



**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 2011, the Union had a membership of 64 associations, as listed on pp.104-126.

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 ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

Introduction: Forming a Subject Research Committee for a survey on financial accounting research in Japan

The Japan Accounting Association organizes a Subject Research Committee every two years in order to discuss deeply a specific topic that most JAA members are interested in. The Subject Research Committee this time (From September, 2008 to August, 2010) has discussed mainly two topics. One of the goals of the Committee is to do an inventory of financial accounting research in Japan. The inventory has been thought to be helpful in clarifying the characteristics of financial accounting research in Japan and their historical changes. The other goal is to clarify the comparative advantages and disadvantages of financial accounting research in Japan under the international competition for new scientific knowledge.

The reason these subjects described above were given to the committee can be summarized as follows: It is said that most of the members of JAA have been interested in basic concepts that support accounting standards, although most of the researchers in the U.S. (their researches are said to reflect “global standards”) have been empirical research oriented. The fact described above has made it difficult to share the result of researches between U.S. and Japan. As the problem seems to be so serious, JAA has tried to confirm (1) why, and in which way the deviation from the “global standard” has occurred in the financial accounting research in Japan, (2) what subjects the members of JAA have tried to tackle apart from “the global mainstream” of financial accounting research. Through the inventory, biases on research method and/or research subject are expected to be found, which make it easier to answer the questions above.

Tools for accomplishing the goals and tasks above: classification

In order to achieve the goals, the Subject Research Committee has tried to classify articles on financial accounting published in the monthly journal named “*Kaikei (Accounting)*.” The Subject Research Committee did so under the anticipation that when appropriate criteria are selected and adopted, the major characteristics of financial accounting research in Japan will be clarified.

The Committee has chosen *Kaikei*, among several journals that carry articles on financial accounting, as the target of its research because (1) *Kaikei* has been published regularly for many years so far, (2) *Kaikei* has been published at the same interval (monthly) so far, and the number of articles carried has been quite stable, (3) Authors and readers of *Kaikei* have been “unbiased,” that is, articles in *Kaikei* have reflected the

average interest of JAA members specializing in financial accounting.

The Committee has surveyed in total 2,353 articles published in *Kaikei* between January 1978 and December 2008. The “starting point” was set in 1978 because a similar inventory of financial accounting research (for the years until 1978) was already done by JAA in 1978.

Members of the Subject Research Committee and Overview of the Activities of the Committee

At first, Yoshihiro TOKUGA, professor of accounting at Kyoto University, was elected as chair of the Committee. Then eight other members were nominated by the chair. In order to escape from a one-sided view, the members are different in their educational backgrounds, in their research subjects, in their research methods, in their generation (age) and so on. The Committee held meetings regularly (close to monthly) for two years until the final report was published in September 2010.

The former half term was basically dedicated to making a consensus on the appropriate criteria for the classification of articles on financial accounting, as well as to doing the “pilot study” using the criteria on which the committee reached a temporary consensus. The latter half term was basically dedicated to making a re-classification of articles on normative theory in the field of accounting standards and basic concepts underlying standards. The reason the Committee tried to re-classify some of the articles using other criteria will be explained later in this presentation.

Primary criteria for classifying articles on financial accounting: categories focusing on research subject

The Committee classified articles published in *Kaikei* between January 1978 and December 2008 into six categories: (1) Analytical Research and Methodology, (2) Empirical Research, (3) Normative Research, (4) Historical Study, (5) Case Study, and (6) Miscellaneous. Articles categorized as (6) Miscellaneous are divided into five sub-categories as (6-1) Accounting Education, (6-2) Auditing / Corporate Governance / Internal Control, (6-3) Corporate Tax, (6-4) Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting, and (6-5) Others. The Committee calls the classification above “(broad) classification focused on research subject.”

After establishing categories for classification, the Committee at first omitted among those articles published in *Kaikei* the ones not relating to financial accounting¹.

¹ Major articles omitted by this screening were those relating to management accounting, cost accounting and articles focused on book review.

After the screening, 2,353 of articles remained as the target for survey by the Committee. But as 459 out of 2,353 articles are classified as (6) Miscellaneous, virtually 1,859 of articles in *Kaikei* survived as targets of the survey.

Overview of the result of classification focused on research subject

The result of the survey indicates that (3) Normative Research has consistently been the “mainstream” of financial accounting research in Japan. Among 1,859 of articles above, 1,252, about two-thirds of the total, are classified as (3) Normative Research. The tendency has been stable during the period of survey, while the number of (2) Empirical Research has gradually been increasing since the 1980's. The ratio of (2) Empirical Research has now reached close to 30% among 1,859 articles. In contrast, the number of (4) Historical Study has gradually been decreasing during the period of survey. But attention should be paid to the fact that a similar inventory of research done by the Association of Historians in Accounting indicates a less serious decline in the number of articles in historical study².

Re-classification of articles on normative research using sub-categories (1): Re-classification based on more minutely subdivided research subject

As the number of articles classified as (3) Normative Research is so large, the Committee tried to re-classify articles on (3) Normative Research into six sub-categories based on research target. They are as follows: (3-1) Accounting Principles and Standards, (3-2) Basic Concepts, (3-3) Accounting regulation, (3-4) Non-financial Information, (3-5) Social Accounting and (3-6) others.

Among 1,252 of articles classified as Normative Research, 432 articles are classified as (3-1) Accounting Principles and Standards, while 457 of other articles are classified as (3-2) Basic Concepts. The result indicates that over 70% of articles classified as (3) Normative Research are categorized as either (3-1) or (3-2). We could say that many of the JAA members have been interested in basic concepts underlying individual accounting principles or standards.

As the number of articles classified as (3-1) Accounting Principles and Standards and (3-2) Basic Concepts is relatively large, the Committee set more detailed sub-categories as for (3-1) Accounting Principles and Standards and (3-2) Basic Concepts. They are as follows: (3-1-1) Accounting Principles, (3-1-2) Conceptual Framework, (3-1-3) (Individual) Accounting Standards, Rules and Procedures, (3-2-1) Basic Assumptions in Financial Reporting / Objectives of Financial Reporting, (3-2-2)

² The range of their survey is limited to articles on historical study in the field of financial accounting.

Basic Concepts underlying Accounting Principles and Standards and (3-2-3) Structural Analysis for Rules in Income Measurement.

The result of re-classification indicates two major findings: (a) Articles dealing with individual accounting standards, rules or procedures are by far larger in numbers than articles dealing with accounting principles or conceptual framework. (b) Articles dealing with basic concepts underlying accounting principles and standards have been increasing in numbers, while articles dealing with structural analysis for rules in income measurement have been decreasing in numbers.

Re-classification of articles on empirical research using the “global-standard” criteria

Different from normative research, in the field of empirical research of accounting, a well-known criterion has already been established. The Committee tried to re-classify those articles categorized as empirical research into seven sub-categories following the “global-standard”, namely: (1) Articles focused on Micro-Structure of Markets / Behavioral Finance, (2) Articles focused on Event Study, (3) Articles focused on Fundamental Analysis, (4) Articles focused on ERC, Association Study or Value Relevance, (5) Articles focused on Contracting & Agency Theory and (6) Articles focused on Accruals or Accruals Anomaly and (7) Others.

In the re-classification, 177 out of 227 articles on empirical research are re-classified as between (1) and (6): that is, only 50 out of 227 articles are classified as (7) others. The fact that only 22.03% of articles are classified as others indicates that the “global-standard” criterion works fairly well when classifying empirical research in Japan. The result suggests that at least empirical financial accounting research in Japan shares the same research subjects and research methods with those of the “global-standard.”

In the re-classification of empirical research, dissimilarity as well as similarity was observed between Japanese researches and the “global-standard.” In Japan, the ratio of articles classified into each category is: (1) 0.88%, (2) 5.73%, (3) 15.42%, (4) 19.82%, (5) 33.48% and (6) 2.64%, while the same ratio of articles published in *The Accounting Review* (as “global-standard”) is: (1) 0.65%, (2) 11.61%, (3) 9.68%, (4) 12.90%, (5) 49.68% and (6) 3.23%³. The numbers indicate that the ratios of articles categorized as (2), (4), (5) and (7) are significantly different between *Kaikei* and *The Accounting*

³ Although the period under survey is the same between *Kaikei* and *The Accounting Review*, the number of articles published in *The Accounting Review* is surveyed only every five years, while the number of articles published in *Kaikei* is surveyed every year.

*Review*⁴, and the result indicates that the number of articles on event study and contracting & agency theory is significantly smaller in Japan than in the U.S., while the number of articles on value relevance is significantly larger in Japan than in the U.S.

Although the number of articles on empirical research published in *Kaikei* is still small just as described above, the number of articles on empirical research published in *Kaikei Progress (Accounting Progress)*, a refereed journal edited by JAA, is significantly larger in comparison with *Kaikei*. 23 out of 40 articles published in *Kaikei Progress* (since 2002 when it was established) are those on empirical research. The relationship between referee system and the research subject (and/or research method) will be discussed later in this presentation.

Re-classification of articles on normative research using sub-categories (2): Re-classification based on contribution to the progress in hypothesis

Although re-classification focused on research subject contributed a bit to clarify *one aspect* of the characteristics of normative researches in Japan, the Committee still could not clarify their comparative advantages and disadvantages through the subdivision described above. In order to achieve the goals and the tasks of the Committee, it started to re-classify articles on normative research based on other criteria: that is, contribution to progress in a hypothesis. It tried to do so under the assumption that (a) the basic role that normative research could play is to provide empirical research (or experimental research) with theoretical background for their research, that is, hypothesis (as a system of theory) to be tested, and that (b) those normative researches contributing to the acquisition of new scientific knowledge would try to evolve the existing hypotheses in certain ways.

From the prospect described above, the Committee re-classified articles on normative research into four subcategories as (1) those articles focused on the criticism of the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis on the anomalies observed, (2) those articles focused on slightly modifying the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis in order to give plausible explanation to anomalies observed, (3) those articles focused on replacing the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis in order to give better explanation to anomalies observed, and (4) those articles primarily focused on subjects other than progress in the hypothesis.

The result of re-classification based on contribution to progress in the hypothesis is amazing. 694 out of 1,248 articles on normative research are classified as (4) those

⁴ Although omitted here in this presentation, regression analysis done by the Committee indicates that the difference in ratios is statistically significant for the sub-categories described in the text.

articles primarily focused on subjects other than progress in the hypothesis, while 58, 208 and 289 articles are classified as (1), (2) and (3) respectively. The majority of articles on normative research are proven to be focused on subjects other than progress in the hypothesis!

After observing the result described above, the Committee decided to re-classify articles categorized as (4) those primarily focused on subjects other than the progress in hypothesis into more minute sub-categories. The sub-categories are: (4-1) criticism against the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis based on just a personal view or taste, (4-2) expressing personal views unrelated to the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis, (4-3) introduction of / commentary on the foreign articles or foreign affairs and (4-4) commentary on the accounting standards. The number of articles for each sub-category is: (4-1) 74, (4-2) 213, (4-3) 382 and (4-4) 25.⁵

The result above suggests that the necessity for scientific method in writing articles has not yet fully shared or understood among members of JAA. In order to promote articles that follow a scientific way of reasoning, appropriate education should be provided especially for the younger generation. Adding “whether or not an article follows a scientific way of research” to the “evaluation list” of a refereed journal like *Kaikei Progress* would also be helpful in promoting more scientific articles.

Re-classification of some articles on normative research using other sub-categories: Re-classification based on characteristics to be required or prepared as a theory

The fact that not so many articles on normative research follow a scientific way of reasoning suggests that some characteristics required when establishing a hypothesis may not be properly prepared for some articles on normative research. From the standpoint described above, the Committee tried to re-classify articles on normative research that are categorized as one of the following: (1) those articles focused on the criticism of the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis on the anomalies observed, (2) those articles focused on slightly modifying the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis in order to give plausible explanation to anomalies observed or (3) those articles focused on replacing the existing “well-accepted” hypothesis in order to give better explanation to anomalies observed. Only those articles categorized as (4) are omitted from this re-classification on the assumption that articles categorized as (4) are not “theory-oriented.”

The Committee set three characteristics as the ones to be prepared for an article when it tries to deal with a hypothesis, that is, (a) to be verifiable, (b) to be simple and

⁵ The number of articles in total is 694.

(c) to be (more) systematic. As a result, among 554 of articles categorized as (1), (2) or (3), 73 (13.2%) articles are regarded as verifiable. 481 articles (86.8%) are regarded as simple, while 224 articles (40.4%) are regarded as systematic⁶. The result of re-classification indicates that (1) basically the characteristics to be required are not well prepared for those articles under survey and that (2) among the three characteristics verifiability is the hardest one to be prepared. The result also suggests that although as many as 554 articles look like a contribution to progress in the hypothesis, it is “*just on the surface*.” As some of the articles are proven to lack necessary characteristics when dealing with an existing “well-accepted” hypothesis, the number of articles *essentially* contributing to progress in the hypothesis would be less than its appearance. The fact suggests that the lack of interest in scientific way of reasoning causes a serious problem in contributing to progress in the hypothesis.

Concluding Remarks

The survey as a whole suggests that only a small proportion of normative researches in Japan could contribute to progress in the hypothesis, although the majority of financial accounting researches in Japan have been normative ones. In other words, the Committee found it difficult to reach a conclusion on the comparative advantages or disadvantages of financial accounting research in Japan, as only a small number of articles appropriately follow a scientific way of reasoning. No article would highly be evaluated in the international competition between researches so long as it neglects or makes light of scientific method. Following a scientific way of reasoning is a kind of minimum requirement for an article to be evaluated. JAA should urge a solution to the problems revealed through the survey of the Committee.

Appendix A: Information provided in English on the Japan Accounting Associations

The Japan Accounting Association (JAA) has its English bulletin named *Japanese Accounting Forum*, which provides basic information on our association. Its PDF version has been available on our website since 2008.

Japanese Accounting Forum 2008:

<http://manage74.cc.sophia.ac.jp/~jaa/anounce/JAF2008-No.16.pdf>

Japanese Accounting Forum 2009:

<http://manage74.cc.sophia.ac.jp/~jaa/anounce/JAF2009-No.17.pdf>

⁶ As these characteristics are not mutually exclusive, all of these three characteristics are prepared for some articles under survey.

Japanese Accounting Forum 2010:

<http://manage74.cc.sophia.ac.jp/~jaa/anounce/JAF2010.pdf>

Japanese Accounting Forum 2011:

<http://manage74.cc.sophia.ac.jp/~jaa/anounce/JAF2011.pdf>

Although JAA does not have an English version of its website, some information on the website is provided in English. Its website is:

<http://manage74.cc.sophia.ac.jp/~jaa/>

Appendix B: Research Trends in Cost Accounting in Japan

Subject Research Committee of JAA “Implementation and Development of Cost Accounting in Japan” (chair: Professor Koji YAMAMOTO, Osaka Prefectural University) made a similar inventory in the field of cost accounting in 2008. Below is the summary of the concluding remarks of the committee cited from *Japanese Accounting Forum* 2009, p25.

The purpose of this Subject Research Committee is to examine the role of the researcher and the businessman in the process of the implementation and development of cost accounting in Japan and to verify historically what kind of argument was done at that time, based on the literature.

A literature review was performed on an analysis framework based on the logical stages of implementation and development. We divided it into the following stages: “introduction, recognition”, “implementation, reception”, and “active adaptation”.

In the last year’s interim report, we considered the cost control function and standard costing. These were taken away to the final report, Part I to III.

Then, as a point of arguments was extended to strategic cost management, these contents were put together in Part IV “the development of traditional cost management” and Part V “the foundation formation of strategic cost management in Japan”.

We took up the arguments such as a revision of the cost accounting standard, the influence of governmental reports, direct costing, cost accounting of the service industry and small and medium-sized enterprises, value engineering as a tool of target costing, the response of ABC and quality costing in Japan.

Finally we mentioned the separate roles of the researcher and the businessman. Especially the importance of the thing that the researcher must recognize a role expectation from the business was pointed out.

(Masaki YONEYAMA, Waseda University)

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY, JAPAN

1. General view of business history research in Japan

This article aims to explain the activities and performance of the Business History Society of Japan in recent years from 2006 to 2010.

Scholarly work on business history began in Japan as early as the 1950s. Economic historians questioning the approach based on Marxism influential in Japan at the time and researchers in management study inquiring into the historical process of management were inspired by the business history and entrepreneurial history developed in the United States. The Business History Society of Japan was founded in 1964, and this research area has been making remarkable progress in academics since then. The number of members, 182 in April 1965, had increased to 867 in 2010. Since the beginning, the Society has held annual meetings at universities around Japan that function as hosts of the meetings. Branch workshops were initiated in the Kanto and Kansai districts monthly from the beginning, also. Soon international conferences began to be held from 1972. The *Business history Review* was issued every four months each year, afterwards every three months each year. The international journal of the society started to be published in 1985.

Business history is an area in history, which aims to understand management of organizations chiefly of business firms and the interaction of society, technology, politics and economies. Business historians have been interested to understand Japanese business management in an international perspective. They intend to understand the commonalities and differences between it and management of foreign firms. As it is well known, Alfred Chandler's work on big business in the United States explained its behavior from the viewpoint of the strategy and structure, and the evolution of managerial capitalism was used as an ideal type for international comparison. There have been many historians majoring in foreign economic and business history in Japan, comparing to those in number in foreign countries, and they contributed a great deal to develop business history with an international perspective.

Business history considers managers as individuals who understand problems subjectively and independently, explore alternative solutions and choose one of these. They are not considered as agents of the social and economic environment. Business historians trace and analyze the process of decision making of managers, who play a role in forming and enabling the continuation of an organization. Business history through this approach has contributed to explain the dynamism of modern capitalism.

Business history uses history as a discipline. It explains the present time in the

current of a long-time perspective. It adopts an interdisciplinary approach in the sense of applying analytical concepts developed in fields such as management, economics, sociology, and psychology.

Business historians have been interested in explaining how Japanese firms caught up with Western firms, acquired their position in the global market and enlarged their presence there. The major themes of Japanese business history have been the following: modernization of management of large merchant houses in the Tokugawa period; entrepreneurship in industrialization; forming corporations, *zaibatsu* system and general trading companies; strategy and organization of big business in the interwar days; controlled economy during World War II, and reorganization of firms and after the loss of the war; new development of entrepreneurship under the restoration of a free market economy and subsequent growth of firms.

In the 1990s Japanese business and economy faced new challenges. The performance of Japanese firms and the economy which had continued to expand since the 1950s became stagnant. Business historians were expected to explain the management questions of Japanese firms at the present time as history. Aware of such of questions, they began to show more interest in the dysfunction of Japanese management that had been effective until the 1980s, the positive role of small and medium enterprises from the regions, and the global operations of Japanese firms. They explored the topics of continuity and change in management of Japanese firms in the long-term perspective. The following sections explain the activities of the Business History Society of Japan focusing on the recent years from 2006 to 2010.

2. Conferences

(1) Annual meetings

The Business History Society has held annual meetings since 1965. Branch workshops have been held in the Kanto and Kansai areas from the beginning of the Society. Subsequently workshops were held in the districts of Kyushu, Chubu, Tohoku and Hokkaido. They have been held several times a year. The following brief description of the annual meetings in the last five years exhibits the general trends of scholarly research interest among Japanese business historians.

The 2006 Annual Meeting at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo

Panel discussion I: Business history of international competitiveness. Organized by Takeshi YUZAWA, Gakushuin University.

Panel discussion II: Industries of light machinery in the 1950s and 1960s.

Organized by Minoru SAWAI, Osaka University

Panel discussion III: Production system and industrial districts in postwar Japan.

Organized by Shigeru MATSUSHIMA, Hosei University

Panel discussion IV: Formation of a white-collar class in international comparison.

Organized by Akitake TANIGUCHI, Tohoku University

Individual presentations: 30

The 2007 Annual Meeting at Ehime University, Shikoku

Common theme: Revival of regional economy and entrepreneurship. Organized by Masanobu ITOU, Ehime University

Panel discussion I: Companies funded under national their policy – orientation to national policy and commercialism. Organized by Fumikatsu KUBO

Panel discussion II: Promotion for town economy – perspective and tasks. Organized by Kazuhisa MINAGUCHI, Ehime University

Panel discussion III: The structure of global competitiveness in East Asia. Organized by Hiromi SHIOJI, Kyoto University

Panel discussion IV: The time of the economic miracle and business structure – development of mass consumer society from the viewpoint of business history. Organized by Hajime ISHII, Gakushuin University

Individual presentations: 30

The 2008 Annual Meeting at Rikkyo University, Tokyo

Common theme: What was the revolution of distribution – Experiences of Japan in the time of the economic miracle. Organized by Yoshinobu OIKAWA, Rikkyo University

Panel discussion I : Research of documents of Japanese owned firms restored in the U.S. Organized by Kazuo UHEYAMA, Kokugakuin University

Panel discussion II: The path to top management – International comparison of internally promoted executives. Organized by Akitake TANIGUCHI, Tohoku University; Yoko TANAKA, Tsukuba University; Shinya KAWAMOTO, Kyoto University

Panel discussion III: History of business from the view of “evolution”. Organized by Masakazu SHIMADA, Bunkyo Gakuin University

Individual presentations: 37

The 2009 Annual Meeting at Kyoto Sangyo University, Kyoto

Common theme: Tradition and innovation – a message from firms in Kyoto. Organized by Takao SHIBA, Kyoto Sangyo University

Panel discussion I: Early modern commercial history and merchants from Hino, Ohmi – the house of Hyoemon YAMANAKA. Organized by Takayuki KAGAWA, Mitsui Bunko Archives

Panel discussion II: Reconsideration of information and telecommunication industry –business history of an information centered society. Organized by Yu-ichi IKEMOTO, Kokugakuin University

Panel discussion III: Oral history of Kamaishi Iron Works – Science of hope, message of Kamaishi research. Organized by Naofumi NAKAMURA, University of Tokyo

Individual presentations: 28

The 2010 Annual Meeting at Sapporo University, Hokkaido

Common theme: Frontier and Entrepreneurship. Organized by Kazuhide NAKAMOTO, Sapporo University

Panel discussion I: International exchange of business circles of the U.S., China and Japan at the beginning of the 20th century – the Shibusawa mission visiting the U.S. and that of Kondo visiting China in 1910. Organized by Takeo KIKKAWA, Hitotsubashi University

Panel discussion II: Development of mass market and transformation of business management at the time of the economic miracle. Organized by Tsuyoshi HIRAO, Suwa Tokyo Rika University; Keishi SHIRATORI, Tohoku Gakuin University; Tomoko HASHINO, Kobe University

Panel discussion III: Exploration of new functions of developing technology with collaboration among Japanese firms. Organized by Kunio MIYAZAKI, Shizuoka Prefectural University; Eugene K. CHOI, Hitotsubashi University; Hiroshi SHIMIZU, Hitotsubashi University

Panel discussion IV: International comparison of Genbaism – Formation of engineers. Organized by Akitake TANIGUCHI, Chuo University

Panel discussion V: Development of business and going concerns. Organized by Takau YONEYAMA, Hitotsubashi University

Panel discussion VI: Leading firms in production centers of pottery and porcelain in Japan. Organized by Kazuhiro OHMORI, Surugadai University

Individual presentations: 34

All the common themes of annual meetings and 42% of the topics of panel discussions deal with postwar topics. Three of the total four common themes are about Small and medium enterprises from local areas, which are considered to play a

significant role in the integration of the global economy from a historical perspective.

(2) International conferences

The Business History Society held international conferences (formerly Fuji Conferences) beginning in 1974 annually until 1998, and afterwards almost every two years as follows.

The 26th Conference at the Fuji Education Center, Susono, Shizuoka, 2000.

Theme: Coping with Crisis: International Financial Institutions in the Interwar Period. Organized by Makoto KASUYA, University of Tokyo. A report on this conference in book form was published with the same title by OUP in 2003.

The 27th Conference at the Fuji Education Center, 2003.

Theme: Restructuring of Maturing Industries. Organized by Takeshi ABE, Osaka University; Masayuki TANIMOTO, University of Tokyo.

The 28th Conference at the Fuji Education Center, 2006.

Theme: Global Development of the Telecommunication Industry: Network and Equipment Business, 1900-1950. Organized by Takushi SAKAMOTO, Kobe Gakuin University; Toshikatsu NAKAJIMA, Rikkyo University.

The 29th Conference at Waseda University, Tokyo, 2008.

Theme: Mergers and Acquisitions in the Long-Term Perspective. Organized by Hiroshi OKAMURO, Hitotsubashi University.

The 30th Conference at Waseda University, Tokyo, 2010.

Theme: Innovation and Globalization. Organized by Minoru SHIMAMOTO; Takashi SHIMIZU, University of Tokyo.

The Society renewed its method of organization from the 29th conference, so that the conference came to be held under joint auspices with other research institutions. Also, reporters participated in the conference on the basis of a call for papers, different from the previous method of invitation.

In addition to the conference, the Business History Society of Japan has occasionally hosted international scholarly meetings such as the German-Japanese Conference on Business History, the Anglo-Japanese Conference on Business History, the French-Japanese Conference on Business History and the Korean-Japanese Conference on Business History. Through these venues the society further develops research on business history on the global scale.

3. Journals issued by the society

(1) *Japan Business History Review (Keiei Shigaku)*

The Business History Society of Japan publishes the journals *Japan Business History Review (Keiei Shigaku)* and *Japanese Research on Business History*. The first volume of *Japan Business History Review* was published in 1965. Until March 2011, 45 volumes were published. Each volume consists of four issues, which are published in June, September, December and March. The journal uses peer blind reviews in which two outside reviewers evaluate each submitted manuscript based on academic merits only. The journal carried 45 articles during the recent five years from June 2006 (Volume 41 No. 1) to March 2011 (Volume 45 No. 4). Most of the authors are Ph.D candidates and young researchers at academic institutions. It is evaluated as a gateway to professional business historians.

Most of the articles are case studies of individual firms: 27 articles of the total 45. Forty of the articles deal with Japanese businessmen and firms, and the other five deal with foreign firms. Thirty articles deal with the time until the end of WWII and the other 15 deal with the post World War years. (The last year of years dealt with by the articles is defined as the object period.) The articles dealing with Japanese business in the post World War years have steadily increased. The articles whose theme is small and medium enterprises in regions and industrial agglomeration in specific regions count 12, that is about one fourth of the total number. These characteristics keep pace with the common themes of annual meetings.

(2) *Japanese Research on Business History (JRBH)*

The Business History Society of Japan began to publish a journal in English, *Japanese Yearbook on Business History* in 1984. It has been published annually since then. The name was changed to *Japanese Research on Business History* in 2005. The latest five volumes (2005~2009) featured the following topics.

Volume 22 (2005): Restructuring in Japanese Business

Volume 23 (2006): Merchant Capital and the Modernization of Japan

Volume 24 (2007): Production Systems and Industrial Districts in Postwar Japan

Volume 25 (2008): Regional Finance in Modern and Contemporary Japan

Volume 26 (2009): Measures Taken by Japanese Companies during the Showa Depression

The volumes feature the theme of Small and medium enterprises of specific regions in 2007 and 2008. This tendency of interest by business historians is similar to the interest shown in the common theme of the annual meeting and in articles in the *Japan Business History Review*.

4. *Lectures on Japanese Business History*, 6 volumes

The Business History Society of Japan has published important multi-volume works on Japanese business history three times. For the first time it published *Lectures on Japanese Business History*, in six volumes, from Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha, 1967~1977, the next was *Lectures on Japanese Business History*, in five volumes, from Iwanami Shoten, 1995, and most recently *Lectures on Japanese Business History*, in six volumes, from Minerva Shobo, 2010-2011 was published. The *Lectures on Japanese Business History*, 2010-2011 consists of six volumes whose titles are as follows:

Volume 1: Matao MIYAMOTO and Makoto KASUYA ed., *Business History –Experiences in the Edo Period*

Volume 2: Takeshi ABE and Naofumi NAKAMURA ed., *Business Innovation during the Industrial Revolution*

Volume 3: Satoshi SASAKI and Masayuki NAKABAYASHI ed., *Organization and Strategy*

Volume 4: Takao SHIBA and Tetsuji OKAZAKI ed., *Firms and Market at time of Reform in Society, Politics and Economy*

Volume 5: Masahiro SHIMOTANI and Tsuneo SUZUKI ed., *The Course of an Economic Giant*

Volume 6: Takeo KIKKAWA and Fumikatsu KUBO ed., *Globalization and Transformation of Business Systems*

The first volume explains the modernization of business management in the Edo period (1603-1867). In the Edo period the market economy was steadily pervaded and reached a significant level even in a feudalistic political system. The laws protecting economic activities, the institution of business guilds, and the monetary system which complemented the market mechanism were developed and contributed to economic development. In the economic system firms innovated personnel and labor management, production technology, marketing and distribution. Also, the continuity and discontinuity of the business systems (indicating intermediate institutions of transactions between the firms and the markets of factors and products) to that in the era of industrialization after the 1880s is discussed.

The second volume explains entrepreneurship in the period of industrial revolution from the 1880s to the First World War. Firms developed business systems of finance, production technology, labor management and business circles in the key industries such as natural fibers, steel, general trading companies, railroads and marine transportation during those years.

The third volume explains strategy and organization of big business in the inter-war years. They succeeded in integration of mass production and mass distribution while the regional economies were integrated into a national market. They developed business systems for rationalization using scientific management, internalization of the labor market, internalization of distribution channels and formation of business circles in industries.

The fourth volume explains the controlled system of economy during the war years after the Second Sino-Japanese War to the loss of World WarⅡ, the reorganization of firms in the days immediately after the war, new developments in the business system such as the removal of the class division system of employees between blue-collar workers and the white-collar class, and the governance system created by professional managers through developing mutual ownership of capital stocks.

The fifth volume explains the business system developed during the years 1955-1985. The period is defined as a specific one in Japanese business history, when Japanese firms completed catching up through technology and management of firms in most industries with those in Western countries and established the leading position in the world market, especially in manufacturing sectors. Business systems such as long-term transactions among firms contributed to international competitiveness.

The sixth volume explains that Japanese firms have been required to transform the business systems which had been competitive internationally until 1980s, under increasingly pervasive globalization. It suggests the continuance of the production system, while the monetary system is required to be restructured.

Lectures on Japanese Business History, 2010-2011 succeeded in establishing today's level of business history based on major research works since the mid-1990s. This book has the following merits. Firstly it shows a general view of Japanese business history from the 17th century through today based on an analytical concept of business systems. Those 400 years are understandably divided into six periods using the concept as a yardstick for the division of periods. The interest of explaining Japanese business from an international perspective is developed further. It explains the behavior of Japanese business in terms of relationships with foreign firms in the process of developing global economy. Also it discusses international applicability of the Japanese management system for their multinational operations.

5. Summary

The research by business historians in Japan in the years from 2006~2010 is explained as follows. Firstly, business historians' interest has been increasingly stronger

on small and medium enterprises in regions over the world. They have the viewpoint of the positive role of those firms as engines which promote integration of the global economy. Secondly, business historians have developed an international perspective broader than before for understanding Japanese business. This perspective has broadened the scope of research interest from international comparison of Japanese businesses to their international relationships and multinational operations. Thirdly, the recent *Lectures on Japanese Business History* makes a big step to compose a through history of Japanese business. It uses business systems as a yardstick to divide the years from 1600 to the present. Fourthly, in order to understand the complex activities of global firms it is proceeding with research collaborations with empirical researchers in the fields of management and of economics.

(Tetsuya KUWAHARA, Fukuyama University)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

1. History, Organization, and Activities of the Society

The Japan Society for Commodity Science, established in 1935, aims to conduct interdisciplinary research on production, distribution, consumption, and recycling of commodities. It is an academic society registered in the group of commercial science by the Science Council of Japan, and has been a member of the Union of National Economic Associations since 1950. The Society joined the International Society of Commodity Science and Technology in 1976, but we withdrew from it in 2010.

We have 174 members as of March 2011. There are three membership categories: regular, supporting, and honorary members. The society integrated six regional sections into the Eastern and Western Japan Sections in 2004.

The president is Professor Hisashi TAKEI (Waseda University). The chair of the East Japan Section is Professor Yasuhiro YAMAMOTO (Chiba University of Commerce), and that of the West Japan Section is Satomu OHARA (Doshisha University). There are directors in charge of general affairs, accounting, editing the journal, research projects, public relations, and so on.

The society has three main activities: national conference, publication of the society's journal *Studies of Commodities*, and regional conferences.

2. Annual National Conference

A national conference has been held in spring every year. In addition to competitive paper sessions, the conferences have held a symposium under various themes since 1963. The themes since 1990 are as follows.

Year	Conference Theme
1990	The Relation Between an Economy Including Service or Software and Commodity Science
1991	Merchandise Systems for the Twenty-First Century
1992	Production and Circulation of Commodities in East Asia and the Problem of Economic Blocks
1993	Current Problems of Commodities, and the Effect of the Commodity-Making Mechanism
1994	Originality and the Social Meaning of Commodity Science

1995	Industrial Society of the 21 st Century and Market Creation
1996	Approach of Commodity Science to Industrial, Structural Revolution
1997	Environmental Change in Business Society and Problems of Commodities
1998	The Globalization of Markets and Commodities
1999	Commodity Study-from Past to Future
2000	The New Stream of Commodity Study in the 21 st Century
2001	The 21 st Century from the Viewpoints of Technology and Commodities
2002	Interdisciplinary Theory about the Formation of the Recycling of Commodities
2003	Quality-Indication in the Age of Self-Responsibility
2004	New Development of Branded Goods in Local Areas and in Producing Districts
2005	The Reconsideration of Commodity Science in the 21 st Century
2006	Commodity Market in the 21 st Century: Harmony of Region, Market, and Society
2007	Commodity Market in the 21 st Century, Part II: Harmony of Region, Market, and Society
2008	Commodity Market in the 21 st Century, Part III: Harmony of Region, Market, and Society
2009	Product Development in the Age of Commodification: The Possibility of Emergent Design Process
2010	New Trend in Commodity Development
2011	Innovation in Regional Area and Commodity Science

3. Recent Annual National Conferences

The contents of the recent annual national conferences are as below.

(1) The 57th National Conference (2006 Academic Year)

The 57th Conference was held at Sapporo Gakuin University. Nine competitive papers and two papers financially supported by the Society were presented. The symposium's theme was "Commodity Market in the 21st Century: Harmony of Region, Market, and Society." Mr. Isao HARA (Hokkaido Institute for the Future Advancement) addressed the keynote speech "Regional Economy in the 21st Century: Harmony of Market and Society," followed by three presentations: "Commodity Development at Seicomart" by Ms. Katsuko IMAI (Sicomart Company), "Developing Environmental Business in Snow Country in the 21st Century" by Ms. Yukie KANEKO (Bibai City Office), and "The Direction of Commodity Development to Stimulate Market:

Exploring the Way to be Rooted in Region” by Professor Hiroshi KATAOKA (Tokyo University of Science, Suwa). Professor Kunihiro TAKARADA (Aichi University) coordinated the discussion among the four speakers.

(2) The 58th National Conference (2007 AY)

The 58th Conference was held at Ryukoku University. Seven competitive papers and three papers financially supported by the Society were presented. The symposium’s theme was “Commodity Market in the 21st Century, Part II: Harmony of Region, Market, and Society.” Professor Tomio IGUCHI (Ryukoku University) addressed the keynote speech “Economic Activity Utilizing Region’s Strength: On Commodities of ‘Kyoto Brand’,” followed by four presentations: “Future of the Industries in Kyoto: Utilizing the Strength of Kyoto” by Mr. Tadashi SHIRASU (Advanced Scientific Technology & Management Research Institute of Kyoto), “On the Maintenance and Renovation of Kyoto Town Houses: Experience from the Efforts at Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration” by Ms. Misato OKU (Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration), “Inheritance of Tradition and Creation of New” by Mr. Seiichi HIRAI (Nishiri Co., LTD.), “From Regional Product to Regional Brand” by Professor Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University). Professor Hisashi TAKEI (Waseda University) coordinated the discussion among the five speakers.

(3) The 59th National Conference (2008 AY)

The 59th Conference was held at Tokyo University of Science, Suwa. Nine competitive papers and two papers financially supported by the Society were presented. The symposium’s theme was “Commodity Market in the 21st Century, Part III: Harmony of Region, Market, and Society.” Mr. Soichi YAMAZAKI (Misuzu & Sun Medical Systems Holdings) addressed the keynote speech “Regional Development and *Monozukuri* (Craftmanship/Manufacturing),” followed by four presentations: “Regional Development and *Monozukuri* (Craftmanship/Manufacturing): The Company that is Rooted in the Region, has Accumulated the Region’s Technological Competence, and has Kept Growing” by Mr. Minoru NOMURA (Nomura Unison Group), “This is the Way Masumi Brand Survives” by Mr. Naotaka MIYASAKA (Miyasaka Brewing Company, Ltd.) , “Regional Development and the Role of the Government: Current Situation and Prospect” by Mr. Chiyoichi YANAGIDAIRA (Mayor of Chino City), and “Industry-University Collaboration and Regional Development: Current Situation and

Prospect” by Professor Takuji YANAGIDA (Yamaguchi University). Professor Hiroshi KATAOKA (Tokyo University of Science, Suwa) coordinated the discussion among the five speakers.

(4) The 60th National Conference (2009 AY)

The 60th Anniversary Conference was held at Doshisha University. Six competitive papers were presented. A symposium and 60th Anniversary Addresses were held. In the symposium “Product Development in the Age of Commodification: The Possibility of Emergent Design Process,” coordinated by Professor Hidehiko NISHIKAWA (Ritsumeikan University), Ms. Chiho SASAKI and Mr. Takashi SASAKI (Infield Design Inc.) talked on “Creating ‘Desirable Experience’: Experience Design,” and Mr. Fumio SAITO (Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.) talked on “The Case of Utilization of Ethnography in Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.: The Service to Provide Information about Down Town through Cell Phones” In 60th Anniversary Addresses, coordinated by Professor Shinichi SAITO (Tohoku Gakuin University), Professor Takeshi MATSUI (Hitotsubashi University) gave a talk on “Value in Use and Creative Adaptation,” and Professor Masahiro IWASHITA (Doshisha University) talked on “Commodity Value in Use and Commodity Value in Currency Integrated into Commodity Value.”

(5) The 61st National Conference (2010 AY)

The 61st Conference was held at Kanto Gakuin University. Ten competitive papers were presented. The symposium “New Trend in Commodity Development,” coordinated by Professor Takeshi MATSUI (Hitotsubashi University), welcomed three speakers. Mr. Yasuhiko HASEGAWA (Personal Care Systems, Co., Ltd.) talked on “The Historical Change of Japanese Textile Trade in Global Business.” Mr. Kazuo KONNO (Shimamura, Co., Ltd.) talked on “New Trend in Commodity Development: How to Evolve according to Change of Consumers.” Professor Kei KURIKI (Kobe University) talked on “The Development of New Product Development Competition and Reconstruction of Perspective on Market.”

(6) The 62nd National Conference (2011 AY)

The 60nd Conference was held at Kagawa University. Seven competitive papers were presented. The symposium “Regional Innovation and Commodity Science,”

coordinated by Professor Yoshio SEKI (Kagawa University), welcomed three speakers. Professor Hiroaki ITAKURA (Kagawa University) talked on “The Case of Umaji Village.” Professor Junichi YOSHIDA (Osaka Prefecture University) talked on “The Case of Australia.” And Mr. Hiroyuki NAGAMI (Sakuraseisakusho Inc.) talked on “The Strategy by Regional Companies.”

4. Publication

We have published a refereed journal *Studies on Commodities* twice a year. The Editorial Committee referees the papers submitted by members of the Society. The committee recently modified the guide for authors, and have reformed the referee process to attract potential submissions. The design of the journal will also be changed drastically from the next issue.

5. Divisions' Activities

In addition to the national conferences, the East and the West Japan Sections hold their section conferences. The East Japan Section has a conference in fall and the West Japan Section holds two in spring and fall every year. We will integrate the section conferences into a national conference from 2011, which will be held in fall, in order to enhance the network among the members beyond the sections.

6. Future Direction

The Society has promoted the integration of sections, the renewal of the journal, and the integration of section conferences. The biggest purpose of these reforms is to provide researchers with various backgrounds a more attractive opportunity to conduct academic research on commodities. We expect these reforms to stimulate more productive research on commodities in future.

(Takeshi MATSUI, Hitotsubashi University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT (JACSM)

1. General Description

It was in 1976 that the Japan Association for the Studies of Socialist Enterprise (JASSE), JACSM's predecessor, was founded. JASSE's aim was to promote the study of enterprises in Socialist countries. After the end of the socialist regime in the Soviet Union and the East European countries, JASSE was reorganized to JACSM in 1994.

JACSM's mission is to study theories and practices of business management in different countries comparing them from both viewpoints of market and society.

JACSM is unique in terms of not only its orientation like above, but also its coverage among similar academic associations. JACSM's activities cover almost all the areas of Comparative Business Management including business economics, business administration, business history, corporate governance, business ethics, social issues in management ("business and society"), accounting, nonprofit organizations and cooperative associations, enterprise systems in transition countries (Russia, China, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and others).

JACSM has 220 members.

The General meeting is the supreme decision-making body of JACSM. Directors are elected by a general meeting, and a President is elected by the Board of Directors. The term of office for a President and Directors is three years, with a limit of two consecutive terms.

JACSM's main activities are to hold an annual conference and annual local meetings in its Eastern division and Western division and to publish an annual journal *Hikaku Keiei Kenkyu (Comparative Business Management Studies)*.

2. International Orientation

There are dozens of non-Japanese members, especially from China and Korea. JACSM's communication languages are Japanese and English. Although most presentations in annual conferences are given in Japanese, and most papers in JACSM's journal are written in Japanese, speakers from overseas are often invited and papers written in English are accepted by the editorial board without any problem. The members fully understand that JACSM's activity should be more international due to the characteristics of JACSM's research field.

3. Successive presidents

JACSM has always elected leading scholars in the field of Business Management study in Japan as its presidents.

The list of Presidents since the foundation of the Association is as follows: Susumu KAIDO (Kobe Univ., 1976-78), Kunio OSHIMA (Aoyama Gakuin Univ., 1978-80), Gisaburo SASAKAWA (Osaka City Univ., 1980-82), Masatsugu MIYOKAWA (Yokohama City Univ., 1982-84), Soichiro GIGA (Osaka City Univ., 1984-86), Akira HAYASHI (Ryukoku Univ., 1986-88), Minoru NAGASUNA (Kansai Univ., 1988-90), Akira MORI (Meiji Univ., 1990-92), Kyoichi FUTAGAMI (Waseda Univ., 1992-94), Shoichi OHASHI (Kansai Univ., 1994-96), Shigeo AYUZAWA (Chuo Univ., 1996-98), Masaki NAKATA (Ritsumeikan Univ., 1998-2000), Shozaburo SAKAI (Chuo Univ., 2000-02), Keiji IDE (Nagasaki Univ., 2002-04), Nobuyuki KADOWAKI (Shiga Univ., 2004-2006), Masaki HAYASHI (Chuo Univ. 2006-2008), and Takahide KOSAKA (Nihon Univ., 2008-2011).

Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku Univ., 2011-) is the current president.

4. Recent Trends of Research

Since the beginning of the 21st century, JACSM has been developing its research activity based on its intellectual legacy accumulated in the period of JASSE, and referring to important global changes.

Main issues JACSM has raised in these years have been the following: (1) Globalization and business, (2) Development of NPO and NGO, (3) Business and Ecology, (4) Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility, (6) Privatization in the transition economies, (7) Corporate structure and behavior in the transition economies, and (9) Diversity of management in the transition economies.

5. Publications

(1) JACSM, *Business and Society: New Perspective for Comparative Studies of Management*, Bunrikaku, Kyoto, 2006.

In 2006 JACSM published a book, *Business and Society: New Perspective for Comparative Studies of Management*, both in Japanese and English. It was published to commemorate JACSM's 30th anniversary, and to represent JACSM's basic standpoint in comparative business management studies. The contributors mostly consist of JACSM's members.

It carried the following contents: Foreword to Anniversary Publication (Nobuyuki KADOWAKI), Theory on the System of Company, Market Economy, and Society: Toward a Comparative "Contextual Logic" Approach (Masaki HAYASHI), Changing Institutional Regimes and Business Systems: Opportunism, Collective Competition Goods and

Political-economic Coalitions (Richard WHITLEY), Transformed Business and Society in the United States: A Stakeholder Approach (Keiji NATSUME), China's Socialist Market Economy and the Reconstitution of State-owned Enterprises (Nobuhiko NAKAYA), Transfiguration of the EU Society and Societas Europaea (SE): A New Corporation Form in the EU Level (Nobuchika KAIIDO), Market Economy and Social Protectionism: Modern Capitalism, Communism, Post-communism and European Integration (Takumi HORIBAYASHI), Hungarian Firms under Socialism, Transition and the EU Accession (Hiroshi TANAKA), Transforming Russian Society and Enterprises (Satoshi MIZOBATA), Issues in Business Administration and Corporate Social Responsibility (Yoshinari MARUYAMA), Evaluation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Market (Kanji TANIMOTO), Corporate Governance: An Approach to Business and Society (Nobuyuki DEMISE), Corporate Enterprises and Society in Social Network Perspective (Fumitaka IWANAMI), Relation of a Company and Society When Seen from the Viewpoint of a Nonprofit Organization: the Directivity of Comparative Studies of Management (Takanobu FUJIWARA), Business and Society under Globalization (Takahide KOSAKA), Sustainable Development and Corporations (Kappei HIDAOKA), and The Perspective of the Contemporary Corporations and Society: Divergent Markets and Society (Satoshi MIZOBATA).

(2) *Hikaku Keiei Kenkyu (Comparative Business Management Studies)*

JACSM has its own journal, *Hikaku Keiei Kenkyu (Comparative Business Management Studies)*. Articles written in Japanese and English are accepted and published after a review process by the editorial board. An English summary is added to all the articles.

The contents of the recent numbers are as follows.

No. 30 (2006)

Special Issue on “Sustainable Society and Development of the Comparative Studies of Management”

Articles: Family Corporation: Historical Choice by Chinese Private Corporations in Economic Transition (YANG Ye), Electricity Reform and Construction of Competitive Electricity Market in the Russian Far East (Yutaka MORIOKA), Ownership, Governance, and Financing of Bulgarian Companies (Dimitar IALNAZOV), International Comparison of the Privatization of State Tobacco Monopoly: Japan and France (Ryota MURAKAMI), The Arrival Point and Subject of Corporate Governance Research in China: Referring to the

Research Results from Japan and America (Yingchun ZHANG), The Reform and Corporate Governance of China's State Enterprise: A Case Study of China Life Insurance Company Limited (Yuling CHEN).

No. 31 (2007)

Special Issue on:

1) "Reconsidering Corporate Social Responsibilities"

2) "Corporation and Society: A New Horizon of Comparative Studies of Management"

Articles: Corporate Social Responsibilities of Railway: Technology and Business (Ryota MURAKAMI), Corporate Economic Responsibility in Society (CER): A New Proposal Based on Social Management Methodology (Naotoshi SHIGEMOTO), EU Societies and the Societas Europaea (SE): A New Corporation Form of the EU (Nobuchika KAIDO), Transformation of Government-owned Enterprise and Innovation of "Danwei" Society in China (Kazuhiko YOKOI), The Privatization and Unemployment Problem in East Germany: Considering the Meaning of the Result of the 2005 Election (Jun MAEDA), Practice of Corporate Governance in British Hospitals (Megumi KOJIMA), The Strategy Formulation Processes in Korean Corporations after the Currency Crisis (Shigemitsu ASHIZAWA), A Study of the Reorganization of the Russian Aviation Industry (Hironori FUSHITA).

No. 32 (2008)

Special Issue on "Corporate Social Responsibility and Labor"

Articles: Japanese Workers: The Critical Situation of Human Rights (Makoto KUMAZAWA), High Economic Growth and Increase of Informal Employment in China (Kazuyoshi UEHARA), CSR and the Social Dimension (Katsuhiko HIRASAWA), A Proposal for New Business Models Based on a Symbiotic Relationship between Multinational Corporations and Global Society in Modern Global Capitalism (Kappei HIDAOKA), Labor Market Reforms in the USA: From Bad Jobs To Good Jobs (Kumiko NAKANO (KIKUCHI)), The Worsening Work Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility: Focusing on Long Working Hours and Contingent Employment (Koji MORIOKA), A Comparative Study of Corporate Social Responsibilities in Tobacco Industry (Ryota MURAKAMI), The Identity of Corporate Governance in China: Focusing on the Provisions of Company Laws (Yong Ge LIU), A Comparison of China's State-owned Enterprise Development under the Contracting System and the Modern Enterprise System: The Case of Shougang Group (ZHANG Jie), The Death March and Civic Life (Hiroyuki KUNISHIMA).

No. 33 (2009)

Special Issue on “International Trends of CSR: Theory and Practice”

Articles: Corporate Social Responsibility vs. Government Regulation: General Analysis with an Application to Russia (Leonid POLISHCHUK), Corporate Social Responsibility in the US and Britain (Nobuyuki DEMISE), The Corporate Constitution and the Institutionalization of Corporate Social Responsibility in Germany: The Problems of Mass Unemployment and the “Auto 5000” Project (Nobutaka KAZAMA), Corporate Social Responsibilities in East European Capitalism: A Hungarian Case (Hiroshi TANAKA), CSR in China: Theory and Practice (Shozaburo SAKAI), The Distribution System under the Transitional Economy: Focusing on Beverage Wholesalers in China (Hiroyuki TAKAHASHI), The Relationship between Multinational Companies and GRI/Ceres: Focusing on CSR Reports by Japanese Multinational Companies and GRI Guideline (Kanao NEGISHI), Cultural Strategy of Multinational Corporations: How Multinational Corporations Utilize Culture in their Market Strategy (Takeshi SEGUCHI)

No. 34 (2010)

Special Issue on “Globalization and BRICs”

Articles: Global Reorganization of Multinational Corporations and Export Processing Trade: Comparative Analysis of the Maquiladora and the Zhu Jiang Delta (Satoshi UEDA), Business Society in Russia under Growth and Crisis: The Emerging Markets and Comparative Business Analysis (Satoshi MIZOBATA), On the Development of India’s Industry: Informalization or Globalization? (Etsuro ISHIGAMI), Comparative Study of Production Strategy by Japanese Automobile Makers: Time Based Competition (Takahiro TOMINO), Basic Viewpoint of the Citizens’ CSR Theory: “Social Responsibility” of Capitalism (Kyoichi NAKAMURA), Re-examination of CSR Based on a Historical Viewpoint: Compulsory Labor and Economic Responsibility in Japanese Corporations during World War II (Naotoshi SHIGEMOTO), Nonprofit Organizations as an Association Model: The Genesis and New Development of an Associative Approach on Building a Society (Tadaharu BATO), The Actual Condition and Problems of the Company Welfare System in Korea (Tae-Sook MYUNG)

No. 35 (2011)

Special Issue on “The World Recession and New Trends of Business Management”

Articles: Social Rationality of Islamic Management (Hideko SAKURAI), Reorganization of Japanese Corporate Society and Japanese Management: Beyond Crony-capitalism and Neo-liberalism (Hiroyuki KUNISHIMA), Globalization and the Russian Textile and

Clothing Enterprises (Katsumi FUJIWARA), Business and Society in China (Kazuhiko YOKOI), International Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations in the United Nations from 1972-1993 (Kanako NEGISHI), A Change in Production System and Its Features in Hyundai Motor Company: Operational Turnaround of Hyundai Motor Company after the Asian Currency Crisis (Young-Jin SON), Management of Knowledge Creation and the Spin-off Dilemma: Conditions for Creating Spin-off Ventures in Japan (Munehiro NAGAYAMA)

6. 36th Annual Meeting (2011)

The 2011 annual meeting was held at Doshisha University, Kyoto on May 13 through 15.

The conference theme was The New Stage of Globalization and Issues of Comparative Business Management Studies: International Comparison of Corporate Governance Reforms. Regarding this theme, there was one invited speech: “Problems of Corporate Governance Reform in Japan Today” (Koji MORIOKA). Besides four papers were presented: “Financial Crisis and Corporate Governance Reform in the USA” (Fumitaka IWANAMI), “Financial Crisis and Corporate Governance Change: Focusing on Germany” (Takeshi MATSUDA), “Structural Reform of Stock Market and Corporate Governance in China” (Yong Ge LIU), “Recent Trends of Corporate Governance Reform in Russia” (Shizuko KATO).

Eight workshops were organized. 1) Human Resource Management in the New Era, 2) Theory and Practice of Business Ethics, 3) A New Frontier of Comparative Business Management Studies, 4) Comparative Study of Business Management in Asian Countries, 5) ICT Business Management after the Lehman Fall: An International Comparison, 6) Significance of Typology of Business Enterprises Today, 7) Case Studies of Sustainable Business Models, 8) The Institutionalist Approach and Socially Oriented Approach to Business Management

There were nearly 50 presentations as a whole, and 93 participants.

7. Next Annual Meeting

JACSM will hold its next annual meeting at Komazawa University (Tokyo) in May 2012. The conference theme is Searching for the Paradigm of Comparative Studies of Management: Future Perspectives of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Operating in High Risk Society.

8. Offices and Officers (May 2011 to May 2014)

President: Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku Univ.)

Executive Members: Fumitaka IWANAMI (Komazawa Univ.) and Satoshi MIZOBATA (Kyoto Univ.)

Board of Directors:

[Eastern division] Fumitaka IWANAMI (Komazawa Univ.), Shizuko KATO (Meiji Univ.), Nobutaka KAZAMA (Meiji Univ.), Hiroyuki KUNISHIMA (Soka Univ.), Yong Ge LIU (Sakushin Gakuin Univ.), Takeshi MATSUDA (Komazawa Univ.), Hidetoshi SAKUMA (Chuo Univ.), Hideko SAKURAI (Chuo Univ.), Toru SAKURAI (Nihon Univ.), and Keiko SARUWATARI (Tohoku Univ.)

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(Shizuko KATO, Meiji University)

THE JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

1. General Description of the Association

The Japan Finance Association was founded in 1977 to promote academic research in the field of corporate finance and financial management. The initiative for the creation of the Association came from academic researchers in corporate finance, business administration, accounting, and financial economics. Since its foundation, to provide a focal point for intellectual interactions between researchers in academic institutions and those in business and governmental institutions has been the prime objective of the Association.

The Association has currently 538 individual members and institutional members (as of September 12, 2011).

The board of directors consists of 20 members (10 Eastern Regional members and 10 Western Regional members). They are elected triennially by the regular members except for students and institutions. The President of the Association is elected among the 20 directors. The current President is Keiichi KUBOTA (Chuo University), since 2010. For the three years 2007-2009, the President was Shigeki SAKAKIBARA (Kwansei Gakuin University).

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

Every year the Association holds the annual meeting, the board meeting, and the annual general meeting (AGM) with a Call for Papers announced about one year in advance after the previous annual meeting is held. Furthermore, Eastern and Western Regional meetings are held, respectively, two times a year, and several research papers are presented and discussed among the participating members in each region.

Since March 2009 the Association has also started a new Working Paper Series to promote the first track publication by young researchers.

2. Association Publications

The Association publishes its annual journal, which is named *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu (Japan Journal of Finance)* twice a year. Journal articles for publication are administered by two blind refereeing systems for regular articles, and by the recommendation of a session chair and/or discussant with one blind referee for papers selected from annual meeting presentations.

The regular articles can be submitted by the Association members with no

submission fees and by non-members with submission fees.

The current editor-in-chief is Rinyu TEKI (Osaka City University) and the previous one was Keiichi KUBOTA (Chuo University). In addition to the editor-in-chief there are eight editors to manage this journal.

Under the careful refereeing processes conducted by suitably selected blind referees in the area, including non-association members in case of a very specialized area, this journal is making good progress, concomitant with the journal editors' continuous efforts. The journal has been successful in contributing to promote frontier research ideas and agendas in the corporate finance area among the association members as well as non-members, those who may read the journal articles at university libraries or subscribe to the journal individually. The Association is also currently making efforts to make this journal available on its Web page starting from 2011, to further publicize and share this academic knowledge in the corporate finance area.

The Association's journal started from Volume 21, the reason being that the new journal took over from previous Association publications in a book form, whose title was *Keiei Zaimu Kenkyu Sosho (Corporate Finance Studies Series)*, published from Chuo Keizai Publishing Co. These previous publications were published annually up to Volume 20 (2001).

The current journal is published twice a year as a principle. The latest issue is Volume 31, number 1, published in June 2011, and it includes four regular research articles and two annual meetings articles, one of which is written in English. The area of the papers covers Corporate Payout Policy, Microstructure Studies, Dividend Policy, Interest Rate Determination, Informational Asymmetry, and Corporate Governance.

3. Annual Meetings

The 30th annual meeting consisted of one panel discussion and research paper presentations and was held at Gakushuin University. The theme of the panel discussion was "Globalization and Corporate Finance." The chairperson of the meeting was Akihiro KOYAMA (Gakushuin University). The panel discussion was held on the first day and the second day, each time consisting of four panelists, and overall 24 papers were presented in concurrent research paper sessions, for which discussants were pre-assigned.

The 31st annual meeting consisted of one panel discussion and research paper presentations and was held at Ritsumeikan University. The theme of the panel-discussion was "Finance Strategy, Management Strategy, and Firm Valuation." The chairperson of the meeting was Katsuhiro MATSUMURA (Ritsumeikan University).

The panel discussion was held on the first day consisting of four panelists, and overall 24 papers were presented in concurrent research paper sessions, for which discussants were pre-assigned.

The 32nd annual meeting consisted of one invited lecture, three special lectures, and research paper presentations, and was held at Toyo University. The theme of the panel discussion was “Capital Market and Corporate Finance under Globalization.” The chairperson of the meeting was Yasuhiro OGURA (Toyo University). The conference was held for three days, and overall 41 papers were presented in concurrent research paper presentation sessions, for which discussants were pre-assigned, and also special lectures were presented.

The 33rd annual meeting consisted of one invited talk, one panel discussion and research paper presentations and was held at Yamaguchi University. The theme of the panel discussion was “Research on M&A in Finance: Current Trend and Overview.” The chairperson of the meeting was Kengo SHIROSHITA (Yamaguchi University). The panel discussion was held on the first day, consisting of four panelists, and overall 25 papers were presented in concurrent research paper sessions, for which discussants were pre-assigned.

The 34th annual meeting consisted of one panel discussion and research paper presentations. The theme of the panel discussion was “Designing the Financial Systems and Corporate Finance.” The chairperson of the meeting was Masato KAMEKAWA (Rikkyo University). The panel discussion was held on the first day and the second day, each consisting of four panelists, and overall 24 research papers were presented in concurrent research paper sessions, for which discussants were pre-assigned.

4. Details of the 34th Annual Meeting

Below are the details of the program of the most recent 34th annual meeting, held at Rikkyo University, October 2010.

A panel discussion was held on the first day and on the second day of the meeting and there were four speakers, in the panel, chaired by Masako EGAWA (University of Tokyo). The first speaker was Mr. Yuichi NAKAMURA (formerly Mitsubishi UFJ Trust Bank), the second speaker was Professor Rinyu TEKI (Osaka City University), the third speaker was Professor Tuneo SAKAMOTO, and the fourth speaker was Professor Takaaki WAKASUGI (Tokyo Keizai University). Their themes were “New Regulations in the US and Fund Management Philosophy”, “Law Enforcements to Capital Markets and Corporate Finance”, “BIS Regulations and the Faultiness of Value Maximization”, and “Financial Crisis and Behavioral Finance”, respectively.

On the first day there were nine papers presented and on the second day there were fifteen papers presented. The area covered Corporate Finance, Asset Pricing, Accounting, Real Estate Investment, Real Option, Microstructure Studies, Security Market Analysis, IPO, M&A, and Family Business Research.

5. Main Theme and Outline of the 35th Annual Meeting

The 35th Annual Meeting was held at Osaka City University on October 8 and 9, 2011.

The 35th annual meeting consisted of one panel discussion and research paper presentations. The theme of the panel discussion was “Corporate Finance in New Waves of Law and Accounting.” The chairperson of the meeting was Rinyu TEKI (Osaka City University). The panel discussion was held on the first day consisting of three panelists, and overall 31 papers were presented in concurrent research paper sessions.

6. New Japan Finance Association Award

A system to award the best paper was initiated in 2007 by the approval of the board meeting and AGM, to promote outstanding research among young scholars under age 40, and three papers have been awarded the Best Japan Finance Association Award so far. These awarded authors are Professors Nobuyuki ISAGAWA (Kobe University), Chikashi TSUJI (University of Tsukuba), and Takashi YAMASAKI (Kobe University).

7. The Association Web-page

The Association provides the most updated information on annual meetings and regional meetings as well as the abstracts of the papers presented in these meetings on the URL address below. The Web page also lists the Association’s Articles, the board member lists and the contact address of the Association office at Kobe University. The designated Association Web committee members manage this web page to keep related information current.

<http://www.b.kobe-u.ac.jp/~keieizaimu/>

(Keiichi KUBOTA, Chuo University)

JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

1. Introduction

The Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM) was founded for promoting theoretical research on management and labor in 1991, the year when Japan's bubble economy collapsed in the midst of the rapid progress of the IT revolution and the intensification of global competition after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The 1996 JALM National Conference was held in the year after former Japan Federation of Employees' Association (Nikkeiren) published a report titled "The Japanese Management in the New Era." The Conference took up Changes in Japanese Management and Human Resources Management (*The Bulletin of JALM*, No.6) as the main theme, generating a lively discussion concerning the changes in human resources management after the collapse of the Bubble Economy. The impact of "New Japanese Management" had already been evident at that time. The basic characteristics of Japanese labor management which have been revealed in fifteen years since the establishment of JALM have been: (1) increasing flexibility of employment; (2) Japanese skill- or competency-based pay (*shokuno-kyu*) and a performance-based or result-based pay system (*seikashugi*); (3) flexible working hours; (4) the reduction of corporate welfare; and (5) the maintenance of labor-management relations by enterprises despite the weakening of their cooperative relations.

The membership of JALM has grown to 318 as of June 2011. The Presidents of JALM after 2005 are as follows:

2003-2006 Noboru MORIKAWA (Hiroshima Shudo U.)

2006-2009 Kenichi KURODA (Meiji U.)

2009- Tsunenori YASUI (Hannan U.)

The mission of this Academy is to "develop the academic research instead of the practical methods on the labor and management issues within industries." As S. KAIDO notes, "The academic research is emerging from the *critical mind* which is the driving force of research development and is also the genius of this Academy (S. KAIDO, the Bulletin of JALM, No.1.). This "critical mind" has been the shared values and the genuine heritage of the members of this Academy.

JALM, which was organized during this historic milestone, has addressed the current labor-management problems in Japan seriously without losing the spirit of "critical mind". Japan's human resources management is in disarray now, making it necessary to engage more actively in cross-national research and theoretical analysis of labor management for finding ways to overcome it. We also need to take into

consideration the claims that the study of labor and management must be developed as policy studies (T. WATANABE, No.14) and that we must design an alternative system of human resources management (K. KURODA, No.16).

The number of non-regular employees has increased considerably in developed countries (K. GOKA, 2008). Considerations of issues concerning “deregulation and re-regulation” and “corporate social responsibility” which JALM’s National Conference has taken up as the main themes are extensions of this problem. Comparative study of labor-management relations among countries (the 20th National Conference) and a report on the “New Union Movement” - a new type of labor union movement for non-regular employees (T. KINOSHITA) reflect the drastic change of the labor market in Japan. Comprehending and theorizing an expanded scope of human resources management including increasing non-regular employees has become a major issue for JALM.

2. Recent Research Activities after 2005

(1) 2006 National Conference

The 16th JALM National Conference was held at Chukyo University (Aichi Prefecture) on June 10-11, 2006. Its main theme was Subsequent Development of “New Japanese Management”. Two symposiums followed under the sub-themes of “Changes of Japanese Management and Female Workers” and “Current State of New Japanese Management.” Keeping in mind that JALM’s prospectus vowed to promote research on the problem of female workers and labor-management, the Conference pointed out the deepening of researches on female workers and the necessity to engage in the study of female labor in Asia. Many media representatives also attended two sessions that shed light on Toyota Motor Corporation Management Style that has captured the world’s attention: “Toyota Research” and “Testimonies for Toyota,” partly because the Conference was held near Toyota City.

(2) 2007 National Conference

The 17th JALM National Conference was held at Meiji University (Tokyo) on May 12-13, 2007. Its main theme was Corporate Social Responsibility and Labor. This Conference was a joint conference with the Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management (JASSM). It discussed corporate social responsibility from various perspectives under the main theme. A commemorative lecture was given by Makoto KUMAZAWA (Emeritus Professor of Konan U.) on “Japanese Workers: The Critical Situation of Human Rights.” The Research Encouragement Award was

presented to Fumiaki KOMATSU (Ritsumeikan U.) for his paper titled “An Increase in Non-Typical Workers and Labor Management Policies: The Case of Toyota Group Corporations.”

(3) 2008 National Conference

The 18th JALM National Conference was held at Kanazawa University (Ishikawa Prefecture) on June 14-15, 2008. Its main theme was Labor Management in Five Advanced Countries Today, examining market fundamentalism among five countries – the UK, Germany, Sweden, U.S., and Japan. A special lecture was given by Norio OHASHI (Osaka Keizai U.) on “Temporary Work and Human Dignity.” The Excellent Work Award was presented to Yonosuke OGOSHI (Kokugakuin U.) for his book titled *Lifetime Employment and Seniority System at the Turning Point*.

(4) 2009 National Conference

The 19th JALM National Conference was held at Komazawa University (Tokyo) on July 18-19, 2009. Its main theme was Labor and Livelihood under Deregulation in Japan. A special lecture was given by Jin IGARASHI (Hosei U.) on the intensification of economic competition among countries with the wave of globalization and IT systems. Members of Rengo Soken, Zenroren, and Shutoken Seinen Union made comments on his speech, followed by a lively discussion on his arguments over a change of direction toward reregulation in 2006 and a blueprint for the “new welfare state.” Reregulation of labor markets has become one of the most important challenges for Japan, where employment and life safety nets were ill-equipped. The main theme dealt with employment, working hours, labor union and gender disparities in Japan’s work environment. The Excellent Work Award was presented to Masaki SARUTA (Chukyo U.) for his book titled *The Toyota Way and Industrial Relations* and Kenichi ITO (Kansai U.) for his book – *The Study of Employee Representation in the International Harvester Company*.

(5) 2010 National Conference

The 20th JALM National Conference was held at Ryukoku University (Kyoto) on June 12-13, 2010. Its main theme was the New Situation of Industrial Relations and Personal Management in Japan. The conference started with a special session on “Labor Management of Employee-friendly Companies in Kyoto”, examining Nihon Denkikagaku Co.’s and Nakanishi Insatsu Co.’s specific efforts to improve labor environment. With the employment pattern becoming diversified and labor market

becoming destabilized, labor-management relations are deteriorating. This new phase was taken up in this Conference through a Japan-Korea comparison and the analysis of foreign laborers and young workers. There was also an interesting report on the sudden change of JAL's labor-management relationship.

Members of JALM share the importance of labor-management relations for understanding human resources management. A large number of reports on labor unions were submitted by a senior managing director of Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), the heads of large corporations, staffs in Rengo and Zenroren, and officials of small unions. JALM has been proud of attempting to incorporate the insights of these reports into the analysis of human resources management for developing the theory of labor and management.

The Research Encouragement Award was presented to Shunichiro KOKUBU (Chung Hua U.) for his paper titled "Turnover and On-the-Job Training: Investigation of Taiwanese Company" and Sachiko HAYAKAWA (Meiji U.) for her paper titled "The Significance of a Temporary Nurse at a Hospital in the U.S.: From a Perspective of a Historical Change in the Medical Policies."

(6) 2011 National Conference

"Decent work" that Work-life Balance (WLB) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) advocates has attracted attention recently in Japan, although the employment situation is severely worsening with the rapid increase of non-regular employees including foreign workers. To understand this diverse trend comprehensively from the perspective of labor-management theory has become a pressing issue. The main theme of the 21th JALM National Conference was Youth Employment and Human Resource Development. Participants reported from a variety of angles how hard it is for young people to find a job. They explored the reality of the job market for vocational school graduates, female college students, and foreign students majoring in social sciences and humanities. The employment problems of workers for small and medium-sized enterprises and in a local area were also explored.

Members of JALM are asked to mobilize all available resources for promoting theoretical research on management and labor but that's easier said than done. Nevertheless, I consider that it has become increasingly clear that we need to make a critical generalization on current Japanese situations, learn lessons from other countries, encourage the theorization of management and labor, and study what human resources management in Japan should be.

3. A Vision of the Future

Detailed comments on each report have appeared in Annual Reports recently. Foreign studies, which had oriented toward human resources management in the United States, have shifted attention to comparative studies of countries including Asia. Steadfast in the spirit of “critical mind”, JALM has advanced the critical analysis of Japan’s labor-management after “New Japanese Management”, corporate social responsibility, comparative study of labor-management relations among countries, and a new phase of way of working and labor-management relations. JALM has studied the past, present, and future of human resources management, whose results were embodied by the publication of *The Encyclopedia of Labor and Management* (Koyo Shobo, 2011) contributed by the Academy’s members in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of JALM. The Academy has stressed the importance of women’s issues from the start. Problems of foreign workers have also become a major focus as the Asian economy grows rapidly and the Japanese companies advance into overseas markets. It is no doubt that Japan’s relations with Asian countries would deepen further in the Age of Globalism. The study of labor management in Northern Europe especially Sweden has also been expected to deepen further. International exchange among researchers has also been gaining momentum. JALM has asked the following foreign scholars to give lectures: Ekkehart SACHSE (Hochschule für Ökonomie Berlin)’s “Der Übergang zur Marktwirtschaft in der ehemaligen DDR – sozialökonomische Aufgaben und Probleme”, Irina TIKHOTSKEYA’S “The Problem of Women’s Labour in Russia”, Paul S. ADLER (U. of Southern California)’s “The Toyota Production System in the USA; Reflections on HRM and Labor Relations”, and George OLCOTT (Cambridge U.)’s “Does Advancement in Foreign Investment End Cooperative Enterprises?”

Annual reports have been published since the establishment of JALM. It has also been invigorated by a series of measures for promoting its academic research – it set up the Editorial Committee, started to put its academic journals on the market, and instituted an encouragement award for fostering young researchers. JALM has also placed emphasis on field reports such as a report from the workplace and a report by a public consultant on social and labor insurance.

4. National Conferences (2006-2010)

The Academy holds its National Conferences annually in June. Their main themes after the 16th Conference (2005) are as follows:

(1) 2006 National Conference

Main presenters’ names and their speech titles at the 16th Conference (2006):

Developments after the Recommendation of “New Japanese Management.”

<Plenary Session 1: Changes of Japanese Management and Female Workers>

1. Changing Patterns of Employment Management and Working Hour by Masatsugu TAKEDA (Chukyo U.).
2. Employment Management, Wage Administration, and Gender Equality by Rei SEIYAMA, (Ibaraki U.).
3. The Characteristics of Japanese Woman Labor and Its Change after the War by Harue FUJII (Tokyo U. of Agriculture).

<Plenary Session 2: Current Stage of “New Japanese Management”>

1. A Collapse of Japanese-style Management in the 21st Century - in Connection with Structural Reform by Tomio MAKINO (Nihon U.).
2. Human Resources Management and Flexibility Today in Japan by Kenichi KURODA (Meiji U.).

(2) 2007 National Conference

Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 17th Conference (2007):

<Commemorative Lecture of the Joint Session of the “Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management” and the “Japan Academy of Labor and Management”>

Japanese Workers: The Critical Situation of Human Rights by Makoto KUMAZAWA (Emeritus Professor of Konan U.).

<Plenary Session 1>

1. High Economic Growth of China and Increase of Informal Employment by Kazuyoshi UEHARA (Osaka U. of Commerce).
2. CSR and Social Dimension by Katsuhiko HIRASAWA (Nihon U.).
3. A Proposal for New Business Models Based on Symbolic Relationship between Multinational Corporation and Global Society in Modern Global Capitalism by Kappei HIDAHA (Chuo U.).
4. Labor Market Reforms in the U.S.A.: From Bad Job to Good Job by Kumiko NAKANO (Doshisha U.).
5. The Worsening Work Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility: Focusing on Long Hours Contingent Employment by Koji MORIOKA (Kansai U.).

(3) 2008 National Conference

Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 18th Conference (2008)

<Plenary Session papers>

Labor Management in Five Advanced Countries Today

1. A Research Trend on Human Resource Management/Industrial Relations in the U.S.A. from the 1990's on: The "High Performance Paradigm" as a Clue by Toshinobu HASHIBA (Mie U.).
2. The Deregulation of Labor Market in Germany Today by Masanobu ITO (Ehime U.).
3. Japanese-style Management and Toyota's Human Resource Management by Masaki SARUTA (Chukyo U.).
4. Human Resource Management as High-Performance Work Systems in the UK by Norio TAGUCHI (Iwate U.).
5. Production and Human Power Management in Sweden: Comparison between Swedish Company and Japanese Company by Yutaka TAMURA (Aichi-Toho U.).

(4) 2009 National Conference

Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 19th Conference (2009)

<Special Symposium>

Structure and Process of Regulation of Labor Market by Jin IGARASHI (The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University).

<Plenary Session papers>

Labor and Livelihood under the Deregulation in Japan

1. How Deregulation Policy Changed Employment and Labor in Contemporary Japan? by Kazumichi GOKA (Kanazawa U.).
2. Work Hours Problems in Japan: Prolonged Work Hours and Sustainable Work by Tetsu WASHITANI (Chuo U.).
3. The Labor Union Strategy in the Period of Major Unemployment by Takeo KINOSHITA (Showa Women's U.).
4. Report of Labor Law based on Cases by Naoto SASAYAMA (Labour Lawyers Association of Japan).
5. Gender Inequality under the Employment Destabilization: Difficulties on Men and Women by Nami OHTSUKI (U. of the Sacred Heart).

(5) 2010 National Conference

Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 20th Conference (2010)

<Plenary Session papers>

New Situation of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management in Japan

1. The Characteristics of Labor Relations in Japanese Airline Companies by Daizo YAMAMOTO (Aichi U.).

2. Revision of HR Management and Women's Choices of Work Styles: Cases in Korea by Sonoko MORITA (Osaka Shoin Women's U.).
3. The Agenda of Government, Corporations, Labor Union and Regional Society for Multicultural Coexistence by Fumiaki KOMATSU (Kinki Univ.).
4. Myths and Reality of Career Development among Young Workers by Takashi HIRANUMA (Meiji U.).

(6) 2011 National Conference

Main presenters' names and their speech titles at the 21st Conference (2011)

<Plenary Session papers>

Youth Employment and Human Resource Development

1. Employment Situation of Vocational School Graduates and the Significance of Vocational School Education by Kazuki UEGAMI (Fukuoka U.).
2. Female Students' Job Hunting and Companies' Attitudes by Tsuyako NAKAMURA (Doshisha U.).
3. Job Assistance Education for Foreign Students Majoring in Liberal Arts in Japan's Universities and Japan's Companies' Recruitment and Employment Management by Takashi MORIYA (Ritsumeikan U.).
4. Youth Employment on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises by Kazuo MATSUMARU (Chuo U.).
5. The Youth's Irregular Employment in a Rural Area and Employment Support for Them by Makoto ISHII (Oita U.).

(Masaki SARUTA, Chukyo University)

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

1. General Description

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

The academy has 490 members (as of July, 2011). It holds an Annual Meeting, and four Tokyo regional conferences a year (in April, June, October, and December), which have numbered 80 times so far. It also holds Chubu (Central Japan) conferences (June and December) and a Kyushu conference (in April).

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

2. Annual Meetings (2007-2011)

The Annual Meeting is held in late July or early August as a rule, and includes a symposium under a unified theme and 24 research reports. As can be seen below, unified themes for recent symposiums are on business ethics, globalization, corporate social responsibility, and corporate governance, which reflect not only recent business issues but also the guiding principles of the Academy.

(1) 17th Annual National Meeting (Toyo University, September 11th-12th, 2007)
Administrative Behavior in the Era of Globalization

(2) 18th Annual National Meeting (Chuo Gakuin University, August 5th-7th, 2008)
Administrative Behavior in Modern: New Phases and Problems

(3) 19th Annual National Meeting (Tokai Gakuin University, August 1st-2nd, 2009)
Corporate Social Responsibility and Administrative Behavior

(4) 20th Annual National Meeting (Waseda University, August 3rd-5th, 2010)
Orientation and Challenges of the New Administrative Behavior

(5) 21st Annual National Meeting (Kyushu Sangyo University, August 6th -7th , 2011)
Drucker and Corporate Management in the 21st Century

Reporters and titles for the 21st Annual National Meeting were as follows:

- (1) Isuke KOTO (Waseda University) “Drucker and Corporate Management in the 21st Century”
- (2) Motohide MURAYAMA (Seattle University) “Drucker and Corporate Management in the 21st Century”
- (3) Hideharu CHUJO (Chukyo University) “Drucker’s Work Ethic and Professionalism”
- (4) Tadashi MIITO (Rikkyo University) “Drucker and Corporate Management in the 21st Century”

3. The Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium

Promoting international academic exchange is one of our Academy’s aims. The Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium started in 1984, and symposia have been held in Japan and China by turns. The Academy began organizing the Japanese part in 2000.

- (1) 22nd Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Tsinghua University, Beijing)
- (2) 23rd Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium (Chuo Gakuin University)
Conditions of Competitive Advantage in Japanese and Chinese Firm

4. The Japan-Mongolia International Symposium

Since the Academy and Economy and Business Union of Mongolia (Tuvd DORJ, President) organized the 1st Japan-Mongolia International Symposium in Ulan Bator in 2000, Symposia have been held in each country by turns. Several reporters report from both sides. The symposia are held at the same time as Annual Meetings in Japan.

- (1) 7th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Ulan Bator, 2007)

Human Capital and Sustainable Development

(2) 8th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Chuo Gakuin University, 2008)

Issues surrounding Resources, Environment and Administrative Behavior

(3) 9th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Ulan Bator, 2009)

In Internationalization and Economic Crisis

(4) 10th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (Waseda University 2010)

Environment, Policy and Administrative Behavior

Reporters and their themes at the 10th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium (August 3rd -4th, 2010) were as follows:

(1) B. ENKHTUVSHIN (President of Mongolian Academy of Sciences) “Civilization and Mongolian”

(2) Takaharu AKITAKE (Kobe International University) “Global Warming and Transportation Policy”

(3) A. DAULETBAI (Orkhon Chairman of People’s Representative) “Environmental Problems in Erdenet City”

(4) Akira KOMATSU (Hitotsubashi University) “Some Comments on Japanese Companies of Today”

(5) B. TSERENDORJ (Mongolian University of Science and Technology) “Food Policy in Mongolia”

(6) B. DAVAASUREN (Mongolian University of Science and Technology) “Management Issues related to the Development of an Environmental Leather Industry in Mongolia”

(7) Akihiro NOSE, Toshifumi SHIMODA, Kayo MARUYAMA (Saga University) and Teruhisa NAKAHARA (Research Lab., Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.) “NaCl and Na₂SO₄ Tolerance and Accumulation Capacities of Ice Plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*”

(1) E. GURGEMJAV (National University of Mongolia) “Present and Future Trends in Trade and Economic Relations between Mongolia and Japan”

(2) Kiyoshi SAKURAI (Wako University) “The Existing Conditions in Japanese Industry and its Environmental Measures”

(3) L. HAISANDAI (Mongolian Academy of Sciences) “Role and Standpoint of Mongolia in Northeast Asia”

(4) Sakai TAKEO (Nihon University) “Epidemiological Issues in Global Society and Countermeasures”

5. Publications

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

6. Research Projects

The Academy calls for research projects from the Academy members and gives research grants to a few projects. The theme of a project adopted recently is as follows:

Nobuo SAKUMA et al.

Basic Research for International Comparison of Corporate Governance

7. Research Trends and Future Prospects

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

(Masashi YAMADA, Shukutoku University)

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

1. Brief History

The Academic Association for Organizational Science has a history of more than 50 years. We celebrated our 50th anniversary in 2010. In 1959 the Association was founded by Kenji BABA (the University of Tokyo), who thought that it was important to establish a micro foundation for various social sciences. He focused on the level of a focal organization and the human behavior in it and fostered interdisciplinary studies. After the demise of Baba in 1961, Susumu TAKAMIYA (Sophia University) became the second president of the Association in 1963. He expanded the activities based on the founding philosophy and established the basic system of the Association. After Takamiya passed away, Yasuo OKAMOTO (Aoyama Gakuin University) took the reins as the third president in 1987 and witnessed a growth in membership. Koichi SHIMOKAWA (Hosei University) succeeded Okamoto to become the fourth president in 1993, while Ikujiro NONAKA (Hitotsubashi University) became fifth president in 1996. Sixth president Hiroyuki ITAMI (Hitotsubashi University) served as seventh president from 2002 until 2004. Under his leadership, the Association for Organizational Science was acknowledged by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government as an NPO (non-profit organization) in March, 2005. After Tadao KAGONO (Kobe University) served as eighth president (2005-2009), Takahiro FUJIMOTO (the University of Tokyo) has been leading the Association as the ninth president since 2010. Under these presidents, various new experiments described below have been executed to promote the activities of the Association.

Due to various efforts through its history, the Association has developed dramatically. Now the number of members is 2018 and that of supporting companies is 15 as of August 2010. Not only size but also diversity of the membership has been increasing. As meaningful studies in organization science are believed to require various approaches, the membership body has always been intended to be diverse, comprising management and organization theorists, economists, psychologists, sociologists, and political scientists. They mostly identify as behavioral scientists in a broader sense, but beyond them, some members from an engineering background constitute another group. Board members (both elected and nominated) are intended to be representative of multiple disciplines. As such, the Academic Association for Organizational Science has salient characteristics as compared with those other associations that rely on a single discipline in conventional social science.

2. Major Activities

The Academic Association for Organizational Science holds two types of annual meetings: one held every autumn featuring a special topic, and the other held every spring providing opportunities for members to present their recent studies. We have experimented with new forms of presentations such as panel discussion, sessions for doctoral students, sessions to discuss contemporary topics in organizations with practitioners, and so on. These are new forms to facilitate interaction among members with different disciplinary backgrounds; we have also often invited non-members from both the academic and the practitioner's world with distinctive achievements in their fields. In addition, we present a doctoral consortium that is aimed at passing down research skills from outstanding senior researchers to doctoral students. They have succeeded in stimulating the younger members.

The Association issues an academic journal called *Organizational Science* (*Soshiki Kagaku*). *Organizational Science* aims to be a synthetic theoretical journal in the social sciences. The first volume was published in 1967, and it has been published quarterly since 1968. The most recent issue (published in June 2011) is already volume 44, number 4. Each issue consists of submitted papers on free topics and invited papers on a specific topic, which is selected by the editorial board. Most authors are members of the Association, but non-members including foreign researchers are invited depending on the special issue. Submitted papers have to be anonymously peer-reviewed for possible publication. Moreover, we exploit a senior editor system to shorten the referee cycle, help submitters to revise their papers, and promote submissions. The editorial board is trying to increase the number of submitted papers; more submitted papers are expected to be published than invited papers in the near future. Furthermore, in 2006 a CFP (Call for Papers) system was begun. Each issue on the CFP system has a special theme, such as "Human Resources as a Foundation of Organizations", or "Organizational Analysis through Thick Description" etc..., and the editorial board of each CFP calls for papers concerned with each theme.

In addition to the two annual meetings, we have several one-day meetings a year. They are held for a couple of hours on a weekday evening usually.

In 2010, the Association also held symposia entitled "Organizational Science and HRM: Do the Twain Meet?" (held in December 2010) and "Technology Management as Value Creation" (held in September 2010), which were promoted by the administrative office of the Association. Moreover, regional sub-organizations of the Association such as Kansai (the Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and adjacent area), Chubu (Nagoya and its vicinity), and Kyushu are also active with several meetings a year.

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

3. Current Research Concerns

The Academic Association for Organizational Science deals with various research topics, partly because of its multidisciplinary nature and partly because of its sensitivity to the social and economic environmental change in the real world. While there are several ways to describe the current research concerns of the Association, a cursory observation of current activities will reveal several research interests shared among members.

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

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

3-1. Special topics chosen for annual meeting

As described above, one of the two annual meetings is to present the special topics

which reflect the common interests of the association at that time. The topics and the site of the meetings in the past 10 years have been as follows:

Will Japanese Companies Change? : Strategy, Systems, Human Resource Management,
Kobe University, Kobe, 2001
Dynamic Interaction between Organization and Strategy: Reflecting Management,
Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, 2002
The Era of Organizational Ethics, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, 2003
Medical Care, Welfare, and Management, Nihon Fukushi University, Nagoya, 2004
Organizational Change and Evolution, Kansai University, Osaka, 2005
Thinking Organization, Doing Organization, Meiji University, Tokyo, 2006
Organization Creates Innovation, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 2007
Methodology of Organizational Theory: Forwarding macro-micro linkage, Nagoya
University, Nagoya, 2008
Governance and Strategy in Organization, Waseda University, Tokyo, 2009
The Future of Organization and Organization Theory, Gakushuin University, Tokyo,
2010

Besides, the latest conference and special topic are follows:
Organization in Organization, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 2011 October 8-9

As described above, we celebrated our 50th anniversary in 2010 and looking at 50th anniversary meeting (held in October 2010 at Gakushuin University, Tokyo) might help to understand the features of our Association, which has an interdisciplinary and a diversity of members.

The 50th anniversary meeting in Gakushuin University had two sessions, two keynote speeches, and two symposiums. One of the sessions, entitled “Organization and organization theory from the viewpoint of psychology,” had two presentations by Hisataka FURUKAWA (Kyushu University) and Naotaka WATANABE (Keio University). The other session, entitled “Organization and organization theory from the viewpoint of sociology” also had two presentations by Masahiro YAMADA (Chuo University) and Takenori TAKASE (Kansai University). One of the keynote speakers was Tadashi SAEGUSA (Chairman and CEO of MISUMI Group Inc.), and the title of his speech was “Restoration of Japanese Companies and Strategic Leadership: Dispatch from MISUMI as an experimental management place”. The other keynote speaker was Masahiko AOKI (emeritus professor of Stanford University) and the title of his speech was “Possibilities of integration of organization theory based on game theory: Organization and

organization theory from the viewpoint of economics”. Furthermore, in one of the symposiums we had three panelists, who were Yasuchika HASEGAWA (CEO of Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited), Nobuaki KOGA (Chairman of Japanese Trade Union Confederation), and Koichiro KONNO (Gakushuin University). They discussed the future of companies from the view of industrial relations. Following these sessions, keynote speeches, and symposium, we had a general discussion session, which was moderated by Toshihiro KANAI (Kobe University), Kiyonori SAKAKIBARA (Keio University), Kotaro KUWADA (Tokyo Metropolitan University), Tsuyoshi NUMAGAMI (Hitotsubashi University), and Toshiki SATO (the University of Tokyo).

3-2. Special issues of *Organizational Science*

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

Metanational Management (Vol. 40, No. 1, 2006)

Business Evaluation and Business Governance (Vol. 40, No. 2, 2006)

Social Capital and Organization (Vol. 40, No. 3, 2007)

Organizational Capabilities of Manufacturing Management (Vol. 40, No. 4, 2007)

The Theory and Trend of Virtual Business (Vol. 41, No. 1, 2007)

Human Resources as a Foundation of Organizations (Vol. 41, No. 2, 2007)

Aspects of Social Inequalities (Vol. 41, No.3, 2008)

Organization and Emotion (Vol. 41, No. 4, 2008)

Organization, Industry, and Policy on Innovation (Vol. 42, No. 1, 2008)

Interface between Market and Organization (Vol. 42, No. 2, 2008)

New Frontiers of the Pragmatic Theory of Strategy (Vol. 42, No. 3, 2009)

Management for Service Creation (Vol. 42, No. 4, 2009)

Practices and Meanings in Organizations (Vol. 43, No. 1, 2009)

New Horizons in Leadership Theories (Vol. 43, No. 2, 2009)

Organizations and Globalization (Vol. 43, No. 3, 2010)

Reconsidering Competition (Vol. 43, No. 4, 2010)

Organization Research on Japanese Corporations: From the Past to the Future (Vol. 44, No.1, 2010)

Firms and Diversified Employment Contracts (Vol. 44, No. 2, 2010)

Organizational Analysis through Thick Description (Vol. 44, No. 3, 2011)

In the most recent issue (Vol. 44, No.3) of *Organizational Science*, there are six papers for the special issue on the “Organizational Analysis through Thick Description” The papers for the special issue are as follows: (1) “How do organizations unlearn?: Step-by-Step approach of organizational unlearning in a case of social welfare organization X,” (2) “The process of building social relationship based on geographical proximity in the industrial cluster: The relational change between the incubation director and creations in the Ogimachi area in Osaka,” (3) “The advantages of expatriate top managers in capability building at overseas factories: The promotion of capability building without support from parent factories,” (4) “The laboratory as an organization: Ethnography of the dynamism of scientific practice,” (5) “Resource mobilization for innovation and technology process: In a case of Kaneka’s solar module business,”: (6) “Intra-organizational processes of making an organizational façade: A case study of the first restructuring plan of Japanese National Railways.” Three other submitted papers are follows: (7) “Creating firms: Competitive abilities through strategic alliances,” (8) “New product development to redefining product categories: A study with the social shaping of a technology approach,” (9) “The role of Leader-Member Exchange (LMX) and Team-Member Exchange (TMX) relationships during newcomers’ organizational socialization : A longitudinal analysis.”

3-3. Takamiya Prize winners

To list the works awarded the Takamiya Prizes is another way to indicate the research concerns of the Association. The prizes are awarded to books and journal articles. The award-winning books in the last 5 years are as follows:

2006 Book award: Masayo FUJIMOTO, *The structure of job change of professionals (Senmonshoku no tenshokukouzou)*, 2005

No awards for book section from 2007-2008

2009 Book award: Tomoyo TAKAGI, *Management of employing older people (Koureisha Koyou no Management)*, 2008

No awards for book section in 2010

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

No awards for the article section in 2006

2007 Article award:

Yasuo SUGIYAMA, “Business ideas as the map of technology: How the technological performance of corporate R & D is improved,” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, Vol. 39, No. 2.

Atsumi KATO, “The functions and formation process of networks of specialized

firms in the industrial district: Case study of the dies and molds industry in Higashiosaka area,” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, Vol. 39, No. 4.

2008 Article award: Youngjae KOH, “Dilemma of technology accumulations: The analysis of temperature compensated crystal oscillator industry,” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, Vol. 40, No. 2.

2009 Article award: Akira KITAI and Ryuta SUZUKI, “An empirical study of the relationships between organizational culture and organizational commitment using cross-level analysis,” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, Vol. 41, No. 2.

2010 Article award:

Yasuhiro HATTORI, “An explorative study of psychological contract in Japanese companies: Contents of contracts, fulfillment and breach of contracts, and trust in a company,” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, Vol. 42, No. 2.

Tomoyuki SHIMANUKI, “Impacts of decentralization in human resource management on organizational performance,” *Organizational Science (Soshiki Kagaku)*, Vol. 42, No. 4.

4. Future Challenges

There are a few foreseeable problems that we have to tackle in the future. In the structural change of the Japanese economy, new management systems are being sought. Responding to it, we need new Japanese-made concepts of management systems. It is needless to say that steady empirical research is necessary as well to test the validity of the concepts. Furthermore, the Association needs to assist in dispatching such Japanese-made concepts or research outcomes based on Japanese context to international academic societies.

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

Third, due to the practical nature of organizational science, the Association has to

build up stronger ties with the business community. Collaborative ties with business communities are very important not only to raise more financial support from the business community but also to find the right issues to be tackled. For this purpose, the Association introduced corporate membership to support its activities. The Association has to involve those practitioners who are responsible for running various organizations in Japan and other countries.

(Ryuta SUZUKI, Kobe University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

1. General Description

The 3/11 Disaster in Japan: the tragic earthquake, tsunami and Fukushima nuclear power crisis gave a new mission and role to academic associations, not only in the area of natural science but also in social and policy sciences. Recovery and building activities of civil life and the economy in afflicted areas were seriously delayed by the lack of both effective governmental coordination and seamless information transfer between the government and the public. Such delays were induced by many factors, but the main factor is that the size and magnitude of the 3/11 Disaster was beyond the imagination of either government, experts or people in Japan, all unable to make adequate prediction of the serious damage induced by the natural disaster and nuclear accidents, and effective preparation for such tragic situations.

In such a situation, our Association immediately launched a Special Research Committee for the 3/11 Disaster in order to assist the recovery and rebuilding of civil life, and to suggest governmental activities from the point of view of our organization's establishing purpose.

This Association was established in 1977 as a trans-disciplinary faculty forum by academia, government and corporate experts and researchers. It started with about 300 members at the beginning, and has expanded to over 1200 at the present time. The mission of this body is first to develop knowledge systems of policy sciences and public planning execution, and second to improve public policies in Japan. Indeed, the concept of "the Public" is nowadays being deeply recognized among the rising civil society and shared through autonomous social network systems, based on recent informational and social innovations. The Association is therefore starting to redefine the concept of "Planning Administration". In such a diversified and complex society, the performance and flexibility of policy planning are gradually decreasing, and requirements and expectation for public administration are shrinking.

A General Meeting, Board of Directors, Standing Executive Committee and Advisory Board manage the Association. The present President is Takashi ONISHI, Professor, University of Tokyo, nominated in 2011, succeeding Sachihiko HARASHINA, Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology. Historically, the first president was Ichiro NAKAYAMA, the second Hiromi ARISAWA, third Saburo OKITA, fourth Hiroshi KATO, fifth Takashi FUJII, sixth Yoshinobu KUMATA, seventh Takeshi HIROMATSU, and eighth Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA.

The Association consists of eight regional branches carrying out proper studies

based on respective perspective and interest. The Association holds an annual conference in cooperation with each regional branch in turn. The Academic Committee consists of an Editorial and Publication Board, which is responsible for editing the quarterly organ *Planning Administration* and publication of the *Planning Administration Study Series*, and a Review Committee for Research Papers. There are in turn nine Study Groups working inside the Association.

Three categories of awards are established according to the code of each respective selecting process: the Award for an Outstanding Research Paper, the Award for Promotion and the Award for a Superior Article, which are all selected by the Association's Award Review Committee. In 1999, an Award for Contribution to the Association was established. Furthermore, in 1995, an Award for Planning was established for outstanding planning and implementation conducted by local government, by corporations and by NPO/NGOs, which is widely recommended and applied throughout the constituents of the Association. This Award is selected by the Judging Committee including eminent social leaders independent from the Association's membership.

2. Annual Conference

The annual conference is oriented to the major conference theme, which continues for three years. It is organized centering on the responsibility of each Regional Branch in charge. The major conference theme continuous for 2005-2007 was Planning Administration in the Age of Human and Environmental Consciousness and the major conference theme continuous for 2008-2010 was Planning and Society at a time of Declining Population.

The 29th annual conference was held at Osaka University on September 15th -16th 2006, on the theme of **Sustainable Management of Environment and Society: New Developments in Planning Administration**, under the Conference Chairman Seiji KOMORI, Chairman of Hyogo Voluntary Plaza. Kojiro NIINO, Chairman the Kobe Institute of Urban Research (Professor Emeritus Kobe University) made a keynote address on "Roles of Civilian and Nonprofit Organizations in Environmental Society". A symposium was organized on "Thinking about Environmental Society Management in a Large Local Government". Sixteen sessions and five workshops were arranged.

The 30th annual conference was held at Kyushu Sangyo University on September 15th -16th, 2007, on the theme of **Fostering Human Resources and Communities for Environmental Conservation and the Planning Administration: Towards Integrated Improvements in Environment, Economy and Society** under the

Conference Chairman Hirohiko YAMASHITA, Chairman of Nakamura Sangyo Gakuen. Tetsushige NISHINO, the Ministry of the Environment, made a keynote address on “Promoting Environmental Conservation in Community and People”. A symposium was organized on “Fostering Human Resources and Communities for Environmental Conservation”. Twelve sessions and three workshops were arranged.

The 31st annual conference was held at the University of Tokyo on September 20th -21st, 2008, on the theme of **Public Planning and Management during Depopulation** under the Conference Chairman Takeshi HIROMATSU, Professor, the University of Tokyo. Yasushi FURUKAWA, Governor of Saga Prefecture, made a keynote address on “Planning and Management of Local Government during Depopulation”. And also Sachihiko HARASHINA, Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology made a key note address on “Planning Administration for Creating a Sustainable Society – A society with decreasing population should be a good opportunity”. One symposium was organized on “Public Planning and Management during Depopulation”. Nineteen sessions and three workshops were arranged.

The 32nd annual conference was held at Kagawa University on September 11th – 12th, 2009, on the theme of **How to Cope with Population Decline for Realizing a Sustainable Society** under the Conference Chairman Takeo IHARA, Professor emeritus, Kagawa University. Takashi ONISHI, Professor, the University of Tokyo, made a keynote address on “National Planning in a Society with Decreasing Population” and also Yoshihisa MIKI, the Director in Large Shikoku Economic Federation, made a keynote address on “The Development of Shikoku Utilizing its Original Resources”. Two symposiums were organized on “The Value and Expectation of Sustainable and Symbiotic Society at a Time of Declining Population” and “Regional Planning through Diversified Symbiosis in the Shikoku Area”. Twenty-five sessions and three workshops were arranged.

The 33rd annual conference was held at Sapporo University on September 10th-11th, 2010, on the theme of **Planning Administration Beyond the Age of a Shrinking Population** under the Conference Chairman Isao HARA, President of Hokkaido Institute for the Future Advancement. Tatsuo KONDO, Chairman of Hokkaido Economic Federation, made a keynote address on “Development of Hokkaido” and also Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA, Professor, Hosei University, made a keynote address on “Regional Policies during Depopulation”. Two symposiums were organized on “Regional Policy Planning at the Time of a Shrinking Population” and “Beyond the Environmental Restrictions”. Twenty-three sessions and seven workshops were arranged.

3. Publication

It is one of the core activities of the Association to ensure the periodical issue of the quarterly organ *Public Administration*, for which the Editorial and Publication Committee was chaired by Toshinori NEMOTO, Hitotsubashi University for 2005-2010. Each issue of *Planning Administration* is edited according to a specific theme and is generally composed within a total 120 pages of an editorial, articles centering on the issue theme, refereed papers, introduction of local and regional planning and book review. Refereed research papers are reviewed and examined by the Paper Review Committee. Each issue is as follows:

Vol. 28, No. 4 December 2005: Social Capital and Governance in Civil Society

“Achievement of Safe Community by Development of Social Capital”(Kazuhiro AZUMA, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd., and Yu ISHIDA, Osaka University)

“Theoretical Review and Practice of ‘New Public’— Local Governance and Collaboration” (Kohei YAMAMOTO, Dynax Urban Environmental Research Inst.)

“Economic Implications of Social Capital —How Should We Deal with Externalities?”

Vol. 29, No. 1 March 2006: Planning Administration in the Age of Human and Environmental Symbiosis

“Participation of Citizens / NPO in Planning of an Environmental Problem” (Akifumi NAKAI, Amagasaki City Government), “A Study of the Integrated Administration of a Large Region Located on the Boundary between Prefectures - A Case Study of the Kenkyo Mission”(Takashi WADA, Regional Science Laboratory)

Vol. 29, No. 2 June 2006: Social Responsibility and Contribution of University

“Universities – How Accountable Should They Be Today?” (Shinichi YAMAMOTO, Hiroshima University), “The Roles of Universities in Policy Research” (Naoto YAMAUCHI, Osaka University), “Universities, Societies and the Invisible Hand” (Katsuki TAKAO, Ritsumeikan University), “A Scheme of Participation of Inhabitants and Cooperation among Universities, Cities and Firms” (Hiroshige TANAKA, Chuo University)

Vol. 29, No. 3 September 2006: Experimental Approaches for Planning Management

“Experimental Evaluation of a Policy” (Masayuki NAKAGAWA, Nihon University), “Social Experiments to Evaluate Road Pricing Policies” (Toshinori NEMOTO, Hitotsubashi University), “Experiments of Structural Reform and the Executions of Educational Reform” (Sukehiro HOSONO, Chuo University), “Toward Laboratory Experiments of Markets for Policy Planning” (Ken-ichi SHIMOMURA, Kobe University), “Social Experiments in Criminal Justice: Production and Utilization of Evidence” (Hiroshi TSUTOMI, University of Shizuoka), “Environmental Evaluation and Public Policy: Applicability of the CVM Method” (Masahiro YABUTA, Chuo University)

Vol. 29, No. 4 December 2006: Environmental Symbiosis in Local Regions

“The Role of Communities and Their Challenges for the Establishment of a Sound Material-Cycle Society” (Tomohiro TABATA and Hidefumi IMURA, Nagoya University), “Sustainable Zone-An Indicator for a Local Economy Based on Renewable Energy Resources” (Hidefumi KURASAKA, Chiba University and Hironao MATSUBARA, Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies), “Rebirth of the Environment in Germany: An Attempt to Transform into a “Lean City” (Tsuneo TAKEUCHI, Nagoya University), “Self-Governing Communities to Save the Local Common Pool Resources, *Hori*” (Hirokuni IMAIZUMI, Fukuoka University), “Consensus Building for the Creation of Sustainable Regions: How to Organize and Manage the Meeting-place for Dialogues” (Shigeo NISHIKIZAWA, the University of Shiga Prefecture)

Vol. 30, No. 1 March 2007: Sustainable Management of Environment and Society

“The Impact of Policies on Residence Choice” (Nao TOYODA, The Urban Policy Institute, Yokosuka City), “An Analysis of the Effects and Mechanisms of the ‘Gift Economy’ in Ojiya City in the Aftermath of the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake of 2004” (Shingo NAGAMATSU, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute), “Research on Non-slippery Floor Material in Response to Standardization of Low-floor Designed Buses” (Toshiki NISHIYAMA, Graduate School of Keio University, Fuyuo TAKIUCHI, Institute for Areal Studies Foundation, Shinji MOGI, Yukihiro KOBAYASHI, Tadashi HYAKKAN and Akiko INAGAKI, Mitsuike Corporation)

Vol. 30, No.2 June 2007: Eco-tourism and Community Building

“Public Planning for Landscape Design Based on Soft-tourism in Local Host Towns” (Yasuo MATSUYUKI, Toyo University, Akiko MATSUYUKI, Kaetsu University), “Ecotourism and Regional Development – Vision and Perspectives” (Masahiro YABUTA, Chuo University, Ryoji ISA, Takasaki City University of Economics), “What has the Designation as a World Heritage Site Brought to Yakushima Island?” (Shigemitsu SHIBASAKI, Iwate University), “The Present Condition and Issue of Eco-tourism in Japan” (Mitsuyuki OKAMOTO, Ministry of the Environment), “Evaluation of Destination Management as Integrated Tourism Policy” (Hideo SHIOYA, Japan Travel Bureau Foundation)

Vol. 30, No.3 September 2007: National Spatial Management for Regional Sustainability

“National Spatial Planning Law and the Formulation of an Autonomous Wide-Area Bloc” (Minoru KIMURA, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Government of Japan), “The National Comprehensive Plan at a Time of Disorganization: Its Tasks and Views” (Takashi ONISHI, the University of Tokyo), “A Proposal for Land Development Planning” (Kouichi BABA, Meikai University), “Achievement of Country Management by a New Public: A Study from the Point of View of Social Capital” (Isao HARA, Hokusei Gakuen University), “Promoting Regional Revitalization through Introduction of a Wider-area Local Governmental System: From a Perspective of a Desirable Governance Model for the Independent Growth of Regional Areas” (Yasuo SAWAI, Policy Research Institute of Nakano City), “Prospects of Spatial Strategic Planning in Japan from an International Perspective” (Tetsuo KIDOKORO, the University of Tokyo), “Revival from the Collapse of a Community Health Care System in Japan: The Establishment of a Personnel Training System for Medical Staff and the Construction of a Regional Cooperation System for Medical Service” (Aizan HIRAI, Chiba Prefectural Togane Hospital)

Vol. 30, No.4 December 2007: Statistical Information System for Planning Administration

“The New Statistics Law and Policy Issues to be Considered During its Enforcement” (Hiromi MORI, Hosei University), “Population Census in Japan: A Historical Survey and Preparations for the 2010 Census” (Takeshi HIROMATSU, the University of Tokyo), “The Preparation of the 2011 Japanese Economic Census” (Mikio SUGA, Tokyo International University), “Present State and Future of the Japanese SNA” (Shintaro TAKAGI, Seikei

University), “Future Issues and Prospects of a Transportation Survey Derived from Survey Results in 2005” (Tetsuro HYODO, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology)

Vol. 31, No.1 March 2008: Fostering Human Resources and Communities for Environmental Conservation and the Planning Administration: Towards Integrated Improvements in Environment, Economy and Society

“A Study on the Influence of Changing Conditions on Satisfaction Regarding Industrial Location” (Mitsuhiro KAWAMOTO, Sapporo International University and Seiichi KAGAYA, Hokkaido University), “A Study on the Cross-Acceptance System in a Regional Planning Process: The Experiences of the State of New Jersey in Statewide Growth Management since 1992” (Sadatsugu NISHIURA, Meisei University), “The Effect of the Choice Set on Voter Turnout in an Amalgamation Referendum” (Kenichi SHIOZAWA, Chuo University), “An Analysis of Public Involvement in Planning Oregonians’ Transportation Programs: Application of Deliberative Democracy” (Nobuo ISHIWARI, Tetsuya KITAHARA and Fumihiko SETA, Osaka City University), “A Study of Planning and Measures in Regional Climate Policy” (Noriko SUGIYAMA, Nagoya University), “Liberalization and CO₂ Emissions in Electricity Supply: An Empirical Analysis Using Panel Data” (Kimihiro ISE, Chuo University)

Vol. 31, No.2 June 2008: Public Participation in River Planning and Management

“Citizen Participation and Partnership in River Basin Planning” (Tatsuro NIKAWA, Doshisha University), “River and Water Management and Problems to Be Solved” (Atsuko MASANO, Journalist), “The Conflict and Consensus Building Concerning the Yodo River Basin Improvement Plan” (Kenichi NAKAGAMI, Ritsumeikan University), “Public Participation in *Iikawa* and *Iikawa-zukuri* in Japan” Shozo YAMAMICHI, National Association for Local Environment Groups), “An Approach toward River Management Procedures from the Perspective of Fudo” (Toshio KUWAKO, Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Vol. 31, No.3 September 2008: Facility Management for Planning Administration

“Facility Management for Planning Administration” (Mototsugu NAKATSU, Nakatsu CRE/FM Consulting, Inc., Harunori SUZUKI, Toen Real Estate Co, Inc.), “The Action of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism towards Adequate

Management of the Public Real Estate – Promotion of PRE Strategy” (Masatoshi YOKKAICHI, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), “Facility Management Policy of the Aomori Prefectural Government”(Hiroyuki NARITA, Aomori Prefectural Government), “A Concept of Strategies for Infrastructure Management” (Kazuhiro NISHIKAWA, National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management)

Vol. 31, No.4 December 2008: Environmental and Social Consideration of Development Assistance

“Implementation and Issuance of Environmental and Social Consideration in International Cooperation Chiefly Operated by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)” (Takehiko MURAYAMA, Waseda University), “An Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations” (Kanji USUI, Consultant), “Issues on Environmental and Social Considerations from the Practitioners’ Point of View” (Akiko URAGO and Kenzo IKEDA, IC Net LTD. Tomoo AOKI, Nippon Koei CO, LTD.), “Issues Concerning the JICA/JBIC Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations: Case Studies” (Kanna MITSUTA, Global Environmental Forum)

Vol. 32, No.1 March 2009: Public Planning and Management during Depopulation

“Influence of the Settsu Suit on the Local Allocation Tax System” (Isao OHTSUKA, Hosei University), “A Study of the Role of Senior Citizens in Determining the Current Regional Industrial Policy and Problems Involved in Business Support Groups Established by Retirees” (Yoshiaki SHIMIZU, Osaka Prefectural Government, Junya TATEMI, Osaka City University, Fumihiko SETA, Osaka City University), “An Analysis of the Crime Victims Compensation System in the State of New York” (Hikoichiro FUJISAWA, Ministry of Justice), “Stakeholder Meetings for Construction of New Waste Treatment Plant – Focus on a Meaningful Reply” (Yohei SUNAGA, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Sachihiko HARASHINA, Tokyo Institute of Technology), “Problems involved in Charging Users for Urban Capital Improvement Projects” (Chihiro SHIMIZU, Reitaku University), “A Comparison of the Characteristics of the National Land Sustainability Plan with the Basic Plans – From the Viewpoint of Planning Techniques, Basic Characteristics, and Political Interests” (Takeshi HASHIMOTO, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan)

Vol. 32, No. 2 June 2009: Public Records Management for Citizens of the Present

“Keystone of Administrative Reform in Japan: Archive System for Preserving Government Documents” (Shinichiro TANAKA, Yokohama City Government), “Public Records Management in the Planning Administration” (Atsuko MASANO, Tokyo Institute of Technology), “Administrative Suit and Document Management in the Case of Road Construction Projects” (Naomi KAMIOKA, The Coalition of Local Government for Environmental Initiative), “Official Document Management at a Time of Information Technology and Innovation” (Teiichi Aoyama, Tokyo City University)

Vol. 32, No. 3 August 2009: A New Concept of Regional Revitalization Transmitted from the Kansai Area

“*Doushu* Prefecture Systems from the Viewpoint of Major Themes in the 21st Century” (Takakaki HAMADA, Wakayama University), “The Encouragement of the Robot Industry in Osaka” (Takashi NOGUCHI, Nara Sangyo University), “A Policy to Make Historical Areas Sustainable – Using Several Examples in the Kyoto and Shiga Areas” (Kasumi SUSAKI, Ryukoku University), “Conflict Concerning the Eliciting of Agreement regarding River Management Programs – the Daido River Dam Construction Project in the Yodogawa Water System” (Ikujiro WAKAI, Osaka Sangyo University)

Vol. 32, No. 4 December 2009: Municipal Think Tanks for Planning Administration

“Modern Structure of Public Governance and Municipal Think Tanks in Japan: A Study Conducted Mainly from the Point of Analysis on Modern Types of Public Governance and a Comparative Survey of World Think Tanks” (Yasuo SAWAI, Policy Research Institute of Nakano City), “The Trend toward Local Government Think Tanks: Challenges and Prospects for the Future” (Minoru MAKISE, Institute for Areal Studies, Foundation), “A Study about the Role of Municipality Think Tanks and Planning Administration – A case study of the Joetsu City Policy Research Unit” (Iwao UCHIUMI, Joetsu City Policy Research Unit)

Vol. 33, No. 1 March 2010: How to Cope with a Population in Favor of Realizing a Sustainable Society?

“Contextual Effect of Decentralized Organizational Structure on Intrinsic Motivation: A Case Study of Shizuoka Prefectural Government” (Tatsuro SAKANO, Tokyo Institute

of Technology, Yoosung PARK, Tokyo Institute of Technology), “A Study on the Formation of Social Innovation Utilizing Local Resources in Local and Regional Territories” (Hirohisa TASHIRO, Osaka City University, Fumihiko SETA, Osaka City University), “A Study on Appropriate Implementation of the Landscape Law for Protection of Historic Buildings and their Surrounding Environment” (Hidetaka KINAMI, National Graduate Institute For Policy Studies, Yumiko OGAWA, National Graduate Institute For Policy Studies, Emiko KAKIUCHI, National Graduate Institute For Policy Studies), “A Decision Support Method for Facility Relocation Planning due to Population Decrease” (Yukio SADAHIRO, the University of Tokyo, Saiko SADAHIRO, Chiba University, Makoto SATO and Akinori TADA, Mathematical Systems Inc.)

Vol. 33, No. 2 June 2010: The Great Transformation toward Post Growth Society

“Well-being and Economic Growth: Towards Sustainable Development” (Kazuhiro UETA, Kyoto University), “Policy Directions toward Sustainable Economies” (Hidefumi KURASAKA, Chiba University), “A Guide to Planning Administration in Recognition of “New Publicness” (Hiroshi MURAYAMA, Ritsumeikan University), “The Role of Plans in Achieving a Sustainable and Prosperous Society without Irreversible Environmental Damage” (Masashi SUGA, the Land Institute of Japan)

Vol. 33, No.3 August 2010: Deliberative Democracy with Randomly Sampled Citizens

“Deliberative Democracy in Theory and Practice” (Hajime SHINOHARA, the University of Tokyo), “Planning Cells and Deliberative Citizen Forums” (Akinori SHINOTO, Beppu University), “The Japanese Adoption of Consensus Conference and Its Problems” (Naoyuki MIKAMI, Hokkaido University), “Deliberative Polling in the context of Democratic Innovation: Lessons from the first DP in Japan” (Tatsuro SAKANO, Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Vol. 33, No. 4 November 2010: Sustainable Cities in the Global Network Community

“The Role of Manufactures in Urban Networks” (Hiroshige TANAKA, Chuo University), “An Analysis of Effects of Economic Globalization on Urban Systems” (Toshiharu ISHIKAWA, Chuo University), “City and Innovations” (Fumio KOMODA, Saitama University), “TAMA Association and Industrial Clusters” (Toshihiro KODAMA, Japan

Finance Corporation), “Globalized Urban Economy and Civic Life: A Study Investigating the Relation between Shaping Marginal Communities and Urban Policy Solutions” (Masaki YAMAMOTO, Japan Society for The Promotion of Machine Industry)

Vol. 34, No.1 February 2011: Beyond the Age of a Shrinking Population

“A Study on Compensation for Siting Nuisance Facilities Applying Adjustable Strike Put Options” (Yoshiki KAGO, Reitaku University), “A Study on the Evaluation of Industrial Site Development Methods in Mie Prefecture” (Kazuhiro FUJIMOTO, Mie Prefectural Government), Book Review

Vol. 34, No.2 May 2011: The Urban Transportation System in an Aging Society

“Sustainable Special Transportation Services for the Elderly and Disabled in an Aging Society” (Nahoko ABE, Nerima Urban Development Corporation), “Resolving Road Traffic Problems in an Aging Society” (Takayuki OBA, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), “Soft Car Maximum Speed Control and Indication System Supporting Mobility of an Aging Society – The Post Growth Oriented Society of the 20th Century Perspective” (Yukio OGURI, Chiba University of Commerce), “Enhancing the Effect of the Transportation Basic Law” (Kazuya ITAYA, Institute of Transportation Economics)

Vol. 34, No.3 August 2011: Social Enterprise and Social Entrepreneur: The Change Makers of the World

“Social Enterprise as an Alternative Model of the Nonprofit Sector” (Ichiro TSUKAMOTO, Meiji University), “Social entrepreneurship: On origins and future of the concept” (Johanna MAIR, Stanford University), “Building Competitive Citizen Sectors: The Role of Social Entrepreneurship” (Kashiwa MAKI, Ashoka Japan), “Diffusion Process of Social Innovation and the Role of Social Entrepreneurs” (Mayako TSUYUKI, Public Management and Social Strategy Institute)

4. Study Groups

There are nine study groups organized at present in the Association; the Sustainable Urban System Study Group; the Study Group on Environmental Conscious Society; the Study Group on Administrative Processing and its Reform; the Commons Study Group; the Planning Theory and Practice Study Group; the Study Group for Administration and Planning at the Shikoku Branch; the Study Group for

Administration and Planning at the Chubu Branch; the SEA Study Group and the Soft Car Study Group.

5. Awards

The Association has established three categories of awards: (1) Awards for a Distinguished Contribution (2) Awards for Academic Achievements (3) Awards for Distinguished Planning. Awards for Academic Achievements are further divided into (a) Awards for an Outstanding Research Paper (b) Awards for Promotion (c) Awards for a Superior Article. The Award for Distinguished Contribution is nominated by the Standing Executive Committee. The Academic Review Committee selects the Awards for Academic Achievements. An independent judging committee including third-party well-informed experts selects the Awards for Distinguished Planning.

Awards for a Distinguished Contribution were given to Takeshi HIROMATSU and Takeo IHARA in 2009, Yoshihiro KOBAYASHI and Kazuyoshi KUROKAWA in 2010.

Awards for an Outstanding Paper were given to Masashi NISHIKAWA (Saitama University) in 2006, Shigeru SHIMIZU (the Institute for Urban Activation) in 2007, Masakatsu NAKAMURA (Takasaki University of Economics), Akihiro KAWASE (Toyo University), Kazuhisa MIYASHITA (the Graduate school of Hosei University), Noriko INOUE (the Agency of Culture) in 2008, Emiko KAKIUCHI (GRIPS), Hiroyuki IWAMOTO (Tokyo Agriculture University), Kimihito ISE (the Graduate School of Chuo University) in 2009, Nobuo ISHIWARI (Osaka City University), Fumihiko SETA (Osaka City University), Masayoshi TANISHITA (Chuo University) and Chihiro SHIMIZU (Reitaku University) in 2010.

Awards for Promotion were given to Toru SATO (Takasaki University of Economics), Kimihiro HINO (the Institute for Construction) in 2006, Taku NOHARA (the University of Tokyo) in 2007, Shingo NAGAMATSU (Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution), Kazuhiro SAKURAI (Ocean Policy Research Foundation), Tsuyoshi MIZUNOTANI (University of Tsukuba) and Shintaro KOBAYASHI (Japan Science and Technology Agency) in 2008, Shunsuke MANAKI (Yokohama National University), Yuki SHIBATA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Tomoyasu ISHIKAWA (the University of Tokyo) in 2009, Ken'ichi SHIOZAWA (Chuo University), Kiyomi KAWAMOTO (Nagoya University), Ryo TAJIMA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Misuzu KOZUKA (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) in 2010.

Awards for Superior Articles were given to Yoshinobu KUMATA (Chiba University of Commerce) and Yoji INABA (Nihon University) in 2006, Masayuki NAKAGAWA (Nihon University) in 2007, Isao HARA (Hokusei Gakuen University) in 2008, Ken'ichi

NAKAGAMI (Ritsumeikan University) in 2009, Takaaki HAMADA (Wakayama University) and Yasuo SAWAI (the Policy Studies Organization of Nakano City) in 2010.

Awards for Distinguished Planning were given to the Area Campus Mogami at Yamagata University for “The Construction of a New Consortium between Region and Universities” in 2006, Togane Hospital at Chiba Prefecture and NPO: *Chiiki Iryou wo Sodateru Kai* for “The Renovation of Regional Medical Care with Cooperation between Citizens and Medical Experts in the Shortage of Experts and Treatments” and LLC Eco Farm for “Sustainable Land Use” in 2007, NPO Tokushima Kyouseijuku Ippokai for “The Clean-up Promotion Network for the Shikoku Healing Road” in 2009.

(Sukehiro HOSONO, Chuo University)

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

The Political Economy and Economic History Society was originally established in 1948 as the Agrarian History Society. The objective of this Society was to study the overall process of the agricultural reform after WW II and to forecast the future of Japanese society. The initial membership included scholars of economic theory, agrarian economics and history, foreign and Japanese economic history, as well as legal and rural sociology. The Society aimed to clarify the specific characteristics of the agricultural reform from the viewpoint of social science in worldwide and historical perspective.

In its early years, the Society held an annual conference and published *The Bulletin of Agrarian History*. Since 1958 it has published *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History* quarterly. In October 2002 the Society decided to change its name from the Agrarian History Society to the Political Economy and Economic History Society.

Today, the Society is headed by a Board of Directors with over 20 members, which supervises the Editorial Committee, the Study Committee and the Secretariat. The Editorial Committee publishes *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History* quarterly. The *Journal* maintains high reputation for the quality of articles, judged under the double-referee examination. The Study Committee manages bi-annual conferences in Spring and Autumn. The Spring Conference, usually held in Tokyo, consists of a symposium on up-to-date subject. The Autumn Conference, a two-day meeting, holds several panel discussions, seminar sessions, as well as a symposium.

The Society has four divisions: Economic Theory and Current Analysis, Japanese Economic History, Agrarian Problems, and Foreign Economic History. The Society also contains six “forums”, which gather scholars and students, inside as well as outside the Society, to deal with specific issues. The present “forums” are on the following themes: Welfare Society, Environment, Military Industry and Weapons Transfer, Urban Economic History, European Integration and Sociology of Music.

In response to the recent Great East Japan Earthquake, the Society released a statement in April 2011, with mourning to the victims, as follows: “It is our urgent and deliberate subject, as a group of social scientists, to cope with the disaster and its aftermath. We shall first of all examine the political decisions made during the crisis, and conserve the archival sources which enable this examination. The nuclear plant accident, brought about by overconfidence in nuclear energy, must be investigated under the light of social sciences in order to propose adequate policies. The past studies

driven by our Society should be made useful for the reconstruction of cities and rural areas. The Society will also deal with new social trends arising in the midst of relief activities”.

The following is a review of the Society’s academic activities in its meetings from 2008 to 2010.

1. The Conferences in 2008

The Spring Conference of the Society was held on 28 June, 2008 at the University of Tokyo. The Conference held a symposium over “Freedom and Publicness: the age of Interventionist Liberalism and its Origins in Economic Thoughts”. After the introduction by Tomoji ONOZUKA (The University of Tokyo), three papers were presented: “*La solidarité sociale* and Freedom” by Akira HIROTA (Hosei University), “The Societal within the New Liberalism” by Minoru TAKADA (Kyushu International University) and “Genealogy of Social Inclusion and the Transformation of the Ideas of Liberalism” by Takuji TANAKA (Niigata University). Three comments followed the papers: “Intervention and Conservation in the Agriculture and their Qualitative Change” by Hiroyuki FURUUCHI (Chiba University), “Japanese Mentality on Freedom and Publicness” by Yoshihiko NAWATA (Hosei University) and “Freedom of Corporations and Citizens in their relation to Super-Capitalism” by Eiichi AKIMOTO (Chiba University).

The Autumn Conference was held at Daito Bunka University on 25-26 October, 2008. The Conference consisted of three panel discussions and 30 seminar sessions, as well as a symposium entitled “The Characteristics of Japanese Employment in the Early Half of the 20th Century: Focusing on Historical Changes in the Relationship between Corporations and Publicness”. The papers read at the symposium were as follows: “Problem Introduction” by Akinobu NUMAJIRI (Saitama University), “The Significance of the Kaisha (Corporation) for Japanese Workers: Considered from the Perspective of their Status and Welfare” by Woo Jong-Won (Saitama University), “Development of Job Skills in the Status-oriented Company System” by Hiroshi ICHIHARA (Surugadai University), and “Female Workers in the Company as Illustrated in the Education Program of Gunze Silk manufacturing Company, Limited” by Kazue ENOKI (Hosei University). Three comments followed: “From the Perspective of French Economic History” by Katsuhiro SHIMIZU (Chuo University), “From the Perspective of American Economic History” by Akitake TANIGUCHI (Chuo University), and “From the Perspective of Japanese Economic History” by Haruhito TAKEDA (the University of Tokyo).

The followings are summaries of the main papers read at the Conference (cited from *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*, no.203, April 2009,

pp.79-80):

The first paper, Woo Jong-Won, “The Significance of the *Kaisha* (Corporation) for Japanese Workers: Considered from the Perspective of their Statuses and Welfare”, investigates the process by which Japanese big corporations played a “public” role of sharing employees’ risks, focusing on workers’ status and their welfare. Japanese management exploited “dual track personnel administration” as a means of giving some previously-selected workers the chance to occupy some of higher-ranking positions while leaving the remainder of the workforce to advance its position through a competitive process. As a result, Japanese blue collar workers did not all possess a single status, but rather were divided into several statuses, as a result of which their positions and welfare benefits came to be very different. However, Japanese workers protested against this system, resulting in a compromise between management and labor: management accepted the promotion of regular workers while avoiding company responsibility for irregular workers. Facing labor unrest at the time of WW I , management began to take a share of ordinary workers' risks by setting up welfare programs and tried to maintain core workers by improving their status within the company. Workers meanwhile attempted on the one hand to obtain more generous welfare benefits by asking for greater corporate responsibility, and on the other hand endeavored to enable more workers to enjoy pay raises and job promotion by leveraging the principle of “long service”. As a consequence, the status gap between white collar and blue collar workers decreased. However, in contrast, the gap between regular and temporary workers widened. WWII and the period of democratization after Japan's defeat acted further to narrow the white collar/blue collar status gap and build the foundation of a single status on which subsequent Japanese modern human resource management practices have been developed. This gave Japanese *kaisha* the power with which they could compete on the world market. Even so, irregular workers in Japan still remain without corporate support and protection today.

The second paper, Hiroshi ICHIHARA, “Development of Job Skills in the Status-oriented Company System”, aims to reveal the defining characteristics of pre-WW II personnel management in Japanese companies, focusing on the method behind human resources development. The essential framework of pre-war Japanese-style human resource management constituted employment of staff differentiated into several ranks; varying duties and treatment followed accordingly. Initial ranks were determined by the level of social recognition and academic standing of the schools from which new employees had graduated. Thus, this approach is termed an “educational class system”. It is generally thought that the democratisation of Japan

after WW II resulted in the abolition of this educational class system; however, this paper establishes that two misconceptions exist here. The first misconception is that it is thought to have been rather exceptional for a new employee with comparatively weak educational background to be promoted to a prestigious post despite a long record of commitment and contribution to the firm. The second is that it is widely believed that any potential discord between the highly regarded and compensated group of university graduates and the lower-ranked group of factory workers with only basic education was dealt with by the former through the unique Japanese code of group behaviour. In particular, highly qualified engineers with a university education were regarded as taking a serious view of operators' work on the shop floor, more than assignments at laboratories; this attitude has been positively appraised in past studies and discussed as a key factor in Japan's economic success. Yet, these two positions are misleading. The statements of the management and leading engineers of the period prove that university engineering graduates did not possess adequate knowledge for production operations and further, they did not show any preference for work on the shop floor, rather voicing significant complaints about engaging in technical operations in factories. When developing new products on the basis of imported Western technology, Japanese firms required both university-educated engineers with theoretical knowledge and shop floor technicians with operational skills. This paper investigates human resources management at the Japanese naval arsenal, the Nagasaki dockyard of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company and Yahata Steel works, and finds that the technicians employed were mostly graduates of technical schools and, in some cases, only had an elementary-level education. They were initially hired to lower ranked positions within the workforce, such as workmen or employees in assistant positions, but later were promoted to higher ranks in accordance with their commitment to work and education on internal training programmes, and consequent appraisals of their improving technical capability. To improve their technological capacity, the Japanese firms of the period required the improvement and application of the skills of their staff, and for this reason facilitated the development of human resources by providing them with the incentive of promotion to more prestigious posts.

The third paper, Kazue ENOKI, "Female Workers in the Company as Illustrated in the Education Program of Gunze Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited", considers what it meant for women laborers to be employed by corporations through an individual management case study. The subject of the study, the Gunze Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, of which silkworm farmers were the shareholders, closely linked its management foundation with regional society by providing employment for the farmers'

daughters. The company provided female workers not with status or security within the organization, but rather education as compensation. By pursuing why the company did not limit its implementation of education to skill building in the narrow sense, this paper explores the relationship between the corporation and the publicness. As is generally known, Japan's textile industry formed a distinct business system whereby young women from the countryside were recruited/employed, housed in dormitories and received education while they worked, and then were returned to their parents. The system became more defined in the period after WW I as it became widespread, mainly among major corporations employing large workforces. This paper focuses on that process. Amid the numerous earlier studies, there are two significant reasons for this focus. The first point is that a diachronic analysis is conducted covering the period from WW I to the 1950s. Through this analysis, it becomes possible to understand the situation of the 1950s based on the transformation in women's education during the wartime period. The second point is that an analysis is carried out based on the actual management situation rather than analysis of a model. Through technological change and the transition to a wartime structure, it is possible to describe not only management philosophy but the process by which education was implemented by corporations in response to the demands of labor and state requests. By clarifying the historical transition of "education" provided to women laborers by textile corporations in the 1950s as a social responsibility, it is possible to deepen discussion of employment in Japan during the modernization process.

2. The Conferences in 2009

The Spring Conference of the Society was held on 27 June, 2009 in the University of Tokyo. The Conference held a symposium entitled "The Historical Dimension of the World Financial Crisis". Following the introductory presentation by Takeru SAITO (Chuo University), five papers were presented: "How long is the 'long' term?: putting capitalism again in the historical context" by Norihisa YAMASHITA (Ritsumeikan University), "What does it mean 'once in a century'?: from the viewpoint of American Economic and Business History", by Akitake TANIGUCHI (Chuo University), "Global Financial and Economic Crisis and the Global Capitalism: a view from the decline and the transformation of the *Pax Americana*" by Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Hosei University), "International Spread of the American Economic Crisis and its impact on the World Economy" by Masato MASUDA (Hosei University) and "The Chinese Economy to seek a Domestic Demand Rise under the 'World Financial Crisis'" by Keisuke SUGANUMA (Tokyo University of Agriculture).

The Autumn Conference was held at Okayama University on 24-25 October, 2009. The Conference consisted of three panel discussions and 24 seminar sessions, as well as a symposium entitled “The Transformation of Economic Policy Visions in the 1930s: From the Perspective of Social Problems under the Crisis”. The papers read at the symposium were as follows: “Preface” by Takeshi KOJIMA (Tokyo Keizai University), “American Popular and Elite Attitudes toward Economic Policy Visions during the Great Depression” by Eiichi AKIMOTO (Teikyo Heisei University), “The Great Depression and Social Insurance-Family Allowances in 1930s France” by Atsushi FUKASAWA (Ritsumeikan University), “The Historic Development of State Intervention in Industrial Relations in Germany: focusing on the Great Depression of the 1930s” by Tachihiko MASUDA (Rikkyo University) and “Formation and Development of the Controlled Economy in Japan” by Asahiko SHIRAKIZAWA (Hokkaido University). Two comments followed: “From the Transformation of Policy Vision to the eve of WWII” by Hiroshi MATSUNOO (Ehime University) and “Inside and outside the Scope of Social Problems” by Takenori MATSUMOTO (the University of Tokyo).

The following are summaries of the main papers read at the Conference (cited from *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*, no.207, April 2010, pp.79-80):

In the first paper, “American popular and Elite Attitudes toward Economic Policy Visions during the Great Depression”, Eiichi AKIMOTO presented as follows: Many students of the New Deal have focused largely on the elites inside the New Deal bureaucracy formed after Franklin D. Roosevelt came to power, who presented a range of policy visions. This scrutiny of the mood and frustrations at the grass-roots level during the depression has established that those elites who could understand and echo the true feelings of the people in both metropolitan and rural areas were accepted as genuine representatives of the people. The author AKIMOTO describes these elites as “elites taking the side of the people.” Economically, the New Deal started as a mixture of reflationary policies, abandoning the gold standard, devaluing the dollar by up to 40%, and refusal to participate in currency stabilization at the World Economic Conference in London in order to raise domestic price levels. Farmers in the Midwest desperately needed inflation, because many had suffered land foreclosure and they could not hope for the better future without drastic government measures. They found in Milo Reno, the leader of the Farmers Holiday Association, their genuine spokesman. Additionally, economist Irving Fisher tried to persuade Roosevelt of the validity of his debt-deflation theory, in which effort he considered he had been partially successful.

Unlike Herbert Hoover, Roosevelt departed from the gold standard myth rather

early and adopted an expansionary financial policy. Just like Hoover, however, Roosevelt was a firm believer in the doctrine of the balanced budget. Although among other policies his agricultural and work relief expenditures were powerful enough stimuli to bring about business recovery after 1933, at the same time he resorted to heavy tax increases. Consequently, the net contribution of the Roosevelt budget to national income was not large enough to prevent further recession, and after the 1937-38 recession, there was nationwide debate on how to escape from this situation. Farmers and organized labor did not participate in this debate, but economists and politicians in and around the administration and representatives from major trade associations did, and Roosevelt was persuaded to order a major expansion of relief and public works in 1938 and after. Further, it may be wrong to judge the role of the New Deal expenditures as too small, because as a result of the experience of severe depression, individuals and corporations alike made every effort to clear their debt, leaving government borrowing from banks the only available substitute engine for economic recovery.

In the second paper, “The Great Depression and Social Insurance – Family Allowances in 1930s France”, Atsushi FUKASAWA stated that the Great Depression in the 1930s constitutes a crucial turning point in the history of state intervention in France. It is particularly important that this intervention took place not during wartime as in WW I, but during peacetime, and would therefore be mostly continued after WW II.

The paper aims to clarify the situation under which the transformation of French social and economic thought took place, especially concerning state intervention, taking the crises of the 1930s as turning point. For this purpose, it examines the points of view of the main French trade union (CGT) and the *planistes* who advocated structural reform of capitalist society. Also investigated are the opinions of the *X-Crise*, a kind of brain trust, which consisted mainly of old boys of *l'Ecole Polytechnique*, a prestigious French school of the natural and social sciences. The majority of this group was in favor of a managed economy, yet by the end of 1930s even the liberal minority had shifted to support some kind of liberal intervention.

Additionally, this article tries to elucidate the problems of the social insurance and family allowance systems that were implemented for the first time in the 1930s as provided for in the law. Particularly it was employers themselves, who had in the 1920s voluntarily founded a system of compensation funds (*caisse de compensation*) to provide family allowances, who were obliged, after the outbreak of economic crisis, to call for state intervention in order to universalize this system. In this way state intervention for the expansion of purchasing power and mass consumption was realized

through the provision of social insurance and family allowances, shaping the foundation of the French welfare state after the WW II.

In the third paper, “The Historic Development of State Intervention in Industrial Relations in Germany: focusing on the Great Depression of the 1930s”, Tachihiko MASUDA considers the historical deployment of state intervention in the determination process of the working conditions in Germany.

After WWI, the working conditions of entire industries in Germany were determined by collective agreements concluded through autonomous negotiations between employer organizations and trade unions meeting on an equal footing. In principle, state intervention in the process of determining working conditions was avoided, giving companies and workers “autonomy of collective agreement” (*Tarifautonomie*). But the principle of *Tarifautonomie* broke down in time. After the start of the Great Depression in 1929, the state’s role in the process of determining working conditions became distinctly more important, and that of the trade unions lost significance. In the Third Reich, trade unions, the pillar of collective industrial relations in the Weimar Republic, were dismantled. In effect, final authority concerning working conditions was given to government officials termed Labor Trustees, replacing the trade unions. Managers considered to be leaders in the business community would unilaterally determine working conditions from the base line set by the Labor Trustees, and workers lost an autonomous representative of their interests. Furthermore, they lost fundamental rights, such as freedom of workplace movement, and the freedom to conclude contracts. However, especially after 1936, cases were occasionally seen where individual laborers were involved in decision making concerning working conditions. The characteristics of industrial relations in the Weimar Republic which were denied in the Third Reich included strong labor unions, confrontational management-labor relations at the industry level, and autonomous and collective decision making concerning working conditions. However, it is thought many of the characteristics were revitalized on the form after WWII.

In this paper, the above deployment processes were surveyed through three time periods (the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, and the post-WWII era), taking particular note of the positioning of trade unions. Several problems and points of discussion for considering the problem of continuity between them are shown.

In the fourth paper, “Formation and Development of the Controlled Economy in Japan”, Asahiko SHIRAKIZAWA first considers whether the controlled economy in the first half of the 1930s was directly connected with the controlled economy of wartime Japan, and second, aims to clarify the meaning of the terms “modification of capitalism” and

“reorganization of capitalism”.

Regarding the first point, in the first half of the 1930s it was thought that a controlled economy and market monopolization were almost the same thing. However, the evils of monopolization were well recognized after economic recovery from the Great Depression, such that the view of the controlled economy as monopolization came to be criticized. Moreover, confrontation between vocational organizations intensified in the first half of the 1930s. Although control regulation for small and medium-sized enterprises existed, for example, in the form of industrial guilds, this was not available to major companies. This problem was solved at last by the 1940 Key-Industries Association Act.

Concerning the second point, in the first half of the 1930s, correction of capitalism meant the abolition of laissez-faire capitalism. On the other hand, profit control at companies aiming at low prices was asserted late in the 1930s, and companies were expected not just to pursue profit, but also to work for the improvement of the public good. However, profit controls were not instituted, and bureaucrats who tried to do so in earnest were arrested. As such, controlled economy theory came to have no meaning. In contrast, I term the theory of controlled economy which prospered in 1940s Japan the Japanese-principle controlled economy theory.

Controlled economy theory and profit control was not inherited in the postwar period. Consequently, it is suggested that the theory of the controlled economy was different in each of the prewar, wartime and postwar periods. Future research will focus on postwar vocational organizations and control organizations, such as industrial guilds, which continued in existence from the prewar into the postwar period.

3. Conferences in 2010

The Spring Conference of the Society was held on 26 June, 2010 at the University of Tokyo. The Conference held a symposium entitled “History of Forest Destruction”. Following the introduction by Takako INOUE (Daito Bunka University), four papers were presented: “Forest and Agrarian Development in Modern Germany” by Kouichirou FUJITA (formerly Hitotsubashi University), “Forest Resource Exploitation regarding Sericulture Industry: the Case of Watershed Forest in Yamanashi Prefecture” by Keiko IZUMI (Tsuru University), “The Process of Forest Exhaustion in Northeast China during the Modern Period” by Risa NAGAI (Osaka University), “Historical Change of Commons and Forests in India” by Haruka YANAGISAWA (formerly the University of Tokyo).

The Autumn Conference was held at Tokyo Metropolitan University on 13-14 November, 2010. The Conference consisted of six panel discussions and 25 seminar

sessions, as well as a symposium entitled “Publicness of the Urban Communities: Agency, Policy and Norms”. The papers read at the symposium were as follows: “Preface” by Masahiro FUKUSHI (Tokyo Keizai University), “The Development of Unemployment Insurance in the ‘Social City’: A Case Study of the Second German Empire” by Takahito MORI (Kanto Gakuin University), “*“Daseinsvorsorge”*” and “*“Sozialpolitische Stadtpolitik”*” with Special Reference to German Public Transportation at the Turn of the 20th Century” by Satoshi BABA (the University of Tokyo), “Between Integration and Autonomy: From the Experiences of a Social Enterprise, the Wise Group, in the UK” by Takako IMAI (Seikei University), and “Urban Communities as Space: Conceptions of Social Quality and Social Precarity” by Masahiro FUKUSHI (Tokyo Keizai University). Two comments were presented, namely “Raising Urban Sociological Questions about the Publicness of the Urban Community” by Kiyomi WADA (Tokyo Metropolitan University) and “Going Back to the Start: Deepening the Conversation between History and the present” by Masakatsu OKADO (Yokohama National University).

The followings are summaries of the main papers read at the Conference (cited from *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*, no.211, April 2011, pp.78-79):

Takahito MORI, in the first paper, “The Development of Unemployment Insurance in the ‘Social City’: A Case Study of the Second German Empire”, argued as follows: this article aims at elucidating the character of the “publicness of urban communities” at the turn of the century with a case study on the development of unemployment insurance in the German “social city.” The “social city” is determined here as the phase in which the social security of the central government had not yet been completely formed and municipalities were obliged to develop their own social policies.

It was the municipalization of public services since the 1870s that brought the “social city” into being in Germany. It contributed to the bureaucratization of municipalities, with the result that the senior municipal officials took control of the “publicness of urban communities.” In addition, the Social Democrats, who had been increasing their seats in communal councils since the 1890s, gained the bridgehead to exert an influence on the “publicness of urban communities.” Although their presence was limited, the bourgeois regarded it as a great threat and formulated the “social tasks of municipalities” as the political norm for integrating the urban society in opposition to the Social Democrats. This norm permitted municipal governments to take interventional policies and directed the bourgeois’ attention to the protection of workers with unemployment insurance.

German municipalities had developed since the 1890s their own unemployment insurance, especially the Genter System, with which the municipalities paid subsidies to the trade unions that provided their out-of-work members with unemployment benefits. This made unemployment insurance a leading topic in a nationwide discussion about social policies. Despite the efforts of municipalities, however, the central and state governments gave up introducing the national unemployment insurance and shifted their responsibility onto municipalities.

Therefore, the third German Communal Conference in 1911 adopted the “statement on the problem of unemployment insurance”, which demanded that the central government should introduce national unemployment insurance instead of the Genter System. Nevertheless, the position of municipalities was not monolithic. The majority of the Communal Conference was against the system because the Free Trade Union under the Social Democratic Party enjoyed the most benefit of it, whereas those who approved the system considered the Social Democrats as reliable partners to relieve the unemployed. Thus, the attitude of those approving the system corresponded well with the intention of the Free Trade Union to win social recognition. This made it possible for unemployment insurance to establish itself as an important component of the “publicness of urban communities.”

Satoshi BABA, in the second paper, “*‘Daseinsvorsorge’*” and ‘*Sozialpolitische Stadtpolitik*’ with Special Reference to German Public Transportation at the Turn of the 20th Century” presented as follows: the concept “*Daseinsvorsorge*” was first suggested in 1938 by the German jurist Ernst Forsthoff. It signifies the duty and responsibility that the public administration, and municipal government in particular, accepted to provide the resources necessary for urban life, such as energy supply and public transportation, to all urban residents in the course of 19th century industrialization and urbanization. As *Daseinsvorsorge* is independent of poverty and applied also to the rich, it is distinguished from “social assistance”. First of all, the municipal government was responsible for *Daseinsvorsorge*, and continued to hold the sphere of its activity in the course of centralization. Meanwhile, the concept “*Sozialpolitische Stadtpolitik*” was suggested in 2002 by the German sociologist Jürgen Krämer. In contrast with “urban social policy”, such as poor relief, *Sozialpolitische Stadtpolitik* provides all urban residents with public services, utilities and opportunities for direct communication for the purpose of the integration of urban society. Among various facilities, Krämer values hospitals, nursing homes and open spaces, and views such measures as the historical origin of the “social city” program in contemporary Germany.

Using these two overlapping concepts, this paper aims to clarify the implications of

fare-paying urban public services in terms of social policy. The specific case study is public transportation at the turn of the 20th century in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, when the municipalization and electrification of tramways was implemented, and the municipal government planned to reduce fares and to open up the service to new passengers. In particular the introduction of the weekly ticket for working people was significant. At first the municipal government intended, for technical and financial reasons, to introduce a weekly ticket with which working people could take the tram only once a day. A special city council committee made a counterproposal of a weekly ticket which was applicable to a wider range of the urban population and permitted them to take the tram twice a day, a proposal which the municipal government accepted in the end. Though fare-paying, this policy aimed at facilitating tramway use, and could be considered as a typical example of *Daseinsvorsorge*. It signifies that such municipal government activities continued to play a role in integrating urban society in the historical development from the “social city” via the “social state” and back to the “social city” again.

Takako IMAI, in the third paper, “Between Integration and Autonomy: From the Experiences of a Social Enterprise, the Wise Group, in the UK”, discussed as follows: this paper aims to explore the tension between integration and autonomy around the state and voluntary associations in civil society, based on empirical research on the subset of an emerging actor, the “social enterprise”, in contemporary British society. “Social enterprise” is a relatively new concept, drawing on the increasing interest in non-conventional entrepreneurial dynamics addressing present challenges. The social enterprise is not conventional because it acts across three traditional sectors: the public sector, the private sector and the voluntary sector.

Since 1997, the Labour government paved the way for social enterprises to play a significant role in delivering public services. In the contest of the welfare mix, the government saw the social enterprise as a vital actor in renovating public services. The focus of their public service reforms was on tackling the problems of “social exclusion”, as well as on seeking more cost-effective ways to deliver services. One of the culminations of such reforms was the introduction of the Flexible New Deal under the Brown administration. Here, private and voluntary actors were expected to take more responsibility for delivering employment programs to those who were out of the labour market. Nonetheless, the growing focus on social enterprises by the government had, arguably, accelerated the tension mentioned above.

To examine this tension, this paper applies a case study of an organisation called the Wise Group, one of the largest and most successful social enterprises in the UK. The

Wise Group has delivered employment programmes in communities for more than 25 years, originally through an Intermediate Labour Market model. While this paper shows some evidence of integration, it also demonstrates their autonomous activities. The paper concludes that, although tension certainly exists in the quasi-market of public services, the social enterprise has still shown its potential to lay a deep foundation for autonomous civil society through its ability to discover and resolve community problems, and to build social capital in the community.

Finally Masahiro FUKUSHI, in the fourth paper, “Urban Communities as Space: Conceptions of Social Quality and Social Precarity”, stated as follows: this paper examines the publicness of urban communities through the conception of social quality, as explored by some European social policy researchers since the 1990s in relation to the phenomenon of social precarity. To date, publicness has been explored primarily through the Habermasian conception of the term. However, it has become difficult to overcome this issue if, merely elaborating on Habermas’s way of speech, we only emphasize arguments without regard to material conditions. In this paper, criticism of Habermas depends primarily on the conception of social recognition of Axel Honneth and the spatial conception of Lefebvre. Lefebvre in particular suggests that there is some possibility of raising separation and conflict in the interrelation among representation of space, spaces of representation and spatial practices, articulating their interconnectedness. His contention was to analyze critically the life space that modernity has generated from the viewpoint of everyday life. This paper is focused on articulating the subjective and objective characters of society to take up various issues of urban communities as life spaces, premised on Lefebvre’s concern. If urban issues were a result of the structural nature of society, a key challenge would be to raise the quality of society. Social quality is defined as the extent to which citizens are able to participate in the social and economic life of their communities under conditions which enhance their wellbeing and individual potential. The conception of social quality thinks of this quality from the viewpoint of the ability of people to participate in society. On the other hand, social precarity refers to conditions of exclusion, grounded in the idea that social quality gets increasingly unstable and people do not partake in society. The most important thing is that we understand social precarity as a conflicting conception relating social quality on the whole, that is to say, grasp it as degradation of social quality relating subjective, objective and normative conditions of the social to the whole. Urban problems such as homelessness, unemployment and local economic decline are increasingly serious. Social precarity is a severe issue produced as the result of the breakdown of the conditions of social structure.

4. Present Stage and Future Prospects of the Society

The Political Economy and Economic History Society, today with its nearly 900 members, promotes academic studies from three points of view: an *interdisciplinary* standpoint, with *contemporary* interests and a *critical* approach. From these points of view, the Society held the Spring Conference in June, 2011 on “Inside and Outside the Publicness of Cities: with Special References to the 20th Century Asian Cities”. The Autumn Conference was held in October, 2011 at Ritsumeikan University, with a symposium titled “Academic Tasks for the Reconstruction of Local Economies and Societies after the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and the Fukushima Nuclear Accident”.

The Society shall also take part in international academic exchange: the Society, in collaboration with other academic societies, would take part in the World Economic History Congress in the future and play an active role in enriching international academic relations worldwide.

(Kazuhiko YAGO, Waseda University)

**JAPAN SOCIETY OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
ON THE PUBLIC, SOCIAL AND COOPERATIVE ECONOMY
(National Section of the CIRIEC International in Japan)**

1. CIRIEC Japan, the national section of CIRIEC International

CIRIEC Japan was founded in 1985 by our first president, Hisao ONOE (Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University) and the second president, the late Shunzo NITTA (Toyo University). Since then, the office of CIRIEC Japan has been located in Toyo University in Tokyo. Accordingly, it is just a quarter of century since CIRIEC Japan was set up in Toyo University.

We inherit the spirit of inauguration, which can be seen in our website as follows. CIRIEC Japan is aiming to be the place for exchange of opinion and research among researchers and practitioners who are interested in public, social and cooperative element in the market economy. One of the consequences we expect is to enhance the level of activity in public and common services that has not yet succeeded to respond to the demands of people in Japan.

According to the CIRIEC International statute, CIRIEC Japan is an independent academic association within the network of CIRIEC International.

Since its establishment, CIRIEC Japan has developed its academic activities and expanded its international networks by frequently attending the activities of CIRIEC International. CIRIEC-Japan's members do not need to apply for membership directly to CIRIEC-International, but have automatically been recognized as international members. International membership fees are paid from the part of the domestic budget of CIRIEC Japan. This membership system is very special among the Japanese academic societies, but it provides a well-designed and efficiently organized international network of research and information.

The Headquarters of CIRIEC-International is located in Liège, Belgium. Although its national sections are located mainly in Europe, CIRIEC extends to all parts of the world: Argentina (1966), Canada (1967), Japan (1985), Turkey (1999), Venezuela (1999), Brazil (2002). CIRIEC holds a biennial congress to discuss issues and prospects on public utilities, cooperative and social economies. In addition, we also organize scientific councils on the subjects of public economy and social economy.

CIRIEC-Japan, as one of the national sections of CIRIEC International holds an annual congress and publishes an academic magazine every year. It also organizes research groups for the public, social and cooperative economy.

In the following part, I would like to introduce activities of both CIRIEC-International and CIRIEC-Japan, and also the social and economic conditions surrounding us from the end of the 1990s.

2. New relationship among public, social and cooperative economy, and emergence of citizenship participation under changing public sector and competitiveness in the market sector in Japan

After the collapse of the “bubble economy” in 1991 in Japan, for almost two decades, we have experienced a long period of economic stagnation. However, as far as the social and cooperative economy is concerned, it should be mentioned as “growing” decades in Japan.

There are many good examples and instances to show how they have grown and flourished during the past decade in Japan. I would note here the following three examples: one is enhancing citizenship contributions to the Japanese society and economy, the second one is Social Economy organizations themselves and coordination among them as a source of Social Capital in Japanese society, and the third one is innovations of “Co-production” among public, social and cooperative economy organizations.

2.1 Enhancing Citizenship contributions to the Japanese society and economy: Enforcement of NPO law in 1998

One momentum for the Japanese social economy is the enforcement of an NPO law in December of 1998, enabling Japanese citizens to play an active role for supplying socially needed services and activities.

As you may know, the labor unions and cooperatives in agriculture or consumers have played a very important role for the development of civil society in Japan. However, to cope with the needs of social services in the 21st century, we are still short of the resources of organizations and manpower. After the introduction of the law, the numbers of non-profit organizations are increasing more drastically than expected, and they are playing a key role for providing socially needed services in Japan such as care services for elderly and handicapped, youth support or child care and so on.

2.2 Social Economy organizations themselves and coordination among them as a source of Social Capital in Japanese society

Comparatively, organizations in Japanese social economy enterprises are weak in

both of their financial and human resource foundations; furthermore, networking among social enterprises and local governments has several difficulties, especially in utilizing the mapping of resource endowment in the region; human resources, financial resources, social capital and citizenship initiatives. It may be possible to say that the workers in social economy enterprises are highly motivated in its organizational mission, and they understand the importance of mutual cooperation among suppliers of social services.

In contrast, as far as the labor incentive is concerned, the introduction of a Performance-based wage system has had a negative effect on workers in Japanese for-profit enterprises, and caused considerable loss of a reliable and cooperative attitude among employees. Moreover, the workers and officers in the government sector are losing trust and confidence “in” their workplaces and also “from” the local citizens.

Our crucial question is whether we can combine the management resources, such as human resources and financial resources, in both non-profit and for-profit social enterprises and local government, as a substitute to the traditional Japanese bureaucratic supply system of personal social services. However, under the current working condition that the idea of lifetime employment is decreasing, skills and experiences relating to one certain organization should be more diversified into different organizations, accordingly, multi organizational skills are urgently needed in the Japanese local social service provision. We can interpret it as “relational skills” among different partners in local economy.

2.3 Innovations in public, social and cooperative economy

CIRIEC is an ideal network for innovation as a positive consequence from the privatization of public services, because it is urgently necessary to set up a common platform including public administrations, public enterprises, social and cooperative organizations. Also, this platform should include both people from academics and practitioners.

In this process, public authorities should coordinate the suppliers of both general economic interest and general social interest in the local area. Design ability is needed by local public authorities for coordinating and synchronizing the supply of locally needed services.

Public, Profit and Non-profit have their own entrepreneurial goal and cannot converge into a similar goal. The human capital or human network (which may be seen as a kind of social capital) required by each organization are especially different. Each organization has its own competence in its field.

Public authorities coordinate the interaction among public, private for-profit and

private non-profit. The role of public authorities is not to monopolize the supply or compete seriously with private for-profit enterprises, but to enhance the level of human capital for networking the factors to provide services required for local development.

We consider that it is necessary to enhance the level of human capital for networking the factors and resources to provide services required for local development. There are many examples for which the Japanese bureaucratic management system doesn't match the social economy type society.

3. Coordination and cooperation of government, market economy and social economy at each level of Japanese society and economy

Our crucial question is whether we can promote the social enterprises or social economy with the coordination of local government as a substitute to traditional Japanese types of combined employment, and whether we can promote social welfare systems that are seen in European countries or Canada.

3.1 Coordination with local government within local region

We have to watch carefully the difference of work incentives among these institutions, and the idea of lifetime employment is now decreasing. That is, skills and experiences relating to organization, are becoming more diversified and organization specific, that means multiple organization skills are needed. We can interpret it as some sort of "social capital" in each (local) economy.

It is identified that a social entrepreneur is one who has developed substantial "map-making skills" and can navigate the "cracks between systems."

3.2 Most crucial point is the level of human capital and entrepreneurship

As far as the asymmetry of human resources among for-profit and non-profit sectors, it is essential inevitable to promote the movement of skills human resources from for-profit to non-profit sectors. In addition, we need to enhance the understanding of CSR in the for-profit sector in Japan for a more cooperative prospect with social economy by providing proper information and proper scope for social economy, and also by creating networks of human resources among those sectors.

As Stiglitz stated at the plenary session of the CIRIEC Congress in Seville in 2008, what we need at this moment is the democratic management of economic organizations and to ensure the alignment of private reward and social returns. So, the Public, Social and Cooperative economic organizations in non-profit, cooperative and mutual sectors

should play a more important role for the innovation of providing social services to overcome the current problems brought by excessively market-oriented management of organizations.

Some, questions are still remaining.

- What are the implications of Public, Social and Cooperative economy for Japanese Economy and Society?
- Public, Social and Cooperatives are connected through the market.
- Seeking for a new way to sustainability of providing services of general interest
- New platform for providing human resources that can connect the organizations in different sectors is necessary through CIRIEC as the hybrid organization of both researchers and practitioners.

4. CIRIEC-International: history and organization.

4.1 Objective and history

CIRIEC (International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy) is a non-governmental international scientific organization.

Its objectives are to undertake and promote the collection of information, scientific research, and the publication of works on economic sectors and activities oriented towards the service of the general and collective interest: action by the State and the local and regional public authorities in economic fields (economic policy, regulation); public utilities; public and mixed enterprises at the national, regional and municipal levels; the so-called “social economy” (not-for-profit economy, cooperatives, mutuals, and non-profit organizations); etc.

In these fields CIRIEC seeks to offer information and opportunities for mutual enrichment to practitioners and academics and for promoting international reflection and action. It develops activities of interest for both managers and researchers.

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

CIRIEC is a federation or a network of international sections, consisting of various collective or individual members¹: enterprises and organizations associated with network-economics together with socio-political networks (government agencies, public administrations, socio-professional federations, trade unions) or technical networks

¹ “CIRIEC Membership shall not imply that its members subscribe to any theories of a political, economic or social nature. It shall merely imply that members adhere to the association’s statutes”. (Art. 5 of the statutes)

(public utilities, semi-privatized firms), enterprises and organizations from the “social economy” sector (cooperatives, mutual, associations, non-profit or not-for-profit enterprises and organizations, foundations), individual researchers from universities and research centers interested in CIRIEC’s activities.

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

4.2 Organization

The International Board forms CIRIEC’s Board of Directors.

It is composed of delegates of the national sections. Its meetings (twice a year) are organized due to one international section’s invitation.

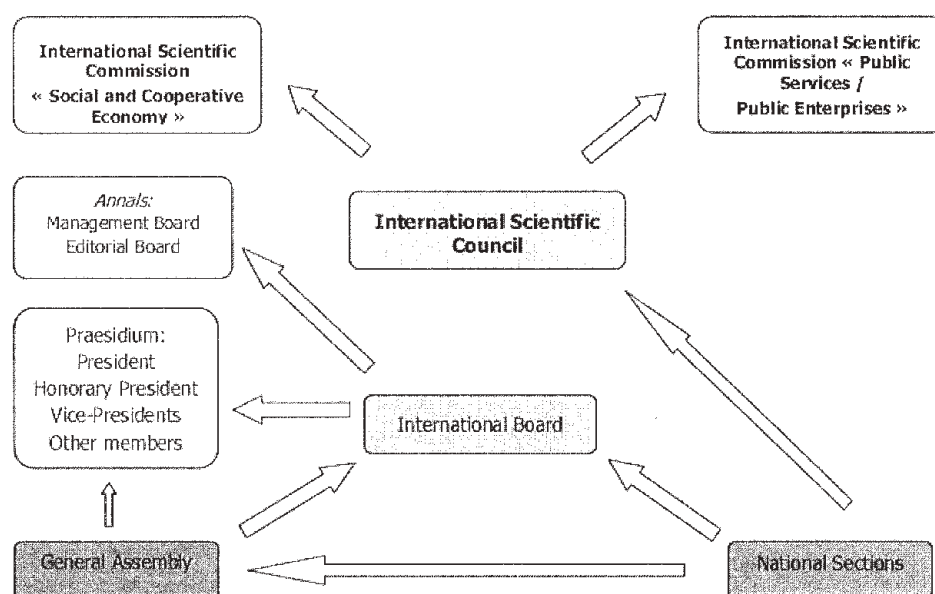
The biennial General Assembly

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

Scientific Bodies

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

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



4.3 CIRIEC-International Biennial Congress

The CIRIEC-International Biennial Congress is organized under the common themes that reflect topical issues of Public, Social and Cooperative Economy, the places and titles of recent congresses are as follows.

1998 (Cologne, Germany) The management of human resources in public, social economy and cooperative enterprises

2000 (Montreal, Canada) Social economy and public economy; new form of cooperation in an era of globalization

2002 (Naples, Italy) Renewal of welfare and general interest policies, Public institutions, regulated markets, social economy

2004 (Lyon, France) The Response of the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy to the expectation of the society: Basic Right, Social Needs, Solvent Demand

2006 (Istanbul, Turkey) The public, social and cooperative economy in the context of globalization: in the service of a more responsible and more solidarity-based economy

2008 (Seville, Spain) Innovation and management: Answers to the great challenges of enterprises of the public, social and cooperative economy

2010 (Berlin, Germany) Public and social economy: a solution to the economic crisis

and a support to sustainable development

[Next Congress]

September 12-15, 2012, Vienna, Austria

Public, social and cooperative economy meeting the general interest

4. 4 Contribution of CIRIEC Japan to the Congress of CIRIEC-International

1998 (Cologne, Germany):

- Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University), “Japanese Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations in Transition after the Collapsing of the Bubble Economy: A Provisional Report”

2000 (Montreal, Canada):

- Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University), “Public Utilities Reform in Japan”

2002 (Naples, Italy):

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

September 2004 (Lyon, France):

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

2006 (Istanbul, Turkey)

Each Round Table was organized under the common theme, The Public, Social and Cooperative Economy in the Context of Globalization: In the service of a more responsible and more solidarity-based economy, and, this was the first time that 5 members from CIRIEC Japan contributed in each workshop as below.

- Akira KURIMOTO as a panelist for the Round Table “Agricultural Cooperatives”
- Hajime IMAMURA as a panelist for the Round Table “The role of public authorities in guaranteeing services provision and ensuring territorial development”
- Kazuhiko TABATA, (Hyogo University) as a panelist for the Round Table “Financing Modes for sustainable infrastructure supporting good quality services”
- Matsuyo MAKINO (University of Hyogo) and Masatomi FUNABA (Prof. Emeritus, Hiroshima University) as Moderators for the Round Table “Financing Modes for sustainable infrastructure supporting good quality services”

2008 (Seville, Spain)

Each Round Table was organized under the common theme, Innovation and management in public enterprises and public service enterprises, and 3 members from CIRIEC Japan contributed in each workshop as below.

- Fumitoshi MIZUTANI (Kobe University) as an Instruction for the Round Table “New modes of governance” in the Workshop “Innovation and management in public enterprises and public services enterprises”. The title of his presentation was “The Japanese Approach to Restructuring Public Enterprises”
- Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University) as a panelist for the Round Table “New products and new services to answer the needs of societies”
- Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University) as and panelist for the Round Table “Networks and Infrastructures” in the Workshop “New partnerships in the provision of local services”. The title of his presentation was “Cross sector co-production to create highly demand matching services through coordinating human capitals among organizations of social economy, for-profit and local government”

2010 (Berlin, Germany)

Each Workshop was organized under the common theme, Public and social economy: a solution to the economic crisis and a support to sustainable development, and 2 members from CIRIEC Japan contributed in each workshop, and 1 member contributed in a poster session, as below.

- Kenichi NAKAGAMI (Ritsumeikan University) as a panelist for Workshop C1 “Innovations and environmental techniques” in the Workshop C “Public and Social Economy: Partner for sustainable environmental development”. The title of his presentation was “Innovation for sustainable society”.
- Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University) as a panelist for Workshop D1 “Public policies in training and educations”, in the Workshop D “Public and social economy: responsibilities in training and education”. The title of his presentation was “Japanese public policies in training and education — Transition from the employment based system to more socially sustainable system—”
- Matsuyo MAKINO (University of Hyogo) as a participant in a Poster session.

4-5. Contribution of CIRIEC Japan to the International Research Conference on Social Economy of CIRIEC

CIRIEC International started Social Economy conferences in 2007 in Victoria, Canada. The motivation and aim of this conference is, according to the document of CIRIEC International, as follows.

Senior and early-stage researchers interested by the whole range of social economy components (cooperatives, mutuals, associations, foundations) had expressed their need for a meeting place to exchange ideas. CIRIEC therefore decided to conduct every two years (odd years) an international research conference on the social economy, in turns with its international congresses. CIRIEC's International Scientific Commission on social and cooperative economy bears the scientific responsibility for this event, while the organization is taken care of through a partnership with a national section of CIRIEC.

CIRIEC Japan also contributes to this research conference with presentations of papers and with some organizational roles.

2007 (Victoria, Canada)

- Akira KURIMOTO (Director & Chief Researcher Consumer Co-operative Institute of Japan), as a speaker of the plenary session, "The Continental Models". The title of his presentation was "The Social Economy in Communities: An Asian View"
- Kazuhiko TABATA (Hyogo University) and Masatomi FUNABA (Prof. Emeritus, Hiroshima University) presented their paper "How to promote the role of community and social economy in the disaster management: Reflections from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake" in the workshop "The Social Economy Confronting Adversity".
- Matsuyo MAKINO (University of Hyogo) and Nuzul ACHJAR presented their paper "Sustainable Livelihood and Resilience in Natural Disasters: The Emerging Role of Social Economy in Asia" in the same workshop.
- Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University) presented his paper "Social Capital Formation for Supplying Local Community Services through Coordination of Social Economy, Local Governments and For-Profit Enterprises in Japan" in the session "The social Economy in Global Perspectives - Part One". He also chaired the session "Expanding the Social Economy".

2009 (Ostersund, Sweden)

- Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University) presented his paper "Is there a reverse relationship between work incentives within organizations and social capital networks among organizations?" in the workshop "Human resources for strengthening networking and social integration", and also he chaired the session

“Social innovation and its impact on regions and territories”.

- Kazuhiko TABATA (Hyogo University) presented his paper “The Features and Future Possibility of Community Business in Japan” in the session “Community entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurs”.

2011 (Valladolid, Spain)

- Akira KURIMOTO (Director & Chief Researcher Consumer Co-operative Institute of Japan), as a speaker at the plenary session, “The research on Social Economy at an International level” as a representative from the ACI Research Network. He also presented his paper “The Social Economy in Japan: Current Situation, Trends and Challenges for the Future” in the session “Social Economy trends”.
- Hajime IMAMURA (Toyo University), as a speaker at the plenary session, “The social economy, prop of a new model of sustainable economic development”. The title of his presentation was “The role of social economy in the transitional process global economy into a more socially sustainable system”. He also presented his paper “Contribution of the Governance and Incentive Structure of Social Economy Organizations on Inter-Organizational Co-Production of Relational Social Services in Japan” in the workshop “Social Economy & social governance II”.

[Next Conference]

2013, Turkey or France

5. Activities of CIRIEC-Japan

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

5-1. Annual Meeting of CIRIEC-Japan

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

16th (2001) Annual Meeting at Sakushin Gakuin University

Main Theme: Regional Development in the Era of Globalization.

17th (2002) Annual Meeting at Kobe University of Commerce

Establishment of a Social System in the Era of Marketization and Globalization

18th (2003) Annual Meeting at Ritsumeikan Asian Pacific University

Education and Science-Technology Policy in the Era of Globalization

19th (2004) Annual Meeting at Chuo University

Stabilizing and System-Composing for the Social Economy

20th (2005) Annual Meeting at Kwansei Gakuin University

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

The main title of the symposium was "Social security through establishing network infrastructures".

21st (2006) Annual Meeting at Daito Bunka University

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

22nd (2007) Annual Meeting at Nagoya Gakuin University

The new area of Telecommunication and Broadcasting — from the viewpoint of globalization and industrial fusion —

23rd (2008) Annual Meeting at University of Hyogo

Social Services and Citizenship Participation — From the Viewpoint of Regional Development —

24th (2009) Annual Meeting at Toyo University

A new area of decentralization — Innovation of national and regional relationships —

As for the public economy, three panel discussions were held under the theme of "Regional systems", "Public Private Partnerships" and "Public Management", and one panel for social and cooperative economy "Asian Social Enterprises and Japanese Enterprises – the new innovation of the governance in Asian Social Enterprises".

25th (2010) Annual Meeting at Ritsumeikan University

Construction of global sustainability

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of CIRIEC Japan, we invited the Praesidium of CIRIEC International to Kyoto, Ritsumeikan University, and its members contributed to the conference.

The Plenary Speech by CIRIEC's general director Bernard THIRY was entitled "Public and social economy: a solution to the economic crisis and a support to sustainable development". In addition we organized a panel discussion starting from the keynote speech "Public and Social Economy, 25 Years of CIRIEC and Japan" by a Bernard THIRY, followed by panel discussion. Participants were Leona DETIÈGE, Ken'ichi NAKAGAMI, Matsuyo MAKINO, Munenori NOMURA and Hajime IMAMURA (as Moderator);

including several experts from the floor, we discussed intensively how CIRIEC can contribute to Global Sustainability as an unique organization combining bodies of Public, Social and Cooperative Economy.

The whole contents of discussion will be published in our journal, and it will be a new starting point for CIRIEC Japan, a unique network of academics and practitioners for Public, Social and Cooperative economy.

[Next meeting]

2011, 26th annual meeting at Chuo University

Appendix A

CIRIEC International, Praesidium 2010-2012

Honorary President

- Leona DETIEGE, Former Minister; Honorary Mayor of the City of Antwerp; President of the user's Committee of P&V; President of the Belgian Section of CIRIEC

President

- Wilhelm-Georg HANSS, Former President and CEO of Leipziger Verkehrsbetriebe (LVB) GmbH; First Vice-President of the German Section of CIRIEC

Vice-Presidents

- Léopold BEAULIEU, President and CEO of FondAction, Development Fund for Cooperation and Employment of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU); President of CIRIEC-Canada
- Lisa FRÖBEL, Director of SERUS Ek. För., Östersund; Scandinavian Institute for Social Economy, SISE; President of CIRIEC-Sweden
- Hajime IMAMURA, Professeur at Toyo University; Vice-President of CIRIEC-Japan
- Jorge de SA, Director of CIRIEC-Portugal; Professor at the ISCSP (Universidade Técnica de Lisboa)

Other members

- Burhan AYKAÇ, President of the CIRIEC-Turkey; Member of the Executive Committee, Turkish Co-operative Association Professor, Gazi University
- Jacques FOURNIER, Honorary President, Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (SNCF) (French National Railway Corporation); Honorary President, Gaz

de France (GDF); Honorary State Counsellor; Honorary President of CIRIEC-France

- Erich HAIDER, Director, Linz Linien GmbH
- José Luis MONZÓN CAMPOS, President of CIRIEC-España; Professor, University of Valencia

Treasurer: Jean-Pierre GRAFE, Belgium

Auditors : Heidrun MAIER-DE KRUIJFF, Austria, Jean-Manuel KUPIEC, France

General Director: Bernard THIRY, Belgium

Managing Director: Barbara SAK, Belgium

Appendix B

President and Staff of CIRIEC Japan for 2010-2011.

President:

- Ken'ichi NAKAGAMI, Professor, Ritsumeikan University

Vice-Presidents:

- Koichi MIURA, President, High-tech Industry Innovation Agency

For international relations:

- Hajime IMAMURA, Professor, Toyo University

For Public Enterprise:

- Munenori NOMURA, Professor, Kwansei Gakuin University

For Social Economy:

- Akira KURIMOTO, Consumer Co-operative Institute of Japan

Secretary:

- Satoru MATSUBARA, Professor, Toyo University

Vice-Secretary:

- Makiko TAKEMURA
- Kentaro SHIBUSAWA, Professor, Toyo University

(Hajime IMAMURA, Toyo University)

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

Introduction

Established in 1930, the Socio-economic History Society of Japan is one of the world's oldest learned societies specialized in economic and social history. It is also one of the largest and the most active societies today. With some 1,400 members it publishes a quarterly journal *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* (*Socio-economic History*), and holds an annual meeting, which is normally attended by around 400 people. In addition, it engages in various activities to promote the field, including, and increasingly, in the international arena.

In this essay I would like to report four aspects of the Society's activities. First, I describe the main features of the organizational changes we have gone through in recent years. Second, I introduce a brief examination of the postwar trends of members' academic interest, reflected in our journal. The Society recently celebrated its 80th anniversary, and one such occasion was a special panel held at the annual meeting at Kwansei Gakuin University in May, 2010. In this panel senior members critically reviewed the relevance of our academic activities from the perspectives of history, economics and international scholarly contribution. One of the presentations, by Professor Matao MIYAMOTO, contained interesting analyses of the contents of our journal, which will be summarized below with his permission.¹ Third, following the format of the previous essay by Professor Satoshi BABA, which described the contents of the plenary session, panels and special lectures at the annual meeting to 2005 (see the 26th issue of this Bulletin), I review subsequent developments. Finally, I describe our recent activities in the international arena.

Organizational developments

In 2007 an important change was made to the Society's organizational structure: a fixed term was introduced to the members of the Executive Committee, the main decision-making body. In order to make the Committee more inclusive and reflect recent trends towards diversity, all 34 members would now serve for six years before stepping down for at least two years. The system is now in full swing, and a much larger number of new members were appointed last year than before.

In 2009 a major change took place in the organization of the annual meeting: the

¹ Matao MIYAMOTO, "Keizaigaku ni okeru Shakai Keizai Shigaku no Ichi to Yakuwari wa? (What should the Role and Place of Socio-economic History in Economics Be?)", oral presentation at the 80th Anniversary Panel Discussion, "New Tasks for Socio-economic History", Kwansei Gakuin University, 19th June, 2010. Cited as Miyamoto 2010 below.

plenary session, which used to occupy the entire second day (the length was reduced to afternoon only by 2002), was abolished, and was replaced by parallel panel sessions of about two and a half hours throughout the day. The diversification of academic interest made it more and more difficult to organize a plenary session, which would appeal to a wide spectrum of audience. As it happened, many panels were organized for the last three years, and the second day now looks more lively and full. Some of the papers presented in the panel sessions were subsequently published in our journal. Significantly, a more rigorous refereeing procedure was applied to those papers than the plenary session papers that used to be published as a special issue. It is also worth mentioning that two innovations were introduced in 2004 for the first day programme: a plenary lecture either by the President of the Society, a distinguished economic historian from abroad or a distinguished scholar in related disciplines would be organized every year. And a Society's award was created to celebrate those young scholars who contributed an outstanding article in our journal. The selection is made every other year, and the award ceremony takes place towards the end of the first day.

And in 2010, *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* became a quarterly journal. It had been published as a bi-monthly journal for a very long time, but practical considerations suggested that it would be easier to keep the cost down and avoid the delay in publication if we made it a quarterly, while keeping the total number of pages retained on an annual basis. Earlier on, the refereeing system also changed towards greater assignments to members other than those of the Editorial Committee, to cope with the diversification of subject matter. All of these changes have been made to respond to the more competitive academic environment, the more diversified academic interest, and the administrative and financial needs which require transparency and accountability, as well as efficiency.

Contents of *Shakai Keizai Shigaku*

We now turn to the theme of long-term changes in academic interest reflected in the themes and approaches of the articles of our journal. Table 1, compiled by Professor MIYAMOTO, shows the distribution of subject area and period covered of all articles published for the period from 1948 to 2009. Out of 1,252 articles, 46 per cent dealt with Japanese history subjects, while 36 per cent dealt with Western history and 15 per cent Asian history respectively. Within Japanese history, 26 per cent dealt with the modern and contemporary period, while 16 per cent early modern period. There is also some visible change over time. Up to 1970 the majority of Japanese history articles were concerned with the ancient, medieval and early modern periods, while in the 1970s and

the 1980s the share of Western history and Asian history increased. The last two decades saw the growth of articles dealing with modern and contemporary Japanese history, with sustained interest in Asian history and somewhat declined attention to Western history.

Figure 1 indicates changes in writing styles over time. Professor MIYAMOTO classified all articles into three types: (A) articles with a theme-oriented approach, which justify publication on the grounds of the importance of the subject matter, (B) articles with a literature-survey-oriented approach, which justify the publication by reviewing the historiography and pointing out any gap or missing evidence or argument to be filled, and (C) articles motivated by the mixture of both. He suggested that there was a shift in writing style (and the motivation behind it) from the theme-oriented to the literature-survey-oriented, that is, scholars are increasingly addressing the issues within the context of historiography, rather than by taking up new themes or exploring new perspectives. And this tendency is particularly marked in Western history articles. An implication may be that, while this may reflect the more rigorous refereeing procedure and the maturity of the discipline, we may also want to see more speculative and innovative perspectives by directly interacting with the pressing issues that confront our society or with new issues raised outside the discipline.²

Plenary sessions, panels and special lectures

This leads me to comment on the contents of recent plenary sessions, panels and special lectures. I do this with the spirit of picking out broad research trends and new themes. The plenary sessions continued till 2008: in 2006 the theme was regional integration, and three speakers elaborated on the historical background of European and East Asian integration, with emphasis on relativising the centrality of nation states in the process: in 2007 the theme was the role of diaspora in economic and social development, and British (Scottish) and Asian cases were compared: in 2008 the international comparison of the history of local government was attempted, with papers on Germany, Britain, Switzerland, colonial Java and Japan. All of them were conscious of institutional comparisons of varying scales, with a strong interest in a deeper understanding of comparative Asian and European experiences.

As Professor Baba explained in the previous report, by this time only the afternoon of the second day was devoted to the plenary session, while the morning was assigned to parallel panel sessions. The number of panels was three in 2006, three in 2007 and

² See Matao MIYAMOTO, “*Keizaishi, Keieishi no Shuhen 1: Rekishi wa Yaku ni Tatanaika* (On Economic and Business History: Is History Useless?),” *Shosai no Mado*, no.583, April 2010, frontcover.

four in 2008. With the abolition of plenary sessions, however, it rose to 11 in 2009, nine in 2010 and five in 2011. Compared to plenary sessions, the more focused themes ruled, with the result that some people felt that the Society had lost the opportunity to raise fundamental questions about our discipline. On the other hand, many members felt that panels were a much better forum of communication, through which hot topics and key debates could be brought to the fore. Some panels were conducted entirely in English, while many focused on the recently developed methodology (such as the use of comparative institutional analysis in the history of market institutions and modern organization, economic geography, the examination of the quality of the market in relation to information and trust, and the examination of financial crises from the perspective of external shocks, contagion and safety nets). Others highlighted relatively new themes (such as the use of IT for economic history education, the constraints of energy resources in Japanese economic growth, “work and life balance in history”, economic and social history of South Africa, and the Colombo Plan and the reorganization of the Asian international order). Still others continued to deepen our stock of knowledge cultivated in this Society. In broad terms they included: historical demography and occupational structure, urban history, business history, history of technological diffusion (including history of Japanese cotton mills in China), history of economic policy, fiscal and monetary history, history of welfare, culture and the birth of a consumer society, history of Asian trading networks, history of famine, hygiene and the governance of water in early modern and modern villages, the development of capitalism in Japanese colonial empire, and military history. Many of these panels were organized from a comparative perspective.

The special lectures were delivered by Professors Yoneo ISHII (on Thai history) in 2006, Takenori INOKI (on human resources) in 2007, Jan Luiten Van Zanden (on comparative industrial revolutions) in 2008, Tetsuro NAKAOKA (on the link between the history of industrial technology and socio-economic history) in 2009, and Kaoru SUGIHARA (on the growth of world trade in the long nineteenth century) in 2011. To some extent they filled the space left out for “big themes” by the abolition of the plenary session.

International exposure

The Society has been promoting the international exposure of academic works carried out in Japanese, and, more generally, Japanese scholars’ presence in the international arena. It publishes a Japanese Studies in Japanese Economic and Social History series from the Oxford University Press, and is currently preparing a series of

edited volumes from Routledge. And it helps its members participate in the World Economic History Congress organized by the International Economic History Association. The latter efforts, long cultivated by Japanese members of the Executive Committee of the IEHA, are coming to fruition: for example, the pre-conference list of 135 parallel sessions for the World Economic History Congress at Utrecht 2006 included 76 Japanese participants, of which 22 were session organizers. A similar level of participation is expected for the next WEHC, which is to be held at Stellenbosch, South Africa, in 2012. Moreover, the National Committee for WEHC 2015, organized under the IEHA Sub-committee at the Science Council of Japan, has recently made a bid to host the Congress in Kyoto for the first time. Whether the bid is successful or not, the Japanese presence at this level of international competition is more or less taken for granted. And almost all of these activities have been led by the members of the Socio-economic History Society of Japan, in close cooperation with other societies such as the Business History Society of Japan.

Perhaps more important, some of the members are involved today in important international academic debates, while others publish articles in major journals such as *the Economic History Review*, *the Journal of Economic History*, *the Journal of Global History*, *the Financial History Review*, and *the Australian Economic History Review*. Thus in the debate on the Great Divergence (between the West and the rest of the world after the industrial revolution), Professor Osamu SAITO and I (both formerly Presidents of the Society) played an active role in the international discourse, not only by representing Japanese and Asian scholarship but by contributing to the formulation of a more general framework of global economic history within which European, Asian and other histories could be located. Meanwhile, the younger generation of leading scholars such as Professors Tetsuji OKAZAKI and Akinobu KURODA publish articles in refereed journals in much the same way as leading scholars in Western countries do. In these respects the Japanese academia is better integrated into the international arena today than at any time before.

Yet the main academic language in which we conduct our research remains Japanese, and the need to bridge the two academic communities gets even more acute, as Japanese scholars become more active in the international arena. In the special panel mentioned above, which was organized not only to celebrate the Society's 80th anniversary but to discuss our task ahead, Professor Linda GROVE pointed out that a very large amount of Japanese research deserves being read by foreign scholars, and is waiting to be translated. She also reminded us that we have a tradition of translating important works published in foreign languages into Japanese as well. While we should

engage in current international discourse and promote international exchange, it is perhaps equally important to appreciate the good tradition and keep it alive.

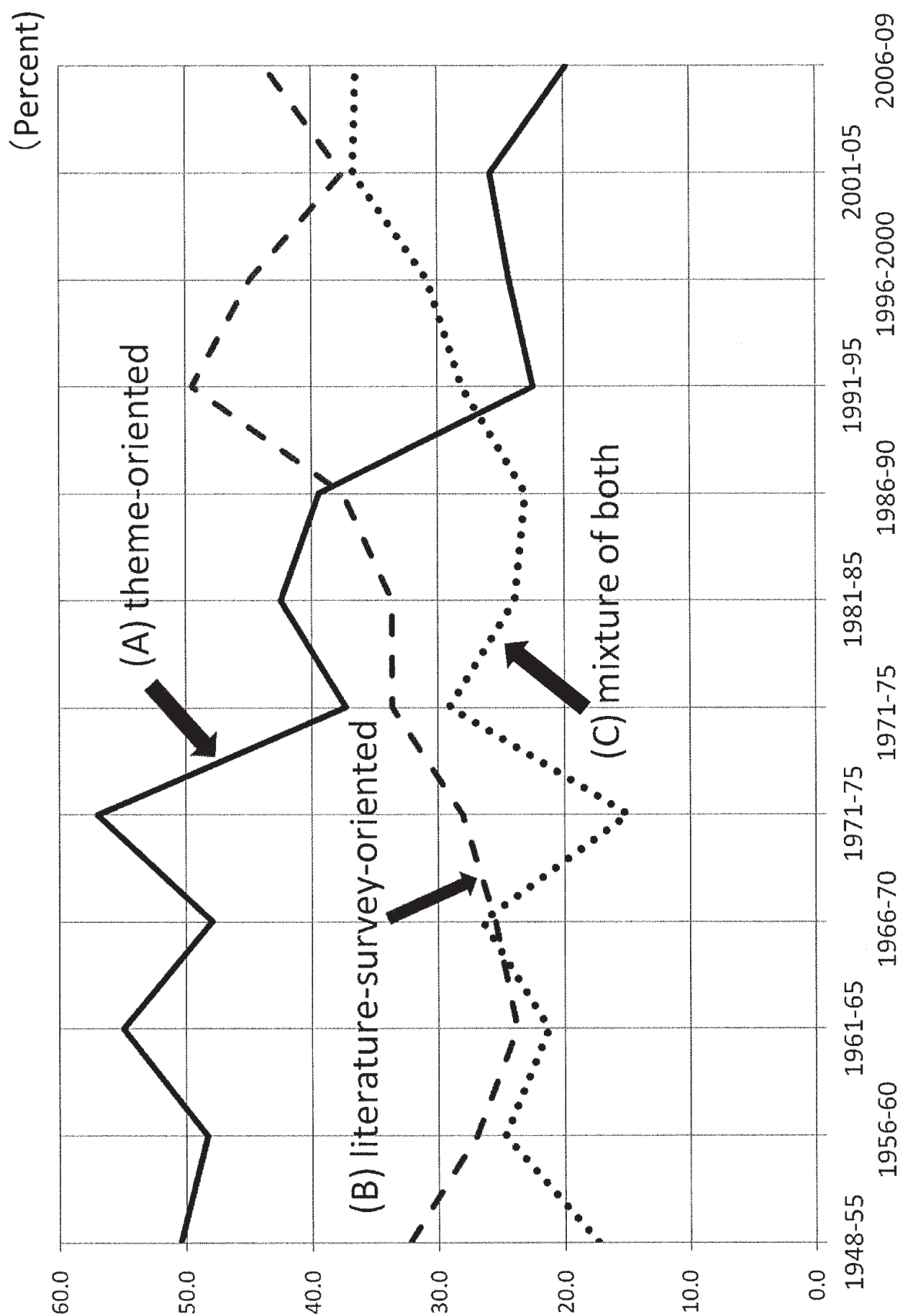
(Kaoru SUGIHARA, Kyoto University)

**Table 1 Distribution of Subject Area and Period Covered
in the Articles of *Shakai Keizai Shigaku*, 1948—2009** (Percent)

		1948-70	1971-91	1991-09	total
Japan	Ancient and medieval	6	2	2	3
	Early modern	33	9	8	16
	Modern and contemporary	17	28	33	26
	total	56	39	43	46
The West	Europe	26	36	33	32
	America	4	5	3	4
	total	31	41	36	36
Asia	China	9	11	13	11
	other Asia	1	6	4	4
	total	10	17	17	15
others		3	3	2	3
methodological		0	0	1	1
grand total		100	100	100	100
total number of articles		388	434	430	1,252

Source: Miyamoto 2010.

**Figure 1 Distribution of Writing Styles
Adopted by the Articles of *Shakai Keizai Shigaku*, 1948—2009**



Source: Miyamoto 2010.

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 Hitotsubashi University on August 30- September 1, 2012.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF ADVERTISING

日本広告学会

- Established: 1969
- Number of Members: full member 594, associate member 15, honorary member 19, corporate member 28
- 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://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jaa/>
The next annual meeting will be held in fall, 2012.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

経営行動科学学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: Individual 702, Collective 14
- 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://www.jaas.jpn.org/>

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@aaafs.or.jp
 - <http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/aesj2/index.htm>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University on March 29-30, 2012.

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.1-48)
 - Newsletter* — 2 times a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)
 - c/o Professor Yuji SHIMADA,
 - Hongo Management-Labor Laboratory
 - 2-31-11-102, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku,
 - Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
 - e-mail: jsam.headoffice@gmail.com
 - <http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kurume University 2012.

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Kokushikan University on September 15-16, 2012.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES

アジア市場経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: 185
- President: Nobuyoshi NISHIZAWA (Kinki University)
- Publication: *Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies* — annual
JAFAME Newsletter (Occasional publications)
- Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies
c/o Takao IJIMA
Faculty of Humanity- Oriented Science and Engineering, Kinki University
11-6, Kayanomori, Iizuka, Fukuoka 820-8555, Japan
e-mail: tijima@fuk.kindai.ac.jp
<http://www.jafame.com>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukuoka Campus of Kinki University, on June 30-July 1, 2012.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,342
- President: Yoshiki KANEKO (Dokkyo University)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies
c/o Professor Nobuto YAMAMOTO
Faculty of Law, Keio University
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8345, Japan
e-mail: nobuto@law.keio.ac.jp
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

JAPAN AUDITING ASSOCIATION

日本監査研究学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: 483
- 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 Kansai University of Senriyama Campus, on September 6-7, 2012.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 2,105
- President: Toshio TAKAHASHI (Bunkyo Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year
Journal of Business Management — once or twice a year
- Japan Academy of Business Administration
c/o The Office for Management Research,
Graduate School of Commerce, Hitotsubashi University, Dai 2 Kenkyukan,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8601, Japan
<http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsba/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on September 6-9, 2012 with the symposium “The New Capitalism and Company Management”

BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION
日本経営分析学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 500
- President: Junjiro MIYAMOTO (Tezukayama 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 Osaka Gakuin University on May 12-13, 2012.

JAPAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION (JBICA)
(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: 201
- 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 Seinan Gakuin University in October 2012.
The exact schedule will be announced in 2012.

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 Meiji University on June 23-24, 2012 with the symposium "Quality and Ethics in Management, and CSR."

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN
経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 871, institutional 18
- President: Takeshi ABE (Osaka University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly
Japanese Research on 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 Meiji University on November 3-4, 2012.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 135
- President: Katsushige SAWAKI (Nanzan 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.isc.senshu-u.ac.jp/~thc0417/jbm/>

The next annual conference will be held at Yamaguchi University on June 2-3, 2012.

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 299, 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 at Kyoto University in December 2012.

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://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/nsg/index.html>

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

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 272
- Chief Representative: Masaaki KUBONIWA (Hitotsubashi 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 Reserch, Hitotsubashi University,
2-1, Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo, 186-8603, Japan
e-mail: kumo@ier.hit-u.ac.jp
<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jaces/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Teikyo University on June 2-3, 2012.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT(JACSM)

日本比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 220
- President: Keiji NATSUME (Ryukoku University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Takashi HOSOKAWA

Faculty of Business Administration, Ryukoku University,

67, Fukakusa-Tsukamoto-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612-8577, Japan

e-mail: hosokawa@biz.ryukoku.ac.jp

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Komazawa University on May 11-13, 2012 with the main theme "Research for the Paradigm of Comparative Studies of Management: The Future of Small Business in Risk Society"

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 348
- Chief Representative: Kisaburo SEKIYA (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 Kinki University on October 13-14, 2012.

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 Hokkaido University on September 8-9, 2012.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 710
- President: Keiko KURITA (Tokyo Woman's Christian 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 Keiko KURITA
Tokyo Woman's Christian University
2-6-1, Zempukuji, Suginami-ku,
Tokyo 167-8585, Japan
e-mail: keikurita@pab.twcu.ac.jp
<http://jsht.net/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Otaru University of Commerce on May 26-27, 2012 with the symposium "How Has Economics Handled Liberalism?"

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkai Gakuen University on May 18-21, 2012.

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION
日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,097 institutional 5
- 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-headquarters@jepa-hq.com
<http://www.jepa-hq.com/indexj.html>

The 69th annual meeting will be held at Sugiyama Jogakuen University on May 26-27, 2012 with the symposium "Population Decline, the Falling Birthrate and the Aging Society, and Economic Policy -- Toward Reforming the Labor Market and Social Security Systems as a Strategy for Economic Growth."

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS
進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: individuals 482, 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.jafee.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Setsunan University on March 17-18, 2012 with the symposium "Prosperity and Inequality under Globalization."

JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION
日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 553
- 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 Senshu University on October 6-7, 2012 with the symposium "Enterprise Regeneration: Present Circumstances and Future Tasks."

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS
生活経済学会

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: 787, Cooperative member 5
- President: Tsuguo FUNNO (Yokohama City 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 Meiji University on June 23-24, 2012 with the symposium "Seeking after Safe and Sustainable Society."

JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 952
- 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 Wakayama University on July 13-15, 2012.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 319
- Representative: Yoshihiko AKASHI (Osaka City University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies
c/o Professor Sun Feizhou
Osaka University of Commerce,
4-1-10, Mikuriya-Sakae-Cho, Higashiosaka-shi, Osaka 577-8505, Japan
e-mail: sunfz@daishodai.ac.jp
<http://www.sisj.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kwansei Gakuin University on June 9-10, 2012.

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: Masahiko EZAWA (Waseda University)
- 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 Nihon University on October 20-21, 2012.

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

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 668
- President: Chitoshi KOGA (Doshisha University)
- 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@canpan.org
<http://jaias.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kinki University on September 21-23, 2012.

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

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 742, corporate 3
- President: Kiyonori SAKAKIBARA (Hosei University)
- Publication : *Journal of International Business*
- 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 J.F.Oberlin University on November 10-11, 2012.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 1,141, corporate 2
- President: Fukunari KIMURA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai* and *The International Economy* — both are issued once yearly
- 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 Konan University in October 2012.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS

日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 500, corporate: 5
- President: Tatsuo NOBU (Kokushikan University)
- Publication: ① *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*
② *JAFTAB News* — twice yearly
- Japan Academy for International Trade and Business(JAFTAB)

c/o Professor Toshihiko SHINOHARA

School of Commerce, Meiji University,

1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8301, 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 Josai University 2012.

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 Hannan University on June 16-17, 2012. Main theme will be “Tasks of Management in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises.”

JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 484, corporate 16
- President: Hirohito KUSE (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology)
- 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 University of Marketing and Distribution Science, in September 2012.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 288, corporate 17
- Representative: Toshinori NEMOTO (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>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on October 13-14, 2012.

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 Yamanashi Gakuin University in August, 2012.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

日本管理会計学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 738 corporate 8
- President: Takayuki ASADA (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
- The Japanese Association of Management Accounting

c/o College of Business Administration, Ritsumeikan University,

1-1-1, Nojihigashi, Kusatsu-shi, Shiga-ken, 525-8577, Japan

e-mail: jama-info@sitejama.org

<http://www.sitejama.org/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kokushikan University on August 24-26, 2012.

NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT
(Formerly: NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION)
日本マネジメント学会

- Established: 1979
- Number of Members: individual 715, corporate 5
- President: Yoshio MATSUMOTO (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative office of the academy
- Nippon Academy of Management
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.nipponmanagement.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in June 2012.

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 340
- Representative : Naoki WATANABE (Keio University)
- Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Journal*
(*Journal of Management Philosophy*)
- The Academy of Management Philosophy
c/o Professor Naoki WATANABE
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 Rikkyo University on September 3-5, 2012 with Symposium "Market Creation and Economic Philosophy."

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

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: regular 688, advisory 9, corporate 1
- President: Masanobu MATSUMARU (Kanagawa 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 48th national conference is supposed to be held at Waseda University in Spring 2012. 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: Eiji OGASAWARA (Meiji 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 "Reflections on the Contribution of Management Theories: A Perspective for the 21st Century" at Meiji University on May 25-27, 2012.

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 1,100, supporting company 8
- President: Kyoichi IKEO (Keio University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — four times a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution

c/o Anziana Corporation,
7-1-311, Sanbanchō, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0075, Japan
e-mail: gakkai@aroma.ocn.ne.jp
<http://jsmd.jp/>

The 2012 Annual Conference will be held at Hokkai School of Commerce, Sapporo on May 25-27, under the theme "Shared Value Creation in Distribution and Marketing."

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://www.jsmeweb.org/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Rissho University on May 19-20, 2012 and Autumn meeting will be held at the University of Kitakyushu.

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE
組織学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 2,019, company 14
- President: Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo)
- 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 Ritsumeikan University on June 16-17, 2012.

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

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,187
- President: Takashi ONISHI (University of Tokyo)
- 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 Okayama University on September 7-9, 2012 with the symposium "Social Innovation and Regional Regeneration."

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 873
- Chief Representative: Kiichiro YAGI (Setsunan University)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy
c/o Professor Hiroyuki UMI
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 Ehime University in October 2012.

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: Tomoji ONOZUKA (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 Keio University in fall, 2012.

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 418
- 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 University of Tokyo on June 1-3, 2012.

JAPAN PORT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative Manager: Masato MIMURA (Kanagawa University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association
c/o Polytechnic College Yokohamaminato
1, Honmoku-futo, Naka-ku,
Yokohama 231-0811, Japan
e-mail: n_kouwan@yokohama-pc.ac.jp
http://www.yokohama-pc.ac.jp/n_kouwan/

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University in September, 2012.

THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE
日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 911
- Chairman: Toshihiro IHORI (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Public Finance Studies (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://www.gakkai.ne.jp/jipf/index.html> (Japanese)
<http://www.gakkai.ne.jp/jipf/index-e.html> (English)

The next annual meeting will be held at Awaji Island in October 2012.

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: Seiji ABE (Kansai 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 Doshisha University on June 16-17, 2012 under the theme "Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tasks for Public Utilities -- Toward Reconstruction of Social Infrastructure."

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

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 1,082
- President: Makoto TAWADA (Nagoya University)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.41 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 Rissho University on October 6-8, 2012.

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

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 300, 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 next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on September 14-15, 2012.

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

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 576
- 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 Kanto Gakuin University on June 9-10, 2012.

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

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,242
- 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 Komazawa University in May 2012 with symposium “The Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and Regional Renewal.” The Fall 2012 meeting will be held at Nagano University in October.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING
会 計 理 論 学 会

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 169
- Representative: Hideki FUMI (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
- The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting
c/o Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University
Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo-ku,
Kyoto 606-8501, Japan
<http://www.gakkainet.jp/jssa/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University 2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY
社 会 経 済 史 学 会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,387
- Representative: Sinya SUGIYAMA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* — quarterly
- 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://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/sehs>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University 2012.

THE JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY
一 般 社 団 法 人 日 本 統 計 学 会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,480
- President: Akimichi TAKEMURA (University of Tokyo)
- 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 Hitotsubashi University on March 4, 2012.

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University on September 9-12, 2012.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS
日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
- Number of Members: 483, student 6, company etc. 33
- President: Eiji SHIOMI (Chuo 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 Ninon University in October 2012.

**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://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/umlgr/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University 2012.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL ECONOMICS

文化経済学会＜日本＞

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 28 March, 1992

OBJECTIVES:

To advance research in the economic aspects of the arts and cultural sector.

To encourage exchange of ideas and stimulate discussions on economic, social and organizational issues surrounding the cultural and creative sector through research conferences, workshops and symposia.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Full membership 646, Patrons 7, Corporate membership 4

REPRESENTATIVE:

President: Kazuko Goto (Saitama University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meetings — twice a year (Summer and Autumn)

PUBLICATION:

Journal of Cultural Economics Japan

Newsletter of Japan Association for Cultural Economics

ADDRESS:

Japan Association for Cultural Economics (JACE)

c/o Galileo, Urban Otsuka Build. 3F, Otsuka 3-2-1, Kitaotsuka, Toshimaku, Tokyo,
170-0004, Japan

JACE will work with the Association for Cultural Economics International (ACEI) for the 17th International Conference on Cultural Economics to be held at Doshisha University, 21-24 June, 2012. Details are available at <http://www.jace.gr.jp/ACEI2012/>

The next JACE annual conference will be at Kumamoto University in November 2012.

JAPANESE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FOR CHINESE ECONOMY

中国経済学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 15 June, 2002

OBJECTIVES:

In addition to providing present data analysis of the Chinese economy, the Association aims to encompass broad fields such as the study of corporate management, economic statistics and economic history in China. We also invite debate on developmental economics, international economics and comparative structures with a focus on China, as well as the submission of proposals relating to policy on Japan and China.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

Full member: Individual 373

REPRESENTATIVE:

President: Katsuji NAKAGANE (Emeritus Professor, University of Tokyo)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Two days Annual Meeting in June

PUBLICATION:

Journal of Chinese Economic Studies (Publish twice a year)

ADDRESS:

Japanese Research Association for Chinese Economy
c/o Professor Yoshiki ENATSU
Graduate School of Economics, Hitotsubashi University
Naka 2-1, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo Japan 186-8601, Japan

The next annual meeting will be held at Rissho University (Tokyo) on June 16 and 17, 2012.

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.