introduction

The Japan Society of Transportation Economics was founded in 1941. The society is one of the oldest academic societies of economics in Japan, and in 2001 its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary came around.

Originally, it started as the East Asian Society of Transportation; the foundation was funded by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communication. Then in 1946, the foundation was divided into the Institute of Transportation Economics as a foundation and the Japan Society of Transportation Economics as an academic society. The Institute supports the activities of the Society.

The society has an annual national conference and regional meetings. Usually, an annual national conference has been held every autumn, except 2001. Every national conference has adopted one special theme. And the latter activity is held by two regional sections, the Kanto Section (Eastern Japan) and the Kansai Section (Western Japan). Each section has several meetings every year.

The annual report is called *Kotsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)*, which gathers papers reported at the annual conference. All the papers in the report are refereed.

The society is made up of 450 regular members, which include civil engineers, those who work for the transportation industry, and government officials as well as transportation economists, and 41 institutional members.

### 2. Special Themes of the Annual National Conference: before 1995

In each era, transportation policy has been faced so many traditional or new, big or small problems, for example, road congestion, inefficiency in transportation firms, regional transport provision etc. The society has tried to show the way to overcome them, so in many cases, the special theme of each annual conference reflects the current issues of transportation in Japan. The special themes and host universities have been as follows:

#### (1) Rapid Economic Growth and Transportation

The Japanese rapid economic growth (mid-1950s to mid-1970s) brought about several problems in the transport sector. The economic growth rapidly increased transportation demand for railways and roads, but it also led to the accumulation of private investments and spending of huge amounts of money for private purposes. Therefore, demands for transportation increased, while money for transportation was lacking. The society has adopted the themes as follows:

- 21<sup>st</sup>, 1962: Economic Growth and Transportation, Aoyama Gakuin University
- 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1963: Public Investment in the Transportation Sector, Keio University
- 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1964: Regional Development and Transportation, Oita University
- 24<sup>th</sup>, 1965: Economic Planning and Transportation, Institute of Transportation Economics
- 25<sup>th</sup>, 1966: Industrial Organization and Transportation, Kwansei Gakuin University
- 26<sup>th</sup>, 1969: Basic Problems on Transportation Policy, Konan University.

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

Public transportation faces several problems such as operating loss, difficulty of financing, maintenance of public service for the transportation poor, competition with private automobiles, and decreasing demand. The transportation poor are defined as persons who cannot move easily, such as the aged, the handicapped and persons without a driver's license. The Japan National Railways (JNR) typically had these problems. The Society took the problems of JNR as a special theme only in 1983 before its privatization, but many members of the society researched the difficulties of JNR and reported on them at annual national conferences as a general theme and in the meetings of regional sections. In 1986, just before JNR privatization, reorganization of the railways including JNR privatization was selected again.

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

30<sup>th</sup>, 1971: the Prospects of Comprehensive Transportation Policy, Hokkaido University

31<sup>st</sup>, 1972: Problems in Public Transportation, Rissho University

36<sup>th</sup>, 1977: Financial Problems in the Transportation Sector, Hosei University

37<sup>th</sup>, 1978: Economics of Public Subsidization, Nihon University

40<sup>th</sup>, 1981: Reconsideration of Comprehensive Transportation Policy — the state of policy and intervention, Keio University

42<sup>nd</sup>, 1983: Japan National Railways Management and Transportation Policy, Chuo University

45<sup>th</sup>, 1986: The Reorganization of Railways Management and Transportation Policy, Institute of Transportation Economics.

### (3) Urban Transportation and Regional Transportation

The demands for transportation are derived from primary demands. Passengers require local transportation services such as urban transportation and regional transportation in order to sustain their daily lives. The society took problems of daily transportation as its special theme eight times during this period, especially after 1980s it adopted every several years:

27<sup>th</sup>, 1968: Problems in Urban Transportation, Kanto Gakuin University

36<sup>th</sup>, 1977: Problems in regional Transportation, Hosei University

38<sup>th</sup>, 1979: Strategy for Urban Transportation, Kobe University

41<sup>st</sup>, 1982: Transportation for Better Quality of Life, Osaka Sangyo University

44<sup>th</sup>, 1985: Regional Transportation, Kyoto University

49<sup>th</sup>, 1990: Regional Transportation Systems and the Revitalization of Regions, Oita University

51<sup>st</sup>, 1992: Urban Transportation Problems and Policies, Kansai University

53<sup>rd</sup>, 1994: Transportation Deregulation and Localization Power, Kokugakuin University.

### (4) Transportation Market and Transportation Economics

The development of transportation economics contributes to transportation policies. Actual transportation policies are restricted by market structure and the industrial structure of transportation. Market structure and the industrial structure of transportation continue to change with economic growth and social environmental change. It is necessary to analyze the actual situation of transportation so that transportation economics contributes to transportation policies. Deregulation of the transport industry especially has become one of the central topics of transport policy since the early 1980s. The society took the new development of transportation economics and actual transportation market structure as its special theme eleven times during this period. In the 1990s alone, the society took it four times, reflecting the fact that the Ministry of Transport (at present the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) implemented the Deregulation Package Promotion Plan in 1995. The themes in this area are as follows:

19<sup>th</sup>, 1960: Competition and Monopoly in the Transportation Market, Meiji University

20<sup>th</sup>, 1961: Theory and Policy of Pricing on Transportation, Osaka City University

29<sup>th</sup>, 1970: Contemporary Problems in Transportation Management, Ryutsu Keizai University

33<sup>rd</sup>, 1974: Reconsideration on Pricing of Public Transportation, Takushoku

University

34<sup>th</sup>, 1975: Problems in the Transportation Industry – problems of contemporary transportation policy, Nittsu Research Center Inc

46<sup>th</sup>, 1987: Present-day Transportation and Deregulation, Hokkaido University

47<sup>th</sup>, 1988: Transportation Costs and Pricing Policy, Kinki University

50<sup>th</sup>, 1991: Consolidation of the Transportation Systems and Improvement in the Transportation Social Overhead Capital, Hitotsubashi University & Hosei University

52<sup>nd</sup>, 1993: Changes of Social Environment and Transportation, Rissho University

55<sup>th</sup>, 1996: Effects and Problems of Privatization and Marketability, Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine

56<sup>th</sup>, 1997: Regulatory Reform in Transportation, Daito Bunka University.

#### (5) Others

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

26<sup>th</sup>, 1967: Problems in Transportation Economics and Policy, Chuo University

32<sup>nd</sup>, 1973: Transportation and Environmental Problems, Kobe University of Commerce

35<sup>th</sup>, 1976: Industrial Relations in Transportation, Osaka City University

39<sup>th</sup>, 1980: Energy and Transportation, Gakushuin University

43<sup>rd</sup>, 1984: The Development of Post-War Transportation Policy, Seijo University.

48<sup>th</sup>, 1989: Transportation for the International Age, the University of Tokyo

54<sup>th</sup>, 1995: Transportation Systems in Japan in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Kwansei Gakuin University.

### 3. Special Themes of Annual National Conferences: the last five years

At the beginning of the new century, we have a great transformation in the transport sector. One of the marked transformations has been in the regulation system. As we know, the transport sector has been regulated severely. But these days, in many countries, there is a tendency of deregulation, and so there is in Japan. This is a great opportunity to examine what kind of changes will happen in the transport market. At the same time, we should focus on the effects on the regional transport.

Moreover, environmental problems, informational progress and so on are adopted as themes.

In this section, special themes during the last five years are listed and some reports

are presented from the general theme section.

(1) 57<sup>th</sup>, 1998: The Tendency of Regional Transportation in the New Transport Era, Aichi University.

Deregulation and its associated changes are regarded as constructing a new transport system in Japan. And this is expected to be one way to achieve the efficiency of the transport market. However, on the other hand, liberalization of entry to the transport market also means liberalization of leaving the transport market and the probability of other problems arising.

On the special theme of the conference, what would be the ideal transport system was discussed from the point of view of regional transportation. Mami AOKI (Institute of Transportation Economics) and Kazuhiro OHTA (Tokyo Denki University) discussed foreign examples from regionalization and urban transport planning respectively. Nobuhiro TAKANO (Hokkaido University) et al. analyzed the experiment of a city loop bus in the midtown area. Katsuhiro NIRO (Nara University of Commerce) referred to the fare system of railways in urban areas. Masatoshi KAGAWA (Kumamoto Gakuen University) indicated the problems in rural areas which may be caused by deregulation.

In the general theme section, Kiyotaka YUGUCHI (Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University) also presented the probability of voluntary provision of local public transport. Yasuo SAKAKIBARA (Osaka University of Commerce) and Kazusei KATO (Kansai Gaidai University) studied the factors of modal choice of domestic airline passengers in Japan.

(2) 58<sup>th</sup>, 1999: The Progress of Information Technology and Transportation , Waseda University.

Technological progress gives a great opportunity to improve the transport service. These days, the "Intelligent Transport System (ITS)" which uses information systems for transport service is one of the main issues of transportation systems.

Yoichi OBUCHI (Josai University) indicated the potential of information technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Takamasa AKIYAMA (Department of Civil Engineering, Gifu University) examined the introduction of an Electronic Toll Collection System to the expressway and a transfer system, and concluded that a transfer system may provide benefit to the public corporation as well as the drivers on urban networks in terms of social surplus. Hitoshi MITOMO (School of Commerce, Senshu University) studied the possibility of reducing congestion by using telecommunication, and compare the difference between the United States and Japan. Ryu IMAHASHI (Hosei University) discussed how the sophistication of Information Technology will have a great effect on supply chain logistics.

There were many reports in the general theme division. Yoshinori TAKAHASHI (Research Associate, School of Commerce, Waseda University) referred to the possibility for local communities to provide a transport service. Mariko FUTAMURA (Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University) examined the green tax reform for automobiles with global warming in mind.

(3) 59<sup>th</sup>, 2000: Prospects of Transport Policy under Environmental Constraints, Meiji University

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, rapid progress has been made in the area of science and technology. The transport revolution which started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century matured in this era, and we should say the service is essential to our daily life. But consequently, environmental problems have happened because of transport activity, and gradually they are getting worse. The environmental problems which are caused by transport, especially by vehicles, can be divided into local pollution and global pollution. The latter is known as global warming through greenhouse gas emissions.

Several speakers gave presentations for the special theme. Yoshitsugu KANEMOTO (University of Tokyo) presented the way how to cope with the problem concerned with the global environment. Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) studied the environmental impact concerning logistics activities. Hiroshi NISHIMURA (Osaka City University) discussed the introduction of road pricing and the transfiguration of the urban economy in Global Cities.

In the general theme section, Koichiro TEZUKA (Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University) examined the effect of economic regulation in the Japanese airline industry with stock price data, and measured the effect of economic regulation. Katsumi TANABE (Graduate School of Commerce, Keio University) studied the tendering system and contracts in the UK bus market.

(4) 60<sup>th</sup>, 2001: Regulatory Reform and Transport Policy, Osaka City University

The 60<sup>th</sup> conference was the anniversary of the Japan Society of Transport Economics, and this year we had the annual conference on July 30 and 31, following the conference of World Conference on Transport Research Society in Korea. Many notable speakers were invited from foreign countries and we had an International Symposium. Mainly deregulation of the transport sector and environmental policy in transport concerns were discussed.

Tae Hoon OUM (Centre for Transportation Studies, The University of British Columbia) and Hideki MURAKAMI (Kobe University) referred to the deregulation of air transport and discussed how the restrictive bilateral ASAs are the main impediments to

the development of efficient regional air transport networks and liberalization of the air and marine market should be carried out. John PRESTON (Transport Studies Unit, University of Oxford) referred to the changing regulatory policies toward passenger travel by bus, coach and rail in Europe. Kenneth A. SMALL (University of California at Irvine) indicated that the importance of an environment management policy for the transport sector and economics was suited for analytical tools to understand the policy. Y. KANEMOTO et al. examined the road transport and green tax policies in Japan, and they pointed out that this policy might not be effective in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

In the general theme section, Yukihiro KIDOKORO (University of Tokyo) studied how to deal with the network effect in cost-benefit analysis, and Akira OKADA (Chuo University) analyzed the effect of road pricing on the local environment.

#### (5) 61st, 2002: The Turning Point of Road Policy, Josai University

In 2002, unusually great social interest focuses on transport policy. The argument about reforming the road-related public corporations has especially become the center of attention, as a main political issue in Japan.

The special theme of this year reflected the current of the times. The president of the society, Professor Masahiro SUGIYAMA (Waseda University) pointed out that he suspected that each member had their own opinion and the society should not show a collective view. But it was very meaningful to discuss the subject, because members of the society were serious students of the topic and it was also very important to be aware of the society's *raison d'être*.

In the special theme section, Hiroshi NISHIMURA (Osaka City University), Yoichi MIZUTANI (Shizuoka University), Fumichika NIWATA (Institute of Highway Economics) and Tetsuo SEKI (Rissho University) argued as panelists and many lively opinions were given from the floor.

In the general theme section, a broad and varied range of studies were presented. Norihiko YAMADA (Hakuo University) studied the highway public corporations reform compared with the reform of the Japan National Railways. Yuki MISUI (Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University) examined a road investment analysis, and Makoto AOKI (Toyama University) referred to the substitution possibility of local bus services by a special transport service.

#### 4. Concluding Comments

Kenzo TAKEUCHI (Tokyo Woman's Christian University) mentioned that transportation economists have two roles. First, they should develop economic theories for transportation. Secondly, they should implement transportation policies as policy

advisors. In general, there are many inconsistencies between transport economic theory and practical transportation policies; therefore, transportation economists should try to narrow the inconsistency.

The Japan Society of Transport Economics has already passed its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary and restarted activity based on 60 years of studies. They will continue in their efforts to solve problems. There may be many studies especially on deregulation, regional transport problems, environmental problems etc.

The 62nd annual national conference of 2003 was held on October 18 and 19 at Hiroshima Shudo University. The special theme of the conference was The New Evolution of Regional and Urban Transport. Active discussions were held.

(Mariko FUTAMURA, Aichi University)



## THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

## 日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,674
- President: Hideyoshi ANDO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting) Gannals, JAA Kaikei-Puroguresu (JAA Accounting Progress)*
- Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting Association  
c/o Moriyama Shoten Co., Hayashi Building,  
1-10, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054, Japan  
e-mail: aar95220@par.odn.ne.jp  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/kaikei>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University on September 8-10, 2004.

## JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING

## 日本広告学会

- Established: 1969
- Number of Members: full member 620, associate member 35, honorary member 6, corporate member 40
- President: Akihiro KAMEI (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Journal of Advertising Science*
- Japan Academy of Advertising  
c/o The Institute for Research in Business Administration, Waseda University  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaa/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kazusa Akademia Hall in fall, 2004.

## THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

## 日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
- Number of Members: honorary 32, regular 1,147, associate(students) 295, cooperative 20
- President: Kenji HORIGUCHI (Waseda University)
- Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*  
– quarterly  
*The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics* — annual

- The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan  
c/o Business Center for Academic Society of Japan,  
5-16-9, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8622, Japan  
<http://edpex104.bcasj.or.jp/aesj/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on March 30-31, 2004 with the symposium “A Structural Change and Policy System of Japanese Agriculture — It asks for coexistence of various agriculture.”

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

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 560
- President: Masatoshi YOKOZAWA (Asia University)
- Publication: *The Practice of Management* (No.1-39)  
*Newsletter* — 5 times a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)  
c/o Professor Yuka FUKAZAWA,  
College of Urban Economics, Nasu University,  
131, Kanosaki, Kuroiso-shi, Tochigi 329-3121, Japan  
e-mail: office@jsam.org  
<http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Asia University in September 2004.

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**JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JSAAM)**  
**アジア経営学会**

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 426
- President: Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Asian Management Studies*
- Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management (JSAAM)  
c/o Professor Takahide KOSAKA  
College of Commerce, Nihon University  
5-2-1 Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan  
e-mail: kosaka@bus.nihon-u.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsaam/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University on September 15-17, 2004.

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES**  
**アジア政経学会**

- Established: 1953
  - Number of Members: 1,260
  - President: Akira ISHII (University of Tokyo)
  - Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
  - Japan Association for Asian Studies  
c/o Professor Akio TAKAHARA  
Faculty of Law and Politics, Rikkyo University,  
3-34-1, Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan  
e-mail: takahara@rikkyo.ac.jp  
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>
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**JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION**  
**日本監査研究学会**

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 432
- President: Shinji HARTA (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Monograph, Research Series* — once a year  
*Modern Auditing* — annual journal
- Japan Auditing Association  
c/o Dobunkan Shuppan Co., Ltd.  
1-41, Kanda-jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan  
e-mail: audit@dobunkan.co.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University in fall, 2004.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**日本経営学会**

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,176
- President: Shinshi KATAOKA (Momoyama Gakuin University: St. Andrew's University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year  
*Journal of Business Management* — once or 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  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsba/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on September 1-4, 2004 with the symposium "Challenges for Japanese Companies' Turnaround."

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**JAPAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION(JBCA)**  
**(Formerly: JAPAN BUSINESS ENGLISH ASSOCIATION)**  
**国際ビジネスコミュニケーション学会 (旧日本商業英語学会)**

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 209
- President: Tatsuo NOBU (Kokushikan University)
- Publication: *Japan Business Communication Gakkai Kenkyu Nempo (JBCA Annual Studies)*  
— annually
- Japan Business Communication Association  
c/o Professor Tatsuo NOBU  
School of Asia 21, Kokushikan University,  
1-1-1, Hirohakama-machi, Machida 195-0052, Japan  
e-mail: nobut@gol.com  
<http://webclub.kcom.ne.jp/mb/jbea-1/Japanese>  
<http://webclub.kcom.ne.jp/mb/jbea-2/English>

The next annual meeting will be held at Suzuka International University on October 30-31, 2004.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS STUDY**  
**日本経営倫理学会**

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 387
- President: Masakazu MIZUTANI (Emeritus, Kanagawa University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics Study*  
*Newsletter of Japan Society for Business Ethics* (3 times per year)
- Japan Society for Business Ethics Study  
c/o Kyu-Roku Bldg. 7F,  
2-3-8, Minami-aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062, Japan  
e-mail: berc@gol.com

The next annual meeting will be held in October 2004.

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

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 885, institutional 24
- 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, University of Tokyo  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Hirosaki University in October 2004.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**  
**日本経営数学会**

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 132
- President: Isao USUI (Yokohama National University)
- Publication: *Journal 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  
e-mail: uchino@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp  
<http://www.senshu-u.ac.jp/~thc0417/jbm/index.html>

The next annual conference will be held at Hiroshima Shudo University on June 5-6, 2004.

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**CIRIEC Japanese Section**  
**(Japan Society of Research and Information on Public and Cooperative 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 281, cooperative 8
- Representative: Masu UEKUSA (Toyo University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section

c/o Professor Satoru MATSUBARA  
Faculty of Economics, Toyo University,  
5-28-20, Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8606, Japan  
e-mail: japan@ciriec.com  
<http://www.ciriec.com/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University on December 4-5, 2004.

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**JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE**  
**日本商品学会**

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 248, foreigner 10 and supporting 2
- President: Hiroshi KATAOKA (Hitotsubashi 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  
e-mail: nsg-kant@cuc.ac.jp  
<http://www.senshu-u.ac.jp/~thc0597/NSG/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kagawa University on May 29-30, 2004 with the symposium "New Developments in Local and Regional Branding — toward establishing brand value in a certain geographical area."

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**THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (JACES)**  
**比較経済体制学会**

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 274
- Chief Representative: Hiromasa NAKAYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Bulletin of the Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)

c/o Professor Etsuo YOSHINO  
Faculty of Economics, Hokkaido University,  
Kita-9, Nishi-7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0809, Japan  
e-mail: eyoshino@pop.econ.hokudai.ac.jp  
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jaces/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka University of Economics on June 4-5, 2004.

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

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 240
- President: Keiji IDE (Nagasaki University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Hiroshi TANAKA

College of Economics, Ritsumeikan University,  
1-1-1, Noji-higashi, Kusatsu, Shiga 525-8577, Japan  
e-mail: [hirotana@ec.ritsumeit.ac.jp](mailto:hirotana@ec.ritsumeit.ac.jp)  
<http://cobweb.tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp/jacsm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagasaki University in Nagasaki on May 14-15, 2004 with the common theme "Society for Sustainable Development and Evolving Comparative Studies of Management."

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

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 530
- Chief Representative: Haruo ISHIBASHI (Daito Bunka University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

c/o The Department of Human-social Environmentology, Daito Bunka University,  
1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175-8571, Japan  
e-mail: [isibasi@ic.daito.ac.jp](mailto:isibasi@ic.daito.ac.jp)  
<http://www.daito.ac.jp/~isibasi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in early June 2004 with the symposium "E- Marketing and Consumer Behavior."

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**JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**  
**日本経済学会**

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 3,063
- President: Tatsuo HATTA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
- Japanese Economic Association

c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan  
e-mail: [jea@js7.so-net.ne.jp](mailto:jea@js7.so-net.ne.jp)

The next Spring meeting will be held at Meiji Gakuin University on June 12-13, 2004 and the Autumn meeting will be held at Okayama University on September 25-26, 2004.

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THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY  
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 355
- President: Shouichi HASHIMOTO (Kansai University)
- Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
- The Society of Economic Sociology

c/o Professor M. KAMINUMA

School of Social Science, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan  
e-mail: kaminuma@waseda.jp  
<http://www.2u.biglobe.ne.jp/~soes/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on October 2-3, 2004.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 810
- President: Kiichiro YAGI (Kyoto 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 Kiichiro YAGI

Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University,  
Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo - ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan  
e-mail: yagi@econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp  
<http://society.cpm.ehime-u.ac.jp/shet.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokusei Gakuen University Sapporo on May 29-30, 2004.

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THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS  
経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 858, 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  
e-mail: jecogeo@u-gakugei.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaeg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held the University of Kitakyushu on May 22-23, 2004. Its theme is "Re-structuring and Establishing Production in Industrial Zones."

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**JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION**  
**日本経済政策学会**

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,282, institutional 14
- President: Akira YOKOYAMA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Journal*  
(*Journal of Economic Policy Studies*) — semi annually
- The Japan Economic Policy Association  
c/o Faculty of Policy Studies, Chuo University  
742-1, Higashinakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0393, Japan  
e-mail: [jepa@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp](mailto:jepa@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp)  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jepa/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University on May 29-30, 2004 with the symposium "Economic Policy for Regeneration and Creation for Industries."

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**JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION**  
**日本経営財務研究学会**

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 501
- President: Yukio Goro (Otemon Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Finance* — half - yearly
- Japan finance Association  
c/o Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan  
e-mail: [dai3@rose.rokkodai.kobe-u.ac.jp](mailto:dai3@rose.rokkodai.kobe-u.ac.jp)  
<http://www.zaim.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on October 15-17, 2004 with the symposium "Regenerating the Japanese Economy, and the Managerial Finances of Large Enterprises."

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
**日本労務学会**

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 880
- Representative Director: Takashi WATANABE (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management  
c/o Professor Takashi WATANABE,  
Faculty of Business Administration, Ritsumeikan University,  
1-1-1, Noji-Higashi, Kusatsu, Shiga 525-8577, Japan  
e-mail: [sinohara@daishodai.ac.jp](mailto:sinohara@daishodai.ac.jp)  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jshrm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu Sangyo University on June 4-6, 2004.

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**THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES**  
**産業学会**

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 350
- Representative: Hirohiko YASUKI (Kansai University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies

c/o Department of Economics, Osaka Prefecture University,

1-1, Gakuencho, Sakai-shi, Osaka 599-8531, Japan

e-mail: yukio@eco.osakafu-u.ac.jp

<http://www2.ipcku.kansai-u.ac.jp/~yasugi/industrial-studies/j000.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka University of Commerce on June 12-13, 2004.

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**THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE**  
**日本保険学会**

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 13 including one foreigner, ordinary 1,060 including 33 foreigners, supporting organizations 74
- Chairman: Masahiko CHIKAMI (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* — quarterly
- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science

c/o The Life Insurance Association of Japan,

3-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan

e-mail: gakkai@seiho.or.jp

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsis2/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Sophia University on October 23-24, 2004.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 573
- President: Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nempo (Annual Report of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies)*
- Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies

c/o Professor Kazuo HIRAMATSU

School of Business Administration, Kwansei Gakuin University,

1-1-155, Uegahara, Nishinomiya 662-8501, Japan

e-mail: info@jaias.jp

<http://www.jaias.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on December 11-12, 2004 with the symposium "Global Unification of Accounting Standards and Our Choice."

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

- Established: 1994
  - Number of Members: individual 632, corporate 3
  - President: Kenichi ENATSU (Waseda University)
  - Publication : *The Annual Bulletin: Japan Academy of International Business Studies*
  - Japan Academy of International Business Studies  
c/o Professor Tomoaki SAKANO  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-8050, Japan  
Liaison office:  
c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.  
Tsukasa Building 3<sup>rd</sup>. F. , 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan  
e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp
- The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University on November 6-7, 2004.

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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**  
**日本国際経済学会**

- Established: 1950
  - Number of Members: individual 1,335, corporate 4
  - President: Michihiro OHYAMA (Keio University)
  - Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)* — two issues a year
  - The Japan Society of International Economics  
c/o Faculty of Economics, Keio University,  
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-8345, Japan  
e-mail: fkimura-jsie@econ.keio.ac.jp  
[http:// www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie](http://www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie)
- The next annual meeting (JSIE 63rd meeting) will be held at Keio University on October 9-10, 2004.

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**JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS**  
**(Formerly: JAPAN ACADEMY FOR FOREIGN TRADE)**  
**日本貿易学会**

- Established: 1960
  - Number of Members: 482, corporate: 10
  - President: Akira KOBAYASHI (Nihon University)
  - Publication: *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*  
*JAFTAB News* — twice yearly
  - Japan Academy for International Trade and Business(JAFTAB)  
c/o Professor Akira KOBAYASHI  
College of Economics, Nihon University,  
1-3-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8360, Japan  
e-mail: akirako@apricot.ocn.ne.jp  
kanagawa@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp  
<http://www.tokyo-trade-center.or.jp/jaftab/>
- The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on June 4-6, 2004.

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**JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY**  
**日本物流学会**

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 427, corporate 4
- President: Masao UNO (Josai Kokusai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
- Japan Logistics Society

c/o Distribution Institute Center,  
Hachoubori Bldg., 4F,  
4-10-2, Hachoubori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0032, Japan  
e-mail: logistics@nifty.com  
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/logistics>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nakamura Gakuen University on September 2-4, 2004 with the symposium "International Logistics in East Asia."

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS**  
**日本海運経済学会**

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 264, corporate 22
- Representative: Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*
- Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics

c/o Professor Masahiro TOMITA  
Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan  
e-mail: JSLSE-sec@rieb.kobe-u.ac.jp  
<http://www.jslse.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryutsu Keizai University on October 15-16, 2004.

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**JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT**  
**経営行動研究学会**

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 455, corporate 10
- Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)
- Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Academy of Management, News Letter*
- Japan Academy of Management

c/o The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior,  
Tokyo Chuo Building, 707, 4-4-8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan  
e-mail: jarbab@livedoor.com

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University, College of Commerce, in July 2004.

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 895, corporate 14
- President: Takao TANAKA (Aoyama Gakuin 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  
e-mail: jama@ms.kuki.tus.ac.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University in Autumn 2004. The date and commom theme are undecided.

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

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 801, corporate 10
- President: Nobuhisa OBU (Wako University)
- Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative office of the academy
- Nippon Academy of Management Education  
c/o Kigyo Keiei Tsushin Gakuin  
New Surugadai Bldg., 2-1-45, Kanda Surugadai, chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0062, Japan  
e-mail: name@yutori.or.jp  
<http://www.j-keieikyoiku.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University on May 28-30, 2004.

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**THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY**  
**経営哲学学会**

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 322
- Representative Manager: Koji OHIRA (Meiji Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku*  
(*Journal of the Academy of Management Philosophy*)
- The Academy of Management Philosophy  
c/o Professor Koji OHIRA,  
Faculty of Economics, Meiji Gakuin University,  
1-2-37, Shiroganadai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8636, Japan  
e-mail: ohira@eco.meijigakuin.ac.jp  
<http://www.jamp.ne.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aomori Public College in August 2004.

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

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 480, advisory 6
- President: Toshio TAKANASHI (Takushoku University)
- 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  
e-mail: keieisys@hh.ij4u.or.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nacsis.ac.jp/jams2>

The 30th national conference is supposed to be held at Siebold University of Nagasaki on May 8-9, 2004.

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**SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES**  
**経営学史学会**

- Established: 29 May, 1993
- Number of Members: 329, Cooperative 2
- President: Tsuneo SASAKI (Aomori Public College)
- Publication: *An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)*
- Society For The History of Management Theories  
c/o Meiji University, Kenkyutou 1120,  
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan  
e-mail: eogasawara@kisc.meiji.ac.jp  
<http://www.keieigakusi.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama City University on May 21-23, 2004 with the unfied theme  
“Govarnance and Policy: approach from history of management theories and comparative study.”

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

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 7, ordinary 950, supporting company 9
- President: Takemasa ISHIHARA (Osaka Ctiy 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 3<sup>rd</sup> T.O.C. Bldg., 7-23-1, Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0031, Japan  
e-mail: gakkai@dei.or.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsomad/>

The 2004 Annual Conference will be held at Keio University on May 28-30, under the theme “The Role of Theory and Methodology in the Studies in Distribution and Marketing.”

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS**  
**日本金融学会**

- Established: 1943
  - Number of Members: 1,068
  - President: Junichi SENDA (Chukyo University)
  - Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* — biannually
  - Japan Society of Monetary Economics
- c/o Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha,  
1-2-1, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0021, Japan  
e-mail: jsme@d8.dion.ne.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/isme/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanagawa University on May 15-16, 2004.

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**THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE**  
**組織学会**

- Established: 1959
  - Number of Members: individuals 1,823, company 12
  - President: Hiroyuki ITAMI (Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of Commerce and Management)
  - Publication: *Organizational Science* — quarterly
  - The Academic Association for Organizational Science
- c/o Tohgin Building 6<sup>th</sup>. F., 603  
1-4-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan  
e-mail: soshiki@rio.odn.ne.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aos/>

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo on June 19-20, 2004.

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

- Established: 1977
  - Number of Members: 1,287
  - President: Takeshi HIROMATSU (University of Tokyo)
  - 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  
e-mail: japa@alto.ocn.ne.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on September 18-19, 2004 with the symposium  
“New Development of Planning Administration: partnership with Asia.”

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**JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY**  
**経済理論学会**

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 959
- Chief Representative: Teinosuke OTANI (Hosei University)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy

c/o Professor Nobuko HARA

Faculty of Economics, Hosei University,

4342 Aihara-machi, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-0298, Japan

e-mail: nhara@sonata.plala.or.jp

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jspe/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka University of Economics on October, 23-24 2004.

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**THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY**  
**(Formerly: THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY)**  
**政治経済学・経済史学会 (旧 土地制度史学会)**

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 960
- Representative Director: Isao HIROTA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *REKISHI TO KEIZAI*  
(*The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*) — quarterly
- The Political Economy and Economic History Society

c/o Professor Isao HIROTA

Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo,

7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

e-mail: tochiseido@hotmail.com

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/seikeisi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University in November 2004.

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**THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN**  
**日本人口学会**

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 488, honorary 14, students 73, special corporate 4, corporate 7
- President: Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo 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

e-mail: pajadmin@ipss.go.jp

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/paj/>

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo on June 11-12, 2004.

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**JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**  
**日本港湾経済学会**

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Toru YAMAJI (Doshisha Women's University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*  
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association  
c/o Yokohama Koun Kaikan,  
279, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama 231-0023, Japan  
e-mail: [teruo@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp](mailto:teruo@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp)  
<http://infoshako.sk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~portecon/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ofunato Port in Iwate on September 25-27, 2004.

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

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 851
- Chairman: Fumio KANAZAWA (Yokohama National University)
- Publication: *Annual Report of the Japan Institute of Public Finance*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance  
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku Gakuin University in October 2004.

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

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 431, corporation members 68
- President: Shusaku YAMAYA (Toyo University)
- Publication: *Journal of Public Utility Economics*
- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)  
c/o Urban Net Nihonbashi Bldg.,  
2-14-10, Ningyo-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0013, Japan  
e-mail: [koeki@icr.co.jp](mailto:koeki@icr.co.jp)  
<http://www.icr.co.jp/jspu>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University on June 5-6, 2004 under the theme "New Stage of Public Utility Industries."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 848
- President: Yasuhiro SAKAI (Shiga University)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu)* - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI Vol.33 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  
e-mail: [higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp](mailto:higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp)  
<http://jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp>

The next 41st annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on September 11-12, 2004.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 415, supporting 41
- Representative Management: Kichie YOSHIKAWA (Osaka City University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Society for the Study of Risk Management

c/o Professor Toshiaki KAMEI

School of Commerce, Kansai University,  
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564-8680, Japan  
e-mail: [GFG04104@nifty.com](mailto:GFG04104@nifty.com)  
<http://member.nifty.ne.jp/jarms/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shimonoseki City University on September 25-26, 2004.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 612
- Representative: Kazuko KOBAYASHI (Japan Securities Research Institute)
- 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  
e-mail: [sess@jsri.or.jp](mailto:sess@jsri.or.jp)  
<http://www.jsri.or.jp/sess/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Saitama University in Spring, 2004.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,025
- Representative: Tateshi MORI (University of Tokyo)
- 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, University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan  
e-mail: tmori@e.u-tokyo.ac.jp  
<http://oohara.mt.tama.hosei.ac.jp/sssp/>

The next annual meetings will be held in Spring 2004 with the symposium "The Youth Problems in Japan", and in Autumn 2004 with the symposium, its title yet to be decided.

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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING**  
**会計理論学会**

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 198
- Representative: Tsunehiko TSUMORI (Kyushu Institute of Information Sciences)
- Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
- The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting  
c/o Associate Professor Hiroshi YOSHIMI  
Graduate School of Economics and Business Administration, Hokkaido University,  
Kita-9, Nishi-7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0809, Japan  
e-mail: yoshimi@econ.hokudai.ac.jp  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jaas/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University in September 2004.

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY**  
**社会経済史学会**

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,401
- Representative Director: Osamu SAITO (Hitotsubashi 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  
e-mail: sehs@kurenai.waseda.jp  
<http://www.waseda.ac.jp/sseh>  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/sehs>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo Keizai University on May 29-30, 2004.

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**JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY**  
**日本統計学会**

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,580
- President: Yasunori FUJIKOSHI (Hiroshima 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  
e-mail: jimuf@jss.gr.jp  
<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be hosted by Fuji University, Hanamaki, and held on September 3-6, 2004.

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**THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS**  
**日本交通学会**

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 478 regular members including 5 honorary members and 43 special corporations
- President: Masahiro SUGIYAMA (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Kotsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report of Transportation Economics)*
- The Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Kotsu Gakkai)
- c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku, 34, Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0016, Japan  
e-mail: gakkai@itej.or.jp  
<http://gakkai.itej.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukuoka University in October 2004.

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**NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH  
ASSOCIATION**  
**日本地方自治研究学会**

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 350, group 6
- Representative Manager: Akira YAMAUCHI (Onomichi 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.,  
Daiwa-Minamimorimachi Bldg.,  
Kita 2-6, 2-chome, Tenjinbashi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0041, Japan  
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/umlgr/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on August 28-29, 2004.

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS**  
**進 化 経 済 学 会**

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 28 March 1997

**OBJECTIVES:**

Transdisciplinary study of evolutionary and institutional economics

**NUMBER OF MEMBERS:**

Individual 551, Collective 1

**PRESIDENT:** Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (Osaka City University)

**ANNUAL MEETINGS:**

One day Autumn Conference and two days Annual Meeting

**PUBLICATION:**

*Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review*

(biannual international journal, from Summer 2004)

*Evolutionary Economics Proceedings*

*Newsletter of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics*

(Occasional Publications)

*Evolutionary Controversies in Economics* (English)

*Genesis Evolutional Economics*, vol.1, 2 (Japanese) from Springer- Verlag Tokyo

**ADDRESS:**

**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS**

c/o Kokusai Bunken Insatsu-sha,

3-8-8, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0075, Japan

e-mail: [evoeco-post@bunken.co.jp](mailto:evoeco-post@bunken.co.jp)

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/societies/evolution>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukui Prefectural University on March 27-28, 2004 with the general theme of "Coevolution of Market and Governance."

**JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)**

**労 務 理 論 学 会**

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 20 March 1991

OBJECTIVE:

The theoretical study of labor and management

NUMBER OF MEMBERS: Individual 273

PRESIDENT: Nobuo MORIKAWA (Hiroshima Shudo University)

ANNUAL MEETING:

Two or three days, once a year

PUBLICATIONS:

*Labor and Management Review (Romu-riron Gakkaishi)*

ADDRESS:

JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)

c/o Professor Mitsuru KAWACHI

Hiroshima Shudo University

1-1-1, Ozukahigashi, Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima 731-3195, Japan

e-mail: kawachi@shudo-u.ac.jp

<http://www.jalm.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University on June 11-13, 2004 with the common theme "New Issues of Labor and Management."



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.