



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 2005, the Union had a membership of 61 associations.

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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Nishiwaseda 1-6-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan.

## JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

### 1. Brief History

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

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

The President of the Association is Hideyoshi ANDO (Hitotsubashi University), and the Association members are 1,719 as of March 31, 2004.

### 2. Objectives, Activities, Membership and Administration

The objectives of the Association shall be to promote the mutual contact and fellowship among those who are engaged in the research of accounting for the purpose of the advancement and diffusion of the accounting research.

In order to accomplish the objectives mentioned, the Association shall conduct the following activities :

1. Convention held once annually and Regional Meetings held twice or more annually for the purpose of presenting and discussing the results of researches conducted by the members.

2. Publication of Annual Bulletins, and *Journals of the Japan Accounting Association* and other published materials relating to researches in accounting.

3. Establishment of committees relating to the uniformity of accounting terminology and other researches in accounting.

4. Presentation of opinions relating to problems of accounting.

5. Commendation of distinguished results of the research in accounting.

6. Maintenance of relationships with other domestic and foreign academic

institutions and accounting associations.

7. Other activities deemed appropriate in order to accomplish the objectives of the Association.

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

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

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

The President and Councilors of the Association are elected from among the Association membership every three years. Directors are elected from among the Councilors. Secretaries are nominated by the President from among the Association membership after the approval of Council, and auditors are selected from among the Association membership with the approval of the general assembly. All of the officers' terms are three years. Directors share and assume five divisions of duties: general affairs, treasurer, membership, research and international relations.

The International Exchange Committee was established in 1999 to promote more exchange between foreign accounting researchers and associations.

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

Past Presidents are as follows:

1948-1963	Tetsuzo OHTA (Chuo University)
1963-1975	Kiyoshi KUROSAWA (Yokohama National University)
1976-1981	Shigeo AOKI (Waseda University)
1982-1984	Toshio IINO (Chuo University)
1985-1987	Kyojiro SOMEYA (Waseda University)
1988-1990	Seigo NAKAJIMA (Ferris Jogakuin)
1991-1993	Tetsuya MORITA (Hitotsubashi University)
1994-1996	Kiyomitsu ARAI (Waseda University)
1997-1999	Masaatsu TAKADA (Kyoto Gakuen University)
2000-2002	Ryuji TAKEDA (Osaka Gakuin University)

### 3. Recent Research Activities

The national convention is held in the Kanto area (eastern part of Japan) and in the Kansai area (western part of Japan) alternately year to year. Regional meetings are held in six districts of Japan: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai and Kyushu.

Convention dates, host universities and convention themes for the last ten years are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

60<sup>th</sup>, September 20-22, 2001, at Osaka Gakuin University, The 21<sup>st</sup> Century; Present and Future of Accounting; The Way of Theories Going on Today, Tomorrow and Thereafter.

61<sup>st</sup>, September 11-13, 2002, at Musashi University, Internationalization of Accounting and Problems in Accounting Research.

62<sup>nd</sup>, September 10-12, 2003, at Kinki University, Accounting Research in a Changing Management Environment: the Succession of Accounting Research from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and the Search for a New Direction.

63<sup>rd</sup>, September 9-10, 2004, at Chuo University, Toward the Establishment of a New Accounting Structure.

### 4. Journal and English Booklet

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

round-table discussions, other academic articles and official announcements of the Association.

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

a) Past managing editors

1993-1997 Seigo NAKAJIMA (Ferris Jogakuin)

1998-2003 Nobuo KAMATA (Chubu University)

b) Board staff (2004-)

Managing editor and editor...Michiharu SAKURAI (Senshu University)

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

Associate editors...Yukio SAKAGUCHI (Senshu University)  
Hironao IWATA (Senshu University)

The contents of *Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM*, 2004 edition are:

Preface

Reports

2003 National Convention

The Main Theme: Accounting Research in Changing Management Environment – the Succession of Accounting Research from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and the Search for a New Direction.

Plenary Sessions

Group The Succession of Accounting Theory Study and the  
Search for a New Direction

Group Issues on Accounting Institutions

Special Committees

Comprehensive Research on the Adoption of International Accounting Standards

Management Accounting for Value-based Organizational Restructuring  
External Auditing and Corporate Governance

Study Groups

The Contemporary Accounting Structure – Toward Construction of  
New Accounting System—

Comparative Study of Plan Comptable Général for Each Country

Study of Management Accounting for Business Restructuring  
Regional Reports

Hokkaido Region, Tohoku Region, Kanto Region, Chubu Region,  
Kansai Region, Kyushu Region

5. Liaison Office

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

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

(Katsunobu MANDAI, Hitotsubashi University)

## BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

### 1. General Description of the Society

Founded in November 1964, the Business History Society of Japan (*Keieishi Gakkai*) celebrated its fortieth anniversary in 2004. The academic association originated in the idea that entrepreneurs and business enterprises, even large ones, can make positive and dynamic contributions to the economy and society. This plain statement sounds self-evident and even naïve, but in the intellectual heritage in Japan where the Marxist philosophy of economic determinism still exercised critical influence, it actually contained significant implications for the basic directions of research. Up to the 1980s the intellectual weight of Alfred Chandler remained vitally strong in the research of business history in Japan, so that the major concern among scholars was the development of large modern enterprises in Japan. Given the Chandlerian framework they employed the comparative approach, deliberate or implicit, in that the ultimate target of research was to analyze the common features among and significant differences between the advanced industrial economies, particularly the United States, and the latecoming Japan. In the 1990s, however, the overall interest of business historians, and business scholars in general, for that matter, became more diverse, and the developmental contributions of individual entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises became a popular subject of scholarship.

With its membership of around 900 people, the Business History Society of Japan has developed into one of the largest and most influential business history organizations in the world. As such it has long been engaged in several significant ventures in terms of advancing research in business history and related fields, and publicizing research outcomes in academic meetings and publications in Japanese and English. Each fall the Society holds an annual meeting in which selected individual presentations as well as several panel and general discussions attract many of its members. It maintains several local workshops in which numerous papers are presented and discussed. The biannual Fuji Conference in Business History is still alive and strong and appeals to international scholarship. In commemorating its fortieth anniversary, then, the Society has embarked upon new publications such as the two-volume set of *Fundamental Knowledge in Business History* (in Japanese) and the forthcoming multivolume series in Japanese Business History and upgrading some of its activities such as the reorganization of two major journals, *Japan Business History Review* (in Japanese), and *Japanese Research in Business History* (in English).



## 2. Annual National Meetings and Local Workshops

The Business History Society of Japan has held annual meetings since the foundation of the academic organization in 1964, and it stands as the most significant occasion of research presentations in business history in Japan. Each fall a university around Japan volunteers to function as host of the meeting, which is designed to popularize research in business history in as many universities as possible. The host institution selects a common theme of the meeting and organizes the session around the specific topic. The research committee of the Society chooses the subject of panel discussions and screens the individual proposals that are openly submitted to the committee. Usually 20 to 40 presentations are made each year. The following brief description of the annual meeting of the last six years exhibits the general trends of scholarly research interest among Japanese business historians.

### The 2000 Annual Meeting at Seijo University, Tokyo

Common theme: The current state and problems of teaching business history: In the United States, Europe, and Japan. Organized by Fumikatsu KUBO, Chuo University.

Panel discussion I: Business history of the venture business. Organized by Kazuomi YAMAGUCHI, Seijo University.

Panel discussion II: Proposals for business history of the European Union. Organized by Terushi HARA, Waseda University.

Individual presentations: 22

### The 2001 Annual Meeting at Osaka University

Common theme: Fifty years after the reorganization of the Japanese electric power industry. Organized by Matao MIYAMOTO, Osaka University.

Panel discussion I: Business development through diversification at a medium-sized merchant house in modern Japan: The case of the Hiroumis in Kaizuka, Osaka. Organized by Satoshi NAKANISHI, Nagoya University.

Panel discussion II: Americanization and personnel administration: Dialogue between business history and labor history. Organized by Tsuguyoshi UENO, Kyoto Sangyo University.

Individual presentations: 30

### The 2002 Annual Meeting at Kokugakuin University

Common theme: The task of business history at a time of changes: Is the American model universal? Organized by Kinzaburo SUNAGA, Kokugakuin University.

Panel discussion I: The investment, personnel, and decision-making at the Mitsui

zaibatsu: In the context of corporate governance. Organized by Tsunehiko YUI, Bunkyo Women's College, and You KIKKAWA, Mitsui Bunko.

Panel discussion II: The international comparison of the formation of supplier systems in the automobile industry. Organized by Hirofumi UEDA, Osaka City University.

Individual presentations: 27

The 2003 Annual Meeting at Kyoto University

Common theme: The historical reevaluation of the competitive dynamics between large and small enterprises. Organized by Takashi HIKINO, Kyoto University.

Panel discussion I: Governance structure, investment behavior, and performance of Japanese enterprises before World War II. Organized by Hideaki MIYAJIMA and Nao SAITO, Waseda University.

Panel discussion II: The "failure" and "rebirth" of enterprises in business history. Organized by Takao SHIBA, Kyoto Sangyo University.

Individual presentations: 28

The 2004 Annual Meeting at Hirosaki University

Common theme: The transformation of customer orientation in business management: The creation of consumption and demand through presentations and proposals. Organized by Toshiyuki SHINOMIYA, Hirosaki University.

Special address: The cigarette business in Asia, Europe and the USA, 1900-1950: Why was the whole world developed? Presented by Leslie HANNAH, University of Tokyo.

Individual presentations: 20

The 2005 Annual Meeting at Kobe University

Common theme: The Japanese investment by multinational enterprises and their formation of organizational capabilities after World War II. Organized by Tetsuya KUWAHARA, Kobe University.

Panel discussion I: Historical dynamics of the minority business in Japan. Organized by HAN Jaehyang, Tokyo University, Takashi HIKINO and Naoto KAGOTANI, Kyoto University.

Panel discussion II: Current state of the research in trading companies in Japan. Organized by Masatoshi AMANO, Kobe University.

Panel discussion III: The complexity of production, distribution, and consumption in the modern sugar-refining industry: Cooperation and competition around the Sugar Refiners Association. Organized by Fumikatsu KUBO, Chuo University.

Special address: Past and present of Japanese management. Presented by James ABEGGLEN, Boston Consulting Group.

Individual presentations: 17

In addition to the annual national meeting the Business History Society of Japan maintains a network of workshops around Japan. In 2004/2005 they consisted of the four major ones in Kanto, Kansai, Chubu, and Kyushu, and 50 presentations were made in total.

### 3. The International Conference on Business History

Given the strong international context that Japanese business history initiated in the 1960s, the Business History Society of Japan has always been actively engaged in intellectual exchanges with business scholars of other nations. The most visible symbol of this outward attitude of the society has been the scholarly meeting that became commonly known as the Fuji Conference. In the cozy setting of the Fuji Conference Center at the foot of Mt. Fuji, international as well as Japanese scholars gather together to have an opportunity of intensive discussions. The outcome of the conference has been published by Oxford University Press. The recent themes of the conference and the resulting volumes of the entire OUP series published to date are as follows:

The 1994 conference volume

Haruhito SHIOMI and Kazuo WADA (eds.), *Fordism Transformed: The Development of Production Methods in the Automobile Industry*. Published in 1996.

The 1995 conference volume

Takao SHIBA and Masahiro SHIMOTANI (eds.), *Beyond the Firm: Business Groups in International and Historical Perspective*. Published in 1996.

The 1996 conference volume

Hideaki MIYAJIMA, Takeo KIKKAWA, and Takashi HIKINO (eds.), *Policies for Competitiveness: Comparing Business-Government Relationships in the Golden Age of Capitalism*. Published in 1999.

The 1997 conference volume

Konosuke OKADA and Minoru SAWAI (eds.), *Small Firms, Large Concerns: The Development of Small Business in Comparative Perspective*. Published in 1999.

The 1998 conference volume

Michael J. LYNSEY and Seiichiro YONEKURA (eds.), *Entrepreneurship and Organization: The Role of the Entrepreneur in Organizational Innovation*. Published in 2002.

The 2000 conference volume

Makoto KASUYA (ed.), *Coping with Crisis: International Financial Institutions in the Interwar Period*. Published in 2003.

In addition to the Fuji Conference, the Business History Society of Japan has occasionally hosted international scholarly exchanges such as the International Conference on Business History of Insurance, the German-Japanese Conference on Business History, the Anglo-Japanese Conference on Business History, and the French-Japanese Conference on Business History. In November 2005, furthermore, the Society held the first meeting of the Korean-Japanese Conference on Business History in Seoul. Through these venues the society further develops research on business history on the global scale.

#### 4. *Japan Business History Review (Keiei Shigaku)* and *Japanese Research in Business History*

Since 1966 the *Japan Business History Review (Keiei Shigaku)* has functioned as the primary publication of the Business History Society of Japan. This quarterly publication in the Japanese language carries articles, research notes, conference records, book reviews, and miscellaneous announcements related to the broad field of business history. Starting in 2002, the *Japan Business History Review* adopted the new system of peer blind reviews in which two outside reviewers evaluate each submitted manuscript based on academic merits only. An editorial committee that consists of groups of specialists chooses the reviewers and then carefully examines the submitted evaluations before the committee makes a decision related to publishing or rejecting a particular article. The strict reviewing process will surely raise the scholarly level of published pieces and enhance the reputation of the journal further. In 2005, furthermore, as a part of the projects that celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Business History Society of Japan, the *Japan Business History Review* renewed itself starting with the first issue of volume 40. It is now published by Yushodo Press, a well-respected publisher in Tokyo, and the size of the journal was enlarged to accommodate longer articles with larger tables and charts. These physical alterations will enhance the journal in terms of intellectual contents as well as visual readability.

The Business History Society of Japan also modified the format for its English-language annual. It has a new title in *Japanese Review of Business History*, which has been changed from *Japanese Yearbook on Business History* that was initiated in 1984. The latest five volumes of the *Japanese Yearbook on Business History* featured the following topics.

Volume 17 (2000): The Overseas Activities of General Trading Companies

Volume 18 (2001): Industrial Clusters

Volume 19 (2002): Entrepreneurship in Meiji Japan

Volume 20 (2003): The Automobile Industry in Japan

The volume 21 published in 2004 has a special feature on the evolution of traditional industries in Japan that covers the three important indigenous industries in soy sauce, sake, and pottery. It exhibits a new outlook and content, which, besides the customary translation of selected Japanese-language articles, will encourage more international contributions on business history fields.

5. *Fundamental Knowledge in Business History (Keieishi no Kiso Chishiki)* and the forthcoming multivolume series in Japanese business history

Another project of the fortieth anniversary of the Business History Society of Japan is the publication of a two-volume set, *Fundamental Knowledge in Business History (Keieishi no Kiso Chishiki)*, that came out in late 2004 and early 2005 in Japanese. Basically a historical encyclopedia, the publication comprehends all the major events that have contributed to the development of entrepreneurship, individual businesses, industrial society, and economic growth of various nations and continents. The first volume contains Japanese topics, while the second covers all other nations. Aiming to avoid geographical centralism in one form or the other, the international volume covers not only North America and Europe, but it also reaches Asia, Latin America, and further. These two publications are intended to be a broad supplement to university courses in business and economic history, management science, and economic development.

The popularity of *Fundamental Knowledge in Business History* has encouraged the editors and authors to expand the Japanese part into several volumes of the longer full articles that will cover the most significant topics on the business developments in Japanese history. Minerva Shobo became interested in this project, and the concrete format and substance of the volumes are now being discussed between the editors of the series and the publisher. This large venture will surely further research on and education in business history in Japan.

(Takashi HIKINO, Kyoto University)

## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

### 1. History and Activities of the Society

The Japan Society for Commodity Science assumes as its historical basis an association founded in 1935 by commodity scholars at commercial universities and colleges throughout the country. A national convention was held nine times before the Second World War. The activities of the Society were discontinued between 1941 and 1949; however, they recommenced on April 25, 1950 and have continued since then. Activities are as follows; (1) Regular issue of the journal *Studies on Commodities*, (2) Holding of national conventions, (3) Member participation in IGWT (Internationale Gesellschaft für Warenkunde und Technologie) and holding of international conferences, (4) Two regional sections, (5) Execution of training courses for teachers in charge of commodity-related subjects at commercial high schools, etc.

### 2. The Progress of Research in Current Commodity Study

The activities of this Society started from research presentations on a free subject at the national convention. Then a symposium on a previously decided theme was added in 1963. Also, conferences for school education concerning commodity science have been held since the 1955 national convention.

The themes of the symposium have been as follows.

1963: Various Problems Concerning Quality Display

1964: Quality and Fineness

1968: Methodology of Commodity Science in the Present Age

1969: International Competitive Power of Commodities

1970: Diversification of Commodities

1971: Pollution and Commodities

1972: Value in Use and Quality of Commodities

1973: Quality and Price

1974: The Subjects of Commodity Science

1975: Theory and Practice of Commodity Science

1976: Commodities and Safety

1977: For a Systematic Methodology of Commodity Science

1978: Subjects and Methodology of Commodity Science

1979: Commodities and Resources

1980: The Social Role of Commodity Science

1981: Commodities and Packaging

1982: Thoughts on the Characteristics of Commodities from the Phenomena of Markets  
 1983: Some Aspects of Formation of Commodities  
 1984: Conflict in International Dealings of Commodities  
 1985: Commodity Science and Commodity Testing  
 1986: Regional Character and Commodities  
 1988: The Development of Commodity Science Today  
 1989: Commodity Science Today, Problems and Prospects  
 1990: The Relation Between an Economy Including Service or Software and Commodity Science  
 1991: Merchandise Systems for the Twenty-First Century  
 1992: Production and Circulation of Commodities in East Asia and the Problem of Economic Blocks  
 1993: Current Problems of Commodities, and the Effect of the Commodity-Making Mechanism  
 1994: Originality and the Social Meaning of Commodity Science  
 1995: Industrial Society of the 21st Century and Market Creation  
 1996: Approach of Commodity Science to Industrial, Structural Revolution  
 1997: Environmental Change in Business Society and Problems of Commodities  
 1998: The Globalization of Markets and Commodities  
 1999: Commodity Study - from Past to Future  
 2000: The New Stream of Commodity Study in the 21st Century  
 2001: The 21st Century from the Viewpoints of Technology and Commodities  
 2002: Interdisciplinary Theory about the Formation of the Recycling of Commodities  
 2003: Quality-Indication in the Age of Self-Responsibility  
 2004: New Development of Branded Goods in Local Areas and in Producing Districts  
 2005: The Reconsideration of Commodity Science in the 21st Century

The Society's members have always been concerned with the identity of commodity science, as the themes of the above-mentioned symposia show. It can be said that a long history of trial and error, despite some insufficiencies, has produced significant results. Although progress has sometimes been slow, and a lot of time has been taken up with presenting hypotheses and developing analytical tools, the Society has persistently moved forward to the practical application of commodities research.

Commodity education and methods of commodity study apart, the focus of research has been on quality of commodities and the expansion of the commodity concept, followed by maintenance of the environment and consumer behavior.

### 3. Current High School Commodity Education

To activate commodity education chiefly at commercial high schools, a research conference for commodity education was established. This has been held every year since 1955. At first, presentations were in the form of a free subject, but since 1971, a conference title has been announced in advance. Conference titles have been as follows.

1971: Commodity Education and Pollution

1972: For New Commodity Education

1973: Recognition of Commodities and New Commodity Education

1974: Commodity Education at School and Its Relation to the Theory of Commodity Science

1975: Commodity Education and the Commodity Department

1976: What is Taught in “Commodities?”

1977: Problem Areas of Commodity Education and Appropriate Regulations

1978: Considering the Subject of Commodities in Accordance with the Next Study Guidelines

1979: The New Study Guidelines and Commodities as a Subject

1980: Future Contents of the Subject of Commodities in Commodity Education and How to Deal with Them

1981: How to Carry out Case Studies and Guidance based on the New Guidelines

1982: On Case Study Again

1983: The Significance of Practice and Experiments in Commodities

1984: Class Development of Import and Export Commodities

1985: Modern Problems of Commodity Education

1986: Restructuring Commodity Education

1988: National Life and Commodity Education

1989: Position of Commodities in High School Commercial Education

1990: Searching for the Activation of Commodity Education

1991: Development of Problem Research and Commodities

1992: Trade Commodities and Eating Habits

1993: Class Development in Commodities and Related Subjects

1994: Local Commodity Education in the Future

1995: Ideals and Practice of New Commodity Education

1996: How is Commodity Knowledge Put to Use in Commodity Education?

1997: Local Areas and Practice of Commodity Education

1998: Commodity Education in New Commercial Education

1999: Environmental Education in Commodity Education

2000: Direction of Commodity Education in the 21st Century



2001: Region-Related Commodity and Business Education

2002: Teaching Methods in the Area of Distribution and Business

2003: Contents Development for the Vitalization of Commodity Education

2004: Example of Education Practice for the New Subject; the Bases of Business

As the above-mentioned titles show, activation of commodity education is the major aim.

The Society's members propose, as a means to achieve that aim, that commodity education should be included in the national curriculum.

#### 4. Recent Annual National Conventions

##### (1) The 49th National Convention

The 49th National Convention was held on May 23 and 24, 1998 at Kanto Gakuin University.

The Globalization of Markets and Commodities was set as the theme of the Symposium, which was chaired by Takao IWASAWA (Kanto Gakuin University).

The following three presentations were made: 1) Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University), "Market Competition of Automobile Companies and Globalization", 2) Takahisa FUJITA (J. D. Powers Co. Asia Pacific C.E.O.), "Globalization of Consumers - Comparative Research on Japan and the U.S.A.", 3) Masahiro IWASHITA (Doshisha University), "Globalization of External Diseconomies and Regulations of Commodities".

##### (2) The 50th National Convention

The 50th National Convention was held on May 21 and 22, 1999 at Senshu University. Commodity Study from Past to Future, for Dynamic Change was set as the theme of the Symposium with two parts. The keynote lecture in the first part was given by Jo TANAKA (Chukyo University) under the title "Social Scientific Factors in Commodity Science and Analysis of Commodities". He insisted that a combination of social science and natural science is needed for commodity science and also the viewpoint of consumers must be taken into account.

The following two presentations were made: 1) Kazuhiko SAKAIRI (Bunkyo University), "The Characteristics of the Commodity Factor", 2) Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University), "Commodity Study in the Relation of Consumer and Commodity".

The keynote lecture in the second part was given by Naoto ONZO (Waseda University) under the title "Marketing Innovation and Commodity Study". He insisted that the thinking about commodities in marketing must focus on human experience of commodities.

The following two presentations were made: 1) Shiro KURIHARA (Hitotsubashi University), “The Recycling Economy and Self-Innovating Machines”, 2) Satoshi KANBARA (Kobe University of Commerce), “The Capabilities of Commodity Study in view of a Comprehensive Approach”.

(3) The 51st National Convention

The 51st National Convention was held on June 2 and 3, 2000 at Tohoku Gakuin University. The theme of the symposium was The New Stream of Commodity Study in the 21st Century. The Coordinator was Toshimi TANAKA (Sophia University).

After his lecture, the following four presentations were given: 1) Yoko KENMOKU (Senshu University), “The Innovational Viewpoint of Commodity Study in a Society with Fewer Children and More Older People”, 2) Yasuhiro YAMAMOTO (Chiba University of Commerce), “A New Study of High-Technological Commodities”, 3) Junichi YOSHIDA (Kobe University), “A New Viewpoint of the Quality of Service”, 4) Kunihiro TAKARADA (Aichi Gakuin University), “A New Course of Commodity Study of Market Innovation in Relation to Ecological Change”.

(4) The 52nd National Convention

The 52nd National Convention was held on June 1 and 2, 2001 at Kinki University. The theme of the symposium was The 21st Century from the Viewpoints of Technology and Commodities. The coordinator was Hiroshi KATAOKA (Hitotsubashi University).

After his lecture, three presentations were given: 1) Yoshifumi ISHIZAKI (Kanto Gakuin University), “A Theory about the Commodity Development Strategy of Firms”, 2) Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University), “The Theory and Praxis of the Safety of Commodities”, 3) Mitsuharu MITSUI (Kobe University of Commerce), “A Comparative Theory of the West (Euro-Americans) and the East (Japan) about Technology.”

(5) The 53rd National Convention

The 53rd National Convention was held on May 31 and June 1, 2002 at Chiba University of Commerce. The theme of the symposium was Interdisciplinary Theory about the Formation of the Recycling of Commodities. The coordinator was Takao IWASAWA (Kanto Gakuin University).

The keynote lecture was given by Norihiro MITSUHASHI (Chiba University of Commerce) under the title “the Conditions of construction for the Recycling Society”.

The following five presentations were made: 1) Toru FUKUSHIMA (NKK Torinikensu Co.), “Improving the recycling of home electric appliances”, 2) Shin KAMIKO (Chiba Prefecture Environment and Life Department), “The Trial for Recycling of Commodities in Chiba Prefecture”, 3) Junko FUKUDA (Josai International University), “A proposal for Recycling of Commodities in the Viewpoint of Distribution and Consumption”, 4) Toshiaki IZEKI (Chiba University of Commerce), “Recycling Business and Green

Marketing”, 5) Shiro KURIHARA (Hitotsubashi University), “The Formation of Recycling Type Commodities and Commodity Science”.

(6) The 54th National Convention

The 54th National Convention was held on June 7 and 8, 2003 at Sophia University. The theme of the symposium was Quality-Indication in the Age of Self-Responsibility. The coordinator was Kunihiro TAKARADA (Aichi Gakuin University). After his lecture, the following three presentations were given. 1) Katsuharu YOSHIKOSHI (the center of foods industry), “The consideration of self-responsibility related to the indication and safety of commodities”, 2) Masae WADA (Shufu-rengokai, the Association of Housewives), “The realization of correct indication of quality is the responsibility of the government”, 3) Yoko KENMOKU (Senshu University), “The value of safety of commodities and the market function in the dangerous society”.

(7) The 55th National Convention

The 55th National Convention was held on May 29 and 30, 2004 at Kagawa University. The theme of the symposium was New Development of Branded Goods in Local Areas and in Producing Districts. The coordinator was Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University). After his lecture, the following four presentations were given: 1) Hidemi INOUE (Inoue Commercial Environment Design Co.), “Branded goods practice in local areas”, 2) Takao IWASAWA (Val Laboratory), “Branded goods theory in local areas”, 3) Teruo SUWA (Merikenya Co.), “Branded goods practice in the producing district”, 4) Mitsuharu MITSUI (Kobe Prefectural University) “Branded goods theory in the producing district”.

(8) The 56th National Convention

The 56th National Convention was held on June 18 and 19, 2005 at Hitotsubashi University. The theme of the symposium was The Reconsideration of Commodity Science in the 21st Century. The coordinator was Shiro KURIHARA (Hitotsubashi University). The keynote speech was given by Yoshifumi ISHIZAKI (Kanto Gakuin University) under the title “The Past and Future of Commodity Science”.

After his lecture, three presentations were made: 1) Takao YONEYAMA (Hitotsubashi University), “Collaboration with Commodity Science from the Viewpoint of Insurance”, 2) Shinya NAKADA (Kanagawa University), “Collaboration with Commodity Science from the Viewpoint of Logistics”, 3) Satoshi KANBARA (Senshu University) “Collaboration with Commodity Science from the Viewpoint of Consumer Education”.

The reason for these three presentations was the aim of this Symposium, which was how to collaborate with Commodity Science.

## 5. Recent IGWT Symposia

### (1) The 12th IGWT Symposium

The 12th IGWT Symposium was held on Sept. 5-11, 1999 at Poznan University of Economics and the Naval Academy in Gdynia, Poland.

The common theme of the symposium was Quality for the 21st Century, including the following seven topics:

- 1 ) Quality and Marketing
- 2 ) Quality of Life
- 3 ) Quality from the Ecological Viewpoint
- 4 ) Quality of Commodities
- 5 ) Quality Management Systems
- 6 ) Trends of Study and Research
- 7 ) Packaging

### (2) The 13th IGWT Symposium

The 13th IGWT Symposium was held on Sept. 2-8, 2001 at the University of Maribor, Slovenia.

The common theme of the symposium was Commodity Science in a Global Quality Perspective, including the following topics:

- Technology and technological development: technological innovations, key and generic technologies
- Technology management: technology transfer, technological forecasting, technology assessment, technological analysis
- General aspects of quality, quality management
- Methods / tools for total quality management
- Quality of commodities (technical and other products, food products)
- Quality and marketing
- Sustainable development and environmental management

### (3) The 14th IGWT Symposium

The 14th IGWT Symposium was held on Aug. 25-29, 2004 in Beijing, China.

The common theme of the symposium was Focusing on a New Century of Commodity-Trade-Environment.

The next biennial international Symposium of the IGWT will be held in Vienna in Austria.

## 6. The Basic Frame of New Commodity Research and Commodity Education

So far, the range of commodities treated by commodity science has been material commodities.

However, the range has now come to include intangible commodities of service, software, and information, etc. besides material commodities. Research and education in commodities which can provide a solution to problems concerning commodities in society are strongly needed. Both have different dimensions, but both are mutually related and supplement each other. This Society is fortunately in a situation to aid that essential relationship, and its efforts are sure to continue in the future.

(Yoshifumi ISHIZAKI, Kanto Gakuin University)

## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT (JACSM)

### 1. General Description

The Japan Association for the Studies of Socialist Enterprise was founded in 1976. Its founding members included Susumu KAIDO (Kobe Univ.), Soichiro GIGA (Osaka City Univ.), Kunio OSHIMA (Aoyama Gakuin Univ.), and Gisaburo SASAKAWA (Osaka City Univ.). The Association changed its name from the Japan Association for the Studies of Socialist Enterprise to the Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management (JACSM) in 1994.

The Association's activities currently cover all the areas of Comparative Management Systems including business economics, business administration, business history, corporate governance, business ethics, social issues in management ("business and society"), enterprise systems in transition (Russia, China, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria), accounting, nonprofit organizations and cooperative associations. The Association plays a central role in promoting academic research in comparative studies of business management not only in its uniqueness but also in its coverage. The membership consists of 206 academic researchers.

The Association is managed by the General Meeting, a Board of Directors (20 elected members), an Executive Committee, and a few Secretaries. The President is elected by the Directors. The term of office for the Directors is two years, with a limit of two consecutive terms. The Presidents have been the following members, since the foundation of the Association: Susumu KAIDO (Kobe Univ., 1976-78), Kunio OSHIMA (Aoyama Gakuin Univ., 1978-80), Gisaburo SASAKAWA (Osaka City Univ., 1980-82), Masatsugu MIYOKAWA (Yokohama City Univ., 1982-84), Soichiro GIGA (Osaka City Univ., 1984-86), Akira HAYASHI (Ryukoku Univ., 1986-88), Minoru NAGASUNA (Kansai Univ., 1988-90), Akira MORI (Meiji Univ., 1990-92), Kyoichi FUTAGAMI (Waseda Univ., 1992-94), Shoichi OHASHI (Kansai Univ., 1994-96), Shigeo AYUZAWA (Chuo Univ., 1996-98), Masaki NAKADA (Ritsumeikan Univ., 1998-2000), Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo Univ., 2000-02), Keiji IDE (Nagasaki Univ., 2002-04), Nobuyuki KADOWAKI (Shiga Univ., 2004-2006).

The main activities of the Association consist of holding an annual meeting in Japan and publishing the *Journal of the Association for Comparative Studies of Management* in Japanese once a year.

## 2. Publications

The Association publishes its annual journal in Japanese, the *Journal of the Association for Comparative Studies of Management*. The journal has published volume 29 in 2005. It covers articles, appropriate papers, and book reviews.

The Editorial Board consists of the Editor, Fumitaka IWANAMI (Komazawa Univ.) and three Co-editors (Jun MAEDA, Issei NAKANISHI, and Takashi HOSOKAWA), and four Associate Editors (Yo ANDO, Atsushi FUJIWARA, Masao AOKI, Atsushi SAITO, Katsumi FUJIWARA).

The journals for 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 carried the following contents.

(1) The journal for 2002 (Vol. 26) carried the following contents.

### **Globalization, Comparative Management and Market Economy**

Globalization and Nonprofit Cooperative Organizations in the World (Yasuo KAKURAI), New Economy and Globalization (Keiji NATSUME), Globalization and Enterprises in Transition Economies (Shozaburo SAKAI), Global Environment Problems, and Governments, Firms and Citizens (Jun KAWAHARA), Market Economy and Sustainability (Takao NUKI), Business Ethics, and the Study and Education of Management (Nobuo TSUNO).

### **The Economy and Management of Different Countries**

International Commercial Arbitration in Russia: Its History and Characteristics (Ikko YOSHIDA), Currency Boards in Transition Economies: The Bulgarian Experience 1997-2000 (Dimitar IALNAZOV), A Comparative Study of Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Japan and China (GU Ye), Corporate Governance in China: The Role of Banks as External Monitors (ZHANG Tao), Transformation of the Economic System and Reforms of State-owned Enterprises in China (SHI Wei).

(2) The journal for 2003 (Vol. 27) carried the following contents.

### **Sustainable Society and Business Management**

Sustainable Society and Enterprises (Shuji KOSUGI), Sustainable Development of Japanese Economy and Role of Local Business (Toshiaki CHOKKI), Subjects and Prospects of Modern Business Management (Hiroshi INOUE), Society and Public Enterprise Sector Reform in India (Somahiko TATEYAMA), Sustainability of the Russian Enterprise System (Satoshi MIZOBATA), The Environmental Strategy of Japanese Automobile Manufacturers (Shigeki AOYAMA).

### **The Economy and Management of Different Countries**

Evolution of Social Capital and International Business (Masakazu IMAI), Capital Market and Corporate Governance in Germany (Ken MATSUDA), The Role of Research

and Development of Typical Firms in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Masao AOKI), Organization Design of the State's owned Enterprise in China (Masashi MITA).

(3) The journal for 2004 (Vol. 28) carried the following contents.

**Sustainable Society and the Tasks of the Comparative Studies of Management**

“Sustainable Society” and Comparative Business Administration (Koki SUZUKI), A New Business Model for Sustainable Development (Kappei HIDAHA), Comparative Study of Corporate Reforms (Nobuyuki DEMISE), Business and Society under the Putin Regime in Russia: An Outlook for the “Russian Business System” (Shizuko KATO).

**Articles** On Traditional Chinese Thinking about Management: Outline, Significance, and Characteristics (Yasuyuki YANABA), Urban Public Pension Reform in China (Zhang LI).

(4) The journal for 2005 (Vol. 29) carried the following contents.

**Sustainable Society and the Development of the Comparative Studies of Management**

Implementation of Corporate Governance in American Corporations (Keiji NATSUME), Corporate Society and Corporate Governance in Japan (Nobuyuki DEMISE), Sustainable Society and a Comparative Study on Management in Japan and Germany (Akira HAYASHI), Codes of Conduct and Business Ethics of Transnational Corporations (Shintaro AKAHANE), Sustaining Business Society in France (Yasuyuki YANABA), Energy-Environmental Problems and Stabilization in Northeast Asia (Yutaka MORIOKA), The Actual Situation and Issues of Corporate Governance in China: Characteristics and Subjects in the Outside Monitoring System (LIU Yong-Ge).

**Article** Chinese Characteristics of Transforming State Enterprises into Joint-Stock Companies (Nobuhiko NAKAYA), Characteristics of Islamic Management and Sustainable Development (Hideko SAKURAI), The Capital Market and Corporate Governance in Bulgaria (Dimitar IALNAZOV).

**3. 2005 Annual Meeting (Celebration of 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary)**

The 2005 annual meeting was held at Ryukoku University, Kyoto on May 13 and 14. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and program committee were Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku Univ.) and Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo Univ.), respectively. In the regular sessions, 19 papers were presented altogether.

The title of the main session was Business and Society: What are the Problems and Methodology for the Comparative Studies of Management, Three papers were presented as follows: “Market Economy and Social Safety: Social Policies under the EU



Enlargement” by Takumi HORIBAYASHI (Kanazawa Univ.), “Perspectives of Analyzing Business in Society” by Kanji TANIMOTO (Hitotsubashi Univ.), “The tasks of Business Management and Corporate Social Responsibility” by Yoshinari MARUYAMA (Toho Gakuen Univ.). In addition, three discussants participated in this session.

The Association celebrated its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2005 and held an international symposium, in addition to the 2005 Annual Meeting. The chairperson of symposium organizing committee was Hiroshi TANAKA (Ritsumeikan Univ.). The title of the international symposium was “New Frontiers of Comparative Studies of Management”. The aims and meanings of the International symposium is as follows:

The predecessor of our JSCSM was established in 1976 at Kobe University. The International Symposium “New Frontiers of Comparative Studies of Management” celebrated its 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. The Annual Conference of JSCSM in 2005 reviewed our past scientific studies of management for 30 years as well. The Symposium and Conference analyzed contemporary and challenging theoretical and practical issues of the comparative studies of management at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

More than one decade after the collapse of the Soviet type of socialism and the closure of the Cold War as a conflict between the “socialist” camp and the “capitalist” camp have made us realize the growing significance of studying divergent forms of management of firms which are doing business in diversely grounded market economies. Paying special attention to not only divergent capitalism, but also the different types of management has brought to light a new frontier of business administration studies.

The aim of this Conference was to find academic benefits from the fact that comparison between management in different areas, different sectors and different economies could help us to essentially understand what a firm is and should be. These advantages can lead us to creatively respond to the paradigm shift of business administration studies at the beginning of this century, addressing the challenge of meeting our society and the world.

It was another aim of this Conference that JSCSM’s boosting exchanges with associations or researchers abroad of comparative studies of management or similar research groups will stimulate and diversify our academic activities, which will have a great impact on other associations of business administration studies and make itself more attractive for the younger generation of researchers.

The keynote speakers are listed as follows. “Changing Institutional Regimes and Business Systems: Opportunism, collective competition goods and political-economic coalitions” by Richard WHITLEY (Manchester Business School, University of Manchester), “The Chinese Perspective of Comparative Studies of Firms in a Transition Economy” by YANG Ye (Center of European Studies, School of International Area

Studies, East China Normal University), the discussants were “From the Perspective of USA Firm Studies” by Keiji MATSUME (Ryukoku Univ.), “From the Perspective of Russian Firms in Transition Studies” by Satoshi MIZOBATA (Kyoto Univ.), “From the Perspective of Asian Firm Studies” by Yutaka TAKAKUBO (Nihon Univ.).

The following papers were also read in the regular sessions: “Privatization of Telecommunications Carriers: From Regulation to Liberalization, From Monopoly to Competition” by Teruyuki INOUE (Daito Bunka Univ.), “The Privatization of Airline Companies: A Comparative Study on British Airways and Japan Airlines” by Koichi MIYASHITA (Obirin Univ.), “A Comparative Study on Postal Reform in Japan and Germany: Different Ways to Privatization and Liberalization” by Toru SAKURAI (Nihon Univ.), “Comparative Study on the Privatization of Tobacco Monopoly Corporations: Japan and France” by Ryota MURAKAMI (Okinawa International Univ.), “Reformed Board of Directors and Independent Directors: Comparative Study through Social Network Analysis in Japan and the United States” by Fumitaka IWANAMI (Komazawa Univ.), “Global Networking Strategy of Japanese Firms and their Competitive Advantages” by Takahide KOSAKA (Nihon Univ.), “Japanese and Korean Multinationals Production Network in East Asia: Beyond the Paradigm of System Inseparability” by LEE Jung Min (Chuo Univ.), “Electricity Reform in the Russian Federation: Electricity Reform and Construction of a Competitive Electricity Market in the Russian Far East” by Yutaka MORIOKA (Toyama Univ.), “The Specificity of Russian Economy and Business” by Izumi SAKAGUCHI (Japan Association for Trade with Russia & Central-Eastern Europe), “The Small Business in Russia” by Yutaka KONISHI (Gifu Univ.), “Corporation and Society in Soviet and Post-Soviet Russia: Focusing on Russian Economic Sociology” by Hiroaki HAYASHI (The Univ. of Shimane), “Ownership, Governance, and Financing of Bulgarian Companies” by Dimiter IALNAZOV (Kyoto Univ.), “Resource Dependency Theory and Corporate Governance: Coordinating External Environment and the Roles of the Governing Board” by Takahiro NISHI (Meiji Univ.), “A Research Review of Corporate Governance in China: Studies of Japan and the U.S.” by CHUN Zhang Ying (Ritsumeikan Univ.), “State Enterprise Reform and Corporate Governance in China” by CHEN Yuling (Shiga Univ.), “Comparative Studies of Management Concepts about PO and NPO: Profit and Mission” by Nobutaka FUJIWARA (Kyoto College of Economics), “Community Enterprise and the Community Benefit” by Tadaharu BATO (Kagoshima International Univ.), “Social Rationality and Business Administration” by Naotoshi SHIGEMOTO (Ryukoku Univ.). In addition, eleven discussants participated in this session.

#### 4. Recent Trends of Research

The most important argument of JACSM is the comparative analysis of current systems of management. Our analysis requires consideration of why varied forms of management organization persist and how they change. This requires specification of the interdependencies between particular characteristics of these distinctive forms and the dominant institutional arrangements.

R. WHITLEY (1999) presents a comparative business systems framework for describing and explaining the major differences in economic organization between market economies. He suggests that they are to be understood in terms of prevailing institutions dealing with the constitution and control of key resources such as skills, capital, and legitimacy. This framework is used to analyze the development and change of different forms of economic organization in post-war Asia and Eastern Europe.

Whitley points out that “characteristics of very broad and wide-ranging models of capitalism in competitive processes and organized coordination of economic activities suggest a number of important dimensions for comparing systems of economic organization across market economies; these include (1) the variety of resources and activities integrated through managerial hierarchies, (2) the organization of ownership and control, (3) an important aspect of market economies that is highlighted by these accounts is the degree of cooperation between suppliers and customers and between competitors, (4) one is the extent of organizational integration of employees and long-term interdependence between employers and employees, and (5) some of these models also emphasize the varying extent to which firms pursue price-based competitive strategies as opposed to innovation and quality ones.” (R. WHITLEY, 1999, p.9)

In the comparative business systems approach the main stress falls on how we develop a new framework for comparing forms of business systems that identifies their key characteristics and differences and explains these in terms of variations in particular kinds of societal institutions.

#### Reference

Whitley, Richard (1999), *Divergent Capitalisms: The Social Structuring and Change of Business Systems*, Oxford University Press.

#### 5. Future Meeting

JACSM will hold its next annual meeting at Chukyo University (Nagoya) on May 13 and 14, 2006. The chairpersons of the organizing committee and program committee will be Takatoshi TSUKAMOTO (Chukyo Univ.) and Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu

Univ.), respectively. The title of the main session is Business and Society: New Frontier of Comparative Studies of Management. The presentations at the convention will be taken up in the forthcoming newsletter No.4, 2006.

6. Appendix: Office and Officers of JACSM, currently in the period from May 2004 to May 2006.

President: Nobuaki KADOWAKI (Shiga Univ.)

Executive Members: Takahide KOSAKA (Nihon Univ.), Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku Univ.)

Board of Directors: Kunihiro AOKI (Tohoku Univ.), Teruyuki INOUE (Daito Bunka Univ.), Fumitaka IWANAMI (Komazawa Univ.), Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu Univ.), Shizuko KATO (Meiji Univ.), Nobutaka KAZAMA (Meiji Univ.), Nobuyuki DEMISE (Meiji Univ.), Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo Univ.), Jun MAEDA (Keio Univ.), Keiji IDE (Nagasaki Univ.), Hiroshi INOUE (Toho Gakuen Univ.), Kazuyoshi UEHARA (Kyoto Univ.), Shozo OKADA (Kochi Univ.), Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan Univ.), Issei NAKANISHI (Ritsumeikan Univ.), Mitsuo FUJIMOTO (Aichi Univ.), Takashi HOSOKAWA (Ryukoku Univ.).

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(Yutaka KONISHI, Gifu University)

## THE JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

### 1. General Description

The Japan Finance Association was founded in 1977 to promote academic research in the field of corporate finance and financial management. The initiative for the creation of the Association came partly from academic researchers in business administration and partly from those in financial economics. Since its foundation, providing a focal point for intellectual interactions between researchers in academic institutions and those in business and governmental institutions has been one of the primary objectives of the Association. The Association has currently 517 individual members and three institutional members (as of Oct. 31, 2003).

The Association is managed by the annual general meeting. The board of directors consists of 20 members (10 Eastern Regional members and 10 Western Regional members). They are elected triennially by the regular members except for students and institutions. The President of the Association is elected among the 20 directors. The current President is Tsuneo SAKAMOTO (Meiji University), since 2004. For the three years 2001 to 2003, the President was Yukio GOTO (Otemon Gakuin University).

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

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

### 2. Publications

The Association publishes its annual journal, which is named *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu* (*Japan Journal of Finance*). We employ a referee system by which anonymous members of the Association can submit a paper to the Editorial Committee. The current chief editor is Masaru USHIYAMA (Kyushu University); the previous one was Yosio IIHARA (Toyo University). Under the enthusiasm of these editors, the results of this Journal are making good progress. A lot of articles are submitted every year.

The journal started from Volume 21. It took over from the previous publication of the Association, whose title was *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu Sosho* (*Corporate Finance Studies Series*). The previous publication had been published once a year up to Volume 20 (2001). The current journal is published twice a year. The latest number is Volume 23, number 1, published in March 2004. It includes seven papers, five of which are written in Japanese and the rest in English.

### 3. Annual Meetings

The 25th annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “Corporate Finance Studies in the 21st Century – retrospectives and perspectives” at Konan University in October 2001. The chairperson of the meeting was Masahiro AKAISHI (Konan University). The panel discussion was held both on the first day and the last day; four panelists participated in it. There were nine free theme sessions, and in total 18 papers were presented.

The 26th annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “Reconstruction of the Japanese Economy and the Role of Corporate Finance” at the University of Tokyo in October 2002. The chairperson of the meeting was Takaaki WAKASUGI (the University of Tokyo). In the panel discussion three panelists participated. There were ten free theme sessions, and in total 24 papers were presented.

The 27th annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “Corporate Governance –Lessons from the bankruptcy of Enron and Worldcom” at Shikoku University in October 2003. The chairperson of the meeting was Michihiro IKOMA (Shikoku University). In the panel discussion four panelists participated. There were 14 free theme sessions, and in total 31 papers were presented.

The 28th annual meeting took the form of a panel discussion on “The Revitalization of the Big Businesses and Corporate Finance” at Meiji University in October 2004. There were two panel discussions with four panelists each. And thirteen free theme sessions were held, and in total 65 papers were presented.

The 29th annual meeting was held at University of Hyogo in October 2005. The theme of the panel discussion was “Financial Strategy and Estimation of Investment Value.” The chairperson of the meeting was Shinji TORIBE.

### 4. Program of the 28th annual meeting

Here are the details of the program of the 28th annual meeting, which was held at Meiji University on October 15 through 17 in 2004, with 264 participants.

Panel discussions were held both on the first day and the last day. The one on the first day was titled “The Revitalization of Japanese Corporations in the view of Financial Institutions”, chaired by Takaaki WAKASUGI (Tokyo Keizai University). The panelists were as follows: Takaaki WAKASUGI, “Corporate Governance and Financial Institutions”; Raita SAKAI (MIDC and Japan Corporate Governance Institute), “Long Term Investments by the Foreign Institutions –The Case of CalPERS”; Tomomi YANO (Pension Fund Association), “Corporate Governance Reform that Pension Funds Want”; Hisashi YAMASHITA, “Casualty Insurance Companies and the Firm Value Enhancement

of Japanese Corporations”.

The other one on the last day was titled “The Revitalization of the Big Businesses and Corporate Finance”, chaired by Shigeki SAKAKIBARA (Kobe University) and Akihiro KOYAMA (Gakushuin University). The panelists were as follows: Makoto ICHIMURA (Chuo University), “Corporate Reconstruction and Valuation”; Yasuhiro TSUNEFUKA (Hitachi Research Institute), “Revitalization of Big Businesses and New Japanese Management”; Kyoko Ikegami (Kumamoto Gakuen University), “Corporate Reconstruction in the U.S.A. and Its Implications”; Nobuo SAYAMA, “Investment Funds and Corporate Reconstruction”.

Besides the panel discussions there were 13 sessions, at which 31 papers were presented on the second and last days. The sessions included ten sessions with specified themes and three ones without them. Following are the themes of the sessions and the chairpersons:

The “Derivatives” session was chaired by Yoshisuke KANEZAKI (Tohoku University). Reporters were Mikiharu Noma (Yokoyama City University), and Shigeo TAKAMI (Toyama University) and Hiroatsu UESAKA (Toyama University of International Studies), and commentators were Yasuhiro YONEZAWA (Yokohama National University), Masahiro YAMAMOTO (Meiji University) and Koichi FURUKAWA (Iwate Prefectural University), respectively.

The “Medium and Small Size Firms and Ventures” session was chaired by Yoshihiro OSAKA (Ishinomaki Senshu University). Reporters were CHOU Dan (Meiji University), Kenji SUZUKI (Hitotsubashi University) and Kiyotaka UZAKI (Oita University), and commentators were Toru NAKAI (Okayama Shoka University), Masahiro AKAISHI (Konan University) and Toyohiko HACHIYA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), respectively.

The “Reform of Bank Management” session was chaired by Chuji ITO (Tokyo University of Science, Suwa). Reporters were Keiji INOUE (University of Michigan), Tokuya SUGAMIYA (Hitachi) and Konari UCHIDA and Naohisa GOTO (The University of Kitakyushu), and commentators were Toshio NISHIMURA (Mitsui Life Insurance Company), Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo University) and Hiroshi MIZUNO (Fukuoka University), respectively.

The “Accounting Information and Corporate Value (no.1)” session was chaired by Masahiro YAMAMOTO (Meiji University). Reporters were Miwako MESAKI, Akira USUI (Waseda University) and Shigeo AOKI (Tokyo International University), and commentators were Katsuhiko MURAMATSU (Ritsumeikan University), Toshio KIMURA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences) and Sadayoshi MAEDA (Musashi University), respectively.

The “Behavioral Finance” session was chaired by Rinyu TEKI (Osaka City University). Reporters were Yasuhiro DEZU & Nobuyuki TESHIMA (Senshu University), Katsuhiko OKADA & Hisashi YAMAZAKI (Kobe University) and Katsunori YAMAGUCHI (Ibbotson Associates Japan), and commentators were Takahiko OCHIAI (Aomori Public College), Tagato HIRAKI (Kwansei Gakuin University) and Yoshio IIHARA, respectively.

The “Corporate Value and Intellectual Properties” session was chaired by Shozo ICHIMURA (Kyushu Institute of Information Sciences). Reporters were Tadashi MORISHITA (Meiji University), Akio YAJIMA (Hitachi) and Yuichi MORII (Mizuho Trust & Banking Co.), and commentators were Yoshihiro OSAKA (Ishinomaki Senshu University), Yoshiaki TOKUNAGA (Asia University) and Kimiharu KOGA (Nakamura Gakuen University), respectively.

The “Corporate Governance (no.1)” session was chaired by Shigeru SADAMATSU (Kumamoto Gakuen University). Reporters were Ken-ichi MASUO (Saitama University), Shinya TSUMORI (Nihon Fukushi University), Koichi SAGO (Tezukayama University), and commentators were Hiroyuki BUNDO (Tokiwa University), Tokuji MINOWA (Saitama University) and Masaru USHIYAMA (Kyushu University).

The “Accounting Information and Corporate Value (no.2)” session was chaired by Michio KUNIMURA (Meijo University). Reporters were Gitetsu TEI (Kobe University), Yasunobu OTA (Seikei University), Kazuyuki SUDA (Waseda University) and Hitoshi TAKEHARA (University of Tsukuba), and commentators were Junjiro MIYAMOTO (Tezukayama University), Masayuki AOBUCHI (Niigata University of International and Information Studies) and Kazuo YOSHIDA (Nagoya City University), respectively.

The “Mergers and Acquisitions” session was chaired by Shinobu MURAMATSU (Kyushu Institute of Information Sciences). Reporters were Ralf BEBENROTH (Osaka University of Economics), Keiichi SUGIURA (Toyo University) and Masaya OKAWA and Motoo TSUJIMURA (Osaka University), and commentators were Susumu TABUCHI (Osaka University of Economics), Koji SONODA (Tokyo International University) and Tsuneo ONOZAKI (Ryutsu Keizai University), respectively.

The “Corporate Governance (no.2)” session was chaired by Akira KOMATSU (Hitotsubashi University). Reporters were Toru SHIRASAKA (Daito Bunka University), Chihiro IWAI (Kinki University) & Susumu SAITO (Sophia University) and Nobuyuki DEMISE (Meiji University), and commentators were Nobuo SAKUMA (Soka University), Yasuhiro KOBAYASHI (Kanagawa University) and Michihiro IKOMA (Shikoku University), respectively.

Three sessions without specified themes were chaired by Rinya SHIBAKAWA (Teikyo University), Kazuhiko NISHINA (Osaka University), and Shozo HORI (Aichi University).

Reporters in the first session were Keiichi KUBOTA & Hitoshi KAKEHARA (University



of Tsukuba), Toshihumi TOKUNAGA (Nanzan University), Akira UCHIYAMA (Kyushu Electric Power), and commentators were Susumu SAITO (Sophia University), HAGIWARA (Meiji University), Kazuhiko NISHINA (Osaka University), respectively.

Reporters in the second session were Keiichi TANAKA (Tokyo Metropolitan University), Bunketsu MA & Hideki KATSUTA (Osaka University), LAU Wee Yeap (Osaka University), and commentators were Toshio SERITA (Aoyama Gakuin University), Masato KAMEKAWA (Rikkyo University), Junjiro MIYAMOTO (Tezukayama University), respectively.

Reporters in the third session were Tadayasu YAMASHITA (Kobe University), Saburo HORIMOTO & P. D. NIMAL (Shiga University) and Ichiro SASAKI (Hiroshima University of Economics), and commentators were Kimiyoshi MIURA (Bunkyo Gakuin University), Toshifumi TOKUNAGA (Nanzan University) and Takaaki WAKASUGI (Tokyo Keizai University), respectively.

The chairperson of the 28th annual meeting was Tsuneo SAKAMOTO (Meiji University).

(Tsuneo SAKAMOTO, Meiji University)

## JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

### 1. General Description

The Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM) was established by Susumu KAIDO (the first president of JALM, emeritus professor of Kobe University), Shin-ichiro KIMOTO (the second president, emeritus professor of Meiji University), Hiroshi HASEGAWA (emeritus professor of Chuo University), Hiromu SHIMA (the third president, emeritus professor of Doshisha University) and 12 other scholars on May 10, 1991, at the Surugadai Memorial Hall of Chuo University. At the end of June 2004, the Academy has the 278 members.

The mission of this Academy is “that we should develop the academic research instead of the practical methods on the labor and management issues within industries.” “The academic research is emerging from the critical mind which is the driving force of research development and is also the genius of this Academy (S. KAIDO, the *Bulletin of JALM*, No.1, 1991).” This “critical mind” is the shared values and the genuine heritage of the members of this Academy.

Past Presidents are as follows;

1991-1994	Susumu KAIDO (Nara Sangyo Univ.)
1994-1997	Sin-Ichiro KIMOTO (Meiji Univ.)
1997-2000	Hiromu SHIMA (Doshisha Univ.)
2000-2003	Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo Univ.)
2003-	Nobuo MORIKAWA (Hiroshima Shudo Univ.)

### 2. Annual Conferences and Themes

The Academy has been holding the national conference once a year, as a rule, in June.

The main themes and the host universities of the national conferences in the past years are as follows;

1st Conference, May 10-11, 1991:

Held at Chuo University, its main theme was Issues of Employment and Human Resources in the Japanese Management System.

2nd Conference, May 8-9, 1992:

Held at Meijo University, its main theme was Internationalization and Contemporary Issues of Human Resources.

3rd Conference, May 29-30, 1993:

Held at Sapporo University, its main theme was Japanese-type Corporate Society and

Human Resource Management.

4th Conference, May 20-21, 1994:

Held at Kansai University, its main theme was Mobilization of Labor Market and Human Resource Management.

5th Conference, May 19-20, 1995:

Held at Meiji University, its main theme was Human Resource Management of White Collar Employees.

6th Conference, May 25-26, 1996:

Held at Kwansei Gakuin University, its main theme was Change of Japanese Management and Human Resource Management.

7th Conference, May 24-25, 1997:

Held at Komazawa University, its main theme was Deregulation and Human Resources.

8th Conference, May 29-31, 1998:

Held at Doshisha University, its main theme was Changes in Employment Form in Japan.

9th Conference, June 25-27, 1999:

Held at Tokyo University of Agriculture at Abashiri, its main theme was Regional Economy and Employment.

10th Conference, June 9-11, 2000:

Held at School of Commerce, Nihon University, its main theme was Changes in Employment and Labor Issues under the Mega-Competition.

11th Conference, June 8-10, 2001:

Held at Ritsumeikan University at Biwako-Kusatsu, its main theme was IT Revolution and Human Resources.

12th Conference, June 7-9, 2002:

Held at Iwate University, its main theme was Some Problems on Employment in Recent Years.

13th Conference, June 13-15, 2003:

Held at Hiroshima Shudo University, its main theme was The Transformation of Personnel and Employment System, and Industrial Relations.

14th Conference, July 16-18, 2004:

Held at Kyushu University, its main theme was New Issues in Labor and Management.

15th Conference, June 10-12, 2005:

Held at Sakushin Gakuin University, its main theme was Crisis of Manufacturing and Current Vocational Training.

\*As for main presenters' names and their speech titles at each annual conference, see

Tables 1-15.

### 3. The Present State of Japanese Human Resource Management and Recent Research Activities

The Japanese business environment has drastically changed since the 1990's. Two far-reaching changes have impacted not only Japanese industry but also the rest of the world.

The first change is the information technology revolution (or networking of information technology) in the workplace. IT opened the giving and receiving of information to all, and so created new and various needs from customers. One main result was that the mass production system is no longer efficient and has become old-fashioned (Shoji AKINO, 2002). At the same time, IT also has changed the labor process. On the one hand, it needs a new type of workers who are so-called "symbolic analysts", and who can analyze, decode, interpret and reform information. On the other hand a lot of operators who input information into computers engage in just simple, fragmentary and uninteresting work. Thus the IT revolution has split workers into two groups, i.e., a "sophisticated" skilled group and the other large group of ordinary low-skilled workers (Minoru FUJITA, 2002).

The second change taking place is globalization. Restructuring and deregulation policies, which are based upon the neo-liberalism theory, cause severe competition in the market, so-called Mega-Competition. Under these conditions, reducing costs as much as possible is absolutely necessary (Ken-ichi KURODA 2000, Yohnosuke OGOSHI, 2004).

Facing these momentous changes, many Japanese employers have changed their policy of human resource management, a policy which greatly contributed to the rapid growth of the Japanese economy since the 1960's.

Firstly, many regular workers were "restructured", and this serious activity by management caused the collapse of the traditional Japanese employment practice (the well-known so-called lifetime employment system). In 1985, the Japan Business Federation (Keidanren, former Japan Federation of Employers' Association = Nikkeiren) officially published "New Japanese Management for the Future Society," in which they recommended a portfolio of employment, i.e. diversity of employment. According to the recent labor markets, workers are divided into a few regular workers and a main body of non-regular workers. The latter group consists of part-time workers, temporary workers and other contingent workers (Yohnosuke OGOSHI, 2004).

The second change concerning HRM is the pay system. It is well known that

Japanese workers are paid in accordance with age or length of service, the so-called *nenko* (seniority) wage system. Though this is not true of all companies, certainly we can find this tendency among regular male workers (Japanese “*salary men*”) in large companies. But it does not mean that wage levels depend on just one’s age or length of service. The fact is that Japanese companies employ many new graduates who are unskilled when they enter, and then train them within the company. Under these circumstances, if wage levels are decided in accordance with the level of one’s skill or one’s competency as measured by appraisal, they seem apparently to be accompanied by age or length of service. This pay system is called Japanese skill- or competency-based pay (*shokuno-kyu*). But these relationships between age (or length of service) and skill (or competency) have collapsed, because of the IT revolution and globalization. On the one hand, new skills and new competencies needed by companies do not increase in proportion to age or length of service, and on the other hand the principle of Japanese skill- or competency-based pay tends to raise pay levels. And so many companies have introduced a new pay system, which is a performance-based or result-based pay system (*seikashugi*). But these do not necessarily work successfully, as shown in the failed case of the Fujitsu Company (Takashi MORIYA, 2004, Hiromu SHIMA, 2005, Takao NAGAI, 2005).

The third change in the Japanese business environment is the system of working hours. Because of the IT revolution and globalization, the conventional work pattern of working hours normally from 9:00 to 17:00 is not capable of dealing with the new business reality, and is not rational for R&D engineers’ jobs. In brief, it has been said that management by a fixed hour system does not fit the current business environment. The working hour system has changed from the old rigid pattern to new more flexible patterns, for example de facto working hours, flexible working hours, variable working hours, discretionary work, and so on. This shift is encouraged by the deregulation of labor law. While these new working hour arrangements contribute to reducing wage costs and improving labor productivity, we must point out that they can have a bad influence upon workers’ health.

Lastly, as the factors related to HRM have changed, the basic HRM system has also changed. In 1969, when the Japanese economy began to expand into the competitive international market, the JBF (former JFEA) proposed a new personnel management system, which it called “competency-based personnel management”(CPM). Since that time, it has been adopted as the basic and total management policy of Japanese HRM. The CPM has been formed into a concrete shape within the Personnel Ranking System based on Competence (PRSC, *shokuno-shikaku-seido*), which is a unique total treatment system applied to all fields and to the full range of employment conditions from job

assignment, education and training, promotion and pay raises to the end of workers' contracts and retirement. But as a result of the IT revolution and globalization, the CPM and PRSC do not seem to work efficiently, as seen in the case of the pay system. Because there are many new varieties of jobs created, workers who work hard with discipline, positive attitude, responsibility and cooperation cannot always achieve good performance. Therefore, management and their consultants claim strongly that they need to evaluate workers not according to their capability, effort and so on, but according to result and/or concrete performance. Now we can find that many in management and HR managers are attempting to reform PRSC by using the concept of American competency, but it has not been particularly successful, as in the case of the pay system.

#### 4. Conclusion and Future Challenges

As mentioned above, CPM and PRSC are the core HRM systems which have contributed to high productivity and good performance in Japan. This thesis is our common perception. Using these systems, Japanese employers can flexibly treat employees just as they wish unless unions decide to resist them.

Due to limited space, which necessitates abbreviating, we have another common perception, which is a characteristic feature of Japanese industrial relations. Militancy, strong class-consciousness and radical unions had been removed from Japanese private companies and the workplace before the JFEA proposed the CPM. The JFEA emphasized the removal of hostile leftist unions and fostered cooperative unions. As a result, Japanese unions abandoned job control power, developed a cozy relationship with management, were soaked in the so-called "company-first principle", and developed to be cooperative enterprise-based unions.

But recently, CPM (and/or PRSC) is not working well, and employers put emphasis on individual rather than on collective IR. In addition to this, enterprise-based unions have been weakening.

If a performance-based HRM system is introduced to a non-unionized workplace, it is apparent that the workers' situation will be worsened, which is undesirable. Serious problems related to HRM are widespread, for example: unemployment, contingent workers and so-called NEET (= Not in Employment, Education or Training), pay systems which are performance-based using MBO (management by objective), working hours, elderly and women workers and so on. Thus we have a lot of challenges which need to be researched from the workers' viewpoint. This comprises our significant social responsibility.

Table 1 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference (1991)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Harue FUJII (Tokyo Agricultural Univ.)	Change and Process of Women's Work in Japanese Management
Shigeki AOYAMA (Shizuoka Univ.)	Japanese Production System and Japanese Industrial Relations
Takanobu YAMASHITA (Ritsumeikan Univ.),	Japanese Management and Computerization
Shin-ichiro KIMOTO (Meiji Univ.)	Japanese Human Resources Management and Flexibility

Table 2 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference (1992)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Takehisa HIRANO (Sapporo Univ.),	Industrial Relations and Union Movement at the Workplace in the U.S.
Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo Univ.),	International Transfer of Japanese Management Systems
Ken-ichi KURODA (Momoyama Gakuin Univ.)	Japanese Industrial Relations and Post-Fordism Theory
Hiroyuki MATSUDA (Matsusho Gakuen Junior College)	The Structure of American HRM in the 1920s
Bei BOOGIL (Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture)	Nature of Foreign Workers
Masaki SARUTA (Chukyo Univ.)	Internationalization and Human Resources Management
Hiroshi KAWAHITO (Lawyer)	Japanese Management and <i>Karoshi</i> (Death from Overwork)

Table 3 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference (1993)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Kiyoshi TAKAGI (Sapporo Gakuin Univ.)	Structure and Function of Japanese-type Corporate Society
Ken-ichi ITO (Osaka Sangyo Univ.)	Japanese-type Corporate Society and Corporate Welfare
Shinji MIYAZAKI (Meijo Univ.)	Restructuring in Big Companies and Innovation of Organization
Takashi HIRANUMA (Meiji Univ.)	Problems of Human Resources Management in the Japan Railway Company
Irina TIKHOTSKAYA (the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences)	The Problems of Women's Labor in Russia
Yoshio YUASA (Ehime Univ.)	The Argument about Labor Process and the Japanese Production System
Yukichi TAKAHASHI (Senshu Univ.)	Japanese-type Corporate Society and Current Industrial Relations in Japan

Table 4 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 4<sup>th</sup> Conference (1994)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Hidejiro INOUE (Kyoto College of Economics)	Flexibility and Labor Market
Kazushi IKEGAMI (Chuo Univ.)	Labor Flexibility in Information Processing Work
Naoki TONA (Nagoya Gakuin Univ.)	Current Nature of Skill and its Succession
Ken-ichi KURODA (Momoyama Gakuin Univ.)	Japanization and/or Individualization of Human Resources Management and Industrial Relations in the U.K.
Yoshiji SUZUKI (Sapporo Univ.)	On Mobilization of Employment and Wobble of the Japanese Seniority Pay System.
Koji MORIOKA	Japanese Dual Labor Market and Split in Working



(Kansai Univ.)	Hours Structure
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Table 5 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference (1995)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Tomio MAKINO (Nihon Univ.)	White Collar Workers in Current Japan
Yuji KATO (Senshu Univ.)	Human Resources Management for White Collar Workers
Hiroki WATARI (Waseda Univ.)	Legal Problems of White-Collar Workers in the Case of Transposition, Temporary Transfer and Transfer.
Seiichiro HAYAKAWA (Hosei Univ.)	Promotion Management for Government Employees.
Rei SEIYAMA (Ibaraki Univ.)	Current Rationalization in White Collar Workplace and Women Workers
Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku Univ.)	Reorganization of American Corporate Structure and Management of Managers in the 1980's
Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan Univ.)	Human Resource Management to Managerial Workers

Table 6 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference (1996)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Daizo YAMAMOTO (Graduate School, Doshisha Univ.)	Changing Skill and Technology; Focus on the Labor Process Theory
Kumiko K. NAKANO (Graduate School, Kansai Univ.)	The Temporary Help Supply Industry and Restructuring of Labor Force in the U.S.
Miki SAWADA (Kanazawa Univ.)	The Present Development of Japanese Industrial Relations and Workers' Participations
Makoto ISHII (The Institute for Science of Labour)	Positive Use of Female Workers and Hiring of New Female Graduates

Kazuko KAWAGUCHI (Chuo Univ.)	Reorganization of Japanese Style Personnel Management for Women Workers
Yoshinari MARUYAMA (Rikkyo Univ.)	Japanization in Work

Table 7 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference (1997)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Kazumichi GOKA (Kanazawa Univ.)	Women's Workers in Deregulation and Flexibility of Employment
Yasuko IKEDA (National Federation of Trade Unions, Zenroren)	Abolition of Protection Clause for Women in Labor Standards Law is a Breach of Privilege
Mami NAKANO (Lawyer)	Deregulation and Women Workers
Hakumi MITSUOKA (Komazawa Univ.)	Changes of Employment Systems and Industrial Relations under the Contemporary Japanese Deregulation
Toshikazu NAGAYAMA (Nihon Univ.)	Changes of Employment and Labor Relations under the Policy of Deregulation
Satoshi NISHITANI (Osaka City Univ.)	The Legal Viewpoint of Deregulation in Labor Law

Table 8 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference (1998)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Hideo AOYAMA (Sakushin Gakuin Univ.)	Personnel Management in the 21st Century and Regular Employees in Japan
Yoshihide OKABE (The Research Institute for National Health of Japan)	Management and Employment in Public Hospitals

Yuji ENDO (Kyushu Univ.)	Women's Work in Changing Form of Employment
Kazuo MATSUMURA (Chuo Univ.)	Atypical Employment in the unified German Labor Market
Kiyoyuki NISHIKAWA (Ryukoku Univ.)	Diversification of Employment Forms and Transformation of Personnel Management
Iwao NAMIE (Ritsumeikan Univ.)	Changes in the Employment Form of Regular Employees

Table 9 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference (1999)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Teruhisa MACHII (Hokkaido Univ.)	Restructuring of the Steel Industry in Hokkaido
Kou SHIINA (Hokkaido Univ.)	Employment Problems of Construction Industry and Seasonal Workers in Hokkaido
Tatsuo ADACHI (Kyoto Junior College)	Management Analysis of Resort Development Business in Miyazaki Prefecture
Keiichi YOSHIDA (Toyo Univ.)	New Issues of Regional Economy in a Transitional Period
Shunji TANAKA (Tokyo University of Agriculture)	A Reassessment of the Potential of Regional Enterprises Utilizing Local Resources
Kazuhiko KAWASAKI (Hokkaido Tokai Univ.)	The Swedish Model in Transition

Table 10 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 10<sup>th</sup> Conference (2000)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Jin IGARASHI (Hosei Univ.)	Criticism of Praise for the Japanese-Style Industrial Relations
Takeo KINOSHITA (International Univ. of Kagoshima)	Transformation of the Labor Competition System Regarding Wages

Ken-ichi KURODA (Meiji Univ.)	Performance-based Management and Personnel Ranking System of Competence
Manabu MINE (Hosei Univ.)	Employee Appraisal Practices and Their Impacts on Union Solidarity
Shozo SASAKI (Japan Research Institute of Labour Movement)	The Auto Industry in International Reorganization and its Impact on Workers and People.
Takayuki KIMURA (Gifu Keizai Univ.)	Restructuring of Regional Employment under Industrial Mega-Competition
Nobuko HASEGAWA (Institute for Work and Life)	Recent Developments in Labour and Women.

Table 11 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 11<sup>th</sup> Conference (2001)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Shoji AKINO (Rikkyo Univ.)	Information and Production System in Japan
Minoru FUJITA (Obirin Univ.)	IT Revolution and Changes in Production System
Yoritoshi NAGAI (Ehime Univ.)	IT Revolution and Industrial Relations
Mitsuyoshi MIYUKI (Oita Univ.)	Development of Information Technology, Work and Management in Steel Industry
Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku Univ.)	IT Revolution and Temporary Workers in the U.S.

Table 12 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference (2002)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Hiroki WATARI (Chuo Gakuin Univ.)	Present Situation and Issues of a Typical Employment in Japan
Reiko OKAYAMA (Bunkyo Gakuin Univ.)	Feminization of the Labor Force and a Typical Employment in Britain

Miki SAWADA (Kanazawa Univ.)	The Development of a Typical Employment and the Human Resource Management in the U.S.
Kazuo MATSUMARU (Chuo Univ.)	The Development of Atypical Employment in Germany
Norio TAGUCHI (Iwate Univ.)	A Study of the Employment Problems of an Area
Tsunenori YASUI (Hannan Univ.)	The Changes of Labor Management and Employment Security
Nobuo MORIKAWA (Hiroshima Shudo Univ.)	Mixed Factors of Unemployment and Synthetic Employment Measures

Table 13 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference (2003)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Takashi MORIYA (Nara Sangyo Univ.)	Type of Accomplishment Wage System and Industrial Relations in Japanese Enterprises
Yohnosuke OGOSHI (Kokugakuin Univ.)	The Transformation of the Japanese Employment System and the Industrial Relations
Kayo NAKAGAWA (Kochi Univ.)	Current UK Industrial Relations and the EU
Teiichi SEKIGUCHI (Chuo Univ.)	Recent Changes in the HRM and Workplace Contractualism in US Industrial Relations
Masaki SARUTA (Chukyo Univ.)	Employment System and Industrial Relations in Sweden

Table 14 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference (2004)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Takashi WATANABE (Ritsumeikan Univ.)	One of the Challenges in HRM Studies
Hiromu SHIMA (Doshisha Univ.)	The Problems of Modern Human Resource Management in Japan
Yoshiharu HYAKUTA (Komazawa Univ.)	The Historical Examination on the Transformation of Industrial Relations in USA

Teasook MYUNG (Sapporo Univ.)	Current Situations of Women's Work in South Korea
Shunichiro AOKI (Japan China Economic Relations and Trade Centre)	The Reform of Personnel Management in China

Table 15 Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference (2005)

Presenters' Names (University)	Speech Titles
Takashi HIRANUMA (Meiji Univ.)	Current Apprenticeship System in the US Auto Industry.
Yutaka TAMURA (Toho Gakuen Univ.)	Learning in the Operation Group and Working Organization
Kazutoshi TANAKA (The Polytechnic Univ. of Japan)	Some Issues of Career Development from the Viewpoint of Vocational History in Japan
Toshikazu NAGAYAMA (Nihon Univ.)	Changes in Utilizing form of Labor Force in Small and Medium-sized Enterprise, and Skilled Workers
Yuji TANIGUCHI (The Polytechnic Univ. of Japan)	Changes in ILO Advice on International Standards of Human Resource Development

(Ken-ichi KURODA, Meiji University)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

### 1. Brief History and Features of the Society

The Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics (hereinafter abbreviated as JSLSE) was established originally as the Japan Society of Shipping Economics in October 1966. Its purpose has been to encourage the academic studies of economic issues of maritime transportation and the maritime industry focusing on shipping economics, to spread its knowledge widely and to contribute to the sound development of its related industries. Nowadays, the study field of the Society has been expanded to cover physical distribution and logistics beyond shipping since the latter half of the 1990s. JSLSE not only convenes its annual meeting but also has monthly study meetings held by its Western Japan and Eastern Japan committees six to nine times a year respectively. Likewise, JSLSE issues its annual bulletin: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*, which is a record of the fruits of studies produced by members that pass through a strict examination by referees. The *Journal* will reach its 39<sup>th</sup> volume this year.

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

### 2. Membership

The number of our membership at the end of July 2005 is as follows: 266 full and associate members, 5 honorary members and 22 corporate members. About 60 percent of the members belong to academic organizations such as universities and institutes, while the rest of them belong to business and governmental organizations. Recently, the membership of young students has been increasing.

### 3. Trends of Studies since 2000

First of all, we shall express the trends of studies in our society through key words such as Globalization, Physical Distribution, Logistics, Supply Chain Management (SCM), Third Party Logistics (3PL), Alliances, Networks, Management, Strategy etc.

related to shipping, airlines, ports and combinations of them. It is clear that three important fields can be found out from the themes of the studies. The first is that the viewpoint of members' study has been expanding from shipping itself to Physical Distribution, Logistics, and SCM. So we can see many study papers regarding strategic management. The second is that shipping and airlines as international transport have faced the same problem, that is, strategic alliance. Also it will be an important issue to choose between shipping and airlines as international transport modes in the global logistics system. The third is that the Asia has become an important area for Shipping, Physical Distribution, Logistics and SCM activities and has been attracting the attentions of researchers.

#### 4. Annual Meetings (2000~2004)

##### 1) 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

The 34<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held at Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine in October of 2000. The common subject for the symposium was Shipping Management in the Era of Globalization. A summary is as follows:

Kunio MIYASHITA (Kobe University) argued about "Strategic Effects of Global Management on Container Shipping". By considering Japanese forwarders' behavior in collecting cargo left for three destinations and shipping companies' behavior in carrying containers of two countries and two areas in Japan/US/ Europe/the Far East from the viewpoint of physical distribution strategy, he proved that a change or reform of the strategy occurred at the boundary of the middle of the 90s.

The forwarders changed to strengthen their strategy more and more based on a traditional combined transport strategy. On the other hand, the strategy of the shipping companies was greatly altered. Especially, the combined transport strategy of Japan/US/Europe shipping companies changed to an in-differential strategy from differential service, and the strategy of Japan/Europe shipping companies was reformed to strengthen the strategy of a corresponding cargo generation environment and a new adoption of a freight strategy based on service contracts.

Far Eastern shipping companies have adopted a strategy quite different from Japan/US/Europe shipping companies. They have reinforced combined transport services more than in the past, which has resulted in an in-differential service for advanced shipping companies, but on the other hand has weakened the effect of the strategy of a corresponding cargo generation environment.

The common environment behind the behavior of these shipping companies is deregulation, alliance, and the logistics strategy of the shipper.

Alliance is not bearing the same effect in relations between the shipping companies either. It was especially symbolic that United States shipping companies, which had



enjoyed the effect of the strategy with an excellent concentrated degree before forming the alliance, had weakened their competitive position after the alliances formation. As long as there is competition among the carriers of the alliance, the strategy of a corresponding SCM based on the alliance can do nothing but present essential shortcomings.

By overcoming the problem, the strategy by which the formation of a partnership is enabled is development of global management by the carrier. The ability of a shipping company to manage the world market from the viewpoint of single management is the key for SCM development. By this means, the combined transport strategy as positioned a basic infrastructure of physical distribution can demonstrate a synergistic effect with the strategy of corresponding cargo generation environment.

Shigeru YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Mercantile Marine) analyzed “The Effects of Globalization on Shipping Function and its Managerial Efficiency”, taking up two problems. The one is what influence globalization in the shipping industry has exerted on the function of shipping. The other is whether any improvement in efficiency has been seen in the factor procurement and the marketing of shipping due to globalization.

Regarding the first problem, under the consideration that the basic functions of shipping are procurement of factor services, production and marketing of shipping services, on the one hand traditional shipping deals with the procurement of factor services within an organization, while on the other hand, nowadays with advanced specialization of shipping functions and in order to realize the best procurement of factor services, shipping companies have changed their dealing from the internal organization to the market, that is, outsourcing.

Regarding the second problem, organizational inefficiency is seen in quasi organizations as in-house patterns of procuring factor services and the overseas affiliated companies due to globalization of marketing. The improvement of cost efficiency is not too advanced, though the fixed cost ratio and the ship ownership ratio have changed greatly through outsourcing of ship management services. The in-house patterns of ship management services lead to expansion of the management costs of the subsidiary firm.

Tomio TAKADA (Ryutsu Keizai University) considered “The Future of 3PL in Global Logistics”.

The SCM in the field of distribution, and especially 3PL for out-sourcing which deeply affects it, were less interesting before the IT revolution spread. 3PL businesses consistently undertake all logistics services in the supply chain from procurement to transport and delivery. In global logistics, it is necessary to handle customs clearance and document preparation in addition.

It is necessary to possess a high degree of know-how concerning the construction of the information processing system and the physical distribution business in the accomplishment of 3PL. Truck businesses, general trading companies and computer makers have begun to enter this field, although most of them do not fill all the requirements of the supply chain, and only combine some of the traditional individual physical distribution functions, including consulting. It would seem to be right to refer to them not as 3PL but as third party distributors. In global logistics round which international trade twines, there are a few such cases.

But, under the situation of rapid developing Asian shipping, it is a powerful strategy for Japanese shipping companies to survive the development of 3PL business and actively correspond to the global logistics of shipping enterprises.

To develop 3PL to the full scale in an especially global phase, it seems to be very difficult in the existing frame. The establishment of a new subject, which has enough know-how in the international distribution business, international trade, and the computer system through the formation of amalgamation with different types of business or alliance will be the first realistic step toward that.

Toshio MATSUDA (Nippon Yusen Co.) dealt with “Globalization in Shipping Management”.

When the definition of globalization is assumed to be “The process of rendering domestic activities worldwide in scope”, that is, international movement, international division of labor, international tie-ups, and international advancement of industry, globalization is observed in all components of the shipping industry. Globalization involves of management and internationalization, alliances, the container terminal management, the overhead costs and the ship management. The cause of globalization can be interpreted as an economical rationality, which can be seen in the above-mentioned items. It has already been thought that globalization is entering the final stage while taking on the shape of an oligopoly. It is a process where securing strength in cost competition becomes a strategy of importance so that mature industry can survive, and the process toward globalizing and creating an oligopoly is entered inevitably.

## 2) 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

The 35<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held at Kobe University of Mercantile Marine in October of 2001. The common subject for the symposium was World Shipping in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. A summary is as follows:

Kunio KATAYAMA (Osaka Gakuin University) surveyed “Globalization and Modern Japanese Shipping Industry”, which was a study on shipping and historical aspects of

globalization. In this context globalization means worldwide economic activities which began with the expansion of Europe in the age of discovery. The paper examined the relations of globalization, nation states and modern Japanese shipping. The development of immigration control as a shipping-related regulation was also explained to clarify the argument.

Kazushige TERADA (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine) took up “Latest Changes in Port Management due to Private Sector Involvement”. This study concerned latest the changes in container terminal management and inter-linking port networks in strategic locations developed by major terminal operating companies. These players have been seeking major nodal points by joining in privatization programs implemented around the world. The latest trend could change the way the public sector finances port development. As an interesting case, a Private Finance Initiative applied for container terminal construction in Japan was discussed. In this case, PSA Corp. of Singapore participated in a concession on the port of Kita-Kyushu, and opened up a completely new way to make private involvement in seaports.

Hideki MURAKAMI (Kobe University) analyzed “Airline Alliances: An Approach from Microeconomic Theory” which theoretically analysed the effects of a strategic alliance by two small airlines on their own profit, a rival’s profit, and economic welfare. The rival is assumed to be a gigantic Gulliver. The results are that small carriers will more likely prefer to agree on a strategic alliance and economic welfare will also be improved as the degree of product differentiation, cost competitiveness, and economies of density become strong, although the rival’s profit could decrease due to competition. Therefore, our political implication is that government has to consolidate infrastructures so that small airlines’ alliances are promoted.

Masashi SHINODA (Japan Maritime Research Institute) discussed “The Shipping Market toward a the New Competitive World”. A new shipping market is being formed by changes of the environment of shippers. Shipper industries’ globalization has brought about changes in the competitive environment of shipping world, such as new mergers of shipping firms and qualitative changes in the carrier alliances.

Shippers are now asking for cost reduction, large-scale investment and high-grade transport services under globalization. To meet these shippers’ needs, mergers and international tie-ups are now being carried out in the worlds shipping firms to provide shippers with excellent transport service and stable, reasonable freight rates.

If shippers want more cost-reduction and high-grade transport service, only those shipping firms which can meet such shippers’ needs will be able to survive. Inter-carrier competition will continue to the utmost.

What kind of carriers will be able to benefit? There is no doubt that reform will be

undertaken anew to set up a transport system in line with shippers' needs. What is important is to establish such a system ahead of rival carriers.

### 3) 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

The 36<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held at Kansai University in October of 2002. The common subject for the symposium was Management Issues on Shipping and Aviation under the New Environment. A summary is as follows:

Shigeru YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Mercantile Marine) considered "Network Effects of Alliances in International Transportation". The aim of this study was to analyze the difference of network effects by alliance formation in international liner shipping and airline industries. First of all, the network economy by the alliances was placed in order from the viewpoint of economy of scale. After observing the changes of network service attributes by the alliance formation, the network effects were empirically analyzed on demand and supply sides. We concluded as follows. As it is very difficult for each airline to design freely the route structure to demonstrate the effect of aircraft size, the route of pursuing high frequency service to fulfill customer satisfaction is taken. For liner shipping, as well as for airlines, customers are acquired by increasing the number of service points and frequencies. However, an important variable of demand functions for liner shipping is average cost or average ship size, and the influences of service points and frequencies are relatively small.

Eiji SHIOMI (Chuo University) discussed "Alliance and M&A in the International Airline Industry". Alliances have spread rapidly in international airline markets from 1990 onwards. We tend to think that this trend has been attributed to constraints of the international airline regime. So alliance has been considered as the second best and passive strategy in the place of M&A. However, it has some strategic predominance over M&A.

This paper conducted a comparative study of alliance and M&A in international airline markets. Advantages and disadvantages of each strategy were reviewed, and some factors which would influence the future trend were explored. It was pointed out that the future trend would be effected by regulatory liberalization, alleviation of anti-trust and some attributes of alliance groups.

Nobuaki ENDO (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine) analyzed "Progress in Liberalization of International Air Transport Service and Next Step". This study reviewed progress in and remaining issues of liberalization of international air transport services, and subsequent market transformation. Three major findings were drawn. First, in the 1990s, liberalization was significantly promoted. There were three major backgrounds to this. First, the so-called open skies bilateral framework, which abolished

entry and price regulation, was established between the U.S. and other countries. Second, the multilateral framework between the U.S. and four APEC countries and the EU single aviation policy loosened capital regulation and improved market access in the intra-APEC and EU markets. Third, policy-makers, airlines and passengers now commonly understand the positive impact of the liberalization on the market. Then, following the liberalization, in the international aviation market, major carriers have developed strategies of entering trunk routes and routes connecting to hub airports, and forming cross-border alliances. Finally, the remaining policy issues include anti-competitive behavior and practice, a review of cross-border ownership, commitment to multilateral liberalization, and state aid and the role of government in the industry's rationalization.

Hideko TERADA (Hiroshima City University) argued about "An Institutional Analysis of the Public Sector's Role in Port Development: A Case Study of Port Planning in Hong Kong". This article is concerned with a set of processes whereby public decision-makers are engaged in logical prediction of port development. It took up a case of port planning in Hong Kong, and overviewed the way the government and the private sector reduced planning risks in port construction, focusing on the institutional aspects.

Historically, port development in Hong Kong has been carried out through collaboration between private enterprises and the government. "The trigger point agreement" is the key relationship between the government and the port business community. It intends to safeguard private investments in new container terminals and partly transfer further port development to the private sector.

While the timing and scale of progress in port construction has been of concern to the container terminal operators in Hong Kong, the government has a broader perspective and has been involved in port planning aggressively since the 1990s.

The public sector's role is not only a way of reviewing the future port plans as accurately as possible, but of preventing port development from being rapidly accelerated. Different types of uncertainty in cargo demand forecasting might be avoided by the collaboration of the government and the private sector. But a Hong Kong style solution is not a cure-all.

#### 4) 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

The 37<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held at Kobe University in October of 2003. The common subject for the symposium was The Development of Asian Physical Distribution Systems and Logistics. A summary is as follows:

Katsuhiko HAYASHI (University of Marketing and Distribution Science) discussed

“The Role of Air Transportation in Horizontal Division of Labor in Asia”. Transnational corporations have been searching for the best location for manufacturing parts and products according to their characteristics and established sophisticated systems of horizontal division of labor in Asia. The role of logistic management is getting more important to bridge the gap of time and place through procurement, production, and supply chain management (SCM) is important since it decreases total logistic costs and supports postponement strategies. Providers of air freight service such as carriers, forwarders, and integrators are required to tackle these shippers’ logistic needs. Some problems of the service providers and institutional aspects for the future Asian air transportation were discussed.

Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) introduced “Planning Intermodal Freight Transport System in Asia”. Since the 1990s, tremendous progress has been made in international supply chains because of the globalizing economy and division of labor. In order to enjoy the benefit of free trade, an intermodal freight transport system is advocated and introduced, which can provide efficient just-in-time door-to-door services in a more environmentally friendly manner.

In Europe and North America, the European Commission and the United States play an important role in promoting the intermodal system for the continents with Free Trade Agreements respectively. Asia, however, is slightly behind in establishing such coordinating organizations to plan areawide freight transport policies. Rather the countries are competing with each other to win transport hubs in the region.

This paper reviewed OECD research on institutional aspects of intermodal policies, best practices in planning intermodal systems in EU and NAFTA, and freight transport policies in Asian countries, and finally indicated necessary efforts to establish an intermodal freight transport system in Asia.

OH Yon-sik (Tomei Joho University) discussed “Local Port Development in West Japan Area and the Port of Pusan - From the Viewpoint of International Hub Port around East Asia” which aimed at verifying the effect on the international logistics which local container port development brings about. At first, we classified the international logistics effect of a local port on demand stimulation and channel conversion and measured it using the examples of four local container ports and the port of Kobe in Western Japan. Next, we viewed the changes in international logistics that were brought about by local port construction on the whole based on the analysis of relevance with the port of Pusan.

To estimate the international logistics effects, we utilized the elasticity of the international logistics demand of the hinterland and the amount of handling via Kobe, to international container cargoes of local ports. As a result of estimation, the effect which

exploitation of the international container route of local ports brought about changed with each region and port. But also it is hard to deny that local ports have evoked international logistics demand by the prefecture on the whole.

On the logistics channel effect, not only alternative relations but also complementary relations were checked between local ports and the port of Kobe. However, the greater portion of international logistics demand newly induced was absorbed to the new local container port, and finally, it can be said that port of Kobe is already losing the centripetal force for new demand in this area.

Ryosuke MORIMURA (ex-Sanyo Electric Co.) argued about “An Observation about Electronics and Logistics in East Asia (ASEAN, China and Japan) after the Asian Currency Crisis”. This article represents the Maker-Shippers’ standpoint.

Nowadays, electronic industries are growing owing to worldwide demand. East Asia is the biggest manufacturing area of electronics in the world. This area is mutually deepening its industrial ties and manufacturers demand seamless distribution. Logistics techniques (Just in Time, Supply Chain Management, etc.), IT back-upped, are prevailing.

Correspond to those trends, logistics in this area require parity development with industries. So, investment to infrastructure and deregulation are very important. East Asia can refer to the transportation policies of the EU. Electronics shippers pay close attention to air cargo outbound and inland truckage.

Masafumi SHINODA (Japan Maritime Research Institute) considered “Approaches to Logistics Business in China”. Even foreign-affiliated logistics service providers, which have been maintaining business relationships with shippers via international maritime physical distribution services, have in recent years been focusing increasingly on the establishment of domestic logistics systems. Logistics service providers will lag far behind in global trade unless they come up with programs to meet the needs of shippers on a long-term basis.

Regarding the state of logistics in China, most of the corporations that have set up business in the country have pointed out that the legal and physical infrastructure underpinning comprehensive logistics structures is still underdeveloped.

Companies’ complaints include the following:

- 1) Administrative problems, such as disputes over interest for bonded shipments by municipalities that are authorized to impose import tariffs on them;
- 2) Insufficient standardization of business activities, as represented by the fact that each region has different interpretation of laws that concern physical distribution services;
- 3) Poor insurance systems, which keep interested parties from claiming

compensation;

- 4) Unsatisfactory collection by logistics service providers of outstanding freight charges owned by their customers; and
- 5) Business practices that focus more on connection than commercialism.

In order to overcome such challenges, it is essential for Japanese companies to choose business partners that are knowledgeable about the prevailing circumstances in China and which employ reliable Chinese staff.

It is also necessary to depend more utilization of information technology (IT) to more smoothly promote the tracing, transferring, and intermodal transport of cargoes as well as the collection of unpaid charges.

#### 5) 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

The 38<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held at Ryutsu Keizai University in October of 2004. The common subject for the symposium was Competitive Advantage in Global Logistics Industry. A summary is as follows:

Kunio MIYASHITA (University of Marketing and Distribution Science) analyzed “Comparative Advantage in Global Logistics Industry”. Since the 1990s the parallel development of space networks and information networks has generated a global scale of efficient fields supported by time-space axes. In the period of global economy, it’s the most important for a firm to build up an original type of business model consistently combining space networks with information networks. In comparison with the global nature of current firm behavior, has the physical distribution industry prepared the necessary conditions for the development of the global economy?

In order to analyze this theme, the current position of Japanese economy, regarded popularly as the lost ten years, can be demonstrated. Contrary to the common view I insist the recovery of the Japanese economy started in 1997 from the viewpoint of the sea-air modes tradeoff patterns in international physical distribution. The Japanese economy is already near to the maturity stage of its new life cycle, the growth of which has been generated and promoted rather by the network system of physical distribution than by the total distribution costs. The economy of SCM can be found in the three major economic ranges of Japan. The trend towards the SCM type of arm’s length transaction is inevitable. In the world of SCM, third party logistics is the key role of the physical distribution industry, so that carriers and forwarders have been confronted with keen competition in this field. Who has the global comparative advantage depends on the adaptability of the physical distribution industry to the SCM world in the regulatory reform age dominated by the principle of the firm instead of the principle of the market.

Masatomo TANAKA (Monotsukuri University) took up “A Study of Relations



between Freight and Transit Term – J Cost Theory”. All shippers prefer cheaper freight rates and shorter transit terms. To meet the market demand for this cheaper freight rate, ship-owners have decided to build bigger container ships; some of them are bigger than 6,000 TEU. On the other hand, the shorter transit term seems to be ignored. Fast ships once competed at more than 35 knots. Now, some newly-built container ships cruise slower than 25 knots. The reason why slower ships have been recently introduced is that no theory can clearly explain that both the transit term and freight rate are important to shippers.

This article introduced a new concept, “J cost”, which can clearly explain the relation between the transit term and the freight rate. This “J cost” shows that the freight rate is in proportion to the margin of a shipper and the transit term is in proportion to the production term.

Makers are required to improve continuously their productivity in order to survive and succeed in global competition.

This harsh competition forces the makers to reduce production terms and working funds.

The “J cost” theory shows the ratio of the transit term over production term increases if the transit term remains the same. Consequently, this new theory reveals that the fixed transit term spoils some of the benefit produced on a manufacturing line.

Applying the “J cost” theory, we can easily and quantitatively conclude as follows:

1. It is not desirable that all container ships are huge and slow.
2. We need to have various types of container ships so that ship-owners can provide the best ship that satisfies most the demand of load products.

Hiroshi HOSHINO (Kyushu University) discussed “Competitive Advantage in the Liner Shipping Industry – A Case of Evergreen Marine Corporation”. Strategic alliances and “door-to-door” inter-modal services have been two major trends in the liner shipping industry since the late 1980s. Major liner operators formed alliance groups for the purpose of gaining cost advantage through economies of scale as well as providing high quality services for their shipper individually. Because the container transport service has matured in the last thirty years, operators have hardly been able to bring about any differentiation of service. As a consequence, many traditional operators including three out of the Major Six Japanese companies either left the market or were merged by competitors.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (EMC), established in 1968 by Chairman Yung-Fa Chang, became the world’s largest liner company in terms of carrying capacity in the mid 1980s. In contrast to the trends in the industry, EMC concentrates its liner business on ‘port-to-port service’ and persists in independent operation. Their success is not

limited to shipping business, and has expanded to the establishment of Taiwan's leading airline and a 5-star hotel chain.

Analysis of their competitive advantage derived from their highly standardized and efficient operation and concentration on basic sea-transport service would draw an implication for the study of strategy in liner shipping.

Kazuharu OIDE (Nittsu Research Institute and Consulting Inc.) considered "What Competitive Global Logistics Service Is Provided to Customers by Non-actual Carriers (such as Forwarders)?" With the expansion of Japanese firms' overseas activities, the demand for qualified global logistics services is rapidly growing. Broadening the SCM concept has also helped to accelerate this trend. Logistics providers, in other words Non-actual carriers including forwarders, have taken various measures in order to respond to customers' high level requirements. The typical measures provided by logistics providers have focused on developing 1) overseas networks 2) IT support 3) Inventory control 4) VMI methods 5) Local and regional transport. Unfortunately, it seems difficult for small and medium sized providers to carry out such measures because preparation cost for them is relatively expensive. However, we can find successful small and medium sized providers as far as they can provide specific service that no one else can provide.

Lastly, the 39<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held in October 2005 at Osaka Gakuin University with the common subject of The Frontier of Physical Distribution in Asia.

(Shigeru YOSHIDA, Kobe University)

## THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY (AMP)

### 1. Overview

The Academy of Management Philosophy (AMP) was founded in 1984 with about 150 members. Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (then professor of Toyo University) was elected as the first president. The Society members have increased constantly in number, so that the current number of members is over 350. Regional activities have grown with the expanding numbers of membership and seven local chapters have been formed (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Kyushu, and Okinawa).

Membership is categorized as Academic and Corporate Members. An individual with an interest in management philosophy can apply for academic membership with the recommendations of two members. An academic member is required to have scholarly publications and be engaged in academic research. An Institution with an interest in management philosophy and agreeing with AMP activities can apply as a Corporate member.

The primary objectives of the Academy today are to enhance the research and application of various subjects regarding management philosophy, to plan exchange of information among members and with related associations, to contribute to the establishment of management philosophy and the development of industry, and to establish principles for corporations based on dignity of life and humanity.

The Academy aims to play the key role of promoting academic research in management philosophy through the connection and cooperation with academic fields and through publication and activities facilitating communication and cooperation among specialists on management. The Academy also offers its members opportunities to exchange information on topics relevant to its goals and supports a variety of academic activities, some of which appear below.

- To establish a society based on dignity of life and humanity and contribute largely to society through research on management philosophy
- To promote management philosophy and to function as the source of knowledge regarding practical use of management philosophy
- To provide a place for communication through research projects, symposiums, workshops, lectures, and presentation meetings and to share knowledge and information among the membership through various activities
- To have a long and cooperative relationship with organizations engaged

in similar pursuits and to keep in contact and hold joint conferences or research with related societies.

## **2. Recent activities**

The main activities of the Academy are holding conferences and publishing journals. The academy holds various types of conference such as its annual conference, regional meetings, joint conferences and symposia. The Academy publishes *The Bulletin (Keiei Tetsugaku Ronshu)*, *The Journal of Management Philosophy (Keiei Tetsugaku Journal)* and semi-annual newsletters.

### **2-1 Annual conferences (1995-2005)**

The annual conference is held usually in September. Places of the Conference vary. In the beginning, Tokyo was the sole venue of conventions, but with organizational growth came the need for geographical dispersion.

The conference program usually consists of plenary sessions on management philosophy and concurrent sessions. The annual conference in 2005, for instance, had three plenary sessions and sixteen papers as concurrent sessions. Themes of plenary sessions at the 22nd annual conference were: Challenges to the Establishment; Challenges to New Markets; and Challenges to Conquer Failure. Three distinguished presidents/founders of corporations with unique management philosophy (Ichinokura Co. Ltd., Seven-Eleven Japan Co. Ltd. and Yoshinoya D&C Co. Ltd.) were invited to join a panel in each of the three plenary sessions.

A list of Conference themes and host universities for the past ten years is as follows:

- 12th (1995): Management Philosophy Today in Japan      Reconstruction  
of Management Systems, Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo.
- 13th (1996): The Search for a New Management Philosophy      on  
Information, Employment and Environment, Rikkyo  
University, Tokyo.
- 14th (1997): Environmental Issues and Management Philosophy,  
Tezukayama University, Nara.
- 15th (1998): Management Philosophy and Regional Activation, Meio  
University, Okinawa.
- 16th (1999): What is Management Philosophy?      Its Direction and  
Tasks, Chuo Gakuin University, Chiba.

- 17th (2000): Asking Management Philosophy, Niigata Keiei University, Niigata.
- 18th (2001): Management and Science, Kansai University, Osaka.
- 19th (2002): A New Search for Management Philosophy, Waseda University, Tokyo.
- 20th (2003): Is Management Philosophy Dead? Chukyo University, Aichi.
- 21st (2004): Living through Management: The Functions of the Executive, Aomori Public College, Aomori.
- 22nd (2005): Challenges for Management Philosophy, Meiji Gakuin University, Tokyo.

In addition to the annual conference, the Academy regularly holds regional meetings (*chiho buhai*) once or twice a year in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Kyushu and Okinawa. A regional meeting usually includes a special lecture and papers. Distinguished local businesspersons are invited for lectures. For example, Ms. Kuniko KITAZAWA, President of Wakodo Co.Ltd. accepted our invitation for the Kanto region meeting in 2004, Mr. Yoshitaka IMAMURA, president of Daiden Co. Ltd. and Chairman of the Association of Corporate Executives of Fukui, for the Kansai-Chubu joint meeting in 2003. The Academy also welcomes occasional guests for special open lectures.

## **2-2 Joint conferences/symposia**

Through its numerous external activities, the Academy has made valuable contributions to the field of management philosophy. It should be noted that the Academy has a cooperative relationship with organizations engaged in similar pursuits; e.g., the Pan-Pacific Business Association and University of Shanghai for Science and Technology (USST). It is important to encourage the exchange and dissemination of management philosophy, and to promote understanding and cooperation between the members.

More formal cooperation between the Academy and University of Shanghai for Science and Technology started in 2004. The Academy held the first international symposium with the theme of The Role of Management Philosophy between Japan and China in the 21st Century in Shanghai in September 2005 to spread Japanese management philosophy internationally and exchange information. The Academy sent the president Koji OHIRA (Meiji Gakuin University) as the keynote speaker, Isuke KOTO (Waseda University) and Izumi MITSUI (Nihon University) as discussants. Three

discussants were from USST. More than fifteen members from the Academy participated, and over one hundred academics and business persons in China also attended the symposium.

The most recent case of national cooperation, which commenced in 2004 and was formalized in 2005, is with the Japan Society of Foodservice Studies (JSFS). The first event in cooperation with JSFS was the joint plenary session at the AMP annual conference in 2005. We are eagerly expecting to hold joint activities, and discussing with each other some problems confronted in the theory and practice of management philosophy in the food industry. Moreover, we hope to have a long and cooperative relationship with other organizations engaged in similar pursuits and to keep in contact, collaborating in joint conferences or related research.

### **2-3 Publications**

The Academy annually publishes *The Bulletin* and *The Journal of Management Philosophy* (JMP). *The Bulletin* presents the papers presented at the last annual conference. In 2004, the academy started to issue JMP, to publish unique research and application results by academics and professionals. The fields of contents cover management philosophy research broadly from management history to emerging research fields. JMP also includes interviews with businesspersons. For example, Mr. Kazuo INAMORI, the former Chairperson of Kyocera Corp. gave an interview and related his management philosophy and his experiences in Volume Two.

In 2003, the Academy published *What is Management Philosophy? (Keiei Tetsugaku to wa nani ka, Bunshindo, 2003)* in order to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Academy. This publication aims to promote research on management philosophy and related fields based on the discussion at the annual conference. We sincerely hope that the journal and other publications will provide opportunities to enlighten everyone's mind for research, education, and business mutually, toward the firm establishment of the Academy.

### **2-4 The AMP Award (*Kenkyu Shorei Sho*)**

The academy established an official award in 1995. The aim of the award is honoring and encouraging young researchers (under 40 years old) to present papers. The committee selects from the papers by young researchers presented at the last annual conference. In 2004 three researchers were awarded a prize of 50,000 yen.

We believe that the award has significantly contributed to the progress of

management philosophy research and its application to management practice. In fact, since the establishment of the award, numbers of young researchers presenting papers at the annual conference have been growing steadily.

### **3. Further direction**

The next annual conference in 2006 is scheduled at Hokkai Gakuen University, Hokkaido. The Academy is now negotiating to hold a symposium and joint conference in the near future with institutions overseas.

The Academy will commemorate its 25th anniversary in 2008, and has just started organizing a committee to publish a book on management philosophy to celebrate its anniversary. It will be scheduled for publication by the end of 2007.

We are experiencing major corporate crimes and scandals recently in Japan. Needless to say, management philosophy is deeply related to them. The Academy has dealt with such issues at its conference and offered comments on management philosophy to society and corporate leaders. It is becoming more and more important for corporations and corporate leaders to identify their management philosophy. We believe that the activities of the Academy are contributing to finding the solution.

(Yasuhiko ISHII, Takachiho University)

## THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

### 1. Brief History

The Academic Association for Organizational Science has a history of more than forty-five years. In 1959, the Association was founded by Keiji BABA (The University of Tokyo) who thought that it was important to establish a micro foundation for various social sciences. He focused on the level of a focal organization and the human behavior in it and fostered interdisciplinary studies. After the demise of BABA in 1961, Susumu TAKAMIYA (Sophia University) became the second president of the Association in 1963. He expanded the activities based on the founding philosophy and established the basic system of the Association. After TAKAMIYA passed away, Yasuo OKAMOTO (Aoyama Gakuin University) took the reins as the third president in 1987 and witnessed a growth in membership. Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University) succeeded OKAMOTO to become the fourth president in 1993, while Ikujiro NONAKA (Hitotsubashi University) became the fifth president in 1996. Hiroyuki ITAMI (Hitotsubashi University) has been leading the Association as the sixth president since 2002. Under the leadership of these presidents, various new experiments described below have been executed to promote the activities of the Association.

Due to various efforts throughout its history, the Association has developed dramatically. Now the number of members is 1,850 and that of supporting companies is 13 as of May 2005. Not only size but also diversity of the membership has been increasing. As meaningful studies in organizational science are believed to require various approaches, the membership body has always been intended to be diverse, comprising management and organization theorists, economists, psychologists, sociologists, and political scientists. They mostly identify as behavioral scientists in a broader sense, but beyond them, some members from an engineering background constitute another group. Board members (both elected and nominated) are intended to be representative of multiple disciplines. As such, the Academic Association for Organizational Science has salient characteristics as compared with those other associations that rely on a single discipline in conventional social sciences.

### 2. Major Activities

The Academic Association for Organizational Science holds two types of annual meetings: one held every autumn featuring a specific topic, and the other held every spring providing opportunities for members to present their recent studies. We have experimented with new forms of presentations such as panel discussion, sessions for doctoral students, sessions to discuss contemporary topics in organizations with



practitioners, and so on. These are new forms to facilitate interaction among members with different disciplinary backgrounds; we have also often invited non-members from both the academic and the practitioner's world with distinctive achievement in their fields. In addition, we present a doctoral consortium that is aimed at passing down research skills from outstanding senior researchers to doctoral students. They have succeeded in stimulating the younger members.

The Association issues an academic journal called *Organizational Science* (*Soshiki Kagaku*). *Organizational Science* aims to be a synthetic theoretical journal in the social sciences. The first volume was published in 1967, and it has been published quarterly since 1968. The most recent issue (published in June, 2005) is already volume 38, number 4. Each issue consists of submitted papers on free topics and invited papers on a specific topic, which is selected by the editorial board. Most authors are members of the Association, but non-members including foreign researchers are invited depending on the special issue. Submitted papers have to be anonymously reviewed for possible publication. Moreover, we exploit a senior editor system to shorten the referee cycle, help submitters to revise their papers, and promote submissions. The editorial board is trying to increase the number of submitted papers; more submitted papers are expected to be published than invited papers in future.

In addition to the two annual meetings, we have several one-day meetings a year. They used to be held for a couple of hours on a weekday evening, but now are held on Saturday afternoon to give time for two presentations and intensive discussion on them. In 2004, the Association also held symposia entitled "Capability Formation of Japanese Firms" (held in March, 2004) and "Design Rules: The Power of Modularity" (held in December, 2004), which were promoted by the administrative office of the Association, Tokyo. Moreover, regional sub-organizations of the Association such as Kansai (the Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and adjacent area), Chubu (Nagoya and its vicinity), and Kyushu are also active with several meetings a year.

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

### 3. Current Research Concerns

The Academic Association for Organizational Science deals with various research

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

First, we have begun to focus on the discovery of Japanese-made concepts that are empirically viable and theoretically robust. One of the most noted concepts is the notion of “organizational capability formation” which affords some world-class Japanese manufactures great competitive advantage. Many studies associated with capability formation management have been executed both in Japan and throughout the world. Second, reflecting the concern with maturity of existing industries, globalization of the economy, development of information technology, and collaboration among organizations, many researchers have studied innovation (product development and technology management), entrepreneurship, global management, and networks. Third, there seems to be a growing interest in various research methods, probably because the members of the association, especially the younger generation, realize the importance of empirical studies.

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

### 3. 1 Special topics chosen for annual meetings

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

- \* Values and Organizations in a Transformational Period, Kyoto University, 1990
- \* Globalization and Organization, Waseda University, 1991
- \* Reexamination of Organizations and Institutions, Kobe University, 1992
- \* Processes of Organizational Changes, Nagoya University, 1993
- \* Relationship between Organizations and Individuals, Nihon University, 1994
- \* In Search of New Paradigms in Organizational Integration, Hosei University, 1995
- \* Asian Networking, Kyushu University, 1996
- \* Invisible Elements in Organizations, Osaka University, 1997
- \* Regional Society and Innovation, Tohoku University, 1998
- \* Knowledge Creation in Organization Theory: Past, Present, and Future, Kyoto

University, 1999

- \* Grand Design of Organization Theory in the Twenty-First Century, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 2000
- \* Will Japanese Companies Change? : Strategy, System, Human Resource Management, Kobe University, 2001
- \* Dynamic Interaction between Organization and Strategy: Reflecting Management, Hitotsubashi University, 2002
- \* The Era of Organizational Ethics, Hiroshima University, 2003
- \* Medical Care, Welfare, and Management, Nihon Fukushi University, 2004

Looking at the sessions in the Fortieth Anniversary Meeting (held in November, 1999 at Kyoto University) might help to understand the research concerns of the Association, because they reviewed the research development in the past and present and predicted the research direction in the future, although the structure of the meeting was not the usual one. The sessions of the meeting were broadly classified into three groups associated with three aspects of organization theory: Organizational Form, Organizations and Individuals, and Organizational Process.

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

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

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

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

### 3. 2 Special issues of *Organizational Science*

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

- \* New Viewpoints in Organizational Studies (Vol. 31, No. 1, 1997)
- \* Meaning and Value of Organizations (Vol. 31, No. 2, 1997)
- \* Variety and Possibility of Organizations (Vol. 31, No. 3, 1998)
- \* The Invisible Elements in Organizations: Looking for a New Paradigm in Information and Knowledge Society (Vol. 31, No. 4, 1998)
- \* The Management of Non-Profit Organizations (Vol. 32, No. 1, 1998)
- \* Confronting Market-Centrism (Vol. 32, No. 2, 1998)
- \* Program Science: Are the Social Sciences Nomothetic? (Vol. 32, No. 3, 1999)
- \* Regional Society and Innovation (Vol. 32, No. 4, 1999)
- \* Metaphors in Organization Theory (Vol. 33, No. 1, 1999)
- \* Frontiers of Career Research (Vol. 33, No. 2, 1999)
- \* Beauty and Ethics in Organizations (Vol. 33, No. 3, 2000)

- \* Knowledge Creation in Organization Theory: Past, Present, and Future (Vol. 33, No. 4, 2000)
- \* University / Industry Cooperation and Creation of New Technology (Vol. 34, No. 1, 2000)
- \* Agent-Based Approach (Vol. 34, No. 2, 2000)
- \* Performance-Based Human Resource Management: Concerns and Prospects (Vol. 34, No. 3, 2001)
- \* New Directions of Organization Theory in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Vol. 34, No. 4, 2001)
- \* Alliance and Outsourcing (Vol. 35, No. 1, 2001)
- \* New Trends in New Product Development Research (Vol. 35, No. 2, 2001)
- \* Organizing of Patent Strategy (Vol. 35, No. 3, 2002)
- \* Will Japanese Companies Change? (Vol. 35, No. 4, 2002)
- \* Accelerative Creation of Knowledge Assets (Vol. 36, No. 1, 2002)
- \* The Transformation of Industrial Accumulation and Its Challenge to Reform (Vol. 36, No. 2, 2002)
- \* Institutions and Organizations (Vol. 36, No. 3, 2003)
- \* Dynamic Interaction between Organization and Strategy: Reflecting Management (Vol. 36, No. 4, 2003)
- \* New Trends of Psychological Research in Organizational Studies (Vol. 37, No. 1, 2003)
- \* Organization Theory of Meaning (Vol. 37, No. 2, 2003)
- \* Reconsidering the Diversification Strategy (Vol. 37, No. 3, 2004)
- \* Ethics In and Around Organizations: Ethical Issues in Organizational Daily Life (Vol. 37, No. 4, 2004)
- \* Dynamism of Japanese Firms (Vol. 38, No. 1, 2004)
- \* Organizational Failure and Evaluation of Organization (Vol. 38, No. 2, 2004)
- \* The Dynamics of Industrial Cluster Creation (Vol. 38, No. 3, 2005)
- \* Medical Care, Welfare, and Management (Vol. 38, No. 4, 2005)

Since the most recent issue (Vol. 38, No. 4) reproduces revised versions of the papers presented in the November 2004 meeting, the next recent issue is chosen to illustrate the contents of the journal.

In Vol. 38, No. 3 of *Organizational Science*, there are four papers for the special issue on “The Dynamics of Industrial Cluster Creation,” and two other submitted papers. The papers for the special issue are as follows: (1) “Significance of Industrial Clusters and Actual Problems,” by Akira YAMASAKI (Kyushu University), (2) “Formation of Industrial Clusters and Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial Dynamics in Creation Process

of Sapporo IT Clusters,” by Kazuyori KANAI (Osaka University), (3) “Clustering and Firm Formation: The Clustering of Software Firms in Austin, Texas,” by Michi FUKUSHIMA (Tohoku University), (4) “Chain Reactions of Spin-off and Learning in Entrepreneurial Action,” by Kyosuke INAGAKI (Yokohama City University). Two other submitted papers are as follows: (5) “Principles of Increased Productivity Through Cell-Based Assembly,” by Hiroshi OZAWA (Seinan Gakuin University), (6) “Effects of Information Technology on International Transfer of the Japanese Production System: Case of the Manufacturing Subsidiary of Denso at Tennessee,” by Yukiko FUJIWARA (Kobe Gakuin University). Besides these articles, two essays also appear in the issue: “Three Patterns of Evolutionary Change of Discipline,” by Moriaki TSUCHIYA (Keiei Kenkyujo), “Individual Combat and Group Warfare,” by Takashi SHIMIZU (The University of Tokyo).

### 3. 3 Takamiya Prize winners

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

- \* 1989 Book Award: Nobuo TAKAHASHI, *Design of Adaptive Organizations, Models and Empirical Research*, London, 1987
- \* 1990 Book Award: Tamio HATTORI, *Management Development in Korea (Kankoku no Keiei Hatten)*, Tokyo, 1988
- \* 1991 Book Award: Masao TAO, *Organization and Management of Public Service Operations: Theory and Practices of Local Governments (Gyosei Service no Soshiki to Kanri: Chiho Jichitai ni okeru Riron to Jissai)*, Tokyo, 1990
- \* 1992 Book Award: Toshio KOBAYASHI, *Requisites for Legitimacy (Seito-sei no Joken)*, Kyoto, 1990
- \* 1993 Book Award: Toshihiro KANAI, *In Search of the Transformational Middles: A Strategy and Innovation Driven Managerial Behavior (Henkaku-gata Middle no Tankyu: Senryaku Kakushin Shiko no Kanrisha Kodo)*, Tokyo, 1991
- \* 1994 Book Award: Hajime OTA, *Professionals and Organizations: Indirect Integration of Organization and Individual (Professional to Soshiki: Soshiki to Kojin no Kansetsu-teki Togo)*, Tokyo, 1993
- \* 1995 Book Award: Toshiki SATO, *Modernity Organizations, and Capitalism (Kindai, Soshiki, Shihon-shugi)* Tokyo, 1993; Junjiro SHINTAKU, *Competitive Strategies of Japanese Firms (Nihon Kigyo no Kyoso Senryaku)*, Tokyo, 1994; Toyoharu TANAKA, *Sociological Studies in Organizational Change of Local Governments in Japan (Chiho Gyosei Kanryo-sei ni okeru Soshiki Henkaku no*

*Shakaigaku-teki Kenkyu*), Tokyo, 1994

- \* 1996 Book Award: Shigeru ASABA, *Competitive and Cooperative Strategies (Kyoso to Kyoryoku no Senryaku)*, Tokyo, 1995; Iwao TAKA, *Studies in H. A. Simon's Works (H. A. Simon Kenkyu)*, Tokyo, 1995
- \* No award for book section in 1997
- \* 1998 Book Award: Kentaro NOBEOKA, *Multi-project Strategy (Multi-project Senryaku)*, Tokyo, 1996; Takahiro FUJIMOTO, *Evolutionary Theory of Production Systems (Seisan System no Shinka-ron)*, Tokyo, 1997
- \* 1999 Book Award: Hideharu CHUJO, *The Concept of Organization (Soshiki no Gainen)* Tokyo, 1998
- \* 2000 Book Award: Tsutomu HARADA, *Management of Knowledge Transformation (Chishiki Tenkan no Keieigaku)*, Tokyo, 1999; Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI, *History of Liquid Crystal Display Technology (Ekisho Display no Gijutsu Kakushin-shi)*, Tokyo, 1999
- \* 2001 Book Award: Katsuhiko NAGASE, *Strategies for Decision Making (Ishi Kettei no Strategy)*, Tokyo, 1999; Susumu OGAWA, *The Logic of Innovation Creation (Innovation no Hassei Riron)*, Tokyo, 2000
- \* No awards for book section in 2002 and 2003
- \* 2004 Book Award: Kenichi SHINOHARA, *American Labor Relations in an Era of Change (Tenkan-ki no America Roshiki Kankei)*, Kyoto, 2003
- \* 2005 Book Award: Kazuhiro MISHINA, *The Logic of Strategy Failure (Senryaku Fuzen no Ronri)*, Tokyo, 2004

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

- \* 1989 Article Award: Toshihiro KANAI, "Development and Functions of Networking Organizations in the Entrepreneurial Community (*Kigyo-sha Community ni okeru Networking Soshiki no Seisei to Kino*)," *Annals of School of Business Administration, Kobe University (Kenkyu Nenpo)*, XXXIII, 1987; Masamitsu TANAKA, "Organized Anarchy and Technological Development (*Soshikika sareta Muchitsujo to Gijutsu Kakushin*)," *Keizaigaku (Tohoku Gakuin Ronshu)*, 107, 1987
- \* No awards for article section from 1990 to 1992
- \* 1993 Article Award: Kotaro KUWADA, "Strategic Learning and Long-term Adaptation of Organization (*Strategic Learning to Soshiki no Choki-teki Tekio*)," *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXV-1, 1991
- \* No awards for article section in 1994 and 1995
- \* 1996 Article Award: Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI, "A Critical Note on the Possibility of

- Establishing Invariant Laws in Management Studies (*Macro Gensho Hosoku Kakuritsu no Kano-sei*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, IIXXX-3, 1995
- \* 1997 Article Award: Motohiro MORISHIMA, “Evolution of White-Collar Human Resource Management in Japan,” *Advances in Industrial and Labor Relations*, VII, 1996
  - \* 1998 Article Award: Masaru KARUBE, “Institutions and Corporate Strategy in the Japanese and US Semiconductor Industries (*Nichibei Handotai Sangyo ni okeru Seido to Kigyo Senryaku*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXI-1, 1997
  - \* 1999 Article Award: Tsutomu HARADA, “Interpenetration of General Purpose Technology and Special Purpose Technology (*Hanyo-Senyo Gijutsu no Sogo Shinto*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXI-4, 1998; Fumie ANDO, “Organizational Learning and a Navigation Map in the Organization (*Soshiki Gakushu to Soshiki-nai Chizu no Keisei*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXII-1, 1998
  - \* 2000 Article Award: Toshihiko KATO, “Structuration Theory of Technological Systems (*Gijutsu System no Kozo-ka Riron*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXIII- 1, 1999; Takashi SHIMIZU, “An Event History Analysis of Mergers (*Gappei Kodo no Event History Bunseki*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXII-3, 1999
  - \* 2001 Article Award: Kenichi KUWASHIMA, “Pharmaceutical R&D Process and Organizational Capabilities (*Iyaku-hin no Kenkyu Kaihatsu Process ni okeru Soshiki Nouryoku*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXIII-2, 1999; Tomofumi AMANO, “International Divisions of Labor and Corporate Restructuring (*Kokusai Bungyo to Tenkan Kodo*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXIII-3, 2000
  - \* 2002 Article Award: Minoru SHIMAMOTO, “The Niche Created by Concentration of Resources (*Shigen no Shuchu ni yoru Kangeki*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXIV-4, 2001; Keiko YOKOYAMA, “Collaboration Between Corporations in a Non-Profit Organization and the New Corporate Philanthropy (*NPO Setsuritsu ni yoru Kigyo-kan Kyodo to Kigyo Shakai Koken no Shin-tenkai*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXIV-4, 2001
  - \* 2003 Article Award: Masaru KARUBE, “Two Types of Technological Evolution in the Japanese and US High Performance Computing Industries (*Nichibei HPC Sangyo ni okeru Futatsu no Seino Shinka*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXV-2, 2001



\* No award for article section in 2004

\* 2005 Article Award: Yuji HORIKAWA, “Dualism of Technology (*Gijutsu no Nijusei*),” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, XXXVII-2, 2003

#### 4. Future challenges

There are a few foreseeable problems that we have to tackle in the future. In the structural change of the Japanese economy, new management systems are being sought. Responding to it, we need new Japanese-made concepts of management systems. It is needless to say that steady empirical research is necessary as well to test the viability of the concepts.

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

Third, due to the practical nature of organizational science, the Association has to build up stronger ties with the business community. Collaborative ties with business communities are very important not only to raise more financial support from the business community but also to find the right problems to be tackled. For this purpose, the Association introduced corporate membership to support its activities; however, the number of supporting companies has fallen to 13. The Association has to involve those practitioners who are responsible for running various organizations in Japan and other countries.

Moreover, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government acknowledged the Academic Association for Organizational Science as an NPO (non-profit organization) in March, 2005. Consequently, the Association has to change over from a group of voluntary people to a public corporate body, which takes responsibility for contributing to human society.

(Masaya MIYAZAKI, Nagoya University)

## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

### 1. General Description

This association, which was established in 1977 as a trans-disciplinary forum consisting of academic researchers, government planning experts and corporate planners, aims at development of knowledge systems of planning science based on interchange of observations and outcomes of studies related to progress in planning, implementation, and assessment and theory of planning as well as insights into natural and social fundamentals. Planning administration covers not only aspects in the public sector, but also managerial planning in the private sector, involving international coordination, while discussing the fusion of both sectors with attention to increased managerial efficiency beyond the conventional dichotomous concept. Nowadays, the concept of the public that originally meant “people” is deeply recognized in the rising civil society shared through autonomous social networks. On the occasion of organizing this Association, it was stated that planning originated in thought and science is to be achieved through management based on organization and technologies. People who were interested in tackling inconsistencies existing between real planning and administration established the Association in order to integrate planning and administration through wide participation and integration of separated sciences.

It cannot be effective without ideal and science. In addition, planning is characterized by realization and participation through diversified interest groups. The more planning environment increases in complexity, constraints decrease in flexibility and consensus formation increases in difficulty, the more a fundamental philosophy or long-term vision based on a view of the changing world is required. A synthetic value judgment is the essential core of planning management. Information systems may greatly influence decision-making, policy assessment systems and accountability. They will play an essential part in hard and soft social infrastructure to be established and refined through holistic knowledge stock formation. Furthermore, new types of contemporary socio-economic studies are developing with focus on social capital involving the sound balances between efficiency and equity based on freedom as the basis of social governance toward creatively shared discipline, values, understanding or trust brought up through the social network.

It is natural that policy management or planning management should be based on fact-finding as an observation science, because it aims at managing the real socio-economy. Observation science has made progress not only from quantitative studies to theoretical studies but also from prescriptive analyses to assessment science

or decision-making science. Corresponding to holistically intensified objectives, development of wide-ranging planning means has to be promoted. Implementation science has developed organized planning, resource allocation and assessment involving institutional systems or social services infrastructure. In addition, the development of policy science or policy management is to be considered as progress in the ecological soundness of human society.

The Association was started with about 300 members at the beginning, but has expanded to involve over 1200 at present. A General Meeting, Board of Directors, Standing Executive Committee and Advisory Board manage the Association. The present President is Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA, Professor, Hosei University, nominated in 2005, succeeding Takeshi HIROMATSU (University of Tokyo). The first president was Ichiro NAKAYAMA, the second Hiromi ARISAWA, the third Saburo OKITA, the fourth Hiroshi KATO, the fifth Takashi FUJII and the sixth Yoshinobu KUMATA.

The Association consists of eight regional branches. Each branch carries out individual studies based on its respective perspective. The Association holds an annual conference in cooperation with each regional branch in turn. The Science Committee consists of an Editorial and Publication Committee, which is responsible for editing the quarterly organ *Planning Administration* and publication of the *Planning Administration Study Series* and a Review Committee for Research Papers. The Association issues the *Newsletter* for internal information on the Association's ongoing activities. There are five study committees working inside the Association.

Three categories of awards are established according to the code to provide their respective selecting process. Academic awards consist of three types: the Award for an Outstanding Research Paper, the Award for Promotion and the Award for a Superior Article are selected by the Association's Award Review Committee. In 1999, an Award for Contribution to the Association was established. In addition, an Award for Planning to be given to effectively outstanding planning that is widely recommended and selected beyond the constituents of the Association was established in 1995. This award is selected by the Judging Committee, which includes eminent leaders independent from the Association's membership.

## 2. Annual Conference

The annual Conference is oriented to the major conference theme, which continues for three years. The annual conference is organized centering on the responsibility of each Regional Branch in charge. The major conference theme continuous for 2002-2004 was Planning Administration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

The 24<sup>th</sup> annual conference was held at Sapporo University on September 22-23,

2001 on the theme of “The Role of the Public in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the Planning Administration” under the Conference Chairman, Yoshinobu KOBAYASHI, Professor, Sapporo University. Two keynote addresses were given on “For the 21<sup>st</sup> Century,” by Norihito TAMBO, President, University of Air and on “A New Paradigm of Policy Science” by Yoshinobu KUMATA, President, JAPA. Two symposiums were organized on “Inhabitants Participation in Policy Formation” and “The Role of the Public in Public Administration”. Research presentations were arranged into 18 sessions: Policy Assessment 1-4; Environmental Policy 1-2; Welfare Policy 1-2; Residents’ Participation: Traffic Policy; NPO; Local Policy; Employment Policy; IT Society; Industrial Development; Local Finance; Development/Economic Policy. Five workshops were organized: River Basin Summit; Care Insurance Practice; Environment NPO; Agriculture/Forestry Policy; Administration, Policy and Program Evaluation.

The 25<sup>th</sup> annual conference was held at Tsukuba International Conference Center on September 21-22, 2002 on the theme of Establishment of a Japan-type Partnership and New Planning Administration, under Conference Chairman, Noboru NISHIFUJI, President, Japan Research Institute. Two keynote addresses were given on “Planning Administration and Policy Evaluation” by Takashi HIROMATSU, President, JAPA and on “The Problem on Environmental Preservation of Lakes” by Ryuichi SUDO, Visiting Professor, Tohoku Institute of Technology. Two symposiums were organized on “Residents’ Participation in Basin Management” and “Evaluation of Municipal Care Insurance Practices and Effective and Efficient Project Planning Methodology”. Eleven sessions for research presentations were arranged: Local Development and Consolidation of Social Overhead Capital; Policy Decision Making; Area Management; Policy Evaluation of Water Resources Management; Administration Evaluation; Aged People and Care Insurance; NPO and Decreased Children; Local Policy; Administration with IT; Citizens’ Participation in Administration; Economic Policy Analysis. Four workshops were organized: Sustainable Economic development consistent with Environmental Conservation; Compact Cities for Sustainable Development; Perspectives on Development of Environmental and Economic Integrated Accounting”; Project and Program Management for Enterprise Innovation in Japan.

The 26<sup>th</sup> annual conference was held at Tohoku University on September 20-21, 2003, on the theme of Various Partnerships and Planning Administration Based on Communities under Conference Chairman Osamu KONOIKE, Professor, Tohoku University. Two keynote addresses were given on “A Renewal of Japan which Starts in Decentralization: The Conversion from a High-cost Society” by Shiro ASANO and on “Building Communities in the Midst of Decentralization in an Ageing Society” by Naohiko JINNO, Professor, University of Tokyo. Two symposiums were organized on

“Building a Well-to-Do Living Environment in the Ageing Society” and on “Safety and Functions of Food – Planning and Ethics Required for Food Administration”. A mini-symposium was added on “Consensus Building for Planning”. Fourteen sessions were arranged for research presentations: Public Works; Local Development; Waste Disposal; Medical Care and Welfare; Collaboration between Public and Private Sectors; Local Policy; Natural Environment; Ageing Population; Partnership; Information; Policy Evaluation; Public and Environment; Public and Monetary Finance; NPO. Eight workshops were composed on: Care Insurance Program Planning; Excursion and Urban Core; Inter-relational linkages and Integration in Micro/Mezzo/Macro Environmental Accounting; Sustainable Compact Cities; Analyses of Municipal Medical Treatment Expenditures Based on Receipt Information.

The 27<sup>th</sup> annual conference was held at Shonan Fujisawa Campus, Keio University on September 18-19, 2004, on the theme of New Developments in Planning Administration: Partnership with Asia, under Conference Chairman Hiroshi KATO, President, Chiba University of Commerce. The keynote address was given on “The New Leaders of Future: The Information Infrastructure in Asia” by Jun MURAI, Professor, Keio University. Three symposiums were organized on: “Issues of Logistics in Asia”; “Strategies and Policies to Facilitate Compact Cities”; “Consensus Building for Urban Environment”. Twelve sessions for research presentations were arranged on: Traffic; Urban Policy; NPO/Partnership; Risk Communication; Policy Evaluation/Proposal; Asia; Residents’ Participation; Administration Management; Environment; Efficient Public Management; Risk and Society. Four workshops were provided on: Comprehensive Environmental Management Policy; Verification of Care Insurance System and Considerations toward its Fundamental Reform; Partnership in Municipal and Private Think Tanks; Two-Storied Wide-Area Urban Partnerships and Local Promotion: Polycentricity.

The 28<sup>th</sup> annual conference was held at Nagoya Sangyo University and Expo Hall on September 9-11, 2005, on the theme of Planning Administration in the Era of Environmental Symbiosis, under Conference Chairman Tatsuo ITO, President, Nagoya Sangyo University. Takeshi HIROMATSU, Professor, University of Tokyo gave a commemorative conference lecture on “Reformation of the Government Statistical System”. Mari CHRISTINE, Producer, 2005 Expo, made a keynote address on “Living with Woods and Expo for Love and Earth”. A symposium was organized on “Living with Woods and Living Making Woods – Renaissance of Woods and Satoyama in Decreasing Population” Five workshops were organized on: “Possibility for ITS Type Speed Control of Automobiles in Japan”; “Response to Disasters through Social Networks”; Water Resources Management in the Era of Environmental Symbiosis

Toward Synergy from Spillover”; “Interaction Activities for Environment Symbiosis in Town Building”; “Risk Communication through Building a New Public Concept”. Presentations of 66 papers were made through 14 sessions: Environmental Policy 1-3; Environmental Management; Industrial Promotion; Town Building; Urban/Area Development 1-3; Planning Administration General 1-2; Environmental Symbiosis Oriented City Vision; Participation/Partnership.

### 3. Publications

It is one of the core activities of the Association to ensure the periodical issue of the quarterly organ *Public Administration*, for which the Editorial and Publication Committee was chaired by Shuntaro SHISHIDO for 1999-2004. In 2005 the Committee Chairman changed to Toshinori NEMOTO, Hitotsubashi University. Each issue of *Planning Administration* is edited according to a specific theme and is generally composed within a total of 120 pages of an editorial, articles centering on the issue theme, refereed papers, current trends in university education for policy and planning management, introduction of cases of local and regional planning, book reviews, donated books, a forum for members to present their interests or opinions, and secretariat information. Refereed research papers are reviewed and examined by the Paper Review Committee chaired by Yujiro OHIWA, Tokyo International University, who took over from Hirohito NIGASE, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology, in 2005.

Vol. 24, No. 1, March 2001, with the theme of Regional Systems in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the Planning Administration, editorialized by Kenji YASUO, Chairman of Chugoku Branch, is a special issue for the 23<sup>rd</sup> annual conference, summarizing the keynote addresses, panels and papers presented as well as award winners’ remarks.

Vol. 24, No. 2, June 2001, on the theme of Planning Administration for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Reorganization of Government Ministries, editorialized by Hiroshi KATO, President, Chiba University of Commerce, on “Just What is This Political Leadership?”, contains: Yoshihiro KOBAYASHI (Sapporo University), “Comprehensive Policy Making and Administrative Organization Adjustment or Integration”; Yukihiisa KIHO (Chuo University), “Open Administration A New Style of Japanese Administration”; Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA, (Hosei University), “Central Government Reforms, Decentralization, Budget Deficits Crisis, New Public Management”; Hideaki SHIROYAMA (University of Tokyo), “Institutional Support for Administrative Reform and Implementation Issues Impact of the Hashimoto Administrative Reform and Future Agendas”; Sukehiro HOSONO (Chuo University), “Policy Analysis of the Administrative Restructuring in Japan A Political Arithmetic of Mergers”.

Vol. 24, No. 3, September 2001, with a theme of Planning Administration for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Electronic Government is editorialized by Yasuo MATSUYUKI (Toyo University) on “The New Planning Administration by Formation of Electronic Government,” followed by: Yoji TANIGUCHI, (Chuo University), “Is E-government Failure Inevitable?”; Nobumitsu TAKIGAMI, (Chiba University of Commerce), “Administrative Reform by Electronic Government”; Shuhei KISHIMOTO, (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), “IT Strategy of Japan and Its Relations with e-ASIA”; Seitaro FUJITA, (Gifu Prefectural Government), “Objects for Gifu IT Strategies”; Satomi HIROKAWA, (Yokosuka City), “Approaches to e-local Government”. In addition, Haruki NIWA, (Osaka Gakuin University), “A Detailed Analysis on Some Special Characteristics of Lucas’s ASL/LAS under Generalized Conditions: A Synthetic Understanding of Both Lucasian and Keynesian Systems” is included as a special article.

Vol. 24, No. 4, December 2001 with a focus on Planning Administration for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – The Public and Private in Planning Administration is editorialized by Takashi FUJII (IFSSO-ISSC) followed by Takatoshi IMADA, (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “New Dimensions of Publicness Concept: beyond the Dualism of Private/Public”; Yukimasa NAGAYASU, (Reitaku University), “Philosophy of the Public, Common and Private in Communitarianism”; Hideki KATO, (Japan Initiative), “Who Carries Public Affairs? From State Monopoly to People’s Share”; Keishi SAEKI, (Kyoto University), “The Transformation from the Market Principle Toward the New Public Planning”; Takashi ONISHI, (University of Tokyo), “Physical Planning in Transition and Public Interests in Districts”.

Vol. 25, No. 1 is a special issue of the 24<sup>th</sup> annual conference with the theme of The Role of the Public in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Planning Administration editorialized by Yoshihiro KOBAYASHI (Sapporo University)

Vol. 25, No. 2, June 2002, with the theme of Employment and Social Security is editorialized with “Public Pensions at a Crossroads” by Toshinosuke KASHIWAZAKI (Waseda University), which is followed by: Naomi MARUO, (Life Design Institute), “Employment and Social Security: Mutual Relationship between Employment, Economic Growth and Social Security in Japan”; Sei KURIBAYASHI, (Chuo University), “Job Strategies and Policies in an Era of High Unemployment”; Tomoko FURUGORI, (Chuo University), “An Increase in Conventional Employment and Issues on the Social Security System”.

Vol. 25, No. 3, September 2002 with the theme of New Dimensions of the Security Agenda is editorialized by Mikoto USUI (Professor Emeritus, University of Tsukuba) followed by: Satoshi MORIMOTO, (Takushoku University), “Japan’s Security Strategy in

the Post-Cold War Period”; Akira KINOSHITA, (Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University), “Transformation of the Security Concept”; Yasuhide YAMANOUCHI, (International University of Japan), “Information and Telecommunication Technology and Security”; LAU Sim Yee, (Reitaku University)/Yoshinobu ONISHI, (The Sasakawa Peace Foundation), “The New Security and Nongovernmental Organizations”.

Vol. 25, No. 4, December 2002, with the theme of University Reform and Planning Administration, is editorialized by Hiroshi KATO (Chiba University of Commerce), which is followed by: Takashi FUJII, (Honorary President of IFSSO), “Quo Vadis Human Sovereignty on Research and Education”; Masakazu OKUBO (Osaka University), “The Orientation of University Reform A Rough Sketch from a Viewpoint of Civilization”; Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA, (Hosei University), “Universities in the New Century”; Akihiro SAWA, (Research Institute for Economy, Trade and Industry), “The Blind Spots of University Reform Implemented by Transforming Universities into IAI’s”; Morikazu USHIOGI, (Musashino Women’s University), “Present Situation of University Reform”; Masakazu YANO, (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “University Governance Forced on the Relation between Academic Ideas and Financing”.

Vol. 26, No. 1, March 2003, a special issue for the 25<sup>th</sup> annual conference with the theme of Establishment of a Japan-type Partnership and New Planning Administration is editorialized by Noboru NISHIFUJI (President, Japan Research Institute).

Vol. 26, No. 2, June 2003 with the theme of Planning Administration for Urban Communities is editorialized by Masakazu OKUBO (Professor Emeritus, Osaka University) on “On the Approach to the Urban Community,” which is followed by: Sukehiro HOSONO, (Chuo University), “A Sketch of a Smart Community in the Open Nexus”; Akira KINOSHITA, (Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University), “Potentiality of e-urban Communities” ; Takashi ONISHI, (University of Tokyo), “Further Development of NPOs through the ‘Realization of Ideas’” ; Shinobu SAKURAI, (Mie University), “Future Health Care Strategies and Community Towards Healthy Communities”

Vol. 26, No. 3, September 2003, given the theme of Health Care and Planning Administration, with introductory remarks on “Toward Full Disclosure of Medical Information for a Fully Citizen-supported Reform of the Japanese Medical System” is followed by: Seiya YAMAGUCHI, (University of Tsukuba), “International Aspects of the Japanese Medical Care System”; Naomi MARUO (Shobi University), “Welfare Mix in Health Insurance Reform: Optimum Allocation of Planning, Market and Informal Systems”; Makoto MIYAJI, (Nagoya City University), “Town Planning Centered on Community-Based Medicine”; Kentaro MAKI (Shin Nihon & Co.), “Financing Methods Used by Health Care Providers”. In addition, a special contributory article is included: Akitoshi EDAGAWA, (Nagoya University), “Study of Cooperation between Academic and



Industrial Sectors in View of the Scheduled Transformation of National Universities into Independent Administrative Institutes”.

Vol. 26, No. 4, December 2003, with the theme of Integrated Information Society Trans-Disciplinary Challenge, is editorialized by Shumpei KUMON (Center for Global Communication, International University) on “Information Society Headed for a Breakthrough”, which is followed by: Shigeo TSUJII, (Chuo University), “Information Security Interdisciplinary Comprehensive Science”; Koichiro HAYASHI, (Keio University), “Entitlement to Intellectual Property: Efficiency and Equity”; Akira KINOSHITA, (Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University), “Possibility and Risk in Trans-Disciplinary Conversion of Technologies and Sciences Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Information Technology and Cognitive Science”; Nobuo IKEDA, (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry IAA), “The Unbundling Policy of Network Elements: Japan’s Experience” Keiichiro ISHIBASHI, (International University of Japan), “The Need for Multi-Dimensional Evaluation of Regional Telecommunications Infrastructure Deployment Policy”.

Vol. 27, No. 1, March 2004 is a special issue for the 26<sup>th</sup> annual conference with the theme of Various Partnerships and Planning Administration Based on Communities, which begins with introductory remarks by Osamu KAMOIKE (Tohoku University).

Vol. 27, No. 2, June 2004, with the theme of Intergenerational and Intragenerational Employment Equity and Efficiency is editorialized by Naomi MARUO (Shobi University), which is followed by: Yoshio ISHIMIZU, (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare), “Japanese Society and Employment Policy in the Transformation A View point of Collaboration between Generations”; Masatoshi YORIMITSU, (Hitotsubashi University), “International Migration and the Structure of Intra- and Inter-Generational Employment”; Tomoko FURUGORI, (Chuo University), “Typical and Atypical Workers: Balancing Economic Efficiency and Equity”; Sei KURIBAYASHI, (Chuo University), “Changes in Employment and Policies in Terms of Age”; Kouhei WADA, (Chuo University), “Below- Replacement Fertility and the Employment of Young Labor”.

Vol. 27, No. 3, September 2004, September 2004, with the theme of Risk Society and Planning Administration, editorialized by Yoshinobu KUMATA (Science Council of Japan) on “Empowering Risk Communication in Public Choice of Informed Consent”, is followed by: Takau YONEYAMA, (Hitotsubashi University), “Risk Management in Planning Administration”; Takehiko MURAYAMA, (Waseda University), “What to do for Better Communication on Environmental Risk: a Consideration Based on Experiments in Saitama with PRTR System”; Akira KINOSHITA, (Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University), “New Public Sphere for Risk Communication”; Toshizumi OHTA, (University of Electro-Communications), “Risk Communication and Information Disclosure: a Trust

Game Model and an Information Channel Effect Model”; Saburo IKEDA, (University of Tsukuba), “Risk Society and Planning Approach toward Societal Governance on Technological and Environmental Risks”.

Vol. 27, No. 4, December 2004, with the theme of Local Risk Management, editorialized by Takeshi HIROMATSU (University of Tokyo) with “On Risk” is followed by: Nobuo SUGIURA, (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), “Synthetic Capability for Natural Disaster Prevention around Urban Areas”; Hisaki GOTO, (Seitoku University), “e-Local Government and Its Risk Management”; Seiya YAMAGUCHI, (University of Tsukuba), “Risk Analysis and Management of Medical Treatment in Japan”.

Vol. 28, No. 1, March 2005, with the theme of New Development in Planning Administration: Partnership with Asia, is a special issue for the 27<sup>th</sup> annual conference, introduced by Hiroshi KATO (President, Chiba University of Commerce).

Vol. 28, No. 2, June 2005, with the theme of International Partnership in Asia, editorialized by Toshio WATANABE (President, Takushoku University) with “On the East Asian Community” includes: Fumiaki INAGAKI, (Keio Research Institute at SFC), “The Shanghai Cooperative Organization and Transformation of Asia”; Eiji OGAWA, (Hitotsubashi University), Kentaro KAWASAKI, (Toyo University), “International Coordination of Currency Policies in East Asia”; Yoshiki KURATA, (Hitotsubashi University), “International Cooperation and Labor Migration in East Asia: A new trend in the bilateral negotiation between the Philippines and Japan”.

Vol. 28, No. 3, September 2005, with the theme of Wisdom for Coexistence with Nature, editorialized by Takamitsu SAWA (Kyoto University) with “The 21<sup>st</sup> Century is the Century of the Environment” includes: Kazuo MATSUSHITA (Kyoto University), “Thirty-five Years of Environmental Policy in Japan: Past and Present”; Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce), “The Academic Mission for Scientific Works on Planning Administration to Create Sustainable Science for the Future”; Toshio YASUI (Advisor, Japan Association for the 2005 Exposition), “The 2005 World Exposition (Expo 2005 AICHI, JAPAN) and Its Goals”.

#### 4. Research Papers

Research papers are examined through a review and refinement process by plural referees nominated by the Research Paper Review Committee chaired by Yujiro OHIWA (Tokyo International University), who replaced Hirohito NIGASE (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) in 2005.

Vol. 24, No. 1, 2001: Shigeru FUJIOKA, (Tokyo Metropolitan Government), Kiyoko HAGIHARA, (Tokyo Metropolitan University), “A Study on Applying Water Charges to

Upstream and the Downstream Problem”; Sang-Chul PARK, Hirohito KUSE, Tetsuro HYODO and Tsukasa MICHIOYOSHI, (Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine), “A Study on Planning Method for Parking Spaces Based on the Driver Choice Model of Goods Vehicles on CBD”. Vol. 24, No. 2, 2001: Katsumi KOTANI and Toru FURUICHI, (Hokkaido University), Tomohiko MARUO, (Pacific Consultants), “Systems Study on Environmental Management System of Japanese Landfill Sites”. Vol. 24, No. 3, 2001: Masashi NAKANO, (Niigata Prefectural Government), “The New Model Named “The Model of an Observation Balloon” for Analyzing Decision-Making Process of Public Policy”. Vol. 24, No. 4: Hiroshi OTANI, Akiko KONDO, Yoshinobu HIROSE and Keiichi TAKAHASHI, (University of Tokushima), “Evaluation of Merger of Local Governments Based on the Reasonable Scale of Primary Schools”; Naoko MATSUMOTO, (National Institute for Environmental Studies), “Policy-Making Factors of Decision-Making Processes of Air Quality Standards: A Comparative Analysis between Japan and the United States”; Boo-Kui LEE and In Sung SONG, (Chonnam National University, Korea), “A Study on a Policy Mix for Urban Land Supply Through Revising the Green Belt System of Korea”; Miki YASUI, (Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research), Takashi ONISHI, (University of Tokyo), “Analysis of “Payment with Benefit” in Tax Increment Financing and its Appropriateness      Review of the Case in the State of Illinois”.

Vol. 25, No. 1, 2002: Masaru MASUDA, (Urban Planning Center), “Problems and Solutions in Implementing a City Master Plan - Based on an Investigation Case in Manazuru-Machi, Kanagawa Prefecture”; Kenichi YUGE, (Chiba Prefectural Government), Tatsuro SAKANO, (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “An Appraisal of Performance Evaluation Systems in Prefectural Governments”. Vol. 25, No. 2, 2002: Shinobu KITANI, (Tohoku University), “A Justification of Re-Distribution of Economic Resources on Modern Egalitarian Theories and a Proposal for a Framework to Evaluate Practical Distribution Policy”; Tatsuro SAKANO and Shino SAWAOKA, (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “Assessing Interactive Effects of Family and Housing Pattern on Selective Behaviors of Aged People”; Mitsutsugu HAMAMOTO, (Dokkyo University), “Policymaking Process of the Sulfur Dioxide Allowance Trading Program in the United States”; Norio YOSHIIJIMA, Takashi ONISHI and Tetsuo KIDOKORO, (University of Tokyo), “The Impact of Administrative and Social Changes in Thailand on the Establishing Process of a Land Use Planning System”. Vol. 25, No. 3: Yoshiki KAGO and Hideoki TAKATSUJI, (Reitaku University), “The Land Price Estimation Technique by Delaunay Triangle Interpolation”; Masayuki NAKAGAWA, (Osaka University), “How Do We Find Discrimination? : Measuring Discrimination with Audit Study”; Nobuaki TAKAHAMA, (Ichikawa City Office), “A Study of Changes in Local Allocation Tax among Cities and Financial Adjustment Function since 1990”. Vol. 25, No. 4: Yongguan ZHOU, Yoji

KAWAKAMI and Yoshiaki HONDA, (Fukui University), “Research on Role Assignment of Tourism Development in China Huangshan as an Example”; Osamu NAKAMURA, (International University of Japan), “Reform of Public Finance and Administration in Japan and Its Impacts on the Regional Economics: The Case of Hokkaido - Modeling and Scenario Forecasts for the Regional Economy”

Vol. 26, No. 1, 2003: Kazuyasu KAWASAKI, (Tokai University), “The Factor Analysis and Forecasting of the Construction to the Housing Ownership”; Tatsuyoshi INABA, (Osaka University of Commerce), Hiroyuki HAGOROMO, (University of International Studies), “Optimum Size and Consolidation of Municipalities”. Vol. 26, No. 2: Yumi KATO, Masashi KASUYA, Rhe-Heon JEONG, Yuichiro SAKAKIBARA and Yasuyoshi SEKITA, (Tohoku University), Akira INUKAI, (Keio University), “Designing and Verification of the Communication Research in Evaluating Policies and Programs”; Sumio SUZUKI, (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), “A Study on the Cost Benefit Analysis over Several Generations and Countries A Case of the Port of Colombo”; Terukazu KUMAZAWA, (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Hidehiko KANEGAE, (Ritsumeikan University), “Basic Study on Description of a Vicinal Environmental Planning Process with Genetic Algorithms”. Vol. 26, No. 3: Muneharu KOKURA, (Urban Research Center, Organization for Promoting Urban Development), “A Study of Bicycle-Use Promotion Policy by means of the Encouragement of Bicycle Commuting”; Katsuki TAKAO, (Ritsumeikan University), Urban Poverty and the Environment; A Case of Kampung Upgrading”. Vol. 26, No. 4: Kenichi SASAKI, (Osaka University), “The Implication for the Primary Balance Applied to Local Government”.

Vol. 27, No. 1, 2004: Yasuhiro YAMASHITA, (Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association), Yasunori OTSUBO, and Hiroyuki FUJII, (Tokyo Metropolitan Government), Fumihiro ABE, (Nishitokyo City), “Study on the Implementation of Public Involvement on Radial Road No. 36”. Vol. 27, No. 2: Tatsuro SAKANO, (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Noriko NAGATA, “A Protocol Study on Cognitive Difference between the Experts and the Citizens Concerning a Comprehensive Plan”; Tadakatsu NAKAMURA, (Meikai University), “An Empirical Analysis on Effect of Policies for Reducing Household Waste”; Kimihiro HINO, (NPO Shotengai and Machizukuri Lab.), Delivery Services Operated by Commercial Unions in Cooperation with Local Residents”. Vol. 27, No. 3: Tatsuya HATA, Tetsuo KIDOKORO and Takashi ONISHI, (University of Tokyo), “A Comparison Study on Community Participation and a Sense of Belonging to Human Settlement Development for Community Building between Young and Adult People in Slum and Squatter Settlements in Thailand”; Toru SATO, (Takasaki City University of Economics), Toshiyuki SUZUKI, (Toyonaka Municipal Government), Toshimasa OZAKI, (Nagoya Gakuin University), “Conversion from ‘All Round Even Policy’ to ‘Selective

Policy’ the Possibility of Applying the Analytic Hierarchy Process to the Decision Making Process in Setting Priorities of Administrative Activities at Local Government ”. Vol. 27, No. 4: Takashi HATTORI, (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), “A Study on the Determination of a Policy Area The Green Employment Project and the Local Employment Urgent Creation Special Grant System”; Toshiyuki YAMANAKA, (The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.), “Suggestion for Effective Introduction of Management by Objectives in Japan’s Local Government Actual Analysis Based on Survey of P Municipal Office”.

Vol. 28, No. 1, 2005: Shigeru SHIMIZU, (City Vitalization Institute Co. Ltd.), Yoji TAKAHASHI and Sideney SCHREINER, (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology), “A Study on Priority Planning for Highway Construction from the Point of View of Travel Time, Energy Consumption and Carbon Dioxide Emission”; Makoto TSUKAI, (Ritsumeikan University), Makoto OKUMURA, (Hiroshima University), “Efficiency of Administrative Expenditure Considering Geographical Feature”.

Vol. 28, No. 2: Haengjo KIM and Shunichi MAEKAWA, (Meikai University), “The Analysis of the Effect of the Property Tax of Korea and Other Main Countries”; Chigako YAMAMOTO, Kunihiro KISHI and Keiichi SATO, (Hokkaido University), Fumihiro HARA, (Hokkaido Development Engineering Center), “Application of QFD to Residents’ Evaluation of Public Services”. Vol. 28, No. 3: Chigako YAMAMOTO/Kunihiro NISHI (Hokkaido University), Fumihiro HARA (Hokkaido Development Engineering Center and Keiichi SATO (Hokkaido University), “Outcome Indicators of Snow Removal for Business Promotion Policy”.

## 5. Study Committees

There are five study groups organized at present in the Association: the Policy Evaluation Study Group, coordinated by Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce); the Study Group on Evaluation Systems for Planning Administration, coordinated by Tatsuro SAKANO (Tokyo Institute of Technology); the Study Group on Consensus Building Process, coordinated by Sachihiko HARASHINA (Tokyo Institute of Technology); the Study Group on Evaluation of the Operation of Care Insurance Systems, coordinated by Keizo SEKITA (Tohoku University); and the Study Group on the Sustainable City with a Risk Communication System, coordinated by Akira KINOSHITA (Chiba University of Commerce).

## 6. Awards

The Association has established three categories of awards :(1) Award for a Distinguished Contribution (2) Awards for Academic Achievements (3) Award for

Distinguished Planning. Awards for Academic Achievements are further divided into (a) Award for an Outstanding Research Paper (b) Award for Promotion (c) Award for a Superior Article. The Award for Distinguished Contribution is nominated by the Standing Executive Committee. The Academic Review Committee, based on judging subcommittees, selects the Awards for Academic Achievements. An independent judging committee including third-party well-informed experts selects the Award for Distinguished Planning.

Awards for an Outstanding Paper were given to Makoto YAMAGUCHI (Toyohashi University of Science and Technology)/Yasuo KOIE (Nagaoka Junior College) in 2002, Shinobu KITANI (Tohoku University) in 2003, Masayuki NAKAGAWA (Osaka University) in 2003, Tatsuro SAKANO (Tokyo Institute of Technology) in 2004 and Hidehiko KANAGAE (Ritsumeikan University)/Kiichi KUMAZAWA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) in 2005.

Awards for Promotion were given to: Kazuyasu KAWASAKI (Tokai University) in 2001, Kayoko YAMAMOTO (Lake Biwa Research Institute) in 2001, Shigeru FUJIOKA (Tokyo Metropolitan Government) in 2002, Miki YASUI (Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research) in 2002, Naoko MATSUMOTO (National Institute for Environmental Studies) in 2003, Kenichi YUGE (Chiba Prefectural Government) in 2004, Nobuaki TAKAHAMA (Ichikawa City Office) in 2004, Kenichi SASAKI (Osaka University of Commerce) in 2005, and Tadakatsu NAKAMURA (Meikai University) in 2005.

Awards for Superior Articles were given to: Naomi MARUO (Nihon University) in 2001, Keishi SAEKI (Kyoto University) in 2002, Sukehiro HOSONO (Chuo University) in 2002, Masakazu OKUBO (Professor Emeritus, Osaka University) in 2003, Masakazu YANO (Tokyo Institute of Technology) in 2004, Nobuo IKEDA (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry) in 2004, and Saburo IKEDA (University of Tsukuba) in 2005.

Awards for Distinguished Planning were given to: Environmental ISO Community Group, Iida City for “Development of Minami-Shinshu IIMUSU 21 Working Together in the Community” in 2001, Yanagitani Municipal Public Hall for “Local Development with Living and Impressive Welfare” in 2002, Yokohama City and other collaborating entities for “Restoration of Yokohama Red Brick Warehouse” in 2003 and Shimokawa-Cho Foundation for Furusato Promotion for “Promotion Program for Integrated Woods Clusters in line with Forest Management for Sustainable Community Building” in 2005.

(Akira KINOSHITA, Chiba University of Commerce)

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY

### The Preventive Concept in Japanese Welfare A Brief Introduction on Social Policy and Ideology

#### **Introduction**

Policy debates on reforming the legislation of long-term care for elderly people have illuminated the importance of the concept of prevention. The new legislation of 2005 puts those elderly clients who need a conventional rank of care services into the area of receiving preventive service provision, and enhances self-controlled promotion of preventive practices. Though the substantial contents of the so-called preventive provision is limited in the legislative service list and there is certain obscurity on the way to link such preventive service items with a managerial system of care as a process, it is still an incidental move in the Japanese care policy to open the area of a preventive approach to promoting human capability in long-term care for the elderly. The purpose of this paper is to trace the preventive notion and to clarify the position of the preventive concept as an ideological tool, aiming at interpreting Japanese social policy studies by interfacing with Euro-American arguments.

It is a well-accepted fact that the cost to be incurred by preventive methods would likely be of a lower degree if compared with the cost to be incurred in the curing process. Moreover, in a situation where available resources in terms of material and man power resources are limited in quantity, an efficient distributional practice is highly required, and the concept of preventive care in this situation is hoped to be able to assist in identifying an effectively early, comprehensive and reflexive intervention methods that can lead to a slow-down in consumption of limited resources. Prevention, as argued by L'ABATE (1990), consists of any approach, procedure, or method designed to improve interpersonal competence and functioning of individuals, and the objectives of prevention are to minimize harm to the individual and the community through the improving and sustaining of certain functioning such as economic productivity necessary for the living of the individual (JAHIEL, 1992). Prevention is also a process that comprises a continuum of interventions (L'ABATE, 1990). In this context of argument, the intended effort to minimize harm to the community should be worked out through the improvement of interpersonal competence rather than merely of individuals'.

The above relation signifies the need for a systematic, comprehensive and reflexive mode of action in order to ensure the continuity of preventive approach implementation. This effort must be founded on the acquirement of solidarity through the minimization

of individual and community harm that in return will create the environment for the possible implementation of the above systematic, comprehensive, reflexive and reciprocal mode of action. Though currently it seems quite fashionable to argue about to preventive concept of welfare in Japan, as a matter of fact, consideration towards the elements of prevention has been embedded in its system all along, even from its beginning. In this paper, we trace the above comprehensive, reflexive and reciprocal elements of actions in the formation of welfare policy, to highlight the trend of argument that founded the general understanding towards the characteristics of these elements, and to look into the extent of influence that they currently display against the advocated practice of 'preventive care' in Japan through our brief literature review.

### **The Idea of Preventive Care in Japan**

Among enabling factors that are believed to be able to support the possible pursuance of a preventive approach in welfare areas, the following five factors can be identified: service delivery system restructuring (Meredith DAVIES, 1995; GLASBY and LITTLECHILD, 2004), social workers' competency profile reforming (OTTO and FLÖSSER, 1992; GOULD and BALDWIN, 2004), information sharing (AUSTIN, 2004; OGASAWARA, 2005), community and social network reorganizing (SEDEN and REYNOLD, 2003; GLASBY and LITTLECHILD, 2004; <http://www.mkweb.co.uk>), and finally – maybe the most challenging to Japan's current situation – the need for an understanding towards the concept of contributive obligation (reciprocity) as a social duty in the mutual effort to implement such social action (DRÈZE and SEN, 1989; ROCHE, 1992; WHITE, 2003).

The organizational reformation of institutions both internally and externally aiming to remove bureaucratic rigidity is a necessary factor to allow a higher capacity of professional functioning in the care profession. It is through this shift of competency profile that social workers are expected to reform their framework of professionalism from primarily interventive and controlling activities to activities directed towards assistance, support, activation and prevention. The possibility of information sharing will further enhance the professionalism of social workers by allowing the formation of care provisioning teams with a resilient teamwork capacity that is equipped with a shared sense of ideology and responsibility. However, sharing just between the professionals has proved to be insufficient since effective intervention with preventive orientation requires accurate information and mutual commitment from individuals and their community. This is where professionals have to put up an additional effort to drive the community into a participative mode and assist them by building their confidence that will later on assure the development of their capacity to continuously engage, participate and contribute towards the implementation of preventive measures for their



own society. And above all, the possible actualization of this idea will largely depend on the understanding of the importance of such efforts by individuals and the acceptance of participation in it as a duty to oneself and a duty that community members owe to each other. The translation of this wisdom into a practice can only stand on the positive response from the majority of individuals who sustain the community.

As observable from the above explanation, the simplistic notion of ‘earlier’ intervention is no longer placed as the dominating and main defining concept of ‘preventive strategy’ as it is currently understood in contemporary social work and social policy issues. As argued by OTTO and FLÖSSER (1992), the argument has developed into a more complex thinking that aims to implement holistic, lifeworld-related action strategies with further additional consideration towards an individual’s socio-political and socio-economical factors. Rather than merely focusing on person-to-person therapeutic relationship, the nurturing of a reflexive environment (BECK, 1986) – where a fair redistribution of responsibility and participation opportunity in understanding, deciding and implementing preventive actions between all parties in the community is possible – is placed as the main factor that should characterize the process. The significance that can be noted from the above suggested model to Japan’s current situation lies in its comprehensive, reflexive, continuous and strategic (well-planned) qualities that can be identified in the process of its approach and implementation.

OGASAWARA *et al.* (2005) defines ‘preventive welfare’ as a concept that generates welfare services that possess in themselves the characteristics and functions to ‘feed forward-control’ any category of individual and environmental risks that potentially act as obstacles against the achievement of independency and autonomy of individuals. Effective policy interventions (including preventive care) need comprehensive approaches that involve individuals and their environment. Thus such policy consideration requires individuals’ affairs, their social relations and their society to be thought of as ‘a set’ in most situations. This perspective contrasted the earlier predominant concept of practice that was mainly ‘needs approach’ based where a system would only operate to deliver specifically targeted (person-to-person) therapeutic measures against cases that are judged as situated with a ‘confirmed occurrence’ of needs.

The importance of person-environment relationship is also acknowledged in other fields of studies. For example, in the early practice of gerontology (as argued from the perspective of successful ageing), the phenomena of intrinsic ageing were taken as normal and mainly understood as a natural genetic transformation process. No significant attention was given to the influence of external risk factors. However, this

understanding was later acknowledged as untrue (ODA, 2003). Though the ageing process can be understood as age-related, it does not necessarily mean age-dependent. What is important in understanding the trend that determines the ageing process is not the physical existence of illness and difficulties that one could observe, but the possible existence of risks that will lead to such illness and difficulties. And, most of these risks originate from individuals' life style, their environment and other non-genetic factors. The awareness towards the need to forward-control existing external (environmental) risks and the necessity to conduct intervention patterns that ameliorate individuals' life patterns as argued here resembles efforts initiated in preventive action.

The term 'preventive care' was first introduced by Japan's Ministry of Welfare in the year 1999 and it has become widely used since the institutionalization of Preventive Care and Living Support Task Policy in the year 2000 and the implementation of Community-Based Welfare Planning Policy in the year 2003. The number of Japanese elderly of 65 years and above is officially expected to be 35.7% of the overall population by the year 2050. In a situation where the graying of society is advancing with high speed, the earlier method that was mostly based on pathological intervention became less efficient, and 'preventive care' thus becomes the new required standard for intervention (Society for the Study of Preventive Care, 2002). The introduction of the Long Term Care Insurance System was one of the major efforts by the Japanese government to deal with this problem. However, the actualization of such a concept is very lacking in the mechanism, and the existence of comprehensive programs that can sustain the independent living of the elderly in their long attached and familiar neighborhood is hard to notice.

Generally, other than the prevention of illness, the aim of preventive care in Japan is to delay the physical, psychological and social functions' decline due to the ageing process and to support the continuation of independent living of the elderly even after they fall into the situation of 'needing care' (KUROTA and FUJII, 2002). In this situation, the ideal function of a social worker in delivering preventive care is to lead a role as a total care coordinator through a multifaceted approach which allows practice to occur on a micro-level and a macro-level simultaneously (TAYLOR and ROBERTS, 1985; OHASHI, 2002a). This concept of a 'total care coordinator' is explained by OHASHI (2002b) in his argument relating to 'community social worker competency' that emphasizes the importance of a community social work method<sup>1</sup>. This argument

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<sup>1</sup> A method that further developed and combined care work techniques with community work techniques – an individual intervention method that is complemented by a community network (OHASHI, 2002b)

significantly merits attention in the field of preventive care due to its efforts to combine both the policy and practice, and provide a justification for such action in a way that transcends the earlier dominating concept in welfare provisioning in order to pursue implementation of measures that are comprehensive and reflexive. His framework of argument permeates widely into different areas of welfare due to its high practicality and universality.

Preventive care practice needs social network-based problem solution, collaboration and partnership, situation-close intervention, coordinated and collective decision making, interdependency, a fair task delegation and meaningful two-way engagement between all members for its effective implementation. In other words, the preventive concept needs a comprehensive and at the same time reflexive<sup>2</sup> policy in its exercise, and these characteristics of policy can only be sustained in an environment where there exist solidarity, reciprocity and independency.

### **Solidarity, Reciprocity and Independency in Policy**

The adoption of a solidarity and reciprocity concept, to some extent, could be traced from the history of policy development in Japan. One of the early attempts to promote solidarity was reflected in the establishment of the National Insurance System, the National Pension System, and the amendment of the Three Basic Welfare Laws to Six Basic Welfare Laws that was conducted in the late 1960s (Training School Committee for Social Worker in Japan, 2003). The efforts to foster this solidarity were then further developed and strengthened with the introduction of the element of reciprocity. This was strongly reflected in the awakening of debates such as 'Reconsidering Welfare' and 'Japanese Welfare Model' in the 1970s (NAKAMURA and ICHIBANGASE, 1998). These arguments were conducted with the mission to re-strengthen the deteriorating quality of independence, self-help, reciprocity and solidarity in the family unit and the community. And, rather than the attempt to merely conduct a cut-back on the provided services, it was more towards considering the practice for social restructuring and policy implementation that would correspond to the low economic growth that was recorded during that period.

The first step of reciprocity introduction at the level of ideology and policy

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<sup>2</sup> A reflexive individual would mean an individual who is capable of observing, filtering and using all sorts of information relevant to their life situations and routinely act on the basis of this process; and a reflexive care system is a system where its decision making process is involving negotiation of different discourses between different ideologies and subculture in order to ensure and sustain the development of understanding and responsibility of all agents involved (BECK 1986; GIDDENS, 1994).

perspective was then further developed into actual practice by involving the private sector in service provisioning in order to create an alternative service provider that can together assist the shouldering of this responsibility. The establishment of the Social Welfare Worker and Care Worker Act (1987) that laid down the qualifying standard for welfare practitioners in Japan was the hallmark of this effort. The further requirement for reflexive involvement from all related parties in the practice of welfare services provisioning was next clearly mirrored in the implementation of 'The Revision of Eight Welfare Basic Law' (1990). In this stage, the earlier efforts that emphasize reciprocity and collaboration were further detailed with the establishment of a welfare information sharing system in order to pursue the services' entire integrity and efficacy, the implementation of coordinated and well planned services consisting of integrated services from both health and social services areas, and the creation of a mechanism that can enable the provisioning of both home care services and institutional care services at the level of local authorities in a manner that is more humane. The above was practically implemented through the devolution of the welfare planning system from a centrally controlled to locally administered procedure, creation of equal relationships, active participation of all, equal shouldering of responsibility, guaranteeing transparency, nurturing the culture of welfare in the society, and the most challenging, the dismantling of the 'Sochi System'<sup>3</sup>.

Finally, the following stage of development advocates the involvement of all in the working of a social system, especially of individuals, as a matter of rights rather than merely a requirement for contribution. A more concrete measure involving a series of law amendments was initiated through the implementation of the 'Fundamental Structure Reformation of Welfare' (2000) and the concept of a contract-based welfare provisioning system (i.e. Long Term Care Insurance System) was introduced. Though the adoption of the solidarity and reciprocity concept is to some extent observable, yet there is a need to probe deeper into this discourse (especially on its relation to independency). For a long time the argument of solidarity in Japan was carried out and halted at the theoretical level in the absence of thorough efforts to further actualize the ideology through arguments on, and practices of reciprocity, and the pursuance of self-independency. This lack of the discourse of independency and reciprocity tainted the authenticity of the formed solidarity. In most of its parts, the formation of solidarity in Japan was more of a guided process from above, rather than a process that arose upon the understanding of the two.

The underlying reasons behind the lag in progress on the development of

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<sup>3</sup> The earlier practiced bureaucratic and centrally controlled referral system in Japan's welfare.

independency among local authorities in Japan was due to its conservative and bureaucratic system make-up, and community members' slow awareness towards the importance of such attainment (UDA in Japanese Research Association for Community Development, 1987). In other words, the strong tradition of a centralized administrative system practice encouraged citizens' weak awareness towards the need to be autonomous<sup>4</sup>. This is a characteristic that is to some extent still visible in the running of social welfare administration at the local authority level in Japan even today (FURUKAWA, 2003; OHASHI, 2003). Other than that, it was also noted that most of the community participation practices that were conducted by the citizens were characteristically passive (i.e. initiated by a government directive rather than through autonomous initiative). The incapability of individuals to fully adapt to the radical and drastic introduction of plans and policies that suddenly require active participation and autonomy could be one of the reasons explaining this passiveness (HASHIMOTO and MIURA, 1973).

The capability of (only) the public sector in coping with the drastic and ever changing social welfare needs is limited (UDA in Japanese Research Association for Community Development, 1987). For such reasons, decentralization with aims to reduce bureaucracy and dependency, and to promote participation and collaboration (reciprocity) was initiated through efforts to shift the process of decision-making for

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<sup>4</sup> TAMAI (2005) presented a contradicting argument to this statement. Tamai argues that though the earlier official executive entities of social policies were the government and municipalities, enterprises especially have also performed significant functions as an alternative force that drove the expansion of social policy in Japan through their active labor market policies. TAMAI proved it in his argument that the formation of solidarity with reciprocal action did take place at a level lower than state policy guidance (i.e. through the formation of welfare institutions within companies, the formation of labor-management conference systems with aims to ameliorate labor conditions, and the expansion of coverage of the Employment Law to include elderly people, women, the disabled and foreign workers). Though to some extent we agree with the validity of this claim, nevertheless, we still feel that the argument of solidarity mirrored above is somewhat different (in terms of its impartiality) from the sense of solidarity that we intend to bring forward here, in a way that it is: 1) less inclusive due to its restriction to the attainment of employment as a condition to be included in the process of solidarity; 2) limited in terms of its function due to its restricted notion that confines the definition of individuals' diverse capabilities (that qualify individuals' participation in solidarity) merely to 'performing paid work'; 3) still a 'guided' process of solidarity (in this context, by employer or labor union), though the formation of such process may have been initiated at a level lower than the state policy.

policy and its implementation from central government to local authorities. Among the factors that heavily determine the success or failure of these decentralizing efforts are; individuals' participation in decision making regarding the policy, the flexibility in terms of resources mobilization, and the existence of administration staff with professional knowledge. However, looking at Japan's current condition, it is rather hard to agree that these factors sufficiently exist (FURUKAWA, 2005). The initiated practices were nothing more than just a 'controlled or regulated decentralization' (NAKAMURA and ICHIBANGASE, 1998). Efforts were limited to the creation of alternative service providers that only function as a mechanical service producer (at the service output end), while the rights to decide the direction of allocation of resources to be distributed remain intact under the monopoly control of the bureaucracy. Further, legal requirement and source of revenue became factors that continue to tie local authority under the control of central government (OGASAWARA and TAKEGAWA, 2002).

The flow of welfare policy development in Japan has shown numerous efforts to promote, attain and sustain the concept of solidarity, reciprocity and independency. However, most of these approaches and arguments were conducted from the viewpoint of service providers or scholars – viewpoints that are diverse from service recipients' own. Above that, though the subject of solidarity and even reciprocity were to a large extent strongly reflected in the policy arguments, little was done on the part of independency and its related importance to the concept of reciprocity and solidarity. In Japan, the argument relating to individuals' independency attainment and its necessity was conducted with lack of theoretical consistency (OGASAWARA and TAKEGAWA, 2002). Argument relating to independency attainment is crucial in preventive action because independency preconditions the concept of contributive obligation that leads the conduct of reciprocity – one of the core factors that sustain the possible implementation of preventive strategy. For this reason, it is in this part that we feel the most formidable challenge to the practice of 'prevention' would lie – that is, to ensure the attainment independency of every individual for the possible exercise of reciprocity (based on contributive obligation ideology), and to form active solidarity from the collective discharge of reciprocal action by these individuals. These are the main conditions that determine the faith of any preventive strategy.

## **Conclusion**

The intention to promote a 'preventive concept' in welfare must not focus merely on physical or mechanical efforts involving policy measures or service delivery systems, but equally necessarily on agendas that consider the amelioration of ideological perspectives of all involving parties – especially relating to fair distribution of duties

and responsibilities in its implementation. It goes deeper into the basic question of ‘what are the type of solidarity, reciprocity, and independency that ought to be pursued for the possible implementation of such action’, and this necessitates re-argument on the private-public boundary in our life spheres.

In the contemporary situation where the state’s function is partly diminishing, the attempt to restructure society is conditioned by the possible formation of a public policy through a collective will formation and decision making that promotes ‘mutual common areas for concern and action’. The aim to sustain solidarity is very less likely attainable unless the process is mutual, and mutuality in this sense should be founded on autonomous relationships. For example, Article 25 of the Japanese Constitution advocates ‘the minimum level of healthy and civilized living’ through the provisioning of social security to its citizens. What is important here is to ensure that individuals are guaranteed this entitlement with the assurance that this granting will not impel the surrendering of one’s freedom as against the state, or other fellow citizens (SAITO, 2004).

GOTO *et al.*’s argument relating to the redrawing of the private-public boundary in policy practice for the formation of solidarity through reciprocity is articulated through their argument on the necessity to construct a public or common rule that is able to justly weight, impartially consider and fully acknowledge the diverse condition of individuals belonging to a different category and social position (2004). Although there is a need to respect the autonomous decision of all organizations in a society (including the society itself), there is also a need for the formation of a publicly accepted rule that will sustain the autonomous relationship between all existing organizations, and that will guarantee the freedom of individual members from the possible pressure that originates from the organization they associate with.

The contemporarily desired public-private relation, as argued by SAITO and GOTO *et al.*, is to create a fair public sphere that acknowledges a private domain with its accompanying rights. In this context, rights should be accompanied by duties and responsibilities, and the binding relation that unites these conceptions of rights and equal duties is an autonomous relationship. This notion of autonomy calls for the argument on independency attainment for every individual and it is here that the desirability of welfare services lie – the capacity to become a mean in assisting individuals to attain their independency and to sustain a certain level of satisfying quality of life (OGASAWARA and HIRANO, 2004).

In addition to the concepts of ‘self-reliant independency’, that is being independent in terms of one’s physical and psychological condition, and ‘collective independency’, that is being accepted as a part of the community as an active member and at the same

time capable of living as an independent agent in it, the concept of autonomy is at the core in defining independency (OGASAWARA and HIRANO, 2004). The possible achievement of independency stands on the availability of a guarantee for this autonomy (independent decision making and self-control). Furthermore, solidarity formation to enable collective action should be based on the mutual acknowledgement and acceptance of the different perspectives of independency and autonomy that individuals possess and value. These are the conditions that nurture the capacity of individuals' reflexive function in the community.

Reconstructing social solidarities should be carried out through the reconciliation of autonomy and interdependency (collective independency) in the various spheres of social life (GIDDENS, 1994). In this context, autonomy and interdependency should be connected by pure relationships<sup>5</sup> and active trust<sup>6</sup>. Active trust and pure relationships, through dialogue, will lead to the democracy of the emotion in the area of personal life (autonomy). To the extent to which it comes into being, the democracy of the emotion would have major implications for the furtherance of public action. Individuals who have a good understanding of their own emotional makeup, and who are able to communicate effectively with others on a personal basis, are likely to be better prepared for the wider tasks and responsibilities of active citizenship. Only when individuals perceive themselves as independent and autonomous, and understand the important notion of reciprocity to sustain the needed interdependency (that founded solidarity), could they then build themselves to respect others' autonomy, to appreciate differences, and become more emotionally and practically inclusive. It is through the collective attainment of individuals' independency and autonomy, and through the collective performance of individuals' effective participation in the community that a genuine solidarity can be formed. This is the basis that will likely support and sustain the effective and long run implementation of any measures for the improvement of the situation in the community (in this context, including preventive care in welfare).

#### Note

The conceptual idea of 'prevention' as presented in this paper originated from our involvement in the research project entitled 'A Research on Social and Organizational Condition for the Creation and Systematization of a New Welfare Services (A Second

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<sup>5</sup> A relationship that is entered into and sustained for the rewards that association with others can bring (GIDDENS, 1994).

<sup>6</sup> A trust which has to be won rather than coming from the conventionally established traditional social arrangements (GIDDENS, *ibid*).



Term Research for Academic Frontier Promotion Project, 2004~2008) – B Group Research Project’ that is currently conducted by the Kansei<sup>7</sup> Based Welfare Research Center of Tohoku Fukushi University. We wish to officially request permission to cite some of the early findings from this research project (i.e. OGASAWARA *et al.*, 2005) to be presented in this paper, and wish to thank the Center in advance for the kind consideration and approval to be given.

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<sup>7</sup> At this point, we are still unable to identify any equivalent word in English that can precisely explain the meaning of ‘kansei’ due to our limitation of knowledge. However, we identified that while the nearest words that can explain the meaning of ‘kansei’ from the perspective of an individual (behavior) are sensitivity and / or sensibility, the nearest word that can explain the meaning of ‘kansei’ from the perspective of a (i.e. social) system is reflexivity.

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NASRUDIN Baidi, Tohoku Fukushi University)

## NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

### 1. History and Outline of the Association

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

The objectives of the Association are:

- (1) promoting theoretical and political research works for more scientific, modernistic and democratic local autonomy systems,
- (2) contributing to local autonomy development.

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

The Association consists of 289 individual members and two institutional members. The individual members include 173 scholars, 69 Certified Public Accountants, 47 officials from concerned administrative bodies, and others (as of July 2004).

### 2. Annual National Convention (2000-2004)

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

The common themes, the presentations and the host universities since the 17<sup>th</sup> convention (2000) are as follows.

The 17<sup>th</sup> annual convention was held at Wako University in September 2000 with the common theme of Financial Burdens and Asset Accumulation of Local Government. Under the above theme, a symposium, chaired by Noriyuki SHIMIZU (Meiji University), was held with five panelists: Yasushi HARADA (Ministry of Finance), Hidemasa IKEMIYAGI (Meiji University), Toshihisa KAWAI (Mayor of Matsudo City), Hideki MATSUZAKI (Mayor of Urayasu City) and Hiromichi TAKEURA (Mayor of Tanoura Town).

The 18<sup>th</sup> annual convention was held at Hiroshima Shudo University in September 2001 with the common theme of Decentralization and Local Assembly. Under the

above theme, a symposium provoked earnest discussions among the participants. Many kinds of suggestions and comments were provided especially from the members of various local assemblies and these were successfully shared among all the participants. It must also be noted that prior to the common theme, Professor Dr. Klaus LUEDER (German University of Administrative Sciences Speyer), who was invited to this convention, made a keynote speech titled “Local Government’s Future from the Perspective of Policy-Making” and based on this a panel discussion was held by three panelists: Tadao MIYAKAWA (Reitaku University), Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Commerce) and Kiyoshi YAMAMOTO (Center for National University Finance and Management).

The 19<sup>th</sup> annual convention was held at Osaka International University, September 2002 with the theme of The Restoration of Local Government from its Financial Crisis. Under the above theme, a symposium was held by 3 panelists: Koshi HASHIMOTO (Kyoto Women’s University), Hiroshi SEKIGUCHI (Hosei University) and Munehisa TAKEDA (PricewaterhouseCoopers, Japan).

The 20<sup>th</sup> annual convention was held at Meiji University, September 2003 with the theme of Local Autonomy and the Association, which was specially set in honor of the Association’s 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Noboru KITA, the president of the Association and Emeritus Professor of Meiji University, made an opening speech and four key persons of the Association, Tomoji ICHINOSE (International Christian University.), Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Kobe University of Commerce), Rei SHIRATORI (Tokai University and Institute for Political Studies in Japan) and Nobuhiro NAKAMICHI (Certified Public Accountant), made noteworthy speeches on Local Autonomy along with the Advancement of the Association.

The 21<sup>st</sup> annual convention was held Waseda University, August 2004 with the theme of Evolution of New Public Management in Local Government. Following the opening remarks by Masayasu KITAGAWA (Waseda University), Former Governor of Mie Prefecture, keynote speeches were made by Colin TALLBOT (University of Nottingham), Henk J. ter BOGT (University of Groningen, the Netherlands), June PALLOT (University of Canterbury), Janice CAULFIELD (University of Hong Kong) and Sawako TAKEUCHI (The University of Tokyo) who were invited to this convention; these were chaired by Kazuo AIDA (Keio University). Based on these propositions a symposium was held by these five keynote speakers, three discussants: Kenji SHIBA (Kansai University), Takafumi KANEMURA (Meiji University) and Hisao TSUKAMOTO (Waseda University) and four commentators: Shun-ichi IZUMISAWA (KPMG Azusa & Co.), Akinari TAKEHISA (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu), Toshiharu MORIYA (Shin Nihon & Co.) and Ryoko SHIMIZU (PricewaterhouseCoopers), chaired by Kiyoshi YAMAMOTO

(Center for National University Finance and Management). Discussions led to very productive implications for all the participants concerning the Old Public Administration, New Public Management and New Public Services.

The 22<sup>nd</sup> annual convention was held at Shikoku University, August 2005 with the common theme of Restructuring the Decentralization in Japan from the Local Government's Perspective. Under the above theme, Kamon IIZUMI, Governor of Tokushima Prefecture, made a keynote speech that proposed critical issues and based on this a symposium was held by five panelists: KAN Hyoung-Kee (Chungbuk National University), Mari KOBAYASHI (Waseda University), Koshi HASHIMOTO (Kyoto Women's University), Tsutomu NAKANO (The Tokushima Shinbun) and Shu-ichi MORI (Office of Regional Development of Tokushima Prefecture), coordinated by Masahiko HAYASHI (University of Hyogo), chaired by Hiroshi WAKAYAMA (Shikoku University).

### 3. Publications

The Association issues a bulletin entitled the *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*. It is issued twice a year, and until now, it has been issued thirty-six times, the latest one being volume 20 number 1. The first bulletin of the year consists of presentations and extracts from the symposium under the common theme of the previous national convention, summaries of voluntary presentation sessions, and presentations at each regional branch. The second bulletin of the year consists of papers contributed by members.

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

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

Section The Theories and Practices of Regional Management

Section The Current Issues of Finance of Local Government

Section The Organization and Problems of Local Administration

Section The Current Issues of Accounting for Local Authorities.

A local autonomy study series was approved by the Association's board of directors

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

#### 4. Trends and Projections for the Association

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

In 2003, the board of directors of the Association decided to endow an award for the best paper and book at the annual meeting, in order to enhance the capability of the Association to contribute to the development of local autonomy. All of the accepted papers in the journal and books on the local autonomy are eligible for the award. The first winners, Kiyoshi YAMAMOTO (Center for National University, Finance and Management) for the best paper and Mitsuya YAMADA (Nihon University) for the best book were chosen in the plenary session which was held at the annual convention, August 2004.

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

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

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

Currently, the central government has proposed new visions on the basis of



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

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

As the financial deficit is becoming increasingly oppressive and the implementations of various reforms are more and more accelerated in both the national and local governments, it is obvious that the role of NUMLGRA in our society is increasingly important.

(Mari KOBAYASHI, Waseda University)

**THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION****日本会計研究学会**

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,752
- 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 Senshu University on September 6-8, 2006.

**JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING****日本広告学会**

- Established: 1969
- Number of Members: full member 641, associate member 27, honorary member 5, corporate member 35
- President: Yasuhiko KOBAYASHI (Aoyama Gakuin 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, 2006.

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

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: individual 609, Collective 16
- President: Yasuaki KIDO (Sanno Institute of Management)
- Publication: *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)
- Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)  
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School of Management, Tokyo University of Science  
500 Shimokiyoku, Kuki-shi, Saitama 346-8512, Japan  
e-mail: [ntake@ms.kuki.tus.ac.jp](mailto:ntake@ms.kuki.tus.ac.jp)  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaas2>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University on November 11-12, 2006.

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## 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](mailto:aesj@aafs.or.jp)

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aesj2/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on March 30-31, 2006 with the symposium “An Argument on Japanese Agriculture Policy Reform.”

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## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT (JSAM)

### 実践経営学会

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 560
- President: Noboru NAKAGAKI (Chukyo University)
- Publication: *Applied Management* (No.1-42)

*Newsletter* — 5 times a year

- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)

c/o Professor Yasuhide YOSHIDA,

Faculty of Management, Chukyo University

101-2, Yagotohon-machi, Showa-ku,

Nagoya 466-3666, Japan

e-mail: [office@jsam.org](mailto:office@jsam.org)

<http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chukyo University 2006.

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## JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JSAAM)

### アジア経営学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 426
- President: Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Asian Management Studies*
- Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management (JSAAM)

c/o Professor Takahide KOSAKA

College of Commerce, Nihon University

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

e-mail: [kosaka@bus.nihon-u.ac.jp](mailto:kosaka@bus.nihon-u.ac.jp)

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University on September 15-17, 2006.

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**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@np-o-ochanomizu.org  
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

The Nation-wide Meeting will be held in October 2006.

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**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  
<http://www.dobunkan-co.jp/audit/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi University in fall, 2006.

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

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,175
- 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://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsba/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on September 6-9, 2006 with the symposium  
“Corporate Activities in the New Era —Continuity and Change—.”

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

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 209
- President: Tatsuo NOBU (Kokushikan University)
- Publication: *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

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on October 14-15, 2006.

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

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 427
- 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 2006.

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

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 872, institutional 22
- President: Takeshi YUZAWA (Gakushuin University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly  
*Japanese Research in 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 Hitotsubashi University in November 2006.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 137
- 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 Yokohama National University on June 3-4, 2006.

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## CIRIEC Japanese Section

(Japan Society of Research and Information on Public and Cooperative Economy)

国際公共経済学会

(公共・協同経済国際研究情報センター日本支部)

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: individual 287, 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 2006.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 233 and supporting 1
- President: Hiroshi KATAOKA (Tokyo University of Science, Suwa)
- 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-higashi@cuc.ac.jp  
<http://www.senshu-u.ac.jp/~thc0597/NSG/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Sapporo Gakuin University on June 17-18, 2006.

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

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 285
- Chief Representative: Masayuki IWATA (Tokyo International University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)

c/o Professor Satoshi MIZOBATA

Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University,  
Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan

e-mail: [iiwasaki@ier.hit-u.ac.jp](mailto:iiwasaki@ier.hit-u.ac.jp)

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University on June 10-11, 2006 with the symposium  
“Towards New Horizon of Comparative Economics.”

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT(JACSM)**  
**日本比較経営学会**

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 209
- President: Nobuyuki KADOWAKI (Shiga University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- 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](mailto:ykonishi@cc.gifu-u.ac.jp)

<http://c-faculty.chuo-u.jp/~yokokura/jacsm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chukyo University in Nagoya on May 13-14, 2006 with the main  
theme “Business and Society: New Frontier of Comparative Studies of Management.”

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

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 405
- Chief Representative: Haruo ISHIBASHI (Daito Bunka University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

c/o The Department of Human-social Environmentology, Daito Bunka University,

1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175-8571, Japan

e-mail: [isibasi@ic.daito.ac.jp](mailto:isibasi@ic.daito.ac.jp)

<http://www.daito.ac.jp/~isibasi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Saga University in May 2006 with the symposium “Globalization in  
Consumption.”

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

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 3,247
- President: Toshiaki TACHIBANAKI (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
- Japanese Economic Association
- c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-18-16, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan  
e-mail: jea@isr.or.jp  
[http:// www.jeaweb.org/ jp/](http://www.jeaweb.org/jp/)

The next Spring meeting will be held at Fukushima University on June 3-4, 2006 and the Autumn meeting will be held at Osaka City University on October 21-22, 2006.

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**THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY**  
**経済社会学会**

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 349
- 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.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/index-j.html](http://www.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/index-j.html)

The next annual meeting will be held at Sophia University on September 30 and October 1, 2006 with the symposium "Life in the 21st Century."

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 776
- President: Shigeyoshi SENGU (Yokohama City University)
- Publication: *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 Shigeyoshi SENGU  
International College of Arts and Science,  
Yokohama City University,  
22-2, Seto, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama 236-0027, Japan  
e-mail: shisengu@yokohama-cu.ac.jp  
<http://society.cpm.ehime-u.ac.jp/shet.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanagawa University on May 27-28, 2006 with the symposium "Monetary Economics, Past and Present."

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**THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS**  
**経済地理学会**

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 809, patronage members: 3
- President: Toshifumi YADA (The University of Kitakyushu)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* — quarterly
- Japan Association of Economic Geographers  
c/o Department of Geography, Tokyo Gakugei University  
4-1-1, Nukui Kita-machi, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jecogeo@u-gakugei.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaeg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku Gakuin University on May 27-29, 2006. Its theme is “Re-making the Regional Economy in the Aging Society with low Fertility.”

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

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,282, institutional 14
- President: Reishi MARUYA (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 Kyushu Kyoritsu University on May 27-28, 2006 with the symposium “Efficient, Safe Economic Policy — Memories and Prospects of Japan’s Economy 60 Years after the War.”

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**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/~evoeco/indexj.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University on March 25-26, 2006.

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**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 Gakushuin University on September 30, October 1, 2006 with the symposium "Globalization and Management Finance."

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

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 880
- Representative Director: Isao AKAOKA (Hiroshima Prefectural University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management  
c/o Seijoh University,  
2-172, Fukinodai, Tokai-shi, Aichi 476-8588, Japan  
e-mail: rohm-gakkai@seijoh-u.ac.jp  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jshrm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi Gakuin University on July 28-30, 2006 with the symposium "Post-Industrialization and Labor Reforms."

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**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 The University of Kitakyushu on June 10-11, 2006.

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

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 17 including one foreigner, ordinary 982 including 29 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@jili.or.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsis2/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University on October 28-29, 2006.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 636
- President: Yoshihito KAKO (Waseda 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 Yoshihito KAKO  
Graduate School of Accountancy, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan  
e-mail: info@jaias.jp  
<http://www.jaias.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on September 22-23, 2006.

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

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 675, corporate 3
- President: Kenichi ENATSU (Waseda University)
- Publication : *The Annual Bulletin: Japan Academy of International Business Studies*
- Japan Academy of International Business Studies

c/o Professor Tomoaki SAKANO  
School of Commerce, Waseda University,  
1-6-1 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

Liaison office:

c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.  
Tsukasa Building 3<sup>rd</sup> F., 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan  
e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp  
<http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/jaibs/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on November 3-4, 2006.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 1,312, 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.ritsumeai.ac.jp  
[http:// www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie](http://www.soc.nacsis.ac.jp/jsie)

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University on October 14-15(tentative), 2006.

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**JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS**  
**日本貿易学会**

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 482, corporate: 10
- President: Akira KOBAYASHI (Nihon University)
- Publication: ① *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*  
② *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.jaftab.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University in about end of May, 2006.

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 277
- President: Nobuo MORIKAWA (Hiroshima Shudo University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Romu-riron 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 Chukyo University on June 9-11, 2006. Main theme will be ‘the present state on Japanese Human Resource Management after the Nikkeiren’s report (1995) “New Japanese Management”’

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

- Established: 1983
  - Number of Members: individual 427, corporate 4
  - President: Osamu NISHIZAWA (Waseda University, honorary professor)
  - 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 Takehara-city, Hiroshima in September 2006.

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

- Established: 1966
  - Number of Members: individual 289, corporate 22
  - Representative: Kunio MIYASHITA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences)
  - 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>

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

- Established: 1991
  - Number of Members: individual 498, corporate 8
  - 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@alpha.ocn.ne.jp  
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jam/index.htm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Obirin University in July, 2006.

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 808, corporate 7
- 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, Meiji University,  
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8301, Japan  
e-mail: jama@kisc.meiji.ac.jp  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jama/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto University in Autumn 2006. The date and common theme are undecided.

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

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 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 Yamashiro Keiei Kenkyujo  
4-8-4-501, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan  
e-mail: name@kae-yamashiro.co.jp  
<http://www.j-keieikyoiku.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Wako University on June 23-25, 2006.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 353
- Representative Manager: Koji OHIRA (Meiji Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Journal*  
(*Journal 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: office@jamp.ne.jp  
<http://www.jamp.ne.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkai Gakuen University in September 2006.

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

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 516, advisory 8, corporate 1
- President: Toyokazu NOSE (Osaka Institute of Technology)
- 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 35th national conference is supposed to be held at Tokai University Junior College on May 20-21, 2006 with the symposium “Responses to Changing Business Environments and Entrepreneurial Risks.”

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

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 328, Cooperative 2
- President: Shinshi KATAOKA (St. Andrew's University)
- Publication: *An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)*
- Society For The History of Management Theories  
c/o School of Business Administration,  
Kwansei Gakuin University,  
1-1-155, Uegahara, Nishinomiya, Hyogo 662-8501, Japan  
e-mail: nkaido@kwansei.ac.jp  
<http://www.keieigakusi.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kumamoto Gakuen University on May 19-21, 2006 with the unfied theme “Management Theories at Present.”

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

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 10, ordinary 1,000, supporting company 9
- President: Junzo ISHII (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — three times a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution  
c/o The Distribution Economics Institute of Japan,  
The 3<sup>rd</sup> T.O.C. Bldg., 7-23-1, Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0031, Japan  
e-mail: gakkai@dei.or.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsomad/>

The 2006 Annual Conference will be held at Yokohama National University on June 2-4, under the theme “Consumer Behavior and Marketing (Distribution).”

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

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,233
- 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 Waseda University on April 29-30, 2006.

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

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 1,823, company 12
- President: Tadao KAGONO (Kobe University, Graduate School of Business Administration)
- Publication: *Organizational Science* — quarterly
- The Academic Association for Organizational Science

c/o Tohgin Building 6<sup>th</sup>. F., 603  
1-4-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan  
e-mail: soshiki@rio.odn.ne.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aos/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on June 10-11, 2006.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,190
- President: Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA (Hosei University)
- Publication: *Planning Administration* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Planning Administration

c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,  
1-8-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan  
e-mail: japa@isr.or.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka University on September 15-16, 2006 with the symposium  
“Sustainable Management of Environment and Society: New Development in Administration.”



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

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 962
- 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 Aichi University on October 21-22, 2006.

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

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 960
- Representative Director: Isao HIROTA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *REKISHI TO KEIZAI*  
(*The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*) — quarterly
- The Political Economy and Economic History Society  
c/o Professor Shunji ISHIHARA  
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 Meiji University in October 2006.

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

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 493, honorary 12, students 82, special corporate 4, corporate 7
- 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 Keio University on June 3-4, 2006.

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

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

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**THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE**  
**日本財政学会**

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 875
- Chairman: Fumio KANAZAWA (Yokohama National University)
- Publication: *Studies in Public Finance (Zaiseikenkyu)*
- 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 Kinki University in October 2006.

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

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 447, corporation members 67
- 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 Daito Bunka University on June 10-11, 2006 under the theme "Public Utility and Governance."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 949
- President: Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.34 No. 1, No.2, No.3, No.4 — annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International

c/o Professor Yoshiro HIGANO

Institute of Agricultural and Forest Engineering, University of Tsukuba,

1-1-1, Tennodai, Tsukuba Science City 305-8572, Japan

e-mail: [higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp](mailto:higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp)

<http://jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp>

The next 43rd annual meeting will be held at Chiba University of Commerce in October 2006.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 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](mailto:gfg04104@nifty.com)

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka City University in September, 2006.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 632
- Representative: Masaru USHIYAMA (Kyushu University)
- Publication: *Annual of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities* — annually
- Society for the Economic Studies of Securities

c/o Japan Securities Research Institute,

Tokyo Shoken Kaikan,

1-5-8, Nihonbashi-Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0025, Japan

e-mail: [sess@jsri.or.jp](mailto:sess@jsri.or.jp)

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Dokkyo University in Spring, 2006.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,102
- 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 Rikkyo University in Spring 2006. The theme will be "Social Divide." The Fall 2006 meeting will be held at Oita University, but the theme has not yet been decided.

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

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 197
- 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 Yasuyuki KAZUSA  
Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University,  
Yoshida-honmachi, sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jsssa@pacioli.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jssa/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto University in about end of October or in early November 2006.

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

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,419
- 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 Kansai University on September 14-15, 2006.

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

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,534
- President: Taku YAMAMOTO (Hitotsubashi 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: [jimu@jss.gr.jp](mailto:jimu@jss.gr.jp)  
<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University in the middle of September, 2006.

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

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 481, student 9
- President: Takahiko SAITO (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](mailto:gakkai@itej.or.jp)  
<http://gakkai.itej.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University on November 11-12, 2006.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 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](mailto:tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp)  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/umlgr/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aomori Public College on August 26-27, 2006 with the symposium  
“Toward the Next Stage after Local Government Amalgamation.”

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**BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION**

**日本経営分析学会**

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1st of April 1984

OBJECTIVES:

To contribute toward practices in the business world through development of academic study

NUMBER OF MEMBERS: Individual 562

PRESIDENT: Shigeo AOKI (Aoyama Gakuin University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

One day Annual Meetings in spring and one day autumn conference

PUBLICATION

*Japan Journal of Business Analysis* (annual)

ADDRESS:

BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION

c/o Prof. Tsuneo SAKAMOTO

611 Office, 1-1, Kandasurugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8301, Japan

e-mail: [bunseki@kisc.meiji.ac.jp](mailto:bunseki@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)

<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jmaa/index.html>

The next annual meetings will be held at University of Hyogo on 13<sup>th</sup> of May 2006.

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.