



**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 2004, the Union had a membership of 60 associations, as listed on pp.75-95.

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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CONTENTS

	Page
ADVERTISING, JAPAN ACADEMY OF.....	1
APPLIED MANAGEMENT, JAPAN SOCIETY FOR.....	5
ASIAN STUDIES, JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR.....	10
BUSINESS ETHICS STUDY, JAPAN SOCIETY FOR.....	18
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, JAPANESE.....	25
EVOLUTIONALY ECONOMICS, JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR.....	30
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, JAPAN SOCIETY OF.....	38
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS, JAPAN ACADEMY FOR.....	46
MANAGEMENT EDUCATION, NIPPON ACADEMY OF.....	53
PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS, THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF.....	60
STATISTICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN.....	66
 LIST OF MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS	 75
 NEW MEMBERSHIP 2004	
ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE, JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF.....	95

JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING

1. Brief history of the Academy

It was 6th December 1969 when the Japan Advertising Society, the former name of the Japan Academy of Advertising, had its flotation meeting at Gakushi-Kaikan, Kanda, Tokyo. The next year, the first annual conference was held at Keio Gijuku University. Consumerism was the theme of the conference, at which there were a symposium about "Advertising and Consumerism" and several speeches. The first president of the Academy was Shikamatsu MUKAI (professor, Aichi Gakuin University).

After President MUKAI retired in 1976, Tasaburo KOBAYASHI (professor, Waseda University) became the second president of the Academy. President KOBAYASHI planned to make our Academy one of the registered academic societies of the Science Council of Japan and in 1978 the Academy was registered. Advertising was rather a new research area, and our Academy was relatively new compared with many other academic societies. We appreciated the fact that we could be a registered academic society, since this meant that our research fields were approved as valuable.

President KOBAYASHI retired in 1998 and Akihiro KAMEI (professor, Waseda University) was elected the third president. Before the president's election, the standing committee of directors reformed the constitution and bylaws of the Academy. The English name was changed to the Japan Academy of Advertising at this time. President KAMEI and the newly elected directors have constantly tried since then to improve our research and activities. After an election of directors and president in the summer of 2004, Yasuhiko KOBAYASHI (professor, Aoyama Gakuin University) became the fourth president.

2. Activities of the Academy

The objective of the Academy is to elevate levels of advertising research in Japan as well as to contribute to the development of the economy, culture and society. Under this objective, we have an annual conference every year. We also have four local divisions, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai and Kyushu, to support members' research. Each division has its own research meetings several times a year.

We have scholarship programs for a few excellent research projects every year. Any of our full members can apply for this scholarship program before they start their projects. The project committee carefully examines the application form of research plans and decides which project is appropriate. Beside this program, we also have the Japan Academy of Advertising Awards program to reward excellent research papers and books already published by our members. As we are a purely academic institute, we

cannot afford to spend large amounts of money on these programs; however, we are proud to have them to honor our members and as incentives for their research.

Our journal publication, named *Kokoku Kagaku (Journal of Advertising Science)* has been published regularly since 1975 to publicize our members' research.

3. Membership

The number of our membership at the end of July 2004 is as follows: 630 full members, 34 associate members, 6 honorary members, and 36 corporate members. About 60 percent of the members belong to academic organizations such as universities and colleges, while the rest of them belong to business organizations. This composition is a good balance for the educational-industrial complex. Advertising research should have both theoretical and practical viewpoints.

In recent years, the Academy's membership has expanded little by little.

4. Annual conferences (1995-2004)

The 26th Conference

Held at Kansai University, Osaka on 10th to 11th November 1995, its theme was the Age of Media Diversification and Advertising. The chairperson of the conference was Junichi OISHI of Kansai University. Japan had experienced the terrible Hanshin Awaji Earthquake in January 1995. The 26th Conference was just after it, and several papers concerning disaster and advertising were presented.

The 27th Conference

Held at Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo on 21st and 22nd September 1996, its theme was the Transformation of Advertising Composition and New Strategies in Japan. The chairperson of the conference was Yasuhiko KOBAYASHI of Aoyama Gakuin University. Lisa Fortini-Campbell of Northwestern University gave a special lecture on "Evaluation and Direction of Integrated Marketing Communication in the U.S."

The 28th Conference

Held at Takarazuka University of Art and Design, Hyogo on 18th and 19th October 1997, its theme was Advertising and Visual Communication in the Global Age: Visions for the 21st Century. The chairperson of the conference was Masahiro SUGAHARA of Takarazuka University of Arts.

The 29th Conference

Held at Josai University, Saitama on 23rd and 24th October 1998, its theme was the Phenomenal Change in Communication Environment and Advertising: Can IMC (Integrated Marketing Communication) be a Flag-bearer of This Change? The chairperson of the conference was Koichi SHIMIZU of Josai University.

The 30th Conference

Held at Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka on 22nd and 23rd October 1999, its theme was New Paradigms of Advertising Communications: Media and Message. The chairperson of the conference was Shunsuke KOMORI of Seinan Gakuin University. The Kyushu Division of our academy is the youngest of our four divisions, having been established in 1997. The 30th Conference was the first big event in the Kyushu Division.

The 31st Conference

Held at Tama Art University, Tokyo on 18th and 19th November 2000, its theme was Insights for Consumers in the 21st Century. The chairperson of the conference was Jun TABOHASHI of Tama University of Arts. Many papers concerning account planning and consumer insights were presented.

The 32nd Conference

Held at Kyoto Sangyo University, Kyoto on 10th and 11th November 2001, its theme was From Indirect to Direct: Challenges and Direction of Advertising in the 21st Century. The chairperson of the conference was Mitsugu ICHIKAWA of Kyoto Sangyo University. There were three different sessions: 1) Account planning: consumer insights, 2) Strategic advertising and public relations, 3) Correspondence to mature-age consumers.

The 33rd Conference

Held at Dokkyo University, Saitama on 19th and 20th October 2002, its theme was Advertising Education and Nurturing of Ad Persons. The chairperson of the Conference was Ko KAJIYAMA of Dokkyo University. It was the first time to choose advertising education as the conference theme, and there were several lectures and a symposium about it.

The 34th Conference

Held at Osaka University of Arts on 11th and 12th October 2003, its theme was Is Advertising Creative, Sluggish or Evolving? What is Effective Advertising? The

chairperson of the conference was Shigeki TAKAHASHI of Osaka University of Arts. Three advertising practitioners on the worldwide stage gave lectures about creative advertising strategies.

The 35th Conference

Held at Kazusa Akademia Hall on 6th and 7th November 2004, its theme was Advertising: Something All the Same and Something New. The chairperson of the conference was Akihiro KAMEI of Waseda University. Waseda University was the host university but chairperson KAMEI decided to use the Kazusa Akademia Hall, Kisarazu, Chiba. This is our first experiment in having our conference outside university's facilities. This trial will be a good example for future conference management.

5. Future Challenges

At the end of the 20th century, the advertising industry worldwide faced serious environmental changes. One of them was media diversification. Mass media such as television and newspapers had been thought to be the most effective vehicle to communicate with consumers since the middle of the 20th century. However, the advent of the Internet and other interactive media after 1990 completely changed consumer behavior and the advertising industry had to rethink its advertising practices. One-way communication using the conventional mass media is not appealing to today's consumers any more. They like interactive communication and quick responses.

Under these circumstances, IMC, Interactive Marketing Communication, was contrived to deal with such consumers. Not only advertising by mass media, but also sales promotion, personal selling, direct marketing and public relations are thought to be critically important for contact with consumers. And they should be integrated to be effective.

These kinds of arguments have spread from the U.S. all over the world, including Japan. Advertising research should not be limited to the old mass-media-driven type. In other words, the concept of advertising expanding and there is a lot of work to do for researchers.

The Japan Academy of Advertising should contribute to the progress of advertising research in Japan. The collaborative research by academic members and practitioner members has great potential, and for that purpose, we need to increase our membership.

(Kazue SHIMAMURA, Waseda University)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT

1. Brief History

The Japan Society for Applied Management (hereafter JSAM) was established by Shigeru NOMA (then Meiji University), the late Takatsugu NAOH (then Nihon University), Shigero MITSUMORI (Soka University), and Minoru TAKEDA (then Teikyo University) on June 24, 1967, when the student movement was nearly at its peak. Against the yearly raising of school fees and university or government control, student activists cut classes en masse, and blocked entrances of university buildings with barricades.

In 1968, students (who were regarded as non-sectional or non-political then) formed *Zenkyoto* (the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee), which thereafter became the leading part in university strifes. Almost all main universities in Japan were strife-torn in those days.

President Kennedy of the United States stated, in his 1962 annual message, the consumer's four rights. Also in Japan, consumer movements arose in the second half of the 1960s. They took up "Life" as a social item of preference, and in the new movement that came to be called "Consumerism," claimed the consumer's rights and the consumer's sovereignty.

JSAM has put importance on "Life" or the stance of "Living people who live in a society" from its start. JSAM's aims are to establish and assimilate the interrelationship of theory and practice of management, and promote the cooperation of academic circles, industrial circles, the bureaucracy, and citizens.

2. Activities

JSAM's formal activities are classified under seven items.

1) Annual Meeting

The general meeting is held once a year on the second day of the national convention. It consists of the annual reports of general and branch activities, deliberation of the statement of accounts, and the next year plan and its budget for the coming year, etc.

2) National Convention

The national convention consists usually of four sectional meetings or sessions: (1) lectures or presentations of research papers on the main theme of the convention, (2) presentations of research papers on free subjects, (3) post-graduate students' sessions, and (4) a panel discussion on the main theme, and (5) citizens' sessions.

3) Branch conventions

Academic conventions are held by each regional branch. They publish their members' research papers once a year. There are six branches in Japan: Hokkaido, Kanto, Hokuriku, Chubu, Kansai, and Kyushu. The establishment of branches overseas is now under consideration.

4) Research Group Activities

Several groups for research are formed among JSAM members. They hold their meetings monthly or whenever necessary. There are four research groups: (1) research group on old-established companies, (2) study group on management of education science, (3) CNW study group, and (4) group to think about China in future.

5) Publications

JSAM has a journal called *Kaiho Newsletter* published bimonthly. It announces JSAM's current events, members' opinions, standing committee records, newcomers' lists and so on.

JSAM publishes the annual report *Jissenkeiei (Applied Management)* once a year. JSAM's Academic Publishing Committee advertises for research papers to the Annual Report. Papers submitted to it are carefully screened before being published. The Annual Report usually carries 25-30 papers.

6) Academic Prizes

JSAM awards the *Gakkai Sho* (Society's Prize; prize for the best paper of the year), *Gakujutsu Shorei Sho* (Encouragement Prize; prize for the second best paper of the year), and *Natoh Sho* (Founder's Prize; prize for a unique and outstanding paper of the year).

Prizewinners: Encouragement Prizes in the year 1998: "Management Problems of Japanese Companies in East Asia" (Tetsuya FUJINO), and "A Highly Information-Oriented Society and the Person" (Norio MURAKAMI).

Encouragement Prizes in the year 1999: "The Banking Business and the Political and Economic System" (Kenji HISATOMI), "Information-Producing Finance" (Yahachiro MIYATA), and "Value-Producing Methods" (Shiko MOCHIMOTO).

Natoh Prize in 1999: "Gratitude Management" (Hiroshi OKUNO).

Society's Prize in 2000: "Forgotten Starting Point of Management" (Toshio GOTO), and Natoh Prize in 2000: "Service Management in Leisure Industry" (Yoshio SHIRAI).

Encouragement Prize in 2001: "Research on Old-Established Companies" (Toshimasa YOKOZAWA and others), and Natoh Prize in 2001: "Value-Producing Strategy of Investors Relations" (Toshihiko FUJIE).

7) International conventions

JSAM cosponsors an Academic Meeting in Korea with the Nippon Modernization

Society (hereafter NMS). Some members of NMS have joined with JSAM in JSAM activities and vice versa.

JSAM now is going to negotiate holding a cooperative convention in Shanghai in the near future with the three countries, namely Japan, Korea, and China.

3. Membership

The Membership is about 560. The component ratio of researchers and business persons is almost 50 to 50%.

The qualifications for admission are the following.

A person who wishes to be admitted to JSAM will have one of the following qualifications, and be recommended by the standing committee to JSAM membership.

- 1) teaching staff at a college or a postgraduate school, or researcher with attainment equal to those,
- 2) postgraduate student recommended to JSAM by a leading professor,
- 3) person who has had experience in business for more than five years,
- 4) middle manager (experience in business for more than three years),
- 5) entrepreneur or president (including a director) (experience in business for more than one year),
- 6) housewife or member of the public who has experience in the activities of an NPO or such like organization,
- 7) aged person (over 60 years old) who has such experience as 6) above,
- 8) person with attainment equal to above.

It is desirable that those persons will have some research papers published before.

4. Recent National Conventions

The National Convention of JSAM is held once a year, usually in autumn.

The 44th National Convention was held for three days (21 – 23 September, 2001) at Kyushu Hoken Fukushi Daigaku (Kyushu University of Health and Welfare), which is located in Nobeoka City, Miyazaki Prefecture. At this convention, a public citizen session was adopted for the first time in JSAM academic conventions. The Convention's main theme was Creation of New-Era Social Systems — IT Revolution, the Ageing Society, the Decreasing Population of Young People, Welfare, Environment, and Culture.

The 45th National Convention was held for three days (5 – 7 September, 2002) at Nasu University in Tochigi Prefecture. The main theme of this Convention was Regional Administration — Searching for the 21st Century Model. Governor SATO of

Fukushima Prefecture gave a special lecture titled “On designing a new city breathing in the green forest — making a model city for the 21st Century.” Governor SATO laid emphasis on the importance of co-existence with nature and respect for individual persons. He persuaded the audience to work always with a will, to pave the way to their success.

The other papers on the main theme were “Challenges of Local Governance” (Zenjiro KOSAKA, Kyushu University of Health and Welfare), “Regional Vitalization by Information Communication Technology — E-Government and Collaboration by industry, Public Sector & Academia” (Eisuke UEMOTO, Mitsui Knowledge Industry, Daito Bunka University), and “Environmental Business Strategy in Asia, promoted by a trinity of industry, government and academia — a business model for the 21st Century for minor enterprises”, (Takehiko MUTAGUCHI, Kanagawa University).

The 46th National Convention was held for three days (18 – 20 September, 2003) at Doto University Sapporo Campus in Hokkaido. The main theme was The Creation of “Wisdom” on Management for the 21st Century. The read papers on the theme were “Consulting Chinese Companies and a Business Coordinate System for Japan & China” (Mitsuo OGURA, Kokugakuin University Tochigi College), “The Project of an Asian Entrepreneurs’ Village, an Operation Hub for Intellectual Creativity — Through the 21st Century by palladium conversion for regenerating Japanese Industries” (Takehiko MUTAGUCHI, Kawasaki Institute of Industry Promotion), “Bioregional Management” (Shigeru TEMMYO, College of Projects, Miyagi University) and “Function and Education as Knowledge at the Formation of Organizational Culture in the 21st Century”, (Yasuko TAGUCHI, Act be all Ethics Institute).

At this Convention, members belonging to the universities overseas read papers, which was the first event for our society. Some of these were “A Comparative study of Japanese and Chinese Visitors to Busan and the Implications for Marketing strategy” (CHUNG Ki-Ryong and PARK Bong-Gyu, also members of NMS), “The Effects of Cyber Brand on Customer Loyalty” (PARK Bong-Gyu, HWANG Jong-Ho and CHUNG Ki-Ryong, also members of NMS), “A Study on the Problems of Price-Discriminatory Marketing”, (Ichiro NAKAYAMA, Dongseo University; also member of NMS).

5. International Conventions

At International Academic Convention was cosponsored by NMS and JSAM at Dongseo University in Busan, in 2003. Eleven members of JSAM took part.

The 9th NMS International Academic Convention was held on 5 May, 2004 at Tohgi University in Busan. Twelve members of JSAM joined the convention. Their papers read there were “Strategic Management of Environmental Technology”

(Tsunehiro NAGAE), "Research of Enterprises in China Administered by Japanese" (Satoru IWATA), "The Present State and Problems of Environmental Accounting in Japan" (Eiji MORITA), "Extensions in Accounting Disclosure" (Kazuhiro BAI), "Turn to Ethical Values in Corporate Management" (Kenichiro YOSHIDA), "Problems in the Regulations of Information Technology Orientation in Taxation Accounting" (Naohito UCHIDA), "Soil Contamination and its Assessment" (Kotaro SHIBATA), "A Study of Information Sharing and Administrative Documents Management System" (Denjiro HIROTA), and "Present Issues of Electronics Industry and Industrial Structure", (Shigeru IKEDA). Attendance at the convention was about 200.

A Japanese-Korean-Chinese Academic Convention is now in the process of arrangement. JSAM is looking forward to discussing some problems confronted in the theory and practice of management with each other and would like to contribute to the formation of the East Asian Economic Sphere in future.

6. Future Prospects

The spirit of the times, social value systems and ideals of management are now changing from what they used to be. The management paradigm was a flavor of the 20th Century especially — business management, business organization, management finance, management information and so on — but seems not to be applicable to ride out the coming era.

This said, there isn't anyone who can deny the need for OR process of modernization and the modern rationalistic spirit. We are now confronting an era which needs a new logic in the practice of management and the creation of sensitivity exceeding those mentioned above.

Furthermore, it can safely be said that what is required of us is the reconstruction of a management paradigm which systematizes these aspects — management idea; management strategy; international management; human resource management; public management; production management; technology management; environment, school, NPO, hospital, sport management, etc.

JSAM would like to respond to such social demands of the times. What management is desired by society in the near future? What is the theory of that management? What should we keep, or abandon, or change?

JSAM wants to answer these questions, and to systematize the new management in theory and practice.

(Yuhka FOUKAZAWA, Niigata University of Management)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES (JAAS)

1. Establishment of JAAS and Its General Character

1) Brief History

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

The membership is said to have been only about 50 when it convened its first national meeting at Keio University with two main themes: nationalism in Asia and development of Asian economies. In 1957, it was authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a public service corporation (*koeki hojin*). It is one of the few academic associations that are officially permitted as foundational juridical persons (*zaidan hojin*) in Japan. Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is its competent authority, it goes without saying that the Association has never lost its academic freedom in its history of 51 years.

2) Membership

The membership has been expanding year by year since then, particularly since the early 1980s, when the importance of Asian problems was widely recognized in this country. After the currency and financial crisis took places in East and Southeast Asia, JAAS met another springboard, and it quickly attracted younger members, including overseas graduate students. The Association now includes among its members around 150 Asian scholars or graduate students.

The total number of members has increased impressively over the past decade: from 850 in 1994 to 1050 in 1999, and further to 1343 in July 2004. JAAS has become one of the largest academic organizations for area studies in Japan. The Association comprises members with a variety of specialties, not only economics, political science and international politics but also history, sociology and anthropology, though they share interests in Asia, from Pakistan to Japan and from Mongolia to Indonesia. Not a few members also cover region-based study such as ASEAN, APEC, the Greater

Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and the Japan-ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEP). Thus it can be seen as almost equivalent to the AAS (Association for Asian Studies) in the United States, namely an association of specialists in Asian studies with a variety of disciplines.

Unlike the AAS this association is somewhat inclined toward East Asia as a focal region and China as a specific country. According to the latest survey of the membership (1182 out of 1343 members replied to the questionnaire by 22 July, 2004), 61 percent of a total of 1182 academic members specialized in East Asian studies, while 32 percent majored in Southeast Asian studies and a further 7 percent concentrated on research on South Asia. In terms of country focus, China dominated the field, accounting for 48 percent (565) of the total. This was followed by Korea (121), Taiwan (109), Indonesia (89), Thailand (82), Malaysia (65), Vietnam (59), the Philippines (55), India (51), Singapore (41) and Pakistan (9). Reviewing the change in the regional distribution for the past five years, we find that the proportion of members specializing in East Asia increased from 56 percent in 1999 to 61 percent in 2004, while those in Southeast Asia showed no change.

2. Academic Activities

JAAS formal academic activities may be grouped into the following three categories.

1) Annual Meetings or National Conventions

Its annual meetings, or national conventions, usually consist of three sessions: free theme sessions, sub-theme sessions for specific topics, and a common theme session with a common issue. All the records on discussion at these sessions from 2000 to 2003 are reproduced in *Newsletters* of the Association from Number 14 to Number 20, and are uploaded as a form of PDF text on the website of the Association (<http://www.jaas.or.jp>).

The 54th meeting or the 2000 annual meeting was held at Takushoku University, focusing on Asia in the Age of Globalization: Perspective for the Asia in the 21st Century. This meeting also organized four free theme sessions with eight reporters (Southeast Asia, Chinese politics, Chinese economy, Asian industrial development) and two major sub-theme sessions consisting of Tradition and Evolution: Pictures of Asian Leaders, and Integration and Disintegration in Asia. The former session highlighted distinguished leaders in four countries such as Yuen Shi-kai, Sun Yat-sen and Deng Xiao-ping in China (Tatsuo YAMADA), Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Jing-kuo and Lee Teng-hui in Taiwan (Masahiro WAKABAYASHI), Korean leaders such as Park Chung-hee (Tomohiro SHIGEMURA) and Gandhi and J. Nehru in India (Yoko NAGASAKI). The

second session, organized by Hiroyoshi KANO, discussed the movement of integration and disintegration in Asia with case studies of three countries including China (Ka WANG), India (Chiharu TAKENAKA) and Indonesia (Osamu INOUE).

The 55th meeting or the 2001 annual meeting was held at Bankoku Shinryo-kan at Nago-shi in Okinawa, where the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit was held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Keizo OBUCHI in 2000. This impressive two-day meeting on 8 and 9 December was organized by Masaaki GABE and his associates at Ryukyu University with three free theme sessions and three sub-theme sessions including Problems of the Korean Peninsula, the World of the Sea and Contemporary India. The second sub-theme session, focusing on “Study of Asia in the World of the Sea: From the View Point of Ryukyu and Okinawa,” was able to attract a large audience owing to interesting reports on three different topics: “One Country Two Systems in East Asia and the Possibility of an Asian Common Currency” (Takeshi HAMASHITA), “Political Interpretation of Policies for Okinawa” (Tsuneo OSHIRO) and “Public Health and Social Order: Malaria in the History of Ryukyu and Okinawa” (Wataru IJIMA). On the second day, an international symposium on “Asia and Japan in the New Era: Globalization and Expanding International Cooperation Scheme) was organized by Satoshi AMAKO (President of JAAS) with five main speakers (Suzan SHARK, Sanjaya BARU, WENG Yiz-hou, Yan C. KIM and Masaaki GABE) and three commentators (Akihiko TANAKA, Akira SUEHIRO, Takashi SHIRAISHI). This symposium raised three major questions on the impact on Asia of the 9.11 terrorist attack in the United States, the rise of Greater China, and the significance of Asia as a regional entity in the new era.

The 56th meeting or the 2002 annual meeting was held at Kobe University with a special common topic of Asian Development and the Possibility of Regional Integration: the Prospect of an Asian Community. Importantly, the organizing committee attempted to introduce a new system into the free theme session in order to encourage younger members’ activity. Previously, reporters for free theme sessions had been selected on the basis of a questionnaire survey and senior members’ recommendation. Kobe University changed this policy and recruited reporters on the website. All the applicants were given the chance of presentation as long as they would submit a full text paper before the meeting. Thanks to this new system, as many as twenty young members reported on their own academic topic at five free theme sessions on the first day (16 October). The meeting also organized five sub-theme sessions on Education in Asia in the Era of Globalization (organizer: Fumiko OSHIKAWA), Development and Changes in Regional Economy (Atsushi KITAHARA), Racial and Religious Conflicts and Regional Troubles (Takako HIROSE), Thirty Years of

International Relations among Japan, China and the United States (Sei-ichiro TAKAGI: English session) and Rising China and Regionalism in East Asia (Yoshihide SO-EYA). On the second day (17 October), Kyo-ichi ISHIHARA organized a common session by inviting four main speakers with different disciplines of development economics, international political science, sociology and area study. These speakers included Yukio IKEMOTO (Globalization and Income Disparity), Ryo ASANO (Problems of Natural Resources with Environment and Asian Security System), Shigeto SONODA (Economic Change and Cultural Conflict in China), and TOU Tsuan-en (Region-based Economic Zone and Regional Integration).

The latest meeting or the 2003 annual meeting was planned by the Institute of Social Science of University of Tokyo to celebrate the 50th anniversary of JAAS, and was held at the National Center of Sciences (Gakujutsu Sogo Center) in Takebashi, Tokyo. The organizing committee adopted the same system as in Kobe University and successfully recruited 24 reporters with a wide range of topics at seven free theme sessions in the morning of the first day (8 November). In the afternoon session, a 50th anniversary commemorative international symposium was held at the Hitotsubashi Memorial Hall to discuss the common topic of "After the 9.11 Terrorist Attack, How Do Asian People Look at the United States?" This symposium, chaired by Akihiko TANAKA (University of Tokyo), invited six main speakers: John IKENBERRY (United States), K. S. JOMO (Malaysia), Mohammad WASEEM (Pakistan), MOON Chung-in (Republic of Korea), WANG Jisi (China) and Makoto IOKIBE (Japan). Speakers addressed their ideas to an audience of 320 and emphasized the necessity of a more academic approach in grasping world-wide terrorism, new American policies, and the reaction of Asian people against American hegemony. All the papers and discussions were reproduced in *Aziya Kenkyu* (Vol.50, No.3, April 2004).

On the second day (9 November), the meeting organized four sub-theme sessions including "How Can We Understand a Democratic Regime in Asia now?" (organized by Takako HIROSE), "Political Economy of Regional Cooperation" (Akira SUEHIRO), "Innovative East Asia and the IT Revolution" (Tomoo MARUKAWA) and "Fifty Years of Agrarian Problems in Asia and the WTO" (Toshio TAJIMA) with three main speakers in each session. In the afternoon session, Akira ISHII (President of JAAS) celebrated the 50 years of the Association by inviting two distinguished guest speakers: Shigeru ISHIKAWA (emeritus of Hitotsubashi University) and Saburo MATSUMOTO (emeritus of Keio University). These two honorary members summarized the development of Asian studies in connection with the activity of JAAS for the past time and suggested a new approach to changing Asia.

2) Regional Meetings

The Association has two divisions, and each has its own separate regional meetings, usually at the end of May in the Higashi-Nippon region, or Eastern part of Japan (two-thirds of members) and in June in the Nishi-Nippon region, or Western part of Japan. These meetings can be said to be a copy of the annual meeting, and the larger meeting held in the Higashi-Nippon region usually includes three or four free theme sessions and two common theme sessions with three reports in each session.

For instance, in May 2000, the Higashi-Nippon meeting at Tokyo Women's University focused on Integration and Disintegration in Asia, which included three main reports on "Market Integration and the Rise of Industrial Clusters in China" (Tomoo MARUKAWA), "The Hindu Nationalist Movement in Contemporary India" (Mitsuhiro KONDO) and "Lessons from the Case of East Timor's Independence" (Kiyoko FURUSAWA). In the same year, the Nishi-Nippon meeting highlighted Taiwan in the Post-Lee Teng-hui Period by inviting three main speakers: Masahiro WAKABAYASHI (the general election in 2000 and politics in Taiwan), Hiroshi ISHIDA (prospects of Taiwan-China economic relations), and Takashi IMAI (characteristics of the social security system in Taiwan).

In June 2001, the Higashi-Nippon meeting was jointly organized by Yamanashi Gakuin University and the Yamanashi Research Institute Foundation. This meeting focused on two major topics: Enterprises in Asia in the Age of Global Economy (Hideo KOBAYASHI, Junko TAKEUCHI and Makoto KOJIMA) and Political Corruption and Changes in Government (Tsuyoshi KAWANAKA for the Philippines, Norio KONDO for India and Yoshiyuki OGASAWARA for Taiwan). In addition, the Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University (APU) organized the Nishi-Nippon meeting at Beppu-shi and a total of 24 members reported papers in five different sub-theme sessions. Importantly, this meeting for the first time raised the topic of culture and literature in Asia, which included cultural conflict between Japanese firms and Chinese politics, literature in Japan-controlled Manchuria and Japanese novelists in Java under the Japanese occupation. In this meeting Tomoyuki KOJIMA, the former President of JAAS, made a special speech on "East Asia and Japan in Regional Cooperation" at a seminar open to the public.

In May 2002, the Higashi-Nippon meeting (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) organized four sub-theme sessions (Comintern and Asia, Politics and Economy in East Asia, the Chinese Steel Industry and Transfer of Technology, Changes in Agrarian Society in Southeast Asia) and two common theme sessions: Asian Studies under the Structural Reforms by the Japanese Government, and International Politics and the Islamic World in Asia. Concerning the first session, the meeting invited main speakers

from four major area study institutions: the Institute of Developing Economies (better known as *Ajiken*), the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), the Institute of Oriental Cultures (University of Tokyo), and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (Kyoto University). In June 2002, the Nishi-Nippon meeting was held at Fukui Prefectural University facing the Japan Sea. The organizing committee headed by Kenkichi HONDA provided three free sessions with twelve speakers on various topics.

In May 2003, the Higashi-Nippon meeting was jointly organized by Kanda Gaigo University and the Institute of Developing Economies in Makuhari, Chiba Prefecture. Two common theme sessions consisted of How Do Asian People Look at the United States? with three main speakers: Noriyo ISOZAKI (Korea), Masashi NAKAMURA (Malaysia) and Mari IZUYAMA (India), and Asian Local Firms' Response to Globalization with three main speakers: Momoko KAWAKAMI (Taiwan), WANG Shokko (China) and Tran Van Tu (Vietnam).

Subsequently, in June 2003, the Nishi-Nippon meeting organized by Konan University at Hyogo Prefecture focused on the North and South Korean Economy and the Possibility of Reform, in reference to increasing tension at the Korean Peninsula. Two interesting reports by PARK Il and Teruo KOMAKI produced heated discussion. This meeting also arranged another common session on Globalization and the Asian Economy with two main speakers: Akira SUEHIRO (multinational corporations and the Changing Asian Economy) and Nobuaki SASAKI (globalizing the Chinese economy), which introduced new movements taking place in contemporary Asia.

3) Ad Hoc Seminars and International Conferences

Besides annual meetings, the Association has a special program for providing ad hoc seminars by inviting Japanese and foreign guest speakers on interesting topics. At the same time, the Association has also organized international conferences at the annual meetings as we see in the cases of the 55th meeting at Okinawa and the 57th meeting at the 50th anniversary meeting in 2003. JAAS is planning to promote internationalization of its academic activities not only through such international conferences but also through an exchange program of Asian studies with academic associations abroad.

3. Publications

JAAS has its own quarterly journal called *Aziya Kenkyu* (Asian Studies), which has already a 51-year history of publication. Alongside with *Ajia Keizai* (the Asian

Economy) published as a monthly journal of the Institute of Developing Economies of JETRO, the journal can be said to be one of the major academic journals for development and Asian studies in Japan. Articles and papers from members are strictly refereed by anonymous members appointed by the editorial committee.

From 2001 (Volume 48), the journal completely changed its cover, size, and typesetting in conjunction with the demand for a more readable and attractive academic journal. In this process, JAAS also reorganized its editorial system by increasing the number of editorial members to 17 persons and by setting up a sub-committee for book review articles with 12 members under the leadership of Yoshiki KANEKO. Since 2001, the journal has been available electronically on the home page of JAAS and thereafter all the articles can be seen in the form of PDF text. At the same time, the Association also embarked on reproduction of all the articles in *Aziya Kenkyu* for the past five decades into PDF text by using a grant for scientific research fund (*kakenhi*) from the JSPS.

Beside quarterly journals, the Association had a unique system of publishing monographs on China studies. The monographs published under this program are entitled the *Contemporary China Study Series*. Thirty-eight volumes in this series had been published by 2001, and this program gave a great opportunity for younger researchers to publish their academic products. However, the Association was forced to terminate publishing this series in 2002 because financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ended due to budget constraints. The Association plans to upload all the volumes as PDF text on the JAAS home page by 2005.

Another noteworthy activity is the introduction of the JAAS Prize for the Best Article for Asian Study in 2003. In order to promote Asian study in Japan, JAAS set up a special committee to select and award the best article in the year among the articles in *Aziya Kenkyu* as well as articles in other academic journals relating to Asian studies. This prize intentionally targeted younger researchers, including graduate students. There were two articles awarded first in 2003: “Diplomatic Relations of China with the Korean Peninsula in the Era of Deng Shao-ping” (Sachiko MASUO) and “the Petrochemical Industry in Its Early Stages in Taiwan” (CHEN Cheng-ta).

4. New Direction for JAAS as a Public Service Corporation

Since the currency and financial crisis in 1997, Japan’s commitment to Asia has become more active as seen in the cases of the New Miyazawa Plan, the Asian Bond Market Development Scheme, the Japan-ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Partnership and the promotion of an Asian Community. With no doubt, Asian issues

have become very important not only in the government but also among the people. Asian issues including security, diplomatic relations, economic cooperation, environmental problems, food security and migration are characterized by cross-country relations rather than bilateral ones. This change requires academic circles to seek for more collective cooperation beyond country-based study.

On the other hand, the government and the society have increasingly required public service corporations (*koeki hojin*) to improve their activities in information disclosure, responsibility, accountability and benefits to the public. For this reason, JAAS is also expected to improve its administration and accounting system as well as to expand its contribution to the public.

To meet these new circumstances, JAAS is now going to start several new programs.

(1) To streamline time-consuming administrative work. For this purpose, in 2004, JAAS began to transfer part of its daily-based services such as correspondence, registration of new members and management of its membership list to a non-profit organization (Ochanomizu Academic Association NPO). At the same time, necessary correspondence between directors has been changed to e-mail communication to economize on cost and time.

(2) To expand electronic services at the website to make a more speedy response to members' requests. Agendas of national and regional meetings and all the reports submitted to the meeting are quickly reproduced on the home page. Beneficial information to members is also introduced on the home page.

(3) To develop collaboration with Asian studies in other academic institutions or associations to promote cross-country study. In order to meet this request, JAAS has constructed a close linkage with major COE programs relating to Asian studies such as COEs at Waseda University, Keio University, Aichi University, Sophia University and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. The Association also became a core member of the Japan Consortium of Area Studies (JCAS) when it was established in April 2004. The Association joins essential programs initiated by this consortium.

(4) To encourage studies by younger members. To achieve this purpose, JAAS started the JAAS Prize for the Best Article for Asian Study. Beside this, the Association also plans to collect detailed information on younger members' academic productions and provide them on the website for researchers as well as the public. This plan is closely connected with a program of constructing a database of Japanese researchers in Asian studies sponsored by the JSPS in 2004.

(Akira SUEHIRO, President of JAAS)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS STUDY

1. Genesis of the Society

During the 1980s a number of big corporations behaved unethically and unlawfully especially in the USA and Japan. Taking the ethical debacles of the business society into consideration, Masaichi MIZUTANI, the president and founder of the Society, then a professor at Kanagawa University, now a professor Emeritus of the University, founded the predecessor of the Society, the Group for Considering Business Ethics in 1991 with more than 20 members.

Since the members of the Group increased and the Group became very active in studying business ethics and promoting it to the public, including business firms, MIZUTANI decided to change the Group into an academic association. On April 1, 1993 the Japan Society for Business Ethics Study (JSBES) was established. The president was Masaichi MIZUTANI. The Executive Committee consisted of six members. The main purposes of the Society are the study of business ethics, the development of an ethical organization and international cooperation with foreign academic and business organizations.

Since its establishment the number of members of the Society has significantly increased as follows:

Number of members

Year	Number
1993	75
1994	106
1997	185
1998	260
2001	313
2003	383

In 1997 the Society started cooperation with the newly founded organization, the Business Ethics Research Center (BERC), which has its bimonthly magazine, *Business Ethics*. Masaichi MIZUTANI also has been the chairperson since then. On May 24, 2003 the Society celebrated its tenth anniversary, publishing *The 10-Year History of the JSBES*. During the decade the Society held 11 annual research meetings and published 11 issues of *The Journal of the Japan Society for Business Ethics Study*. The Society has also held national and international symposiums on business ethics. Now the members of Society have spread all over Japan, so two local divisions, the Kansai and Nagoya divisions have started.

As the list of the number of members shows, the Society had a successful decade and gained solid status in the academic world of Japan.

Main Themes of the Past 12 Annual Research Meetings

1. Significance and roles of research in business ethics (1993)
2. Business ethics in the period of changes in corporations (1994)
3. Japanese management and business ethics (1995)
4. Business and corporate social responsibility (1996)
5. Business ethics and globalization (1997)
6. Business ethics and environmental problems (1998)
7. Business ethics and corporate governance (1999)
8. Business ethics in the 21st century (2000)
9. Information age and business ethics (2001)
10. Retrospect and prospect for business ethics in Japan (2002)
11. Revival of corporations and business ethics (2003)
12. Business ethics and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) (2004)

The program of the 12th annual meeting held on November 20 at Waseda University (Tokyo) had the following themes.

(1) Main Theme: Business Ethics and CSR

The main theme was broken into the following five sub-themes. Each topics was reported by one member and discussed with participants.

Research on the Enron case, global business ethics and corporate social responsibility, the goal of CSR management of Shiseido, CSR of Benesse, business ethics and CSR.

(2) Nineteen Free Discussion papers:

- Apology advertisements appearing in the newspapers and CSR
- Business ethics and CSR
- What is philosophy of management? Toward effectiveness of audit by corporate auditors
- From “Business to Society” to “Business in Society”
- A site for conversionable views about recapitalization measurability and CSR management accounting scheme. — A study of accounting marginality of business ethics elements which should be eliminated as ‘resume and mezanine’ recapitalization element
- Business ethics seen in the management ideal of the non-life insurance company
- Appointment of outside auditors seen from business ethics

- Group consolidated statements and three CSRs in IT society
- Study on the dialog for managing practice of business ethics
- The charitable work and charitable assistance activities supported by donations from Chinese-Thai-owned enterprise groups
- The theory of axis of management theory and ethics
- Socially responsible investment and corporate social responsibility
- The duality of reverse logistics in circulation-oriented SCM

JSBES has held a Research Exchange Meeting every other month since 1995 and the number of the Meetings held now amounts to 48 times. Various current topics such as sexual harassment, business ethics in China and corporate misconduct have been discussed in the Meetings and famous foreign business ethicists and business persons as well as Japanese guests have been invited as guest speakers.

Many members have taken advantage of the Meetings to keep touch with new trends of business ethics in the world.

3. Publishing activities by JSBES

JSBES has published *The Journal of the Japan Society for Business Ethics Study* every year since 1994. Now we have published 12 issues. The average volume has about 250 pages.

The *Journal* has always carried the annual presidential address by Masaichi MIZUTANI and presentations made at the Annual Meetings. A referee system was started from the twelfth issue to level up the quality of the articles appear. The submitted manuscripts have to be reviewed by the editorial review board. The *Journal* also carries research notes written by the members.

JSBES has published *The Newsletter of the Japan Society for Business Ethics Study* every four months since 1993. The newsletter is edited by a trustee member. The newsletter carries the official announcement of JSBES such as the date and place of the annual meeting and other interesting essays written by the members.

4. Publications under the supervision of JSBES

JSBES has supervised three following books written by members of the Society:

Hiroo TAKAHASHI (ed.), K. TANAKA, T. OYAMA, J. FURUHATA and T. KONO (all authors were members of the Code of Ethics Study Group.), *The Establishment and Practice of a Business Ethics Code of Conduct according to a Case Study of Japanese Corporations and American Corporations*. Sanno University, 1998

Management Philosophy and Spirit Study Group (ed.) T. FUKUDOME et al. *The New Century: the Spirit of Management and 16 Pioneers*, Eijishuppan, 2001

M. MIZUTANI (ed.) *Business Ethics*, Dobunkan, 2003

JSBES (ed.), *The 10-Year History of the Japan Society for Business Ethics — Toward a Uniting of Economy and Ethics*, JSBES, 2004

Stakeholder Study Group, *A New Axis for the Evaluation of Corporations in the 21st Century SMIX21 (Stakeholder Management Index in the 21st Century), The Proposal of Stakeholder Management Index 21*, 2003

This year we started to edit a *Dictionary of Business Ethics Terms*.

5. Essay Contest

JSBES started an essay contest for the young generation 35 years old and under in 1999. We held a special academic essay contest on business ethics to commemorate our tenth anniversary in 2003. with the cooperation of the BERC (Business Ethics Research Center). Business Ethics in the New Century was selected as the theme of the contest. Applicants should be 45 years old and under. The awards comprise a top prize of ¥200,000 for one person, a second prize of ¥70,000 for one person, and prize for distinguished work of ¥30,000 for three persons.

Since the contest was publicly open, we had many applicants. As a result of the fair and rigorous examination by the examining committee chaired by T. FUKUDOME, no first prize was awarded. The second prize winners were, H. YAMASHITA, prof. of Meiji Univ. and M. MURAYAMA, associate prof. of Tokiwa Univ. We believe that the contest has significantly contributed to the progress of business ethics research and its application to the praxis of management in Japan.

6. International activities

As the only academic association devoted to the study of business ethics and to enlightenment of the public on business ethics in Japan, our activities have spread all over the world in 1994, we exchanged a memorandum of cooperation with the Society for Business Ethics (SBE), which is based in the U.S.A. and leads the global community of business ethics study. Since then we have cooperated with SBU to hold symposiums and other activities. We have had a good relationship with business ethics researchers in South Korea. In the case of Europe we send members to the annual meeting of EBEN

(European Business Ethics Network). We also have developed a good relationship with Chinese scholars of business ethics.

Now we are trying to build a global network of business ethics researchers and business persons who are interested in business ethics.

7. The activities of the Study Groups

Today JSBES has the following seven study groups and two local divisions.

Management Philosophy and Spirit Study Group, Tamio FUKUDOME, chairperson

The goal of this study group is to research on business ethics and the philosophy and the idea of the corporation, based on the idea of agreement between economics and morality. It aims at constructing and proposing a leading philosophy for Japanese corporations in the new century. The study group also researches the relation among Confucianism, Buddhism and Japanese business ethics. As mentioned above, it published the book, *The New Century: the Sprit of Management and 16 Pioneers*, Eijishuppan 2001.

The Stakeholder Study Group, Koji TANAKA, chairperson

The goal of this study group is to investigate stakeholder management and to make a criterion of evaluation of stakeholder management. The group published a report, *A New Axis for the Evaluation of Corporations in the 21st Century SMIX21 (Stakeholder Management Index in the 21st Century), The Proposal of Stakeholder Management Index 21*, 2003.

The report is based on a deep and wide-ranging investigation and has been very favorably received in both of the academic and the business world.

The Ethical Auditing Practice Study Group, Masataka SHIMAMURA, chairperson

The goal of this study group is to research on every field in which is necessary to prevent and treat of corporate misconduct from the auditing point of view. To attain the goal the group has made many empirical studies on corporate governance, compliance, risk management and others.

The group stresses the responsibility of directors and auditors of corporations. The chairperson SHIMAMURA developed and completed a pledge statement to ensure that directors and auditors should keep the law and rules. The pledge statement has been adopted in ethical corporations.

The Corporate Ethics Behavior Study Group, Muneo HAZAMA, chairperson

The goal of this study group is to research into corporate behavior from the point of

view of social norms and to contribute to discovering ethically desirable corporate behavior and social norms. It then tries to build up such corporations and society. The group consists mainly of persons at present or previously in business. The group has studied much of the unethical conduct of famous corporations. It has also studied the management thought of outstanding business and social leaders such as Sontoku NINOMIYA and Konosuke MATSUSHITA.

Empirical Study Group, Chiaki NAKANO, chairperson

The goal of this study group is to make empirical research of into Japanese business ethics.

The group has investigated three times (1996, 1999 and 2002) the situation of Japanese business ethics. Research has also on the attitude of college students toward business ethics and other business ethics related issues.

The result of these investigations has greatly influenced the research, practice and education of business ethics in Japan.

Gender Equality Study Group, Yoko HAYASHI, chairperson

The goal of this study group is to research new evaluation systems of corporations and their code of conduct from the gender point of view. The group has studied gender related problems such as equality in the workplace, sexual harassment, work-family balance, and a case study of the rights of contingent workers and the child-care holiday system.

Both men and women members of JSBES have participated in the research meetings and discussed the theoretical and practical issues considering the related laws.

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Study Group, Junichi MIZUO, chairperson

The goal of this new study group is to study CSR and make a proposal on the ideal CSR considering the sustainability of corporations and society. The members of the group consist of businesspersons and academicians. The group's plan also includes the gathering of information and data on CSR globally and contributes to promoting the welfare of society and corporations. As a result of its activity the group can contribute to the growth of JSBES. The group researches the theory as well as the practice of CSR.

Kansai Division, Teruzo TANIGUCHI, representative

The division has more than 50 members among academicians and businesspersons who live or work in the Kansai area, and has conducted a lot of fruitful research activities. The group has also held three symposiums. The themes of the symposiums were

Environment Oriented Management, IT Revolution and Business Ethics, and School Education and Business Ethics. In the Kansai area such global oriented corporations as Matsushita and Osaka Gas have their headquarters. So the division has a close relationship with the corporations in this area and has greatly contributed to the development of a business ethics system in the real business world.

Chubu Division, Yasuari TAKAURA, representative

The division has more than 20 members who live or work in the Chubu area. Since the establishment in 2000, the division has held about 10 research meetings. The themes of the meetings have included Compliance Management, Social Entrepreneurs – Present and Future, and Collaboration between Different Kinds of Organizations – in the case of NPOs and business firms. Nagoya Commercial College has performed the role of headquarters. In the Chubu area such global oriented corporations as Toyota and Suzuki have their headquarters. Therefore, as in the case of the Kansai Division, the division has a close relationship with the corporations in this area and has contributed greatly to the development of business ethics systems in the real business world.

8. Conclusion

Recently the Japan Society for Business Ethics Study has changed its administrative system to cope with the growth of members and the enlargement of the area of its activities. The new organization has one president, three vice presidents and four executive trustees, eight trustees and three auditors. The board of councilors has nine members.

Since the establishment of JSBES in 1991 this academic society has contributed to the progress of research in business ethics and the propagation of ethical business behavior in Japan. Now JSBES is a member of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, and the Japan Science Council. We intend to continue to research business ethics in collaboration with the Business Ethics Research Center from the global point view.

(Shunji KOBAYASHI, Waseda University)

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

1. General Description

The Japanese Economic Association is the largest, with more than 3,000 members, among academic economic associations in Japan. The Association is also one of the oldest, founded in 1934. Its founding members included Yasuma TAKADA, Ichiro NAKAYAMA, Shinzo KOIZUMI, and Seiichiro TAKAHASHI. The Association was reorganized as the Theoretical Economic Association and the Japanese Econometric Association soon after the war. These two Associations were reunited as the Japan Association of Economics and Econometrics in 1967. The original name of the Association was restored in 1997.

The Association's activities currently cover all the areas of economics including economic theory and mathematical economics, economic policy in general, public economics and finance, monetary economics and policy, international trade and finance, industrial organization, urban and regional economics, economic development, agricultural economics, econometrics and economic statistics. The Association plays the central role of promoting academic research in economics in Japan not only in its size but also in its coverage. The membership consists of academic economists as well as researchers affiliated with government/private institutions. There are currently 3,063 individual as well as 19 institutional memberships (as of January 2004).

The Association is managed by the General Meeting, a Board of Directors consisting of about 40 elected members, and a Standing Executive Committee. The President is elected by two-step votes every year: the Board of Directors nominates some candidates for the Vice-President, among whom one is elected for the position by a poll of all members, and the Vice-President automatically takes over the President's position in the next year. The Presidents for 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 were Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University), Masahiro OKUNO-FUJIWARA (University of Tokyo), Hiroshi YOSHIKAWA (University of Tokyo), Tatsuo HATTA (University of Tokyo), and Takatoshi ITO (University of Tokyo), respectively.

The main activities of the Association consist of publishing four times a year *The Japanese Economic Review* in English and *Gendai Keizaigaku no Choryu* (Current Trends in Economics) in Japanese once a year, holding biannual meetings, and cosponsoring meetings of the Econometric Society when the World Congress or its Far Eastern Meetings are held in Japan.

2. Publications

The Association publishes its quarterly journal all in English, *The Japanese Economic Review*, through Blackwell Publishers Ltd. in England. The journal, which was formerly titled *The Economic Studies Quarterly*, has published volume 55 in 2004. It is open to all researchers in the field of economics around the world. Its scope is wide and it covers all standard research including microeconomics, macroeconomics, and econometrics. It also emphasizes, but is not limited to, the following areas:

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

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

The Editorial Board of *The Japanese Economic Review* consists of the Editor, Akira OKADA (Hitotsubashi University) and four Co-editors (Masanori HASHIMOTO, Shin-Ichi FUKUDA, Kazuo MINO and Taku YAMAMOTO), and 29 Associate Editors. Among the Associate Editors, 16 are distinguished foreign scholars.

In addition to *The Japanese Economic Review*, the Association has been publishing an annual volume, *Gendai Keizaigaku no Choryu* (Current Trends in Economics) in Japanese through Toyo Keizai Shinpo-sha since 1995. It covers the Japanese version of the presidential address, invited papers presented at the annual meeting for each year, as well as unsolicited articles. It also includes surveys and/or appropriate papers, book reviews and summary reports of the annual meeting for each year.

3. Semiannual Meetings

From 1998 until 2003, semiannual meetings were held: the two-day Fall meeting and the one-day Spring meeting. Since 2004, however, the Spring meeting has been upgraded to a two-day meeting because of a substantial increase in participants. Thus, we now have semiannual two-day meetings both in fall and spring. Here we report the

semiannual meetings for 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 in addition to the Spring meeting of 2004.

(1) 2000 Semiannual Meetings

The 2000 Spring meeting was held at Yokohama City University on May 13. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Masuyuki NISHIJIMA (Yokohama City University) and Ryuhei WAKASUGI (Yokohama National University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 120 papers were presented altogether.

The 2000 Fall meeting was held at Osaka Prefecture University on September 16 and 17. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Terukazu SURUGA (Osaka Prefecture University) and Toshihiro IHORI (University of Tokyo), respectively. In the regular sessions, 192 papers were presented altogether. The titles of the panel discussions were "Assessing Economic Research and Economic Education" and "The Japanese Economy in the 21st Century – How to Cope with Declining Fertility." Kazuo NISHIMURA (Kyoto University) delivered the presidential address under the title: "Equilibrium Growth and Nonlinear Dynamics in the Continuous Time Models." There were three invited papers whose titles were "K-Asymptotics Associated with Deterministic Trends in the Integrated and Near-Integrated Processes," "Non-paternalistic Altruism and Utility Interdependence" and "Intergovernmental Transfers, Governance Structure and Fiscal Decentralization."

(2) 2001 Semiannual Meetings

The 2001 Spring meeting was held at Hiroshima Shudo University on May 13. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Tsutomu TOKIMASA (Hiroshima Shudo University) and Kazuo MINO (Kobe University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 114 papers were presented altogether.

The 2001 Fall meeting was held at Hitotsubashi University on October 7 and 8. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Akira YAMAZAKI (Hitotsubashi University) and Keijiro OTSUKA (Tokyo Metropolitan University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 212 papers were presented altogether. The titles of the panel discussions were "Inequality in Japan," "Price Theoretic Approaches in Economics: Rivalry and Symbiotism," and "Regional Currency Areas." Masahiro OKUNO-FUJIWARA (University of Tokyo) delivered the presidential address under the title: "Social Relations and Endogenous Culture." There were three invited papers, whose titles were "Corporate Restructuring in Japan: Part I. Can M-Form Organization Manage Diverse Businesses?", "The Nature of the Corporate Firm: Its Legal Structure and Economic Functions," and "Sunspot Fluctuations in Asset Prices

and Business Cycles in Japan over 1986-1999.”

(3) 2002 Semiannual Meetings

The 2002 Spring meeting was held at Otaru University of Commerce on June 15. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Kenji YAMAMOTO (Otaru University of Commerce) and Shiro YABUSHITA (Waseda University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 151 papers were presented altogether.

The 2002 Fall meeting was held at Hiroshima University on October 13 and 14. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Koichi MAEKAWA (Hiroshima University) and Yoshiyasu ONO (Osaka University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 218 papers were presented altogether. The titles of the panel discussions were “Practical Problems in Economics Education” and “Structural Reform – Where Is the Japanese Economy Heading?” Hiroshi YOSHIKAWA (University of Tokyo) delivered the presidential address under the title: “On the Role of Demand in Macroeconomics.” There were three invited papers, whose titles were “Habit Formation and the Transfer Paradox,” “Currency Crises and the Role of IMF,” and “Ways to Prevent Strategic Misrepresentation in Social Decision Making.”

(4) 2003 Semiannual Meetings

The 2003 Spring meeting was held at Oita University on June 14. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Fukuo IGARASHI (Oita University) and Fumio OTAKE (Osaka University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 162 papers were presented altogether.

The 2003 Fall meeting was held at Meiji University on October 12 and 13. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Jokichi SATOMI (Meiji University) and Kikuo IWATA (Gakushuin University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 247 papers were presented altogether. The titles of the panel discussions were “Global Simultaneous Deflation and Macroeconomic Policy,” and “Economics Education and University Reform.” Tatsuo HATTA (University of Tokyo) delivered the presidential address under the title: “Practical Applicability of the Theory of Optimum Taxation.” There were three invited papers, whose titles were “Monetary Policy under Deflation and Zero Interest Rates,” “Regionalism and the World Free Trade: An Application of the Theory of Coalition/Network Formation,” and “Who Supports Redistribution?”

(5) 2004 Semiannual Meetings

The 2004 Spring meeting was held at Meiji Gakuin University on June 12 and 13.

The chairpersons of the organizing committee and the program committee were Koichi MASHIYAMA (Meiji Gakuin University) and Makoto SAITO (Hitotsubashi University), respectively. In the regular sessions, 203 papers were presented altogether. The 2004 Fall meeting is to be held at Okayama University on September 25 and 26.

4. The Nakahara Prize

The Association created an official prize for the first time in 1995. The aim of the prize is honoring and encouraging young (precisely speaking, under 45 years) economists to publish internationally well-recognized papers and/or books. The Board of Directors selects the members of a nominating committee consisting of both Japanese and foreign economists, who choose one prize recipient every year. This award system has been made possible by the generous endowments by Mr. Nobuyuki NAKAHARA, a businessman, for the first nine years and afterward by the Shin-Nihon Scholarship Foundation of which Mr. NAKAHARA is the president. The winners of the 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 prizes were Akira OKADA (Kyoto University), Kazuya KAMIYA (University of Tokyo), Charles Yuji HORIOKA (Osaka University), Michihiro KANDORI (University of Tokyo), and Hideshi ITO (Hitotsubashi University), respectively.

5. Future Prospects

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

The Association has expanded its registered membership to more than 3,000 and the membership is still growing. The participation in biannual meetings has accordingly increased and it has become difficult to hold and manage one-day Spring meetings. Thus, starting this year, the Association launched two-day Spring meetings.

Demand for economists is growing considerably and public pressure on economics education is mounting. The Association has clearly recognized these challenges and organized several panel meetings on these issues. These are admittedly difficult problems, but the Association is willing to meet these challenges.

Improvement of its homepage will be made sometime in 2004, so that services to non-members as well as members will be greatly improved.

(Kiyohiko G. NISHIMURA, the University of Tokyo)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS (JAFEE)

1. Revolution in Economics and Evolutionary Ideas of Economics

1.1. Economics in the last century

The research field of economics has experienced several transitions according to the historical shift in the interests of society. The modern market economy has transformed the traditional structure of society and widened the range of choice of individuals in their economic transactions. Thus a rational explanation of economic behavior has become the focus for analysis by economists since the late 19th century. The economics of the 20th century with the feature of individualistic rationalism was not a mere academic discipline, but a representation of a practical philosophy for the public.

However, economics in the future is not necessarily bound with the same attributes as before. At the end of the last century we witnessed two remarkable changes in academic communities. First, among social scientists a resurgence of interest in social interactions emerged often under the heading of the analysis of “institutions”. In contrast with the similar move at the last turn of the century, contemporary social scientists can now apply various advanced analytical tools in their research. Secondly, scientists have become enthusiastic about innovating their analytical tools to achieve the so-called nonlinear revolution. Many scientists who were involved in this revolution became interested in the application of their analytical tools to the field of economics, for example, chaotic economic dynamics.

Economics as a discipline cannot escape from the effects of such changes in academic communities. While the scope of economists is enlarged year by year, its nature is getting more interdisciplinary or trans-disciplinary. The strict definition of economics no longer holds and the implication of economics itself has become more and more volatile. Economics must be forced to evolve, anyway.

1.2. The Advent of Evolutionary Economics and Its Institutionalization

In our view, the “r-evolution” of economics can be called Evolutionary Economics at the current stage of the transition process. Thus, Evolutionary Economics is not necessarily a sub-discipline of economics as a whole. This rather is a whole school of comprehensive economics or economic sciences.

The direct origin of evolutionary economics was related to the introduction of evolutionary concepts into economics by Nelson and Winter (1982) and K. Boulding (1981) and others. Influenced by them, researchers who were dissatisfied with the attitude of mainstream economics swiftly reacted to organize the new movements of

economics internationally as well as institutionally. The International Schumpeter Society that was founded in 1983 intensified its evolutionist character by hosting the *Journal of Evolutionary Economic* as her organ. Apart from this the efforts by American-type institutionalists as well as Marxian economists towards reconstruction showed a similar direction. It was apparent in the name of the newly founded association in 1989, the European Association of Evolutionary Political Economics (EAEPE). Several universities began establishing new master courses for evolutionary and/or institutional economics. The advent of evolutionary economics thus has penetrated worldwide since the 1990's.

1.3 The Foundation of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)

In Japan, institution-oriented economists who focused their interest on the historical analysis of social structure, institutions, and economic thought provided a good base for the reception of the evolutionary ideas. Not only Marxists, but also Post-Keynesians as well as Sraffians considered them promising. On the other hand, Japan also had a definitely original idea of economic science as a complex science. It was manifest for example in the work of Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (1997), the present president of our Society, which was founded in March 1997 as a forum for these streams of economics. Compared with American and European academic societies of a similar name, the foundation was rather late. However, this provided our Society with a chance to absorb new evolutionary trends variously developed in the wide range of learning that transcends the traditional conception of "economics".

Our web site is <http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/index.html>. At the end of this brochure, we reproduce the appeal for the foundation of the Society. See Appendix 2. *Invitation for Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)*. Also notice that this abbreviation is also used by another society titled the Japanese Association of Financial Econometrics and Engineering. Both institutions are mutually distinct.

2. Publication of *the Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review* and Other Publications

2.1 Publication of *EIER*

Apart from several occasional publications that are explained below, our Society has printed all the contributed papers for our annual conference in the *Proceedings* (*Shinkakeizaigaku Ronshu*) once a year and distributed further a bi-annual *Newsletter* to members.

This year is one of the commemorative years in the publication activity of the society, since we have just started an international English journal, *the Evolutionary and*

Institutional Economics Review, as the society's journal. An editorial committee and international editorial board for it have been set up at the Academic Contact Center, International Academic Printing Co. Ltd. (4-4-19, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN 169-0075 Tel:(+81)(0) 3-5389-6492 E-mail: evoeco-edit@bunken.co.jp)

The first issue of the first volume was planned to appear in June 2004 (with some delay). We plan to produce two regular issues annually on the basis of contributions open to all researchers from all over the world. The editors will devote themselves to collecting the contributions, and reviewing them by a strict academic refereeing system. Further, we will receive the advice of the board members, who are all renowned scholars in the international academic community. Our journal welcomes submissions from the following topics.

2.2. Research topics

Our scope contains a diverse set of economic disciplines as follows:

- Foundations of institutional and evolutionary economics
- Criticism of mainstream views in the social sciences
- Knowledge and learning in socio-economic life
- Development and innovation of technologies
- Transformation of industrial organizations and economic systems
- Experimental studies in economics
- Agent-based modeling of socio-economic systems
- Evolution of the governance structure of firms and other organizations
- Comparison of dynamically changing institutions of the world
- Policy proposals in the transformational process of economic life

2.3. Aims and Scope of *EIER*

The *Review (EIER)* is issued by the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics to provide an international forum for new theoretical and empirical approaches to evolutionary and institutional economics. The *Review*, free from the view of equilibrium economics and methodological individualism, should face up to the diversity of human behavior and dynamic transformation of institutions. In the *Review*, "economics" is used in its broadest sense. It covers topics from classical research in economic history, economic thought, economic theory, and management science to emerging research fields such as economic sociology, bio-economics, evolutionary game theory, agent-based modeling, complex systems study, econo-physics, experimental economics, and so on. The *Review* believes that a truly interdisciplinary discussion is needed to

propel the investigation in the dynamic process of socio-economical change where institutions as emergent outcomes of human actions do matter. Though the *Review* is an official journal of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics, it welcomes non-members' contributions from all parts of the world. All the contributions are refereed under strict scientific criteria, though the Review does not apply monolithic formalistic measures to them. Evolution goes hand in hand with diversities; this is also the spirit of the *Review*.

For readers who wish to know more details, see the URL:

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/%7Eevoeco/eier.html#contri>

2.4 Other Publications

2.4.1 Publication in English

The first book in English as one of the Society's publications is

Evolutionary Controversies in Economics: A New Transdisciplinary Approach, edited by Yuji ARUKA as a publication of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics, ISBN 4-431-70303-9, Springer Verlag Tokyo, June 2001. See for details the URL: http://www.springer.de/cgi-bin/search_book.pl?isbn=4-431-70303-9

This book was reviewed in *the Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, vol.11, no.5 (2001) pp.581-584. It is noted that this book was born from the internationally successful activities of JAFEE2000, the annual meeting of the society.

2.4.2 The Evolutionary Economics Book Series

We have already published four books, one of which was the one in English mentioned above. Our first was in Japanese, titled:

What is Evolutionary Economics? (ISBN 4-641-16041-4 1998), edited by Kazuo YOSHIDA for the Association, Yuhikaku, Tokyo, 1998.

So far two books in the Evolutionary Economics Series (Genesis) in Japanese have been published by Springer Tokyo (Springer Verlag Tokyo before Summer 2004). Several books in the series are scheduled to be published in the near future.

Yoshinori SHIOZAWA edited a book titled *Evolution as Methodology* (ISBN 4-431-70860-X), Springer Verlag Tokyo, 2000;

Kiichiro YAGI edited a book titled *Evolutionary Perspectives on Transition Economies* (ISBN 4-431-70994-0), Springer Verlag Tokyo, 2003.

The latter book is based on the international symposium, Evolutionary Perspectives on Transition Economies, held on March 27-30, 2002, in Kyoto and Osaka as an

affiliated international program of our Society's annual conference.

2.5 The Plan for a Handbook of Evolutionary Economics

In genetic biology as well as in genetic algorithms, any re-arrangement of a combination of genes that is successful in adapting the organism to the environment is caused by *mutation*. In the social dimension of human beings, genes can be replaced with “replicators” that can survive and grow in social circumstances. *Replicators* in society are the equivalent of *genes* in biology, although the metaphor of biology is not always valid for evolutions in social phenomena. The definition of replicators depends on the context of the evolution that is to be argued. First of all, for our academic purposes the search for the basic properties of evolutionary engines, and the classification of replicators that clearly characterize the evolution of the economy are needed urgently.

We thus investigate intensively what kinds of relevant terms we can know in relation to replicators to illustrate something evolutionary among social phenomena. We aim to publish a work that aims at a natural history of economic evolutions.

3. Our Annual Activities

3.1 Annual Activities

The Annual Meeting is the core activity of our Society, usually in late March. The annual meeting is planned after the preceding symposium regularly arranged by the program committee of the Annual Meeting. We call this symposium our Autumn Conference. Thus, by way of experiencing the activities of the Autumn Conference, the Annual Meeting can be carefully arranged. All the information on our meetings is produced on our web site:

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/index.html>

For readers who wish to see the program of each Annual Meeting in detail, go to the page of each Annual Meeting.

3.2 The first five Annual Meetings since inauguration

We can briefly look at what kind of subjects we tended to discuss in the first five annual meetings:

[The first] JAFEE Inaugural Conference: Methods and Perspectives of Evolutionary Economics,

Kyoto University Hall, March 28-29, 1997.

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/eng/inaugural97.html>

[The second] 1998 Annual Meeting: Evolutionary Economics and the Frontier of

Economics, Komaba Campus (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences), University of Tokyo, March 28-29, 1998.

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/eng/annual98.html>

[The third] 1999 JAFEE Annual Meeting: Institutions and the Evolution of Knowledge, Osaka City University, March 26-27, 1999.

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/eng/annual99.html>

[The fourth] 2000 JAFEE Annual Meeting: Perspectives on Transdiscipline and Evolutionary Economics in the 21st Century, Chuo University Surugadai Memorial Hall, March 25-26, 2000.

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/eng/annual00.html>

[The fifth] 2001 JAFEE Annual Meeting: New Approaches to Institutions and Evolution, Kyushu Sangyo University, March 30-31, 2001.

<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/eng/annual01.html>

3.3 The Sub-groups Activities

Our Society has the strategy of organizing research sub-groups to promote our theoretical and empirical investigations, in evolutionary economics. This kind of sub-group studies is indispensable to evolve our activity in a comprehensive way. We at present enumerate four sub-groups for particular studies: Nonlinear Economic Dynamics and Complexity, Institutional Political Economy and Innovations, Analysis of Modern Economic Institutions of Japan, and the Kyushu District Research Group. These sub-group studies are expected to contribute to creating positively aggregated activity by our Society.

Appendix 1. Office and Officers of JAFEE, currently in the period from April 2003 to March 2006

President	Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (Osaka City University)
Vice-president	Kiichiro YAGI (Kyoto University)
Executive Members	Yuji ARUKA (Chuo University)
	Takanori IDA (Kyoto University)
	Akinori ISOGAI (Kyushu University)
	Tadashi NISHIBE (Hokkaido University)
	Toyomitsu OKAMURA (Kyushu Industrial University)
	Satoshi SECHIYAMA (Kagoshima International University)
	Koichi SHIMIZU (Okayama University)
	Hiroyasu UEMURA (Yokohama National University)

Kazuo YOSHIDA (Kyoto University)

Masaaki YOSHIDA (Senshu University)

Norio SAWABE (Secretary)(Kyoto University)

Managerial Office of Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)

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Appendix 2. Invitation for Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)

As one of the most persistent ideas prevailing today we could mention the one that the collapse of the Cold War has identified the superiority of the capitalist system, and that the world from then on has been moving toward a somewhat universal institution. This idea seems to stem from the paradigm which has been underlying our thinking until recently by way of strong presumption that there exists one only optimal institution. The cognitive framework of Capitalism vs. Socialism was certainly a dominant one in the era of Pax Russo-Americana. However, what we should keep or have kept in mind is the undeniable fact that multiple institutions, varying and interaction each other, exist in the same world. We ought to admit that the real world has potential of development in store for the future exactly because of coexisting of multiple institutions. This can be seen in just a glimpse of the history of market economies where new structure and new mode of competition are being steadily evolved in response to new technology. The emergence of venture business can be regarded as an outcome out of this competitive process. From Determinism to Pluralism: the world should be re-envisaged in this new paradigm.

Institution or system, knowledge or technology, organization and its rule of decision making, all these are shaped dependent on their path until today. And their future prospects are also dependent on it because not only the scope but the depth of their competence, just like a specie in the course of evolution, have been cultivated and acquired along the path. Accordingly any branch of academism which is consistent with Pluralism is to be equipped with such intellectual framework that incorporates the concept of endogenous evolution and stochastic mutation. Evolutionary Economics is an effort to innovate new economics by delving into the evolutionary mechanism of systems, organizations and technology.

A lot of researches in this vein have begun to be noticed in the fields of economics such as micro and macroeconomics, game theory, corporate economics, institutional economics, political economy, international economics, industrial organization and technology innovation, just to name a few. These researches have in common an

outstanding feature that they attempt to analyze those factors which have hitherto been ruled out as “exogenous” to the system. The tasks of Evolutionary Economics are to elucidate the cognition that the coexistence and competition of multiple systems, organizations and technology is indispensable resource for future development, and propose a new direction of development of global society by analyzing the intrinsic dynamics of “evolutionary process” in which each system, organization and technology are involved.

As is evident from rapid development in studies on non-linearity, self-organization and complexities, researchers in the field of natural science are beginning to shift their interest toward formation of endogenous order. Evolutionary Economics can also be said to be their counterpart in the field of socio-economy. In order to promote challenging researches in this new field, we launch the Association for Evolutionary Economics, Japan. We hope not only economists but those scholars who share the same interest in their own field such as Law, Education, Literature, History, Sociology and Natural Sciences will join us. We also welcome people in the world of business who are engaged in venture business, R & D and other system-creating jobs.

We wish this interdisciplinary consortium will turn out to be another example to prove the creative evolution in the sphere of “intellectual production”.

March 1996

Masaaki HONMA (Osaka University)
Jun IKEGAMI (Kyoto University)
Kenichi IMAI (Stanford University)
Takashi NEGISHI (Aoyama Gakuin University)
Satoshi SETIYAMA (Kyoto University)
Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (Osaka City University)
Kotaro SUZUMURA (Hitotsubashi University)
Kiichiro YAGI (Kyoto University)
Kazuo YOSHIDA (Kyoto University)

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(Yuji ARUKA, Chuo University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(Formerly, the Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research)

1. Administration of the Society

The 29th General assembly of the National Conference, held at Yokohama College of Commerce in June 1999, adopted the new English name of the Society, leaving both the name in Japanese and the objectives of the Society unchanged. It is the wish of majority members that the new naming would make it easier for academicians and the practitioners abroad identify the Society's major areas of specialization. The Society aims at, among others, devising labor policies at national and local levels, improving employment practices and industrial relations at the level of enterprise and shopfloor, and enhancing the wellbeing of working individuals by advancing interdisciplinary research in the areas of work and human resources.

The disciplines of the members the Japan Society of Human Resource Management (JSHRM, hereafter) are widespread to include business administration, labor economics, labor law, industrial sociology, industrial relations, organizational psychology, occupational safety and human engineering, and other related sciences. The total number of membership was 830 as of February 21, 2004. It was 775 on July 1, 1998 when the JSHRM last reported its developments in this *Bulletin*. Much of the increase was materialized by encouraging Japanese and non-Japanese students in Japanese graduate schools to join the JSHRM. About 17 percent of the members are practitioners, while the rest are academicians, researchers, or graduate students.

The Governing Body is responsible for the administration of the JSHRM. The governors are elected by the members, and the governors-elect appoint several associate governors to secure an even representation from all the disciplines and the geographical mix. They serve in office for the term of two years. The Governing Body has introduced changes in running the Society for the past five years. Several changes are as following:

i) The JSHRM launched a journal, *The Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*, Volume 1, No.1 in 1999, and regularly publishes *the Journal* twice a year. One edition features studies presented at the national conference, and the other is open for refereed papers by the members. *The Journal* encourages junior members to publish their empirical studies.

ii) The JSHRM established a new award system to recognize excellent outcomes of research studies. Members' publications can apply for this Work Excellence award. Moreover, the long standing award for young researchers continues to encourage fruitful studies. Most recipients of this Encouragement award grow up to be core members of the JSHRM.

iii) Some services of the administration office were contracted out to the Gaku-Kyokai Support Center. This will relieve the president of the JSHRM and its secretariat from the routine administration work, and make it possible for a member in a small-scale graduate school or in a research institution to serve the Society as president. The members, thus, would enjoy a wider choice of candidates for president.

iv) The Public Relations Committee opened the homepage of the JSHRM on its Web site, <http://www.gakkainet.jp/jshrm/>, and uploads newsletters. This improves the flow of information between the Society's Headquarters and the members, and facilitates communication among members. It will eventually include web-based publications by members.

v) The International Committee initiated a three-year comparative study with the Korean HRM Society. The joint activities include two Korea-Japan conferences to be followed by a publication in 2005. The reserves from the funds raised for the International Symposium (Kobe, 2000) finance the Korea-Japan initiatives. The JSHRM plans to broaden its international activities further.

vi) The Organization Committee advances collaboration with other professional associations with the view to strengthen interdisciplinary studies. It has started joint activities with the Japan Society of Labor Law, and the Japan Society of Industrial Hygiene. The members of the latter are scheduled to join the JSHRM and hold joint activities.

vii) A National Conference Committee is established to assist the host university of the National Conference and the Governing Body in programming national conferences. The Committee chair will serve as the conference chair. It intends to make the work load of the host university lighter and bring in wide ranges of ideas to advanced interdisciplinary approaches to the studies of work, work organizations, human resources, and industrial relations.

2. The International Symposium and the Annual Conferences

The Society celebrated its thirtieth anniversary in 2000. It held an international symposium, in addition to the 30th annual conference, to commemorate the anniversary in Kobe International Convention Center. The then President-past, Professor K. OKUBAYASHI, as the head of the symposium committee and the fundraising committee as well, organized the international symposium around the theme, Human Resources and Work Life in the Twenty-first Century. The keynote speakers and the discussants were invited from various countries. Some of them are listed below:

T. A. KOCHAN (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), D. G. GALLAGHER (James Madison Univ.), Chris BREWSTER (Cranfield School of Management), A. PETIT

(Sherbrooke Univ.), H. ALBACH (Hunboldt Univ.), W. WEBER (Paderborn Univ.), G. J. BAMBER (Griffith Univ.), M. S. V. AMANTE (Univ. of the Philippines), Hing Ai YUN (Singapore National Univ.), C. MANUSPHAIBOOL (Chulalongkorn Univ.), Chi Sen CHEN (Chinese Culture Univ.), Shik Hyun KIM (Seoul National Univ.), C. S. V. RATNAM (International Institute of Management), and Y. SANO (former President, JSHRM).

The JSHRM has regularly held national conferences. The common theme and the host universities since the last proceeding was published were as following:

29th 1999 Contemporary Issues of Employment and Human Resource Management:

A Reflection on and Reconstruction of Human Resource Management and Responsibilities of Researchers.

Yokohama College of Commerce

30th 2000 Major Issues in Human Resource Management and Its Global Standards.

Kobe University

31st 2001 Structural Changes and Employment Systems in Japan in the Twenty-first Century: Changes in Population, Markets, and Individual Perception.

Keio University

32nd 2002 Contemporary Agenda and Prospects of Personnel and Human Resource

Management: With Special Emphasis on Diverse Employment Patterns and Performance-based Human Resource Management.

Senshu University Ishinomaki Campus

33rd 2003 New Employment Relations and Employability:

Impacts of Market Forces on Employment Systems, and Perspectives of Business Administration on the Relationships between Firms and Employees.

Nihon University

34th 2004 A Reappraisal of Flexible Employment and Performance-based Human Resource Management in Japan.

Kyushu Sangyo University

The 35th Conference will be held at Waseda University on July 29-31, 2005. The common theme will be The Future of Human Resource Development: The Roles of Individuals, Firms and the Society.

3. Recent Trends of Research

The Japanese business environment in general remains depressed since the last report of JSHRM was published in this *Bulletin*. Facing the decade-long economic stagnation, many Japanese employers and workers started to change their attitudes in

internal and external labor markets. The changes result in a tendency that labor markets, or economic forces in general, become a dominant force to govern employment and industrial relations. Some personnel and labor practices that once contributed to the rapid growth of the Japanese economy no longer hold. Employers, workers, and their organizations are busy adjusting their practices to the new business environment. So is the JSHRM to find solutions for contemporary issues in human resource management (HRM) and industrial relations (IR). The following section lists some empirical studies JSHRM members have performed in the areas of HRM & IR.

YASHIRO (2000) shows that the rate of growth of the Japanese economy slowed down in the early 1990's and that employment practices should be transformed to rely more on external rather than internal labor markets. The prolonged down-turn in the economy motivated Japanese employers to retrench their employees in a more hasty manner than they used to (KUMASAKO 2003). It also forced many firms to transfer their production facilities abroad to secure global product markets. Studies of Japanese multinational corporations, therefore, contribute to advance the knowledge of HRM & IR and to find effective management and human resource development (e.g., TAKEUCHI & CHEN 2004, TAKEUCHI 2003, UEKI 2001, HOSOGAYA 2001). Searches for global standards in HRM & IR continue (NAGAI 2002) as the JSHRM did in its International Symposium 2000.

Structural changes in business environment include rapid aging of Japanese population. SEIKE (2002) insisted on the needs for changing the public pension scheme and for abolishing mandatory retirement by age so that older persons would stay in labor markets. NAGUMO (2002) examined relationships between aging and job capability of software engineers. More studies are in order to promote good job opportunities for older workers (HIROTA 2004).

Another change in business environment is the amendments of labor laws to advance flexible use of human resource by employers, and to improve job opportunities for women in labor markets (KAGAWA 2000, HIROISHI 2004). Job opportunities for contingent workers keep on increasing while stable jobs do not (MATSUSHIGE 2004). TAKEISHI (2003) compared jobs of non-regular and regular workers to find that more non-regular workers did core work which regular workers usually did. HONDA (2002) addressed an important question whether non-regular workers in core work received fair rewards. It appears that employers gain more from the highly motivated non-regular workers. When it comes to the study of organization behavior of non-regular workers, we definitely need further studies to find what they are committed to, for much of our knowledge in organization behavior was obtained from studies of regular employment (Gallagher 2000).

Still another change in the contexts of HRM & IR is the proliferation of information technology (IT) in the workplace. IT affects job contents, skills, work organizations, ways in which people work, and HR policies and practices. MURAKAMI (2001), for example, described HRM of IT engineers working for Japanese subsidiaries in Silicon Valley, and KAMBAYASHI (2000) examined how IT affected managerial work and organizations in Japanese and British firms. IT can improve wellbeing of workers, while it can tighten control of workers by management. It merits further studies, too.

In his keynote address at the International Symposium 2000, KOCHAN stated that changes in business environment were commonly seen in developed nations, and emphasized the needs for research in clarifying relationships between HRM strategies and corporate level performance (KOCHAN 2000). Japanese firms are eager to strengthen their competitive power by improving HR policies and practices (YOKOYAMA 2004, UMEZAKI and others 2003). Result-based performance evaluation of individual employees, for example, gains more importance in merit rating than the traditional process-based evaluation scheme. The other HR policies are also geared for better performance of individuals and their teams (MISAKI 2004, NISHIKUBO 2004). How effective are they in practice? ISHIKAWA (2000) examined the factors that affected the job performance of basic and development researchers. Combining the findings of this study with that of financial specialists, ISHIDA (2002) concluded that the following HRM, among others, would improve creative outputs of knowledge workers; age-free dual career systems, autonomy at work, and stable long-term employment.

Studies of family-friendly HRM made efforts to clarify direct relationships between the HRM and corporate level performance (WAKISAKA 2002). It is noteworthy that MATSUBARA (2003) found that not all family-friendly HRM and performance-linked welfare schemes assured the firms a better financial performance at the corporate level. Yet, this finding would be encouraging news for policy makers who publicize the benefits of family-friendly HRM to employers. Needless to say, more evidence to support the relationships would be welcome.

The heavier emphasis on performance-based HRM affects the occupational career of people in labor markets as well. HR managers seek new, effective ways of intra-organizational career management, while workers in labor markets seek better combinations of intra- and inter-organizational career development. YAMAMOTO (2004) reported that self efficacy was the significant variable to explain the variations in subjective perception about the outcomes of inter-organizational job changes. It would follow that HR managers devise career development plans to strengthen self efficacy of their employees. ONO (2003) found that mentoring was effective in developing nurses' careers. HARAGUCHI (2003) applied the concept of career anchors in its analysis of sales

persons in financial services. ISHIGE (2003) described internal promotion to top management teams in banking service sectors. FUJIMOTO (2000) examined the characteristics of R&D engineers in an electric and electronics firm and pointed out the needs for a new analytical framework for an analysis of professionals' careers. Studies of careers from various viewpoints would help managers and workers to renew their career perspectives in the changing world of business.

The JSHRM has benefited from active participation by non-Japanese members. Their cross-national comparisons of HRM & IR provide the members with valuable information to critically assess the policies and practices of Japanese HRM & IR even though individual findings are not referred to here. The JSHRM, on the other hand, appears to be relatively weak in dealing with occupational safety & health, and collective labor disputes. MATSUYAMA (2002) on mental health or HIRASAWA (2003) on dispute settlement might stimulate further studies in these areas.

Drastic changes in Japanese business environment urge transformations in HRM & IR. Corporate level, management strategies call for strategic HRM & IR. Discussions on continuity vs. discontinuity in the transformations may gain more attention from the members of JSHRM. It was timely for MAGOTA & SUZUKI (2001) to draw the attention of the members to historical perspectives when it examined the continuity of HR practices from the pre-WWII era. The JSHRM addresses important questions on HR & IR issues, and its rich human assets of researchers and practitioners from divergent disciplines and backgrounds remain to strengthen the performance of JSHRM.

4. References

Abbreviations:

HRM: Human Resource Management.

IR: Industrial Relations.

JSHRM: The Japan Society of Human Resource Management.

JHRM: The Japan Journal of Human Resource Management.

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(Shozo INOUE, Rikkyo University)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS (JAFTAB)

1. Profile of Japan Academy for International Trade and Business

The Japan Academy for International Trade and Business, renamed from the Japan Academy of Foreign Trade in 2001, was founded in 1960. JAFTAB concentrates its academic efforts on studies of both theories and practices for international trade and business. The organization accommodates members not only from academic institutions but also from industries at large to orient itself toward academic plus pragmatic studies. It will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2010. The president of JAFTAB is Akira KOBAYASHI (Nihon University), who has been serving in the post since October 2003. The recent presidents preceding him were in chronological order Yoshio SAITO (Surugadai University), Ryouhei ASAOKA (Waseda University), Hiroichi IINUMA (Wako University) and Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama College of Commerce).

JAFTAB's ultimate mission is to serve society in general by offering opinions on international trade and business issues, much of its efforts spent on:

- 1 Social contribution by conducting research on the business environment surrounding Japan as well as on interaction with society through seminars.
- 2 Sharing knowledge and information by membership through an annual convention and regional chapter meetings,
- 3 Globalization by means of dispatching members to foreign counterparts and inviting scholars from affiliated organizations.

JAFTAB's international sessions, so far confined largely to a shared session with our Korean counterpart, the Korea Trade Research Association, have been expanded enough to embrace such global speakers from EU, Malaysia, Korea, and China. In fact, the annual convention held July, 2004 featuring FTA issues invited distinguished speakers from the said countries including Dr. KIM, Korean Ambassador to Japan, who offered a congratulatory speech to the members.

JAFTAB conventionally holds an annual convention in June, and it has two regional chapters, the East and the West each holding quarterly meetings. The annual convention is divided into roughly two types of presentations, unified topics and free topics. The speakers on the topics presented at the national convention are entitled to submission to the annual journals, and the papers submitted are printed if judged acceptable by rigid peer reviews, a referee system on a blind review basis. The review is conducted by several qualified judges selected according to specialty.

The most salient event over the past five years was the renaming of former JAFT to JAFTAB in 2001. The renaming was done to answer voices calling for expansion of

academic coverage and accommodation of wider disciplines of neighboring business areas.

2. Overview of Studies presented at Annual Conventions from 1999 through 2003

The association officers work out a unified title before they call for papers for the annual convention. The unified title is jointly decided by the committee officers in charge in close consultation with the local authorities who sponsor the convention. The titles presented in the past years are summarized in the appendix.

The studies under the common theme in the past five years contain largely such contents as strategies to meet business opportunities of the global age, and current business-related or economic issues raised by the quickly evolving world economy.

In 1999, YOKOYAMA (1999) discussed the importance of delivery and payment among trading partners. He cast light on an interdisciplinary approach mixing traditional trade practices plus emerging fields of international business management. He emphasized the importance of traditional theories and practices for foreign trade and their applicability to the new systems. YAMADA (1999) took up ways and means for Japanese corporations to win global presence. He stressed the importance of inventing ways best fit for the business culture and organizational nature of Japanese corporations, criticizing blind trust on the western style of management. YASUDA (2000) discussed the feasibility of expansion of investment in Japan from Asian areas on horizontal division of labor for ultimate co-prosperity based on global division of labor for production. TODA (2000) argued for trade strategies to be formulated by Japanese industries at large under the WTO system and offered advice for betterment of the current Japanese economy.

Recent annual conventions have seen active presentations under the unified title Global Business and the Course of Asian Nations in the 21st Century. SASAKI (2001) reported on several cases, offering suggestions to help Japanese small businesses survive through cost efficiency and improved technology. MORI (2001) took up the issue of illegal copies of industrial goods, with reference to poor legal infrastructure and the technological environment encouraging them. KANAGAWA (2001) discussed how to regain international competitiveness for Japanese businesses by means of upgrading competitive advantage, with particular reference to the electronics industry.

In 2002, YASUMURO (2002) advocated “corporate diplomacy”, a coined term of his own, for an auxiliary diplomatic role to be played by corporations to official diplomacy. TAKEDA (2002) argued for core competence for multinational corporations stressing maintenance of the fine equilibrium between competition and cooperation to be employed for the age of intensified global competition.

IT technology and its applications for international business transactions are becoming increasingly important. The annual convention for the year 2003 featured The Evolution of E-Business. KANAGAWA (2003) reported on CALS (Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support) with historical reference to military-to-civilian technological transfer. KOBAYASHI (2003), KASHIMA (2003) and KOHONO (2003) elaborated on tasks required for future e-trade and B-to-B dealings.

3. An Overview of Free Topics in 1999, 2001 and 2003

There is a tendency commonly seen in the free topics presented in the years 1999 through 2003. The most frequently discussed theme was e-commerce related. Taking the convention in 2003 featuring e-commerce for granted, there have been a series of reports constantly presented focusing on e-commerce or IT-related topics, each discussing its affect on business at large. Even if traditional discussion centering on business dealings and practices is a core of our studies, e-commerce or IT-related topics, previously remaining in the obscure background, seem to have come forward to the central stage. As more companies employ e-commerce, the topic will attract more scholars.

In 1999, YAO (1999), and ARAHATA (1999) reported on the role of e-trade functions played in the payment conditions of international trade. In 2000, NISHIGUCHI (2000), ARAHATA (2000), NARA (2000), and YAO (2000) presented an overview on prospects of e-commerce, analyzing the status quo of the industry. In 2003, NAGANUMA (2003), ARAHATA (2003), and NIBORI (2003) presented views on the current status and potentials of electronics and its affect on cross-border transactions.

Next to the IT-related field, attention was centered on the functions of the WTO, and FTA in the world economy. The FTA was chosen as a common theme in the annual convention of JAFTAB for the year 2004. There were reports under the theme by YAMAURA (1999), NIBORI (1999); the former argued for the service business and the latter for the rules of the WTO. TAGUCHI (2003) talked on the scopes and limits of FTA, and IWATA (2003) on how the WTO is responding to recycling of natural resources.

JAFTAB members are quite active also in traditional study on practices of international business. KOBAYASHI (2001) made extensive research, for statistical verification, on how the terms of trade were applied in actual business operations. TAGUCHI (2003) worked on the inherent nature of trade terms. NAKAMURA (2001) discussed INCOTERMS in depth. Globalization of business has been actively taken up by members including TAKAHASHI et al. (1999), who reported on global expansion and strategies of mid-sized Japanese companies. TAKENOUCHI et al. (2000) discussed cases of globalizing retailing services. MORIOKA (2001) reported on global strategies

commonly seen in Japanese businesses, while SASAKI (2001) took up a similar issue focusing on small business concerns.

JAFTAB saw the free topics most favored by our members over the past five years increasingly incline to the world business and economy, focusing on such areas as e-commerce, international management, the WTO etc. Asian issues are also increasingly salient.

4. Future Issues for JAFTAB

The 21st Century demands industries to guide themselves more to globalization, which demands that JAFTAB be well prepared to accommodate applied theories for global expansion. The traditional theory for international trade based on comparative advantage alone is still effective to explain traditional transfer of goods and services, but it is getting insufficient to deal with cross-border complexity which defies classical theories for international trade.

Cross-border transfer of goods and services stands at a new juncture, where dynamic regional economic and political developments are closely linked as typically seen in EU. JAFTAB is now at the threshold of the new age when commercial interests develop, far beyond control of a nation, to the common interests of the world. A world economy and political system are developing at an alarming speed. So should JAFTAB be ready to embrace new theories and methods to develop itself capable enough to offer professional comments on international trade issues to the industry and eventually to society in general.

5. Toward the 50th Anniversary Meeting

JAFTAB will hold its next annual meeting at Hiroshima University of Economics in 2005. The presentations at the convention will be taken up in the forthcoming annual bulletin, *The Annual Bulletin of Japan International Trade and Business (JAFTAB No.42)*.

JAFTAB will also commemorate its 50th anniversary in 2010 and is compiling a brochure covering the past performance for members. Although the common theme at the anniversary meeting is yet to be decided at the time of drafting, it is expected to be named to reflect the long history of the organization.

Table1 Common Themes, Presenters' Names and their Topics: 1999-2003

Common Theme, Venue (Dates)	Presenters' Names and their Topics
39th Annual Meeting: Reconstruction of International Trade System in Japan, Shizuoka Sangyo University (June 5-6, 1999)	(1) Kenji YOKOYAMA, "Framework of the Theories of the International Trade System" (2) Teruhisa YAMADA, "Japanese Influence on Global Trade and Investment"
40th Annual Meeting: The Policy and Strategy of Japanese International Trade in the New International System, Kokushikan University (June 3-4, 2000)	(1) Shinnosuke YASUDA, "Construction of International Cooperative Industrial Structure and Japan's Trade and Investment Policies" (2) Hiromoto TODA, "Trade Strategy of Japan under the WTO System"
41st Annual Meeting: Global Business and the Course of Asian Nations in the 21st Century, Doshisha University (June 2-3, 2001)	(1) Junichiro SASAKI, "The Japanese-Affiliated SMEs and International Business" (2) Makoto MORI, "More Technical Transfer: ASEAN Countries against Prevalent Piracy" (3) Touru KANAGAWA, "Tasks that the Japanese LCD Industry Faces for Recovering and Strengthening Its International Competitiveness"
42nd Annual Meeting: Reconsideration of International Trade and Investment System, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (June 1-2, 2002)	(1) Yoichi YAMAURA, "Globalism and Anti-globalism of Asian Countries on Introducing Foreign Investment" (2) Kenichi YASUMURO, "Corporate Diplomacy" (3) Shiro TAKEDA, "Competition and Cooperation between Multinationals under Mega-competition"
43rd Annual Meeting: The Evolution of E-Business and the Issues of International Trade, Kobe International University (May 10-11, 2003)	(1) Touru KANAGAWA, "An Inquiry into the Historical Development of CALS as Initiatives of E-Business" (2) Fumio KOBAYASHI, "Evolving EDI for Financial Trade in the Retail Industry"

Table 2 Titles of Free Subjects and Participants in the 1999 Annual Meetings

Names	Titles
Dong ZIWEN	"Modifications and issue of Foreign Capital Introduction Policy in China"
Iwayuki SUZUKI	"The Study on the Evaluation of Japanese MNCs in China"
Naoki TABETA	"Executive Pay and the Goal of Management: A Comparison between American and Japanese Auto-makers"
Juro NAKAGAWA	"Risk Management and Information Strategy"
Hideki YOSHIOKA	"The Conflict between Japan and the U.S. in Air Transportation Negotiations"
Hiroyuki NISHIGUCHI	"The Recent Legal Support to International Factoring in Japan"
Akira YAO	"Banks' Position on Financial EDI"
Shinji MATSUMOTO	"Development of Interlocking Relations in World Trade and the World Economy System"
Hironori UCHIBORI	"Comparison of Asian Strategy among Japanese, U.S. and European Firms after the Currency Crisis"
Shinnosuke YASUDA	"Asian International Division of Labor and the Concept of <i>Hourai Keizai-ken</i> "
Yoshiaki HIRATA	"Export and Import Cargo Flow in the UK and the USA in Comparison with the System in Japan"
Akira KOBAYASHI, Naoki KAMEDA, Tomoyuki YOSHIDA and Naoshi TAGUCHI	"Proposals for the Proper Use of Trade Terms Focusing on Incoterms"
Shigeto MOROKAMI	"Is the Standardization vs. Adaptation Framework of Analysis in International Marketing Barren?"
Shuzo MACHIDA	"International Trade and Deforestation"
Kazuo DOI	"MNCs and Environmental Problems"
Ichiro TAKAHASHI, Takao YAMAMOTO, Hideyuki TAKENOUCHI and Yasuhiro SAITO	"Internationalization and Performance of Japanese MNEs"
Kiyoshi YOSHIKAWA	"Trade and Regional Agglomeration"

Table 3 Titles of Free Subjects and Participants in the 2001 Annual Meetings

Jitsui INADA	"China's Market Economization and Entry into the WTO"
Tsunao NAKAMURA	"U.S.-Japan Relations in the Postwar Era and their Effects on Postwar Relations"
Sing-young LEE	"The Feature of Japanese Products in Cultural perspective"
Hiroyuki NISHIGUCHI	"Problems and Solutions on EDI Trade Finance System"
Haruo ARAHATA	"A Study on Electronic Trade and Trust"
Akira YAO	"EU Directive on Electronic Commerce"
Hiroto UEBA	"Enterprise Strategy and International Distribution of Manufacturing Industry"
Satoshi YONEZAWA	"The Building Mechanism of Location Advantages in Indian Information Technology (IT) Industry"
Naoshi TAGUCHI	"A Study on Incoterms 2000: an Insight into the Idea of the ICC Drafting Group in the Revision"

Akira KOBAYASHI	“Review of Trade Terms Used in the U.K.: Based on a study of Trade Terms used in freight handled by a Japanese Forwarder X in the U.K.”
Kim Ki BOK	“Global Business and OEM”
Masakazu YANAGISHITA	“Multinational Enterprise and Tax Planning”
Yorikatsu YOSHIDA	“The Exchange Rate Regime of the Developing Countries ”

Table 4 Titles of Free Subjects and Participants in the 2003 Annual Meetings

Kiyoshi YOSHIZAWA	“Promotion factor of RTA in Economic Globalization”
Koichi NAKANOU	“How should we understand Sogo Shoshas’ alliance with large retailers? ”
Kiyomi SUZUI	“EU Commercial Policy and Its Development toward Multilateral Phase”
Hiromi YAMAURA	“Multilayered Trade Policy and Its Development toward Multilateral Phase”
Jae Jun CHOI	“A Study of Current Conditions and the Task of Supply Chain Management in Japanese Manufacturing Industries”
Shinji ISHIHARA	“The Present Conditions and the Future Problems of SCM in Global Logistics in the Japanese Electronic Household Appliance Industries”
Ken NAGANUMA	“A Study on the Factors of the Adoption of Electronic Commerce in the International Trade”
Haruo ARAHATA	“A Study on Problems and a Forecast of International Electronic Trade”
Dong-Rhyul PARK and Dae-Eui LEE	“Affiliated Parts Suppliers in Developing Processes in the Auto Industry”
Yorikatsu YOSHIDA	“Integration of Hong Kong Dollar and Renminbi: Prospects for the Exchange Rate Regime in Hong Kong”
Hideyuki TAKENOUCHI, Yasuhiro SAITO, Takao YAMAMOTO, Ichiro TAKAHASI and Keigo MIZOE	“Globalization of Japanese Retail Companies”
Masaharu ONUKI	“Intellectual Property Disputes in International Transactions: Risk Management of Misuse and/or Unauthorized Disclosure of Know-How in Overseas Technology Transfer”
Nobuo KAMATA	“Financial Globalization and Crisis in Emerging Countries”
Kazutaka FUJITA	“A Study on the Right of the Consignee to claim for Cargoes under a Sea Waybill”

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(Tatsuro NOBU, Kokushikan University)

(Toshihiko SHINOHARA, Meiji University)

NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

1. Establishment and Principles

The Nippon Academy of Management Education was established by the late Professor Akira YAMASHIRO (Hitotsubashi University) on June 30, 1979 for the purpose of developing educational programs to educate promising academics and management to put theory into practice. As of the end of July 2004 there are 848 individual members and 14 corporate members.

The identifying feature of this Academy is “practical management research and management education.” This is achieved through a close collaboration of management principles and practical management practice. Thus the main thrust of this Academy is to pursue and accumulate new management ideas and educating promising managers.

The research done by this academy is to develop comparative management study by researching US, European and Asian management practices and theories and apply them in practical ways in actual business practices based on Japanese management studies.

One example of this is the joint research between this Academy and the management education and development division of the US Academy of Management.

In addition, to marry research and practical application of the findings we have started a symposium of professors and managers. Thus we have prepared a platform for academics and business to work together.

2. National Symposium

The national symposium of the Nippon Academy of Management Education is held annually in June (Kanto region) and in October (other regions) for three days each from Friday through Sunday. To realize the objectives of our principles on the first day of the symposium we arrange a visit to a factory or company to enable members to hold dialogues with the people in the front line of business. Also, in the symposium we invite management to make presentations to find out about management philosophy and their unique management style and what they are doing to educate their workforce.

The following is a brief description of our activities in the last five years.

The 41st annual symposium (June 16-18, 2000) was held at Senshu University. On the first day we visited the Kanagawa Science Park and could see how they dealt with business incubation. The overall theme was The Company and Human Resource Development in the 21st Century.

Presented were five presentations: “Human resource development strategy in the open education community”, Takashi NEMOTO (Meiji University)

“The image of business and human resource in the 21st century in relation with the management education in university”, Takenori SAITO (Yokohama City Univ.)

“Developing human resources to meet the requirements of the times”, Yoshikatsu NISHIDA (President of Berz Ltd.)

“Japanese top management — retrospect and prospect”, Eiji OGAWA (Chukyo Univ.)

The keynote presentation was made by Hiroyuki HIRANO CEO of JIT Institute on “The reality of the production in the 21st century.”

The 42nd Symposium was held at Kyushu Kyoritsu University from October 27 through 29. The overall theme was Issues of Environment and Practical Management. The presentations made were as follows:

“Management issues in acquiring ISO 14001 in the Fukuoka area”, Hiroshi NINOMIYA (JIT Institute)

“Human resource development for environment protection in Germany”, Seiji IWAI (Obirin Univ.)

On the first day of the symposium we visited the factory of Shabondama Soap Company and observed the management issues in utilizing environment-friendly natural ingredients.

A special presentation on “The Environment and Mecenat by corporation” by Mitsumori MORITA, president of Shabondama Soap Company.

The 43rd Symposium (June 22-24, 2001) was held at Meiji Gakuin University. The overall theme was Renewing the Company and Management Development.

The following four presentations were made:

“Management leadership and Organizational Innovation”, Shigeo KATO (Senshu Univ.)

“Knowledge creation in the network age”, Tetsuro UENO (Wako Univ.)

“How to develop management intelligence and sense”, Mikio KATO (Japan Aspen Institute)

“Organizational resources theory and management development”, Takahide TSUIKI (Seikei Univ.)

On the first day the factory visits were in two parts, with visits to the Kao plant in Kawasaki and the Logistic Center.

The keynote presentation was made by Vice-president Hirofumi INOKUMA of Misumi, the renowned “Fabless Company.” The topic was “The Misumi model of management in the 21st century.”

The 44th symposium (Oct. 5-7, 2001) was hosted by Aomori Chuo University. The overall theme was Considering Management Basics and Management in the 21st Century Viewed from Sannai Maruyama. The following six presentations were made:

“The 21st Century Japanese Management — Business change and stabilizing

management”, Seiichi FUJIYOSHI (former chairman of NAME)

“Comparison of Compensation – Japan and the US”, Hideyuki KUDO (Reitaku Univ.)

“Manpower requirements in the 21st century”, Daiji KAWABATA (Aichigakusen Univ.)

“Terrorism threats in the US – crisis management for Japanese firms in the 21st century”, Koichi OIZUMI (Nihon Univ.)

“Management requirements for survival of local newspapers – Global-Local perception”, Takao SASAKI (The To-o Nippo Press Co., Ltd)

“Thoughts on management paradigms in the 21st century”, Kenzaburo MOGI (vice president of Kikkoman Ltd.)

Aomori is where we can see Jomon period dwellings, and this was an opportunity to view the 21st century from basics. Members visited the historical sites in Sannai Maruyama.

The 45th symposium (May 21-June 2, 2002) was held at Nihon University. The overall theme was Environmental Change and Management Renewal – Investigating the Successes.

There were 5 presentations made:

“Management change and the role of IT in circulation society”, Toyokazu NOSE (Osaka Institute of Technology)

“Corporate responsibility – on the Japan Management Quality Prize”, Tetsuo ICHIKAWA (Daiichi Seimei)

“Pursuing a business model in the changing management education market and management education research”, Hirokazu TSUJIMURA (Chubu Univ.)

“Strategic thinking and human resource development”, Moriaki TSUCHIYA (Tokyo Keizai Univ.)

“Changes of management philosophy in circulation society”, Yoichi KAKIZAKI (Toyo Univ.)

On the first day of the symposium we visited Fuji Denki Ltd and observed their recycling and human resource development centers.

The keynote presentation was given by Shotaro WATANABE of Kao Ltd.. He spoke on “Changes start with management. Appraisal on performance is just for management.”

The 46th symposium (Oct. 26-28, 2002) was hosted by Kyoto Sangyo University. The overall theme was Business Renewal and Management Development.

The three presentations were:

“Policy for venture business from universities and practice of development for venture managers”, Koichi YANAGI (Waseda Univ.)

“Business creation and management development”, Kazuo HADA (Dainippon Screen

Ltd.)

“Social business creation and inter-organizational network”, Toshihiro SASAKI (Kyoto Sangyo Univ.)

We visited the Suntory plant at Yamazaki. A special keynote presentation was given by Jun ASO, vice-governor of Kyoto. He spoke on “The Kyoto brand and rejuvenation of the economy.”

The 47th symposium (June 20-22, 2003) was hosted by Waseda University. The overall theme was New Standpoints of Management Education – Develop Creativity and Amenity. There were five presentations:

“Management development at NEC”, Hirokazu NOMURA (NEC Corp.)

“Public economy and public service”, Hiromitsu KATAOKA (Waseda Univ.)

“Management development and normalization”, Natsumi MORITA (Keio Univ.)

“Fusion of management and technology in business”, Takaya ICHIMURA (Nihon Univ.)

“Effective management and amenity management”, Masatoshi KOJIMA (Toyo Univ.)

We visited the new Tokyo Post Office. A special keynote presentation was given by Takayuki TSUKADA of the Royal Hotel Corp. He spoke on “Amenity in the hotel industry.”

The 48th symposium (Oct. 24-26, 2003) was hosted by Chukyo University. There were five presentations:

“Management ethics and management education”, Junichi MIZUO (Surugadai Univ.)

“Corporate irregularities and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act”, Tadasu KAWAI (Sony Corp.)

“Business law amendments and corporate governance”, Nobuo SAKUMA (Soka Univ.)

“Compliance at Toyota”, Junji MAKINO (Toyota Ltd.)

“Governance concept and governance theory”, Nobuhiro TANAKA (Kyorin Univ.)

We visited the main plant of Okuma Corporation. The keynote presentation was given by Katsu ISOBE, former VP of Nihon Gaishi Corp. He spoke on “Comparison of the relationship between stockholders and managements – US and Japan.”

The 49th symposium (May 28-30, 2004) was hosted by Toyo University. The overall theme was 21st-century Style Management Strategy and Management Development – Preparing for Management of Technology (MOT).

There were five presentations:

“MOT education and the 21st-century corporation”, Tomonari YOSHIKAWA (Waseda Univ.)

“Information service industry and MOT”, Ken UCHIDA (Tokyo Geijutsu Univ.)

“Challenge for the world first – from Pioneer”, Fumitaro NISHIKAWA (Chief Executive Pioneer Ltd.)

“Japanese style MOT and business models”, Shuji KONDO (Hokuriku Advanced Science

and Technology Univ.)

“Globalization and new corporate governance”, Hisao NAKAMURA (Toyo Univ.)

The keynote presentation was given by Masatoshi KISHIMOTO, Chairman of Olympus Corp.. He spoke on “MOT and value creation.”

For the factory visit we went to the Yokohama plant of Kirin Beer Corporation.

The 50th symposium (Oct. 8-10, 2004) was hosted by Kyushu Kokusai Daigaku. The theme was Management Development in the Age of Asia. The factory visit was to the Yahata plant of Nippon Steel.

3. Symposium of Professors and Managers on Management Education

The main objective of The Nippon Academy of Management Education is to bring academia and industry closer and to provide a platform to learn from each other. For this purpose, we hold two assemblies a year.

The first was held on Nov. 13, 2001. The theme was Support Career Development by Collaboration of Academia and Industry.

The presentations were as follows:

“Career design and life design for the 21st century”, Mariko KONO (CEO- Career Network)

“Employability development and an evaluation program of personnel market value”, Kazuko KOKAGO (Manager, Consulting Department, Right way Station, Ltd.)

The second meeting was held on Jan. 26, 2002 and the theme was Practical Management Education for Business – Effective Management Education for Developing Employees’ Ability.

There was a panel discussion with Masao HORIBA (Chairman Horiba Ltd.), Yasuko IKENOBOU (Representative), Yasuhiro OGURA (Chairman of Nippon Academy of Management Education), Tadatsugu YOSHIDA and Toshikazu TAKAGI, vice mayor of Kyoto.

The third session was held on Nov. 12, 2002. The theme was Reviewing Personnel Practices. There was a presentation by Mikiya IZUMA of Fuji Xerox. There was a panel discussion with Yoshikazu NISHIDA (President, Bells Ltd.) and Etsuko HAYASHI (Kanagawa Univ.).

The fourth session was held on Nov. 22, 2002. The theme was Developing Management Capability in a Turbulent Age. There was a presentation by Toshio NISHIKAWA, Honorary chairman, Yunny Ltd.. He spoke on “My views on management in these changing times.”

There was a panel discussion with Masao FUKUDA (President, Morishima Ltd.), Shigeki MASUDA (Aichi Sangyo Univ.), Etsuko HAYASHI (Kanagawa Univ.) and

Kazuhiro TSUJIMURA (Chubu Univ.).

The fifth session was held on Nov. 18, 2003. The theme was Encouraging Venture Business – Collaboration with Universities and Circulation of Knowledge, Ken OE (Waseda Univ.) made a presentation on “The urgent need for early education to develop entrepreneurs,” followed by Yukiko HIRAI, Chief Representative of Self Wing Ltd. who spoke on “Social contribution and creation of industries by venture business from universities utilizing education for entrepreneurs.”

The sixth session was held on March 25, 2004. The theme was Development of Towns and Human Resources by Collaborating Management and Academics. There was a panel discussion with Mitsunori MORITA (President, Shabondama Soap), Sadayuki SAITO (Kitakyushu Univ.) and Norio KUDO (Nishinohon Keizai Kenkyujo).

4. Joint session with the Academy of Management

The objective has been to spread Japanese management ideas internationally. This was started in 2003 and we began exchanges with the US Academy of Management.

At the 47 National Symposium we invited Dr. Joseph E. CHAMPOUX (University of New Mexico), who made a presentation on “Japanese films as a management teaching resource.” From our Academy Prof. Kazuhiko TSUJIMURA presented “Theoretical foundations of educating management – Acquiring management skills and a case method on management development” at the annual conference of the US Academy of Management (August 2-6, 2003) in Seattle.

Also, Prof. Ken UCHIDA (Tokyo Gakugei Univ.) gave a presentation at the same organization in August, 2004 in New Orleans.

5. Publication

Since 1998 we have annually published a periodical titled *Management Education Research* in which we encourage both academics and business people to contribute. We have published seven issues to date.

The first issue (March 1998) was on “Japanese management during the Mega-Competition Age.”

The second issue (March 1999) was on “Multiple management issues of Japanese companies.”

The third issue (March 2000) “Management education for the 21st century.”

The fourth issue (March 2001) covered “New issues in management and human resource development.”

The fifth issue (March 2002) covered “New corporate structures and management development.”

The sixth issue (March 2003) was titled "Management practice and management theory."

The seventh issue (March 2004) was titled "New frontiers in corporate management."

6. Newsletter

This is published every other month. Issues contain summaries of conferences, announcements of place and time of new symposia, new members and information on new publications by members.

7. Special Research Projects

The Academy sponsors and partially supports members to conduct joint research subject to approval.

8. Yamashiro Prize

This prize was established to encourage research by academics and business people. A panel referees books or theses that are worthy. The winner of the Yamashiro Prize for 2002 was Professor Kazuhiro TSUJIMURA for his book titled *Theoretical Foundation of Management Development – Acquisition of Management skills and a case method* (Bunshindo) 2001.

(Yoshio MATSUMOTO, Nihon University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

1 Structure of the Society

The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics was established in 1949. The Society aims at fostering studies and conducting researches on public utilities from political, economic and technological points of view. The Society has been contributing to developing new ideas and theories concerning the ways of provision of public utilities, which embrace the wide range of public services from water and sewerage, gas, electricity, and waste disposal, to telecommunications and information and broadcasting.

As of 2004, the Society is made up of about 440 members and 69 institutional members under a president and currently three vice-presidents with tenure of two years. The affairs of the Society are managed by the president and vice-presidents, a board of managing directors, a board of trustees and a secretary-general.

The main event of the Society is to hold an annual national conference once a year and several regional academic meetings. The Society has three regional sections: Kanto, Kansai and Hokkaido-Tohoku. The Society has been publishing the *Journal of Public Utility Economics* three times a year (four times in 2002) based on the presentations at the annual conference and meetings. Those papers submitted to the Journal should be examined rigorously by referees.

The Society has an award system under which it annually grants Academic Awards to excellent books and Incentive Awards to outstanding books and articles written by relatively young promising members.

2 The Themes of Annual National Conferences

Since 1950 after the inauguration of the Society, the annual academic conference has been held every spring. The main themes for the last five years from 1999 to 2004 and the keynote speakers and moderators were as follows:

Note: See the list of the contributors to Annual National Conferences in detail on the web site: <http://www.icr.co.jp/jspu/>

1999, 49th Annual Conference held at Hirosaki University, Hirosaki City, Aomori, and organized mainly by Shoichi FUJITA, Hirosaki University

Theme: Economic Structural Reforms and Public Utility

Keynote speakers: Tomoji ICHINOSE, Chairman of International City Communication Center, Yoshihiro TOYAMA, Otomon Gakuin University, "Privatization of Public Utility

Industries”, and Kiyoshi OKADA, Seijo University, “Introduction of The Concept of Public Utility in the early Showa Period and Hiroshi IKEDA’s Contribution”

2000, 50th Annual Conference held at Asia University, Tokyo, and organized mainly by Osamu KUMAKURA and Toshio UEMURA

Theme: Environmental Issues and Public Utility

Theme Panel Discussion Moderators: Yoshihiko NISHINO, Meisei University; Masao KAWANO, Yokohama National University; Takeshi KATONO, Daito Bunka University

2001, 51st Annual Conference held at Waseda University, Tokyo, and organized mainly by Kiyoshi NAKAMURA and Koji DOMON

Theme: Public Utility and Technological Development: Digital Innovation

Keynote speaker: Jürgen MÜLLER, Berlin University of Economics,
“Media Convergence in Europe”

Panel Discussion Moderators: Minoru SUGAYA, Keio University, Sadahiko KANO, Waseda University and Satoru DAIGO, University of Tokyo

2002, 52nd Annual Conference held at Kansai University, Suita City, Osaka, and organized mainly by Hiromi MIKAMI and Seiji ABE

Theme: Universal Service and Public Utilities

Keynote speaker: Satoru DAIGO, University of Tokyo, “Designing the Ideal System for Securing Universal Service: Key Issues”

Panel Discussion Moderators: Hiromi MIKAMI, Kansai University and Minoru SUGAYA, Keio University

2003, 53rd Annual Conference held at Sakushin Gakuin University, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi and organized mainly by Haruo ISHII, Naohisa WADA and Masamichi HORI

Theme: New Regional Development and Public Utilities

Keynote speakers: Akio FUKUDA, Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, “Tochigi and Its Future Development,” and Kazuaki TANAKA, Takushoku University, “On the Final Report of Privatization of Road-related Public Corporations”

Panel Discussion Moderator: Haruo ISHII, Sakushin Gakuin University and Junichiro FUJIWARA, Keio University

2004, 54th Annual Conference held at Toyo University, Tokyo and organized mainly by Shusaku YAMAYA

Theme: A New Stage in the Public Utility Sector: Structural Reforms,

Environmental Issues and Emergence of NPO activities

Keynote speaker: Kazuhiro UEDA, Kyoto University, “A New Stage in Public Utility Provision”

Panel Discussion Moderator: Seiji ABE, Kansai University

3 Recent Achievements in Public Utility Study

The Society has published a book titled *Public Utility Industries in Japan: Past, Present and Future*, The Institute of Public Utilities and Network Industries, the Eli Broad Graduate School of Management, Michigan State University, USA, 2000, which was edited by Professors Yoshihiro TOYAMA, Yataro FUJII, Hiroshi SASAKI, Minoru SUGAYA, Masu UEKUSA, and Shusaku YAMAYA.

Due to rapid technological innovation and a greater emphasis on competition-oriented policies, there have been drastic changes in the structure of public utilities, not only electric power, gas, water, and transport, but also postal services, telecommunications, and broadcasting industries in Japan as well elsewhere. The book covers industry-specific management strategy issues as well as the historical aspects of privatization policy including deregulation and restructuring. It greatly contributes to encouraging a comparative evaluation of Japanese-style reforms with those in the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries. A comparative study deepens our understanding about the similarities and differences of the problems, which also gives new insight into theoretical developments.

The most important question surrounding public utility is how to promote competition which is a stimulus to lead allocative and productive efficiency. Reorganizing public-owned enterprises as private ones and deregulating entry barriers are common policy tools to make public utilities markets contestable. Especially in the case of network-type public utilities, vertical separation between owning the network-infrastructure and the provision of services, and open access to encourage entry become a standard policy in the those industries.

The book highlights the need for deregulation, horizontal and vertical integration, privatization or corporatization for reforms in public utility industries. As Professor Emeritus Harry M. TREBING mentions in the Foreword, it contributes to replenishing the lack of attention to Japan's public utilities among Western academics and policy makers.

The contributors and contents are as follows: the title and the position of the contributors as of the year 2000 when the book was published.

Foreword

Harry M. TREBING, Professor Emeritus, Michigan State University and Senior Fellow, Institute of Public Utilities

Preface

Hiroshi SASAKI, Professor, Kobe University

Chapter 1: Public Utility Enterprises

Hiroshi SASAKI, Professor, Kobe University

Fumitoshi MIZUTANI, Associate Professor, Kobe University

Chapter 2: History of Public Utility Industry

Genesis of Public Utility Industries in Japan

Hidechika KUWAHARA, Professor, Kwansei Gakuin University

An Historical Overview of the Electric Power, Railway, and Communications Industries

Yoshihiro TOYAMA, Professor, Otemon Gakuin University

The Privatization of Public Utilities in Recent Years

Yoshihiro TOYAMA, Professor, Otemon Gakuin University

Chapter 3: Energy and Water Industries

Electric Power Industry

Masayuki YAJIMA, Research Fellow, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry

Gas Industry

Shigeru TAKADA, Professor, Aomori Public College

Water Supply Industry

Katsunobu TAKENAKA, Head of International Division, Japan Water Works Association

Chapter 4: Transport Industry

Transport Systems

Takehiko SUGIYAMA, Professor, Hitotsubashi University

Ryu IMAHASHI, Professor, Hosei University

Railway Transportation

Kenzo TAKEUCHI, Associate Professor, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

Road Systems

Yataro FUJII, Professor, Keio University

Bus Transportation

Kazushige TERADA, Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine

Air Transport: Policy Change and Market Competition

Hiroataka YAMAUCHI, Professor, Hitotsubashi University

Chapter 5: Communications Industries

Telecommunications Industry

Koichiro HAYASHI, Professor, Keio University

Hidenori FUKE, Professor, Executive Researcher, InfoCom Research, Inc.

Broadcasting

Minoru SUGAYA, Professor, Keio University

Postal Services

Haruo ISHII, Professor, Sakushin Gakuin University

Chapter 6: Regulatory Reform

Overview of Regulatory Reform

Masu UEKUSA, Professor, Toyo University

Reform of Economic Regulation

Kideki IDE, Professor, Keio University

Social Regulations and Their Reform

Takashi YOKOKURA, Professor, Musashi University

Chapter 7: Perspective

Management Strategies for Public Utilities

Hiroshi SASAKI, Professor, Kobe University

Research and Development and Risk Management

Yoshihiro TOYAMA, Professor, Otemon Gakuin University

Demand-Side Management

Shusaku YAMAYA, Professor, Toyo University

Public Utilities and the Environment

Hiroshi ASANO, Research Fellow, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry

Social Contribution of Electric Power Utilities

Yasuyuki OKAMOTO, Managing Director, Tsuken Electric Co. Ltd. and former General Manager, Corporate Planning Department, Tohoku Electric Power Company, Inc.

4 Ongoing Publication Project

The public utilities have two important elements in common. As Mark ARMSTRONG, Simon COWAN and John VICKERS (*Regulatory Reform*, MIT Press, 1994) point out, they are composed of two complementary activities: Type 1 such as transmission networks is characterized by natural monopoly and Type 2 such as the provision of services over the networks is characterized by potential competition. Examples of Type 1 activities are

local telephone networks, CATV networks, and railway tracks. Those for Type 2 include the provision of internet services, e-banking services, and movies. The market of Type 2 activities may or may not be competitive, depending on whether access to Type 1 is easy or not, because Type 1 is an essential element for Type 2. Complementarity is a crucial factor in public utilities, which raises many policy questions. To what extent should a firm involved in naturally monopolistic activities be allowed to operate in the potentially competitive activities? If it is allowed, should its assets be divided into competitive units, or should it be broken up based on regional boundaries? If it does not have an exclusive right to operate in Type 2 activities, should entry into the potentially competitive markets be completely free, or limited? What sort of regulation should be applied on access pricing or other access terms?

Another important characteristic of public utilities is a very high fixed sunk cost, coupled with negligible marginal cost. As economics textbooks indicate, it means the non-existence of a competitive equilibrium, which results in dominant players taking most of the market. When market failures occur in public utilities markets, does it imply that government intervention is necessary? Is there any guarantee for the government to provide the best solution?

How firms with monopolistic power should be regulated is still one of the central questions for public utility policy. There is a great need to further develop analytical methods for studying the major policy issues related to regulatory reform. In particular technological advances, growth in demand, and changes in consumer preference have significantly enhanced the potential for competitive market forces.

To explore the possible solutions, the members of The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics are now compiling a new book on public utilities industries. The purpose of the book is to inform the ongoing debate on regulatory policy by assessing regulatory reform and to draw practical lessons from the experiences of Japanese public utilities. It will present new insights into economic, political, and administrative aspects of the regulatory process. It will also cover topics such as the theoretical overview of regulatory reform, various case studies of electricity, gas and water, telecommunications, broadcasting, digital networks, postal services, railways, airlines, trucking, bus and transport infrastructure. It will examine economic theoretical issues such as network access pricing, restructuring, privatization, universal services, and moreover, discuss new policy issues such as environmental problems surrounding electricity power generation and transportation and the role of NPOs. It will be published by the end of the year 2004.

(Kiyoshi NAKAMURA, Waseda University)

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

1. General Description

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

During the 73 years since its establishment, the Japan Statistical Society has been recognized as the leading academic group among Japanese statisticians. The main activities of the Society have been related to the development of the statistical methodologies suitable for applications in those very broad fields. Also, the Society has contributed to the spread of the applications of statistical methods in the community of science, government, and industry.

There are several independent societies that promote research and education in statistical methodologies and applications. The Japan Statistical Society has tried to build up closer connections with the other statistics-related societies. As an effort in that dimension, the Japan Statistical Society has been holding annual meetings jointly with the Japanese Society of Applied Statistics and the Biometric Society of Japan.

2. Information on the Japan Statistical Society

The annual meeting of the Society offers a convenient place where leading statisticians from all fields get together to exchange new and old ideas for solving statistical problems. Also, the Society publishes the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society (JJSS)* both in English and in Japanese, each biannually.

The recent editors of the English *Journal of The Japan Statistical Society* have been Sadanori KONISHI (1999-2000, Kyushu University), Genshiro KITAGAWA (2001-2002, Institute of Statistical Mathematics), and Tatsuya KUBOKAWA (2003-2004, University of Tokyo), while the editors of the Japanese *Journal* have been Yoshihiko TSUKUDA (1999-2000, Tohoku University), Yoshihiro YAJIMA (2001-2002, University of Tokyo), and Satoru KANO (2003-2004, Hitotsubashi University). The Society also publishes newsletters quarterly. All academic correspondence on the *JJSS* should be sent

to the Editor, Professor Tatsuya KUBOKAWA, Department of Economics, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033. All business correspondence on the membership of the Society, the annual meeting, the Journal, and others are handled by the administration office of the Society, whose address is: c/o The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, 4-6-7, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-8569, Japan, phone: +81-3-3442-5801, fax: +81-3-3442-5924, and e-mail: jsssec@taikai.ism.ac.jp. The Society also has its own homepage, and its address (URL) is <http://www.jss.gr.jp>. Much information on the current and past activities of the Society is obtainable directly through the Society's URL. The Society has decided to be more widely open to academic circles in the world as well as to the public, and has started a service for registration to the Annual Meeting by means of e-mail in a particular format.

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

Overseas non-members and libraries can purchase the *Journal* through The Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo International, P.O. Box 5030, Tokyo 100-3191, Japan, phone: +81-3-3292-3753, fax: +81-3-3292-0410.

3. Annual Meeting and Related Activities

In the annual meeting, many sessions in the fields of economics are related to empirical economics, econometrics, official statistics, finance, marketing sciences and others. The other major fields are related to medical science, genomic science, psychology, educational science, and others. The papers in Japanese in the *Proceedings* will give information on the titles of the papers and the affiliations of the speakers for further inquiries. Unfortunately, most papers and reports presented in each session are not available in English. The *Proceedings* can be obtained from the administration office of the Japan Statistical Society on request.

Besides the regular sessions, which are the presentations of recent studies and special lectures, we usually offer tutorial seminars for non-experts in the field of statistics and a general audience just before the annual meeting. Considering the recent trends in statistics, the organizers select the topics.

The new president of the Society is elected every two years and the presidential

address is given at the meeting and appears in the *JJSS*.

1999

The 67th annual meeting was held on July 28-31, 1999 at Okayama University of Science. Among approximately 40 sessions, there were 13 special topic sessions organized by the program committee. Papers and abstracts presented at the meeting were published as the *Dai-67-Kai-Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu* (Proceedings of the Sixty-seventh meeting of the Japan Statistical Society). The *Proceedings* include papers in short form covering some 450 pages with abstracts. Summaries of the papers presented at this meeting were also included in the Japanese edition of the *JJSS*, Vol.29, No.3, 1999. Before the annual regular meeting, there were two tutorial seminars: "Graphical modeling" organized by Professor Masami MIYAGAWA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and "Analysis of covariance structure" organized by Professor Yutaka KANO (Osaka University).

In the meeting, the new president of the Society, Professor Yuki MIURA (Surugadai University), made an inaugural lecture on "The role of statistics – challenge for the new century". A symposium on "The subject and directions of statistical science toward the 21st century: Construction of a new paradigm" was jointly organized with the Science Council of Japan.

The special sessions related to economics are listed below with their organizers: New technology and official statistics (Yuki MIURA, Surugadai University), Development of micro-econometrics (Masato KOBAYASHI, Yokohama National University), Accuracy of official statistics (Naoki KITAYAMA, Seigakuin University), Analysis of financial data (Noriyoshi SHIRAISHI, Rikkyo University), Economic analysis of environment statistics (Kanji YOSHIOKA, Keio University), Economic analysis of panel data (Kanemi BAN, Osaka University).

There were also ordinary sessions related to economics such as Econometric Methods, Bayesian Statistics, Time Series Analysis, Economic and Business Statistics and Theory in Statistics.

In this year, we awarded the Japan Statistics Prize to the following two distinguished scholars: Takeaki KARIA (Kyoto University) and Yasunori FUJIKOSHI (Hiroshima University). At the meeting, they gave special short lectures on their main contributions to statistics.

2000

The 68th annual meeting was held on July 25-28, 2000 at Hokkaido University. Among approximately 52 sessions, there were nine special topic sessions organized by

the program committee, whose representative was Professor MURAKAMI (Institute of Statistical Mathematics). Papers and abstracts presented at meeting were published as the *Dai-68-Kai-Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu* (Proceedings of the Sixty-eighth meeting of the Japan Statistical Society). The *Proceedings* include papers in short form covering some 460 pages with abstracts. Summaries of the papers presented at the meeting also appeared in the Japanese edition of the *JJSS*, Vol.30, No.3, 2000. Before the annual regular meeting, there were two tutorial seminars: "Introduction to the Analysis of Non-linear and Multi-dimensional Data" organized by Masahiro MIZUTA (Hokkaido University) and "Financial Engineering and Statistical Analysis" organized by RyoZO MIURA (Hitotsubashi University).

The special sessions related to economics are listed below with their organizers. Financial Engineering and Statistical Analysis (RyoZO MIURA, Hitotsubashi University), MCMC in Econometrics (Yasuhiro OMORI, Tokyo Metropolitan University), Disclosure Control of Micro Data in Japan (Akimichi TAKEMURA, University of Tokyo). The other sessions were: Statistical Modeling of Causal Inference (Shinto EGUCHI, Institute of Statistical Mathematics), Medical Evaluation (Koichi FUNAKI, Mochida Pharmacy), Advanced Usage of Statistical Science Information (Yasuo BABA, Institute of Statistical Mathematics), Planning of Clinical Trials (Tatsuo KAGIMURA, Japan Boehringer Ingelheim), Advanced Usage of the Internet in Statistics (Jyunji NAKANO, Institute of Statistical Mathematics), Statistical Problems in Environmental Pollution (Toshiro TANGO, National Institute of Public Health).

There were also ordinary sessions related to economics such as Econometric Methods, Bayesian Statistics, Time Series and Control Analysis, Statistics and Financial Engineering, Economic and Business Statistics, Theory in Statistics, Population Statistics and Multivariate Analysis.

In this year, we awarded the Japan Statistics Prize to the following three distinguished scholars: Choichiro ASANO (Professor Emeritus, Kyushu University and Soka University), Kei TAKEUCHI (Meiji Gakuin University), and Masakatsu MURAKAMI (Institute of Statistical Mathematics). At the meeting, they gave special short lectures on their main contributions to statistics.

2001

The 69th annual meeting was held on September 1-4, 2001 at Seinan Gakuin University. Among approximately 60 sessions, there were nine special topic sessions organized by the program committee, whose representative was Professor Manabu IWASAKI (Seikei University). Papers and abstracts presented at meeting were published as the *Dai-69-Kai-Nihon-Tokei-Gakkai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu* (Proceedings of the

Sixty-ninth meeting of the Japan Statistical Society). This *Proceedings* include papers in short form covering some 380 pages. Summaries of the papers presented at the meeting also appeared in the Japanese edition of the *JJSS*. Vol.31, No.3. 2001. Before the annual regular meeting, there were two tutorial seminars: “Wavelets and Statistical Analysis” organized by Katsuto TANAKA (Hitotsubashi University) and “Causal Inference in Clinical Tests” organized by Takemi YANAGIMOTO (ISM).

In the meeting, Professor Koichi SUGIYAMA (Chuo University), the new president of the Japan Statistical Society, made an inaugural lecture on “The Importance of Statistical Data Analysis and the Organization and Activities of the Japan Statistical Society”, which was included in the *JJSS*, Vol.31, No.3, 2001.

In this year, we awarded the Japan Statistics Prize to the following distinguished scholar: Michio HATANAKA (Professor Emeritus, Osaka University). At the meeting, he gave a special short lecture on his main contribution to statistics. The special sessions related to economics are listed below with their organizers in parenthesis. “Empirical analysis using Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation” (Hajime WAGO, Nagoya University), “Official statistics: current status and future problems” (Satoru KANO, Hitotsubashi University), “Analysis of incomplete data” (Manabu IWASAKI, Seikei University), “Statistical analysis and Financial Engineering (Ryouzou MIURA, Hitotsubashi University), Analysis of statistical models with prior information” (Toshio SAKATA, Kyushu University of Art), “Statistical planning of clinical trials” (Tatsuo KAGIMURA, Japan Boehringer Ingelheim), “Analysis of Kyushu districts” (Masahiko ARATANI, Seinan Gakuin University), “Statistical approaches toward non-linear and complex systems” (Shigeru OTAKI, Hiroshima University) and “Use of the Internet in statistics” (Jyunji NAKANO, Institute of Statistical Mathematics). There were also ordinary sessions related to economics such as Econometric methods, Bayesian statistics, Time series and control analysis, Statistics and financial engineering, Economic and business statistics, Theory in statistics, Statistical survey methods, Population and multivariate analysis.

2002

From 2002 the Japan Statistical Society’s regular annual meeting was held as an Allied Statistical Meeting jointly with the Japanese Society of Applied Statistics and the Biometric Society of Japan. The first Allied Statistical Meeting (The 70th annual meeting of the Japan Statistical Society) was held on September 8-10, 2002 at Meisei University in the Tama district of Tokyo. Among approximately 50 sessions, eight special sessions were organized by the program committee, the Chairperson was Isao YOSHIMURA (Tokyo Science University) and the Chairperson of the executive committee

was Chihiro HIROTSU (Meisei University). Special sessions were as follows, with session organizer in parenthesis: "Recent advances in the usage of official statistics" (Mototsugu FUKUSHIGE, Kobe University), "Computer-intensive methods" (Manabu IWASAKI, Seikei University), "Extreme-value statistics and its applications" (Yoshiyuki TAKEUCHI, Osaka University), "Wavelets and statistical analysis" (Katsuto TANAKA, Hitotsubashi University), "Statistics in genetics" (Hiroyuki WATANABE, Banyu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), "Design of experiments and its applications" (Hiroto HYAKUTAKE, Kyushu University), "Analysis of spatial data" (Toshinari KAMAKURA, Chuo University), "Significance of asymptotic distribution theory" (Nakahiro YOSHIDA, University of Tokyo).

Papers and abstracts presented at meeting were published as *2002-Nendo-Tokei-Kanren-Gakkai-Rengo-Taikai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu* (Proceedings of the 2002 Allied Statistical Meeting). It is 515 pages long and includes over 150 papers in the short form. Abstracts of the papers were also included in the *JJSS* (Japanese edition), Vol. 32, No.3, 2002. Before annual meeting, there were two tutorial sessions: "Categorical data analysis" organized by Hiroyuki WATANABE (Banyu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) and "Analysis of lifetime data" organized by Toshinari KAMAKURA (Chuo University). The council of the Japan Statistical Society decided to open the annual meeting also for presentations by non-members outside Japan. As a result, we were able to invite some statisticians to participate in the meeting and we had a special international session where all speakers were invited from Taiwan and Korea. Besides these, special sessions such as a software session and two other special sessions for invited lecturers were held.

In this year, we awarded the Japan Statistics Prize to the following three distinguished scholars: Shun-ichi AMARI (RIKEN Institute), Yoshihiko OGATA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics), and Masahiro KURODA (Keio University). At the meeting, they gave special short lectures on their main contributions to statistics.

The sessions related to economics were as follows: "Official statistics" (Yoshiro MATSUDA, Tokyo International University and Yukinobu KITAMURA, Hitotsubashi University), "Time series analysis" (Yoshihiro YAJIMA, University of Tokyo, Atsushi NISHIO, Meiji Gakuin University and Atsushi NISHIO, Meiji Gakuin University), "Analysis of spatial data" (Masami TANEMURA, ISM and Yoshihiko OGATA, ISM), "Econometrics" (Toshiaki WATANABE, Tokyo Metropolitan University), "Statistics in economics and business" (Hajime WAGO, Nagoya University and Yoshiyuki TAKEUCHI, Osaka University and Masato KOBAYASHI, Yokohama National University), "Wavelets and statistical analysis" (Katsuto TANAKA, Hitotsubashi University), "Sampling theory" (Yasuto YOSHIKOE, Aoyama Gakuin University), "Use of official statistics" (Satoru KANO, Hitotsubashi University), "Population statistics" (Atsushi OTOMO).

2003

The second Allied Statistical Meeting (The 71st annual meeting of the Japan Statistical Society) was held on September 2-5, 2003 at Meijo University in the Nagoya district. Among approximately 50 sessions, the program committee organized 12 special sessions, the Chairperson was Manabu IWASAKI (Seikei University) and the Chairperson of the executive committee was Hajime WAGO (Nagoya University). During sessions we had three special lectures: one was given by Prof. John COPAS from the University of Warwick, "Incomplete data, randomization, local model uncertainty", and the second by Prof. Walter LEHMACHER from Universität zu Köln, "the Theoretical part of adaptive group sequential design" and the last by Prof. Reinhard EISEBITT from ClinResearch GmbH, Köln, "Practical issues with software demonstration".

At this meeting we started a special competition session for graduate students and young researchers. There were 25 presentations, from which the best presentation award and three excellent presentations were selected.

The special sessions were as follows: "Cox proportional hazard model and its related problems" (Masako NISHIKAWA, Aventis), "Theory and application of high-dimensional data analysis" (Hirobumi WAKAGI, Hiroshima University), "Statistical problems of the DNA array data analysis" (Tom HIGUCHI, ISM and Seiya IMOTO, University of Tokyo), "Applied econometric analysis using MCMC" (Hajime WAGO, Nagoya University), "Statistical education" (Masakatsu MURAKAMI, ISM and Michiko WATANABE, Toyo University), "Recent perspectives for multiple comparison methods" (Chihiro HIROTSU, Meisei University and Toshinari KAMAKURA, Chuo University), "Statistics and marketing" (Nobuhiko TERUI, Tohoku University), "Statistics and insurance" (Yasuhiro OMORI and Naoto KUNITOMO, University of Tokyo), "Description of data and their descriptive information" (Ritei SHIBATA, Keio University). Abstracts of all papers presented at the meeting were published in *2003-nendo-Tokei-Kanren-Gakkai-Rengo-Taikai-Koen-Hokoku-Shu* (Proceedings of the 2003 Allied Statistical Meeting). This publication includes papers in the short form covering some 355 pages. Summary versions of the papers presented were published in the *JJSS*, Vol. 33. No.3, 2003. Before the annual meeting, there were two tutorial sessions, whose topics were "Bias correction in experimental and observational research" organized by Manabu IWASAKI (Seikei University) and Hiroyuki WATANABE (Banyu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) and "Official statistics: current and future problems" organized by Yasuto YOSHIKOE (Aoyama Gakuin University).

There were also ordinary sessions related to economics such as econometric methods, economic time series, official statistics, regression, bayesian statistics, time

series and control analysis, statistics and financial engineering, stationary time series, statistical analysis for consumption and family income, statistical analysis for macro economy and firm, statistical survey methods, spatial model, decision theory, economic and business statistics, estimation and testing theory in statistics and multivariate analysis.

A special joint committee with the Behaviormetrics Society of Japan was set up to organize this meeting. Thus, it was held under the leadership of the presidents of two major societies in the statistics community in Japan.

In this year, we awarded the Japan Statistics Prize to the following three distinguished scholars: Nariaki SUGIURA (Japan Women's University), Masami HASEGAWA (Institute of Statistical Mathematics), and Yoshiro MATSUDA (Tokyo International University). At the meeting, they gave special short lectures on their main contributions to statistics.

4. Future Meetings and Related Activities

The 72nd Annual meeting and the third Allied Statistical Meeting were held on September 4-6, 2004, at Fuji University in the Iwate district. A tutorial session was also held just before the regular session. All information on future academic meetings of the Japan Statistical Society can be obtained by sending an inquiry in writing to the administration office of the Society, or may be checked on its homepage.

(Satoru KANO, Hitotsubashi University and
Hajime WAGO, Nagoya University)

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION
日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,719
- President: Hideyoshi ANDO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting)*, *Japanese Accounting Forum Annals*,
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 Kansai University on September 14-16, 2005.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING
日本広告学会

- Established: 1969
- Number of Members: full member 607, associate member 29, honorary member 5, corporate member 35
- 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 in fall, 2005.

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: Noriaki IWAMOTO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*
— quarterly
The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics — annual
- The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan
c/o Norin Tokei Kyokai,
Meguro Sumiya Building,
3-9-13, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-0064, Japan
e-mail: aesj@aafs.or.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aesj2/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University on July 17-18, 2005 with the symposium "Transition of Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio and Future Possibility, Condition."

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

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 560
- President: Masatoshi YOKOZAWA (Asia University)
- Publication: *Applied Management* (No.1-41)
Newsletter — 5 times a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)
c/o Professor Yuhka FOUKAZAWA,
College of Management and Information,
Niigata University of Management,
2909-2, Kibogaoka, Kamo-shi,
Niigata 959-1321, Japan
e-mail: office@jsam.org
<http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Niigata University of Management in August 2005.

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 University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences on September 16-18, 2005.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES
アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,340
- President: Akira SUEHIRO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies
c/o Associate Professor Tomoo MARUKAWA
Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo,
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

The Nation-wide Meeting will be held in October 2005.

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 443
- President: Shinji HATTA (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 Nihon University in fall, 2005.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,158
- President: Shunji KOBAYASHI (Waseda 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 Kyushu University on September 7-10, 2005 with the symposium "Recent Trend and Challenges of Japanese Management."

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: *The Journal of International Business Communication*
- 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 Chuo University in October 2005.

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

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 412
- 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: jsbes1993@aol.com

The next annual meeting will be held in October 2005.

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN
経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 869, institutional 22
- President: Takeshi YUZAWA (Gakushuin 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
e-mail: webmaster@bhs-japan.org
<http://www.bhs-japan.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University in November 2005.

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 Takushoku University on June 4-5, 2005.

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 286, 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 in December 2005.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE
日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 242, foreigner 11 and supporting 1
- 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 Hitotsubashi University on June 18-19, 2005 with the symposium "Commodity Science for the 21st Century."

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://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaces/index.html>
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THE 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: 209
- President: Nobuyuki KADOWAKI (Shiga University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- The Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Yutaka KONISHI
College of Regional Sciences, Gifu University,
1-1, Yanagido, Gifu-shi, Gifu 501-1193, Japan
e-mail: ykonishi@cc.gifu-u.ac.jp
<http://c-faculty.chuo-u.jp/~yokokura/jacsm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryukoku University in Kyoto on May 13-14, 2005 with the common theme "Enterprise and Society: What are Problems and Methodology in the Comparative Studies of Management?"

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

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 430
- 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: isibashi@ic.daito.ac.jp
<http://www.daito.ac.jp/~isibashi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Daito Bunka University in early October 2005 with the symposium "Environment and Consumer Behavior."

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本経済学会

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 3,134
- President: Takatoshi Ito (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@isr.or.jp
<http://www.jeaweb.org/jp/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Kyoto Sangyo University on June 4-5, 2005 and the Autumn meeting will be held at Chuo University on September 17-18, 2005.

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 371
- President: Takanobu TOJO (Waseda University)
- Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
- The Society of Economic Sociology

c/o Professor M. KAMINUMA

School of Social Sciences, 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 Doshisha University on September 17-18, 2005 with the symposium
“Defining Systems — Currency, Communications, Conventions —”

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 788
- 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 Osaka Sangyo University on May 28-29, 2005.

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://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jaeg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University Tama Campus on May 21-23, 2005. Its theme is
“Prospects for Innovation in Heavily Industrialized Areas.”

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION
日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,282, institutional 14
- President: Reishi MARUYAMA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Journal*
(*Journal of Economic Policy Studies*) — semi annually
- The Japan Economic Policy Association
c/o Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University,
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan
e-mail: jepa@kobe-u.ac.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jepa/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hosei University Tama Campus on May 28-29, 2005.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS
進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: individuals 525, honorary 3, collective 1
- President: Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (Osaka City University)
- 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
- Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics
c/o Kokusai Bunken Insatsu-sha,
4-4-19, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0075, Japan
e-mail: evoeco-post@bunken.co.jp
<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/societies/evolution>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo Institute of Technology, Suzukakedai Campus, on March 26-27, 2005 with the general theme “Toward the Logic of Learning & Evolving Systems.”

JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION
日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 503
- President: Tsuneo SAKAMOTO (Meiji 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: zaim@kobe-u.ac.jp
<http://www.zaim.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi University on October 15-16, 2005 with the symposium “Finance and Strategies in International Competition.”

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
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jshrm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on July 29-31, 2005.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 350
- Representative: Kiyoto KOBAYASHI (Hosei 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 Hosei University on June 11-12, 2005.

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 13 including one foreigner, ordinary 1,062 including 30 foreigners, supporting organizations 73
- Chairman: Masahiko CHIKAMI (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* — quarterly
- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science

c/o Japan Institute of Life Insurance,
Shin-Kokusai Building 8F., 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 Otaru University of Commerce on October 29-30, 2005.

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/

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

- Established: 1994
 - Number of Members: individual 656, corporate 2
 - 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 3rd. 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 Hiroshima City University on October 15-16, 2005.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 1,312, corporate 4
- President: Minoru SEKISHITA (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)* — two issues a year
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Yuji TANAKA
Faculty of Economics, Ritsumeikan University,
1-1-1, Nogihigashi, Kusatsu, Shiga, 525-8577, Japan
e-mail: jsie-off@st.ritsumei.ac.jp
http://www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University Biwako-Kusatsu Campus on October 15-16, 2005.

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 Hiroshima Keizai University on May 27-28, 2005.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)
労務理論学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 278
- President: Nobuo MORIKAWA (Hiroshima Shudo University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Romu-ron Gakkaishi)*
- 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 Sakushin Gakuin University on June 10-12, 2005.

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 Nittsu Research Institute and Consulting, Inc,
9-3, 1-chome, Higashishinbashi, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105-8322, Japan
e-mail: logistics@nifty.com
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/logistics>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryutsu Keizai University in September 2005.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 289, 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 Osaka Gakuin University in the middle of October, 2005.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT
経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 485, 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@mars.livedoor.com

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Gakuin University on October 1-2, 2005.

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 792, corporate 14
- President: Masayasu TANAKA (Science University of Tokyo, Suwa)
- 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 Tamagawa University in Autumn 2005. The date and common theme are undecided.

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

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 848, corporate 14
- 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 Meiji University on June 24-26, 2005 with the symposium "Development of Professionals in Contemporary Management."

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, Shiroganedai, 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 Meiji Gakuin University in September 2005.

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

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 490, advisory 5
- 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 34th national conference is supposed to be held at Reitaku University on May 14-15, 2005 with the symposium "The Social Responsibility of Businesses in the 21st Century."

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

- Established: 29 May, 1993
- Number of Members: 333, 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 624,
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: eogasawa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp
<http://www.keieigakusi.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University on May 20-22, 2005 with the unified theme "Business Models and Management Theories for the 21st Century."

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

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 8, ordinary 1,000, supporting company 9
- President: Junzo ISHII (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — twice a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution
c/o The Distribution Economics Institute of Japan,
The 3rd T.O.C. Bldg., 7-23-1, Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0031, Japan
e-mail: gakkai@dei.or.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsomad/>

The 2005 Annual Conference will be held at St. Andrew's University (Momoyama Gakuin university) on May 27-29, under the theme "Culture, Arts and Marketing."

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS
日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,068
- President: Yoshinori SHIMIZU (Hitotsubashi 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 Nihon University on May 28-29, 2005.

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 6th. 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 Yokohama City University on June 18-19, 2005.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,224
- 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@isr.or.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya Sangyo University and The 2005 World Exposition Aichi on September 9-11, 2005 with the symposium "Planning Administration in the Age of Human and Environmental Symbiosis."

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 972
- Chief Representative: Teinosuke OTANI (Hosei University)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy

c/o Professor Kazuo KONISHI

Faculty of Economics, Rikkyo University,

3-34-1, Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan

e-mail: konishi@rikkyo.ac.jp

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Daito Bunka University on October 15-16, 2005.

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 Niigata University in October 2005.

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 492, honorary 14, students 74, special corporate 4, corporate 6
- President: Makoto ATOH (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)
- Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* (*The Journal of Population Studies*)
- Population Association of Japan
c/o Japan Aging Research Center,
2-15-14, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan
e-mail: pajadmin@ipss.go.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/paj/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on June 4-5, 2005.

JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Toru YAMAJO (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
<http://infoshako.sk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~portecon/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shimonoseki Port in Yamaguchi, 2005.

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

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 867
- 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
e-mail: zaisei@isr.or.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University in October 2005.

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

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 452, corporation members 70
- 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
<http://www.icr.co.jp/jspu>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University on June 11-12, 2005 under the theme
"System Reforms for Environmentally Friendly Cities and Public Projects."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 913
- President: Yasuhiro SAKAI (Shiga University)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.34 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
<http://jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp>

The next 42nd annual meeting will be held at Tottori University in October 2005.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 400, supporting 40
- Representative Management: Masao TODE (Hakuo 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

<http://member.nifty.ne.jp/jarms/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chiba University of Commerce in September 2005.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 622
- 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

<http://www.jsri.or.jp/sess/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Musashi University in Spring, 2005.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,082
- Representative: Kingo TAMAI (Osaka City University)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU GAKKAI SHI*
(*The Journal of Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
- Society for the Study of Social Policy

c/o Faculty of Economics, Osaka City University,

3-3-138, Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan

e-mail: tamai@econ.osaka-cu.ac.jp

<http://oohara.mt.tama.hosei.ac.jp/sssp/>

The next annual meetings will be held at Senshu University in Spring 2005. The theme will be "Work-Life Balance and Social Policymaking." The Fall 2005 meeting will be held at Hokkaido University, but the theme has not yet been decided.

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

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 198
- Representative: Bunji NAKAI (Fukui Prefectural University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
- The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting

c/o 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/jssa/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University in September 2005.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,413
- 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 Hitotsubashi University on April 30- May 1, 2005 with the symposium
“European Catching-up to the East.”

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,550
- 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: jimur@jss.gr.jp

<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hiroshima Prince Hotel in the middle of September, 2005.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 481, student 9
- President: Takahiko SARTO (Kinki 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 Keio University, 2005.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 300, group 2
- 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
e-mail: tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/umlgr/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shikoku University on August 27-28, 2005.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
経営行動科学学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 29 Nov. 1997

OBJECTIVES:

Promoting empirical studies of management and organizational issues with special focuses on those associated with organizational behavior, human resource management, international management, and other related fields of business administration.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Individual 544, Collective 16

PRESIDENT: Yasuaki KIDO (Sanno University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

A two days annual convention in autumn

One day workshops held occasionally (normally two to three times a year).

PUBLICATIONS:

Japanese Journal of Administrative Science (Keieikodokagaku)

(Refereed journal published three times a year)

Proceedings for the Annual Convention of the Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)

Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS) Newsletter (Occasional publications)

ADDRESS:

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

c/o Dr. Norihiko TAKEUCHI

Department of International Business, Aichi Gakuin University

12 Araiike Iwasaki-cho Nisshin, Aichi, 470-0195, Japan

e-mail: ntake@dpc.aichi-gakuin.ac.jp

<http://www.aichi-gakuin.ac.jp/~matsu/JAAS/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hiyoshi Campus, Keio University on November 26-27 (tentative), 2005.

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.