



**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 60th anniversary in 2010, 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 2010, the Union had a membership of 63 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."

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of this Association, a special lecture program was held at the Waseda University Okuma Auditorium on October 12, 2010. Three lecturers were invited, each of whom spoke from his own perspective on how Japan's economy and Japanese business, in the midst of this once-in-a-century global recession, should solve their present plight and forge new routes for the future.

The Union celebrated in 1980 the 30th anniversary of its founding by launching a variety of activities, including the publication of *The Information Bulletin*. Prof. Paul Snowden of Waseda University acts as editorial adviser.

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JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING

1. Mission and Organization of the Academy

The mission of the Japan Academy of Advertising (JAA) has been to advance the quality of advertising research in Japan, thereby contributing to the development of society as a whole. The JAA was established in 1969, and it celebrated its 40th anniversary in November, 2009. A detailed history of the JAA is reported in *Nihon Kokoku Gakkai Yonju-nenshi (The 40 Years' History of the JAA)*.

The number of individual members exceeds 600, including regular members, honorary members, and student members. Approximately 40 percent of the members are in the industry, while a substantial number of members is engaged in both academic and practical activities. The Academy also has 29 corporate members that support the JAA. It consists of four regional chapters: Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, and Kyushu. Each chapter holds regional meetings several times a year, and joint meetings of regional chapters have been regularly conducted.

There are six academic committees that are in charge of the following activities: regional chapters, journal publication, research projects, academic awards, public relations and academic exchanges, and creative affairs. These committee members, as well as the President, Vice-Presidents, and other board members, serve for three consecutive years. In addition, a special committee is organized to supervise the annual conference every year. Among the six regular committees, the Creative Committee was newly established in 2006 in order to advance research and exchanges in the field of advertising creative and communication planning.

2. Annual Conferences and Creative Forums

Since previous activities of the JAA are reported in No.24 (2004) of this *Bulletin*, only recent activities are reported below:

The 36th Annual Conference was held at Okinawa International University on November 11 to 13, 2005, under the direction of Tetsuo HESHIKI (Ryukyu University). The Conference was organized under the theme, Holistic Approaches to Advertising: The Changing Nature of Advertising Communications and Reconstruction of the Integrated Marketing Communications.

The 37th Annual Conference was held at Senshu University (Tokyo) on November 10 to 12, 2006, with Toru ISHIZAKI of the same university as the chief organizer. The Conference theme was What is the “Power” of Advertising?

The 38th Annual Conference was held at MelPark Kyoto on December 14 to 16,

2007, with Yutaka MIZUNO (Kansai University) as the chief organizer. The organizing committee included three other universities in the Kansai area, which were Doshisha University, Ritsumeikan University, and Kwansei Gakuin University. The Conference theme was In Search of a New Horizon for Advertising Research.

The 39th Annual Conference was held at Tokyo Fuji University on November 14 to 16, 2008, with Keiichi OKAMOTO of the same university as the chief organizer. The Conference theme was Reconsidering Media/Advertising/Message: Roles and Potentials of Advertising in the Age of Changing Media.

The 40th Annual Conference was held at Aichi University (Nagoya) on November 13 to 15, 2009, with Yukihiro MURAMATSU of the same university as the chief organizer. The Conference theme was The Present and Future of Advertising: In Search of a New Paradigm to Overcome the Crises.

The 41st Annual Conference was held at Toyo University (Tokyo) on October 8 to 10, 2010, with Satoshi HIKITA as the chief organizer. The Conference theme was Reconsidering the Reason of Existence for and Essential Roles of Advertising.

Beside the Annual Conferences, three “Creative Forums” have been organized by the Creative Committee: The first Forum was held on May 17, 2008 at Asatsu D.K. (Tokyo) with the theme “Sciencing the Creative.” The second Forum was held on October 3, 2009 at Dentsu (Osaka) with the theme “Osaka as a Method.” The third Forum was held at Hakuhodo (Tokyo) on May 22, 2010 with the theme “Get out of Squares.” Approximately 200 members attended each Forum, and these Forums provided academic members with opportunities to learn about the latest trends in the advertising industry such as utilization of the internet and other nontraditional media.

3. Publications

Kokoku Kagaku (Journal of Advertising Science) has been the official journal of the JAA since 1975. The numbers of issues per year and editorial policies have changed several times since then: one issue per year was published until 1985 (No. 1 to No.11); two issues per year between 1986 and 1999, where one issue contained records of the Annual Conferences and the other contained papers unrelated to Annual Conferences (No.12 to No.39); a formal review system was introduced in 2000 and the number of issues was reduced to one (No.40 to No.49); the number of issues was increased to two in 2009 (No.50 and after).

The 40 Years' History of the Japan Academy of Advertising was published in November, 2009. It has over 400 pages and contains detailed information regarding the

establishment of the Academy, records of Annual Conferences, journal articles, research projects, academic awards, regulations and lists of board members. It should be mentioned that Toyoshi MORIUCHI (formerly Nikkei Advertising Research Institute), who passed away in June, 2010, dedicated most of his time to gathering information and compiling the history. We appreciate his great contributions to the JAA.

4. Awards to Publications

The JAA Awards have been given for excellent books and articles since 1971. The numbers of grantees have been slightly decreasing in the past several years, despite the effort that the rules were changed so that non-members could be also awarded prizes. Under the present rules, books and articles are evaluated separately either as “academic” or “educational” publications. All publications listed below are written in Japanese.

2005 Award:

KAWAMURA, Yoji, “A Response Experiment to the Rhetoric of Commercial Film: toward Building of a Commercial Film Production Support Information System”
Journal of Advertising Science, No.46, 2005.

2006 Awards:

UEJO, Norio, *Kokyo Kokoku no Kenkyu (Research of Public Service Advertising)*,
Nikkei Advertising Research Institute.
YAMAKI, Toshio, *Kokoku (Advertising)*, Hosei University Press.

2007 Award:

none

2008 Award:

NISHINA, Sadafumi, Hiroshi TANAKA and Yoshito MARUOKA, *Kokoku Shinri*
(*Psychology of Advertising*), Dentsu.

2009 Award

SEKIYA, Naoya, *Kankyo Kokoku no Shinri to Senryaku (Psychology and Strategy of Environmental Advertising)*, Doyukan.

5. Funded Research Projects

Preceding the official establishment of the JAA, there was a strong desire for joint research projects between the Academy and the industry. Though recent research projects are not always such academy-industry collaborations, projects have been funded by the annual membership fees by corporate members. A maximum of one million yen is awarded to two groups, respectively each year. Grantees can choose either one year or two years for the research period at the time of application. The

Research Project Committee is responsible for selecting grantees. In addition to this grant, several regional chapters give small-scale research funds to individual members. Below are recent research projects of the JAA:

(Note: only completed projects are listed.)

2005 Projects

KISHIYA, Kazuhiro and Yutaka MIZUNO, “Branded Entertainment on TV Programs: A Comparison between Japan and the U.S.”

NAKANO, Maiko and Mineki KOKUBU, “Research on Ethics among Advertisers and Advertising Agencies: How Advertising Practitioners View Ethics”

2006 Projects:

OHASHI, Terue and Daisetsu FUJII, “The Power of CGM: How the Explosion of Internet Communication Changes Brand Image”

HIROSE, Morikazu and Shintaro OKAZAKI, “The Impact of Information Involvement on Media Exposure”

2007 Projects:

SUYAMA, Keisuke, Haruo UMEMOTO and Kozue GOTO, “Brand Communication Mix and Advertising Media Effect Model: A Consumer Insight”

MIZUKAWA, Takeshi and Youta MITSUNOBU, “Research on Joint Mileage Promotions among Companies and Consumers’ Attitude toward Mileage Promotions”

2008 Projects:

OKAZAKI, Shintaro and Mie TANAKA, “A Study on Internet Information Privacy Concerns in Mobile-based Advertising and Promotion”

(Shizue KISHI, Tokyo Keizai University)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT

1. Brief History of the Society

The Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM) was established on 24 June, 1967. Founders were Professor Shigeru NOMA (Meiji University at that time, the first president), Professor Takatsugu NAOH (College of Economics, Nihon University, Founder chief director, the second president), Professor Minoru TAKEDA (Teikyo University, afterwards), Professor Shigero MITSUMORI (Soka University, afterwards) and other antecedent leaders. Since then, JSAM has been served by the following presidents: Seiji MUROMOTO (Nihon University), Toshimasa YOKOZAWA (Asia University), Noboru NAKAGAKI (Chukyo University), and Fumihiko HIRANO (Nihon University).

2. The Aim and Method of JSAM

The aim of JSAM is to accumulate researches and studies on practices of business management, to make them public and examine them comparatively, and to spread the results to the world. For this purpose, not only academics but also business persons and business consultants who are eager to research facts or principles have been assembled.

In recent years JSAM has been advocating a practical approach by emphasizing real managerial situations and harmonizing theories and practices more clearly. This is in order to make efforts to modernize management theories which are continuously becoming outdated in the situation of globalization advancing rapidly.

3. The Academic Ethics of JSAM

JSAM has been raising its academic ethics as follows.

(1) Principal Question

Does your research contribute towards a knowledge creation offering solutions to global human and social problems?

(2) Six Ethical Mission Statements

< A > **On research questions**, we should be conscious of:

the public mission and public interest to contribute towards the realization of world peace, human welfare, social development and physically and mentally wealthy society, and
sustainable uses of cosmic and terrestrial resources, societal resources, and human resources

- < B > **On research approach**, we should: hold
a sense of noble conviction, consciousness and justice and social responsibility
which are based on bioethics, a spirit of animal protection and respect for
human rights,
a firm will to contribute to social justice, as well as respect towards compliance,
and
honest and gentle behavior, and pride and dignity.
For that, we should not forge or counterfeit study data or plagiarise others'
articles. We should distinguish own opinion and others' strictly and be conscious
of our responsibility for our own opinions.
- < C > Finally, **on research environment**,
researchers should not compromise their research based on inadequate research
conditions or environment. They should always be conscious to improve their
research environment for smoothly progress in free and vigorous research. We
should take effort in improving our research environment.

4. Outline of JSAM's Activities

JSAM now carries out the following activities.

(1) The annual national academic conference

It is held at various places in Japan every year. About 50 presentations of the
research results by society members, and a symposium under some united subject are
conducted there every year.

(2) Local Branch Academic Meetings

JSAM has eight Local Branches in the country as follows: Hokkaido (Office in the
city of Sapporo), Tohoku (in Sendai), Kanto (in Tokyo), Hokuiku (in Kanazawa),
Chubu (in Nagoya), Kansai (in Osaka), Chugoku & Shikoku (in Hiroshima), and
Kyushu & Okinawa (in Nagasaki). Each branch holds an academic meeting once or
twice a year in each place.

(3) Publishing

JSAM has now four publications as follows:

Annals of the Japan Society for Applied Management (Jissen Keiei)

Refereed Articles are collected mainly. In Vol. No. 46 published 2009, 30 articles
appeared.

The Japanese Journal of Applied Management Studies

Articles for the Annual Academic Conference of JSAM (Jissen Keieigaku Kenkyu)

40 ~ 50 articles announced at the Annual Academic Conference of the age were collected.

Newsletter

This is an official information paper for member. It is edited and published at the Society Headquarters twice a year.

The Fruits of JSAM Series

There are 20-page leaflets written as a result of independent or collaborative research activities within JSAM. The first was published in 2010.

(4) Cooperating with holding the Japan-China-South Korea 3-country business management forum

JSAM has been concerned with some international activities steadily for many years.

During those years, Toshimasa YOKOZAWA, professor at Asia University, who was former president of JSAM, and the late JIN Tiecheng, who was a Chinese graduate student at the University of Tokyo, established this academic meeting among three countries. The first forum was held in 2005 and a forum has been held sequentially once a year since then. The first forum was held in Shanghai, the second in Pusan, the third in Tokyo, the fourth in Shanghai, and the fifth in Pusan. The sixth forum was held in Tokyo in 2010.

(5) Awards

JSAM started own award system in 1998 to commend members' excellent research achievements. It has three prizes as follows:

Grand Prix of JSAM: to commend excellent research concerning theory development on enterprise, industry and its applied management chiefly

The NATOH Prize: to commend experimental studies and practice researches on enterprise and industry chiefly. (named after Founder chief director NATOH)

Encouragement Prize: To promote scholarly investigations of actual conditions on

enterprises and industries chiefly

5. The united subjects raised at annual national academic conferences in the last decade.

Sequence	Year	Research themes raised at the association's assemblies	Site	Executive Chairman
53rd	2010.9	Management philosophy-led corporate and human resource management: In search of congruence between humanity and rationality	Prefectural University of Hiroshima	OBARA Kumiko
52nd	2009.9	Regional promotion and tourism	Ishinomaki Senshu University	HARUYAMA Toshio
51st	2008.9	Creation of regions and applied management: Voices from the regions	University of Nagasaki	MURAKAMI Norio
50th	2007.9	Corporate management during periods of reform and applied management: Its challenges and prospects	Tokyo International University	WATANABE Motoyuki
49th	2006.9	Practicing our wisdom: Rebirth of leadership	Chukyo University	MURAYAMA Motofusa
48th	2005.9	Disaster prevention, regeneration and the regions: From applied management	Niigata University of Management	FUKAZAWA Yuhka
47th	2004.9	Post modern management: In search of a practice-based knowledge	Asia University	SUZUKI Shinobu
46th	2003.9	Creation of "knowledge" for the 21st century and research challenges for applied management: Focusing on Japan's tomorrow	Dohto University	YAMADA Takashi
45th	2002.9	Challenges and prospects of region management	Nasu University	FUKAZAWA Yuhka
44th	2001.9	Creation of social systems in the new era: IT revolution, aging society and declining birthrate, public welfare, environment and culture	Kyushu University of Health and Welfare	MINEO Kazumichi

(Fumihiko HIRANO, Nihon University)

JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT

1. Brief History and Activities

The Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management (JSAAM) was founded in 1993 for the purpose of promoting business and management research and academic exchange among internal and external researchers in the Asian region. The association was inaugurated during a conference celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of the International Federation of East Asian Management Associations (IFEAMA), held at Senshu University. Attended by representatives from academic organizations throughout the Asian region including China, Korea, Russia, Mongolia and Vietnam, and a large number of researchers and graduate exchange students, the anniversary conference served to deepen mutual exchange among the peoples of Asia.

JSAAM has held a national conference once a year since its establishment. Additionally, conferences are held by its east and west Japan chapters once a year to announce research findings.

IFEAMA currently operates in Japan, China, Korea, Russia, Vietnam and Mongolia. The Federation holds conferences on a rotational basis in these nations once every two years.

As of September 2010, JSAAM has 367 members. The present chairman is Teruhisa UETAKE, Professor Emeritus, Keio University, who succeeded Teruhisa HASHIMOTO, Professor, Ritsumeikan University, in September 2009. The Association's executive consists of 20 board members and a trusteeship consisting of 30 members.

(1) The activities in recent years of the national conference of JSAAM are listed below.

- 2003: 10th Annual Conference (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)
Diversification and Integration of Asian Business Management and Economies
- 2004: 11th Annual Conference (Rikkyo University) International Competitiveness and Corporate Governance of Asian Businesses
- 2005: 12th Annual Conference (University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences) East Asian Economic Regional Development and Business Management Issues
- 2006: 13th Annual Conference (Senshu University) Structural Changes and Corporate Strategic Issues in Asia
- 2007: 14th Annual Conference (Doshisha University) Asian competitiveness: Cluster Network Innovation

2008: 15th Annual Conference (Fukuoka University) Globalization and New Stages of Business Management in Asia

2009: 16th Annual Conference (Takushoku University) Asian Markets and Business Management in the Global Recession

(2) East and West Japan chapter meetings:

Research conferences held once a year by the east and west Japan chapters since 1994.

(3) Themes and host countries of IFEAMA Conferences to date are as follows:

1993: 1st Conference (Tokyo, Japan) - Inaugural Meeting

1995: 2nd Conference (Changchun, China) - East-Asian Cooperation in the Tumen River and Bohai Rim developments

1996: 3rd Conference (Moscow, Russian Federation) - Modernizing Economies and Reforming Management

1998: 4th Conference (Hanoi, Vietnam) - Asian Economic Recovery and the Role of Small to Medium-sized Businesses

2000: 5th Conference (Seoul Korea) Modern Management in a Transitioning East Asia

2003: 6th Conference (Yanji, China) Problems Facing Management in North-East Asia

2004: 7th Conference (Tokyo, Japan) East-Asian Corporate Management in the Global Economy”

2006: 8th Conference (Beijing, China) Economic Development and Management in East Asia”

2008: 9th Conference (Moscow, Russian Federation) Modernization of Economy and Management Development

2. The 2010 Annual Conferences

(1) 17th Annual Conference of JSAAM was held at Sapporo University. With the theme of Asian Business Management in the Age of Growth and New Crises, the conference was chaired by Sapporo University Professor Osamu KOYAMA. Speakers and individual themes were as follows:

- Osamu KOYAMA (Sapporo University): “Asian Business Management in the Age of Growth and New Crises”
- Toshio GOMI (Meiji University): “Adaptation Strategies for Transitioning

Multinational Electronics Companies in Competitive Environments”

- Fumio YOSHINO (Takushoku University): “Asian Businesses after the Global Recession”
- Toshimasa ASAKA (Konan University): “Turbulent Business Strategies in Asia”
- Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku University): “A Global View of the Competitiveness of Asian ICT Companies and International Personnel Movements”

(2) The 10th Conference of IFEAMA was held at Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea. With the central theme of Overcoming the Global Recession and Paradigm Shifts in Asian Management, the conference was chaired by Hanyang University Professor Tae-soo RYU. Speakers at the conference and individual themes are listed below.

- Tran Thi Van HOA & Tran Kim HAO (Hanoi National Economics University, Vietnam), “Vietnam Economy and Measures to Enhance Macroeconomic Stability”
- Chie IGUCHI (Rikkyo University, Japan), “Global Innovation Strategies of TNC Subsidiaries in South East Asian Countries”
- Yu JIN (Hohai University, China), “Comparative Analysis on Market Performance of Auto Makers from Japan, Korea, and China”
- Gennady AZOEV (State University of Management, Russia), “World and Russian Nano-products Market: Results of Marketing Research”
- Zhaowu DENG (Lundong University, China), “The Study of Top Management Leadership in the Chinese State-owned Enterprise – The Case of the General Manager and the Board Chairman”
- Keisuke NAKAGAWA (Shimonoseki City University, Japan), “A Study of Corporate Scandals in South Korea : Focused on Both ‘the World (*Segan*)’ and Society”
- Tae-soo RYU (Hanyang University, Korea), “The Operating Strategies of Cluster-Based Associations for Regional Innovation”

3. The Journal of Asian Management Studies

Every year JSAAM publishes the *Journal of Asian Management Studies*. Using the peer review system, all articles published in the *Journal* are screened, and may include materials related to the themes announced at the annual national conferences, articles with free themes, as well as other freely submitted articles and research notes. Around 20 articles, including theses and research notes, are published in the *Journal* each year. The journal was first released in 2006, and is currently printed and bound by Yuigaku Shobo, a private publishing company.

4. Recent Trends in Studies

The remarkable economic growth in East Asia is always accompanied by large qualitative changes, largely due to the economic crises. Those who study management, and businesses supporting economic development in East Asia pay close attention to the changes triggered by these crises.

In September 2008, the world was plunged into financial and economic crisis triggered by the collapse of the Lehman Bros Investment Bank in the United States. This crisis brought pressure for a qualitative change in China, whose influence was getting stronger and stronger not only in Eastern Asia but also around the world. In other words, one of the changes facing China is the country's shift away from being "the world's factory" towards developing its own domestic markets. This is also forcing Japan to rethink direct investment and capital expenditure in China. While penetration into coastal areas has become more difficult, investment inland and in the mountainous regions is becoming increasingly attractive. There are also more enticements for corporations to transform from mass production to quality production, as demand for penetration by corporations with brand power, cutting-edge manufacturing and so on takes over from the conventional type of processing trades. And as measures to protect workers, new labor contract laws have also come into force that require provisions for lifetime employment and increases to the minimum wage.

These changes in China have created more pressure for Japanese companies to diversify their expansions into the ASEAN countries, India, Bangladesh, Russia and others. Of course, it isn't only Japanese companies that are feeling these pressures. They are also being felt by Korean, Taiwanese, American and European companies. Currently, globalization in the Asian economic region and new developments in integration mean there are large changes taking place to the economic structures between nations. Diversification of production bases and import and export routes, and increased mutuality are advancing at a rapid pace, while mutually cooperative relationships are becoming more and more indispensable not only in the "hard" area of manufacturing, but in the "soft" areas of research and development, etc. With these developments, there is also an accompanying demand for reform to corporate strategy and management.

These research trends have been gathered from research announced at JSAAM National Conference and its east and west Japan chapter meetings. Research exchange about the Asian community is also actively carried out at conferences held by IFEAMA, and specific details are reflected in the *Journal of Asian Management Studies* released by JSAAM.

5. Future Prospects

In 2011, the 18th conference of JSAAM will be held at Ryukoku University in Kyoto. The 11th conference of IFEAMA is also due to be held in Nanjing, China in 2012, while its 12th conference will be held in Hanoi, Vietnam in 2014.

(Takahide KOSAKA, Nihon University)

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES (JAAS)

1. Outline

The Japan Association for Asian Studies (formerly The Japan Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies: hereafter JAAS) was founded on May 5, 1953. JAAS was not the only academic society that was involved in Asian studies at that time, but it was unique in the sense that it was politically neutral while most other similar organizations were deeply influenced by specific ideology, against the background of the political atmosphere in Japan in the early 1950s.

The inaugural statement of JAAS says, “It is unquestionable common knowledge that the analyses of Asian affairs, including not only Chinese affairs but also Korean, Indian and other southern areas’ affairs, is of immense importance for Japan. Nevertheless, the Japanese have not been so keen on studying theoretically and empirically the current political and economic problems of Asia, compared with their effort to study Asian history and classics. Therefore, we wish to mend this big defect in Japanese academia by combining the efforts of scholars, bureaucrats, and businessmen. By doing so, we can not only contribute to the progress of scholarship but also fulfill the immediate needs of society.” This spirit has been alive throughout the 57 years’ history of JAAS.

In 1957, JAAS was authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a public service corporation (*koeki hojin*). It is one of the few academic associations that are officially permitted as foundational juridical persons (*zaidan hojin*) in Japan. Although as a foundational juridical person JAAS falls under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it goes without saying that JAAS has never lost its academic independence in its history.

2. Membership

The membership of JAAS is said to have been only about 50 at the time of its first national meeting at Keio University in 1953. When JAAS celebrated its 30th anniversary in 1983, the number of members reached 500, and in 1987 it surpassed 600. During the 1990s, due to the rise of interest to Asia and the increase of foreign students coming to Japan, the membership expanded impressively. In 1993 it was 800, and in 1999 it surpassed 1000. There were 1287 members, including 12 honorary members and a few corporate members, as of October 2009. JAAS comprises members with a variety of disciplines, including economics, political science, international relations, history, sociology, and anthropology, though they share interests in Asia, from Pakistan to Japan

and from Mongolia to Indonesia. According to a survey conducted in January 2008, 57% of the members were engaged in the study of East Asia, 30% were engaged in the study of Southeast Asia, 7% were engaged in the study of South Asia, and 6% responded that they studied either “Asia as a whole,” “the Asia Pacific region,” “Asian newly industrialized economies,” or “other regions.” In terms of country, those engaged in Chinese studies accounted for 40% of all the respondents.

3. Academic Activities

The academic activities conducted by JAAS include annual national meetings, regional meetings, regular seminars, and publications.

1) Annual National Meetings

The annual national meetings usually consist of four types of sessions: free theme sessions, sub-theme sessions for specific topics, common theme sessions, and international sessions in which the presentations and discussions are usually conducted in languages other than Japanese. All the records of the discussions at these sessions are reported in the *JAAS Newsletter*, which is downloadable at the website of JAAS (<http://www.jaas.or.jp>).

The recent annual national meeting held in October 2009 at Hosei University consisted of twelve free theme sessions, four sub-theme sessions, a common theme session and an international session. The theme of the common theme session was “Infectious disease in the age of globalization and Asia,” which comprised presentations by Wataru IJIMA (Aoyama Gakuin University), Minako YOSHIKAWA (Kyoto University), and Hiroyoshi ENDO (Tokyo Women’s Medical University), discussing the recent epidemic of SARS, bird flu, and other types of influenza from the viewpoints of history, political science, and public health. The theme of the international session was “Reassessing the Chinese Communist Party: deepening dusk or breaking dawn?” with presentations by BAI Zhili (Peking University) and Kazuko KOJIMA (Tsukuba University), JING Yuejing (Renmin University of China), LU Lijun (East China University of Science and Technology) and Hiroko MINAMI (Hitotsubashi University) and Mari NAKAOKA (Tokiwa University), BAI Nansheng (Renmin University of China), discussing the presence of Chinese Communist Party among the elites, masses, and in the economy. The presentations and discussions in this session were conducted in Chinese and Japanese. The themes of four sub-theme sessions were “The Present Status and Prospects of Sino-Vietnamese Relations,” “The General Election of India in 2009,” “The Process and Mechanism of Sino-Japanese Relations since 1980s,” and “Political

Participation in China.” Fifty five presentations were made during the two-day meeting.

2) Regional Meetings

JAAS has two divisions, East Japan and West Japan, and each has its own regional meeting once a year.

The recent regional meeting of the East Japan division of JAAS was held in May 2010 at Hokkaido University. It consisted of two common theme sessions and six sub-theme sessions. The titles of the common theme sessions were, “China and its Borders between its Neighboring Countries,” and “Party, Violence, and Society—Reflections on Violence in Modern China.” In the former session, Shin KAWASHIMA (University of Tokyo), Li Guoqiang (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Koichi SATO (J.F. Oberlin University), and Osamu YOSHIDA (Hiroshima University) made presentations on various border issues between China and its neighboring nations. In the latter session, LIN Xiuguang (Keio University), Jun KONNO (Gakushuin Women’s College), and Toyohiko KABA (Kyoto Tachibana University) discussed incidents of political violence which have occurred in the modern history of China.

The recent regional meeting of the West Japan division of JAAS was held in June 2010 at Kyoto University. It consisted of five free theme sessions, three sub-theme sessions, and a common theme session. The title of the common theme session was “The Dynamic Growth of Asian Economies during Global Recession—Economic Structure and the Role of Government.” Kosuke MIZUNO (Kyoto University), Fumiharu MIENO (Kobe University), and TANG Cheng (St. Andrew’s University) made presentations on Indonesian, Thai, and Chinese economies respectively. The titles of the sub-theme sessions were, “Political Change in Southeast Asia from the Viewpoints of the People who live in Border Districts,” “The Change of Indonesia during the Two Economic Crises, 1998 and 2008,” and “A Historical View on the Normalization of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Korea.”

3) Statistics of Presentations made at Annual National Meetings and Regional Meetings

Field Area	Economy					Environment	Politics			History	Sociology					Others	Subtotal
	Macro -, Finance	Industry, Enterprise	Agriculture, Rural	Labor, Income Distribution	Economic Cooperation, Trade, FDI		General, Party	Democracy, Election	International, Security		Industry	Gender, Class, Society	Media	Migration	Social Security		
Japan				2	3				2	1		1		1			10
South Korea	1	2		2	4		1		5	2					1		18
North Korea									1	1							2
China	11	19	11	13	10	5	25	1	19	30	2	6	4	5	3	8	172
Taiwan		4			1		3	1	1	2		2		1	1		16
Hong Kong				1				1					1	1			4
Mongolia										1							1
Philippines	1	1					4	1				1		1	1		10
Thailand	3	1	1		1		6					1		4	2		19
Vietnam	1	1		1	2				1	1							7
Malaysia	1						5	1	1			1	1				10
Singapore				1			1										2
Indonesia	7	3	3	1			6	2		1		1				1	25
Laos	1		2	1													4
Cambodia												2					2
Myanmar			2		2		1							1		1	7
Timor-Leste							1										1
Bangladesh							1										1
India	3	6	1	1			1	4	4	1		3		1		1	26
Pakistan							1		2								3
Russia									1								1
Uzbekistan												2					2
Iran											1						1
East Asia	1		1		9	2			1	1		1				1	17
Southeast Asia	3	1		1	9	1			12	1		1	1	2		2	34
South Asia							1		2				1				4
Central Asia					1				4								5
West Asia									1				1				2
Asia	7	1	1		3	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1		1	5	31
Subtotal	40	39	22	24	45	9	58	12	62	43	5	23	10	17	9	19	437
(Source) The Author																	

To show the distribution of interests among the members of JAAS, the author has compiled statistics of the presentations made at recent annual national meetings and regional meetings. All presentations made at five annual national meetings during 2005 and 2009 and ten regional meetings during 2006 and 2010 were classified by their fields

of interest and the country or area of their focus (Table 1). It is not an easy task to classify the presentations at JAAS meetings into a single slot in Table 1, because many presentations discuss cross-national, cross-disciplinary issues: for example, which slot is the right place to classify a presentation entitled “Sino-Japanese Trade during the 1960s”, “China” or “Japan,” “Economy-Economic Cooperation, Trade, FDI” or “History”? Despite such difficulties, it was somehow possible to classify each of the 437 presentations made during the past five years in JAAS meetings into one of the slots in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that, in terms of area, China was the focus of 172 (39%) presentations, roughly corresponding to the percentage of the members who are engaged in China studies. It is surprising that there have been only two presentations on North Korea during the past five years. Compared with the frequency of articles related to North Korea in Japanese newspapers and magazines, the proportion of presentations on North Korea in JAAS meetings seems very low. In this regard, we may need to revive the spirit of the founders of JAAS, who expressed in the inaugural statement their willingness to “fulfill the immediate needs of society.” Table 1 also indicates the width of the geographical coverage of the members’ interests. Almost all Asian countries were focused on by more than one presentation during the past five years.

In terms of fields of interests, 170 (39%) presentations were on the economy, while 132 (30%) presentations were on politics. The dominance of economic and political studies reflects the basic character of JAAS, which is indicated in its Japanese name, *Ajia seikei gakkai* (Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies). However, the high proportion of presentations based on other disciplines, such as sociology (15%), history (10%), law, and environmental studies reflects the diversity of the interests of its members. Interdisciplinary perspectives have always had great importance attached to them in JAAS since its establishment.

4) Quarterly seminars

JAAS has resumed its quarterly seminars since July 2010. The purpose of quarterly seminars is to provide young scholars with chances to brush up their studies by presenting in front of more experienced scholars.

5) Publications

JAAS publishes a quarterly journal named *Aziya Kenkyu* (*Asian Studies*), which has entered its 56th year in 2010. The journal is one of the most important journals in the field of Asian studies in Japan. The journal is edited by the editorial committee

consisting of 20 JAAS members. All manuscripts submitted to the journal are refereed by anonymous referees appointed by the editorial committee. Besides the editorial committee, the book review committee consisted of 11 JAAS members compiles book reviews. All the contents of the 56 volumes of the journal are available electronically at the website of JAAS.

Table 2 Articles in *Aziya kenkyu* classified by their field and area

Field Area	Economy					Environment	Politics		History	Sociology					Others	Subtotal
	Macro-, Finance	Industry, Enterprise	Agriculture, Rural	Labor, Income Distribution	Economic Cooperation, Trade, FDI		General, Party	Democracy, Election		International, Security	Industry	Gender, Class, Society	Media	Migration	Social Security	
Japan									2						1	3
South Korea		2	1				1		1						1	6
North Korea	1								1							2
China	5	3	1	2	3	1	1		3	18		2		5	1	45
Taiwan									1							1
Hong Kong		1														1
Mongolia									1							1
Philippines							1		2			3				6
Thailand	3	1		1		2									1	8
Vietnam				1			1		1	1						4
Indonesia		2	1					3								6
Cambodia												1				1
India			2													2
Egypt				1												1
East Asia	4								5						2	11
Southeast Asia		1							1							2
South Asia									2							2
West Asia									1							1
Asia	3								2	2					5	12
Subtotal	16	10	5	5	3	3	4	3	18	26	0	6	0	5	5	115

(Source) The Author

The author has compiled similar statistics to Table 1 on the fields and areas of the articles, research notes, and review articles published in the twenty issues of *Aziya Kenkyu* during 2005-2009 (Table 2). What is remarkable in Table 2 is that the proportion of historical studies (23%), especially articles on Chinese history, is considerably higher than its proportion in all the presentations at JAAS meetings. It should be noted here, however, that the articles on Chinese history in *Aziya Kenkyu* consist only of articles on modern history, i.e. the Republican and People's Republican

era, and many of them are written by political scientists and economists. On the other hand, the proportion of articles on politics (22%) is considerably lower than its proportion in the presentations, especially those which focus on a single country. This figure may reflect the difficulty of writing an academic paper on the current politics of Asia.

Besides the quarterly journal, JAAS had a unique system of publishing monographs on China studies. The monographs published by this system are entitled the *Contemporary China Study Series*. Thirty-eight volumes of this series were published during 1964-2001. However, JAAS has suspended the publication of this series since 2002 because of the termination of financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The full texts of six volumes are available electronically at the website of JAAS.

JAAS occasionally publishes edited volumes on Asian studies. To commemorate its 40th anniversary, a four-volume series entitled *A Course on Modern Asia* was published by the University of Tokyo Press in 1994. The titles of the four volumes are “Nationalism and Nation State,” “Modernization and Structural Change,” “Democratization and Economic Development,” and “Regional System and International Relations.” In 2008, a three-volume series entitled *Modern Asian Studies* was published by Keio University Press to present the most advanced analyses of contemporary Asia. The titles of the three volumes are “Beyond the Borders,” “Civil Society,” and “Policy.” The three volumes consist of 50 chapters written by 49 authors.

JAAS launched the JAAS Prize for the Best Article in Asian Studies in 2003. The purpose of the Prize is to encourage Asian studies by the young members of JAAS. The article to be awarded the Prize is selected from those published in *Aziya Kenkyu*, and those published in other refereed journals, which have been recommended by JAAS members. The winners of the Prize (and the titles of their articles) were: in 2003, Chisako MASUO (“China’s Relations with the Korean Peninsula in the Deng Xiaoping Period”) and CHEN Cheng-ta (“The Formation Process of the Taiwan Petrochemical Industry and the Development Mechanism”); in 2004, Toru KURATA (“China-Hong Kong Relations under the ‘One Country, Two Systems’ Formula”); in 2005, Tsuyoshi KINAKA (“From Leninism to Fascism”); in 2006, Kazuko KOJIMA (“The Controversy over the Reform of Chinese Trade Unions under Marketization”); in 2007, Hiroyuki HOSHIRO (“‘An Asian Community’ in 1962”); in 2008, Wataru KUSAKA (“The Agency and Dilemma of the Urban Poor”); in 2009, Yuichiro HIRANO (“Political Leaders’ Views towards Forests in the People’s Republic of China”).

4. Institutional Reform

The Japanese government started to reform public service corporations in 2000, and JAAS, as one of those public service corporations, has started its institutional reform. In 2005, the board of directors of JAAS agreed upon a new corporate charter, which rectified the electoral process of directors. To streamline administrative work and spend more time on academic activities, JAAS has transferred some of its administrative work, such as services towards members, to a non-profit organization. Besides these, JAAS has drastically improved its website so that the general public can easily access the publications and activities of JAAS. However, JAAS needs to accomplish still more paperwork to fulfill the requirements imposed by the government on foundational juridical persons and public service corporations.

(Tomoo MARUKAWA, University of Tokyo and Director of JAAS)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS

Introduction

After the end of the so-called “Bubble Economy”, Japanese businesses are still struggling with the longest recession ever. Certainly, we are in the middle of a major economic environmental shift. There is an urgent need for us to transform our business style and improve our business education, so that Japanese business can survive in the new business paradigm of the 21st century. This is no time to preserve old Japanese-style management which permitted questionable business conduct such as, 1) questionable political donations (*Seijikenkin*), 2) questionable socializing with high-ranking bureaucrats, amounting to bribery (*Settai*), 3) corrosive price-fixing exchange (*Dango*), and 4) *Sokaiya* business gang relationships. We must abide by the new rules of the global economy, which requires fair and transparent business practice. Otherwise, we cannot regain the world’s trust or join the mega-competition of the global market. I must also point out that Japanese society has its own idiosyncratic issues of business practice. For example, astonishingly long hours of work that often lead to “*Karoshi* (death from overwork)”, are unheard of in other countries. Diligence and industriousness are not confined to the Protestant work ethic, but rather are universal virtues of the modern world. However, if all this hard work leads to a worker’s death, it is not a virtue, but rather a sickness and a sin.

For this reason, I believe that “business ethics” has the key role to reform Japanese business, both in the academic and the practical sphere. For past 18 years, Japan Society for Business Ethics have tried to popularize business ethics in Japan. Although the general recognition of business ethics has improved, there is also a certain hesitation and skepticism over adopting business ethics as a discipline and practical program.

My assignment here is to report the situation of business ethics in the Japanese academic and business world. However, it is impossible to cover everything, so I will report on only the portion that I am relatively familiar with.

2. Business Ethics in Japanese Universities

In terms of statistical information, there has been a number of nationwide surveys on the current situation of business ethics education in Japanese universities. The oldest research was conducted by the Kanagawa University Institute of International Management and I was one of the members of this project. The survey was conducted in the fall of 1997. Questionnaires were circulated among 370 departments nationwide (including departments of economics, commerce, management, philosophy, social

studies, etc. and 15 graduate schools); 170 valid answers returned. The following chart shows a brief summary of this survey.

Business Ethics		Related Course	Plan to offer BE in Future
G1=4	Yes	Yes	No
G2=5	No	Yes	Yes
G3=1	Yes	No	Yes
G4=17	Yes	No	No
G5=26	No	Yes	No
G6=20	No	No	Yes
G7=97	No	No	No
Total 170	Yes=22(12.9%)	Yes=35(20.5%)	Yes=26 (15.3%)

Fig. 1 BE in Japanese Universities

According to this result, we can see that only 22 departments offer business ethics courses which is about 13% of the respondents. This number is still low compared with the American situation. However, there is some hope. A total of 26 departments indicated that they have specific plans to offer business ethics courses in the future.

What surprised us was the fact that in 97 (about 57%) of the departments, there is no course on business ethics and related subjects. Furthermore, they have no intention of offering business ethics courses. About 1/3 of these departments mentioned the difficulties in curriculum as the main reason for not offering courses. Several departments mentioned the difficulty of finding appropriate staff to teach this subject. Some schools wrote that it would be inappropriate to adopt business ethics into their curriculum.

In sum, these findings suggest that there is general awareness of the necessity of business ethics, but at the same time there is strong reservation and suspicion caused by misunderstanding and underestimation of business ethics among scholars.

Recent Situation on Business Ethics Education

More recent research on this subject has been conducted by Keio University Mitsuhiro UMEZU's seminar in 2005. This research project was a comprehensive one, consisting of net syllabus research, questionnaires and interview research of students, management scholars and business practitioners.

The overall result indicated that business ethics education in Japan lags far behind that of the United States and Europe. According to this research, only 9.3% of Japanese universities offer business ethics and related courses. Class enrollment average was about 115, even though several classes exceeded 600 students enrolled. These courses were mainly taught by part-timers and were electives rather than required courses. Based on this result, we concluded that business ethics was quite a popular subject among Japanese students; however, from the perspective of course and curriculum, Japanese universities were not emphasizing business ethics and related humanistic management education.

In response to these findings, scholars and practitioners reacted positively to support business ethics education. As many as 53% of business practitioners answered that business ethics education is necessary at the university level, and 78% of scholars answered “Yes” to the question “should business ethics course required?” Many of them reasoned that student days are an ideal time to tackle ethical dilemmas and consider the issues from a wider perspective before entering the business world. Although 85.5% of students who responded expected to be faced with ethical dilemmas in the work place, 65.3% of students were not sure if they could make an ethical judgment. Older scholars and practitioners were more idealistic and optimistic, while younger students were more realistic and pessimistic. Either way, there was a clear recognition for the necessity of business ethics education.

Then, why are there so few business ethics courses offered? We interviewed some scholars. Typical answers were no room in the curriculum, no findings etc. Some scholars pointed out the shortage of qualified teachers to teach this subject. For those who advocated humanistic management education should listen carefully to this last point. In order to create good humanistic management education, obviously we need qualified teachers to teach those courses. But in order to train qualified teachers, we need a system of education which emphasizes humanistic management education. In the initial stage of changing the education system, we have to solve this catch-22 situation first.

JABES as the Center for Academic Personnel

One practical way to solve the shortage of qualified teachers is to organize an academic society, because academic research and discussion create a disciplinary matrix where academically qualified individuals can be trained. In 1993, the Japan Society of Business Ethics (JABES) began its organizational activities. At that time, little more than 30 members gathered to promote the academic research of business ethics in Japan.

Although JABES started as an academic organization, they have tried to balance academic studies and practical application. Consequently, JABES has always encouraged both academics and business practitioners to join.

As of December 2009, JABES members exceed 480 and they have three regional divisions (Tokyo area, Osaka area and Nagoya area.) These regional divisions regularly meet independently, and often foreign scholars are invited as speakers of the meetings.

In terms of subject divisions, there are 7 study groups: 1) Managerial Philosophy, 2) Corporate Conduct, 3) Auditing, 4) Positivist Research, 5) CSR, 6) Business Ethics Education, and 7) Executive Leadership. Many of these groups have monthly study meetings where members and outside speakers present papers.

Since 1993, JABES has held its annual conferences in October. Every year the main topic of the year is announced beforehand and both scholars and business practitioners apply to present research papers. The 17th annual meeting's main topic was Global Recession and Business Ethics, and 26 presenters read papers in three different conference rooms at Keio University. After intense discussions, the papers were edited and published in the *Journal of the Japan Society for Business Ethics*, which was published the following March.

Although JABES actively promotes business ethics studies, there is limited impact on Japanese universities. As I stated before, JABES has always encouraged both academics and business practitioners to join. However, academics and business practitioners have two different purposes and mentalities. Japanese academia has not been ready to accept business practitioners into academia. PRME and other new movements of management education philosophy encourage a bridge between these two worlds. We should carefully deal with this issue, because bridging those two is an extremely difficult task.

(Mitsuhiro UMEZU, Ph. D. Keio University)

Appendix: JABES Annual Conferences and Main Topics

Year	Main Topic and Place
1993	Significance and Role of Business Ethics Economics Club, Tokyo
1994	Business Ethics in Changing Society Economics Club, Tokyo
1995	Business Ethics and Japanese Style Management Economics Club, Tokyo
1996	Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility Sophia University
1997	Business Ethics and Globalization Ohtemon University
1998	Business Ethics and Environmental Problems Sophia University
1999	Business Ethics and Corporate Governance Waseda University
2000	Business Ethics in the 21st Century Waseda University
2001	Business Ethics and Information Society Bunkyo Gakuin University
2002	Business Ethics in Japanese Society: Reflections and Outlook Bunkyo Gakuin University
2003	Business Ethics and Corporate Reform Bunkyo Gakuin University
2004	Business Ethics and CSR Nanzan University
2005	Business Ethics and Sustainability: Law, Environment and Society Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus
2006	Business Ethics and Education Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus
2007	Individual and Organizational Ethics Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus
2008	Business Ethics and Profit Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus
2009	World Simultaneous Depression and Business Ethics Keio University, Mita Campus

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

1. Historical Background and Founding

The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy was founded in December 1976. However, the Academy had been engaged in research activities as the Consumer Issues Society two years prior to that time beginning September 1974. From September 21, 1974 to July 30, 1976, this society held 10 research presentation conferences, the principal subjects of which being consumer issues, the consumer from the perspective of economics, and consumption economy.

The impetus for founding this society was the movement toward consumer protection, or the protection of the rights of consumers, which was gathering force in the United States and Japan from the 1960's into the 1970's. This movement was driven by the need for citizens to consider consumers themselves in the daily lives of consumers besides from the perspective of government and industry. In the United States and Japan prior to this time, emphasis on economic growth made it difficult to express views from the standpoint of the consumer. However, given such developments as the increasing number of problems handicapping the consumer and the growing recognition of the importance of consumption economy in the analysis of economics from the perspective of consumption, demands for debate of these issues emerged.

Subsequently, the Consumer Issues Society was re-launched as the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, and a national founding convention was held at Takushoku University on December 17-18, 1976. At this convention, three reports on a uniform subject were presented based on the uniform topic of "Issues of Consumption Economy - Directions and Developments - " along with 12 reports on freely-selected topics. For a Japanese research society in 1976, the Academy was highly interdisciplinary, and characteristically it consisted of members from the fields of economics, sociology, law, finance, accounting, management, marketing and domestic science.

2. Members and Activities

As of June 2010, the Academy consists of 348 individual members and four corporate members and is divided into six subcommittees: Hokkaido/Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku/Shikoku and Kyushu. Most individual members are professionals of universities and junior colleges.

The activities of the Academy are conducted under the leadership of the Chairman, Haruo ISHIBASHI, 22 directors, and two auditors.

The general rules of the Academy are as follows. Article 1: The Academy shall be

referred to as the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy (JACE).

Article 2: The Academy aims to unite researchers from widely differing fields to engage in interdisciplinary exchanges and thereby contribute to raising the level of research concerning consumption economy and issues involving consumption and the consumer in general.

Article 3: In principle, the Academy shall place the Secretariat in the location of subcommittees under the Chairman.

Article 4: The Academy may establish subcommittees in necessary areas. The establishment and abolition of subcommittees shall be initiated by the members of the relevant area, subject to the approval of the general meeting of members. Detailed regulations for the organization and operation of committees shall be provided for separately.

Article 5: The Academy shall conduct the following activities in order to achieve the purposes of Article 2.

- (1) Hold conventions and workshops
- (2) Communicate and exchange information concerning members' research and organize joint research
- (3) Issue annual reports and other publications
- (4) Conduct research and prepare materials concerning consumption economy and consumer issues
- (5) Communicate and exchange information with related academies in Japan and overseas and exchange materials
- (6) Select recipients of academic awards (to be examined and selected in accordance with academic award regulations provided separately)
- (7) Conduct other activities necessary to achieve the aims of the Academy

3. Topics and venues of annual conventions in the past 10 years

2000: Paradigm Shift Toward a Recycling-Oriented Consumption Economy Society (Senshu University)

2001: Product Safety and Information Disclosure (Hokusei Gakuen University)

2002: Recovery from Deflationary Recessions and Consumption Economy (Daito Bunka University)

2003: The Impact of Low Birth Rates and Aging on Consumption Economy (Okayama Shoka University)

2004: The Structure of e-Business and Market Society Viewed – from the Viewpoint of Consumer Benefit (Nihon University College of Commerce)

2005: The Role of the Consumer in a Recycling-Oriented Society (Daito Bunka University)

2006: The Globalization of Consumption (Saga University)

2007: Consumer Benefit and Corporate Governance (Chuo Gakuin University)

2008: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Consumer Benefit (Osaka University of Commerce)

2009: Risk Society and the Consumer (Nihon University College of Commerce)

4. Shift in Focus over the past 10 Years

An analysis of trends in the reports and subjects of papers of the Academy in the past 10 years (from 2000 to 2009) reveals the following developments:

During the first half of the 10-year period between 2000 and 2009, subjects primarily concerned medicine, welfare, the relationship between, and trends among, consumers and the retailing industry, and the relationship between the consumer and daily life including product safety, savings, and the information society.

The second half of this period saw a shift toward caring, environmental problems, agriculture/agricultural products, risk management, consumer finance, and domestic and foreign issues surrounding the consumer.

Changes in the focus of research have been seen as a result of the character of the times, and while research has concentrated principally on issues involving consumption economy, it is clear that the Academy's members have actively presented research concerning contemporary issues.

The following is a list of the titles of papers presented by the Academy recently.

5. Topics of recent papers

(1) Aging society, medical care, caring, social security

Akiko YOKOTA (Hiroshima University), "Factors of Demand for Medical Care in the Medical Care Insurance System", 2005.

Yoshiro MIYAGI (Iwate Prefectural University), "Challenges Facing Small-scale Day-care Centers for the Elderly - Based on the Results of a Survey on Day-care Centers for the Elderly in Iwate Prefecture - ", 2005.

Megumi UCHIYA (Chuo Gakuin University), "Maintenance and Upbringing Expense Implementation Securing System in the United States", 2008.

Katsuko MORIMIYA (Bunkyo Gakuin University), "Social Responsibility and Consumer Interests in the Aged Care Business - Focus on Illegality of COMSN - ", 2008.

Muneyoshi YASUDA (Hirosaki University), "Some Considerations for Medical

Marketing and Medical Consumers”, 2008.

(2) Environmental problems, recycling-oriented society

Seikou GO (Chukyo University), “Linking and Merging of the Consumer Movement and the Environmental Movement - From the Viewpoint of Free Goods Utilization and Consumption - ”, 2005.

Keiko YAMAMOTO (Kagawa Junior College), “Sustainable Social System and Required Reform of Concept of Consumer”, 2005.

Hiroshi KOZUKA (Ebara Corporation), “Problems of Environmental Management in Corporation and Environmental Policy - An Approach by Environmental Economics - ”, 2006.

Haruo ISHIBASHI (Nihon University), “Regulation Means of Environmental Policy and their Economic Effect”, 2008.

Kisaburou SEKIYA (Nihon University), Yuji KAWAGUCHI (Nihon University), “Economic Growth and Environmental Issues”, 2009.

Kazuyoshi NABEI (Nagano Prefectural College), “Analysis of Renewable Resources”, 2009.

(3) Globalism

Takehiko YASUDA (Nihon University), “Industrial Policy for Service Clusters and Sustainable Economic Development in East Asia”, 2006.

Makiko NAKAMURA (Taisei Gakuin University), “Asian Markets - A Study from a View Point of Market Culture - ”, 2007.

Tatsuro TOBA (Osaka University of Commerce), “Creative Adaptation of a Global Retailer - The Case Study of IKEA Japan - ”, 2008 .

(4) Consumer Financing, Family Expenditures, Savings

Nobuhisa TAKAGI (Shoin University), “The Influence of Reverse Asset Effect on Household Consumption Behavior After the 1990s”, 2005.

Keiichi SHIRASAWA (Kinki University), Ikutaro OKADA (Kinki University), “Analysis of the Ratio of Food and Housing Expenses in Long-term Care Benefits: Focus on the Fukuoka Prefecture Long-term Care Insurance Regional Association”, 2006.

Yasushi SEKIGAWA (Nagoya Bunri University), “Household Behavior in the Long-term Recession”, 2007.

Chika FUJII (Osaka University of Health and Sport Sciences), “A Study on the

Determinant of Bequest Motives”, 2007.

Takamitsu YAMANAKA (Chukyo Gakuin University), “Economic Disparities and Consumption Inequality in Japan”, 2007 .

Manzo YAMANISHI (Kinki Roudou Kinko), “Finance and Consumer Movement”, 2008.

(5) Relationship between Enterprise and Consumers, Consumer Protection

Toshie MOCHIZUKI (Chuo Gakuin University), “On the New Corporate Law and Business Law”, 2006.

Kanichi IJIMA (Chuogakuin University), “Structural Problems for Japanese Corporate Governance”, 2007.

Toshio KIKUCHI (Chuo Gakuin University), “Consumers’ Rights and Interests in Corporate Governance”, 2007.

Hisashi ITO (Nagoya Keizai University), “A Study on the IC tag System Seen from the Viewpoint of the Consumer”, 2008.

Hisakazu YAMADA (Chuo Gakuin University), “A Study on Independence of the Consumer”, 2008.

(6) Consumer Life, Consumer Behavior

Fumitaka AMEMIYA (Nihon University Junior College), “The Functions of Advertising in Brand Communication”, 2004.

Zenkichi KURITA (Institute of Transportation on Economics), “The Behavior of Households for Trips under Deflation Depression”, 2005.

Tomihiko KATAYAMA (Nakamura Gakuen University), “Review on Customer Satisfaction”, 2005.

Katsuaki ONO (Shoin University), “What Makes Product Value through Global Marketing Communication?”, 2005.

(7) Food/ Agriculture, Product Safety

Shotaro UMEZAWA (Nihon University), Mitsuhiro KIMURA (Nihon University), “The Paradigm of the Agriculture Marketing Research”, 2006.

Yuko FUJITANI (Nihon University), “Food Issues in Japan and the U.S.A.”, 2007.

Tadatoshi SUZUKI (Rakunou Gakuen University), “Traceability System that Offers Safety and Relief (confidence) of Food - Research and theme concerning mechanisms that prevent production location being camouflaged - ”, 2007.

Makoto SHIMIZU (Toyama National College of Maritime Technology), “Environmental Marketing and Food Recycling Law”, 2008 .

(8) Retailing Industry, Distribution, Urban Development

Takako IWATA (Nihon University), “E-Business and the Structure of Market Society”, 2004.

Kazuo KIKUCHI (Matsuyama University), “A Research on Introduction of the Tenant-Mix Methods into Shopping Streets”, 2006.

Jisuo UZUHARA (Seinan Gakuin University), “A Study on Retail Marketing Innovation in Japan and the USA”, 2007.

Yoshitaka NAKASHIMA (Osaka University of Commerce), “The Current Situations and Problems in Revitalization of Urban Area In Case of Aomori City ”, 2009.

6. Publishing Activities

(1) Publication of Annual Report

Annual reports consist principally of programs, papers presented at annual meetings, annual plans and programs for the year of the six subcommittees, accounting reports and seminar reports.

(2) Publication of journals

Consumption Economy Journal, Zeimu Keiri Kyoukai, 2004

(3) Publication of Books

1. *Consumption Economy Systems* (30th Anniversary of founding of Academy) three volumes, Keio University Press

Volume I Haruo ISHIBASHI, Editor, *Theory of Consumption Economy*, 2005

Volume II Yoshiaki WATANABE, Writer/Editor, *Marketing and Distribution*, 2005

Volume III Seikou GO, Takako NISHIMURA, Writers/Editors, *Consumer Affairs*, 2005

2. *Introduction to Consumption Economy*, seven volumes (scheduled) Keio University Press

Volume I Hiroki SHIMAURA, Toru SAKAI, Writers/Editors, *Economics and the Consumer*, 2009

Volume II Kisaburou SEKIYA, Yasushi SEKIGAWA, Writers/Editors, *Finance and the Consumer*, 2009

Volume III Haruo ISHIBASHI, Writer/Editor, *The Environment and the Consumer*, 2010

Volume IV Takako NISHIMURA, Chika FUJII, Katsuko MORIMIYA, Writers/Editors, *Law and the Consumer*, 2010 (scheduled)

Volume VI Tadayasu IWANAGA, Yasuyuki SASAKI, Writers/Editors, *Distribution and the Consumer*, 2008

7. International Exchange Activities

- 1) The Academy participated in the sixth meeting of The Asian Consumer and Family Economics Association held in Shanghai, China in 2001.
- 2) At the national convention held in October 2009, Yuan Xiao LI (Qingdao University of Science & Technology) presented “Current Status of Home Appliance Consumption in Rural China and ‘Home appliance subsidy program in rural areas’ Policy Evaluation.”

8. Forthcoming National Convention

The 2010 convention was held on October 2-3, 2010 at Mie University. The uniform subject was “Changes in the Environment (life and institutions) surrounding the Consumer and Consumption Economy Issues”

References

- 1) Haruo ISHIBASHI, “Japan Academy for Consumption Economy” *Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan 2001*, 2001, pp.16-22.
- 2) Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, *General Catalogue of Research Activities* (FY1976-2004), 2005.

(Takako IWATA, Nihon University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS (JAFEE)

JAFEE has already had a history of over ten years since its foundation in 1997. During these years we have successfully achieved several initial goals as marked at the beginning of the society. Celebrating the first decade, we successfully published *Handbook of Evolutionary Economics* in September 2006 (in Japanese) as edited by the society as a whole. The handbook has already experienced its second printing. We now are running in the second decade of our history.

1. A briefing: our fundamental ideas and activities for future development

As stated in a previous volume of this *Bulletin*, no. 24 (2004, 30-37), we believe in the view to regard evolutionary economics as a whole school of comprehensive economic science to “r-evolve” economics at the current stage of a great transition process. To be sure, this attitude must be a kind of hard mission. Thus we, as a first step for “r-evolution,” endeavor to “re-search” new emerging disciplines by way of interacting with new different study groups. Among our initially intended goals, in this article we will mainly refer to internalization and diversification of our activities. These activities are exactly in line with our society’s ideas. In the following, as to diversification, we will refer to it as needed.

Our activities can no longer be imagined without international activities. The most important one among our main international activities is the publication of our international journal, issued since 2004. This journal is a genuine peer-reviewed journal. Quite fortunately it has been grant-in-aid by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) successively since 2008. The journal is written all in English, and we do not have any other society journal than this, though we naturally keep to a policy of publishing other works in Japanese. The details of the journal will be introduced in a later section.

Besides the international publication, we also continue to make intensive efforts for internationalization of the annual meeting. Our Association at the beginning was much interested in international activities. At the inaugural meeting of the Association several top evolutionary economists like Richard NELSON, Geoffrey HODGSON, and Ulrich WITT gathered all together at Kyoto University. At every annual meeting since the beginning, in this way we have arranged special invited sessions for overseas guests. Simultaneously we have given our official support in a positive manner to those society members who have organized or co-chaired international conferences.

It is needless to say that our main approach is intertwined with various aspects of

complex sciences. Nowadays the methods employed in complex sciences are converging to a certain common set of analytical tools. That is to say, the established set will contain not only nonlinear and stochastic analysis but also ABC (agent-based computing). Due to an enlarged set of knowledge and techniques, thus, it may be getting harder for young researchers to learn a comprehensive set of the present form of evolutionary economics as well as its analytical tools. Given this situation we are keen to develop a new educational support system for making papers and presentations on evolutionary economics in English. Such an attempt will bring in a new age for evolutionary economists.

2. Journal publication in English: *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review*

The publication of the *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review* is one of our core activities, as stated above. In March 2009 we celebrated the completion of the fifth volume since the inaugural issue released in 2004. We then noticed this celebration at the end of vol. 6. no.1. We still keep to an independent policy to publish *EIER* by ourselves without resort to any commercial publishing company, though Cabell's Directory, EBSCO, and JEL have added our journal in their respective lists. Above all, we have been very fortunate to be allowed to upload *EIER* on J-STAGE: <http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/eier>

J-STAGE is a Japanese governmental academic website which is operated to promote international development of various scientific societies. Through J-STAGE, readers at any time and any place with Internet access can see all the articles/notes/reviews since the first issue of *EIER*. Everything can be downloaded freely because the Society's policy is not to charge for them. It is noted that the free charges policy is feasible because our government is so generous as to provide the website as well as its web administration without any fee. Since April 2008, moreover, we have moved to a complete electronic submission/refereeing system on the J-STAGE site. Thus *EIER* meets state-of-the-art international journal requirements. Our present journal status is summarized as follows:

<p>Journal Title: <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i> Language: English Print ISSN: 1349-4961 Organization: The Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics Address: International Academic Printing Co., Ltd. 4-4-19 Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 169-0075</p>

E-Mail Address: evoeco-edit@bunken.co.jp

URL: <http://evolutionaryeconomics.org/>

Tel: 81-3-5389-6492

Fax: 81-3-3368-2822

Subscription: Two issues per year (since 2004)

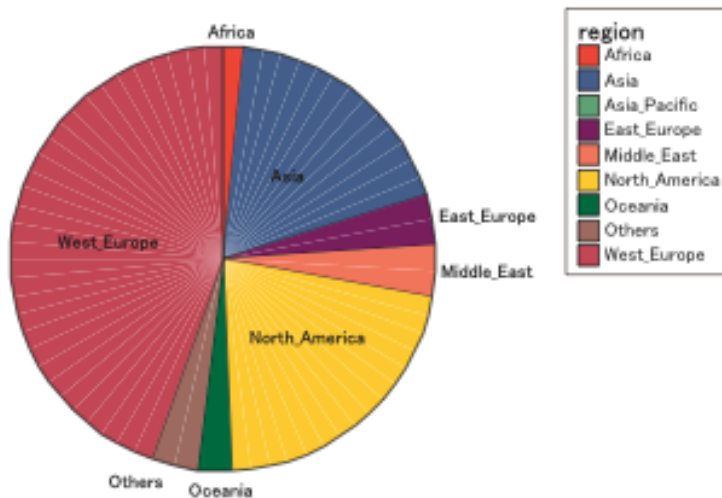
7,000 yen/year for subscriptions sent within Japan.

60 US dollars/year for subscriptions sent outside Japan.

To subscribe, contact: Editorial and Managerial Office
International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.

2.1 The recent statistics

The “Impact factor” provided by Thompson-Reuter has become quite well known as an indicator of journal citation rates. It will take much time for a new small-sized journal until it has fulfilled various requirements by Thompson-Reuter for index incorporation. So we cannot yet refer to our impact factor. Instead of touching such a processed citation rate, we would like to provide you with another statistic. We employ the statistical data on the use of J-STAGE at the end of January 2009.



The number of monthly full-paper downloads from the *EIER* portal on J-STAGE: 626.
The regional share of total downloaded articles classified by each web access domain.
West Europe and the EU share the same region, but the access domains are different.

This diagram then shows that *EIER* is known worldwide, and that European readers in particular consult *EIER*; the second largest group of readers comes from North America.

2.2 Establishing a unique journal status in economics

It is also worthwhile noting that paper submissions have so far been coming from all over the world similarly. Cases of European authors are not unusual. Sometimes we have a submission from an African country. Recently we occasionally receive and review submissions from South-American countries. Along with voluntary regular submissions, we have kept to a policy to arrange invitations to top international scientists in our field. This policy has successfully led to bringing an exciting motive to readers to submit their opinions to our journal. A similar stimulus may be induced by our arrangement of special topics.

The editorial committee has designed and positively committed to prepare for an annually consecutive arrangement of special topics. The committee has appointed an editor in charge of each topic, who would organize a set of papers on the given topic, and also set them into the peer-review process. We give the past special topics:

The Socio-Economics of Institutions and Evolution, vol.2 no.1 October 2005
Socio- and Econo-Physics, vol.2 no.2 March 2006
Redefining Evolutionary Economics, vol.3 no.1 September 2006
The Evolution of Institutions and Organizations, vol.4 no.1 September 2007
The U-Mart System as an Artificial Intelligent Stock Market Project, vol.5 no.1 September 2008
Global Public Goods and Simulation, vol.6. no.2 March 2010
Measurement and Management of Socio-Economic Systems, Vol.7. no.1 September 2010

The wide variety of the above topic list is in line with the fact that our scope contains a diverse set of economic disciplines. Notice that, at the end of each journal's volume, we state "the focus areas of the Review":

Foundations of institutional and evolutionary economics
Criticism of mainstream views in the social sciences
Knowledge and learning in socio-economic life
Development and innovation of technologies
Transformation of industrial organizations and economic systems

Experimental studies in economics
 Agent-based modeling of socio-economic systems
 Evolution of the governance structure of firms and other organizations
 Comparison of dynamically changing institutions of the world
 Policy proposals in the transformational process of economic life

Summing up our journal status, our journal has a worldwide class of readers as well as contributors due to its openness for sincere academic discussions, that is to say, our journal is establishing a really unique status to accept a radical philosophical argument while simultaneously recommending an advanced analytical argument. To be sure, this must be quite unique.

3. Other publication activities

3.1 Book publications

We have other publication activity both in English and in Japanese.

(1) A book in English published through the Association:

Evolutionary Controversies in Economics: A New Transdisciplinary Approach (ISBN:4-431- 70303 -9), edited by JAFEE/Yuji ARUKA, Springer Verlag Tokyo, June 2001. This book was reviewed in the *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, vol.11, no.5 (2001) pp. 581-584.

(2) The Evolutionary Economics Book Series in Japanese:

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

Evolution as Methodology (ISBN 4-431-70860-X), edited by Yoshinori SHIOZAWA, Springer Verlag Tokyo, 2000.

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

The last two books were published as Evolutionary Economics Series (Genesis) in Japanese by Springer Tokyo (Springer Verlag Tokyo before Summer 2004).

3.2 The success of the *Handbook of Evolutionary Economics*

Besides the plan for publication of individual books, we had an ambitious plan to publish a handbook for evolutionary economics as a review of the Association's consensus. Yoshinori SHIOZAWA, a former president, declared our Association's manifesto in the first volume of our journal:

"Evolutionary Economics in the 21st Century: a Manifesto", vol.1 no.1 November 2004,

5-47.

The core idea of the handbook was outlined by the manifesto. Due to our solid principles, thus, the society could successfully compile a fine handbook. This is a genuine consensus publication, because we collected terms and articles by designing an open-access website for discussion among all the Association's members.

In genetic biology as well as in genetic algorithm, any re-arrangement of combination of genes that is successful in adapting them to the environment is caused by mutation. In the social dimension of human beings, genes can be replaced with "replicators" that can survive and grow in the social circumstances. Replicators in society are equivalent of genes in biology, although the metaphor of biology is not always valid for evolutions in social phenomena. The definition of replicators depends on the context of the evolution that is to be argued. First of all, for our academic purposes the search for basic properties of evolutionary engines, the classification of replicators that clearly characterize the evolution of economy is needed urgently. We thus have investigated intensively what kinds of relevant terms we can discover in relation to replicators to illustrate *something evolutionary* among social phenomena.

We finally achieved a *Handbook* for studying the natural history of economic evolutions:

Handbook of Evolutionary Economics (ISBN4-320-00572-4), edited by Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics, Kyoritsu-Shuppan, Tokyo, September 2006, x+582pp.

The *Handbook* was welcomed by public readers in various fields, and then was highly appreciated in many book reviews. Consequently, it was given a second printing.

4. Annual meetings and other meetings

4.1 Annual meetings and autumn conferences

The annual meeting is the core activity of our Association. It is usually held in late March, and is planned after the preceding symposium regularly arranged by the program committee for the annual meeting. We call this symposium our Autumn Conference. Thus, by way of experiencing the activity of the Autumn Conference, the annual meeting can be carefully arranged. All the information of our meetings is provided on the our website:

<http://evolutionaryeconomics.org/>

It is to be noted that our website moved to a new site in the 2010 fiscal year.

For readers who wish to see the program in detail of each annual meeting, jump to each page of the annual meeting. In the 2009 fiscal year, we held our 14th annual

meeting at IBU in Osaka. In the 2010 fiscal year, the venue is to be located at Nagoya University.

4.2 International meetings associated with our Association

The Association maintains an attitude to give official support to those members who participate in organizing an international conference. We mention only the names of conferences which were officially supported by our Association:

JAFEE2000 at Chuo University (2000); Nikkei Econophysics Symposium at Nihon Keizai Shimbun (2000, 2002, 2004); JAFEE Symposium: Evolutionary Perspectives on Transition Economies at Kyoto University (2002); Complex'02: The 6th Asia-Pacific Complex System Conference at Chuo University (2002); WEHIA: Workshop for Economics with Heterogeneous Interacting Agents at Kyoto University (2004); Econophysics Colloquium at ICU (2006); INSC: 3rd International Nonlinear Conference at Chuo University (2008); Complex'09: The 9th Asia-Pacific Complex System Conference at Chuo University (2009) and so on.

Some of the interesting achievements produced at the above conferences have been produced in our journal or in our other publications in Japanese.

4.3 The diversification of sub-group activities

Our Association has a strategy of organizing research sub-groups to promote our theoretical and empirical investigations, in evolutionary economics. This kind of sub-group studies is indispensable to evolve our activity in a comprehensive way. These sub-group studies are expected to contribute to create the positively aggregated activity of our Association. Recently, new sub-groups have emerged:

We thus at present enumerate the four sub-groups for the particular studies from Nonlinear Economic Dynamics and Complexity, Institutional Political Economy and Innovations, Analysis of Modern Economic Institutions of Japan, Kyushu District Research Group, Hokkaido-Tohoku District Group, Tourism Studies, and Evolutionary Studies for Companies and Industry. The last three groups are new entries since we reported in the previous *Information Bulletin* no.24 (2005).

5. Our future designs: diversification for new ages, new disciplines

As already touched in the first section, we actually are developing a set of new

educational systems in order to bring up young researchers in the field of evolutionary economics.

(1) Making textbooks for evolutionary economics

(2) Holding Summer Schools

(3) Setting up a new support system for making a working paper

As to (1), these books are planned to be published in Japanese. The first volume has been just published. The successive volumes will follow soon. The project is under control of core executive members of the Association and the editorial committee of *EIER*. These works will be expected to establish new disciplines for evolutionary economics.

The summer school is becoming as regular as the annual meeting. The venue of the autumn conference normally is to be chosen for the summer school. We had a summer school that was hosted by the author group of evolutionary economics textbooks. Such an attempt must be valuable above all for young researchers.

We turn to (3). We have already opened a new support system to assist young researchers making a working paper under a peer-reviewed system. We adopt a two-step procedure to make up a professional paper written in English. We very much expect that a new system will finally increase the number of submissions to *EIER* by the Association members. As the first step we instruct him/or her to make a working paper in Japanese. On 1st June 2009 we started a new website for submission and refereeing:

http://room409-1.ih.otaru-uc.ac.jp/~ysg_work/index.html

The administrator: Professor Susumu EGASHIRA, egashira@res.otaru-uc.ac.jp

6. Office and Officers of JAFEE, currently in the period from April 2009 to March 2012

Finally we shortly refer to our administration:

President: Kazuo YOSHIDA (Kyoto University)
Vice-president: Takahiro FUJIMOTO (Kyoto University)
Executive members:
Yuji ARUKA (Chuo University), Editor-in-Chief, <i>EIER</i>
Akinori ISOGAI (Kyushu University)
Takashi IBA (Keio University)
Hiroyasu UEMURA (Yokohama National University)
Hiroyuki UNI (Kyoto University), Secretary
Susumu EGASHIRA (Otaru University of Commerce)
Nirio SAWABE (Kyoto University)

Koichi SHIMIZU (Okayama University)
Makoto NISHIBE (Hokkaido University)
Masaaki YOSHIDA (Senshu University)

Total number of members: 503 at the initial period of the 2010 fiscal year.

Managerial Office of Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE):
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(Yuji ARUKA, Chuo University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS (JSHE)

1. Structure of the JSHE

1-1 Foundation and overview

The Japan Society of Household Economics (JSHE) was established on April 27, 1985. The members of the JSHE count about 850, and have diversified in the various fields of economics, finance, public finance, insurance, securities, home economics, personal finance, law, management, sociology, accounting, information and communication, life science and other related field of studies.

The JSHE is a cooperative science and research body of the Science Council of Japan and is a member of its economic policy branch.

As academic areas are getting increasingly specialized, the JSHE seeks to generate intellectual intercommunion among all who research, teach or practice in the fields of Household Economics. The members represent universities, research institutes, civil service, and various business scenes.

1-2 Objectives and mission

The objective of the JSHE is to focus on how to improve quality of life and how to enhance individual well-being. Specifically, first, the JSHE tries to define the implications of affluent life by the interdisciplinary approach. Japan has achieved the top level of economic status in the world and accumulated trade surplus over the years in terms of a macroeconomic perspective. However, if we look at the microeconomic level of our life, we think our daily life does not meet with a corresponding growth at macro level. The JSHE is trying to fill the gap between macro economy and individual living standards.

Second, the rapid aging population and further deepening of the birth dearth have created serious social problems on pensions, medical services, nursing care, job opportunities, and so on. Who bears the social costs caused by aging and the declining birth rate? It is one of the important topics for the JSHE to pursue how to allocate the costs among generations as well as individuals, and what is the optimal balance between government assistance and individual efforts.

Third, the arrival of a longevity society forces individuals and households to set a lifelong plan. To make a long-term plan, it is essential to consider the issues related to housing, insurance, private pensions, and personal finance such as borrowing and asset management.

Fourth, the development of information technology and of globalization is

changing our traditional social system such as corporate governance and pattern of employment contracts. This change is also affecting our consumption pattern and life style. It should be our field of study to analyze the effects of globalization on individual and household behaviors.

The JSHE, while respecting efficiency, fairness, safety, and freedom, pursues its aim to preserve the natural environment and to seek a path of coexistence for human beings and the nature.

1-3 Membership

The JSHE's membership has three categories: regular member, Category A; student member, Category B; and general member, Category C. Admission to the membership is made by the decision of the Board of Directors, and is based on the recommendation of a current member of Category A.

Category A members are those who are engaged in doing research at university or institute.

Category B members are graduate students whose membership fees are discounted.

Category C membership is for general persons who support JSHE's mission.

There are also a Category of Supporting Member for corporations supporting the JSHE's activities and a Category of Honorary member. The last Category is for those who have contributed to the development of JSHE over the years and now retired. The Honorary members' membership fees are waived.

1-4 Organization

The most important managing body of the JSHE is the Board of Directors, whose members are determined by election every other year and whose decisions have to be approved by the General Assembly. The approval is made by the agreement of more than half of Category A members attending the Assembly. Besides the elected board members some non-elected members are added to the Board. The number of Board members is specified as no more than 38 by the rules of the JSHE.

The President and two vice-presidents are chosen by the election of Board members. Their terms of office are two years, the same as the Board members' term. Executive Board members, whose number of seats is no more than 12, are selected from the entire Board members. These members, President, Vice Presidents, Board members, and two Auditors form the governing body of the JSHE.

The formal meetings specified in the rules of JSHE are the General Assembly, Board Meetings, Executive Board Meetings. The entire JSHE members attend the

General Assembly, which is the highest decision making body of the JSHE. Board Meeting attendees consist of all board members, and the attendees of the Executive Board Meetings are limited to President, Vice Presidents and Executive Board Members. The Auditors may attend Executive Board Meetings as well as Board Meetings.

The JSHE has established three regular committees: the Editorial Committee, Homepage Committee, and Award Selection Committee. Besides these committees JSHE has set up ad hoc committees such as Election Management Committee for specific occasions.

2. JSHE's Major Activities

2-1 Annual Conference in spring

The Annual Conference is held once a year in spring for two days. One of the Board members volunteers to host the Conference and members of his/her regional division cooperate to organize the Conference preparation committee. The Conference is designed to promote academic debates and the exchange of opinions on topics of common interest.

The Conference preparation committee and the program committee closely cooperate for the success of the Conference for a one-year preparation period. Some consideration of regional rotation is paid for the decision of the host university. The Program committee determines the main theme for the Conference, calls for papers, and organizes the programs. Special lectures or special report sessions are occasionally arranged.

A brief description of the main theme and sessions for the past five years will be shown in section 3 below.

2-2 Open Symposium for public

Since Household Economics is citizen's economics, we value dialog and discussion with ordinary people. Therefore, until the year 2003, we held Special Open Symposia and held Open Symposia for the Public from the next year as a part of our social action programs once a year at various places. Symposia included keynote lectures and free discussion between lecturer and participating citizens. The symposia were carefully prepared by symposium committee members who determined the main theme of the symposia, selection of speakers, and the program as a whole. After 2006, we suspended the symposia as we felt that we had achieved our initial objective. The idea of the symposium has been taken up by opening the annual meeting main theme to the public.

Below is the list of some of the symposium main themes.

2002 Symposium

Regional Economic Life and Information/Finance Services,
Kyushu Division at Nagasaki Culture Telecasting Corporation on December 14, 2002.
Keynote speaker: Koichi KANEMURA (Siebold University of Nagasaki).

2003 Symposium

Regional Economic Life and the Role of NPO,
Chugoku/Shikoku Division at Hiroshima University on December 13, 2003.
Keynote speaker: Tsutomu HOTTA (Sawayaka Fukushi Zaidan).

2004 Symposium

Economic Life and Joy of Raising Children,
Kanto Division at Meikai University on November 20, 2004.
Keynote speaker: Kazuhiko KABE (MCH Center Aiku Hospital).

2005 Symposium

Foods on the Dining Table — What We Can See,
Kansai Division at Academic Extension Center, Osaka City University on November 26, 2005.
Keynote Speaker: Miyuki ADACHI (Kagawa Nutrition University).

After the year 2006

As the Common Theme Symposium of the Annual Conference has been opened to the public, the Open Symposium for the Public has been suspended.

2-3 Regional divisions

There are seven regional divisions: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku/Shikoku, and Kyushu. Each division organizes an academic meeting once or twice a year where lectures or reports of research are actively presented. The JSHE members belong to one of seven regional divisions and participate in the regional academic meetings. As a new attempt recently introduced, members can participate in any of the regional meetings if they wish.

2-4. General Assembly

The General Assembly is held once a year at the end of the first day of the Annual Conference. In 2010, it was held at Tohoku Fukushi University in June. Every JSHE

member is expected to attend the General Assembly as this is the only one occasion where all members get together and discuss the issues the JSHE currently faces.

The Assembly consists of two parts. The first part is discussion and the second part is some reports and announcements for the members. The discussion includes the activities of JSHE during 2009 and revenue and expenditure report of the year 2009, and auditors' report. The below is the content of the General Assembly of 2010.

【Discussions】

- I. Activities and Settlement Report of the year 2009 (Agenda No.1)
Auditors' Report
- II. Revision of the JSHE rules (Agenda No.2)
- III. Activities Plan and the Budget for the year 2010 (Agenda No.3)

【Reports】

- I. Delegation of Committee Members of Each Committee
- II. Announcement of New Members Confirmed by Members of Board of Directors
- III. Announcement of JSHE Awards Recipients and Commendation Ceremony

In the year when the new Board Members are nominated, these new members need to be confirmed by the members at the General Assembly.

2-5 JSHE Awards

In order to credit the outstanding work a member has achieved, the JSHE Award has been set up. For encouragement of younger scholars in their excellent work, the JSHE also has set up a JSHE Encouragement Prize. Outstanding books the members have published are also awarded a JSHE Book Award. These award winners are selected by the JSHE Award Selection Committee members, who are one of the vice- presidents and three JSHE members nominated by the president. The Award ceremony is held at the General Assembly.

So far awards have been made to six members for the JSHE Award, three members for the JSHE Book Award and 15 members for JSHE Encouragement Prize.

2-6 Twenty-fifth Anniversary and Future Projects

A Chronology of the JSHE is now under preparation to record the history of 25 years of activities. The book is to be published in 2010.

The JSHE is planning to extend its interaction among not just domestic scholars, but overseas scholars as well. Individual members are encouraged to actively participate

in various international conferences in his/her specialized field. The JSHE wishes to organize international forums to extend members' research interests with an international perspective in near future.

3. Annual Conference from 2005 to 2010

The annual conferences for the recent five years are surveyed below.

3-1 The 22nd Annual Conference, 2006

The 22nd annual conference was held on June 10th and 11th at Otaru University of Commerce. On the first day there were ten sessions: Session A "Household Economics I", Session B "Household Economics II", Session C "Finance I", Session D "Finance II", Session E "Finance III", Session F "Social Policy", Session G "Insurance", Session H "Pension and Public Finance", Session I "General Economics and Management I", Session J "General Economics and Management II".

Four or five presentations were made in each session.

Then the General Assembly and JSHE Award ceremony followed.

The second day was devoted to a Common Theme Symposium titled "Education of Household Economics and University Reform" with Takashi YAMASHITA (Okayama Shoka University) and Taeko KISHIMOTO (Heian Jogakuin St. Agnes' University) as coordinators, Tsutomu MURAMOTO (Seijo University), Michiko MIFUNE (Ochanomizu University) and Yasuhiro SAKAI (Shiga University) as panelists, and Masayuki SUSAI (Nagasaki University), Chiho OYABU (Gifu University), Kohei KOMAMURA (Keio University), as discussants.

This symposium concluded the 2006 Conference.

3-2 The 23rd Annual Conference, 2007

The 23rd annual conference was held on April 21st and 22nd at Okinawa Seinen Kaikan. On the first day 26 papers were presented and discussed with discussants in four sessions: Session A "Finance • Economics", Session B "Economics • Public Finance", Session C "Life • Management", and Session D "Education • Policy". The last session had two parts, "College Students' Economic Life and Finance Education" and "Issues of Public Policy".

Then the General Assembly and JSHE Award ceremony followed.

On the second day a Common Theme Symposium titled "Well-being in Life Considered" was held. The symposiasts were Joji ASAH (Meikai University) and Osamu KAMOIKE (Tohoku University) as coordinators, Kuniko GUSHIKEN (Okinawa

International University), Yasuo KOMIYAMA (The NHK Broadcasting Culture Research Institute) and Eiji NEZU (Aichi Gakuin University) as panelists, and Kohei KOMAMURA (Toyo University) and Michiko MIFUNE (Ochanomizu University) as discussants.

This symposium was open to the public and active exchanges of opinion were made between citizen participants and panelists. The symposium concluded the 2007 Conference.

3-3 The 24th Annual Conference, 2008

The 24th annual conference was held on June 7th and 8th at Kwansei Gakuin University. The conference began in the afternoon at a Common Theme Symposium titled “Unequal Society Considered” with Yasuo KONISHI (Kobe Yamate University) as coordinator, and Tsunehiko KARIYA (University of Tokyo), Takashi OSHIO (Kobe University), Michihiko TOKORO (Osaka City University), Nobuhisa MURAO (Kwansei Gakuin University) as panelists. In the symposium unequal society was discussed from various aspects such as education, income and the way of living.

Then the General Assembly and JSHE Award ceremony followed.

On the second day there were seven sessions: Session A “Inequality and the Declining Birth Rate”, Session B “Region and Citizen Participation”, Session C “Finance”, Session D “Pensions and Care”, Session E “Household and Firm”, Session F “Education and Labor”, and Session G “Monetary Theory”. Four or five presentations were made in each session except Session G which was reserved for a special presentation by a Honorary member. .

These seven sessions concluded the 2008 Conference.

3-4 The 25th Annual Conference, 2009

The 25th annual meeting was held on June 13th and 14th at Okayama Shoka University. The meeting began in the afternoon at a Common Theme Symposium titled “Regional Economy and Safety of Life” with Joji ASAH (Meikai University) as a keynote speaker, Mitsuya ICHIE (Kansai University), Kunihiko SHISHIDO (Matsuyama University), Chiho OHYABU (Gifu University) and Ken-ichiro TADA (Okayama Shoka University) as panelists. Masayuki SAKAGUCHI (Osaka University of Commerce) and Koji NISHIWAKI (Hiroshima Prefectural University) moderated the discussions as general coordinators. Some of the topics discussed in the symposium include the cause of general perception of regional income inequality, the needs to improve the regional redistributive role of the social insurance system and so on.

Then the General Assembly and JSHE Award ceremony followed.

On the second day there were five sessions, Session A “Pensions, Care and Policy Models”, Session B “Finance and Insurance”, Session C “Household and Firm”, Session D “Labor and Policy Effect Analysis” and Session E “Macroeconomics Analysis”. Four presentations were made in each session.

These five sessions were in progress concurrently and concluded the 2009 Conference.

3-5 The 26th Annual Conference, 2010

The 26th annual conference was held on June 19th and 20th at Tohoku Fukushi University. The opening of the meeting was a Special Symposium titled “Privatization of the Postal Service and After” which was designed to discuss the consequences of postal privatization and in which direction the privatized postal service is heading. Coordinator was Osamu KAMOIKE (Tohoku Fukushi University), and the panelists were Joji ASAHI (Meikai University), Yoshio TAKIGAWA (Kobe University) and Satoshi MATSUBARA (Toyo University).

In the afternoon session, a Common Theme Symposium titled “Future Decision of Social Welfare — Long-Run Survey of the System and its Regional Viewpoint” was held with Koichi OGASAWARA (Tohoku Fukushi University) as a coordinator, and Akiko Sato OISHI (Chiba University), Kohei KOMAMURA (Keio University) and Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Tohoku University) as panelists. In the symposium the effects of declining population on social security, new poverty, and generational accounts of social security were intensively discussed.

Then the General Assembly and JSHE Award ceremony followed.

On the second day 24 research presentations and discussions were made in six different sessions. The six sessions were titled: “Social Welfare”, “Consumers”, “Finance”, “Lifetime Planning”, “Improvement of Socio-economic System”, and “Welfare”.

In the afternoon, three special sessions were set up. Each session’s title and coordinator was as follows. Session 1 was titled “Fund Sources of the Public Medical Service System — Support by Tax Money and Regional Medical Service” with Mitsuya ICHIEN (Kansai University) as a coordinator, Session 2 “Consumers • Investors and Finance Education” with Hiroshi KAMAE (Tokyo Keizai University) as a coordinator, and Session 3 “Vitalization of Regions” with Yukio EJIRI (Tohoku Fukushi University) as a coordinator.

These three sessions concluded the JSHE 2010 Conference.

4. JSHE's Journal: *Journal of Personal Finance and Economics*

JSHE issues its Journal twice a year in March and September. The editorial committee manages and edits the Journal. There are two due dates for submitting papers: in September for the next March issue and in March for the next September issue. After the due date the committee members read all submitted papers and allocate each paper to appropriate referees. After screening of the paper by plural referees, the submitters are notified by the committee if the paper is accepted, should be revised for publication or rejected this time. This way JSHE tries to keep the academic quality of papers in its Journal as high as possible.

The standard format of the March issue Journal consists of about five refereed papers, followed by about three research notes, reviews of members' newly published books, reports of JSHE activities such as regional meetings of the previous year, some announcements including information of the next annual meeting, JSHE's rules, and so on.

(Joji ASAH, Meikai University)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS (JAFTAB)

1. Profile of Japan Academy for International Trade and Business

The Japan Academy for International Trade and Business, renamed from the Japan Academy of Foreign trade in 2001, was founded in 1961. JAFTAB concentrates its academic efforts on studies of both theories and practices for international trade and business. The organization accommodates members not only from academic institutions but also from industries at large in order to orient itself toward academic plus pragmatic studies. It held the 50th national meeting at Nihon University in 2010. The president of JAFTAB is Nobuto IWATA (Aoyama Gakuin University), who has been serving in the post since May 2009. The recent presidents preceding him were in chronological order: Hiroichi INUMA (Wako University), Teruhisa YAMADA (Yokohama College of Commerce), Akira KOBAYASHI (Nihon University) and Kenji AKIYAMA (Kanagawa University).

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

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

JAFTAB's international sessions, so far confined largely to a shared session with our Korean counterpart, the Korea Trade Research Association, have been expanded enough to embrace such global speakers from EU, Malaysia, Korea and China. In fact, the President of JAFTAB, Nobuto IWATA, made a report under the title of "Possibilities and Prospects for the Doha Development Agenda"

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

2. Overview of Studies presented at Annual Conventions from 2006 through 2010

The association officers work out a unified title before they call for papers for the annual convention. The unified title is jointly decided by the committee officers in charge in close consultation with the local authorities who sponsor the convention. The titles presented in the past years are summarized in Table 1.

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

In 2006, WANG (2006) discussed the importance of the role of Hong Kong in the trade between Japan and China. He made a historical analysis of exports from China to Japan by way of Hong Kong and also those from Japan to China by way of Hong Kong for more than twenty years. YAMADA (2006) made an analytical framework of rationale and cultural values for Japanese in relation to the Asian trade and investment and culture trade policy of Japan. He suggested that Japanese appreciate beautiful cultural values in addition to the economic value and view the Western rationalism from an objective viewpoint. This may have led to on-going Japanese prosperity.

In 2007, SUZUI (2007) concluded that EU trade policy toward East Asia and Japan is taken based upon inter-regionalism and multi-regionalism and is an important element of new global governance by referring to a report of the Asia-Europe Meeting. GODA (2007) advocated the need of the Japanese Government to establish international rules for the industry of Japanese shipping lines because European Unification has affected the dynamics of the industry for Japan.

In 2008, YAMAURA (2008) advocated the need to transform FTA prioritization into a comprehensive WTO/FTA trade regime in the medium and long term because neither WTO nor FTA are self-conclusive agreements.

In 2009, the unified theme was on environmental management in international trade aiming for the creation of environmentally friendly supply chain management. The effective logistics and promotion of anti global warming are the concerns in business activities affected by the importance of doing business which is compatible with the environment.

In 2010, the unified theme was on economic integration in East Asia and the prospect for new international divisions. This theme is reflecting the special feature of this Academy, covering a broad range of issues such as economics, management, business and so on. AKIYAMA (2010) reviewed the progress of economic integration in East Asia from the following three points: legal matters, the change of market from production to consumption, political movements. FUJISAWA (2010) argued for the cause

of success of economic integration in East Asia through analysis of the difference of economic progress and economic policy of five ASEAN nations. The relationship of GDP and its composite variables was analyzed. YASUMURO (2010) reported on how each nation in Asia has made economic progress in terms of income and population referring to the importance of a strategy toward Asian nations.

3. Overview of Free Topics presented at Annual Conventions from 2008 through 2010

There is a tendency commonly seen in the free topics presented in the years 2006 through 2010. The most frequently discussed theme was on the emerging countries, especially Asia-related issues. Among them, major interest was on China, Korea, Vietnam and other Asian nations. The themes were discussed in various areas of study, including global trading, logistics, human resources development, operation of airports, economic development, the presence of Japanese companies and so on. The titles presented in the latest three years (2008-2010) are summarized as in Table 2.

4. Future issues for JAFTAB

There are two assignments that JAFTAB needs to develop for the next several years. One is to strengthen the academic exchange of associations internationally. More active exchange should be expanded with other Asian countries besides the existing exchange with the Korea Trade Research Association. An approach to Chinese academic institutions will be one important more. The other is to enhance the academic level of JAFTAB for quality of research, which represents our social responsibility with the purpose of academic achievement as our ultimate mission.

Table 1 Unified Themes, Presenters' Names and their Topics: 2006-2010

Unified Themes, Venue (Dates)	Presenters' Names and their Topics
46 th Annual Meeting: New Development of Japan and Asian Market on Trade and Investment, Meiji University (May 27-28, 2006)	(1) Mariner WANG, "The Rise of International Trade between Japan and China Via Hong Kong" (2) Teruhisa YAMADA, "Beautiful Japan The Starting Point for the Asian Trade and Investment and Culture Trade Policy of Japan in the 21 st Century-Largely based on the Analytical Model of Rationality and Cultural Value in Human Lifestyles"
47 th Annual Meeting: The Presence and View of	(1) Kiyomi SUZUI, "EU Trade Policy toward East Asia and Japan ASEM and Interregionalism"

Japanese Trade and Investment Policy toward EU, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts (June 2-3, 2007)	(2) Hiroyuki GODA, "European Unification from the view of Japanese Shipping Lines"
48 th Annual Meeting: The Effect of WTO and FTA Negotiation on Trade, Aoyama Gakuin University (May 31, June 1, 2008)	(1) Hiromi YAMAURA, "Transformation of FTA Prioritization into a Comprehensive WTO/FTA Trade Regime"
49 th Annual Meeting: Environmental Management in International Trade aiming for the Creation of Environmentally Friendly Supply Chain Management, Kinki University (May 30-31, 2009)	Panel discussion (1) Toshio KOJIMA (2) Atsuo MUKOYAMA Four other participants from the business world Shinji SHIMADA Noriyuki IMAI Nobukazu SUGANO Hidenobu KUSANO
50 th Annual Meeting: Economic Integration in East Asia and the Prospect for New International Divisions, Nihon University (May 29-30, 2010)	(1) Kenji AKIYAMA, "Development of Economic Integration in East Asia and Structural Change" (2) Takeshi FUJISAWA, "Analysis of Trade, Direct Investment and GDP in Asia and Pacific Region" (3) Kenichi YASUMURO, "Demographics and Flow of Overseas Direct Investment in Asia"

Table 2 Titles of Free Subjects and Participants in the latest three Annual Meetings: 2008-2010

Year and Participants	Subjects
2008 (papers) Inkyo CHEONG and Jungran CHO	"Assessing the Environment for Resuming the Negotiations for a Japan-Korea FTA"

Teruhisa YAMADA	“A Strategic Cultural New FTA • WTO by Japan’s Global Business Network in East Asia Leading to the East Asian Regionalization and the New WTO Globalization”
Masataka HANAKI	“A study on the UCP rules expressly modified or excluded by the documentary credit”
Tomoyuki YOSHIDA	“A Study on Trends in Usage of Trade Terms”
Keiichiro SUENAGA	“The catch-up process of the East Asian semiconductor industry: focus on the relation between device makers and equipment manufacturers”
Mi-Young LEE	“A Study on Activation Strategies of International Ferry Carrying Trade for the Improvement of Busan Port’s Competitiveness”
Hiroto UEBA	“The relation between the global SCM and the international trading system”
Seok-beom CHOI, Young-chan LEE and Min-young YU	“Current Situation and Development of E-Trade Companies in Korea”
Yoshiaki HIRATA	“Customs Simplification and Security”
Dapeng WANG	“A new attempt at changing export structure in China: Focus on government promotional policies for ICT software and services export”
Suwon CHUNG	“Status quo of Korea’s Cultural Industry and Marketing Strategy for Japan: A Focus on the Film, Music, Game, and Animation Industry”
Takaaki MAENO	“Trade in High-Tech Products in East Asia and Complex Division of Labor”
Joonheon SONG	“An Empirical Study on the Determinants of Nontariff Measures in Japan”
Tadahiro TSUJI, Naohiko IJIRI, Yiliang WU, Mitsuo HONDA and Yugun RIKU	“Developing Beads-type Industrial Cities along the New Silk Road”
Shigeki SHIBATA	“Policies and Background Factors Related to Foreign Exchange Reserves Focusing on the Japanese Case”

Kenji TAKASAGO	“Considering the use of ATM services to request for the opening of L/C in minor financial institutions”
Takashi JO	“Current Situation of Food Imports and Consumer Problems in Japan”
2009 (papers)	
Joonheon SONG	“An Empirical Study on the Trade Effects of Antidumping Measures: The Case of Polyester Staple Fiber in Japan”
Yohei HARASHIMA	“Interactions between WTO Rules and Domestic Policy Measures against Global Warming With Particular Reference to Border Tax Adjustments for Carbon Tax”
Kenji KURATA	“Framework of Genetic Resources Utilization for the Growth of World Investment and Trade”
Yoshitaka NAKAMURA	“Soft Law and Hard Law in Global Business Transactions”
Ken NAGANUMA	“The Usage of Sea Waybills in the Trading Companies with Different Scales”
Yasunobu INOUE	“Using Transferable Credits Smoothly”
Aya IINO	“Essential Security Interest Provision in International Investment Law: Jurisprudence, Current Work of International Organizations and Ahead”
Tadashi HAYASHI	“Social Networks and Knowledge Transfer in MNCs: The Effects of Geographic Distance and the Characteristics of Knowledge”
Satoshi YONEZAWA	“International Transportation in the LNG Business and Ship Management in Terms of Location Advantages”
Naohiko IJIRI	“Do Supplier Access and Market Access Matter?: Location Choice of MNEs in the Cities of China and Vietnam”
Mariner WANG	“The Status of Midstream Operation in Hong Kong”
Mi-Young LEE	“A Study on the Strategic Logistics Alliance of Busan Port by Super-Wide Area Economic Bloc Development in Busan-Fukuoka”
Hiroyuki YAKUSHIZI	“A Reconsideration of the Theory of International Trade for the Wage Gap”
Shinji ISHIHARA	“Defining Indonesia’s Hindrance Factor to Competitiveness through the Eyes of Japanese Corporations”

2010	
Sung-Moon GANG	“Transition and view of the trade between China, North Korea & South Korea”
Yugun RIKU, WU Yiliang and Tadahiro TSUJI	“A Study on the Application of East Asian Emerging Countries’ Experiences to Economic Development of Central Asia”
Hiromi SHINKAI	“The Conversion and influence of wheat policy of Japan in the 1970’s”
Takaaki MAENO	“Trade in Intermediate Products and International Specialization”
Rina ISHIKAWA	“Canada-U.S. Softwood Lumber Trade Disputes”
Naoki HAYASHI	“The Human Resources Development of Japanese ICT Enterprises in China”
Satoshi YONEZAWA	“Seafarer Strategy as Internal Marketing –A New Perspective for Manning by International Maritime Companies”
Hiroyuki OKAMOTO	“Enterprise Risk Management in Multinational Companies”
Seok-Beom CHOI and Jeong-Woo NAM	“The Current Situation of Jeju Airport and Strategic Operations of a New Airport”
Nak-Hyun HAN, Myeong-Seop PARK and Sung-Woo CHO	“A Study on the New Airline Business Models of Long-haul Low-cost Carriers”
Yoshitaka NAKAMURA	“The Meaning of UNIDROIT Principles in International Business Transactions”
To HOANG	“Vietnam with 25 year-Doimoi: Economic Social Status and New Challenges”
Mariner WANG	“The rise of Sino-China trade and the comprehensive direct sailing”
Michihiro HINO	“Negotiation on trade liberalization of Environmental Goods and Climate Change”
Naohiko IJIRI	“Air Transport and International Trade: Evidence from Japanese Exports”
Hitoshi SASAKI	“Examination of the relation between enterprises of regional financial institutions that pay attention to foreign exchange in business”

Masaichiro MINAMI	“China’s trade balance and foreign exchange policies”
Aya IINO	“Interaction between GATT/WTO and Counter-recession Policy”
Kiyomi SUZUI	“EU Trade Policy after the Treaty of Lisbon”
Tomomi TAGUCHI	“Pro-cyclical Financial Booms and Busts Devastating Trade and Business”
Toyomitsu SAKATA	“Is S.G.P. of the EU sustainable?”
Masahiro ISHIKAWA	“Proposals on Japanese System of Registered Customs Specialist Learning by the Korean Case aiming for specialist as a trade consultant”
Yukio SEKINE	“An Analysis of the Current Situation Encompassing Skills Tests Related to International Trade”
Sho HANEDA	“The Analysis of Agglomeration Effect and The Determinants of the Location of Japanese Firms”
Hi XAI	“The Blending of Chinese and International Economies as a Result of Chinese Opening-up Policies: Analyzing Chinese Foreign Trade Trends and FDI Inflow”

(Tatsuo NOBU, Kokushikan University and Yuichiro YAMAMOTO, Meiji University)

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

1. Overview

The Academy of Management Philosophy (AMP) was founded in 1984 with about 150 members. Professor Yoshiaki SHIMABUKURO (Toyo University) was elected as the first president. The General Meeting and a Board of Directors manage the Academy. The members of the Board of Directors are elected by a vote every three years at the Annual Conference. The Board of Directors consists of no more than twenty-five members, who cannot be elected for more than two consecutive terms.

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

The Academy's members have increased constantly in number, so that the current number of members has grown to about 350 individual members and three corporate members. As the membership numbers increase, regional activities have grown and seven local chapters have been formed (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Kyushu, and Okinawa). Every local chapter holds regional meetings more than once a year.

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

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

- To establish a society based on dignity of life and humanity and contribute widely to society through research on management philosophy.

- To promote management philosophy and to function as the source of knowledge regarding practical use of management philosophy
- To provide a place for communication through research projects, conferences, symposia, workshops and meetings to share knowledge among the membership through various activities.
- To have long and cooperative relationships with organizations engaged in similar pursuits and to keep in contact and hold joint conferences/research with related societies.

2. Activities

The main activities of the Academy consist of holding conferences and publishing journals. The Academy holds various types of conference such as the annual conference, regional meetings, joint conferences and symposiums. The Academy regularly publishes *The Journal of Management Philosophy (Keiei Tetsugaku)*, *The Bulletin (Keiei Tetsugaku Ronshu)* and *News Letter*.

2-1. Conferences and Meetings (2006-2010)

The Annual Conference is held usually for two days in September each year. The conference has been held at various universities in Japan. The conference program consists of plenary sessions and parallel sessions on a wide range of management philosophy.

The 27th Annual Conference at Waseda University in September 2010, for instance, had three plenary sessions and fifteen papers presented in parallel sessions. Themes of plenary sessions and presenters are as follows:

- (1) Civilization, Science and Technology
 - Yoshiaki YAUCHI (Waseda University)
 - Teruo TANIGUCHI (Momoyama Gakuin Univeristy)
 - Tsukasa FUJINUMA (Aomori Public University)
- (2) The Limitation of Capitalism
 - Hideharu CHUJO (Chukyo University)
 - Hiroshi MITO (Yokohama National University)
 - Toshio YAMADA (Kyushu Sangyo University)
- (3) The Role of Institution and Organization
 - Yoshikazu NIWAMOTO (Konan University)
 - Akira KOMATSU (Hitotsubashi University)

-Hiroshi OTSUKI (Waseda University)

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

- 23rd (2006): Management Philosophy of Local Business, Hokkai-Gakuen University, Hokkaido.
- 24th (2007): Management Philosophy and Corporate Image, Kyushu Sangyo University, Fukuoka.
- 25th (2008): The Origin of Management Philosophy, Keio University, Tokyo.
- 26th (2009): Management Philosophy Versus Stock Market Capitalism, Kyoto University, Kyoto.
- 27th (2010): The Future of Civilization and The Role of Management Philosophy, Waseda University, Tokyo.

All the local chapters hold regional meetings (*Chiho Bukai*) more than once a year. At the regional meetings, distinguished founders/presidents of corporations with unique management thoughts are invited as lecturers in addition to academic presentations. For instance, Toru TAKASUKA, the founder of Cybozu, Inc. and Tadashi YOKOKAWA, the founder of Skylark Co., Ltd were invited to a Kanto Regional Meeting, and Kazuo INAMORI, the founder of Kyocera Corporation to a Kyoto Regional Meeting in 2007. The Academy welcomes occasional guests for the lectures.

2-2 Joint Conferences and Symposia

Through its numerous external activities, the Academy has made valuable contributions to the fields of management philosophy. It should be noted that the Academy has a cooperative relationship with societies engaged in similar pursuits: the Japan Society of Food Service Studies (JSFS), the Japan Academy of Kokeki Studies (JAKS), the Pan-Pacific Business Association (PBA) and the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology (USST). It is important to encourage the exchange and dissemination of management philosophy, and to promote understanding and cooperation between the members.

The most recent case of cooperation is the joint plenary session at JAKS's eleventh annual conference in 2010. The Academy members, president Kenshu KIKUZAWA (Keio University), past president Koji OHIRA (Meiji Gakuin University), and Hiroshi MITO (Yokohama National University) were invited to the session entitled "Public Interest and Management Philosophy".

AMP has also maintained a close relationship with USST since 2000. The Academy held an international symposium at USST in September 2005. And the Academy invited three professors of the university to our annual conference and had a special session in 2007. As a result of academic exchange with USST, three papers from USST were published in *The Journal of Management Philosophy*, volume five (2008).

2-3. Publications

In 2004, the Academy started to issue *The Journal of Management Philosophy* (JMP), to publish unique research and application results by academics and professionals. The fields of contents cover management philosophy research broadly from management history to emerging issues. It also includes interviews with founders/presidents of corporations with unique management thoughts and opening articles and special sections by leading academic researchers. With the increase in the number of research papers in the Journal, AMP has been brought out twice a year from 2009.

The themes of special sections in recent volume (2010) of JMP are “Management Philosophy in Economic Crisis” (No.1) and “Are CSR, Business Ethics nor Management Philosophy Useful?” (No.2). Papers in both sections are contributed by leading academics invited to the annual conference or regional meetings.

In 2008, the Academy published the book, *Management Philosophy in Practice* (*Keiei Tetsugaku No Jissen*), from Bunshindo Publishing to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary. This book focuses on the origin of management thoughts in Japan and the thoughts of founders or presidents of the selected companies. The companies selected in the book cover from Hokkaido to Okinawa geographically and the persons from Meiji to Heisei, historically. In this book, we selected three persons who made large contributions to establish management philosophy in Japan; Eiichi SHIBUSAWA, Konosuke MATSUSHITA and Kazuo INAMORI.

The Academy also publishes *The Bulletin* annually and *News Letters* biannually to report its activities. *The Bulletin* includes papers presented at parallel sessions at the last Annual Conference.

2-4. The AMP Best Paper Award

The Academy established an official award in 1995. The aim of the award is honoring and encouraging young researchers (under 40 years old) to present papers. The committee selects from the papers by young researchers presented at the previous

annual conference. In 2010 the prize of 50,000 yen was awarded to Yingyan WANG (Hiroshima City University).

We believe that the award has contributed to the progress of management philosophy research and its application to management practice. In fact, since the establishment of this award, numbers of young researchers who present papers at the annual conference have been growing steadily.

3. Further Direction

The 28th Annual Conference in 2011 is scheduled at Hokkai Gakuen University, Hokkaido. And the Exchange Committee is negotiating to hold a joint conference in 2011.

We are experiencing presently a major economic crisis caused by corporate scandals and frauds. Needless to say, management philosophy is deeply related to them. The Academy has dealt with such issues at its conference and offered comments on management philosophy to society and corporate leaders. It is becoming more and more important for corporations and corporate leaders to identify their management philosophy. We believe that the activities of the Academy are a contribution to finding the solution.

(Yasuhiko ISHII, Takachiho University)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

1. Foundation of the Society and Its Development

The year 2012 will mark the 20th year (anniversary in the Japanese sense) of the Society for the History of Management Theories, established on May 29/30 in 1993, when the first Annual Meeting was held at Meiji University. When the Society was established, the number of members of the Society was 262. The number has now increased until about 330. Since then, an annual meeting has been held on a unified topic regularly in May, and the *Annals* have been published.

2. The Three Objectives of the Society

The first objective of the Society is to contribute to the development of the discipline of management by studying and researching theories of management, the history of management theories, and comparative studies of management. The second objective is to consciously develop young scholars in the history of management theories. They are encouraged to present papers and participate in discussions at the Annual Conference. The third objective is to develop some enthusiastic and capable authors through editing and publishing the *Annals of the Society for the History of Management Theories*.

3. The Organization and Management of the Society

Twelve directors (six each from East Japan and West Japan) and two auditors (one each from the East and West) are elected by those attending the general meeting. The election of the directors is implemented every three years. In addition several directors are nominated in consideration of the balance between districts and their research field.

The president (limited to one term of three years) and two vice-presidents (one each from the East and West) are elected by all new elected members of the directors. The tasks of the Board of directors, including the editing and publication of the *Annals*, are performed by seven or eight executive committee members including the president and both vice-presidents and those who are recommended by the directors.

4. The Publication Plan for the 20th anniversary of the Society

Our Society has a plan to publish 14 books in its series of *History of Management Theories*, and an enlarged and revised edition of the 350-page *Dictionary for the History of Management Theories* that was published on the 10th anniversary in 2002. About 70 authors are recommended from the 330 members of our Society. In the 14-book series,

the editing committee has decided to nominate and publish works by historical management scholars like F. W. TAYLOR (Vol. 1), J. H. FAYOL (Vol. 2), G. E. MAYO and F. J. ROETHLISBERGER (Vol. 3), M. P. FOLLETT (Vol. 4), A. A. BERLE and G. C. MEANS (Vol. 5), C. I. BARNARD (Vol. 6), H. A. SIMON (Vol. 7), J. WOODWARD (Vol. 8), H. I. ANSOFF (Vol. 9), P. F. DRUCKER (Vol. 10), H. NICKLISCH (Vol. 11), E. GUTENBERG (Vol. 12), Japanese Management Theories I (Vol. 13), Japanese Management Theories (Vol. 14).

In the case of the enlarged revised edition of the *Dictionary for the History of Management Theories*, most members participate to write about 50 new items and rewrite or revise the old expressions of the 620 items on management theories. The new edition of the *Dictionary* will be published by May 2012, (with about 380 pages in total).

5. Themes and Names of Presenters at the Annual Conference and Contents of Annals

Themes and names of presenter from the first to the 10th annual conference and contents of the Annals were shown in the *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan No. 22, 2002*.

(1) The 11th Annual Conference and Annals, on May 17/18, 2003 at Ryukoku University.

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Philosophical Foundation of Management Theories*

- Presentation by Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan University) “On the Values, Norms, and Criteria of Business Management”
- Presentation by Hiroshi IWATA (Osaka Sangyo University) “Pragmatism and management Theories: Insight from the Thought of Charles S. Peirce”
- Presentation by Izumi MITSUI (Tezukayama University) “Protestantism and Management Thought”
- Presentation by Mitsuhiro HIRATA (Toyo University) “Die gedankliche und praxisorientierte Basis von Eugen Schmalenbach”
- Presentation by Masakatsu MASUDA “Development of Business Administration and Industrial Sociology in Germany and Catholic Social Thought”
- Presentation by Takenori SAITO (Yokohama City University) “Yoichi Ueno’s Management Thought”
- Presentation by Tsunehiko YUI (Bunkyo Gakuin University) “Intellectual Ground of Japanese Management: A Business Historian’s View”

b) Special Lecture

- Presentation by Osamu TSUJI (President: Samco International Co.) “My Management Philosophy”

c) Other Themes

- Presentation by Hisashi SHIMADA (Ryukoku University) “Mission-based Management: The Foundation of NPO’s Service Strategy”
- Presentation by Motomasa MURAYAMA (Tokiwa University) “Philosophy of Value-centered Management: The Quest for Spirituality as Seen from Management Thought”
- Presentation by Shin-ichi SAKAI (Tokyo Kasei-Gakuin University), “The Significance of and Problems Related to Whistle-Blowing in Corporate Governance, from a Management and Legal Perspective”
- Presentation by Yasuaki IKUTA (Osaka University) “A Study on Corporate Governance: What is it, Norms or Process?”
- Presentation by Naoki TAKAMI (Osaka City University) “‘Social Responsibility of Executive’ and Horst Steinmann’s ‘Business Ethics’”
- Presentation by Satoshi KASUGA (Hokkai Gakuen University) “Veblen and Drucker: Business, Management, and Society”
- Presentation by Masato MATSUDA (Kyoto College of Economics) “The Historical Concept of Coordination and Present Subject of Coordination”
- Presentation by Naoto NISHIMOTO (Meiji University) “Innovativeness and Potentiality of HRO Studies”
- Presentation by Hiroyuki KUNISHIMA (Soka University) “The Hollywood Model and Guild”

(2) The 12th Annual Conference and Annals, on May 22/23, 2004 at Yokohama City University.

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Governance and policy: From the Viewpoint of Theory and Practice of Management*

- Presentation by Shinshi KATAOKA (St. Andrew’s University), “Governance and Direction of Business Policy”
- Presentation by Nobuo SAKUMA (Soka University) “Corporate Control and Corporate Governance in the U.S.A.”
- Presentation by Yasuyuki YANABA (Nihon University) “Corporate Governance in Transition in France: Employee Participation, Reform of Board of Directors and Business Law”
- Presentation by Yoko IWAMIYA (President of Kazari-Ichi Co. Ltd.) “My

Management Philosophy as a Female Entrepreneur”

- Presentation by Hiroshi OGINO (Asahi Shimbun, Senior Editorial Writer) “How to Maintain Fairness in the Management of a Non-Profit Organization: Based on My 10 Years Experience in Managing the Japan Corporate Governance Forum”
- Presentation by Joichi ISHIZAKA (Director General of Kohoku Ward, Yokohama City) “Governance and Policies in Local Governments”

b) Other Themes

- Presentation by Kenshu KIKUZAWA (Chuo University) “Accounting Policy for Corporate Governance: Application of Agency Theory and Schmidt Accounting Theory”
- Presentation by Hiroshi OTSUKI (Hokkai Gakuen University) “Logic of Organizational Control Transformation”
- Presentation by Tsutomu KOBAYASHI (Aichi Institute of Technology)
- “Development of Researches on the Evolution of Inter-Organizational Relationship: From the Standpoints of Level and Approach”
- Presentation by Toshio TAKAGI (Meiji University) “A Possibility of Actor-Network Theory in Organizational Study: Dynamism of the Heterogeneous Network”
- Presentation by Takeshi MATSUDA (Meiji University) “Corporate Governance and Role of Bank in Germany”
- Presentation by Yuko OZAWA (Kwansei Gakuin University) “Controlling in a German Corporation”
- Presentation by Hiroshi SUGITA (Ishinomaki Senshu University) “The Basis of Follet’s Management Philosophy”

(3) The 13th Annual Conference and Annals, on May 21/22, 2005 at Kwansei Gakuin University.

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Diversification of Corporate Model and Management Theory*

- Presentation by Tsuneo SASAKI (Aomori Public College) “New Direction of Historical Research on Management Theories”
- Presentation by Tamiki KISHIDA (Nagoya University) “Development of American Management Theory and Organization”
- Presentation by Nobuo TSUNO (Kobe Gakuin University) “21st Century Anglo-American Style Enterprise and Management Theory”
- Presentation by Shuichi MANCHU (Osaka Sangyo University) “EU Business Model and Management Theory”

- Presentation by Hiromasa KUBO (Kobe University) “Labour Market Reforms and Industrial Relations in the EU”
- Presentation by Ken KANEYAMA (Obirin University) “Asia: China Enterprise Model and Management Theory”
- Presentation by Hideko SAKURAI (Sakushin-Gakuin University) “*Shari’ah* Compliance and Management: The Principles of Management in Islam”

b) Other Themes

- Presentation by Fumio FUKUNAGA (Kurume University) “Management Theory and Social Darwinism: The Ideological Background of Taylor and Barnard”
- Presentation by Tetsu HIRASAWA (Tohoku University) “Toward Overcoming the Incongruence between the Individual and the Organization
- Presentation by Ibuki ISHIKAWA (Ritsumeikan University) “The Significance of the ‘Rent’ Concept in the New Theoretical Development of Strategic Management Literature”
- Presentation by Shogo MIYATA (Kwansei Gakuin University) “Management Decision and Argumentation Rationality: The Concept for Measuring the Argumentation Rationality of Management Decision”
- Presentation by Norihiro MIZUMURA (Saitama University) “The Structure and Function of the Stakeholder Model of the Modern Corporation: An Empirical and Normative Dimensions of the Stakeholder Theorist”
- Presentation by Masao KARIMATA (Osaka City University) “The Management of Support Organizations”

(4) The 14th Annual Conference and Annals, on May 20/21, 2006 at Kwansei Gakuin University

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Contemporary Hot Issues in Management Theories*.

- Presentation by Nobuo KATSUBE (Kumamoto Gakuen University) “Questioning ‘The Present of Management Theories’: Corporate Governance and Organization Theories”
- Presentation by Hideharu CHUJO (Chukyo University) “Inquiring into a Corporation: Using the Concept of ‘Dantai’”
- Presentation by Toshio KIKUCHI (Chuo Gakuin University) “Management System and Corporate Governance in Japan: Some Problems, Trends and Conditions”
- Presentation by Kenshu KIKUZAWA (Keio University) “Stockholder Governance vs. Stakeholder Governance: Convergence on Contingent Stakeholder Governance”

- Presentation by Tadashi MITO (Chiba University of Commerce, Advisor at Graduate School) “A Map of Management’s Present: The Self Organization Information World”
- Presentation by Masahiko YOSHIHARA (Aomori Public College) “Research Method related to History of management Theories: Focusing upon the Formation of the Science of Human Cooperation”
- Presentation by Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI (Hitsotsubashi University) “Recent American Research on Strategic management from the Viewpoint of the Japanese Researchers: Intellectual Interaction Trap in the Area of Human-based View”
- Presentation by Yoshikazu NIWAMOTO (Konan University) “New Perspective for Strategic Management Research”

b) Other Themes

- Presentation by Itsuko WATANABE (Asahi University) “Duality Management by Switching Cognitive Gears: With Quality Model as A Clue”
- Presentation by Hidenori SASAKI (Meiji Gakuin University) “The Relation of Organizational Epistemology and Resource Dependence Perspective: Approached by the Concept of Environment and Organization”
- Presentation by Natsuko ITO (Nagoya University) “A Possibility of Theoretical Integration in Organizational Learning Research”
- Presentation by Motokazu UDAGAWA (Nagasaki University) “Theoretical Development and Issues in Strategy Studies: Investigating the Contemporary Strategy Studies”
- Presentation by Kazuhiro KADATA (Kwansei Gakuin University) “Sustainable Competitive Advantage by Corporate Reputation: From the Viewpoint Corporate Strategy of Resource-based View of the Firm”
- Presentation by Tsuyoshi YAMASHITA (Nagoya University) “Manipulation and Management”
- Presentation by Tetsuya USUBA (Yokohama National University) “A Perspective on Leadership Research: From Leader-Centric Perspective to Follower-Centric Perspective”
- Presentation by Kazuhiro MURATA (Saitama University) “Charles Babbage on Management Thought”
- Presentation by Noriko MATSUMOTO (Komazawa University) “The Significance and Problems of a Not-for-Profit Organization’s Governance”
- Presentation by Ralf BEBENROTH (Kobe University) “Comparison between European and Japanese Corporate Governance Systems”

(5) The 15th Annual Conference and Annals, on May 19/20, 2007 at Hokkai Gakuen University.

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Methodology and Notable Current Issues of management Studies*

- Presentation by Eiji OGASAWARA (Meiji University) “Methodological issues and three Problems of Contemporary Management Studies”
- Presentation by Akinobu SAKASHITA (Kobe University) “Organization Research and its basic Assumption: From the Viewpoint of Organization Management”
- Presentation by Katsuyuki NAGAOKA (Tokyo School of Economics) “The Problem of Relevance in Management Research: A Historical Observation”
- Presentation by Hirokazu TSUJIMURA (Chubu University) “Management Theory and the Bring-up of managers”
- Presentation by Kanji TANIMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) “CSR Movement and Policy Task in Japan”
- Presentation by Takashi WATANABE (Ritsumeikan University) “Work/Life Balance and a New Paradigm of Human Resource Management Studies”
- Presentation by Hisashi SHIMADA (Kyoto Bunkyo University) “The Track of Drucker Theory and Possibility of NPO Management Theory”

b) Other Themes

- Presentation by Hisao KAWABATA (Kyushu University) “Re-discussion on Barnard’s Concept of Organization”
- Presentation by Toru HAYASHI (Yokkichi University) “Takata’s Power Theory and Organization”
- Presentation by Shinichi KAMATA (National Defense Academy of Japan) “Organization Theory and Critical Realism”
- Presentation by Tsutomu KOBAYASHI (Aichi Institute of Technology) “An Examination of the Embeddedness Approach to Corporate Strategy”
- Presentation by Akira YOSHINARI (Yokohama City University) “A Practice-based Approach to Corporate Strategy”
- Presentation by Nobuyoshi HIRAI (Yokohama National University) “Project Team Leadership: With a Focus on Boundary Spanning Functions”
- Presentation by Megumi KOJIMA (Meiji University) “Advanced Management in a Non-Profit Organization”
- Presentation by Yoshiomi ISHIJIMA (Hokkai Gakuen University) “Potentialities in the ‘Exit – Vice – Loyalty’ Model on the Corporate Governance”

- Presentation by Yoshinori YAGUCHI (Meiji University) “CSR as a Corporate Strategy: Based on the British Oil Industry”

(6) The 16th Annual Conference and Annals, on May 17 /18, 2008 at Chuo University.

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Management Theory and Practice*

- Presentation by Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI (Chuo University) “Idea of Management Theories and Practice in German and English Speaking Areas”
- Presentation by Hiroshi IWATA (Otemon Gakuin University) “Practice of Management Theory and Pragmatism”
- Presentation by Akihiro KOYAMA (Gakushuin University) “On the Transferability German Management Theory”
- Presentation by Yoshiharu HYAKUTA (Komazawa University) “The Basic Characteristic of Modern CSR and the Research Problems and Methods of Critical Management Studies in Japan”
- Presentation by Takenori SAITOU (Kanto Gakuin University) “The Collaboration of Management Education between Students and Teacher: From My Experiences of Undergraduate Seminars”
- Presentation by Norio KAMBAYASHI (Kobe University) “What It Means to Become a Management Researcher: Present Conditions and Problems for the Future”
- Presentation by Fumio TAKAHASHI (Panelist 1, Aoyama Gakuin University), Masao NAKANISHI (Panelist 2, Kwansei Gakuin University), Hiroyuki TAKAHASHI (Panelist 3, Chuo University) and Yasuharu TANZAWA (Moderator, Chuo University) “The Development of Business School in Japan and a Perspective to the 21st Century”

b) Other Themes

- Presentation by Yayoi WATANABE (Yokohama National University) “An Essay on the Interdisciplinary Team Care in Hospitals: Based on the Theory of ‘Communities of Practice’ ”
- Presentation by Kohei NISHIKAWA (Konan University) “A Historical Assessment of OD”
- Presentation by Masanori SAKAMOTO (Ryukoku University) “A Comparison between the Theory Proposed by Shinshi KATAOKA and the Structural Control-Power Paradigm”

(7) The 17th Annual Conference and Annals on May 16 /17, 2009 at Chubu University Nagoya Campus).

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Management Theories and Concepts of*

Organization

- Presentation by Yoshikazu NIWAMOTO (Konan University) “Development of Management Theory with the Relation Concept of Organization”
- Presentation by Yasuharu TANZAWA (Chuo University) “The Development of Organization Researches in Germany”
- Presentation by Takahide KOSAKA (Nihon University) “Reconsideration of the Bureaucracy Theory of Max Weber”
- Presentation by Hideharu CHUJO (Chukyo University) “Concepts of Organization: Theoretical Transformations in U. S. Management Theories”
- Presentation by Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI (Hititsubashi University) “What is an Organization?: A Perspective from the Japanese Empirical Strategy Research”
- Presentation by Kazuhiro FUJI (Setsunan University) “How does the Stakeholder Theory Comprehend Organization?”
- Presentation by Fumie ANDO (Nanzan University) “Recent Progress of Organizational Learning and its Future Prospect: From the Views of Organization”

b) Other themes

- Presentation by Osamu KIKIMA (Kyushu Sangyo University) “A Historical Review of Conceptions of the Relationship between Organization and Organization Members”
- Presentation by Noboru MATSUSHIMA (Kobe University) “Investigating the Discourse in Studies of Institutional Entrepreneurship”
- Presentation by Thuy Huong TRINH (Chuo University) “The Connection of Motivation’s Idea with Career Development: Based on the Intrinsic Motivation Theory by E. L. Deci”
- Presentation by Kazuyuki SHIMIZU (Meiji University) “Evolution of German Managerial Economics after the 1990’s: refers to Picot’s Research Paper”
- Presentation by Akira SHIBATA (Kagawa University) “The Development of System Theories: From the Discussion of the St. Gallen School and Munich School”
- Presentation by Takayuki YAMAGUCHI (Kwansei Gakuin University) “Trends of SMEs Research in France: A Managerial Approach”

(8) The 18th Annual Conference was held on May 22/23, 2010 at Fukuoka University on the unified theme *Business Management and Management Theories at Times of Crisis*. The unified theme consisted of three sub-topics: “Management Theories between World War I and World War II”, “Management Theories After World War II”, and “The Economic Crisis & Business Management and Management Theories in the Age of

Globalization”. The presenters and their topics were as follows:

a) The unified theme and Annals title: *Business Management and Management Theories at Time of Crisis*.

- Presentation by Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI (Chuo University) “Business Management and Management Theories at Time of Crisis: From the Points of View of the Economic and Industrial Policies and Management Theories in the three Times of Crisis”
- Presentation by Nobuchika KAIIDO (Kwansei Gakuin University) “The Crisis between World War I and World War II”
- Presentation by Yuichi MARUYAMA (Nagoya Keizai University) “The Great World Crisis of 1929 and American Management Theories”
- Presentation by Nobutaka KAZAMA (Meiji University) “The System of Social Market and Development of Management Theories in Germany: Wobble between the Orientations of Market and Economic Effectiveness vs. Community and Humanity”
- Presentation by Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo University) “The Competitiveness of Japanese Enterprises and Management Theories after World War II”
- Presentation by Kimio TAKAHASHI (Kanto Gakuin University) “Synthesis of Critical Principles for Management Theories in the Age of Globalization: Beyond the Age of Discontinuity”
- Presentation by Shinshi KATAOKA (St. Andrew’s University) “The Age of Crisis and Reconstruction of Management Theory”

b) Other Themes

- Presentation by Yuji KAJIWAKI (Ryukoku University) “From Behavior-oriented Management Theory to the Nerve-Science-Oriented Management Theory: A New Development by G. Schanz”
- Presentation by Masaru SEKINO (Kinki University) “Business Tax and Management Function: A Discussion on Investment Decision”
- Presentation by Tateshi AKIYAMA (Kanagawa University) “Unification of the Principles of Corporate Governance in the European Union”
- Presentation by Hidemi IKEUCHI (Kyushu Sangyo University) “The Age of Crisis and Reconstruction of Management Theory: The Subject of Modern Management Theory: Focus on the Changes of Enterprises and Enterprise Theories”
- Presentation by Kazushi ARITA (Iwakuni Junior College) “Shiro IKEDA and Dispute on the Newspaper *SAKIGAKE*”
- Presentation by Naomi YAMAGUCHI (Meiji University) “Development of Business Ethics of German Management Theories: Focus on Business Ethics Theory by H. Steinmann’s School”

The 19th annual Conference will be held on the unified theme The Philosophy and Methodology of Management Theory at Aomori Public College on May 21/22, 2011.

(Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI, Chuo University
Takayuki YAMAGUCHI, Kwansei Gakuin University)

JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

Introduction Vision and Philosophy

The Japan Risk Management Society (JARMS), founded in 1978, is the academic association which has the longest tradition in the field of risk management science. This society is a so-called *shinise* (“old shop” in Japanese) in the field of academic research of risk management.

The philosophy of JARMS is as follows: Scientific management of risks surrounding individuals and organizations from theoretical research to practical development (*soshiki to kojiri wo torimaku risk no kagakuteki kanri – rironteki kenkyu kara jissenteiki tenkai made* –). Its spirit is in the slogan, “Even if its size is small, this academic association shines” (*chiisakutemo hikaru gakkai*)

1. Outline and History

1.1. Outline of JARMS

In March 30, 2008, the Japan Risk Management Society (JARMS) celebrated the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

In 1978, 29 scholars headed by Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI had a meeting at Kansai University, Osaka, and on that occasion JARMS was founded. Since then, JARMS has hosted 34 national conferences and about 100 local conferences. During this time, JARMS has contributed significantly to the academic development and practical application of risk and crisis management in Japan as well as abroad.

In November 1984, JARMS was officially recognized as a registered academic association under Article 18 of the Japanese Academic Council Law. In October 1992, JARMS entered the Union of National Economics Associations of Japan.

1.2. Annual National Conference

Every year, JARMS holds an annual national conference in September and two or three local conferences. Following are the general themes adopted at each national conference and the name of the host university.

34th	September 2010	Kansai University, Faculty of Safety Science (FSS)	1. Mental Health and Risk Management 2. Security for Children and Risk Management
33rd	September 2009	Tohoku University of Welfare	Employment and Risk Management

32nd	September 2008	Okayama University of Commerce	Business Ethics and Risk Management
31st	September 2007	Senshu University	Role of Risk Management in a Modern Corporation
30th	September 2006	Osaka City University	1. Non payment of insurance and Risk Management 2. 2. New Corporation Law and Risk Management
29th	September 2005	Chiba University of Commerce	1. CSR and Risk Management 2. Managers' Human Character and Risk Management
28th	September 2004	Shimonoseki City University	1. Disaster Management type Risk Management 2. Crisis Management through History
27th	September 2003	Osaka University of Commerce	1. Corporate Value Promotion and Risk Management 2. IT and Risk Management
26th	September 2002	Hakuo University	1. Gigantic Firms and Risk Management 2. Airline Industry and Risk Management
25th	September 2001	Hiroshima Shudo University	Corporate Governance and Risk Management
24th	March 2001	Kansai University	Risk Management in the 21st Century
23rd	September 2000	Osaka City University	Strategic Risk Management 1. Environmental Problems and RM 2. Start up of Firms and Risk Management
22nd	September 1999	Tohoku University of Welfare	1. Risk Management and Counseling 2. The Aging Problem and RM
21st	September 1998	Hakuo University	Legal Risk Management
20th	January 1998	Kansai University	Uneasy Situation of Insurance and Financial Business and Risk Management
19th	September 1997	Waseda University	1. Ideal Risk and Crisis Management 2. Risk Management in Foreign Countries
18th	September 1996	Aichi Gakusen University	1. Deregulation and Risk Management 2. Revision of Insurance Business Law and Risk Management
17th	September 1995	Tezukayama University	1. Risk Management under Imperfect Information 2. Corporate Disaster and Risk

			Management
16th	September 1994	Shimonoseki City University	1. Economic System Transformation and Risk Management 2. Bankruptcy and Risk Management
15th	September 1993	Senshu University	Future Image of Risk Management
14th	September 1992	Okayama University of Commerce	Risk Management Consulting 1. Non-Life Insurance Agents and RM 2. Business Consultants and RM
13rd	September 1991	Kansai University	Change and Perspective of RM
12th	September 1990	Kyushu International University	Ideal International Crisis Management
11th	September 1989	Aichi Gakusen University	Business Administration and Risk Management
10th	September 1988	Kobe University of Commerce	Selection of Risk Treatment Devices
9th	September 1987	Komazawa University	Speculative Risk and Risk Management
8th	September 1986	Konan University	Ideal Family Risk Management
7th	September 1985	Tohoku Gakuin University	Business and Risk Management Towards the 21st Century
6th	September 1984	Momoyama Gakuin University	Function and Limit of Insurance Management
5th	September 1983	Tokyo Prefectura College of Commerce	Relation between Financial Management and Risk Management
4th	1982	Osaka University of Economics	Internationalization and Risk Management
3rd	1981	Kansai University	Direction of Risk Management Study in Japan
2nd	1980	Hiroshima University	
1st	1979	Doshisha University	

1.3. Journal of JARMS

JARMS publishes a journal called *Risk and Insurance Management (Kiken to Kanri)*.

From No.13 in 1985, this journal changed its style into a real book. Its colorful appearance is outstanding compared with other academic journals in Japan. The renewed journal of JARMS is called *JARMS Report*. *JARMS Report* No.1 corresponds

to *Risk and Insurance Management* No.13 and thus the latest issue *JARMS Report* No.21 corresponds to *Risk and Insurance Management* No.33.

Following are the titles of *JARMS Report* published since 1985.

No.29	March 2010	Employment and Risk Management
No.28	March 2009	Business Ethics and Risk Management
No.27	March 2008	Role of Risk Management in a Modern Corporation
No.26	March 2007	CSR and Risk Management
No.25	March 2006	Natural Disasters and Risk Management
No.24	March 2005	Giant Corporations and Risk Management
No.23	March 2004	Corporate Value Promotion, IT and Risk Management
No.22	March 2003	Corporations and Risk Management
No.21	March 2002	Corporate Governance and Risk Management
No.20	March 2001	Risk Management of New Businesses and Family Risk Management
No.19	March 2000	Aging Society and Risk Management
No.18	March 1999	Legal Risk Management
No.17	October 1998	Risk Management under Crisis of Insurance and Banking
No.16	March 1998	Risk Management of Foreign Countries
No.15	October 1997	Management Strategy and Risk Management
No.14	March 1997	Deregulation and Risk Management
No.13	October 1996	Risk Management Advisors and Consultants in Crisis Management
No.12	March 1996	Corporate Disaster and Risk Management
No.11	March 1995	Bankruptcy and Risk Management
No.10	March 1994	Prospects of Risk Management
No.9	March 1993	Business Consultants and Risk Management
No.8	March 1992	History and Future of Risk Management
No.7	March 1991	Internationalization of Risk Management
No.6	March 1990	Business Management and Risk Management
No.5	March 1989	Selection of Risk Treatment Devices
No.4	March 1988	Glossary of Risk Management Terms
No.3	March 1987	Modern Society and Risk Management
No.2	March 1986	Criminal Risks of Business and Risk Management
No.1	March 1985	Function and Scope of Insurance Management

1.4. WEBJARMS

In November 1996, JARMS opened its Website, WEBJARMS, which was one of the first Websites created by an academic association of social science. The first version of WEBJARMS was created in November 1996 through NACSIS, the Ministry of Education internet server.

In March 1999, the second version of WEBJARMS was created through the internet server Nifty, the largest internet supplier in Japan. This version contributed much to the development of JARMS and risk management science by presenting useful information concerning academic meetings and output by members.

After fifteen years' operation of a Website and after ten years' operation of its renewed Website on the Nifty server, in January 2009, JARMS renovated its Website drastically once again. The third version of WEBJARMS (<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jarms/>) owes its renovation to the Academic Society Home Village (<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/index.html>), which is a service to provide homepage data area for Japanese academic societies. The Academic Society Home Village Server is supported by the National Institute of Informatics (NII). WEBJARMS is thus on the server of the NII Academic Society Home Village Service.

1.5. International Exchange

JARMS has connections with academic associations in Korea such as the Korea Risk Management Society and also with those in the Taiwan such as Taiwan Risk Management Society. JARMS exchanges guest speakers at meetings every year. A series of international conferences between Korea has been a success each time.

JARMS also invites researchers from Western countries. Dr. WALDENBERGER from Munich University made a conference on corporate governance at the Kanto district meeting held at Senshu University in December 2007. Dr. TORRES from Montpellier University made a conference on crisis management in the wine industry in the south of France at the Kansai district meeting held at Kansai University in June 2009.

These kinds of academic exchange will contribute to sharing each country's valuable information on risk management. Through these international exchanges, JARMS will be enabled to prepare some fundamental global guidelines about risk management.

2. Main Framework of Risk Management Theory

Members of JARMS approach Risk Management from various points of view and fields such as business administration, finance, accounting, marketing, strategy, insurance, economics, psychology, philosophy, history, etc. Whatever background they have, members of JARMS refer to the authorized Risk Management doctrine of Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI, founder of JARMS and pioneer of Risk Management science in Japan.

Here is the main framework of Risk Management based on Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI's theory.

2.1. Definition and Purpose of Risk Management

ISO 31000: 2009 *Risk Management –Principles and Guidelines-* defines “risk” as “the effect of uncertainty on objectives” and “risk management” as “coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk”

Risk management has its roots in (1) Risikopolitik in Germany during the 1920s and (2) insurance management, which was developed in the United States during the 1930s. In Germany, Risikopolitik started as a science to protect firms from hyper inflation and as a management approach for survival. In the United States, the great depression urged the development of insurance management as a means of business rationalization and cost control.

To be more specific, risk management in the United States proceeded as business risk management to protect business. In the beginning, it was conceived as management of pure risks (static risk) and as insurance for insurable risks, but in due course, the concept was broadened to all aspects of business risk including speculative risks (dynamic risk). As such, management of business risk became a scientific discipline, and to that extent, risk management exceeded the framework of financial management as a means of insurance against natural calamities to encompass all risks inherent in production, marketing, finance, labor relations and the other aspects of management. Thus it was necessary to understand risk management as a means to protect business from failure and bankruptcy.

In this sense, the term “risk” should include not only emergency or contingency but also hazards which are likely to result in emergencies as political, economic or social factors. In order to protect business from failures, it was necessary for risk management to confront not only one-time risk but also continuing hazards in developing business strategy. Clearly, this meant that management of risk by insurance was no longer sufficient for survival of business.

Management of non-insurable risks must deal with those for which protection by insurance is not available as well as those which make insurance uneconomical. It has to deal with a large variety of speculative risks.

A problem which arises here is that management of speculative risks is a part of the ongoing activity of all organizational or functional units within an enterprise, and it is difficult to associate a particular organizational or functional unit to a specific risk management approach. For example, market research, sales promotion, advertisement, credit research, quality control, hedging and so on, are all means of management of marketing risks, but none of them has any clear correspondence to actual and specific

risks.

Risk management is not offensive management aimed at growth and maximization of return, because it is defensive in nature and aimed at protection of a business concern. It does not aspire to increase revenue and profit, but tries to reduce costs – especially those arising from risks – that are charged on income. It attempts to identify the risks and to control such risks so that they are manageable. Risk management is an activity to realize rational handling of risks and to account for it. (from Toshiaki KAMEI “The Nature and Classifications of Risk Management” *Kansai University Review of Economics and Business*, Vol.19, No.1-No.2, March 1991, p.1-p.3)

2.2. Typology of Risk Management

2.2.1. Disaster Management or Insurance Management Type and Business Management Type Risk Management

There are three types of risk management: (1) disaster management or insurance management type, (2) business management type, and (3) management strategy type. The disaster management or insurance management type approach is mainly used for administration of pure risks. Effective use of insurance constitutes the core of risk management, while prevention of accidents is considered as the preliminary step. Prevention of accidents involves protection from calamity and accidents such as fire, explosion, earthquake, theft, traffic accidents, product liability and so on, as well as promotion of safety and prevention of work-related accidents.

Risk management of the business management type and that of the management strategy type deal with all aspects of business risks, including pure and speculative risks. Insurance is not necessarily the crucial part of these approaches, because they are a mixture of all rational ways and means to be applied scientifically to reduce exposure to risks. Management of risks, according to these concepts, extends not only to individual departments or functional units but also to overall management of the company as a whole.

In other words, when management of risks is implemented on a department level, it constitutes a business management type risk management, while it's a implementation on the entire company makes it an element of management strategy.

2.2.2. Management Strategy Type Risk Management

Management strategy type risk management is expected to provide consulting, assistance, coordination, monitoring and similar service regarding general as well as departmental management. In essence, it should assume the role of an internal

consultant in the matter of business risks. Risk management of this type deals with any and all business risks, and in this context, management of speculative risks and risks involved in management strategy becomes an especially important aspect of the task.

For example, it is required to manage risks inherent in development of new products, penetration into an overseas market or into a new area of business. At this point, a number of critical decisions must be taken whether the risks are to be accepted or avoided, or if the risks are to be accepted while provisions are to be made against possible losses. Under these circumstances the distinction between strategy and risk management becomes not very clear.

Yet, business strategy type risk management must remain as a staff function to provide consultation to general and departmental management. Its responsibility is to give advice, and not to participate in decision making.

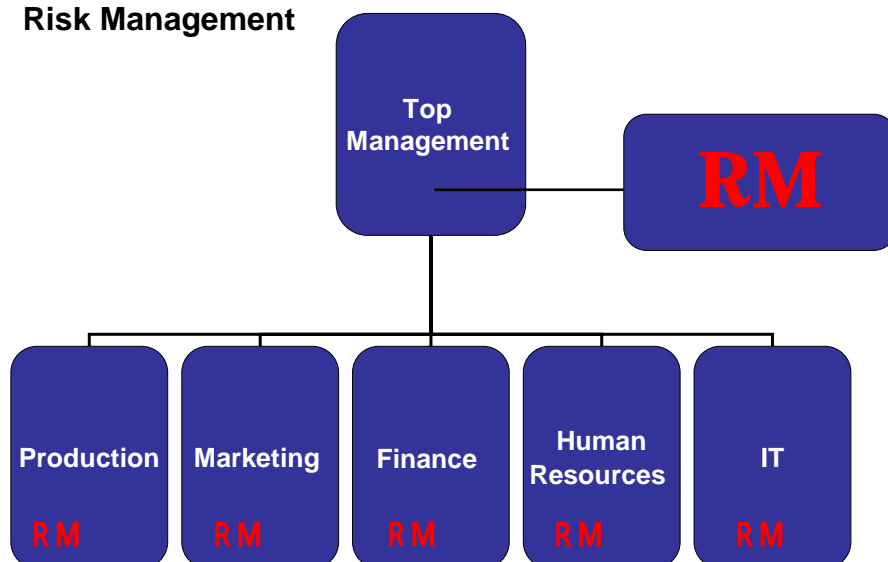
In this respect, it is important to recognize that decision making is not a momentary act but a series of processes leading to the decision. It consists of (1) acquisition and preparation of information, (2) planning and (3) selection of alternatives.

(1) Acquisition and preparation of information relates to research and collection of information concerning risks, classification and compilation of relevant data. (2) Planning consists of analysis, evaluation of information and data, and identifications of ways and means to risk management. (3) Selection of alternatives consists of comparison of various risk management alternatives and selection of the approach to be taken. A risk management department must be involved in some or all of these steps as consultant to the management. (from Toshiaki KAMEI “The Nature and Classifications of Risk Management” *Kansai University Review of Economics and Business*, Vol.19, No.1-No.2, March 1991, p.3-p.4, p.9-p.10.)

Figure1 3 Levels of Risk Management

Strategic Risk (Speculative Risk· Business Risk	Top Mangement Chief Risk Officer(CRO)
Managerial Risk	Manager of Division
Operational Risk	Responsible for Risk Management at each Section, Manager of each Branch Claim Management, Operation according to Manual

- **Figure2**
- **Position of**
- **Risk Management**



2.3. Process and Principles of Risk Management

The process of risk management consists of three steps. (1) The first step is research and identification of risk based on the collection of information. (2) The

second step is measure and analysis of risk identified in the first step. The measure and analysis of risk is conducted according the criteria of (A) frequency or probability and (B) seriousness or severity. (3) The third step is the selection of risk treatment means. There are mainly four risk treatment means: avoidance of risk, reduction of risk, transfer of risk and retention of risk. In risk management, after the identification and analysis of risk, the selection or the combination of risk treatment means is done considering the function of cost and the benefit. Risk treatment means is also distinguished as two main pillars: risk control and risk finance. Risk control is an attempt at protection and prevention against the occurrence of perils or accidents. Risk finance is a preparation of financial resources for future occurrence of losses by perils or accidents.

The principle of risk management is that risk is firstly to be avoided, then reduced, and then transferred, and finally retained. Another principle is that it is important to recognize three aspects of risk in risk treatment: risk repeats, risk changes and risk hides.

Figure3

Risk management Process

(ISO 31000: 2009)

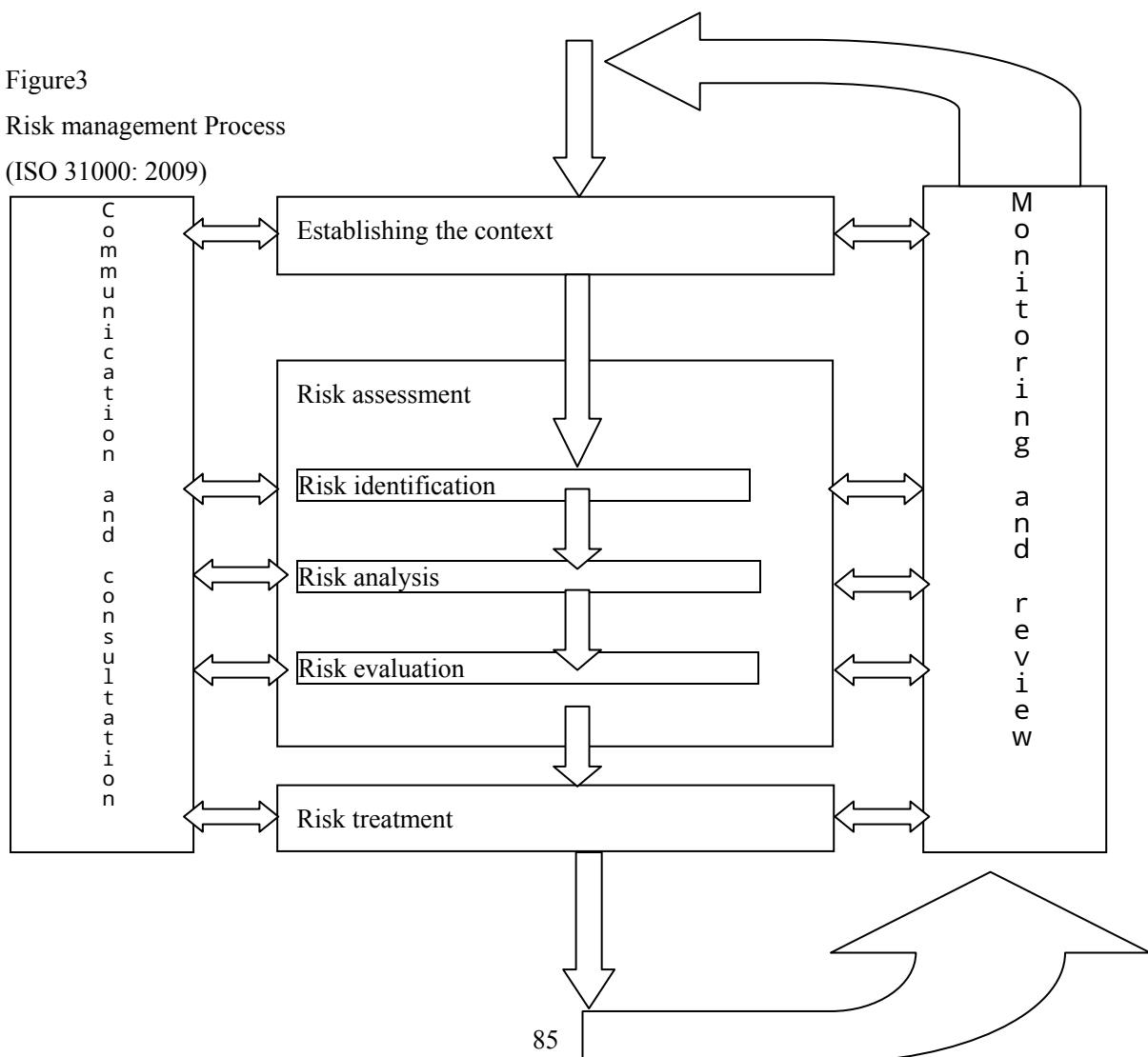


Figure 3 Risk management process (ISO 31000:2009)

3. Recent research trends

The fundamental task of risk management study, research and implementation is to manage the variety of risks that have the potential to affect individuals, organizations, business and other entities.

Because risk management is such a fundamental factor in the process of decision making, the process of risk control and risk finance can be affected from time to time by the environment in which such decisions are made. In other words, circumstances at different times are bound to produce new risks. As a result, the risk manager must estimate and, as accurately as possible, predict such changes of environment and use their best endeavors to minimize the losses suffered by entities that face such risks. Considering that broadly speaking, the community at large became aware of and sensitized to risk management concepts and issues in the beginning of 21st century, it is possible to identify some particular circumstances that illustrate the contemporary risk management approaches and policy. (From Kazuo UEDA, “Japan Risk Management Society” *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No.18, 1998, p.74-p.75.)

Dr. Kazuo UEDA mentioned, in 1998, the following three topics as trends in risk management issues.

- Catastrophic events that cause destruction and loss (e.g. the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995 and the poison gas incident caused by the Aum cult in 1995).
- The reform of the Japanese financial system – the so called “Japanese Big Bang” (since 1996)
- The occurrence of, and resultant erosion of consumer confidence by bankruptcies within the banking, securities and life insurance sectors of the Japanese economy (since 1996).

More than ten years has passed since 1998. Besides the topics mentioned by Dr. UEDA in 1998, now we can identify the following topics under the circumstances up to 2010

- (1) Problems relating to family crisis and mental health: Mental Risk Management (*Kokoro no Kiki Kanri* in Japanese)
- (2) Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

(3) National Crisis Management after September 11, 2001

(4) Compliance, Internal Control and CSR

(5) Social Risk Management

3.1. Problems relating to family crisis and mental health

Under the depression of Japanese economy, many people feel uneasy. Many company employees are suffering from restructuring policies and reduction in income, etc. People are depressed and irritated. The increase in suicides by middle-aged persons, unemployment, Violent crimes and juvenile delinquencies has led to the introduction of a psychological approach to risk management study.

Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI established a concept of Crisis Management Counseling in 1999, thereby introducing psychology and counseling into risk management. Thus family risk management is broadened, from mere treatment of investment and life insurance, to a management science of mental health and crisis.

In 2000, JARMS founded its Family Crisis Management Society in order to focus the discussion concerning the problems such as family crisis, mental health of employees and managers, juvenile delinquencies.

3.2. Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

In 2000, Snow Brand Milk caused a food poisoning epidemic and it was revealed that Mitsubishi Motors Corp. had concealed information on its defective cars. In 2002, it was revealed that Snow Brand Food had replaced its product labels to turn cheap beef into a more expensive kind. Similar corporate crimes were continuously revealed. Corporate insincerity and lack of awareness of crisis management attract public nationwide each time this kind of incident is revealed.

Besides these kinds of corporate deception, the situation where Japanese banks still remain unstable, the increase in bankruptcy by big firms such as Sogo has made consumers lose their faith in Japanese industry and managers.

Under these circumstances, JARMS chose Corporate Governance and Risk Management as the general theme for its 25th annual conference at Hiroshima Shudo University in 2001. Members discussed how corporate governance should prevent corporate deception, crime, or bad management caused by managers' fault.

This topic is still one of the most important problems of corporate risk management. Thus on various occasions, JARMS continues to focus on the proposals for a better corporate risk management system as a means of corporate governance. JARMS has the advantage to have traditionally pointed out the inability of managers as a main cause of bad management (managers' risk) based on the theory of the founder,

Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI's.

The 26th Annual National Conference of JARMS held at Hakuo University in September 2002. Following the increase in corporate crime and deception, on the first day of the Conference, members discussed the gigantic corporations and risk management. Having seen the bad management and bankruptcy of big corporations not only in Japan but also in the United States, reliable corporate governance systems were considered in the discussion.

3.3. National Crisis Management after September 11, 2001

The horrific terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 overthrew the common sense of national security. This incredible incident made clear the necessity to be more conscious of crisis management both at a national level and at an individual level. Also, this incident led to problems in the airline industry and non-life insurance.

On the second day of the 26th Annual National Conference held at Hakuo University in September 2002, members discussed the airline industry and risk management. Following the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, the problems of airline insurance and the airline industry itself were discussed.

3.4. Compliance, Internal Control and CSR

Bankruptcy of major corporations in the USA like that of Enron in 2001 and that of Lehman Brothers in 2008 relating to the financial crisis because of subprime loan issues attracted much attention to compliance, internal control and CSR as a means of risk management.

In Japan, the new corporation law in 2005 and financial product transaction law in 2006 obliged companies to establish internal control systems.

Under these circumstances, JARMS treated compliance, internal control and CSR issues as a main subject in a series of academic meetings and annual conferences such as the 29th Annual Conference (main theme: CSR and Risk Management) held in 2005 at Chiba University of Commerce.

3.5. Social Risk Management

In recent years members of JARMS have been conducting research based on the concept of Social Risk Management. Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI introduced and clarified this concept by publishing three books: *Social Risk Management Theory* in 2007, *Background of Social Risk Management* in 2009 and *Development of Social Risk Management* in 2010. Social risk management is defined as “nation, government, local

government, local society, business corporation, university, school, family, NPO, etc. manage together in a cooperative way the social risks surrounding all the above mentioned economic entities”. For example, a giant earthquake affects every part of society. To manage this kind of risk, government, local society, enterprises and individuals should cooperate and act.

The essence of social risk management is shown as follows: cooperative management of not only material and financial risk but also mental and human related risk.

4. 34th Annual National Conference of JARMS at the Faculty of Safety Science (FSS), Kansai University

The headquarters of JARMS used to be located at the Faculty of Commerce at Senriyama Campus, Kansai University. After 25 years since foundation, it was moved to the Faculty of Informatics at Takatsuki Campus, Kansai University.

In April 2010, Kansai University inaugurated its Faculty of Safety Science (FSS), which is the very first faculty to specialize in disaster prevention and risk management. FSS is located at the new campus, Takatsuki Muse Campus near JR Takatsuki station, just between Kyoto and Osaka. On this occasion, the headquarters of JARMS was established on April 1st at FSS.

To commemorate the establishment of the headquarters at FSS JARMS the 34th Annual National Conference of JARMS was held at this new faculty. The main theme of the conference was Contemporary Society and Risk Management. On the first day, September 18th 2010, members discussed mental health issues. Professor AKABORI coordinated this session; Professor OGYU made a presentation on mental health from the viewpoint of medical science.

Dr. Olivier TORRES whom JARMS invited from France, gave a lecture on the mental health of owner-managers of SMEs. Dr. TORRES pointed out that when specialists treat this issue, they tend to regard it as a problem specific to middle managers and employees and neglect the status quo of SME directors. According to him, SME owner-managers are suffering from (1) excessive work, (2) stress, (3) insecurity and (4) solitude. In Autumn 2009, Dr. TORRES founded AMAROK, the first observational organization in France concerning the health of SME managers. The activity of AMAROK has received much attention all over France. AMAROK Japan was inaugurated at the occasion of the 34th Annual National Conference of JARMS, held at FSS, Kansai University.

On the second day, September 19th 2010, members discussed security for children.

Mr. TODE coordinated this session; Mr. TAKEMOTO, president of deputy council of JARMS and Dr. NARA made a presentation on how we should protect children from crimes.

With all the activity mentioned and introduced in this article, the Japan Risk Management Society, JARMS, is contributing much to the academic development and practical application of risk management in Japan.

(Katsuyuki KAMEI, Kansai University)

NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. History and Outline of the Association

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

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

To accomplish these objectives, the Association has performed some activities as follows: (1) holding a national convention annually and regional meetings at regular times in the year, (2) publishing bulletins and collected papers on the latest issues in local autonomy and administration, (3) offering new public policies, (4) doing joint research with related parties, (5) encouraging friendly relationships among members. The Association consists of 295 individual members, 12 subscript members and 5 honorary members (as of May 2010).

2. Annual National Convention (1985-2010)

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

The common themes, the presentations and the host universities since the 23rd convention in 2006 are as follows:

The 23rd annual convention was held at Aomori Public College in August, 2006 with the common theme of To the Next Stage of Municipal Mergers. Under this theme, a symposium “Cooperation of Three Prefectures in Kita-Tohoku and the Future of Local Autonomy”, chaired by Akiyoshi KAWAMURA (Executive Director of Asahi Broadcasting Aomori), was held with three panelists: Shingo MIMURA (Prefectural Governor of Aomori), Hiroya MASUDA (Prefectural Governor of Iwate), and Sukeshiro TERATA (Prefectural Governor of Akita).

The 24th annual convention was held at Onomichi University in September, 2007. Its common theme was Decentralization and Regional Government System (*Doshu-sei*). Following the Keynote speech by Yukou HIRATANI (Mayor of Onomichi city), a panel discussion was held with four speakers: Toshirou KATAOKA (Fukuyama University),

Hideki KONISHI (Kansai University), Masaki FUJII (Department of Financial Planning and Budget of Onomichi city), and Yoshiki YAMAGATA (NHK Joho Network inc), chaired by Mari KOBAYASHI (Waseda University). Many participants made significant suggestions and inspiring comments about the common theme.

The 25th commemorative convention was held at Aoyama Gakuin University in August, 2008 with the common theme of “Public Management and Fiscal Reform”. Under the above theme, a symposium was held on 30 August with six panelists: Toshitake KUWAHARA (Mayor of Shibuya city), Yasushi AOYAMA (Meiji University, former Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis), Shiro ASANO (Keio University, former Prefectural Governor of Miyagi), Masayasu KITAGAWA (Waseda University, former Prefectural Governor of Mie), Makoto ISOMICHI (NIKKEI), and Hidemasa IKEMIYAGI (Meiji University), chaired by Yoichi KOMATSU (Kansai University). A panel discussion titled “ Public Management and Improvement on Accounting for Public Organization” was held on 31 August, chaired by Masao KAWANO (Chuo University), with six panelists, Hirofumi TAKADA (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication), Tomoyuki KAMIYAMA (Tokyo metropolitan Government), Isao SUZUKI (Hamamatsu city Government), Hiroyuki SUENAGA (Kurashiki City Government), Yutaka SUZUKI (Aoyama Gakuin university), and Kiyoshi YAMAMOTO (Center for National University Finance and Management). Discussion led to very productive implications for all the participants.

The 26th annual convention was held at Miyazaki Municipal University in September, 2009 with the common theme of Reform of Decentralization and Regional study. A symposium titled “The Present State and Problems for Regional Management” was held, chaired by Takayoshi HAMANO (former President of Miyazaki Municipal University), with four panelists: Shunji KONO (Prefectural Vice Governor of Miyazaki), Madoka HIWATASHI (Superintendent of Education of Gokase-cho in Miyazaki Prefecture), Shouichi CHUMAN (Kyushu Tourism Promotion Organization), and Koushi HASHIMOTO (Kyoto Women’s University). Shigemitsu TSUMURA (Mayor of Miyazaki) gave a special lecture “Community Development in Miyazaki” chaired by Yoichi KOMATSU (Kansai University).

3. Publications

The Association issues a bulletin entitled the *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*. It is issued twice a year, and until now, it has been issued 46 times, the latest one being volume 25 number 1. The first bulletin of the year consists of presentations and extracts from the symposium under the common theme of

the previous national convention, summaries of voluntary presentation sessions, and presentations at each regional branch. The second bulletin of the year consists of papers contributed by members.

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

The Association has published a Collection of research papers, *The Frontier of Local Autonomy* (Seibunsha, 2009), commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association, which consist of three sections (administration, public finance, account for public organization) and 18 chapters.

A local autonomy study series was planned by the Association's board of directors on September, 1995. The purposes are to present problems about the new fields of local autonomy and to introduce the direction of studies about local autonomy in the world. Then, in March, 1998, the Association also published a book titled *Forefront Theory of Local Autonomy* (Keso-Shobou, Tokyo, 1998), consisting of 13 chapters including the preface.

4. Trends and Projections for the Association

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

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

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

the environment which threaten human life, (4) setting new international regulations (e.g. regulation for government deficit).

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

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

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

(Nobuo WATANABE, Josai International University)

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,862
- President: Kazuo HIRAMATSU (Kwansei 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://manage74.cc.sophia.ac.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kurume University on September 17-19, 2011.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING

日本広告学会

- Established: 1969
- Number of Members: full member 584, associate member 15, honorary member 19, corporate member 29
- President: Shizue KISHI (Tokyo Keizai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Advertising Science*
- Japan Academy of Advertising
c/o Professor Kazue SHIMAMURA, Faculty of Commerce, 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, 2011.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

経営行動科学学会

- Established: 1997
 - Number of Members: Individual 757, Collective 15
 - President: Mitsutoshi HIRANO (Kobe University)
 - 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)
The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS) Newsletter (Occasional publications)
 - The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)
c/o Associate Professor Wataru IDE
School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osaka Prefecture University,
1-1, Gakuen-cho, Naka-ku, Sakai, Osaka 599-8531, Japan
e-mail: jaas@hs.osakafu-u.ac.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaas2>
-

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
- Number of Members: 1,551
- President: Masayoshi HONMA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)*
 - quarterly
 - The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics* — annual
- The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan
 - c/o Norin Tokei Kyokai,
 - Meguro Sumiya Building,
 - 3-9-13, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-0064, Japan
 - e-mail: aesj@aafs.or.jp
 - <http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aesj2/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University on March 27-28, 2011 with the symposium “The Baseline for Japanese Agriculture.”

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT (JSAM)

実践経営学会

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 502
- President: Fumihiko HIRANO (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Applied Management* (No.1-46)
 - Newsletter* — 2 times a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)
 - c/o Professor Haruo YAMAKITA,
 - Chubu University
 - 1200, Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi,
 - Aichi 487-5801, Japan
 - e-mail: yamakita@isc.chubu.ac.jp
 - <http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fuji University 2011.

JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JSAAM)

アジア経営学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 367
- President: Teruhisa UETAKE (Keio 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.takahide@nihon-u.ac.jp
 - <http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsaam/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ryukoku University on September 16-17, 2011.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES
アジア市場経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: 202
- President: Itsuro KANEKO (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies* — annual
JAFAME Newsletter (Occasional publications)
- Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies
c/o Takumi TAKEDA
School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: tknomics@kisc.meiji.ac.jp
<http://www.jafame.com>

The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University of Kanda Campus, on July 2-3, 2011.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES
アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,342
- President: Akio TAKAHARA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies
c/o Professor Shigeto SONODA
Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, University of Tokyo
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

The Eastern Division Meeting will be held at Dokkyo University in May 2011.

The Western Division Meeting will be held at Kyushu University in June 2011. Annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University in November 2011.

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION
日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 480
- President: Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI (Waseda 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 Meiji University of Surugadai Campus, 2011.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,160
- President: Toshio TAKAHASHI (Bunkyo Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year
Journal of Business Management — once or twice a year
- Japan Society of Business Administration
c/o The Office for Management Research,
Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University, Dai 2 Kenkyukan,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsba/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Konan University on September 7-10, 2011 with the symposium “Enterprise Management and Management Studies since the Lehmann Shock.”

BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION
日本経営分析学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 530
- President: Tsuneo SAKAMOTO (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Business Analysis* (annual)
- Business Analysis Association
c/o Meiji University
604 Office, 1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: info@keiei-bunseki.org
<http://keiei-bunseki.org>

The next annual meetings will be held at Meiji University on June 18-19, 2011 with the symposium “Post-Shareholder Value Management and Management Analysis.”

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

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 195
- President: Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA (Chuo University)
- Publication: *The Journal of International Business Communication*
- Japan Business Communication Association
c/o Professor Hiromitsu HAYASHIDA
Faculty of Commerce, Chuo University,
742-1, Higashi-nakano, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0393, Japan
e-mail: nakasako@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp
<http://bus-com.web.infoseek.co.jp>

The next national conference will be held at Wako University in October 2011.

The exact schedule will be announced in 2011.

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

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 450
- President: Hiroo TAKAHASHI (Hakuoh 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
Sakurai Bldg. 3F,
4-5-4, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083, Japan
e-mail: info@jabes1993.org

The next annual meeting will be held in at Reitaku University on June 18-19, 2011 with the symposium
“Topics and Prospects in Education of Business Ethics.”

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN
経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 868, institutional 18
- President: Takeshi ABE (Osaka University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly
Japanese Research in Business History — annually
- Business History Society of Japan
c/o Prof. KASUYA Office
Graduate School of Economics, University of Tokyo.
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0003, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@bhs-japan.org
<http://www.bhs-japan.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University on October 15-16, 2011.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 130
- President: Takahiro KOJIMA (Senshu 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 Takachiho University on June 4-5, 2011.

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 292, cooperative 6
- Representative: Ken-ichi NAKAGAMI (Ritsumeikan 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 2011.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE
日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: 185
- President: Hisashi TAKEI (Waseda University)
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, *Shohin Kenkyu* (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity Science

c/o Univ. Coop Support Center for Academic Societies,

3-30-22, Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 116-8532, Japan

e-mail: jscs@univcoop.or.jp

<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/nsg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kagawa University on May 14-15, 2011.

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

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 293
- Chief Representative: Manabu SUHARA (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)

c/o Associate Professor Kazuhiro KUMO

Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University,

2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo, 186-8603, Japan

e-mail: kumo@ier.hit-u.ac.jp

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University in June 2011.

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

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 210
- President: Takahide KOSAKA (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Nobuyuki TOKORO
School of Commerce, Nihon University,
5-2-1, Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan
e-mail: tokoro.nobuyuki@nihon-u.ac.jp
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jacsm/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on May 13-15, 2011 with the main theme “A New Stage in Globalization and Problems in Comparative Management — International Comparison of Corporate Governance Reform.”

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

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 348
- 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: kawaguchi@kzf.biglobe.ne.jp
<http://www.bus.nihon-u.ac.jp/jace/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in October 2011.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本経済学会

- Established: 1934
 - Number of Members: 3,398
 - President: Toshihiro IHORI (University of Tokyo)
 - Publication: *The Japanese Economic Review*
 - Japanese Economic Association
- 1-7-10-703, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan
e-mail: office@jeaweb.org
<http://www.jeaweb.org/jp/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Kumamoto Gakuen University on May 21-22, 2011 and the Autumn meeting will be held at Tsukuba University on September 17-18, 2011.

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY
経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: 350
 - President: Mitsuo SASAKI (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
 - The Society of Economic Sociology
- c/o Professor Masaaki KAMINUMA
School of Social Sciences, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
e-mail: Kaminuma@waseda.jp
<http://www.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/index-j.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Onomichi University on September 24-25, 2011.

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

- Established: 1950
 - Number of Members: 712
 - President: Masaharu Professo (Rikkyo 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 Masaharu HATTORI
College of Economics, Rikkyo University
3-34-1, Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku,
Tokyo 171-8501, Japan
e-mail: hattorim@rikkyo.ac.jp
<http://jshet.net/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukushima University on May 21-22, 2011.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS
経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
 - Number of Members: 755, patronage members: 5
 - 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 Professor Harumichi YAMADA
Tokyo Keizai University,
1-7-34, Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo 185-8502, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@economicgeography.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaeg/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kokushikan University on May 20-23, 2011.

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION
日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,240, institutional 12
- President: Yuko ARAYAMA (Graduate School of Economics, Nagoya 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, Nagoya University,
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan
e-mail: jepa-headquarter@jepa-hq.com
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jepa/index.html>

The 68th annual meeting will be held at Komazawa University 2011.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS
進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: individuals 465, honorary 2, collective 1
- President: Kazuo YOSHIDA (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) from Springer-Verlag Tokyo
Genesis Evolutional Economics, vol.1, 2 (Japanese) from Springer- Verlag Tokyo
Handbook of Evolutionary Economics (Japanese) from Kyoritsu Shuppan Tokyo
- Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics
c/o Kokusai Bunken Insatsu-sha,
4-4-19, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0075, Japan
e-mail: evoeco-post@bunken.co.jp
<http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~evoeco/indexj.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University on March 19-20, 2011 with the symposium “The Global Economics Crisis and Evolution of Systems and Enterprises.”

JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION
日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 538
- President: Keiichi KUBOTA (Chuo 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.b.kobe-u.ac.jp/~keieizaimu/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka City University on October 8-9, 2011.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS
生活経済学会

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: 820, Cooperative member 5
- President: Nobuhito TAKEUCHI (Aichi Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Journal of Personal Finance and Economics* — twice a year
- The Japan Society of Household Economics
3-7-4, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
101-0061, Japan
e-mail: jshe-jimukyoku@cd.wakwak.com
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jshe2/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meijo University on June 18-19, 2011 with the symposium “Consumer Policy and Household Economics.”

JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 923
- Representative Director: Norio KANBAYASHI (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management
c/o School of Business Administration, University of Hyogo,
8-2-1, Gakuen-nishi-machi, Nishi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo 651-2197, Japan
e-mail: roumu.jimukyoku@gmail.com
<http://jshrm.scholars.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University 2011.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 327
- Representative: Yoshihiko AKASHI (Osaka City University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies
c/o Professor Daiju TAMURA
Faculty of Economics, The University of Kitakyushu,
4-2-1, Kitagata, Kokuraminami-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka 802-8577, Japan
e-mail: t-daiju@kitakyu-u.ac.jp
<http://sisjnews.blogspot.com/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rissho University on June 11-12, 2011.

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE
日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 20 including one foreigner, ordinary 885 including 30 foreigners, supporting organizations 79
- Chairman: Masayoshi DEGUCHI (University of Tsukuba)
- Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* — quarterly
- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science
c/o The Non-Life Insurance Institute of Japan,
2-9, Kanda-Awajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8335, Japan
e-mail: gakkai@sonposoken.or.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsis2/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe Gakuin University on October 22-23, 2011.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 668
- President: Kentaro NOMURA (Aichi Institute of Technology)
- Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nempo (Annual Report of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies)*
- Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies
c/o NPO CANPAN Center
Kaiyosenpaku Building 8F,
1-15-16, Taranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0001, Japan
e-mail: ac172-jaias@conpan.org
<http://jaias.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo University of Science 2011.

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

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 728, 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 3rd. F. , 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan
e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp
http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/new_jaibs/index.html

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyama University on October 22-23, 2011.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 1,153, corporate 2
- President: Fukunari KIMURA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai (International Economy)* — two issues a year
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Masahiro ENDOH
Faculty of Business and Commerce, Keio University,
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-8345, Japan
e-mail: jsie-office@fbc.keio.ac.jp
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsie>

The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on October 22-23, 2011.

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

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 500, corporate: 5
- President: Nobuto IWATA (Aoyama Gakuin 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 Associate Professor RIKU Yugun
Nihon University Correspondence Division,
2-2-3, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo, 101-8375, Japan
e-mail: chairman@jaftab.org
office-east@jaftab.org
office-west@jaftab.org
<http://www.jaftab.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto Sangyo University on May 28-29, 2011.

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 313
- President: Tsunenori YASUI (Hannan University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Romu-riron Gakkaishi)*
- Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM)

c/o Professor Tsunenori YASUI
Hannan University
5-4-33, Amami-higashi, Matsubara-city, Osaka 580-8502, Japan
e-mail: jalm@hannan-u.ac.jp
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jalm/n-jalm/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University on June 11-12, 2011. Main theme will be “Employment of Young People and Personnel Development.”

JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 471, corporate 15
- President: Shinya NAKADA (Kanagawa University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
- Japan Logistics Society

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Setagaya-ku, Tokyo in September 2011.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 292, corporate 21
- Representative: Takehiko SUGIYAMA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*
- Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics

c/o Professor Hideki MURAKAMI
Graduate School of Business administration, Kobe University,
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan
e-mail: jslse-sec@rieb.kobe-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jslse.jp>

JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT

経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 490, 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 Kyushu Sangyo University in August, 2011.

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

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 718, corporate 8
- President: Masao TSUJI (Waseda University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
- The Japanese Association of Management Accounting
c/o Faculty of Commerce, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-8050, Japan
e-mail: jama-info@list.waseda.jp
<http://www.sitejama.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University in Summer 2011. The date and commom theme are undecided.

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

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 760, corporate 5
- President: Yoshio MATSUMOTO (Nihon 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 Kanagawa University in June 2011.

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 340
- Representative : Kenshu KIKUZAWA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Journal*
(*Journal of Management Philosophy*)
- The Academy of Management Philosophy
c/o Professor Kenshu KIKUZAWA, Ph.D.
Faculty of Business and Commerce, Keio University,
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8345, Japan
e-mail: officel@jamp.ne.jp
<http://www.jamp.ne.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkai Gakuen University on September 3-5, 2011.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

日本経営システム学会

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 663, advisory 9, corporate 1
- President: Masanobu MATSUMARU (Tokai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems*, biannually and *JAMS NEWS* – quarterly
- Japan Association for Management Systems
c/o Ballard Heim No. 703, 1-20-3, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0073, Japan
e-mail: keieisys@hh.ij4u.or.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jams2>

The 46th national conference is supposed to be held at Meiji University of Surugadai Campus in May 2011. The common theme are undecided.

SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

経営学史学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 330, Cooperative 2
- President: Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI (Chuo 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: keieigakusi@kwansei.ac.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/08gakusi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held on the unified theme “The Philosophy and Methodology of Management Theory” at the Aomori Public College on May 21-22, 2011.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION (Formerly: JAPAN SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCES)

日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 11, ordinary 1,030, supporting company 12
- President: Hideo HARADA (Ryutsu Keizai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — four times a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution
c/o Anziana Corporation,
7-1-311, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0075, Japan
e-mail: gakkai@aroma.ocn.ne.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsomad/>

The 2011 Annual Conference will be held at Kumamoto Gakuen University on May 27-29, under the theme “How Distribution and Marketing Can Aid Industrial Revival.”

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS
日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,354
- President: Hideo FUJIWARA (Doshisha 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 Spring meeting will be held at Meiji University on May 28-29, 2011 and Autumn meeting will be held at Kinki University.

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

Mitsubishi Building 1st. B,
2-5-2, 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 University on October 8-9, 2011.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,240
- President: Sachihiko HARASHINA (Tokyo Institute of Technology)
- Publication: *Planning Administration* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Planning Administration

c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan
e-mail: japa@isr.or.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/japa/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University of Korakuen Campus on September 10-11, 2011 with the symposium "Social Innovations and the Frontier of Public Administration and Policy."

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 930
- Chief Representative: Kiichiro YAGI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy

c/o Professor Hiroyuki UNO
Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University,
Yoshidahonmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan.
e-mail: secretariat@jspe.gr.jp
<http://www.jspe.gr.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University in September 2011.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
(Formerly: THE AGRARIAN HISTORY SOCIETY)
政治経済学・経済史学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 985
- 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: seikeishi@gmail.com
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/seikeisi/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University in fall, 2011.

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 391
- President: Shigesato TAKAHASHI (National Institute of Population and Security Research)
- Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* (*The Journal of Population Studies*)
- Population Association of Japan

c/o Japan Aging Research Center,
2-15-14, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan
e-mail: pajadmin@jarc.net
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/paj/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto University on June 11-12, 2011 with the symposium “Population Statistics and Population Economics.”

JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Teruo KOBAYASHI (Kanto Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association
c/o Toshinori ISHIKAWA
5-3-16, Otanida, Adachi-ku,
Tokyo 120-0001, Japan
e-mail: ishikawa.toshinori@nihon-u.ac.jp
<http://www2.mascot.nihon-u.ac.jp/portecon>

THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE
日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 933
- Chairman: Toshihiro IHORI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Studies in Public Finance (Zaiseikenkyu)*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance
c/o Galileo, Inc.,
3F Urban Otsuka, 3-21-10, Kita-Otsuka, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0004, Japan
e-mail: g016jipf-mng@ml.gakkai.ne.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jipf/index.html> (japanese)
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jipf/index-e.html> (english)

The next annual meeting will be held at Seijo University in October 2011.

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

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 434, corporation members 66
- President: Haruo ISHII (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 Nihon University on June 11-12, 2011 under the theme "Foreign Development of Public Utility."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 1,061
- President: Makoto TAWADA (Nagoya University)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.40 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 48th annual meeting will be held at Wakayama University on October 8-10, 2011.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 350, supporting 39
- Representative Management: Kazuo UEDA (Senshu University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Society for the Study of Risk Management

c/o Professor Katsuyuki KAMEI

Faculty of Safety Science, Kansai University,

7-1, Hakubai-cho, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569-1098, Japan

e-mail: GFG04104@nifty.com

<http://homepage3.nifty.com>

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 600
- Representative: Kiyoshi NIKAMI (Shiga University)
- Publication: *Annual of the Society for the Economic Studies of Securities* — annually
- Society for the Economic Studies of Securities

c/o Japan Securities Research Institute,

Tokyo Shoken Kaikan,

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

<http://www.sess.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on June 25-26, 2011.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,227
- Representative: Norio HISAMOTO (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU*
(*Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
- Society for the Study of Social Policy
c/o Associate Professor Yuji HAYASHI
University Education Center, Tokyo Metropolitan University,
1-1, Minamiosawa, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan
e-mail: yhayashi@tmu.ac.jp
<http://www.scc.nii.ac.jp/sssp>

The next annual meetings will be held at Meiji Gakuin University in May 2011 with symposium "Changes in Education and Training, and Career Formation." The Fall 2011 meeting will be held at Kyoto University in October.

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

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 198
- Representative: Takashi OGURI (Komazawa University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
- The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting
c/o Faculty of Economics, Komazawa University
1-23-1, Komazawa, Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo 154-8525, Japan
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jssa/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University 2011.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY
社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,393
- Representative: Sinya SUGIYAMA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* — bimonthly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)
c/o Professor H. KAWAGUCHI
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://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/sehs>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University on May 4-5, 2011.

JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,480
- President: Yasuto YOSHIKOE (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society* — biannually
- Japan Statistical Society
- c/o Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis,
Nogaku Shorin Building 5F, 3-6, Kanda-Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan
e-mail: shom@jss.gr.jp
<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Rikkyo University on March 13, 2011.

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University on September 4-7, 2011.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 475, student 10, company etc. 33
- President: Kunio MIYASHITA (Osaka Sangyo University)
- Publication: *Koutsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)*
- The Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Koutsu Gakkai)
- c/o Unyu-Chosa-Kyoku, 34, Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0016, Japan
e-mail: koutsu-gakkai@itej.or.jp
<http://gakkai.itej.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University in October 2011.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 300
- Representative Manager: Yoichi KOMATSU (Kansai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*
(*Annals of Nippon Urban Management and Local Government
Research Association*)
- Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association
- c/o Seibunsha Pub. Co.,
Daiwa-Minamimorimachi Bldg.,
Kita 2-6, 2-chome, Tenjinbashi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0041, Japan
e-mail: tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/umlgr/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on October 1-2, 2011.

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.