



**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 2006, 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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## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

### 1. Brief history of the JAEG

The Japan Association of Economic Geographers (JAEG), founded in 1954, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2003. In the President's lecture at the 50th Conference, Professor Toshifumi YADA (Kitakyushu University), looked back over the post-war history of Japanese Economic Geography and divided its academic development into four periods: pre-establishment, start-up, growth and transition (YADA, 2003). The first ten years after the War (1945-54) are seen as the pre-establishment period. During this period, geographical research in Japan remained heavily influenced by conventional approaches such as "environmental determinism". A growing number of geographers realized the limit of the old approach and were looking for a more scientific one to advance understanding of the geographic nature of economic systems. In 1954, some 80 scholars, consisting of both geographers and economists, got together in Tokyo and announced their intention to establish a new academic society named the Japan Association of Economic Geographers.

Economic geography in Japan then experienced a start-up period from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. By the late 1950s, the Japanese economy had overcome its postwar disorder and entered a rapid growth stage that was built upon rapid modernization of heavy and chemical industries. Geographically, this resulted in a rapid industrialization of urban areas, in particular in the Pacific coastal zone which stretches from Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka to Fukuoka. In contrast, rural areas suffered from a decline of primary industry as well as a depopulation due to the out-migration of the younger generation. These geographical changes, especially the widening of regional economic disparities, stimulated many economic geographers to get involved in empirical research throughout the nation. During the start-up period, a large number of detailed regional monographs about the changing geography under a climate of rapid industrialization were published and they created a new research trend called "regional economic geography" (*keizai chishi ron*). These studies were primarily descriptive, but explanations were based on the historical and economic contexts of the studied region, not on the physical environment. On the theoretical side, a number of papers on industrial location analysis also appeared. Location studies, which have a century-long tradition in Europe after the pioneering work done by Von THUNEN, Alfred WEBER and Walter CHRISTALLER, had been introduced to Japan before the War and were adopted and developed by economists and geographers through this period. Meanwhile, the number of researchers who joined the Association grew quite substantially. From the starting

point of 80 people in 1954, the number exceeded 300 in the early 1960s and then 500 in the early 70s. As the Association grew, the number of members living outside of Tokyo and its surrounding area increased significantly. This situation enabled the JAEG to establish new regional divisions, firstly in the Osaka-based Kansai area in 1964, and then in the Nagoya-based Chubu area in 1975. The role of Tokyo, then, became twofold: the nation-wide headquarters and the Kanto regional division. At the end of this period, Economic Geography came to be recognized as a distinguished discipline in the Japanese academic world.

The late 1970s to the early 1990s were classified as the “growth period”. The above-mentioned research trend of regional economic geography had produced a pile of empirical articles and case studies of regional economies throughout Japan. However, there was a limited scope for integrating these various studies. In the 1970s, a new research movement that aimed to understand the overall structure of the economic landscape in Japan emerged. Economic geographers who supported this movement got together and formed a new research school called “regional structure” (*chiiki kozo ron*). The Japanese word *kozo* literally means “structure” in English, but its nuance is actually wider-ranging, meaning also “a kind of system”. This school looked upon a national economy as a spatial system of regional economies and asserted that economic geography as a discipline should analyze overall spatial structure of the national economy by integrating theories of industrial structure and industrial location. The “regional structure” approach was certainly ambitious as it sought to cover a wide array of issues as industrial location, natural resources development, and regional planning and policy. The research outcomes of the school were published consequently as a six-volume set one after another from 1977 to 1988 under the series title of *Regional Structures of Japan*. Thus this school became and remains influential among economic geographers in Japan. However, at the same time, other approaches including location analysis, “regional economic geography” and political economy were also active. For JAEG such developments brought increased membership during this period from 587 in 1976, to 700 in 1992, as well as the establishment of the fourth regional division, Seinan (the southwestern part of Japan), at the end of this period.

The period since the late 1990s has been deemed the “transitory period”. For a decade after the collapse of the “bubble” economy, largely led by the rise of land prices, in 1992, the Japanese economy experienced a long-term recession and this has greatly changed the economic landscape. The revolutionary development of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and globalization of economic activities have also

accelerated these changes. Consequently economic disparities among regions became wider. In these circumstances, economic geographical research has had to reorganize its approach to provide a better understanding of the changing economy of the regions. The existing research trends including “regional structure” and “location studies”, while undergoing a restructuring, has not yet led to a new research agenda of the discipline. Some geographers who have been keeping their eyes on the developments of economic geography across Europe and America have started to introduce these works into Japan. Arguments such as the spatial division of labor, new industrial spaces, world city hypothesis, learning region and so forth have become influential progressively among Japanese geographers. Neo-classical economics-oriented studies, such as “new economic geography” or geographical economics have also become well known among academics as well as policy makers. Such active “importation” of academic achievements from foreign countries characterizes the transitional period. The number of JAEG members exceeded 800 in 2001 and the fifth regional branch, Hokuto, was established in the northeastern part of Japan. By 2006, though, JAEG seems to have entered a maturing phase as an organization because the number of members throughout the 2000s has remained constant around 800.

## **2. Meetings**

The JAEG holds three kinds of meeting activities: an annual conference, a regional conference and regional division meetings. The annual conference is not only the biggest event of the JAEG but also the most important occasion for research presentations in economic geography in Japan. Held on a weekend in May, a university is nominated to act as a host of the conference. The conference usually takes three days: day 1 for “roundtable” and “frontier” sessions, day 2 for the symposium, and day 3 for a research excursion. The preparation committee for the annual conference specifies the theme of the symposium, makes a call for presentations, and then selects individual presenters and his/her discussants respectively. The symposium, open to every JAEG member, is one of the unique features of the Association because other nation-wide academic organizations within the discipline of geography are largely oriented to individual paper readings. All of the presented papers along with abstracts of comments and discussions made at the symposium are published afterwards in the fourth issue of the *Annals of the JAEG* each year. The themes of the symposium, as shown in Table 1, reflect the problems and aspects of regional economy in Japan. The protection of the environment, for example, was chosen as a topic of the 2001 conference held in Kyoto, reflecting concern with the further deepening of the destruction of regional environments in urban areas in Japan. Industrial restructuring and regional

unemployment were discussed at the 2002 conference held in Tokyo at a time when neo-liberalism dominated the discourse of the Japanese government's policy-making. The hollowing-out phenomenon of industries and a need to revitalize local economies reflected the symposia both of 2004 on renovation of the old industrial areas, and of 2005 on the innovation of industrial agglomeration. The JAEG symposium deals with not only empirical matters but also theoretical. The Association maintains a kind of tradition to discuss theoretical approaches within the discipline every ten years. In this respect, the topic Methodology of Economic Geography in the New Era was chosen for the 50<sup>th</sup> commemorative conference held in Tokyo in 2003.

**Table 1 Themes of the annual conference's symposium during 2001-07**

Conference	Theme
#48 (2001)	Diversification in environmental problems and economic geography: Agenda for creating a cyclical society
#49 (2002)	Restructuring of the Japanese economy and its impact on the geography of employment
#50 (2003)	Towards a new perspective of economic geography on methodological reflection
#51 (2004)	Industrial renovation in old heavy-industrial areas
#52 (2005)	On the innovativeness of industrial agglomerations
#53 (2006)	Reorganization of regional economies in the era of low fertility and high aging
#54 (2007)	Regional development and disparities in the process of economic recovery (proposed)

As the Association grows, the symposium becomes bigger year by year. The number of participants at the symposium has exceeded 200-300 since the 1990s, which does however make it rather difficult to exchange opinions and ideas within an intimate atmosphere. Since the 47<sup>th</sup> conference held in 2000, JAEG started a new smaller meeting called the "roundtable". This workshop deals with a more specific topic compared with the symposium and is designed to correspond to not only further subdivision of research areas but also to the expansion of research interests across the discipline. The topics discussed at the roundtable since 2001 are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 Topics of roundtable meetings during 2001-06**

Year	Topic
2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Changes in management strategy and production base in Japan's semiconductor industry</li> <li>2. The emergence of community-based economy and local currency</li> <li>3. Method for international comparison of "regional structures"</li> </ol>
2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ICT development and restructuring of distribution industries</li> <li>2. A scenario for urban renovation based on city planning</li> </ol>
2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A perspective to internationalize Japanese economic geography</li> </ol>
2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic geography textbooks and higher education</li> <li>2. New development of the national land policy of Japan and South Korea</li> </ol>
2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industrialization of agriculture and restructuring of its spatial structure in Japan</li> <li>2. Explanation for the 20th century system of the Japanese economy: an economic geographical perspective</li> <li>3. The relationship between research and education in economic geography</li> </ol>
2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local finance and economy</li> <li>2. Local development based on local studies</li> <li>3. The relationship between research and education in economic geography (2)</li> <li>4. Explanation for the 20th century system of the Japanese economy (2): Towards a new approach</li> </ol>

The second kind of meeting activity is the regional conference which is held annually in each autumn. This conference is held at a city outside of the Tokyo metropolitan area. This conference normally lasts for two days: day 1 for presentations and discussion on a specific topic and day 2 for an excursion. Compared with the annual conference this is smaller in size, but quite unique because the topic dealt is very specific to the place where the conference is being held, as shown in Table 3. Thus not only researchers but also non-academics including policy makers, business people and local NPO members take part in the conference. For example, the 2006 regional conference held in Naha dealt with the controversial topic of economic autonomy of the Okinawa islands. Although Okinawa became free from US rule in 1972, its economy remains heavily dependent on the expenditure of the US military. In order to lift the local economy, a new strategy to develop industry such as tourism and call-center businesses has begun. Other topics of the regional conference are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3 Topics of the regional conferences during 2001-06**

Year	Place	Topic
2001	Kanazawa	Economic exchanges in Northeast Asian countries and the role of the Japan Sea coast area



2002	Miyazaki	Further depopulation of mountainous villages and a perspective for revitalization
2003	Nara	Tourism, local economy and community
2004	Takasaki	Municipal merger and regional planning
2005	Kasugai	Visions of the Chubu region in the 21st century
2006	Naha	Industry and regional development in Okinawa

The third kind of meeting is regional division meetings, which are held in the five regional divisions: Kanto, Kansai, Chubu, Seinan and Hokuto (Figure 1). The place where the meeting is held moves from university to university within the region. Economic geography is a science that can be used to address local and regional problems. In this respect, the local activities of the JAEG including division meetings are quite important. This local embeddedness is a unique feature of the Association. Each regional division holds a meeting four/five times a year and two/three papers are read at a meeting. Consequently, some 50 papers altogether are presented in the division every year. The Kanto and Seinan division normally hold a meeting every April (the start of the new academic year in Japan), for young researchers who have completed an MA dissertation. The division meeting thus functions as the gateway for the start of an academic career for graduate students in economic geography.

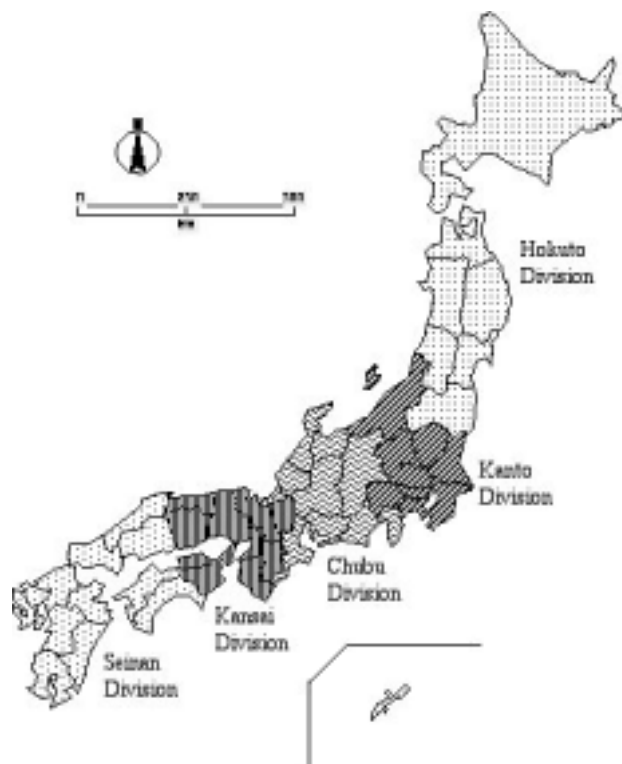


Figure 1 Regional Divisions

### 3. The *Annals* and recent research trends

The Association publishes an academic periodical entitled the *Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers*. The *Annals* publishes peer-reviewed feature articles, review articles, research notes, forums and book reviews. The first issue came out in 1955, a year after the establishment of the Association, and the latest volume, number 52, was published in 2006. The *Annals* is published quarterly, but five times in odd-numbered years since 2003, when a new English-language edition commenced. As mentioned above, No. 4 of each volume is designated to publish articles presented at the annual conference symposium. Therefore most of the original articles submitted to the editorial committee appear in issues from No.1-3 of each volume. Articles can be subdivided into three groups: original articles, symposium articles and articles for the English-language edition. Although peer-reviewed, authors of each article of the latter two are basically nominated by the Association/editorial committee.

Articles in the *Annals* chronicle the significant change of scholarly interest in economic geography. Table 4 summarizes number of articles appeared in the *Annals* for six years from 2001 (No.1, Volume 47) to 2006 (No.2, Volume 52), classified by subdivision of the discipline. In the following, trends of economic geographical research during the first half of the 2000s are explored by reviewing papers which appeared in the *Annals*.

**Table 4 Number of articles appearing in the *Annals* by subdivisions of discipline (No.1, Vol.47 - No.2, Vol.52)**

		2001 Vol.47	2002 Vol.48	2003 Vol.49	2004 Vol.50	2005 Vol.51	2006 Vol.52	Total
General articles	Theory and location studies		2		1		1	4
	Regional problems and policy		2			1		3
	Public administration and environment	1	2	1		1		5
	Primary industry	1	1	2	1			5
	Secondary industry	5	1	2	4	1	1	14
	Tertiary industry	2		1	1	9		13
	Welfare and social services		3				1	4
	Population and labor	1		1	3	1		6
	Transportation			3		2		5
	Urban studies	1	2	3	2		1	9
	Total	11	13	13	12	15	4	68

Symposium articles	3	3	5	3	5		19
English language edition articles			4		4		8
Grand total	14	16	22	15	24	4	95

Papers that tackled theory and location analysis during the six years were only four, among which three papers were based on an approach of neo-classical economics. While theory is an essential base of the discipline, unfortunately the number of theoretical works appearing in the *Annals* has been decreasing recently. This does not mean that there has been a tendency among economic geographers to avoid theoretical issues. As mentioned already, Japanese economic geographers started to discuss the issue shortly after the War and it was one of the reasons why economic geographers decided to separate themselves from conventional geography and to establish a new academic body of the JAEG in 1954. Since then, theory has been the most controversial issue, and not a few articles have been published in the *Annals*. In the symposium of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary conference, most participants showed a keen interest in theoretical development. Recently, however, most theoretically-based works tend to have appeared not in refereed journals including the *Annals*, but in books or non-reviewed periodicals such as working paper series, as was highlighted by K. YAMAMOTO (2006).

While regional problems and policy are long-standing and important subdivisions of the discipline, the number of papers on this area, appearing in the *Annals*, have been decreasing and only three papers came out during 2001-06: WADA (2002) studied three newly-constructed long bridges which connect Honshu and Shikoku islands and addressed their effect on regional development policy; NAKANISHI (2005) discussed a regional viewpoint of government policy vis-à-vis coal mining closures; K.YAMAMOTO (2006) points out that, in recent times, just like as theoretical pieces, policy-oriented ones tend to come out in non-reviewed journals. He also claims that this tendency poses an important question within the discipline.

On the other hand, works dealing with local government administration have been increasing in the *Annals*. Among industrialized countries, Japan is known as a country where government expenditure has played a more significant role partly because of its Keynesian-oriented economic policy. Geographically, the rural economy, endowed with limited industries and opportunities for income generation, is particularly inclined to be dependent on local public expenditure. In such areas, instead of primary industry, jobs in construction for improving local infrastructure as well as public services become a major income source for local residents. Since the middle of the 1990s, however, the

Japanese government has been suffering from a huge financial deficit and consequently financial assistance to local governments has been decreased significantly. The changing economic structure of rural areas has attracted the interest of economic geographers of a younger generation. This is reflected by a growing number of publications in this area such as KAJITA (2001; 2003) and TSUTSUI (2002). The public sector also plays an important role in the management of regional environmental problems. Environmental problems affect so many aspects of the economy that researchers of various disciplines are now paying greater attention to them. As mentioned already, the 2001 JAEG symposium was organized around the theme of environmental problems, and the papers presented there were published in the *Annals*. In addition to these, two articles were published in the *Annals*: one was the study on domestic waste disposal by KURISHIMA (2002) and the other was the study on an evaluation of the environment management system of a regional city by K. ITO (2003).

Let us go on to review the industrial studies within the discipline. Generally speaking, studies on spatial organizations of primary industry including agriculture, forestry and fishery have been decreasing as its proportion within the national economy has become smaller. However, a new type of agricultural geography has gradually emerged, shifting its focus from production to related economic activities such as food distribution. H. ARAKI has published a series of works in this area from the viewpoint of the food supply system and two papers written by him appeared in the *Annals* (ARAKI, 2003; ARAKI and CHAI, 2004).

Despite tertiarization of the economy, manufacturing still attracts a lot of research attention. The geography of manufacturing location is a major research area of the discipline. According to MATSUBARA (2002), the research interest in this subdivision is twofold: globalization and geographical agglomeration. On the one hand, the geography of transnational corporations, in particular, Japanese corporations, is expanding and this is a reflection of the globalization of business activities. In the *Annals*, three articles were published. TAIRA (2001) studied location of Japanese businesses in the Seoul metropolitan area, South Korea, SCHULUNZE (2003) investigated locational adjustment of the management system of Japanese manufacturing companies in Europe and K. YAMAMOTO (2003) made a case study on new plant location by the German car manufacturer, BMW. A review article written by KONDO (2004) dealt with geography of large enterprises, focusing on the locational behavior of manufacturing firms.

On the other hand, studies on geographical clustering became one of the most popular research areas, largely influenced by discussion among Anglo-American

scholars around the concept of industry cluster, first developed by Michael Porter in the 1990s. Two annual symposia held in 2004 and 2005 were organized around this topic, as already explained. In the *Annals*, FUJIKAWA (2001) explored customer-supplier relationships in the automobile industry's agglomeration in the Kyushu region and concluded that the lack of a higher-tier function of business management in the region caused the underdevelopment of the business linkage. D. YAMAMOTO (2004) also investigated the bicycle industry agglomeration in Osaka and described the process of forming production linkages in and between places. As is well known the Japanese automobile production is uniquely characterized by the use of a just-in-time (JIT) production system. This has attracted a lot of research attention among economic geographers because JIT develops very close relationships with a functionally tiered system of suppliers and encourages geographical proximity between customers and suppliers. NOJIRI and FUJIWARA (2004), for example, reviewed the literature which studied the spatial implication of JIT from the viewpoint of economic geography. Geographical clustering often acts as a base for knowledge accumulation, learning and innovation. As in Europe and America, spatial aspects of innovation became an issue of considerable debate. MIZUNO (2005) reviewed a large number of papers that studied the geography of innovation in the context of industry agglomeration and raised a research agenda to investigate not only geographical proximity itself but also connectivity between the clusters. A cultural shift in the industry cluster research in Japan was revealed in the following two articles that appeared in the *Annals*. HANZAWA (2001) studied the agglomeration of Tokyo's world-famous animation industry, which is quite unique and highly competitive. HARA (2005) also explored the same topic from the viewpoint of "competitive advantage" raised by M. Porter.

Research on tertiary industry has been growing since the 1990s as the economy has progressively shifted to the service-oriented sector. As shown in Table 4, this area is the second largest in terms of number of articles published in the *Annals* through the 2000s. Economic geography in Japan is now experiencing the process of a research interest shift from production-centered to service-centered analysis. The Japanese government deregulated the law of location of large-scale shops in the middle of the 1990s, aiming to stimulate commercial activities and consumer expenditures especially in non-metropolitan areas, most of which were suffering from economic depression. Since then regional cities in Japan have experienced, one after another, the development of huge new shopping malls in the suburbs, which in turn have caused the reduction of sales volume or even the closure of small family shops, most of which were located in the town center. This phenomenon of "hollowing-out" of commercial activities from the

town center has been commonly observed throughout Japan and it has raised a new regional problem that needs to be considered. Tsubota (2001) dealt with this topic when he did a case study of a large shopping center's economic impact on a rural village. Otsuka (2004) described the regeneration process of a once-depressed shopping street, largely facilitated by an urban renewal including a new condominium construction. T. Araki (2005) summarized the juridical change concerning city planning and explored a new guideline vis-à-vis the location of large-scale stores. NEDA (2001) also published a general review article on the spatial organization of the retail industry in Japan by examining a series of empirical case studies. Yasui (2002) also contributed to the debate by providing an introductory paper on the geography of theme parks in Japan.

The spatial organization of the distribution industry attracts a growing attention from younger researchers. The *Annals* published a special issue on the topic entitled "reorganization of distribution space" in 2005. In this issue, seven papers that studied various aspects of distribution appeared. Arai (2005), acting as a guest editor, contributed an introductory paper of the special issue, arguing that social stratification brings about the polarization of consumption in Japan. Ikeda (2005), Kaneko (2005) and Nakamura (2005) addressed recent changes of the distribution of vegetable supplies, clothing stores and pharmacies respectively. Kawabata (2005), a leading figure of retail studies, put forward an argument about the internationalization of Japanese big retailers in the respect of property management. Aoyama (2005) drew up a research agenda of the discipline that was shifting from a production-centered to a distribution and consumption-centered approach. In addition to the special issue, Ikeda (2003) and Hata (2005) also dealt with the distribution system of clothing manufacturers and book retailers respectively.

With the expansion of female employment, various social welfare services including nurseries for children and care for old people have become an issue of local importance. Two papers examining nursery provision were published in the *Annals*. Yatera (2002) studied changes in day nursery services provided by public sector and Kukimoto (2006) investigated workplace nurseries provided inside of a private company. In the area of medical services, Kamiya (2002) discussed recent locational shifts of psychiatric clinics into urban areas, and Kamo (2002) explored the polarization of a local nursing job market.

Although population study seems to have been losing its popularity in the

discipline during the latest decade, younger researchers have shifted its focus to the study of the labor market of highly-skilled or intelligent workers. NAKAZAWA has been actively publishing articles which explored the migration of research workers in the information service industry (see NAKAZAWA, 2001; NAKAZAWA and ARAI, 2003, 2004). SATO (2004) shares a similar interest, analyzing the case of R&D workers in pharmaceutical companies. The annual symposium in 2002 also dealt with this topic.

While transportation studies fails to attract as much attention as in the past, papers in this area have been published relatively constantly in the *Annals*. The development of motorways and its effect upon manufacturing and office location were (re)examined by S. ABE (2003) and KIKUCHI (2005) respectively. Both DAI (2003) and HOTTA (2003) did a case study on the topic of the development of international transportation and distribution.

Urban studies have been a long-standing and major subdivision of economic geographical research since the 1970s, when urbanization in Japan was in full-stream. In the *Annals*, nine articles were published through 2001-06 and they can be further divided into three subgroups: urban economics, inter-urban systems and intra-urban systems. KAMEYAMA (2001, 2003) contributed two papers, exploring urban and industrial diversity based on an urban economics approach. In the subgroup of inter-urban systems, K. ABE (2004), a leading figure on the area in Japan, published an introductory article which reviewed the change of Japanese urban systems from 1950 to 2000 by analyzing the location of head and branch offices of major firms. Both FUJIMOTO (2003) and PARK (2004) discussed the same topic by using different data. Studies on intra-urban organization appeared in the *Annals* covering topics such as urban housing, e. g. HASEGAWA (2002) and T. ITO (2003).

The *Annals* started to publish an additional special issue in English in 2003. This new initiative aims to develop communication between economic geographers in Japan and overseas on various research activities as well as provide information about the changing economic geography of Japan (MATSUHASHI, 2003). The first issue featured spatial reorganization of the Japanese economy in the 1990s. The 1990s, sometimes called the “lost decade”, witnessed a long-term economic recession and political change towards neo-liberalism, bringing about a profound change of spatial organization of industrial activities throughout Japan. In order to explore the topic, four major industries such as manufacturing, distribution, agriculture and construction, were chosen. TOGASHI (2003) provided an overview of the shifts of manufacturing towards globalization on

one hand and localization on the other. HASHIMOTO (2003) described spatial restructuring of the commodity distribution system caused by the rapid development of ICT. ARAKI (2003) extended his focus from agricultural production to cover other related activities including food distribution and in turn pointed out the regional gaps within Japan's food system. The fact that the construction industry as well as agriculture has become the major income source in rural areas led KAJITA (2003) to explore the role of construction jobs in the regions experiencing change in public investment expenditure.

The second issue, published in 2005, featured the changing agglomeration of the Japanese manufacturing industry. Studies on industrial agglomeration have been reflourishing in Anglo-American countries since the 1990s and they have had a considerable influence on economic geography as well as regional economics in Japan. The special issue, consisting of four papers, aimed to summarize the development of industrial agglomeration research in Japan and to articulate theoretical studies of the topic between Japan and overseas. ODA (2005) provided a general overview of the historical development of the Japanese industrial agglomeration. TATEMI (2005) highlighted the changing features of the clothing industry's clustering, adopting the theory of "world of production" developed by STORPER and SALAIS (1997). MATSUNAGA (2005) studied the relationship between the recycling industries and the agglomeration of the existing heavy industries. YAMASAKI (2005) contributed to the debate by providing an introductory overview of Japan's industrial cluster program which was led by the central government.

Before closing this section, let us summarize the research trends of the discipline in the first half of the 2000s. First, although studies on industrial clustering occupy a major position, research interest is evidently shifting from production-centered to non-production-centered topics. A number of works dealing with services, information, knowledge and distribution has undoubtedly increased. Second, as UENO (2003) pointed out, issues relating to better social living such as work style, welfare services and public administration have attracted the interest of young researchers. This tendency could be termed the "social living turn" of economic geography. Third, the intersection between economics and geography in the field of economic geography, broadly defined, is progressing to some extent, but it is not so fast as that in Anglo-American countries because only a couple of works written by economists appeared in the *Annals*. Fourth, by examining the articles published in the *Annals*, the "cultural turn" of the discipline is not so obvious in Japan compared with Anglo-American countries, although YAMAMOTO



(2006) argues that there is a tendency to incorporate culture into economic geography from the mid 2000s.

#### **4. Other publications**

A unique and meaningful publication of the JAEG is a series of books entitled *Economic Geography: Achievements and Future Tasks* that aims to review research trends of the discipline by examining works published by JAEG members for a fixed period. The first volume, which reviewed and summarized the achievements for the ten years after the foundation though 1955-1966, was published in 1967, and then subsequent volumes were published in 1977, 1984, 1992 and 1997. The latest, sixth volume, was published in 2003 and covered research from 1996 to 2001. The structure of each volume has been changing considerably in order to fit the research trend of each period. The content of the latest volume is structured into seven chapters: theory, regional structure and problems, primary industry, secondary industry, tertiary industry, urban study and overseas research. Although every volume is written in Japanese, it could act as an all-in-one guidebook to understand the achievements and tasks of economic geographical research in Japan

JAEG, in commemoration of its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, produced another publication entitled *Fifty Years' History of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers*, describing its development chronologically in three sections: research activities, administration and regional divisions. Recollections of the Association's foundation were written by leading figures of the discipline and various aspects of the Association's activities are also included.

#### **5. Promoting young scholars' research**

In recent years, JAEG has initiated two programs in order to promote a new generation of researchers within the discipline. First, a JAEG research award was established in 2002. The selection committee, consisting of seven senior members, reviews articles and books published within the past two years by authors under the age of 40 years old and selects the best publication within the discipline broadly defined. The first award was given in 2003 to TOGAWA's book entitled *Automobiles and Recycling Them*, and the second was given in 2005 to KAGEYAMA's book entitled *Urban Space and Gender*. Second, the "frontier" session was introduced at the annual conference in 2004. In the JAEG, although the opportunity for young researchers to present papers is sufficiently provided at regional division meetings, there is no similar opportunity at the nation-wide annual conference. The "frontier" session is specially

designed for paper presentations by distinguished young researchers who have just completed their Ph.D. dissertation. So far the session has been successfully organized and two-four papers have been presented in each year.

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*AJAEG: Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers*

(J): in Japanese

(JE): in Japanese with English abstract

## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

### **History of the Japan Economic Policy Association (JEPA)**

The Japan Economic Policy Association was established in 1940 in Tokyo by professors and researchers interested in the scientific study of economic policy. Since then, it has given birth to a number of other academic organizations related to the discipline of economics and to the application of theories to economic policy formation. At present, there are more than twenty academic associations related to economic policy research, most of which were established after World War II. Thus, the Japan Economic Policy Association is one of the few academic associations for economic policy established before the War in Japan.

Recently, a large number of researchers in public and private research institutes, laboratories and students at post-graduate schools have become members of the association. Consequently, the membership has grown remarkably and currently amounts to approximately 1300.

Under the new economic conditions such as depression in the Japanese Economy during the 1990s and globalization of the World Economy, the Association is coping with a difficult task to provide effective new approaches to analyze various impacts of economic policy on the economy and on society as a whole.

### **Organization**

The association is composed of two levels of organization: national and regional. There are four regional chapters which cover four areas: Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, and Nishinippon. The association is administered by the board of 25 managing directors elected every three years. In 2004, board members were newly elected. Reishi MARUYA of Kobe University was elected as the President of the Association in 2004, and Yuko KAWANOBE, Koji SHINJO, Motosuke SUGINO and Satoru MATSUBARA were elected as the Vice-Presidents.

Other than regional organizations, there are five working committees which are responsible for deciding directions of activities such as publication and international exchange.

### **General Activities**

The major activities of the association are now composed of the Annual Conference on the national level, the International Conference, and regionally organized meetings. The Association has published a new official refereed journal, the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* (JEPS), since 2003, which follows upon the annual reports, the *Annual of*

*the Japan Economic Policy Association*. Fifty volumes of the annual reports were issued until 2002.

The following are also important activities of the Association: (1) The Association's Prize was created at the 2004 annual conference and this activity has started from the 2005 annual conference. (2) In order to promote international linkage with the Asia-Pacific region, the Association introduced a new academic activity, that is, The 21<sup>st</sup> Economic Policy Forum, in 2005. (3) Starting in the year 2001, a home page for JEPA was launched giving information about its activities and papers.

### **Past academic activities and major themes**

Since its creation, the Association has followed important policy issues and published the results of special group studies, separately from annual reports. The following books were published by the results of the special group studies and these reports show the historical characteristics of policy issues in each period.

- 1) Study results published in commemoration of the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the existence of the JEPA are the following four books: *Post-War industrial Policy in Japan* (1957), edited by T. ITO, *Analysis of Post-War Japanese Economic policy* (1958), edited by T. YAMANAKA and M. CHO, *Development of Japanese Economic Policy* (1958), edited by M. MIYATA and K. FUJITA, and *A Chronological Table of Japanese Post-War Economic Policy* (1962, enlarged ed. 1969), edited by H. MATSUO and K. YAMAOKA.
- 2) Study results published in commemoration of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding the JEPA make up the following book: *Studies in Contemporary Economic Policy* (1978), edited by H. KATO, T. FUJII, K. NIINO and M. ITO.
- 3) Study results published in commemoration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding the JEPA make up the following two books: *The Making of the Science of Economic Policy* (1988) and *The Development of the Science of Economic Policy* (1988), edited by the JEPA.
- 4) Study results published in commemoration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding the JEPA make up the following book: *Prospects of Japan's Socio-Economic System: Their Trends toward the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (1995), edited by the JEPA.

### **Recent Annual Conferences**

The Association holds annual conferences. In each conference, a common theme is chosen by the program steering committee. This theme is elaborated by the regional chapter responsible for sponsoring the conference in that year. In addition, subsidiary

themes are selected along with the main one for the purpose of promoting and deepening the discussion on the main theme.

Several topics picked out from recent annual conferences show recent trends of research topics related to economic policy.

- How to deal with the new type of political economy which is characterized by interaction between industrial trends and institutional reform such as deregulation
- To what extent analytical concepts such as game theory are effective
- How to explore public choices under the new political behaviors of individuals
- What policy the government should take under the pressure of depression economy
- How to set up competition rules

In 2001, the 58<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Meiji University on May 26-27. The common theme of the conference was IT Strategy in Economic Policy.

The following three papers were submitted as keynote speeches on the common theme, and a panel discussion followed with the keynote speakers and four discussants.

- (1) Koichiro HAYASHI (Keio University), "Truth and Fiction on the IT Revolution in the United States"
- (2) Yoji TANIGUCHI (Chuo University), "Government Roles in IT Infrastructure Building"
- (3) Satoru MATSUBARA (Toyo University), "Role Allotment of the Public and Private Economy in the IT Strategy"

This annual conference had the Presidential Address by Hiromi YOKOI, the title of which was "Towards a New Paradigm of Distribution Policy". Also this annual conference had 14 sessions as well as the main session.

In 2002, the 59<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Kobe University on May 25-26. The common theme of the conference was Revitalizing Japan's Deflationary Economy.

The following three papers were submitted as keynote speeches on the common theme, and a panel discussion followed with the keynote speakers and three discussants.

- (1) Hiroo TAGUCHI (Hosei University), "Macroeconomic policies in 1990s: An evaluation"
- (2) Sawako TAKEUCHI (Toyo University), "Setting of Objectives of Urban Policy and Changes of Existing Economic Policies"
- (3) Nobuaki MATSUNAGA (Kobe University), "The Structural Reform, Industrial



### Re-vitalization and Job Creation in Japan”

As well as 17 sessions, this annual conference also had a special session, the title of which was “Considering the Revival of the Japanese Economy”, and two papers were submitted.

In 2003, the 60<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Toyo University on May 24-25. The common theme of the conference was Technology for Next Generations and Post-industrial Policy: Construction of the Creation System for New Industry.

The following three papers were submitted as keynote speeches on the common theme, and a panel discussion followed with the keynote speakers and two discussants.

- (1) Masanori MORITANI (Hoso University), “The Trend of Technologies in the Next Generation”
- (2) Satoshi KUSAKABE (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), “METI’s Policy on Creating New Business      Current Issues and Future Outlook”
- (3) Hidetaka FUKUDA (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry), “The Growth of Semiconductor Firms and Its Effects on Technological Innovation”

Also this annual conference had 11 sessions as well as the main session.

In 2004, the 61<sup>st</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Kwansei Gakuin University on May 29-30. The common theme of the conference was Economic Policy for Regeneration and Creation of Industries.

The following three papers were submitted as keynote speeches on the common theme, and a panel discussion followed with the keynote speakers and three discussants.

- (1) Naohiro YASHIRO (Japan Center for Economic Research), “Regulatory Reform and Restructuring of Industry”
- (2) Akira GOTO (University of Tokyo), “Rebuilding Competitiveness”
- (3) Yukio YAMABE (former Kobe University), “Economic Policy for Regeneration and Creation of Industries”

This annual conference had the Presidential Address by Akira YOKAYAMA, the title of which was “New Development of Economic Policy and Public Choice: International Competition and Cooperation of Policies”. Also this annual conference had 18 sessions as well as the main session.

In 2005, the 62<sup>nd</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Hosei University on May 28-29. The common theme of the conference was Arguments for the Structural Reform of the Japanese Economy.

The following three papers were submitted as keynote speeches on the common theme, and a panel discussion followed with the keynote speakers and two chairpersons.

- (1) Yoshio SUZUKI (Asahi Research Center), “A Consideration of the History of Deregulation”
- (2) Kan’ichiro ARITOMI (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications), “Competitive Policy for Communications: A Trend of Communication Policy”
- (3) Hiroataka YAMAUCHI (Hitotsubashi University), “Structural Reform for Infrastructure”

Also this annual conference had 18 sessions as well as the main session.

In 2006, the 63<sup>rd</sup> annual conference of the Association was held at Kyushu Kyoritsu University on May 27-28. The common theme of the conference was Economic Policy for Efficiency and Security: A Retrospection and Outlook of the Japanese Economy during the Post-war 60 years.

The following three papers were submitted as the keynote speech of the common theme and the panel discussion followed by keynote speakers and three discussants.

- (1) Toshiaki TACHIBANAKI (Kyoto University), “A Retrospection and Outlook of the Japanese Economy during the Post-war 60 years”
- (2) Hiroshi OHBUCHI (Chuo University), “The Age of Decreasing Population and Its Policy Measures”
- (3) Kohei KOMAMURA (Toyo University), “A System Design for ‘Security’”

Also this annual conference had 18 sessions as well as the main session.

### **International Conference**

The Japan Economic Policy Association introduced a new academic activity, that is, an International Conference, in 2002 to promote the Association’s activities in an international perspective. This academic activity has been held every year from 2002 and the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference is planned for December, 2006.

The 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference of the Association was held at Chuo University Korakuen Campus, Tokyo on November 30-December 1, 2002. The main theme of this Conference was “Nation States and Economic Policy: Conflict and Cooperation”. This Conference had two plenary sessions whose titles were “Nation States and Economic Policy: Conflict and Cooperation” and “Keynesian Policy Reconsidered” as well as 16 sessions.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of the Association was held at Nagoya University, Nagoya on November 29-30, 2003. The main theme of this Conference was “New Economic Governance: The Limit of National Policy and Role of Private Sector”. This Conference had two plenary sessions under the main theme and two special sessions as well as 14 sessions. Also, this Conference had a special Lecture by Sir James A. MIRRELES of Cambridge University, 1996 Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference of the Association was held at Meiji University, Tokyo on November 13-14, 2004. The main theme of this Conference was “Policy Implementation and Its Consequences : What Good Does Economics Do?” This Conference had two plenary sessions whose titles were “Policy Implementation and Its Consequences : What Good Does Economics Do?” and “Economic Crisis and Policy” as well as 20 sessions. In the first plenary session, three papers by Koichi HAMADA of Yale University and Chuo University, Willem THORBECKE of George Mason University, and Petr ŠAUER of the University of Economics in Prague were addressed. The second plenary session also had three papers by Ryokichi CHIDA and Ken-ichi TAMEGAWA of Meiji University, Cesar CALDERON, Riberto DUNCAN and Klaus SCHMIDT-HEBBEL of the Central Bank of Chile, and Seh-Jin CHANG, President of the Korean Development Economics Association.

The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Association was jointly held by the Association and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century COE Program of Kobe University at the Awaji Yumebutai International Conference Center, Awaji Island in Hyogo Prefecture on December 17-18, 2005. The main theme of this Conference was “Towards a New Economic Paradigm: Declining Population Growth, Labor Market Transition and Economic Development under Globalization”. This Conference had three COE special plenary sessions and 30 sessions. In the first COE special plenary session, whose title was “Recent Economic-Demographic Modeling,” two papers by Allen C. KELLEY of Duke University and Robert M. SCHMIDT of the University of Richmond were addressed. In the second COE special plenary session, whose title was “Labor Market in an Ageing Society,” Robert HUTCHENS of Cornell University and Akira KAWAGUCHI of Doshisha University addressed their papers. The third COE special plenary session, whose title was “Demographic Dividends,” had a paper addressed by Andrew MASON of the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

The 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Association will be held on December 2-3, 2006 at Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo. The main theme of the Conference is Asian Economic Initiative: How Do We Integrate Our Economies? In this conference, Gary BECKER of the University of Chicago will be invited as a guest speaker.

### **Journal of Economic Policy Studies**

Although the Japan Economic Policy Association had published the Journal of the Association, the *Annual of the Japan Economic Policy Association*, once a year until 2002, it was followed upon by the new official refereed journal of the Association, the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* (JEPS), from 2003.

The reason why the Association changed the Annual to the Journal is that the

Association has adopted as one of its objectives cooperation with equivalent foreign associations in response to increasing globalization and is broadening international liaisons in various forms. The main purpose of the *Journal* is, therefore, to develop a close relationship between JEPA and foreign Associations and to encourage the economic policy studies of the members by publishing papers on economic policy.

The scope of the *Journal* includes all fields of economic policy, and it is issued biannually, one issue consisting of the papers presented at the annual conference each year. The Association will also publish a Journal, the *International Journal of Economic Policy Studies*, consisting of papers written in English in the near future, which will be issued in an electronic version.

### **The Association's Prize**

The 2004 annual conference of the Japan Economic Policy Association approved creating the Association's Prize and to awarding it to the members who have presented the most outstanding papers at the annual conference. The prize is composed of the Academic Prize (*gakujutsu-sho*) and the Prize for Encouraging Research (*kenkyu-shorei-sho*). The prize for the year of 2005, the first one, was awarded to Masayoshi HAYASHI of Hitotsubashi University. The title of the prize-winning paper was "Economic Studies of the Local Allocation Tax in Japan: A Critical Survey".

### **The 21<sup>st</sup> Economic Policy Forum**

In order to promote international linkage with the Asia-Pacific region, the Japan Economic Policy Association (JEPA) introduced a new academic activity, that is, The 21<sup>st</sup> Economic Policy Forum, cosponsored by the Kansai Association of Corporate Executives (KACE) in 2005. The first forum was held at Asahi Super-dry Umeda, Osaka on September 16, 2005 and Katsuhide TAKAHASHI gave a lecture on "East Asian Community and the Diplomacy for Economic Affairs between Japan and China". The second forum was held at Hotel New Otani, Osaka on October 31, 2005 and Satoru MATSUBARA gave a lecture on "Privatization is the Driving Force for Economic Development: Restoration of the Japanese Economy and the Role of Her Economy for Economic Development of the Asia-Pacific Region". The second forum was jointly held by JEPA, KACE and Harvard University.

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## THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES, JAPAN

### 1. General Description of the Society

The Society for Industrial Studies ( SIS ) was founded as the Research Group for Industrial Studies in 1972, then changed to the current name in 1975. In the last year, the SIS celebrated its 30th anniversary.

The objective of the SIS has been to conduct research and analysis on problems related to industries, which covers specific industry studies such as steel, chemical, electronics, and automobiles as well as those on inter-industry comparison and industrial policies. The SIS consists of members from various backgrounds, including college professors who teach and conduct research at social science departments, engineers and business people from the private sector who make daily strategic decisions, and central/local government employees who actually conduct industrial policies. The SIS also accepts graduate students as student members.

The number of members has been stable at slightly above 300. The annual meeting has been held for two days in every June, which attracts about 100 participants. The first-day has sessions for open topics in which the members apply for presentations. The second-day has a session with a specific theme which is chosen by the executive committee of the meeting. The committee invites speakers and corresponding commentators, both of whom participate in a panel discussion at the end of the session. The invited speakers include members as well as non-members. The committee often tries to have a discussion between academic researchers and business people, and the latter are often non-members. As a result, the ratio of business people among the second-day session's speakers/commentators is greater than the ratio in the members. While the content of the first-day session also reflects research interests of the members, this report focuses on the themes of the second-day session.

The SIS has three regional meetings (East, Central, and West regions), each of which is held every autumn. Moreover, the SIS started divisions of Automobile Industry Research and Innovation Research in 2001. The SIS publishes 450 copies of *Sangyo Gakkai Kenkyu Nenpo* (*Annals of the Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*) as the official journal every March (at the end of the fiscal year).

Consisting of members with various backgrounds is the strength of the SIS; however, their research approach is also varied. Even among economists, some use qualitative analysis, and others use theoretical analysis. Researchers with business/management background often conduct research on business strategy or organization of leading companies. As a result, it is sometimes difficult for the members to discuss the industry on the same level field. However, the SIS proudly maintains the diversity of its members.

## 2. Annual Meetings

The 35th annual meeting was held at Hosei University on June 7 and 8 in 1997 with the theme of The Globalization of Japanese Industries and the Economic Development of Asia. The session consisted of “Foreign Direct Investment of Three Tigers in East-Asia: Changing Character and the New Role in the 1990s” by Yukiko FUKAGAWA (Long Term Credit Bank Research Institute), “The Changes in Business Environment with the Economic Growth in Thailand” by Masamichi OGAWA (Sumitomo Trust Bank Research Institute), “The Difficulties of the Chinese Automobile Industry for Profit Making” by Koichiro SEI (Kanto Gakuin University), and “Foreign Direct Investment in the Electric Power Industry of India “ by Hideki ESHO (Hosei University).

The 36th annual meeting was held at Ritsumeikan University on June 13 and 14 in 1998 with the theme of Innovation and Industrial System. The session consisted of “A Case Study of Research Consortia in the U.S. Electronics Industry” by Yukio MIYATA (Osaka University of Commerce), “Competitive Strategy and Production System A Case of the Japanese Steel Industry” by Nozomu KAWABATA (Tohoku University), “Industrial Structure and Innovation in Shiga Prefecture” by Shinichi OTSUKI (Hannan University) and “Increasing Returns and the Localized Concentration of Industry” by Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (Osaka City University).

The 37th annual meeting was held at Kanagawa University on June 12 and 13 in 1999 with the theme of The Differences in Responses to Globalization among Japanese, US, and European Firms. The session consisted of “The International Direct Investment in the Global Economy” by Teruhiko ISHIZAKI (Kanagawa University), “Minebea’s Global Operations” by Ryusuke MIZUKAMI (Minebea Co., Ltd.), “Globalization of the Japanese Electronics Industry and Its Regional Strategy” by Keiichi KASHIWAGI (former Matsushita Electric Industry Co., Ltd.) and “Emergent Global Strategy: A Case of the Australian Automobile Industry” by Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo).

The 38th annual meeting was held at Kyushu University on June 10 and 11 in 2000, with the theme of Economic Reforms in East Asia Region. The session consisted of “The Changing Industrial Structures and Locational Environment in East Asia” by Yotaro SUZUKI (Osaka City University), “Reform of State Owned Enterprises of China” by ZHANG Shuying (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), “Reform of Korean Giant Conglomerates: Policies and Issues” by Ilgon KIM (Miyazaki Sankei University), and “Dissolution of Japanese Keiretsu” by Hiroshi OKUMURA (Chuo University).

The 39th annual meeting was held at Musashi University on June 9 and 10 in 2001 with the theme of The Trend of International Industrial Reconstruction in the 21st Century. The session consisted of “Japanese Information Industry and Its Restructuring” by Katsuaki ONISHI (Senshu University), “The Current of Realignment of the Financial Industry, and

Future Directivity” by Kimiko WATANABE (PwC Consulting Co., Ltd.), “The Environment and Tasks of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Industry” by Hiroshi NAKAGAWA (Merrill Lynch, Japan), and “Japanese Automakers’ Business Plan and Strategy: Why are Japanese Automakers Internationally Competitive?” by Yasuo TSUCHIYA and Takeashi OSHIKA (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.) .

The 40th annual meeting was held at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University on June 22 and 23 in 2002 with the theme of New Development of Industrial Networks in Asia. The session consisted of “New Trends of Automobile Manufacturing Networks in ASEAN Countries” by Kunio IGUSA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University), “Why Have the Multi Channels and the Multi Tiers Existed in China?” by Hiromi SHIOJI (Kyoto University), “Industrial Clusters Development in China, Leading to an IT Nation” by Hatsumi HAMADA (Sony-Nakamura Management Institute), and “The Development of the Information Communication Revolution and the Change of Economic Structure in Asia” by Toshiharu KATO (Ministry of Economy and Industry).

The 41st annual meeting was held at Nihon University on June 21 and 22 in 2003 with theme of The New Trend of Industrial Agglomeration and Rebirth of Japanese Industry. The session consisted of “Diversity of Industrial Agglomeration and Regional Industrial Policy: The Case of Birmingham” by Seiji KOBAYASHI (Nihon University), “Necessary and Sufficient Conditions of Clusters as Mothers of Innovation The Necessity of Regional Innovation Strategy” by Konomi TOMISAWA (Doto University), and “Japanese Small-Medium Enterprises’ Business Strategy for Entering the Chinese Market and Two Linkages A Case Study of Kashima Electro Sangyo” by Shigeru MATSUSHIMA (Hosei University).

The 42nd annual meeting was held at Osaka University of Commerce on June 12 and 13 in 2004 with the theme of Industry-University Collaboration as a Regional Industrial Policy. The session consisted of “Industry-Academic Partnerships in the Kyushu Silicon Cluster” by Akira YAMASAKI (Chuo University) and Hideyuki OKUNO (Kyushu Economic Research Center), “University Spin-off Ventures and Technology Transfer: On A Case of Ehime University” by Kazuhisa MINAKUCHI and Kazuhiko MIYAKE (Ehime University), “The Renewal of A City with an Entertainment Industry An Attempt by Kwansei Gakuin University in Takarazuka City” by Shigeki SADATO (Kwansei Gakuin University) and “The Formation of Different Field Communities as an Infrastructure for Industry-University Cooperation: A Case of the Iwate Network System (INS) and Kansai Network System (KNS)” by Satoshi DONO (Osaka Urban Industry Promotion Center).

The 43rd annual meeting was held at Hosei University on June 11 and 12 in 2005 with the theme of The Future of Japanese Firms following the 30th anniversary presentations by former presidents entitled “The Differential of Labor Productivity Growth Between

Japanese and American Industries” by Teruhiko ISHIZAKI (a professor emeritus at Kanagawa University) and “The High Economic Growth in Modern China and Its Negative Aspects” by Mitsuo FUJII (a professor emeritus at Nihon University). The session consisted of “Software Business Development and Industrial Policy in the Japanese Electronic Industry” by Masayuki YAMADA (former Hitachi Soft Engineering), “High Grade Steel Strategy of Integrated Steel Producers in Japan: Steady and Conservative” by Nozomu KAWABATA (Tohoku University), “The Japanese Automobile Industry in the FTA Era” by Toshihiro IWATAKE (Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.), and “Establishment and Development of New Management Strategy in Asia: Under Increasing Interdependence among ASEAN, China, and India” by Toshimasa ASAKA (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.).

The 44th annual meeting was held at Kitakyushu City University on June 10 and 11 in 2006 with the theme of The Rapidly Growing Automobile Industry in Asia followed by a field trip to Toyota and Nissan factories on June 12. The session consisted of “The Development Strategy of the Chinese Automobile Industry” by Hiroshi SHIOJI (Kyoto University), “The Truth of the Asian Automobile Industry Its Strength in Asian Markets and Successful Strategies for Japanese Makers” by Yasuo TSUCHIYA, (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.), Takeshi OSHIKA (University of Tokyo), and Ryuichiro INOUE (Aomori Public University), “Globalization of the Korean Automobile Industry A Study on the Parts Suppliers” by Shogo FUJIKAWA (Hannan University), and “The Location of Automobile Related Industries in Newly Industrial Agglomeration Regions and Asia” by Hiroshi KIDO (Kitakyushu City University).

The 45th annual meeting will be held at Ochanomizu University on June 9 and 10 in 2007.

### 3. The Trend of Research

A trend of research at the SIS is a decline of interests in inter-industry comparison. This reflects the general and international trend of research in the field of industrial organization. The empirical study of “the SCP (Structure-Conduct-Performance) Paradigm” that oligopoly industrial structure leads to collusion and thus high profits with the sacrifice of consumers, had been a hot topic among industrial organization researchers until the 1980s. However, it is found that inter-industry comparison often cannot exclude industry-specific factors as noise. The recent trend is to focus on the analysis whether or not there exists a monopoly power in a specific industry. Similarly, in a field of innovation study, many researchers tried to empirically analyze “the Schumpeter Hypothesis” that innovation is generated by large and/or monopolistic firms. However, many researchers have recently accepted industry-specific technological characteristics rather than market structure or



simple firm size accounts for innovations. It is rather a natural trend that the SIS members' research interest has been shifted away from inter-industry comparison. The interest in industrial policy has also declined because it is recognized by mainstream economists that the role of industrial policy by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for Japanese economic development has been overvalued. Also, deregulation, small government, and the reliance of the market mechanism are a trend of the last decade, so government intervention in industrial structure is not so popular as a research topic. However, the regional development policy which includes the formation of "clusters" attracts research interests among the SIS members. Also, as shown below, the SIS members are interested in the globalization of the automobile industry, so they conduct research on industrial policies of foreign governments to nurture their automobile industry.

The recent research interest at the SIS can be expressed as two key words: globalization and industrial agglomeration, while one can express them as one word "glocalization." Since the SIS conducts analyses on industries, the trends and the conditions of Japanese industries strongly affect the SIS's research trend, while unfortunately, it is rare that research at the SIS had affected the trends of Japanese industries.

In the last ten years, Japanese industries suffered from post-bubble recession. The US regained her competitiveness in high-technology industries. On the other hand, while financial crisis temporarily slowed down their economic growth, Asian nations rapidly increased their significance as manufacturers in the global economy. Japanese manufacturers faced strong competition from lower waged manufacturers in Asian nations, while the technological gap with the US remained wide or even became wider. Moreover, as Japanese firms have to operate in Asian nations, several industrial agglomerated regions in Japan decreased their manufacturing activities.

As shown above, the theme of annual meetings reflected this trend. The keyword of globalization is often complemented by industrial agglomeration. The annual meetings in 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2006 clearly focused on globalization. And except for the one of 1999, the discussion concentrated on Asia. The annual meetings of 2003 and 2004 focused on regional economic development. The one of 2003 focuses on manufacturing agglomeration, and the one of 2004 on industry-university collaboration for regional development. The theme of 2004 has been well discussed in Japan in these days, while it was a new attempt for the SIS to choose it for discussion. The theme of 2004 is related to the one of 1998 because both deal with technological innovations.

As mentioned above, the SIS consists of researchers whose interests are diverse. However, the recent trend is increasing interests in the automobile industry. A reason of this strong interest partially reflects the fact that the Japanese automobile industry keeps international competitiveness while it suffered from the recession in the 1990s. An

interesting analytical framework was generated by Professor Takahiro FUJIMOTO at the University of Tokyo. Although he himself is not a member of the SIS, he made a presentation at an annual meeting and researchers from his group joined the SIS. Also, although not everyone at the SIS supports his analysis, his research supplies a starting point of discussion. He stresses that Japanese firms have international competitiveness in the field of manufacturing which has to integrate various components to achieve a specific function. On the other hand, Japanese firms are not competitive in the manufacturing sector with a modular system in which the improvement of an isolated component improves the entire system. The automobile industry represents the former and the IT industry represents the latter. For example, the improvement of driving comfort cannot be achieved by the improvement of one part, but connecting and then “fine-tuning” various components is necessary, while in the IT industry, the improvement of one device is enough to improve the specific function of the system.

Many researchers of the SIS are interested in why the Japanese automobile industry retains international competitiveness, and whether or not its competitiveness will be kept in the future. Moreover, the globalization of the Japanese automobile industry forces them to open overseas factories, and the related companies such as automobile part manufacturers also have to move overseas. The effect of expanding overseas operations on the Japanese automobile manufacturing system at intrafirm level (factory level operation and quality control) and interfirm level (the relationship between part suppliers and the assemblers) is an interesting research topic.

A strength of the analysis by the SIS on the automobile industry is to study the industry as a system. As shown above, not only the manufacturing system at factory level but also related parts suppliers are included in the research scope. Also, several researchers at the SIS are interested in the distribution system of automobiles. Since the distribution system and the production system are often studied by different researchers belonging to different academic societies, it is difficult to understand the whole figure of an industry. However, the research group of the SIS covers both production and distribution systems of the automobile industry.

Researchers who are interested in the automobile industry organize an automobile industry research division, holding seminars in the Tokyo region and Kansai region several times a year. Their research activities have resulted in a book entitled *Kokusai Saihen to Aratana Shido Nihon Jidosha Sangyo no Yukue (International Re-alignment and New Start The Future of the Japanese Automobile Industry)* (Nikkan Jidosha Shinbunsha, 2005). The book was edited by Kunio KAMIYAMA and Hiroshi SHIOJI, both of whom are members of the SIS. Also, the Division of Automobile Industry Research of the SIS was listed as an editor. The book consists of 14 chapters, each of which is written by one author.

Nine of them are members and the other five are also participants (guest speakers) in division meetings.

The book covers the development of automobile industries in various regions and roles of Japanese firms in them. It is a very interesting question whether or not automobile companies of other nations including developing countries particularly China will gain international competitiveness. The technology transfer or diffusion through international alliance and overseas operation of Japanese firms may result in the loss of comparative advantage of the Japanese automobile. These problems attract many researchers at the SIS and the book is a milestone of their research efforts.

#### 4. Future Tasks

While the SIS has made a strong step into the fourth decade of its history, there are several tasks that the SIS should tackle. First, while the SIS is proud of generating a large quantity of research output in the field of automobile industry studies, research in other fields is not necessarily active. In particular, while research on the electronics industry attracts research interest at the SIS, the biomedical industry, which is another high-tech industry facing severe global competition, does not necessarily attract many researchers. Only one presentation covering the pharmaceutical industry was held in the session of 2001. A reason may be that this industry does not hold international competitiveness and the strategy to gain competitiveness is also unclear. However, the biomedical industry will continue to be a major battle field of international high-technology competition. Moreover, as the number of elderly citizens increases, the demands for biomedical products increase, too. Since a nation whose biomedical industry is not internationally competitive has to pay for imports as well as royalties, the competitiveness of this industry significantly affects the national wealth. The SIS may have to pay more attention to this industry.

Second, the SIS has been traditionally interested in manufacturing. It is important for the SIS to continue studying the manufacturing sector, which has supported Japanese economic growth by supplying a large number of highly waged jobs. However, it is an inevitable trend that Japanese industrial structure has shifted toward the non-manufacturing service sector. The SIS has not paid much attention to industries such as health care, banking/financing, tourism/entertainment, or retailing except for the distribution system of automobiles shown above. The service sector accounts for more than 60% of employment and value added shipments in the Japanese economy. Since many of these industries' products are not internationally traded, the firms with low productivity in this industry can survive, reducing the productivity of the entire nation. As a result, it is significant to analyze non-manufacturing service industries, so the SIS can no longer ignore this task. While there are academic organizations that conduct research on analysis of some of these individual industries, the SIS may be able to play a great role for grasping the whole status of the

non-manufacturing service sector.

Third, the SIS accepts graduate student members including foreign students and part-time non-traditional students who have full-time jobs. This is because graduate programs in social science and part-time extension programs are expanding in Japan. Many graduate programs encourage or even require Ph. D. candidates to make presentations at national meetings and to submit papers to refereed journals. The SIS should prepare a responsible answer to these demands. The SIS should provide these graduate students with opportunities; however, the quality of presentation and papers in the journal (*The Annals of Industrial Studies*) should not be allowed to decline. Frankly speaking, if most presentations are by graduate students, regular members are not willing to attend such meetings.

Now, the SIS recommends graduate student members to make presentations at regional meetings before applying for the first-day session of the annual meeting so that senior members can check the quality of their research at regional meetings. While *the Annals of Industrial Studies* is not a refereed journal, the presentations at the first-day session are observed by the SIS board members. Then, at the board meeting on the second day of the annual meeting, who is going to be asked to write a paper for the journal is decided by vote. While more than half of presentations are accepted for submission to the journal, the SIS at least makes a kind of quality control. In particular, a mentor of the student is asked by the journal editor to make a proof-reading of a student member's paper before it is sent to the journal editor. If the mentor is not a member of the SIS, a member of the board takes care of the student. The presenters at the second-day session are almost always asked to write their papers for the journal, because the SIS asked them to make presentations and the quality control was done by this early stage.

As the demands for graduate students to submit their papers to referred journals are great, the SIS should consider the policy of the journal. One option is to change the journal to a formal refereed journal which opens a door for paper submission regardless whether or not it is presented at the annual meeting, as long as the paper is submitted by a member. (Or the person is required to be a member only after the paper is accepted by the journal.) However, it is not necessarily easy to operate a referee system. There are 15 board members including the president, secretary, and the editor of the journal. The board members do not necessarily cover the entire field of research, so if a formal refereed system is introduced, the SIS must establish an independent referee committee. Moreover, there is a possibility that the board members are mentors of the students, so an independent committee is necessary to avoid conflict of interests. The SIS should consider whether or not it can operate an independent refereed committee within the time frame of the publication of the journal every year. However, the policy change toward a referee system should be carefully discussed by spending several years, because once the journal becomes a refereed journal, it would be an embarrassment to revoke the referee system.

(Yukio MIYATA, Osaka Prefecture University)

THE JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT  
(Formerly: THE ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH  
ON BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR)

1 General Description

The characteristics of our Academy are first, our concept of investigating and reviewing the guiding principles of administrative behavior, which include corporate social responsibility and business ethics. Second, we take an interdisciplinary and integrated approach with scholars of economics, accounting, marketing, law and other related business majors and business people.

The Academy has 430 members (as of July, 2006) and holds an Annual Meeting, and four regional conferences a year (Tokyo area in April, June, October, and December), which have numbered 60 times so far. It also holds Chubu (Central Japan) conferences (June and December) and Kyushu conferences (in April).

The English appellation of the Academy was changed from the Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior to the Japan Academy of Management in 2002.

2 Annual Meetings (2000-2006)

The Annual Meeting is held in late July as a rule, and includes a symposium under a unified theme and 24 research reports. As can be seen below, unified themes for recent symposiums are on environment, business ethics, corporate social responsibility, and corporate governance, which reflect not only recent business issues but also the guiding principles of the Academy. Themes which are related to local business and industry are chosen when the annual meeting is held in a provincial area (Yamanashi Prefecture in 2002, and Aichi Prefecture in 2005).

(1) 10<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (College of Economics, Nihon University, July 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup>, 2000)

Administrative Behavior in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: the Orientation of Innovation and Issues

(2) 11<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (Wako University, July 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2001)

Analysis and Prospects of Administrative Behavior in the New Century: Its Light and Shadow

(3) 12<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (Yamanashi Gakuin University, July 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2002)

Reordering of the Industrial and Economic Structure: Current Status and Problems to

## Challenge

(4) 13<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (Tokyo Keizai University, July 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2003)  
Intellectual Society and Its Management

(5) 14<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (College of Commerce, Nihon University, July 29<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup>, 2004)  
Compliance Management and Management Responsibility: in order to Overcome Social Inequity

(6) 15<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (Aichi Gakuin University, October 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup>, 2005)  
Revitalization of Local Economy and Administrative Behavior

(7) 16<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting (Obirin University, July 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>, 2006)  
Administrative Behavior and Ownership Structure: from Perspectives of M&A and Corporate Governance

Reporters and titles for the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual National Meeting are as follows:

(1) Nobuo KATSUBE (Kumamoto Gakuen University) “Transformation of Stock Ownership Structure and Governance in Japan”

(2) Tasuo UEMURA (Waseda University) “Fundamental legal Issues on M&A and Corporate Governance”

(3) Ken KANEYAMA (Obirin University) “Administrative Behavior and Function of External Audit and Ownership Structure: Mainly on Corporate Governance in China.”

(4) Masaharu KUHARA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) “Where have the main banks gone: Their Function and Ownership”

(5) Kenshu KIKUZAWA (Keio University) “Conflict between the Character of Japanese Corporations and the American Way of Corporate Governance: an Action Agency Approach”

### 3 The Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium

Promoting international academic exchange is one of our academy’s aims. The

Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium started in 1984, and symposia have been held in Japan and China by turns. The Academy began organizing the Japanese part in 2000.

Because of the spread of SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) in 2003, the 19<sup>th</sup> symposium was postponed to the next year.

(1) 16<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Nihon University, 2000)  
Problems that Business Administration will Face in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Its Response to Them

(2) 17<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Hangzhou, 2001)  
Management Innovation and Globalization of Economy, and Rapid Progress of IT

(3) 18<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Obirin University, 2002)  
Environmental Change and Corporate Correspondence

(4) 19<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Shenzhen, 2004)  
Sustainable Growth and Competitiveness of Enterprise

(5) 20<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Waseda University, 2005)  
Sustainable Growth of Enterprise and Innovation of Business Administration

(6) 21<sup>st</sup> Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Lanzhou, 2006)  
Competitiveness of Enterprise and Environmental Issues.

#### 4 The Japan-Mongolia International Symposium

Since the Academy and Economy and Business Union of Mongolia (Tuvd DORJ, President) organized 1<sup>st</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium in Ulan Bator in 2000, Symposia have been held symposiums in each country by turns. Several reporters report from both sides. The symposiums are held at the same time as Annual Meetings in Japan. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Symposium was postponed because of the spread of SARS.

(1) 1<sup>st</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Ulan Bator, 2000)  
Management Issues of Mongolian Enterprise and Japanese Enterprise towards the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Japanese Case and the Mongolian Case

(2) 2<sup>nd</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Wako University, 2001)

Industrial Policy and Corporate Development in the New Century: The Japanese Case and the Mongolian Case

(3) 3<sup>rd</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Ulan Bator, 2003)

Industrial Policy and Developments of Firms in the New Century: Some Problems under Mongolian and Japanese Circumstances

(4) 4<sup>th</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (College of Commerce, Nihon University, 2004)

Environmental Change and Issues of Industry and Firms

(5) 5<sup>th</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Ulan Bator, 2005)

Roles of Enterprise and Government in Economic Growth

(6) 6<sup>th</sup> Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Obirin University, 2006)

Harmonious Coexistence of Environment and Industry: Aiming for Sustainable Development

Reporters and their themes at the 6<sup>th</sup> Japan- Mongolia International Symposium (July 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2006) are as follows:

(1) Tsuyoshi IWATA (Director of Suruga Corporation) “Four Seasons Gardens Project and Harmonious Existence of Different Cultures”

(2) Tuvd DORJ (President of Economy and Business Union of Mongolia) and Gombodorj BATTKHUREL (Director of Mechanical Engineering School) “Some Specification of Management Methods of Genghis Khan, the King of the Mongolian Empire”

(3) Tetsuhiro HAYASHI (German Chamber of Commerce and Industry) “Germany’s Aspiration of Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)”

(4) Tserendorj DAVAADORJ (National University of Mongolia) “Impact of Privatization on Poverty and Inequality in Mongolia”

(5) Altai ZULGEREL (Municipality of Ulan Bator, Head of Urban Development Policy and Planning Development) “Defining City Development Strategy and Marketing”



(6) Akira KOISO (member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly) “Regulation on PM Emissions from Diesel Engine-Driven vehicles by TMG”

(7) Ochir BATERDENE (vice president of the road repairing and caring company of Ulan Bator) “Present Situation of Air Pollution in Ulan Bator”

(8) Akio HATA (Osaka City University) “The Metal Mining in Japan and Environmental Issues”

## 5 The Japan-Spain International Meeting on Business Management

The 1<sup>st</sup> Japan-Spain International Meeting on Business Management was held at a conference room in the Embassy of Spain in Tokyo, on November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2005, organized by the Academy and IESE Business School and the study group on Japan-Spain management. Kimio KASE (IESE Business School) lectured on “Decision-making of CEO’s of Japanese Companies” and an executive manager of Chupa Chups, S.A. lectured on “Japanese Market and Japanese Companies from the View Point of a Spanish Company.”

## 6 Publications

The Academy publishes its annual journal *Keiei Kodo Kenkyu Nenpo* and *Newsletter* for the members quarterly. Because of the English appellation of the Academy, the title of the journal changed from *The Annals of the Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior* to *The Annals of the Japan Academy of Management*. The journal used to contain summaries of reports at the symposium under a unified theme and summaries of the other reports at the Annual Meeting. Along with the change of the English appellation, the size and contents of the journal changed in 2003. The journal used to contain summaries of the reports at the symposium, refereed papers, and book reviews.

The latest journal (published in July 2006) contains six from the Annual Meeting’s symposium, reports on research-grant-aided projects, 14 papers (some are from the reports at the Annual Meeting and others are submitted), and three book reviews.

## 7 Research Projects

The Academy calls for research projects from the Academy members and gives research grants to a few projects. The themes of projects which were adopted recently are as follows:

Satoshi KONUMA, Mitsuhiro HIRATA, Kikuo OGASAWARA, Isao ICHIKO  
“Concentrated Corporate Ownership and Corporate Governance”

Moto SHINKAWA, Haijing JIN, Jae Suk KIM, Tao BAI, Ken KANEYAMA  
“Comparative Studies of Corporate Governance Systems in East Asia”

Masashi YAMADA  
“Formation of Clusters in a Region     Promoting Factors for Clusters”

## 8 Research Trends and Future Prospects

The Academy has three pillars of its research activities: sociality and morality of administrative behavior; international comparison of administrative behavior; international academic exchange.

(Chikako NOMURA, Yamanashi Gakuin University)

## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

### 1. General Description

The Japan Association for Management Systems (*Nihon Keiei Shisutemu Gakkai*: JAMS) was founded in 1980 as an interdisciplinary association organized by university professors and academic theoretical and empirical researchers, public or private. The founding spirit and objectives of JAMS are to contribute to human society and management systems, and to propose new models and logical thinking covering a wide range of management fields of social and natural science together, regarding management systems from a broader perspective.

At the present time, integration of various management resources in a corporation is becoming a more and more important subject. Taking into consideration the establishment of management ideas to realize integration, investigation of human nature, innovation inside an organization, the global environment and contribution to the world, it may be said that it is an indispensable subject in the development of strategic management. In addition, product development and market capability also play a significant role together with the innovation of business processes by ICT, and the construction of new business models is needed. For example, integration of mainstay businesses by ERP and realization of strategy tie-ups between corporations in the global domain by SCM raise the level. Studies should not focus only on technology such as current IE, QC, OR, artificial intelligence and neural networks and fuzzy systems etc., which is a field mainly based on human resources, but it has a future prospective to be even broader in the field of management systems.

From the viewpoint of continuing the efforts of Science and Technology promotion, JAMS catches and deals with various problems of corporation management by a continuous forward-looking attitude which is expressed as “to design management by an integration of engineering, information and social science”. JAMS is a researcher group which has a global vision and researches to solve the problem in the real world with realistic and effective thinking and develop new techniques to contribute to the field of management systems. In addition, research findings have been returned to the economy and society, and certain progress has been made in system reforms such as improvement of systems to cultivate young researchers.

### 2. Organization and Current Activities

JAMS consists of two sections. The head office manages the main work for members and acts in conjunction with the board of directors, the board of editorial members to publish the JAMS journal, and the board of information members to publish JAMS

news and study meetings.

The Kansai Branch Office manages regional activities such as presentation meetings, Kansai regional research meetings, support at conferences, and others. In July 2006 the Association has 433 individual members, 90 student members and one corporate member.

### 3. The Activity of the Kansai Branch Office

#### 3.1 . The Origin of the Kansai Branch Office

The establishment of Kansai branch office was approved at the third board meeting of 1994, which was held at Kogakuin University on Saturday, August 6, and its official regulations were approved at the first board meeting of 1995, which was held at Kogakuin University on Saturday, April 22. The area of the Kansai branch office was decided as the Kansai and the rest of Japan to the west.

The start of activities of the Kansai Branch Office was decided at the 16th general meeting held on Sunday, May 14, 1995. The numbers of the original Kansai branch office were 40 members on September 16, 1995.

At that time, the special lecturer was Prof. Sennosuke KURIYAMA Ph.D. of Setsunan University, and his lecture's title was "Management Automation Systems management systems in the manufacturing industry."

#### 3.2 . Summary of Activities

The main annual events of the Kansai Branch Office is meetings for the study, general meetings, factory visits and steering committees. Study meetings are conducted five times a year, and one factory visit is made each year. Fifty-two study meetings had been held by the end of September, 2006. One general meeting is held every year in June, where an accounts report, a business report, a budget plan and a business plan are discussed. In addition, reelection of officers such as the director of the branch office is discussed at the general meeting twice every year.

### 4. Annual National Conferences

The annual national conference of JAMS is usually held for two days each in spring and fall. At each conference, the unified theme is set up by the host university and the executive committee. Annual national conferences usually consist of the unified theme session, a keynote speech, special lectures and free theme papers in four sessions. They are set up in each conference, in which research topics in social and natural science disciplines, comprising management and organization theorists, economists, sociologists, political scientists and management engineers, are presented and discussed by members in each sessions.

A unified theme of management systems that is considered to be a meaningful topics of current intense discussion is given at each conference. Each presentation session, including discussions and questions, takes 30 minutes. On the other hand, student presentation sessions, which are open to undergraduate and graduate students, take 20 minutes. The programs of the annual conference are edited by the program committee and the executive committee.

## 5. Publications

The association publishes a bulletin entitled the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*. It is published twice a year. Technical papers, research papers, case studies and commentaries are edited by the Association's Editorial Committee. The Committee selects two referees and requests them to review the submitted papers. After reviewing and acceptance, the paper is carried in the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*.

Moreover, the association publishes a newsletter entitled *JAMS News*, which is edited by the Association's Information Committee. It is published four times a year. *JAMS News* announces the dates of study meetings and call for papers for annual national conferences. It is a necessary and useful means of effective communication for members.

## 6. Recent Research Activities of JAMS

Recently, worldwide competition among companies has become increasingly severe and tight according to the development of information. Studies cannot focus only on one field of knowledge, but there is a demand for them to be broadened in terms of field knowledge and perspective. The integration, fusion and optimization of management resources in a company are now regarded as very important factors for a company to solve social, economic, and management problems. The present situation in studies emphasizes the fusion of application of methodologies in both natural science and social science. Studies and researches in management fields are required to develop and deepen, and advanced technology is needed

In particular, innovation in management systems and systemization of business administration have become strategically essential subjects. Recent research activities of JAMS have studied and proposed new models and logical thinking theories as well as applications to solve new problems in the information era. Some scholars and researchers study and explore the possibilities of applying new theories to solve management problems and focus on key business areas such as strategy, information systems, human resources, marketing, accounting. Especially, performance-based

systems, discrimination in the workplace, business ethics, industry analysis, competitive advantage, global strategies, synergy and diversification, entrepreneurship and corporate governance are current topics in recent research activities of JAMS.

## 7. Annual Conferences

The locations and unified themes of annual conferences held from 2001 to 2005 are as follows:

The 26th at Sanno University in May 2001 with the unified theme: Information Technology Revolution Problems and Opinions of Management Systems.

A keynote speech, two special lectures, two unified theme papers, and 47 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Yousuke NAITOU (The Sanno Institute of Management), “Role of IT and Change of Corporate Management”
- (2) Special Lecture: Noboru KOMIYA (Hitachi Information Academy Co., Ltd.), “Management Revolution and Problems of Human Resources Management in the IT Era”
- (3) Special Lecture: Kazuo NAGATSUMA (Sankyo Frontier Co., Ltd.), “Management Strategy of the Venture Company in the IT Era”
- (4) Unified theme: Tatsuhiro MASUDA (Sanno University), “Small Business Management in the Information Technology Era”
- (5) Unified theme: Hiroshi HIRAIDE (Hitachi Electronics Co., Ltd.), “IT Innovation as a Management Tool”

The 27th at Sunhills Mikawawan in October 2001 with the unified theme: e-Business and Management Systems

A keynote speech, two unified theme papers, a special session and 42 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Koichi MATSUKAWA (PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultants Co., Ltd.), “Integration of Reform on Management Models and Information Technology Strategy”
- (2) Unified theme: Daiju NAKAGIRI (Setsunan University), Sennosuke KURIYAMA (Setsunan University), Sadaya KUBO (Setsunan University), “Strategic Production and e-Management”
- (3) Unified theme: Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Framework of Information Activation Based on the Entropy Concept”

The 28th at Yokohama College of Commerce in May 2002 with the unified theme:  
Paradigm Shift of Management Systems

A keynote speech, two unified theme and 42 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Tatsumi SHIMADA (Setsunan University), “Digital Government System in e-Japan Strategy”
- (2) Special speech: Ataru NAKACHI (PIP-TOKYO, Co., LTD.), “Action for the Change of Management Systems”
- (3) Special speech: Yoshitomo MIYAHARA, “Business as Social System”

The 29th at Kansai University in November 2002 with the unified theme: The Role of a Management System in Recycling Society

A keynote speech, a special speech, two unified theme papers, a special session and 35 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Kenichi MORI (Kansai University), “A Proposal for Societal Quality Management”
- (2) Special speech: Akira OZEKI (The Asahi Shimbun), “Why Should a Company be Conscious of the Environment? From the Viewpoint of Journalism”
- (3) Unified theme:
  - \* Shinichi OKAMOTO (Tokyo University of Information Sciences), “Development of an Environment-conscious Society”
  - \* Kenji KANAI (Setsunan University), “Global Environment Problems and Policies”
- (4) Special session:
  - \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “On Information, Knowledge and Behavior in Global e-SCM”
  - \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Conceptual Framework for Knowledge and Information”
  - \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Low-Entropy Resource Framework for TOC”
  - \* Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “Productivity and Evaluation in SCM”
  - \* Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Vulnerability of Consensus in SCM”
  - \* Tadakazu WATANABE (Jinji-In) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Governance Chain Management (GCM)”
  - \* Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “On ‘B to B & Co’ Framework and ‘B to Cu’ Framework in e-SCM”

- \* Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University), Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “WWW Alliance and Global e-SCM”
- \* Makoto HAYASHI (Meiji University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Global e-KCM”
- \* Mamoru UEHARA (The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Classification Framework of Customers and the Behavior Options in an Information Society”
- \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Dilemma Model of TOC in Lot Production Systems”

The 30th at Takushoku University in May 2003 with the unified theme: Management System and Intelligence Based on the global ICT era

A keynote speech, a special speech, two unified theme papers and 54 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Masaaki TODA (Toyota Digital Cruise, Inc.), “Management systems in the global ICT era Actions of the Toyota group”
- (2) Special speech: Hitotora HIGASHIKUNI (Tokyo University of Science), “Mobile Business Strategy and Mobile Enterprise Systems On the Basis of Global Information Communication Technology”
- (3) Unified theme:
  - \* Makoto HAYASHI (Meiji University), “Business Model for the Global ICT Age”
  - \* Koji MATSUOKA (Takushoku University), “Changes to the Global Information Communication Technology Progress Turned to Ubiquitous Computing from Mobile Computing”

The 31st at Toyohashi Sozo Senior College in November 2003 with the unified theme: Management System and Globalization Creative Systems and Maturity Society

A keynote speech, a special speech, two unified theme papers and 50 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Hideo YAMADA (Waseda University), “Global competition and standards”
- (2) Special speech: Hitotora HIGASHIKUNI (Tokyo University of Science), “Mobile Business Strategy and Mobile Enterprise Systems On the Basis of Global Information Communication Technology”



(3) Unified theme:

- \* Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University), Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University) and Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University), “WWW Alliance and Tacking Management in Inter-firm Group Competition”
- \* Tamotsu HARADA (Tama University) and Aki NAKANISHI (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology), “In Search for Synchronicity Management”

The 32nd at Siebold University, Nagasaki in June 2004 with the unified theme: Innovation of Knowledge-Based Society

A keynote speech, a special speech, four unified theme papers and 52 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Tatsumi SHIMADA (Setsunan University), “The Barrier and the Strategy of e-Local Government”
- (2) Special speech: Kouki NAGAKAWA (Soubeiya Co., Ltd.), “The significance of an established brand and local expectations”
- (3) Unified theme:

- \* Akihisa INENAGA (Nagasaki Prefectural University), “The Concept of Economic Cooperation among International Areas in The Knowledge- Based Society For Example, between Sasebo, Nagasaki and Xiamen, Fijian in China”
- \* Yukio TAKAGAKI (Surugadai University), “Management of Technological Knowledge: the Case of Environmental Technology”
- \* Mamoru UEHARA (Aichi Shukutoku University), “From Corporate Social Responsibility of ‘Inter-Corporate Groups’ (Risk Management in a Supply Chain is taken up as an example)”
- \* Aki NAKANISHI (Meiji University), “The Ownership of Our Knowledge (Conflict and Fusion between Business and Non-Business)”

The 33rd at Meiji University in October 2004 with the unified theme: Improvement and Reformation in Japanese Companies

A keynote speech, four unified theme papers a special session and 40 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Keynote speech: Yasushi OGASAWARA (NTT Data Institute of Management and Consulting), “A Japanese Way to Redesign an Organization under a Global Paradox Context”
- (2) Unified theme:
  - \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (NTT DATA) and Shoko TAKAHASHI (NTT DATA), “A Framework of Individual Learning and

Organizational Learning for Improvement and Reformation”

- \* Yoshihiko TAMEMOTO (Mitsubishi Research Institute), Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University) and Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University), “Unification Forming Process on Touch Point with Customers”
  - \* Tadakazu WATANABE (Meiji University), “The Bias Classification Framework of Policy Evolutions”
  - \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study On Earlier Imitation Activities of IS Specialists”
- (3) Special session: The Academic Frontier Research Project: “The advanced global business and IT management”
- \* Takahiro NISHI, Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University) and Takeshi MATSUDA (Meiji University), “A Study on TOC as a ‘Decentralized Lower Entropy Resource’”
  - \* Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “On Multi-Domestic Information Systems and Matrix Reduction Design”
  - \* Yuki SATO, Tadakazu WATANABE, Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University) and Akira OTABE (Nihon University), “A Study on the Role of the Manager in Control and Support to GCM”
  - \* Junichi NAGAKURA (Meiji University), Noriko TAKAHASHI (Meiji University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Seamless Line Superiority Organization”
  - \* Yoko ORITO and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Activated Members for Personal Data Protection in Business Organizations”

The 34th at Reitaku University in May 2005 with the unified theme:

Corporate Social Responsibility in the 21st Century

A commemorative speech, a keynote speech, a unified theme paper and 52 free theme papers were presented in four sessions.

- (1) Commemorative speech: Takejiro SUEYOSHI (International Environment Plan Financial Initiative), “Global Environment Problems and World Financial Institutions”
- (2) Keynote speech: Hideyuki KUDO (Reitaku University), “Management philosophy is a keystone of enterprise.”
- (3) Unified theme: Mamoru UEHARA (Aichi Shukutoku University), Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University) and Takahiro ONO (Waseda University), “A Study on the Weights Determination Method of the Criteria in SRI (Socially Responsible Investment)”

The 35th at Miyazaki Sangyo Keiei University in October 2005 with the unified theme: Area Activation and Management Systems

A commemorative speech, a keynote speech, two unified theme papers and 75 free theme papers were presented in five sessions.

- (1) Commemorative speech: Miyuki NAKAJIMA (Unkai Sake Brewing Co., Ltd.), “Establishment of a Management System that Utilizes Local Resources Availability”
- (2) Keynote speech: Kazuteru HASAMA (Hasama Co., Ltd.), “Agriculture through Drastic Environment Management”
- (3) Unified theme:
  - \* Akihisa INENAGA (Nagasaki Prefectural University), “International Industrial Cooperation and Area Activation in the Domestic Economy For New Industrial Cooperation with Economic Areas in East Asia”
  - \* Toshio MITSUFUJI (Siebold University of Nagasaki), “A Social Innovator in the Regional Community”

#### 8. Members' Research Activities and Papers

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

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

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.17, No.1, 2000]

- (1) Yoshitaka MIURA (Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.), “Study of a Resonance Model between Market and Organization Matching of the Organization Model with the Electricity, Chemistry, and Food Industry”
- (2) Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), “Vicissitudes of Information Oriented Management Systems by Progress of Information Network Technology”
- (3) Yukiko ORITO, Genji YAMAZAKI (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology) and Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), “Formulation of the Financial Time Series with Chaotic Dynamics”
- (4) Masatsugu SHIIHARA (Osaka Institute of Technology), Sennosuke KURIYAMA (Setsunan University), Toyokazu NOSE and Koichi YASUDA (Osaka Institute of

Technology), “A Study for the Effect of Batch Splitting in Priority Rules on Job Shop Scheduling”

- (5) Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Standardized Fuzzy Entropy”
- (6) Hitoshi KOGURE (Tokyo Management College), “A Study on a Concept of the Information Systems Structure”
- (7) Nobutoshi HATANAKA (Canon Inc.), “Strategy Factor Deriving Methods and SMBP”  
[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.17, No.2, 2000]
- (1) Hayao WASHIZAKI (University of Tokyo), “Relationship between Input-output Pattern and Information Activity in Industry”
- (2) Syuichi ISHIDA (Hokkai Gakuen University), “R&D Strategy and Knowledge-Based Networking Empirical Analysis on the Industry of Lithium Ion Batteries”
- (3) Masaaki HARADA, Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Sanno University) “How to Identify a Representative Price by Applying a Linear Integration Method to Customers’ Uncertain Pricing Judgment A Compound Approach Based on Individual Opinions and Opinion Pools”
- (4) Tatsumi SHIMADA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology), “Characteristics of Outsourcing in Modern Management”
- (5) Jianming DENG (Osaka Prefecture University), Tetsuhisa ODA (Aichi Institute Technology) and Motohide UMANO (Osaka Prefecture University), “Fuzzy Logical Operations in the Two-dimensional Hyper Logic Space Concerning the Fuzzy-set Concurrent Rating Method”
- (6) Tomonori MIURA, Akira OTABE (Nihon University) and Kazunari MIURA (Park24 Co., Ltd.), “Study on Minimum Wages in Manufacturing Industry”
- (7) Majid KASMAI and Junichi IJIMA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “An Analytical Approach to Strategic Alliances Cases of the Semiconductor Industry”
- (8) Hiroto NAMIHIRA (Otsuma Women’s University), “Replacement Demand Forecast for Parts Based on a Non-stationary Stochastic Model”
- (9) Akira KIMATA (University of Tokyo) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Model for Accessibility in Tele-work Organizations”
- (10) Masami CHOU (Hiroshima International University), “Studies on ‘Training Creative Thinking’ Education Using a Network Environment”
- (11) Hideki SAKAMOTO (Hokkaido Information University), “The Trade Environment and Management Systems in the 21st Century”
- (12) Shunsuke NAKA and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Dilemma Model of Activation to Class Management”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.18, No.1, 2001]

- (1) Akihiko TOBA (Showa-Denko), Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University) and

Tadakazu WATANABE (Jinjiin), “A Job-Change Model of Orientation toward Rank-Hierarchies”

- (2) Koichi KUSAKABE (Network of Education and Culture, NPO) and Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Sanno University), “An Analysis of Characteristics of Small Groups’ Decision-making by AHP”
- (3) Masaaki SAMPEI and Minoru TOKITA (Waseda University), “An Optimization Method for Pavement Management in Municipal Government”
- (4) Tatsuyuki NEGORO (Waseda University) and Takafumi MORIOKA (Niigata University of Management), “A Study of the Merits and the Risks in Inter-Corporate Alliance”
- (5) Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University), Mami SUZUKI (Aichi Gakusen University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Conceptual Model of Benchmarking”
- (6) Masahiro DOI, Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA, Tsutomu IZUI and Kenichi MORI (Kansai University), “The Influence which Intranet Introduction has on Information Sharing for the Enterprise and the Effect Application of the Directed Independence Graph”
- (7) Yukiko ORITO, Genji YAMAZAKI (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology) and Tomonori NISHIKAWA (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), “Financial Modeling Adopted by the Structure Changing of Time Series Mixture of stochastic and chaotic models applied by the false nearest neighbors method”
- (8) Jun OGAWA, Kenichi NAKAJIMA, Toyokazu NOSE (Osaka Institute of Technology) and Sennosuke KURIYAMA (Setsunan University), “A Study on Combination Sales Planning with Consideration for Customer Satisfaction”
- (9) Mamoru UEHARA (The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi), “The Existence of the ‘Third Risk’ in Operational Risk”
- (10) Masamichi MATSUMOTO and Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University), “Portfolio Insurance Models by Using Survival Time Analysis”
- (11) Sunghoon LEE and Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University), “Portfolio by Using Time-series Analysis and Put-Option”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.18, No.2, 2001]

- (1) Akira KIMATA (University of Tokyo), “A Conceptual Model of Recycling Assessment”
- (2) Toshihiko ITO (Gakushuin University) and Masahiro HORIUCHI (Aoyama Gakuin University), “A Study on Useful Areas of Electronic Mail in Business Firms From the Point of Media-richness and Context”
- (3) Daisuke SAHORI (Canon Inc.), “A Study on Managers and Workers under Implementation of Telework”

- (4) Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Sanno University), “A Proposal on the Four Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic of the Fuzzy Number”
- (5) Yoshitaka MIURA (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.), “A Study on Organizational Fund Flow Models by Sine-Wave Periodic Motion 2nd Report on the Study on Resonance between Market and Business Organization”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.19, No.1, 2002]

- (1) Akira KIMATA (University of Tokyo), “Two Aspects of Cost Assessment for Recycling”
- (2) Yoshiro MIYAGI and Shinichi OKAMOTO (Tokyo University of Information Science), “A Study on Customer Satisfaction for Day Services”
- (3) Mamoru UEHARA (The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “The Tendency to be Lenient in Risk Evaluation, by Assuming the Halo Effect”
- (4) Yoshitaka MIURA (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.), “A Study on Organizational Stock Models by a Force Polygon”
- (5) Takanori SUZUKI (Graduate School of Social Sciences), “Motivating an Agent through Performance Signals”
- (6) Mamoru UEHARA (The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi), “A Conceptual Model of Risk Management Focusing on the Frequency of Occurrence”
- (7) Takeshi KAKINOKI (Hitachi Information Systems Ltd) and Masatoshi NISHIO (Chiba Institute of Technology), “Decision-Making Methods for Developing Strategic Information Systems A Proposal to Product Providing Enterprises”
- (8) Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Sanno University), “A Proposal for Group Fuzzy AHP”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.19, No.2, 2002]

- (1) Mami SUZUKI (Aichi Gakusen University), Shoichi KANEKO (Yamanashi Gakuin University) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on an Analytical Method for Analysis of Estimation of the Notice Distribution Model to Learning in Organizations”
- (2) Tsutomu IZUI, Tsukasa TAKEDA, Shogo MIZUGUCHI and Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA (Kansai University), “The Effect of IT Governance on the EDI From the Viewpoint of the Information Strategic Pattern”
- (3) Mamoru UEHARA (The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi) and Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University), “The Statistical Analytic Model for Quantifying Risk The Quantification of Reputational Risk and ‘Third Risk’”
- (4) Junichi FUJIOKA, Tsutomu IZUI and Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA (Kansai University), “Examination of the Promotion Factor on Agile Management Using the Covariance Structure Analysis”

- (5) Shahzadah Nayyar JEHAN (Hokkaido University), “Shaping the Accounting Information System: Impact of Venture Investor & Investee Relationship - An Interactive Approach”
- (6) Tamaki MASUMITSU (Fuji University) and Kazuhiko YASUDA (Tohoku University), “Evaluation Framework for Selecting the Right Software Tool for Business Process Modeling”
- (7) Hideyuki NAKANISHI, Hiroaki KURIHARA, Tomoaki TABATA and Takahiro ONO (Waseda University), “A Valuation of a Defaultable Interest Rate Swap”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.20, No.1, 2003]

- (1) Takashi USAMI and Kazuyuki TERAMOTO (Aichi Institute of Technology), “Estimation Method of Solicitation Items Using Principal Component Analysis and an Entropy Model”
- (2) Kenichi ARAI, Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA and Tsutomu IZUI (Kansai University) , “On Structure of the Knowledge Creation Process in an Enterprise An Application of the Ill-Starred Graph”
- (3) Denjiro HIROTA (Institute of Municipal Information Co., Ltd.) and Junichi IJIMA (Tokyo Institute of Technology), “Application of Text Mining Technology for Data Clustering in Questionnaire Analysis”
- (4) Toshihiko ITO (Aichi Shukutoku University) and Masahiro HORIUCHI (Aoyama Gakuin University), “A Study on Characteristics of E-mail Systems and Management in Business Firms An Empirical Study on Effectiveness of E-mail Systems”
- (5) Kazumasa ASHIHARA, Geonha KIM, Takahiro ONO (Waseda University), and Tomoaki TABATA (Tokyo Fuji University), “A Verification of Quality Barometer Hypothesis on Price Considering Tangible Factors”
- (6) Yasuhiko MURASE, Shiro MASUDA and Shuichi FUKUDA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology), “A Proposal on Regression Conversion and an Order Quantity Ratio Compensation Type Inventory Control Model subject to Binominal Truncated Normal Distribution”
- (7) Takashi KURIHARA (Jumonji University) and Shinichi OKAMOTO (Tokyo University of Information Science), “A Study of Huff’s Model for Educational Marketing”
- (8) Tomonori NISHIKAWA, Tsuneo Leo ONOZAKI (Ryutsu Keizai University), Shizue SHIMIZU (Kyoei University) and Masafumi IMAI (Toyohashi Sozo Senior College), “A Study on Nonlinear Breakeven Point Analysis”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol. 20, No.2, 2003]

- (1) Tatsuyuki NEGORO (Waseda University) and Tomohito EBINE (Opt, Inc.), “The Effects of Permission Mail Implications About Selection of Mail Medium and

Delivery Segments”

- (2) Teppei KUNISHIGE, Geonha KIM, Takahiro ONO (Waseda University), and Tomoaki TABATA (Tokyo Fuji University), “A New Approach to Pricing of Brand Extension”
- (3) Junichi NOMURA (Nagoya University), “Optimization Analysis of Operations of Mizusumashi Operators in the Manufacturing System”
- (4) Berna KIRKULAK and Shahzadah Nayyar JEHAN (Hokkaido University), “Mothers Stock Market and Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings Impact of Ownership Pattern on Returns”
- (5) Yukihide NISHIOKA and Hiromi KOBAYASHI (Tokai University), “A Prototyping Development Method Using VRML in Production Systems”
- (6) Hironori FUJITA, Kenichi NAKASHIMA, Toyokazu NOSE (Osaka Institute of Technology) and Sennosuke KURIYAMA (Setsunan University), “Analysis and Design of Web Pages with Consideration for Life Cycle Management”
- (7) Hiroumi MORIYAMA, Takao HADA and Yusuke DOI (Tokai University), “A Near-Optimal Solution for the Unrelated Parallel Machine Scheduling Problem with Sequence-Dependent Setup Times”
- (8) Hideki OKUI (Kobe University), “An Altruistic Behavior Research Its Mechanism and Development in the Organizational Theory”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol.21, No.1, 2004]

- (1) Yasuhiko MURASE, Shiro MASUDA, Shuichi FUKUDA and Tetsuhisa OTSUKA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology), “An Improvement on a B1 Type Inventory Control Model For Broad-Band Demand Distribution”
- (2) Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Tokai University), “Arithmetic Operation of Fuzzy Numbers with Border Random Variables”
- (3) Tadakazu WATANABE and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Study on Governance Chain Management (GCM)”
- (4) Kenji KANAI (Setsunan University), “Global Warming Problems and Policies”
- (5) Akinori YOKOTA and Kazuhiko YASUDA (Tohoku University), “An Analysis of Current ERP Implementation Methodologies”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol. 21, No.2, 2004]

- (1) Yoshitaka MIURA (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.), “A Consideration on the Description of the Financial Indexes and Dimension Matching with Flow and Stock”
- (2) Masanobu MATSUMARU, Toru NARITA (Tokai University) and Minoru TOKITA (Waseda University), “Discriminate Analysis and the Prediction of Corporation Bankruptcy”
- (3) Toshio MITSUFUJI (Siebold University of Nagasaki), “A Simulation Model of the Innovation Diffusion Process on a Two-Dimensional Plane: Applying to the



Consumer Durables on the ICT”

- (4) Shogo MIZUGUCHI, Tsukasa TAKEDA, Tsutomu IZUI and Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA (Kansai University), “The Secular Tendency and Examination of its Effectiveness from the Viewpoint of the Motivation Theory about Network Organization”
- (5) Tadakazu WATANABE (Meiji University), “A Study on Halo Effect Mechanism in Policy Evaluations”
- (6) Qianxi LI and Shinichi OKAMOTO (Tokyo University of Information Sciences), “A Study on the Urban Domestic Waste in China”
- (7) Makoto AOKI, Tsutomu IZUI and Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA (Kansai University), “Effect of IT Governance on SCM”
- (8) Tokuo FUJITA (Sato Corporation), “Knowledge Management with Full Staff Participation under Top-Management Coordination A Self-Organizing Feedback Loop with Fluctuations and Self-Reflectiveness”
- (9) Yukihiro SHIMAMURA and Shinichi OKAMOTO (Tokyo University of Information Sciences), “Decisions and Crises in Processes of Company Environmental Risk”
- (10) Takaaki KAWANAKA (Net Ones Systems Co.,Ltd.) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “A Cusp Catastrophe Model of Computer Virus Damage”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol. 22, No.1, 2005]

- (1) Masanobu MATSUMARU and Kenji FUJINO (Tokai University), “Prediction of TOPIX by Using Fuzzy Chaos Analysis”
- (2) Yasuhiko MURASE, Shiro MASUDA and Shuichi FUKUDA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology), “A Study of a Forecasting Inventory Control Model by Applying Technical Analysis”
- (3) Tomoyuki NISHIMURA (Kushiro Public University of Economics), “The Concept of Autonomous and Cooperative Systems”
- (4) Eishun SATO, Fumiyoshi MIYASHITA and Tsutomu IZUI (Kansai University), “Construction of a Knowledge Management Model Relation Between Information Sharing and Organizational Effectiveness”
- (5) Tatsuo ASAI (Nagaoka University of Technology), Kazutoshi NAGANO (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.) and Naomi FUKUHARA (Nagaoka University of Technology), “A Proposal for Organization of Cross-Functional Management Systems”
- (6) Shoko TAKAHASHI, Keiichiro NAKAGAWA (NTT DATA Corporation) and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “Conceptual Framework and Analytical Model of a Balanced Scorecard in Terms of Learning and Growth”
- (7) Hironori TAKUMA and Masatoshi NISHIO (Chiba Institute of Technology), “Supporting Framework for Decision Making in Projects of Information System

Development for a Local Government”

- (8) Yasushi YAMAMOTO (Waseda University), “Empirical Study for Knowledge Creating Ventures and Entrepreneurs in the Japanese Semiconductor Industry”
- (9) Tatsuyuki NEGORO and Manami MIYAMOTO (Waseda University), “A Critical Development of the Strategic Group Theory of M. E. Porter A Proposal on the Three Strategic Group Categories and Introducing the Concept of Distance into the Analysis”

[Contents of the *Journal*, Vol. 22, No.2, 2005]

- (1) Jian ZHANG and Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University), “Prediction of Currency Option Prices”
- (2) Tatsuo ISHIHARA (Tokai University), “The Method for Obtaining Maximum and Minimum of Fuzzy Numbers with Border Random Variables”
- (3) Akira KIMATA (Tokyo University), “A Model of Effective Utilization of Resources in the Production System”
- (4) Fusako NOGUCHI (St. Mary’s Junior College), “Successful Factors of the Dementia Prevention Activities in the Kurokawa Community area, Imari city”
- (5) Yoko ORITO and Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University), “Personal Data Protection and Activated Members in Business Organizations”
- (6) Nobutoshi HATANAKA (Canon Inc.) and Hiroshi OSADA (Tokyo Institute Technology), “Improvement of Corporate Genes in Strategic Management by Policy (SMBP)”
- (7) Takaaki KAWANAKA (Net Ones Systems Co., Ltd.), Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University) and Makoto HAYASHI (Strategic Management System Office), “A Study on Measures against Computer Viruses and e-Knowledge Chain Management ( e-KCM ) ”
- (8) Atsushi INUZUKA (Japan Advanced Institute of Sciences and Technology), “Effective Use of Media in Systems Development”
- (9) Kazuhiko OMURA, Hiromi MORIYAMA and Takao HADA (Tokai University), “A Near-Optimal Solution for the Asymmetric Vehicle Routing Problem with Minmax Objective”

(Masanobu MATSUMARU, Tokai University)

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY  
(Formerly: THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY)

The Political Economy and Economic History Society was originally established in 1948 as the Agrarian History Society. The objective of this Society was to study the whole process of the agricultural reformation after the Second World War and forecast the future of our society. The membership included scholars of economic theory, agrarian economics and history, foreign and Japanese economic history, and legal and rural sociology. This Society tried to clarify the specific characteristics of the agricultural reformation and socio-scientifically locate it in world history.

In its early years, the Society held an annual conference and published *The Bulletin of Agrarian History*. Since 1958 it has published *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History* quarterly. As we reported in *Information Bulletin* No.22, 2002, the Society attained its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1998 and held a special academic conference in the Department of Economics at Tokyo University. Its common theme was Twentieth Century Capitalism: A Review of History and its Methods. The Society decided to change its name from the Agrarian History Society to the Political Economy and Economic History Society in October, 2002.

The Society has four divisions: Economic Theory and Current Analysis, Japanese Economic History, Agrarian Problems, and Foreign Economic History. The four divisions are usually supposed to take turns organizing academic conferences, which are now held semiannually on common themes.

The following is a review of the Society's academic activities in its meetings from 2002 to 2005.

1. The Autumn Conference in 2002

In 2002, the Society picked out the problems of globalization in the current world. The autumn conference was held on October 26-27, 2002 at Chiba University. In a symposium on the second day, the topic for discussion was the Globalizing World and the Association of Global Citizens. Three sessions ran simultaneously. The first session was chaired by Masanao ITO (Tokyo University) and Hiroshi INOUE (Fukushima University). Two research papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was "Financial Globalization and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: Lessons from the Asian Financial Crises of 1997" by Masayoshi TSURUMI (Hosei University), and the second was "Financial Globalization and the International Monetary System" by Takao KAMIKAWA (Yokohama National University).

In this session, first, Tsurumi presented as follows: This presentation focused on a developing country's policy strategy for balanced economic growth under financial globalization. Sudden outflows of foreign capital in the middle of 1997 occurred as many foreign investors responded to macro-economic unbalance in Asian economies in the mid-1990s. Many Asian economies heated up beyond their potential growth rates during the boom of the mid-1990s, through over-investment, over-consumption or a financial bubble. Why did the financial authorities dismiss these signs of macro-unbalance? One of the causes may have been a failure to estimate potential growth ratios based on the NAIRU (Non-Accelerating Inflation Rates of Unemployment) or Phillips curve. In the early 1990s the NAIRU or Phillips curve appeared to be shifting leftward in many Asian economies: unemployment across the East and Southeast Asian region decreased from over 4.5% to around 2%, although price levels remained stable. Lower unemployment, however, does not necessarily imply a leftward shift of the NAIRU. We need to analyze movements in productivity of both labor and capital. The estimation of NAIRU using modern smoothing filters tends to fall in a developing economy, due to lack of data and rapid changes in unemployment rates.

The lesson from the Asian financial crisis is that a developing country should keep its economic growth rate on a balanced, moderate uptrend. Maintaining balance in economic growth could protect a small national economy from the trauma caused by volatile foreign capital movements. The government may have to adopt various means for capital control in order to reap the benefits of increased inward investment while avoiding the risks. In order to avoid frequent recurring financial crises, a developing economy should make a development plan based on the idea of balanced economic growth. A key tool to achieving that is through improving the estimation of NAIRU.

Second, KAMIKAWA presented as follows: The purpose of this presentation was to consider the recent financial globalization and its relationship with the international monetary system. Firstly, he analyzed the structure of the recent financial globalization and compares it with the classical one prior to 1914. In those days, the pound sterling was the preeminent international currency under the gold standard system. Nowadays, the U.S. dollar is the leading currency, and it has dramatically increased its influence under the floating rate system since the 1970s. Particularly, since the 1980s, the volume of international capital flows has increased sharply and the structure of the international financial market has become more complicated, as seen in the euro-market and the derivatives market.

Secondly, he noted that many developing countries, including emerging countries and countries in transition, adopted capital account liberalization in the 1990s, partly under the influence of IMF policy. However, the 1990s also witnessed currency crises in Europe, East

Asia, Russia, Brazil and some other emerging countries. One of the most important features of the recent globalization has been the extremely rapid expansion of international liquidity, dominated by the U.S. dollar. He analyzed this international liquidity problem and reviewed the causes of and the policy responses to currency in the 1990s.

Thirdly, he looked at the role of the Japanese yen and German mark, both of which had been used in international transactions since the mid-1980s, primarily in East Asia and Europe respectively, but without ever approaching the level of international use displayed by the dollar. Meanwhile, the launch of the euro in 1999 may have a great impact on the U.S. dollar's status in the future. He examined recent trends in the international monetary system – not only currency union, but also currency board systems, basket peg systems, fixed-rate systems and floating-rate systems –and discussed various plans for reform of the international monetary system.

The second session was chaired by Masato MASUDA (Hosei University) and Hideyuki OTSUKA (Kobe University of Foreign Studies). Three research papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was “The New Economy and the American Middle Class” by Eiichi AKIMOTO (Chiba University), the second was “New Trends among ‘Middle Citizens’ in Western Developed Countries” by Hiroshi SETOOKA (Komazawa University), and the third was “Class and the Distribution of Economic Wealth in Japan” by Yasuo FUKUDA (Hitotsubashi University).

In this session, first, AKIMOTO presented as follows: The debate over the status of the middle class in the modern economy has reached boiling point these days in Japan as well as in America. This presentation deals with middle-class economic wellbeing in the U. S. during the 1990s were marked by the progress of information technology (IT) and globalization, which led to an increase in employment of over 15 million jobs in ten years. Contrary to the superficial stereotypical arguments, IT producing industries contributed heavily to wage increases and to productivity growth. Income growth in the middle range was especially noticeable during 1995-2000. The recession of 2001, however, seemed to put the brakes on the equalization trend. Among the demerits of the new economy-type growth, mounting job insecurity stands out most evidently. A decrease in secure full-time jobs added to family insecurity. As a result, husbands are taking second jobs and more housewives are taking employment. Personal bankruptcy has been increasing rapidly. The “rules” of the new economy, i.e., easy founding and restructuring of small and medium-sized enterprises, entails corresponding costs on the side of middle-class workers.

Second, SETOOKA presented as follows: This presentation examined the public values associated with the neo-liberalism that seem to have prevailed all over the world in recent decades. This issue relates to that of why some people have tended toward neo-Nazism or

nationalism in European countries, as well as becoming conservative and bellicose in the United States, after the September 11 attack. Taking average people living in the U.S. or EU countries as “middle-citizens” in the Western developed world, this presentation made the following three suggestions. First, these middle citizens dominate the contemporary world economic system. They constitute less than one-fifth of the world’s population, but have enjoyed high and increasing levels of material well-being. Second, the benefits of high post-war economic growth in the developed countries have spread to working-class people, bringing them higher incomes and better welfare systems. Finally, neo-liberal economic and political policies have actually won considerable support from citizens living in developed countries where there is a well-developed market economy and welfare society.

Third, FUKUDA presented as follows: Capital accumulation takes precedence over people’s living conditions in Japan. This is a matter of distribution of economic wealth, in which the company has an advantage over labor. This presentation is to clarify the social systems by which the distribution of economic wealth is determined in Japan. A comparative analysis of economic wealth distribution between developed countries shows that Japan is a country where the distribution has a remarkably strong bias toward capital at the expense of labor. This bias can surely be expected to intensify as a result of government “restructuring” policies. Distribution of economic wealth is determined through a power relation between capital and labor. That same power relation also determines government policies that impact on the distribution pattern. The point here is to explain the social system that enables big business to hold its advantage over labor in Japan.

The third session was chaired by Miyoko SHIMAZAKI (Japan University of Welfare) and Tomoji ONOZUKA (University of Tokyo). Two research papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was “New Types of Working and Employment Systems for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Essence of Dutch-style Work-Sharing” by Toshihisa NAGASAKA (Takushoku University), and the second was “Local Currencies: The Role of Community Work, from the Viewpoint of the Social Economy” by Masahiro FUKUSHI (Tokyo University of Economics).

In this session, first, NAGASAKA presented as follows: The Netherlands had a miraculous recovery from a severe unemployment crisis in the early 1980s. Before then, the “Dutch disease” had been a term used by economists as a synonym for the economic policy; but as the Netherlands moved to record job growth in the 1990s that term was replaced by an altogether more positive one: the “Dutch miracle.” Dutch policies for employment growth, welfare reform and corporatism were nicknamed the “Polder Model.” The model consisted of a total package of policies, including wage restraints and austerity budgets from the early 1980s and the reform of the social security system and employment policy in the 1990s. He

discussed the Dutch model of work-sharing, which was introduced in 1993 through a tripartite consensus of government, trade unions and employers' organizations. He explored Dutch-style work-sharing as a new type of working/employment system for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Second, FUKUSHI presented as follows: This presentation aimed to clarify the role of community work in England from the viewpoint of the social economy, focusing on local currencies, which have been developed all over the world since the 1990s. In this presentation "local currency" was defined as any system of informal community exchange based on general mutual relationships. Local currencies in England started with local exchange and trading systems in the early 1990s and have recently developed to the Time Bank. This presentation clarified the role of community work in comparisons with both types, based on the idea of the full-engagement society proposed by Colin C. WILLIAMS. The social economy embraces a broad range of activities with the potential to provide opportunities for local people and communities to engage in all stages of the process of local economic regeneration and job creation. However, research on the social economy has so far focused on the formal economy expressed in official statistics. The informal economy has been neglected as a result. By looking at the theme of local currencies, he hoped to evaluate the under-researched role of the informal economy in the community.

## 2. The Conferences in 2003

In the spring conference of 2003, the Society picked out the reorganization of local communities in the globalizing economy for discussion. This was held on June 28, 2003 in a lecture room of the Graduate School of Economics at the University of Tokyo. Two research papers were presented. The title of the first was "The Characteristics of The Great Merger Movement of Local Communities in the Heisei Era: From the Study of Local Economies" by Tomohiro OKADA (Kyoto University), and the second was "Reorganizing Problems of Villages in the Current Merger Movement of Local Communities" by Tokumi ODAGIRI (University of Tokyo).

The autumn conference was held on October 18-19, 2003 at Kyushu Kokusai University. In a symposium on the second day, the topic for discussion was Potential for Research on the Urban Histories: Public Affairs and Living Space. Two sessions ran simultaneously. The first session, whose topic for discussion was The Formation of Modern Cities, was chaired by Hiroki OMORI (Seijo University) and Minoru DAIZU-SHODA (Toyo University). Two research papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was "Paris Transformed under the French Second Empire" by Michiaki MATSUI (Yokohama City University), and the second was "The Transition from a Feudal Castle Town to a

Modern City: The Case of Kanazawa” by Masao TSUTSUI (Shiga University).

In this session, first, MATSUI presented as follows: Paris has developed fairly consistently because it has been the capital of France. Its heavy dependency on royal authority has deprived it of autonomy and the relationship between the central government and Paris has always been strained. Paris is not only a political city, but also a religious and industrial city, as well as a center of production and consumption. An original plan for reconstruction had been laid as early as the French Revolution. The initial stages of the plan entailed improving roads, which the revolutionary government attempted to do when it confiscated the ecclesiastical properties in the city and disposed of them. The road improvements, however, were not carried out because of the civil war and the Napoleonic War. It was not until the Monarchy of July that improvements began, and the plan was ultimately executed in earnest under the reign of the Second Empire. The reconstruction of Paris, however, provided a model for the redevelopment of other cities and had a strong effect on both French and foreign cities suffering from the same problems.

Second, TSUTSUI presented as follows: The purpose of this presentation was to clarify how and when Kanazawa was transformed into a modern city. He concluded that Kanazawa accomplished the transition after the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), mainly in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, for the next three reasons: First, after the Sino-Japanese War, the newly developing bourgeois class and shizoku (samurai class) with an interest in modern capitalism organized a chamber of commerce and its political detached corps, the Jitsugyokai. Second, through the active efforts of the city council and the chamber of commerce, modern institutions and facilities in political, industrial, educational, traffic and sanitary domains were created in Kanazawa City, establishing its status as a modern city. And, third, civil associations such as fire brigades, which originated in the Tokugawa Era, had resisted coming under public control in the early Meiji Era, but were successfully reorganized under the new administration of Kanazawa City after the Sino-Japanese War.

The second session, whose topic for discussion was The Transformation into a Modern City, was chaired by Akihiko AMEMIYA (Chiba University) and Masakatsu OKADO (Yokohama National University). Two research papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was “The Institutional Basis of Urban Society in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: A Socio-historical Analysis of the Child and Maternal Health System in Germany, 1900-50” by Osamu KAWAGOE (Doshisha University) and the second was “The Expansion of Urban Areas and the Construction of Living Space: Urban Problems in Greater Tokyo” by Yoshito YAMAGUCHI (Ehime University).

In this session, first, KAWAGOE presented as follows: This presentation examined the institutional basis upon which modern urban society was constructed, and the kinds of



problems involved, through a historical investigation of the problems and policies regarding infant mortality and child and maternal health in Germany from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This study focuses on four main points: (1) the social changes experienced by western European societies almost simultaneously at the turn of the century; (2) the state of affairs regarding infant mortality and child and maternal health in Germany from the turn of the century to the first World War and the Weimar Republic; (3) the development of a child and maternal health system in the period from the Weimar Republic to Nazism; and (4) the meaning of the historical experiences of German society in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Second, YAMAGUCHI presented as follows: This presentation discussed the problem of public responsibility in the maintenance of a living space for the masses, taking up the city of Tokyo from the 1920s to the 1930s as an example. In particular, he considered the role of market and administration, and the influence of some social policy problems on the market system. The Tokyo administration realized that small business owners and industrialists constitute one of the city's main socioeconomic classes, and attempted to support them through offering public assistance in resource management. While supply of goods had been primarily determined in a market by the small managers, the city decided to try to implement partial state control of supply. From this experience, a government agency expected to act as an adjusting body in mass urban society was born. The stabilization of the supply of living necessities led to the instruction of the small industry and its management, and became a starting point for housing policy and small-and-medium-sized enterprise policy after the Second World War.

### 3. The Conferences in 2004

In the spring conference of 2004, the Society picked out the problems of free trade agreement for discussion. This was held on June 26, 2004 in a lecture room of the Graduate School of Economics at the University of Tokyo. The theme for discussion was The Free Trade Agreement in Globalization: The North American Free Trade Agreement and the Challenge of Asia; two research papers were presented. The title of the first was "Globalization and the Free Trade Agreement Policy of Japan" by Masato MASUDA (Hosei University), and the second was "The Free Trade Agreement and Multinational Agribusiness" by Toyohiko MATSUBARA (Ritsumeikan University).

The autumn conference was held on October 16-17, 2004 at Waseda University. In a symposium on the second day, the topic for discussion was Globalization of Labor in Asia and Europe: Past and Present. Two sessions ran simultaneously. The first session, whose topic for discussion was Globalization of Labor in Asia, was chaired by Kenji KIMURA (Shimonoseki University), and Toshio TASAKA (Osaka City University). Two research

papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was “Urban Formation and Korean Migrant Workers in Pre-war Osaka” by Kazuyuki IWASA (Kochi University), and the second was “International Boundaries and the Restructuring of Class Relations in Asia under the Global Economy: An Approach from Economic Geography” by Fujio MIZUOKA (Hitotsubashi University).

In this session, first, IWASA presented as follows: Recently, globalization of labor has been an important issue worldwide, as well as in Japan, where many researchers and policy makers argue over the future acceptance of foreign workers from developing countries. However, the acceptance of foreign workers is by no means new in Japan. Historically, Japan experienced a labor inflow from Korea under colonialism, and until now Korean immigrants and their offspring have been characterized as an “invisible” part of a multi-ethnic Japanese society. This presentation analysed the immigration of Korean workers during the pre-war period as the first stage of the globalization of labor in Japan. He focused on Osaka-city, the most populous destination for Korean immigrants. Through this historical analysis, he attempted to clarify the socioeconomic roles of Korean immigrants in Japanese capitalist development.

Second, MIZUOKA presented as follows: An economic or social body needs to place itself in its own spatial container, or territory, by bounding the contiguity of subsumed pristine absolute space. However, the boundary circumscribing the territory inevitably has physical and institutional porosity. In order to maintain the integrity of the economic or social body, the porosity has to be controlled by the body dominating the territory. It may allow or deny elements of society or economy passing through the boundary, in order to bring the configuration and functioning of its economy and society to the optimum. For an independent sovereign nation, the spatial container means its national territory; and the control of the institutional porosity of its international boundary is done through its immigration or customs regulations.

The second session, whose topic for discussion was Globalization of Labor in Europe and U.S., was chaired by Keiichi SHOJI (Josai University) and Isao HIROTA (University of Tokyo). Two research papers were presented at this session. The title of the first was “The Exclusion, Separation and Integration of Immigrants and Foreign Laborers in France: Focusing on the Period from the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to the 1930s” by Katsuhiro SHIMIZU (Chuo University), and the second was “Migration Policy and Regional Integration in the EU: Will the EU Change Its Course?” by Yasushi IGUCHI (Kwansei Gakuin University).

In this session, first, SHIMIZU presented as follows: Since the age of the Industrial Revolution, the industrialization in France has depended heavily on immigrants and foreign

laborers, and their integration has become a major social problem. Consequently, the French case may be considered to be an early precedent of the globalization of labor market. G. NOIRIEL, whose work “The French Melting Pot” is the starting point of studies on the history of immigrants and foreign laborers in France, criticizes French historians for considering simply the problem to be the integration of foreigners into French society unified at the time of the French Revolution. Based on NOIRIEL’s view and recent works on the history of immigrants, in this presentation, SHIMIZU outlined the conditions of foreign laborers, examined the process of elimination-integration, and considered the segmentation-assimilation of foreign laborers within the working class in France. He drew three conclusions: first, in France foreign laborers make up 10-15% of the labor population, and the elimination of their culture, which begins at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is intensified between the two world wars. Second, in spite of the great influx and efflux of foreign laborers, a significant number takes root in French society. Finally, within the working class, the first generation immigrants tend to stay at the bottom of the labor market, but as subsequent generations gradually get higher positions, they tend to fuse into a new working class with French laborers.

Second, IGUCHI presented as follows: The EU now focuses on strengthening of competitiveness and changes in migration policies in the face of a declining population from the 2020s. The European Commission is in charge of taking the initiative for harmonization of migration policies, based upon the Treaty of Amsterdam. However, there are currently no conditions which the “Core countries” (such as Germany and France) agree on, due to their different speed of fertility decline, high unemployment rates and differences in adaptability of their education systems. The EU member states have been adapting their migration policies for foreigners from outside the EU based upon three principles: (1) selection and programming of the flow of migrants, (2) strengthening social integration, and (3) the mitigation of “push” factors in the countries of origin. Policies to cope with global competition for highly skilled workers in the late 1990s, however, were not as successful as in the US. Germany’s New Immigration Act was an important attempt to change its course. However, as the result of compromise between the coalition and the opposition parties, the New Immigration Act lost its active components. If the EU succeeds in adopting a more active migration policy to attract highly skilled foreigners from other countries, it may affect Asia, as Asia is the largest supplying region of highly skilled workers. Japan should take initiatives for human resource development and circulation in this region, so that Asian countries will be able to utilize their human resources for the development of Asia itself.

#### 4. The Conferences in 2005

In the spring conference of 2005, the Society picked out the problems of foreign laborers in Japan for discussion. This was held on June 25, 2005 in a lecture room of the Graduate School of Economics at the University of Tokyo. The theme for discussion was The Background of Low Wages and Foreign Labor; two research papers were presented. The title of the first was “The Current Situation of Low wages and the Agriculture and Villages” by Shinji OHSU (Chuo University), and the second was “The Introduction of Foreign Laborers in Japanese Agriculture” by Mitsuyoshi ANDO (Ibaragi University).

The autumn conference was held on October 29-30, 2005 at Niigata University. In a symposium on the second day, the topic for discussion was the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Wars and Social Transformation. This was chaired by Yasuo GONJO (Yokohama National University), Yuichi KANAI (Nagoya University), and Asobu YANAGISAWA (Keio University). Four research papers were presented at the symposium. The title of the first was “ ‘The War within the War’ – The Wallace-Jones Feud of 1942-45” by Takeru SAITO (Chuo University), the second was “Competitive Order and Liberal Interventionism: National Socialism and Neo-liberalism” by Akihiko AMEMIYA (Chiba University), the third was “ ‘The Great War’ and Socio-Economic Changes in France” by Isao HIROTA (Niigata University), and the fourth was “The Reorganization of Japanese Farming Village Society, 1910-1950” by Takemaro MORI (Hitotsubashi University).

First, SAITO presented as follows: During the Second World War the power of the state vastly expanded in the US. In this atmosphere sharp conflicts between the New Dealers and the business community flared up over mobilization of the war, and post-war state building. The New Dealers brought their ideas of social reform into the warfare state, and Vice President H. A. WALLACE was a major supporter. In the opposite corner, the business conservative alliance, headed by Secretary of Commerce J.H. JONES, stood against the New Dealers. Big business had already recovered its confidence and power, successfully meeting the challenges of the war economy. It made every effort to stop the “Third New Deal,” voting against welfare bills, abolishing New Deal directives one by one, and expelling New Dealers from war-mobilizing branches. Wallace held power over the Board of Economic Warfare (BEW), among others, which was procuring strategic materials overseas, while Jones had long been “czar” of the New Deal credit establishment, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), which at that time financed war in general. An irreconcilable duel was fought over the procurement of rubber (a vital strategic material), labor clauses, and so on. But the most serious issue was building the post-war welfare state. The conflict reached its climax in the 79<sup>th</sup> Congress on the “Full-Employment Act of 1945.” But economic recovery and conservation on the whole prevented the “Third New Deal” which

New Dealers had hoped for.

Second, AMEMIYA presented as follows: This presentation dealt with the history of neo-liberal ideas for economic policy formed during the interwar period in Germany. It has long been said that the crisis of capitalism in the Great Depression of the 1930s led to Keynesian state interventionism, in which governments incorporate some elements of socialism into capitalism, and try to partially revise the principle of economic liberalism. The New Deal in the US and Nazism in Germany are both said to be typical cases of this kind of interventionism, and the latter is said to have been economically more successful. However, Charles S. MAIER critically reexamined the popular opinion about the relationship between the Nazi economy and Keynesian policy, and argued that the deciding factor of the Nazi economic recovery was the recovery of flexibility in the labor market, which was achieved by lowering the high wages that had been maintained in the second half of the 1920s. Maier showed that the Nazi economic recovery can be interpreted as a process in which the economic problems pointed out by Borchardt concerning the “disease economy” of the Weimar republic were gradually solved. Corresponding to this kind of anti-Keynesian interpretation of German economic policy of the 1930s, the newfound concept of anti-Keynesianism and neo-liberal state interventionism appeared in Germany at that time. This neo economic liberalism, conceived under the key concept of “order” was developed as a neo-liberal policy oriented towards competitive order. It aimed not at revising capitalism socialistically, but at reconstructing the function of the capitalist market economy in accordance with the neo-classical price theory. In this presentation, the newfound opinion of state interventionism was examined, and the formation process of the concept was pursued from a historical viewpoint.

Third, HIROTA presented as follows: The First World War had important effects on the economy and society of France. He could see changes along three dimensions: social and economic structures, institutions and policies, and ideology and mentality. In this presentation, he examined the changes along these dimensions, paying particular attention to state intervention in the economy and society, and focusing on economic modernization and the construction of the welfare state. First, he examined the economic and social characteristics of France before the First World War, to understand the changes which occurred due to the Great War, as well as examining the immediate effects caused by the economic mobilization during the War. Next, he called attention to the various plans for economic modernization to overcome the relative economic backwardness, the change of attitude of the labor movement towards the state, the diminution of resistance to state intervention, and the development of “social reform.” Third, he examined later consequences of the changes caused by the Great War. He argued that structural reforms in the economy and society after the Second World War, i.e., the nationalization of industries,

economic planning, and the social security system, were consequences of the changes that came about due to the Great War. One characteristic of postwar reform in France was that economic modernization was given priority over social reform.

Finally, MORI presented as follows: This presentation explored the changes that took place in Japanese farming villages from 1910 through 1950, as a result of the two World Wars and the Great Depression. The dismantling of the Japanese landowner system took place through a three-part process, beginning with the decline of the landowner system around the time of the First World War.

Next, he could see changes in the rural elite at the time of the Great Depression, and in the Second World War they lost their ability to function altogether. Postwar agrarian land reforms marked the last step in the dismantling of the landowner system in Japan. What caused the reorganization of Japanese farm village society from 1910 to 1950? It was the maturation of farm management and the organization of farmers into groups, such as agricultural cooperative associations. During those times, agricultural villages underwent a change from the focus on producing their own food for consumption to the focus on small-scale production of commodities for sale in the market. Based on the rural economy regeneration movement of the 1930s, this change hinged on the efforts of a few core individuals in the agricultural village, and helped to create a new kind of village society. In other words, the organization of farmers' associations, and the new village societies that came about as a result of the post-Second World War land reforms.

After the four presentations, two comments were offered by Shunji ISHIHARA (University of Tokyo) and Ryoichi MIWA (Aoyama Gakuin University, emeritus). ISHIHARA commented on the four presentations, comparing with the case of Sweden, and MIWA theoretically commented on the four presentations. There was much discussion about war and social transformation based on the four presentations and two comments. The symposium, which was held at Niigata University on October 30, 2005, had a large attendance and was a great success.

(Shinjiro HAGIWARA, Yokohama National University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION  
ON THE PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE ECONOMY  
(CIRIEC-JAPANESE SECTION)

## **1. Overview**

CIRIEC-Japan was organized as one of the international branches of CIRIEC-International in 1985.

According to the CIRIEC-International statutes, CIRIEC-Japan is an independent academic association, inside the network of CIRIEC-International.

Since its establishment, CIRIEC-Japan has developed its academic activities in accordance with its international outlook, sometimes attending the Congress in delegations. CIRIEC-Japan's members need not belong directly to CIRIEC-International, but have automatically been understood as international members. (International Membership is paid from the part of the domestic budget.) This system is very rare for Japanese academic societies, but convenient for them to promote their international relationship.

The headquarters of CIRIEC-International are located in Liège, Belgium. Many sections of this institution are located mainly in Europe in addition to Canada, Argentina, Turkey, Japan, including some candidate countries in Eastern Europe and South America. They hold a biennial congress to discuss issues and prospects on public utilities, cooperative and social economies. They also organize scientific councils on subjects of public economy and social economy.

CIRIEC-Japan holds an annual congress and publishes an academic magazine every year. It also organizes study groups for the cooperative and social economy.

In this report, I would like to introduce both CIRIEC-International and CIRIEC-Japan's activities after the mid-1990s.

## **2. CIRIEC-International: history and organization**

### **2-1. Objective and history**

CIRIEC is a non-governmental, international scientific organization.

Its objectives are to undertake and promote the collection of information, scientific research, and the publication of research results on economic sectors and activities oriented towards the service of general and collective interests as follows:

- \* action by the public authorities in economic fields (economic policy, regulation.);
- \* public utilities;
- \* public and mixed enterprises at the national, regional and municipal levels;
- \* the so-called "social economy" (not-for-profit economy, cooperatives, mutuals, and non-profit organizations);

\* workers' participation

In these fields, CIRIEC seeks to offer information and opportunities for mutual enrichment to practitioners and academics as well as for promoting international action.

In 1947 Professor Edgard MILHAUD, a French economist, founded CIRIEC; he had earlier published the review then known as the "Annals of Collective Economy".

"CIRIEC Membership shall not imply that its members subscribe to any theories of a political, economic or social nature. It shall merely imply that members adhere to the association's statutes". (Art. 5 of the statutes)

CIRIEC is a federation or a network of international sections, consisting of various collective or individual members: enterprises and organizations associated with network-economics together with socio-political networks (government agencies, public administrations, socio-professional federations, trade unions) or technical networks (public utilities, semi-privatized firms), enterprises and organizations from the "social economy" sector (cooperatives, mutual, associations, non-profit or not-for-profit enterprises and organizations, foundations), individual researchers from universities and research centres interested in CIRIEC's activities.

In many countries, CIRIEC has deepened close contact with enterprises, institutions or individuals who have literal interests in public, social or cooperative economy.

## **2-2. Organization**

The International Board forms CIRIEC's Board of Directors.

It is composed of delegates of the national sections. Its meetings (twice a year) are organized in accordance with one international section's invitation.

The biennial General Assembly

It meets every two years in accordance with the occasion of the International Congress of CIRIEC.

Scientific Bodies

The International Scientific Council is organized and is composed of delegates of the national sections of CIRIEC. It directs the activity of two International Scientific Commissions: one devoted to issues concerning Public Services and Public Enterprises, the other devoted to Social and Cooperative Economy

Both Commissions also comprise a transversal commission. These Commissions and their working groups as a whole form an international network of more than a hundred academics and experts, involved in many research activities.



### **2-3. CIRIEC-International Biennial Congress**

The CIRIEC-International Biennial Congress is held on main themes that reflect social environments and member-sections' demands. Until the 1970s, the most congresses adopted titles such as "Collective Economy", "Public and Cooperative Economy." But after the end of the 1980s, key words like "non-profit organization", "mixed economy", "social economy" have tended to increase.

The places and titles of recent congresses are as follows:

- \* 1996 (Lisbon, Portugal) Towards What Economic and Social Cohesion? The Contribution of Public Enterprises, Cooperatives and Social Economy Enterprises.
- \* 1998 (Cologne, Germany) The Management of Human Resources in Public, Social Economy and Cooperative Enterprises.
- \* 2000 (Montreal, Canada) Social Economy and Public Economy: New Forms of Cooperation in an Era of Globalization.
- \* 2002 (Naples, Italy) Renewal of Welfare and General Interest Policies: Public Institutions, Regulated Markets, Social Economy.
- \* 2004 (Lyon, France) The Response of the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy to the Expectations of Society: Basic Rights, Social Needs, Solvent Demand.
- \* 2006 (Istanbul, Turkey) The Public, Social and Cooperative Economy in the Context of Globalization: In the Service of a More Responsible and More Solidarity-based Economy.

### **2-4. Reports from Japan at the CIRIEC-International Biennial Congress**

#### **May 1994 (Graz, Austria)**

"Public, Cooperative and Social Economy Enterprises Facing Industrial and Competition Policy", by Kohei SAKAMOTO (Chairman of the Board of TORAY Business Research Institute)

#### **May 1996 (Lisbon, Portugal)**

"Information Network System as a Social System", by Yuji MASUDA (University of Tokyo)

#### **May 1998 (Cologne, Germany)**

"Japanese Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations in Transition after the Collapse of the Bubble Economy: A Provisional Report", by Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University)

#### **June 2000 (Montreal, Canada)**

"Public Utilities Reform in Japan", by Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University.)

#### **October 2002 (Naples, Italy)**

“Reform of Long-term Care in Japan : from Administrative Placement to Market”, by Kaori SAITO (Toyo University) and Masatomi FUNABA (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences.)

**September 2004 (Lyon, France)**

“How Can Social Economy Improve User Access and Capability? The Case of Health Co-ops”, by Akira KURIMOTO (Director & Chief Researcher, Consumer Co-operative Institute of Japan)

**June 2006 (Istanbul, Turkey)**

All reports in this Congress were asked to join round tables set up to cast light on the common subject of the Congress; “The Public, Social and Cooperative Economy in the Context of Globalization: In the service of a more responsible and more solidarity-based economy.”

In this congress, members of CIRIEC-Japan contributed a lot as reporters and moderators as following.

Report at Round Table titled “Agricultural Cooperatives”, Akira KURIMOTO as reporter.

Report at Round Table titled “The role of public authorities in guaranteeing services provision and ensuring territorial development”, Hajime IMAMURA as reporter.

Report at the Round Table titled “Financing Modes for sustainable infrastructure supporting good quality services”, Kazuhiko TABATA (Hyogo University) as reporter.

Moderators of the Round Table;

Matsuyo MAKINO (University of Hyogo) and Masatomi FUNABA (Prof. Emeritus, Hiroshima University)

**3. Activities of CIRIEC-Japan**

In 2005, CIRIEC-Japan held its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting at Kwansei Gakuin University. The main subjects of our activities have been changing over the years. Especially, according to the process of economic globalization and deregulation, management of the public utilities and cooperative sectors has had to face competitiveness in the market. Moreover, the financial squeeze by central and local governments has led to an increase in many kinds of social economies. The subjects of on academic activities reflect sharply changes in such social and economic conditions.

CIRIEC-Japan’s activities are mainly composed of an annual meeting to discuss relevant subjects by inviting speakers to round tables, and to prepare chances for members to report on their academic studies. One more important activity is to publish the academic journal entitled *Kokusai-kokyo-keizai-kenkyu* (*International Public Economy Studies*) in Japanese.

### **3-1. Annual Meeting of CIRIEC-Japan**

The Annual Meeting of CIRIEC-Japan has been held as follows:

**\*16<sup>th</sup> (2001) Annual Meeting at Sakushin Gakuin University**

Main Theme: Regional Development in the Era of Globalization.

**\*17<sup>th</sup> (2002) Annual Meeting at Kobe University of Commerce**

Establishment of Social Systems in the Era of Marketization and Globalization.

**\*18<sup>th</sup> (2003) Annual Meeting at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University**

Education and Science-Technology Policy in the Era of Globalization.

**\*19<sup>th</sup> (2004) Annual Meeting at Chuo University**

Stabilizing and System-Composing for the Social Economy .

In this meeting's symposium, Professor K. KAIZUKA (Chuo University) reported on the future prospect of the fiscal deficit in Japan. Four panelists discussed the role of the social economy in the various sectors.

Another symposium was held, titled "Practice of BAJ (Board of Audit of Japan) and Policy Evaluation". Katsura SAKURADA (Senior Accounting Officer) made an initial speech and four panelists discussed policy evaluation and planning in the Japanese public sector. This Congress consisted of one plenary session with four reports and three sessions with 10 reports.

**\*20<sup>th</sup> (2005) Annual Meeting at Kwansei Gakuin University**

This Congress was a commemorative meeting to celebrate CIRIEC-Japan's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, and to evaluate the experience of the 10 year-long reconstruction after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

The main title of the symposium was "Social security through establishing network infrastructures". The main report titled "Towards the construction of cities strengthened against natural disasters" was presented by Toshizo IDO, the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture. Two panel discussions were also held in the round tables.

(1) Risk management and construction of cities from the private enterprise's point of view.

(2) Establishment of hard and soft (human) infrastructure for risk management. Also, two plenary sessions and two workshops including 11 reports were held.

**\*21<sup>st</sup> (2006) Annual Meeting at Daito Bunka University**

Socio-Economic System in the Era of Low Birth-Rate Populations.

In this meeting, a special session was held to discuss promotion of joining the First World CIRIEC Conference on the Social Economy that will be held at Victoria (British Columbia, Canada) in October, 2007.

### **3-2. Publishing *International Public Economy Studies***

CIRIEC-Japan publishes its academic journal annually. It consists mainly of the records of the symposium held at meetings and some refereed articles reported there.

Most theses should pass selection by the strict referee system of this journal. Subsequently, its academic status has become increasingly higher. The editorial board is organized mainly by the steering committee members at their regular meetings. Outstanding reports at the annual meetings are adopted to be published. Here, I will introduce some titles of selected documents.

#### ***International Public Economy Studies* No.13, December 2002.**

“Market control power in commercial electricity in California,” by Toshio MATSUDA, Tetsuo TEZUKA, Hidekatsu YOSHIKAWA

“Contemporary issues in the public transport system: the case of Sweden,” by Masamichi MORI

“Global logistics strategy by the nations,” by Toru HIGUCHI, Takeshi CHIBA

“Formation of the community and the role of NPOs in the global era,” by Ippei MIYAKI

“International comparison for the emergence of industries,” by Kazuhiko TABATA

#### ***International Public Economy Studies* No.14, December 2003.**

“Environmental policy of contemporary Sweden – from the welfare state to the sustainable society,” by Tokutaro OZAWA

“EU projects towards sustainable cities. The role of local governments and their network,” by Yoichi KUMAGAI

“Arsenic contamination of underground water in Bangladesh and the role of the Local Autonomy,” by Takao IRIYA

“Topics on the developing nations in the era of globalization and the role of a NPOs,” by Ippei MIYAKI

“Globalization and sustainable development: The role of Japan to make an international network,” by Matsuyo MAKINO

#### ***International Public Economy Studies* No.15, October 2004.**

“Analysis of the effect of R&D investment on spillover and productivity,” by Tatsuo KINUGASA

“One special product in each village as a rural industrial promotion policy,” by Kunio IGUSA

“Topics on the decision-making process for the location of an atomic power plant,” by Teizo ANAYAMA

“Regional innovation system (RIS) and public policy,” by Kazuhiko TABATA

“Economic inefficiencies of the copyright system,” by Shunpei YAOITA

“Comparative study of economic systems of the nations in the world: from the point of

view of data analysis of political freedom and economic freedom,” by Katsumi OKUNO

“Strengthening of the price-cap in British water supply enterprises and countermeasures,” by Tetsuji UEMURA

“Quantity-distribution schemes in the gas industry network—comparative analysis between the UK and Japan,” by Shinichi SAITO

“Goals and new expansion in supplier systems from sub-contractors in manufacturing,” by Shinji TAKAHASHI

“Cost-reduction effects on the iron and steel industry using information technology,” by Akihiro ITO

“Study of international public goods and domestic public goods from the point of view of an optimal subsidy policy,” by Katushi TERASAKI

“Guidelines and reform for the supply of governmental goods and services,” by Tomoaki SAITO

***International Public Economy Studies No.16, October 2005***

This volume of the journal mainly contains the reports presented at the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress held at Chuo University.

“System formation for the promotion of rural electrification in the African nation of Malawi,” by Masayasu ISHIGURO, Hiroo YAMAGATA

“Policy elements and control indicators to realize sustainable cities,” by Yoichi KUMAGAI

“The earthquake risk in congested metropolitan Tokyo and risk mitigation by earthquake insurance,” by Shoji KUSUDA

“System planning for the regional redistribution,” by Masanori TAHIRA

“Offset effects of social regulation: the case of traffic safety control in Japan,” by Takao GOTO, Koichiro TEZUKA

“Influence of the evaluation for administration on administrative efficiency,” by Tomoyasu TANAKA

“Tax system as a rule; reexamination of tax theory by H. C. SIMONS,” by Yukio ARITA

“Economic analysis for the purpose of non-profit organizations,” by Junichi SAKAMOTO

“Analysis of applicable liberalization models in China’s electric power market,” by Chun Chun Ni

“Social exclusion and the club system in bus services in the UK,” by Hitoshi OGUMA

“Present condition and future of third sector railroads influenced by the newly constructed Shin-Kansen,” by Daisuke FUJII

“Transformation of the choice of fuel by electric power corporations,” by Yoshihiro YAMAMOTO, Tetsuo TEZUKA

“Diversity and Convergence in OECD industrial policies,” by Kiyohiro KOKARIMAI

“Welfare transfer system in the special zones for structural reform,” by Masumi SHIRAISHI

#### **4. Future Prospects**

Recently, the role of public sectors is changing rapidly. This means that social service provisions are coming to take many different forms. Globalization and marketization, including technological innovation, tend to bring public interest services under the rules of competition, including internal market rules. To establish rules to ensure the service of general interests for the people, the EU nations have been accumulating serious experience on how to adjust EU rules and cooperation.

Many members of CIRIEC-Japan have been contributing to domestic and international academic fields by making theoretical and empirical studies as shown in our above-mentioned Journals. Our subjects and international cooperative studies will become more and more important. We should make every effort to promote more useful relationships between the members of many international branches.

#### **5. Appendix: President and Staff for 2006-2007.**

President: Eiji SHIOMI (Prof., Chuo University)

Vice Presidents:

Masatomi FUNABA (Prof. Emeritus, Hiroshima University) for CIRIEC –International  
(Member of presidium in CIRIE Headquarters)

Munenori NOMURA (Prof., Kwansei Gakuin University) for Public Enterprise

Akira KURIMOTO (Consumer Co-op Inst.) for Social Economy

Koichi MIURA (Research Institute of New Science and Technology)

Kenichi NAKAGAMI (Prof., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Secretary: Satoru MATSUBARA (Prof., Toyo University)

Vice-Secretary: Makiko TAKEMURA

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(Masatomi FUNABA, Professor Emeritus, Hiroshima University )

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

### **Introduction**

The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting (JSSSA) was established on September 6, 1986. Some of the members belonged to voluntary study groups in this country. They had the common recognition that the Japan Accounting Association (JAA) did not always satisfy their academic needs. So they intended to found a society which would be operated by and for themselves, independently from the big men of JAA. Other researchers called them a “Critical School of Accounting” in Japan. What is a “Critical School of Accounting” ?

Conventional accounting theories had dominated the accounting discipline until the economic and social crises in the 1970s led to the loss of their prestige. The academic community recognized the collapse of existing paradigms and began to explore the social and political dimensions of accounting. Such research detected inequities in the allocation of wealth carried out through accounting systems but excused the pursuit of self-interest as a natural phenomenon in the market economy. Conventional or reactionary accounting theories have increasingly been subject to criticism. Especially Critical Accounting Studies developed as an important school of accounting theories during the 1990s in the West. There seem to be several different approaches in such studies, each having certain problems and not necessarily compatible with one another.

Significantly, a Japanese Critical School appeared in the 1950s, some 30 years earlier than the critical accounting approach. In order to promote critical studies in accounting, it may be worthwhile to reflect on the lessons of critical accounting studies in Japan.

The critical school of accounting in Japan offers alternative perspectives to mainstream accounting. Several tendencies exist within the school, but they share common characteristics in that they view accounting in the social and historical contexts. They bear a resemblance to the critical accounting approach in the West. Although they can be considered epoch-making theories from an international point of view as well, they have also been subject to various criticisms.

The aims of this paper are as follows: first, to acquaint the non-Japanese reader with the critical studies of accounting in Japan, that comprise several schools, and the controversy among them; second, to explore a theoretical path to resolve the problems and integrate the different methodological tendencies; and finally, to open the way for promoting an international exchange of ideas.

## **A Historical Sketch of Critical Studies of Accounting in Japan**

The study of accounting in Japan developed into a social science in the early 1930s, no longer confined to mere discussion of accounting techniques and interpretations of law. The development of social science was heavily influenced by Marxian theory, which proved to be superior to other, traditional theories in accurately analyzing the characteristics of Japanese capitalism then already at the stage of imperialism and militarism. The emergence of a social science of accounting, which included critical perspectives on capitalist accounting, resulted from the impact of Marxian theory on accounting research. As accounting emerged as a theoretical science, a number of new works appeared, drawing inspiration from such works as Marx's *Capital* and Rudolf Hilferding's *Finance Capital* and applying dialectics and historical materialism to the study of accounting techniques. These early studies focused on the analysis of a law of bookkeeping derived from the relationship between bookkeeping techniques and the movement of individual capital described theoretically in Marx's *Capital*. But these critical studies were interrupted during the war years because all Marxists were driven out of the universities and the study of social sciences was subjected to severe repression and censorship by the Emperor's fascist regime.

After World War II those studies were resumed, forming an influential critical school of accounting generally known as *kobetsu shihon setsu* or the "individual capital movement" approach. Another school that emerged was *kaikei hoho setsu* or the "accounting method-oriented" approach which sought to establish a scientific calculation method much like the "individual capital movement" approach and to provide alternative "constructive proposals" for accounting reform. In the post-war era, yet another school came into being, namely *jobu kozo setsu* or the "socio-political superstructure" approach, comprising such variants as *kaikei seido ron* or the "legitimizational accounting institution" approach and *kaikei seisaku ron* or the "manipulatory accounting policy" approach. These new approaches set out to critically examine the class-oriented or ideological aspect and exploitative functions of accounting institutions or policies of monopoly capital. These approaches are similar to the critical accounting approach in the UK and the USA. Significantly, these Japanese approaches appeared in the 1950s, some 30 years earlier than the critical accounting approach. These critical schools of accounting in Japan can thus be considered forerunners of similar tendencies in the West. The following factors may be cited as reasons why critical studies appeared earlier in Japan than in the West.

First, Marxian research in Japan had accumulated a rich academic tradition extending back over half a century. After World War II Marxist researchers who had been driven out of the universities by the fascists returned to the enthusiastic welcome



of students. Even the Cold War purge of the left in 1950 could not dislodge Marxists from Japanese universities. Even the accounting discipline, among the most conservative, was influenced by Marxian research methodologies. Subsequently, however, Marxian lost much of its previous vitality after the middle of the 1970s.

Second, the rapid economic growth of Japanese capitalism in the 1960s triggered a vigorous intellectual assault on the capitalist system in the face of overaccumulation of capital, severe exploitation of workers, the spread of pollution and the intensification of social conflicts. Critical studies of accounting were regarded as having an ability to analyze these problems.

### **A Theoretical Survey of the Critical Schools in Japan**

Although there are several tendencies that have historically offered differing theses on accounting as a system of calculation and as an institution, two main schools stand out: the “individual capital movement” approach and the “socio-political superstructure” approach. These schools advance contrasting assertions. Their differences stem from their respective views of accounting.

The “individual capital movement” approach (ICM approach)

The “individual capital movement” approach (ICM approach) is concerned with the relationship between the structure or mode of accounting calculation and the movement of individual capital which is symbolized by the formula  $M-C-M'$ . This approach regards accounting calculation as the reflection of the circulation of individual capital. Individual capital movement as a component of the movement of aggregate social capital is analyzed in detail by Marx's *Capital*. The ICM approach mainly draws on the logic and methodology of *Capital* and is based on what might be called the “capital-theoretical” tradition.

Marx's following observation is often quoted as a theoretical foundation for the approach.

As unity within its circuits, as value in motion, whether in the sphere of production or in either phase of the sphere of circulation, capital exists ideally only in the form of money of account, primarily in the mind of the producer of commodities, the capitalist producer of commodities. This movement is fixed and controlled by book-keeping, which includes the determination of prices, or the calculation of the prices of commodities. The movement of production, especially of the production of surplus value, is symbolically reflected in the imagination (Marx, *Capital*, 1885, p. 136).

Bookkeeping, as the control and ideal synthesis of the process, becomes the more necessary the more the process assumes a social scale and loses its purely individual

character (ibid., pp. 137-138).

According to this approach, the principal object of accounting research is the structure or mode of recording and calculation in accounting (i. e. the accounting method) which, in turn, is governed by an economic law of individual capital movement. Hence the main objective of accounting research will be to identify a law of accounting. And the main function of accounting is defined as the control function of the process of capital movement which *Capital* describes. Of course, this control function relates not only to the process of production but also to the overall process of realizing surplus value for the capitalist. Accounting researchers identifying with this school have investigated theories and techniques of bookkeeping including theories of accounts, depreciation and capital gain. They tend to advance a measurement theory which is supposed to be conceptualized from accounting techniques. This school identifies a social aspect of accounting within accounting or calculation techniques that reflect surplus value-oriented movement of capital.

The “socio-political superstructure” approach (SS approach)

On the other hand the “socio-political superstructure” approach (SS approach) is concerned with the political, ideological and economic role of accounting within capitalist society. As its name suggests, accounting phenomena are regarded as a factor in the socio-political superstructure which is created by the economic base and in turn influences the base. And accounting phenomena are defined to include accounting institutions, accounting policy and accounting theory and practice. Some influential authors insist that every accounting phenomenon, such as accounting theory, practice or technique, is institutionalized within a social relationship. Used in such a context, their concept of accounting institutions, as well as that of the socio-political superstructure, is defined broadly.

The SS approach is founded on the theory of historical materialism which analyzes the structure and movement of society using the economic base-superstructure framework. The economic base means the whole relations of production or the economic structure of society. And the superstructure means both the legal and political superstructure and the ideal superstructure. According to this framework, the economic base including class struggle is the fundamental factor of society and creates the superstructure which supports the base or the ruling class. The superstructure sustains the interest of the ruling class and legitimizes the status quo of class society through the form of law, politics, religion, culture and ideology. Within this framework the SS approach focuses on accounting as part of the superstructure, while the ICM approach focuses on accounting as an element functioning inside the economic base. Additionally,

the SS approach is based on the “monopoly-theoretical” tradition which argues that the actual state of accounting can be analyzed not by the logic of *Capital* but by the theory of monopoly capitalism or imperialism.

The SS approach argues that accounting in monopoly capitalism inevitably involves arbitrariness and falsity in order to rationalize unequal economic relations. And they regard accounting institutions, accounting policy and other actual facets of accounting as the principal object of accounting research. The main objective of this accounting research is to analyze the functions and forms of accounting as part of the socio-political superstructure supporting the capitalist economy and individual companies, and to carry out empirical studies on the relationship between accounting and the capitalist socio-economic system. Advocates of this approach have branched out to form several sub-groups with different emphases. But a broad consensus among them defines the main functions of accounting as follows:

The first is that of promoting capital accumulation. Most of the surplus value accruing from capital movement is inevitably reinvested without being distributed to shareholders, employees or the state. Accounting, which incorporates a system of calculation for distributing profit or resources, becomes an apparatus for promoting capital accumulation especially at the stage of monopoly capitalism. For example, most allowances, provisions and reserves along with some expense items are in fact profit disguised as expense to elude distribution and hence promote capital accumulation.

The second is that of rationalizing or legitimizing unequal distribution of income. The manipulation of capitalist profit is legitimized by accounting institutions and accounting theory. It is an ideological function, which is the main function of the socio-political superstructure. Additionally accounting institutions not only rationalize the interests of individual capital but also legitimize or protect the capitalist social order. Accounting researchers identifying with this school have analyzed roles of accounting institutions in which they include company law, accounting principles, standards and other conventions, and accounting theory. They have also provided empirical evidence that accounting institutions and policy in Japan as well as in the US and Germany have contributed to the development of their capitalist economies. Compared with the ICM approach which focuses on the control function of accounting, the SS approach throws critical light on the more class-oriented function of accounting. There are several tendencies that fall under the SS approach umbrella; the “legitimizational accounting institution” approach, the “manipulatory accounting policy” approach and the “critical financial analysis” research, which is an application of the two former tendencies.

The two main schools described above have influenced accounting studies in Japan. The thinking underlying the ICM approach apparently sharing common concerns with the theory of Max Weber was partly accepted by conventional schools. It resembles Werner Sombart's thesis that the development of capitalist economy has been produced and supported by rational techniques symbolized by bookkeeping. Conventional schools that were influenced by German accounting theory before World War were able to understand the formula M-C-M' provided by the ICM approach as part of bookkeeping theory or measurement theory. The ICM approach can be expected to contribute significantly to the development of a scientific measurement theory. But this approach is not as effective in critically analyzing the actual state of accounting.

In contrast to the ICM approach, the SS approach has contributed to the critique of capitalist accounting. The SS approach resembles the critical accounting approach and other critical studies in the West. It is important to make a comparison with the critical accounting approach and to develop critical research of accounting internationally.

### **Today's Development of Critical Studies in JSSSA Conferences**

We have presented the main themes and discussions in annual conferences from the 1<sup>st</sup> conference (1986) to the 15<sup>th</sup> conference (2000), which seemed to include a theoretical development of critical studies (*Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No.20, 2000). In this paper we introduce today's development of critical researches after 2001.

16<sup>th</sup> Conference, October 4-6, 2001, Komazawa University

Main theme: Changes of Accounting in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: theoretical issues of accounting as a social science

Speakers and their themes:

Tony TINKER, "The Logic of Critical Accounting Praxis: A Marxist-Hegelian bridge between East and West"

Takashi OGURI, "Functions of accounting and Accounting Regulation"

Hidetoshi YAMAJI, "Social Science (Accounting) and Situated Subjectivity: In relation to the Development of American Accounting Theories"

Junji ISHIKAWA, "Today's Value-Based Accounting and the Transformation of Capital/Income Calculation"

Yoshiaki JINNAI, "The Contemporary Mode of Capitalist Accounting and the Problems of Accounting Theory"

17<sup>th</sup> Conference, October 4-6, 2002, Kagoshima University

Main theme: Group Management and Accounting

Speakers and their themes:

Motonobu TOKUMAE, “Japanese Style Group Management and Accounting Regulation”

Takemi ONO, “Two Aspects in the Relationship between ‘Management and Corporate Group’ and ‘Accounting for Consolidation’”

Hideo SUENAGA, “Deficit on the Consolidated Tax Return System”

18<sup>th</sup> Conference, September 17-19, 2003, Rikkyo University

Main theme: Japanese Accounting Standards and the Changes of Corporate Structure

Speakers and their themes:

Katsuhiko MATSUMURA, “Changing Financial Structure of Corporations and the ‘Accounting Big Bang’ in Japan”

Hiroshi SUZUKI, “New Accounting Standards Connected Closely with Reforms of Management of Business Enterprises”

Shigeru WATANABE, “Information Disclosure System in the Period of Corporate Reorganizations”

19<sup>th</sup> Conference, September 20-22, 2004, Meiji University

Main Theme: The Corporate Social Responsibility and Problems of Accounting

Speakers and their themes:

Atsuo MUKOGAWA, “The Development and Problems of Sustainability Reporting”

Ikue NONAKA, “Accounting for Society vs. Accounting for Investors”

20<sup>th</sup> Conference, October 21-23, 2005, Meiji University

Main theme: Nature and Direction of Institutional Change in Accounting

Speakers and their themes:

Hideki FUJII, “Accountability, Empirical Evidence and Bounded Rationality”

Junji ISHIKAWA, “The Standpoints of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting of Japan: From Four Basic Theory-Viewpoints”

Kazushige SHIMA, “Accountability View in Japanese Institutional Accounting”

In Japan, the critical schools of accounting have long criticized Japanese accounting theories and regulation, and have tried to develop alternative forms and methods of accounting regulation. However, now that we are encountering the growth of global macro-accounting regulation that gradually displaces national accounting regulation, it is imperative that we reform global macro-accounting regulation to constrain the violent

manifestations of globalization and to control global capitalism. In order to effect reform of global macro-accounting regulation and, by extension, of global capitalism, we should strengthen collaboration among international critical schools of accounting and jointly develop alternative theories and strategies. For our part, we have pointed out some historical lessons drawn from the Japanese experience by analyzing the ICM and SS approaches. By resolving problems found in these approaches, we may integrate the two and formulate a new approach.

(Takashi OGURI, Komazawa University)

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

As the number of members is increasing (1,410 in July 2006), the interests and approaches among the members have diffused. This trend has come to make it difficult to raise a general theme for the Annual Conference. On the contrary, panel discussions organised on the basis of a voluntary proposal by a group of members have increased since 1990s. As a result the length of the general theme session of the Annual Conference has been shortened. Over recent years panel discussions are held in the morning of one day and the general theme session is held in the afternoon.

The diffusion of interests has been reflected in the general themes of the Annual Conferences in recent years. The theme of the 71st Annual Conference, held at Wakayama University in 2002, was The Economic History of Information: State, Market and Enterprise. According to Masaaki TAKASHIMA (Wakayama University) and Kanji ISHII (Tokyo Keizai University), the theme had been neglected for a long time in economic history, because the political function of information was more emphasized than the economic function. As the number of studies on the economic effect of information technology, however, had increased in the last two decades, it became possible to analyse the impact of electric communications such as telephone and telegrams on society. Kazuko FURUTA (Keio University) classified information into two types: Type A consisted of “on-the-spot information” including tacit knowledge. Type B consisted of general market information such as price, volume of arrival and stock and so on. Though the variation of markets in history related to the combination of these two types of information, the information of type A was more important to understanding each society. In China it was acquired and shared through the network of merchants from the same native place. Kazuhiro OMORI (Surugadai University) stressed that Japanese medium- and small-sized companies took the initiative in collecting information on overseas markets in the interwar period. Local trade and manufacturers’ associations were established in the areas where manufactures for export such as cotton, silk, knitwear and ceramic ware were produced. These associations transmitted product information and received market information in cooperation with trade organizations and government. ISHII indicated that the importance of the information of type A was also applicable to Japanese cases.

The general theme of the 72nd Annual Conference, held at Tokyo Keizai University in 2003, was The Role of Merchant Capital in Industrialization. The theme was at first glance quite a traditional one in research on economic history. According to Kanji ISHII, an organizer of the session following the previous year, the theory of Hisao OTSUKA on the role of merchant capital, however, had to be re-examined, because the feudal

merchants could be linked with the development of modern industries, contrary to his theory. ISHII examined the financial activities of moneychangers in Kyoto, Osaka and Edo during the late Tokugawa and early Meiji periods, and demonstrated that they survived the economic disorders at these periods and began to give financial support to the movement toward industrialization. Takafumi KUROSAWA (Kyoto University) surveyed the case of Switzerland from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries, and drew a similar conclusion that merchants were closely concerned with Swiss industrialization as organizers of production and financial supporters.

The general theme of the 73rd Annual Conference, held at Osaka City University in 2004, was *Land Scarcity and Industrious Revolution: a Comparative Study of Early Modern Economies*". As Mario OSHIMA (Osaka City University) pointed out, the early modern period could be no longer considered the period of bifurcation which was decisive for any region to industrialize. It had to be grasped that every region had to respond to the land scarcity that characterized rural society and agriculture at that period. "Industrious revolution" (Akira HAYAMI) was a Japanese type of response with increased labour input. OSHIMA proposed that a comparative study in consideration of the concept could provide a new approach to the understanding of the early modern period. Atsushi AOKI (Osaka University) found the four-character words representing the land scarcity especially after the Sui and Tan Dynasty period in formal Chinese history and extracted a notion that peasants were industrious under the land scarcity from the agricultural advisory documents of local governments in the Nansong Dynasty period. Akihiko ETO (Kurume University) re-examined the factors and timing of Japanese land development in the 17th century, and stressed that the construction of castle-towns and mining developments which had increased demand for food stimulated cultivation. It made progress in a short time and was also influenced by commercial links and the arrival of an epidemic from Asia. Contrary to the common perception, Japan was already faced with the scarcity of resources such as land, cattle and fuel in the middle of the century. Takashi IIDA (Keio University) indicated that the diversification of rural society and the rapid increase of cottagers progressed in eighteenth-century eastern Germany and the intensified competition for land deconstructed blood relationships in rural communities.

A new program for the Society was the special lecture which was initiated at the Annual Conference in 2004. The first lecture was given by Osamu SAITO (Hitotsubashi University, President of the Society). Its title was "Two kinds of pre-modern economic growth: Japan in a comparative perspective". In early modern north-western Europe real wages declined while output per capita increased. By contrast, there was no gap between wage growth and output growth in Tokugawa Japan. In both cases, "Smithian



growth” an economic growth based on division of labour and market competition was found. But in Europe the rate of economic growth was higher and the income disparity was wider than in Japan. A background of this contrast was the persistence of the peasant family in Japan, which could adjust to the development of the market economy. In addition the development of mercantile and agricultural capitalism was lacking almost entirely in Tokugawa Japan.

The 74<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, held at Hitotsubashi University in 2005, took as its general theme The European Catch-up to the East. It has been generally recognized that the European economy did not take a lead over the Asian economy from the beginning. A lot of technological inventions were rooted in Asia. According to Yoshitaka SUZUKI (Hitotsubashi University), the intent of the session was to find new historical facts and to seek new frameworks for the explanation of European catching-up in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. SAITO had evolved his special lecture of the previous year and related “two patterns of Smithian growth” to the theme. He speculated that the upper and especially upper-middle layers in society gathered wealth for the final demand beyond the daily necessity due to a widening gap between wage growth and output growth in early modern Europe, and it could be a prerequisite for the catching-up with Asia. SUZUKI examined the process of imitation and substitution in European manufacturing industries. The manufactures of cotton, silk, porcelain and lacquer ware were inferior to the equivalent Asian goods in the light of technology and quality in the seventeenth century. Asian goods flooded into Europe from the early seventeenth century and European manufacturers tried to imitate them. About a century after European goods were superior to Asian goods in the light of the price and quality. The decisive reason for the successes was the transformation of raw materials in Europe. Raw cotton, for example, came from the West Indies instead of the Levant from the early eighteenth century, which made it possible to produce warp yarn from cotton in Europe too. B. LEMIRE (University of Alberta) surveyed the long history of India’s cotton trade with Asian, African and European areas, and reconsidered its impact on European industrialization and modernization. In the sixteenth century the British elite and upper middle class in large cities and coastal cities had already accessed Indian cotton. Asian goods led to profound changes in European material culture and ultimately to the advent of popularized fashions in a consumer society. The fashion system in Europe transformed dress, decor and the economy. Though many theorists and historians have regarded fashion as an intrinsic European phenomenon, the Asian impact, especially the pivotal role of Indian cotton should be remembered. An aim of the theme was the re-examination of the early modern period in view of global history, which is common with the general theme of the year 2004. An assumption of Asian permanent backwardness should be revised, but Asia stimulated and suffered the

catching-up of Europe during the early modern period.

P. HUDSON (Cardiff University) was invited from the United Kingdom at the Annual Conference in 2005. The title of her special lecture was “Choice and habit in history”. It reflected the present situation of economic history as a discipline. Economic history and the positivistic research approach became less popular under the growing bifurcation between mathematically oriented economics and linguistically oriented cultural history. She tried to explore the new way of integrating the two approaches by conceptualising human economic behaviour. Modern economic theory regards human nature and motivation as fixed, and does not take account of man as a social being. On the contrary human behaviour should be understood within the social and cultural environment. Numbers, however, are foremost a language and should not be rejected. There are problems that quantification shares with narrative or qualitative approaches. Tracking back her personal journey with economic history, HUDSON expounded her views persuasively that economic behaviour and the rest of life were not dissociable and economic history and cultural history or two above-mentioned approaches could not be bifurcated.

Finally it deserves to be mentioned that the publication of *Japanese Studies in Economic and Social History*, edited under the auspices of the Society, has begun. In the early 1990s the plan was formulated and a contract with the Oxford University Press was closed in 1996. In 2005 the first volume, *Japan, China, and the Growth of the Asian International Economy, 1850-1949*, edited by Kaoru SUGIHARA (Kyoto University), was eventually published. The volume consisted of four parts: Part I “Chinese Merchants and the Japanese Cotton Industry”; Part II “The Rise of Economic Nationalism in China”; Part III “China’s Internal Integration in International Perspective”; Part IV “The Growth of China’s Contacts with Taiwan and Southeast Asia”. The theme originates from the common session of the Society’s Annual Conference on the trading world of Asia in 1984, and was also related with the themes of the general sessions in 2004 and 2005.

The second volume, *The Role of Tradition in Japan’s Industrialization: Another Path to Industrialization*, edited by Masayuki TANIMOTO (University of Tokyo), was published in 2006. The volume includes four parts: Part I “Introduction”; Part II “Tradition in Industrialization”; Part III “The Modernization of Traditional Industries”; Part IV “Industry and Regional Community”. The volume reflects a tendency of recent studies on economic history of modern Japan and stresses the role of indigenous industries in Japan’s economic development. The series consists of five volumes for the moment, and another three volumes are scheduled to be published.

(Satoshi BABA, University of Tokyo)

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

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,862
- President: Shizuki SAITO (Meiji Gakuin 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 Matsuyama University on August 31- September 3, 2007.

**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, 2007.

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

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: Individual 668, Collective 17
- President: Yasuo HOSHINO (University of Tsukuba)
- 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)  
c/o Dr. Norihiko TAKEUCHI  
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 Rikkyo University on November 10-11, 2007.

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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 1056, associate(students) 330, cooperative 19
- President: Satoshi KAI (Kyushu University)
- Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*
  - quarterly
  - The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics* — annual
- The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan
  - c/o Norin Tokei Kyokai,
  - Meguro Sumiya Building,
  - 3-9-13, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-0064, Japan
  - e-mail: aesj@aafs.or.jp
  - <http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/aesj2/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Okinawa International University on March 29-30, 2007 with the symposium "Economic Globalization and Agriculture: Possibility of East Asian Economics Partnership Agreements."

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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.1-43)
  - Newsletter* — 3 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: yyoshida@mecl.chukyo-u.ac.jp
  - <http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo International University 2007.

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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: Teruhiko HASHIMOTO (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Asian Management Studies*
- Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management (JSAAM)
  - c/o Professor Takahide KOSAKA
  - College of Commerce, Nihon University
  - 5-2-1 Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan
  - e-mail: kosaka@bus.nihon-u.ac.jp
  - <http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsaam/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on September 4-6, 2007.

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

### アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,371
- President: Akira SUEHIRO (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies  
c/o Professor Nobuo TAKAHASHI  
Faculty of Law, Keio University  
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0073, Japan  
e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org  
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

The Nation-wide Meeting will be held in November 2007.

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## JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

### 日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 471
- 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 Kanto Gakuin University in fall, 2007.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### 日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,179
- 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 Otemon Gakuin University on September 5-8, 2007 with the symposium "Innovation in Business Management and Society in the 21st Century."

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## BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION

### 日本経営分析学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 562
- President: Shigeo AOKI (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Business Analysis* (annual)
- 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

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

The next annual meetings will be held at Chiba University of Commerce in May 2007.

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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: 197
- President: Naoki KAMEDA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *The Journal of International Business Communication*
- Japan Business Communication Association

c/o Professor Naoki KAMEDA

Faculty of Commerce, Doshisha University,

Imadegawa Karasuma, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8580, Japan

e-mail: nkameda@mail.doshisha.ac.jp

[http:// bus-com.web.infoseek.co.jp](http://bus-com.web.infoseek.co.jp)

The next national convention will be held at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University on October 20-21, 2007.

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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 2007.

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

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 869, institutional 21
- President: Takeshi YUZAWA (Gakushuin University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly  
*Japanese Research in Business History* — annually
- Business History Society of Japan  
c/o Faculty of Economics, Gakushuin University,  
1-5-1, Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8588, Japan  
e-mail: webmaster@bhs-japan.org  
<http://www.bhs-japan.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ehime University in October 2007.

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

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 140
- 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 Kwansei Gakuin University on June 9-10, 2007.

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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 295, cooperative 8
- Representative: Eiji SHIOMI (Chuo 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 2007.

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

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: regular 225 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-core@cuc.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/nsg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryukoku University on June 9-10, 2007.

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyama University on June 2-3, 2007 with the symposium “Development and Environment in East Asia.”

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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: 214
- President: Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management  
c/o Associate Professor Fumitaka IWANAMI  
Faculty of Economics, Komazawa University,  
1-23-1, Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154-8525, Japan  
e-mail: iwanami@komazawa-u.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jacsm/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on May 11-13, 2007 with the main theme “The Social Responsibility of Enterprises and International Comparison of Labor — from the Viewpoint of the Market vs Human Rights.”



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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 (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy  
c/o College of Commerce, Nihon University,  
5-2-1, Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan  
e-mail: [ishibashi.haruo@nihon-u.ac.jp](mailto:ishibashi.haruo@nihon-u.ac.jp)  
<http://www.daito.ac.jp/~isibasi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo Gakuin University in May 2007 with the symposium "Consumer Profit and Corporate Governance."

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

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 3,296
- President: Kimio MORIMUNE (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](mailto:jea@isr.or.jp)  
<http://www.jeaweb.org/jp/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Osaka Gakuin University on June 2-3, 2007 and the Autumn meeting will be held at Nihon University on September 23-24, 2007.

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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](mailto:kaminuma@waseda.jp)  
<http://www.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/index-j.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on September 22-23, 2007 with the symposium "The Economic Sociology of Population Decline."

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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 SENGÅ (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 SENGÅ  
International College of Arts and Science,  
Yokohama City University,  
22-2, Seto, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama 236-0027, Japan  
e-mail: shisenga@yokohama-cu.ac.jp  
<http://society.cpm.ehime-u.ac.jp/shet.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu Sangyo University on May 26-27, 2007 with the symposium "New Horizons for the History of Economic Thought in the German-Speaking Lands" and "Methodological Development in British Economics."

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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: Mitsuo YAMAKAWA (Fukushima University)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* — quarterly
- Japan Association of Economic Geographers  
c/o Department of Geography, Tokyo Gakugei University  
4-1-1, Nukui Kita-machi, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jecogeo@u-gakugei.ac.jp  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaeg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Gifu University on May 26-28, 2007. Its theme is "Regional Re-generation and Unevenness in the Process of Economic Recovery in Japan and other countries."

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

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,254, institutional 12
- President: Reishi MARUYA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Journal*  
*(Journal of Economic Policy Studies)* — semi annually  
*International Journal of Economic Policy Studies* — 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 Keio University on May 26-27, 2007 with the symposium "Japan in the World — What Lies Beyond Structural Reform" and 6th JEPÅ International Conference at Hosei University in December 2007.

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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: Kiichiro YAGI (Kyoto 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  
*Handbook of Evolutionary Economics*
- 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 Kyoto University on March 24-25, 2007.

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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 Ritsumeikan University on October 6-7, 2007 with the symposium "Strategy and Valuation."

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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 Hiroshima Prefectural University on August 3-5, 2007 with the symposium "The Fundamental Problems of HRM."

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## THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

### 産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 350
- Representative: Kazuhisa MINAGUCHI (Ehime 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, Naka-ku, 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 Ochanomizu University on June 9-10, 2007.

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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 896 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 St. Andrew's University on October 27-28, 2007.

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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: jaiasoffice@list.waseda.jp  
<http://www.jaias.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University in December 2007.

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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 683, corporate 4
- President: Kiyonori SAKAKIBARA (Keio 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 Takasaki City University of Economics in October 2007.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 1,251, corporate 4
- President: Soko TANAKA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)* — two issues a year
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Seiichi NAKAJO

Faculty of Economics, Chuo University,

742-1, Higashi-Nakano, Hachioji City, Tokyo 192-0393, Japan

e-mail: jsie-off@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp

<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsie>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on October 7-8(tentative), 2007.

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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](mailto:kanagawa@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp)

<http://www.jaftab.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts on June 2-3, 2007.

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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: Ken-ichi KURODA (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Romu-ron Gakkaishi)*
- Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM)

c/o Professor Ken-ichi KURODA

Meiji University

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

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

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on May 11-13, 2007. Main theme will be "International Comparison of Corporate Social Responsibility and work Market versus Human Right."

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

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 497, corporate 8
- 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](mailto:logistics@nifty.com)

<http://www.tku.ac.jp/~jls/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama-city, Kanagawa in September 2007.

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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 291, corporate 21
- Representative: Takehiko SUGIYAMA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*
- Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics

c/o Professor Masahiro TOMITA

Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University,

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

e-mail: [jslse-sec@rieb.kobe-u.ac.jp](mailto:jslse-sec@rieb.kobe-u.ac.jp)

<http://www.jslse.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology in October 2007.

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

- Established: 1991
  - Number of Members: individual 502, corporate 8
  - Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Chuo Gakuin University・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 Toyo University in September, 2007.

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

- Established: 1991
  - Number of Members: individual 817, 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 Science University of Tokyo in Autumn 2007. 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 11
  - President: Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo 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 Aoyama Gakuin University on June 29- July 1, 2007.

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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 Kyushu Sangyo University in September 2007.

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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 552, 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.nii.ac.jp/jams2>

The 37th national conference is supposed to be held at Nihon University on May 26-27, 2007.

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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 Hokkai Gakuen University on May 18-20, 2007 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 10
- President: Hideo HARADA (Ryutsu Keizai 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 2007 Annual Conference will be held at Konan University on May 25-27, under the theme “Effects of Market-oriented Policies on Marketing and Distribution.”

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

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,275
- President: Yoshinori SHIMIZU (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* — biannually
- Japan Society of Monetary Economics

Toyo Keizai Building,

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 Reitaku University on May 12-13, 2007.

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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 Kyoto Sangyo University on June 2-3, 2007.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,189
- 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](mailto:japa@isr.or.jp)

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu Sangyo University on September 15-16, 2007 with the symposium "Fostering Human Resources and Communities for Environmental Conservation and the Planning Administration : Towards the Integrated Improvements of Environment, Economy and Society."

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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](mailto:konishi@rikkyo.ac.jp)  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jspe/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama National University on October 20-21, 2007.

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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: 978
- Representative Director: Masanao Ito (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](mailto:tochiseido@hotmail.com)  
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/seikeisi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shizuoka University in October 2007.

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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: Shinichi TAKAHASHI (Kobe University)
- 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 Shimane University on June 2-3, 2007 with the symposium "Finding Answers to the Declining Birthrate."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Teruo KOBAYASHI (Kanto Gakun University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*  
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association  
c/o Professor Toshinori ISHIKAWA  
School of Dentistry at Matsudo, Nihon University  
2-870-1, Sakae-cho-nishi, Matsudo-shi, Chiba 271-8587, Japan  
e-mail: [ishikawa.toshinori@nihon-u.ac.jp](mailto:ishikawa.toshinori@nihon-u.ac.jp)  
<http://www2.masc.nihon-u.ac.jp/portecon>

The next 46th annual meeting will be held in Port of Nagoya, 2007.

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

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 914
- Chairman: Yuji YUI (Seijo 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](mailto:zaisei@isr.or.jp)

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University in October 2007.

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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 Takushoku University on June 9-10, 2007 under the theme "Attainment Point of Regulatory Reform."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 978
- President: Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.36 No. 1, No.2, No.3, No.4 — annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International  
c/o Professor Yoshiro HIGANO  
Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba,  
1-1-1, Tennodai, Tsukuba Science City 305-8572, Japan  
e-mail: higano@jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp  
<http://jsrsai.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp>

The next 44th annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University in October 2007.

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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, Law School)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Society for the Study of Risk Management  
c/o Professor Katsuyuki KAMEI  
Faculty of Informatics, Kansai University,  
2-1-1, Ryozenji, Takatsu-shi, Osaka 569-1095, Japan  
e-mail: gfg04104@nifty.com  
<http://homepage3.nifty.com>

The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University in September 2007 with the symposium "Enterprise Culture and Risk Management."

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 637
- Representative: Masaru USHIYAMA (Prefectural University of Kumamoto)
- 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  
<http://www.sess.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chiba University of Commerce on June 9-10, 2007.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,126
- Representative: Shogo TAKEGAWA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU GAKKAI SHI*  
(*The Journal of Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
- Society for the Study of Social Policy  
c/o Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, University of Tokyo,  
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan  
e-mail: [sssp2006@hotmail.co.jp](mailto:sssp2006@hotmail.co.jp)  
<http://oohara.mt.tama.hosei.ac.jp/sssp/>

The next annual meetings will be held at University of Tokyo on May 19-20, 2007. The theme will be “Child Care.” The Fall 2007 meeting will be held at Ryukoku 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 Associate Professor Satoshi TOMITA  
School of Accountancy, Kansai University,  
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564-8680, Japan  
e-mail: [jsssa@pacioli.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:jsssa@pacioli.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp)  
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jssa/>
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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY**  
**社会経済史学会**

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,418
- 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 Soka University on May 26-27, 2007.

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

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,591
- President: Taku YAMAMOTO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society* — biannually
- Japan Statistical Society

c/o Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis,

Daiwa Building 2F, 6-3-9, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-8569, Japan

e-mail: shom@jss.gr.jp

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on September 6-9, 2007.

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

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 524, student 10
- President: Takehiko SUGIMIYA (Hitotsubashi 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: kotsu-gakkai@itej.or.jp

<http://gakkai.itej.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University on October 6-7, 2007.

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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 280, group 3
- Representative Manager: Masao KAWANO (Chuo 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 Onomichi University on September 29-30, 2007 with the symposium  
“Decentralization and Wider-area Local Government System.”

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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.