



**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 2016, the Union had a membership of 64 associations, as listed on pp. 89-111.

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*. Vice-President and Professor Paul Snowden of Kyorin University acts as editorial adviser.

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CONTENTS

	Page
ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION, THE JAPAN	1
APPLIED MANAGEMENT, JAPAN SOCIETY FOR	8
BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN	13
CONSUMPTION ECONOMY, JAPAN ACADEMY FOR	23
EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS, JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR (JAFEE)	31
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS, THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF (JSHE)	38
MANAGEMENT, THE JAPAN ACADEMY OF	43
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY, THE	49
PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS, THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF	61
RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY, JAPAN	66
URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, NIPPON	83
LIST OF MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS	89
NEW MEMBERSHIP 2016	
MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES, ACADEMY OF	110
TRANSCULTURAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY	111

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

1. General Description of the Association

The Japan Accounting Association (JAA; Nihon Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai) was established in 1937, ramifying from The Japan Society of Accounting (Nihon Kaikei Gakkai).

The Japan Society of Accounting was established in 1917. This Society was the only national organization relating to the science of accounting in our country with the membership consisting of college and university professors of accounting and those who were engaged in public or private accounting. However, as it was thought necessary to organize a purely academic association composed mainly of college and university professors of accounting, at the proportion of a certain number of the members belonging to the Society, who were interested in such matter, this Association was established, modeled on the organization of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting.

Ever since its foundation in 1937, JAA has played an active part in contributing much to the development of the science of accounting in our country. Recently the Annual Conference of the Association is held about September in the Kanto and Kansai Regions every year by turns, one of the prominent universities in the district acting as host, and Regional Meetings are held in six districts in every fall of the year, for the purpose of presenting papers on the research works conducted by the members or discussing various problems relating to accounting. Most recently the 74th Annual Conference was held at Kobe University for three days from September 6th to 8th, 2015.

The total number of the members of the Association as of March 31, 2016, is 1,863.

2. Annual Conferences

The Annual Conference is the biggest event of JAA. The conference usually takes three days and consists of round table discussions and free-theme sessions. The unified main theme and the host institutions where annual conferences have been held since 2011 are as follows:

(1) The 70th Annual Conference

The 70th Annual Conference (2011) of JAA hosted by Kurume University was held from September 17th to 19th. The main theme of this year's conference was

Change and Future of Accounting Standards.

On the first day (September 17th), we had presentations by two Special Committees, one Subject Research Committee and two Study Groups after the Council and General Assembly of Membership. Then a welcome reception was held at Suikoen Hotel in Kurume city.

On the second day (September 18th), we had 58 presentations about various topics in concurrent sessions and three plenary sessions based on the financial accounting, the management accounting and the auditing respectively. We also had some presentations by Korean and Taiwanese researchers in an international session. Furthermore, commemorative lectures by three leaders from each accounting area were held. They were open to the public. The lecturers were Kazuo HIRAMATSU who is the president of JAA, Michiharu SAKURAI who is the past president of the Japan Cost Accounting Association and Yoshimasa TOMOSUGI who is the president of the Japan Auditing Association.

On the third day (September 19th), there were heated discussions in the three plenary sessions after 46 presentations in the concurrent sessions. We also had an International Symposium about IFRS adoption in Korea, Taiwan and Japan. The debaters were Jongsoo HAN from the Korean Accounting Association (KAA), Fujing SHIUE from the Taiwan Accounting Association (TAA) and Kazuo HIRAMATSU from JAA.

Over 800 members attended this year's conference. There were plenty of meaningful discussions during the period.

(2) The 71st Annual Conference

The 71st Annual Conference (2012) of JAA was held at Hitotsubashi University from August 30th to September 1st. The main theme of the conference was Identity and Contribution of Accounting Research.

The host university had previously hosted the Annual Conference of JAA about 20 years ago, when the theme was "Retrospect and Prospect of Accounting Research." The circumstances have changed dramatically around the academic approach to accounting since that valuable conference. We could summarize those changes into two trends; being cross-disciplinary and being diverse. We can interpret that these trends have asked some questions about our identity and contributions to the academies and practices.

Thus we set the theme of the conference "Identity and Contribution of Accounting Research" and integrated financial accounting, management accounting,

and auditing plenary sessions into one plenary session. The program of the conference was developed under that concept.

On the first day (August 30th), the results of their research were presented by two Special Committees, a Subject Research Committee, and three Study Groups after the Council and General Assembly of the JAA. Then Professor Baruch LEV of New York University presented his research “Accounting Research Makes Significant Contributions to Investors, Managers, Accountants, and Public Policymakers: The Record and Future Directions.” We held a welcome reception at Tachikawa Palace Hotel afterwards.

On the second day (August 31st), we had 47 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions and four presentations from Korean and Taiwanese researchers in an international session. In addition, we held the plenary session, combining financial accounting, management accounting and auditing topics. Six presentations were held in the morning and discussion was held in the afternoon. There were many participants in the session and we could discuss the issues and future prospects of accounting studies actively and fruitfully.

On the third day (September 1st), we had 46 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions and three presentations from Japanese researchers in an international session. We also had special sessions for integrated reporting and the IFRS. The special session of integrated reporting was held as a panel discussion. The moderator was Professor Chitoshi KOGA of Doshisha University and panelists were Mr. Hajime YASUI (PwC), Mr. Youichi MORI (JICPA), and Mr. Nobuyuki HIRATSUKA (METI). The special session on the IFRS was held in the form of speeches. We invited two speakers, Mr. Takatsugu OUCHI, who is the director of the IASB, and Professor Seok Woo JEONG at Korea University.

(3) The 72nd Annual Conference

The 72nd Annual Conference (2013) of the JAA was held over three days, from September 4th to 6th. The Nagoya Tokyu Hotel hosted the first day, September 4, while Chubu University Kasugai Campus hosted the remaining two days, September 5 and 6. After consideration by Program Committee Chair Kazuo Hiramatsu and professors on the program committee, the main theme of the conference was set as Seeking for Accounting Innovation.

This was the first time in 42 years, since the 30th Annual Conference convened at Nagoya University in 1971, that the Annual Conference had been held in this region. This is because we thought it is necessary, in the current period of global economic and

social upheaval, to return to the basics of accounting and create accounting that conforms to a new era. We established three venues with Plenary sessions based on this theme. At these venues, we looked deeper into the study of accountancy as a social science while probing innovation from various viewpoints, such as globalization, diversification, and interdisciplinary aspects with a frank exchange of opinions.

Following the Council and General Assembly of Membership on the first day of the conference (September 4th), there were presentations of the Subject Research Committee Report (Report 1) and of the Special Committee Reports (Report 2), followed by a special speech by the IAESB Chair Peter WOLNIZER. We also held a welcome reception at the Nagoya Tokyu Hotel that evening.

Beginning on the second day (September 5th) the conference was held at Chubu University Kasugai Campus, where there were 52 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions, two presentations in the English session and four presentations from the Korean Accounting Association (KAA) and the Taiwan Accounting Association (TAA) in the International session. Furthermore, there were two presentations in the Study Group Report, followed by presentations on the plenary sessions based on the financial accounting, the management accounting and the auditing.

On the third day (September 6th), we had 51 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions and two presentations at the Chubu Session chaired by Nobuo KAMATA with a debate by three panelists. The discussion regarding the plenary sessions was separated into financial accounting, management accounting and auditing. There were subsequent presentations and debates from the three speakers at the IFRS Session moderated by Ikuo NISHIKAWA.

The content of the 72nd Annual Conference were approved by the Program Committee. The enormous support of the members, general participants, program members, study group leaders, and officials of the academic society resulted in a successful conference of more than 800 attendees.

(4) The 73rd conference

The 73rd conference (2014) of JAA was held twice from September 4th to 6th after an interval of 28 years at Yokohama National University, since the 45th conference of JAA was held here in 1986. Yokohama National University staff, including from professors to graduate students, deeply appreciated the chance to hold this conference and considered it the greatest honor.

Recent accounting research has diverged into many academic fields under the

global economic environment and the speed of the research has been accelerated. The research domains of financial accounting, management accounting and auditing represented by the past accounting approach are becoming mutually closer, the borders among them are becoming much more ambiguous, and innovative research in the compound domain of accounting is reported these days. In addition, a lot of collaborative research with nearby research domains such as accounting and economics, statistics, business administration, psychology, and information science is being carried out, too. Research mainly on accounting involves various research domains and is applied to global business. Besides, comprehensive accounting approaches such as case study, positive approach, historical study and so on, are adopted as appropriate. According to the concept depicted above, the main theme of the 73rd conference of JAA was determined as Accounting Research in an Era of Value Diversification, which is covered by the terms “diversity” and “interdisciplinary” under economic globalization.

On the first day (September 4th), the results of their research were presented by two Special Committees and a Subject Research Committee after the Council and General Assembly of the JAA. Then we held a welcome reception at Yokohama Bay Hotel.

On the second day (September 5th), we had 58 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions and four presentations from Korean, Taiwanese and U.S.A. researchers in an international session. In addition, we held two presentations in the Study Group Report, followed by presentations on the plenary sessions based on financial accounting, management accounting, integrated reporting, auditing and the tax accounting.

On the third day (September 6th), discussions on the Plenary sessions were held after 51 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions. We also had special sessions of the IFRS. This session was held as a panel discussion.

(5) The 74th conference 2015

The 74th conference of JAA (2015) was held from September 6th to 8th at Kobe University after an interval of 34 years since the 40th conference of this association was held here in 1986. All staff of Kobe University, including from professors to graduate students, truly were grateful the chance to hold this conference and regarded it is a great honor.

The environment concerning the accounting research has changed remarkably

compared with those days of 34 years ago. It seems that accounting research has received a big impact in particular from such factors as globalization of research insights, which corresponds to internationalization of business management, advances in communication and use of financial information fostered by evolution of information processing technology, and development of research methodologies premised on these environmental changes. Accounting researchers wrestle daringly with new research tasks emerging one after another, as well as the traditional research topics in dispute which have been argued from the old days. Much of our effort has been put in to aiming at the height of logic and the depth of argument.

It should be unquestionable that originality is an indispensable characteristic which must be respected most in such creative activities. Therefore, every researcher is charged with the role of cutting and holding a frontier by adding some original contribution to the preceding studies in everyone's specialized research area. According to the concept depicted above, the main theme of the 74th conference of Japan Accounting Association was determined as Frontiers of Accounting Research. We hoped that many challenges would be performed at the frontier of our studies, and this conference provided productive opportunities leading to the development and evolution of accounting research.

On the first day (September 6th), the results of their research were presented by two Special Committees. Then Professor Stephen H. PENMAN of Columbia University presented his research, "Accounting Research; Present and Future." Then we held a welcome reception at Kobe Portopia Hotel.

On the second day (September 7th), we had 54 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students in Japan in concurrent sessions and four presentations from Korean and Taiwanese, Hong Kong and U.S.A. researchers in an international session. Furthermore, we held presentations of two study group reports and plenary sessions based on financial accounting, management accounting and auditing.

On the third day (September 8th), discussions on the plenary sessions were held after 49 presentations from researchers and Ph.D. students and two presentations by Japanese scholars in an international session. We also had special sessions of the IFRS.

(6) The 75th Annual national conference

The 75th Annual conference (2016) will be held from September 12th to 14th at Shizuoka Convention Arts Center under the main theme Accounting in a Glocal Era.

3. Information in English on JAA

JAA has its English bulletin named *Japanese Accounting Forum*, which is annually released and serves the readers to better understand the basic activities of our association.

Each issue contains a summary of presentations in plenary sessions, special committees and study groups at the Annual Conference every year. It also includes the reports of regional activities of JAA during each academic year. Its PDF version has been available on our website (http://www.jaa-net.jp/en/index_main_en.html) since 2007.

Yoshihiro ITO (Waseda University)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT

1. Brief History of the Society

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

2. The Aim and Method of JSAM

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

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

3. The Academic Ethics of JSAM

JSAM has been raising its academic ethics as follows.

(1) Principal Question

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

(2) Six Ethical Mission Statements

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

- ① the public mission and public interest to contribute towards the realization of world peace, human welfare, social development and physically and mentally wealthy society, and
- ② sustainable uses of cosmic and terrestrial resources, societal resources, and human resources.

** On research approach,** we should hold

- ③ a sense of noble conviction, consciousness and justice and social responsibility which are based on bioethics, a spirit of animal protection and respect for human rights,
- ④ a firm will to contribute to social justice, as well as respect towards compliance, and
- ⑤ honest and gentle behavior, and pride and dignity.

For that, we should not forge or counterfeit study data or plagiarise others' articles. We should distinguish our own opinion and others' strictly and be conscious of our responsibility for our own opinions.

<C> Finally, on research environment,

- ⑥ researchers should not compromise their research based on inadequate research conditions or environment. They should always be conscious to improve their research environment for smooth progress in free and vigorous research. We should make efforts to improve our research environment.

4. Outline of JSAM's activities

JSAM now carries out the following activities.

(1) The annual national academic conference

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

(2) Local Branch Academic Meetings

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

(3) Publishing

JSAM has now four publications as follows:

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

Refereed Articles are mainly collected. In Vol. No. 46 (published 2009), 30 articles appeared. In Vol. No. 53 (published 2016), 10 articles appeared.

◇ ***The Japanese Journal of Applied Management Studies***

—Articles for the Annual Academic Conference of JSAM (*Jissen Keieigaku Kenkyu*), 40~50 articles announced at the Annual Academic Conference of the time are collected.

◇ ***Newsletter***

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

◇ ***The Fruits of JSAM Series***

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

(4) Awards

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

- ① Grand Prix of JSAM: to commend excellent research concerning theory development on enterprise, industry and its applied management chiefly
- ② The NATOR Prize: chiefly to commend experimental studies and practice researches on enterprise and industry, (named after Founder chief director NATOR)
- ③ Encouragement Prize: chiefly to promote scholarly investigations of actual conditions in enterprises and industries

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

Sequence	Year	Research themes raised at the association's assemblies	Site	Executive Chairman
59th	2016. 9	Problems of the information system in the practice of management	Kindai University	TANAKA Keiichi
58th	2015. 9	Surveying a new view of the practice of management: A footprint of development — history, culture, trade from East Asia to west Asia, and contemporary problems	Asia University	NATUME Shigemi

57th	2014. 9	Regional economy activation by the strategic collaboration between a company, administration, and on NPO	Hokkai-Gakuen University	SUGAWARA Hironobu
56th	2013. 9	Real ability and business vitality – flight and soft landing of the Kansai company in the turning point	Osaka University of Economics	IGATA Koji
55th	2012. 9	Viewing new horizons of management practice in glocalization ~ festivals and management practice	Kurume University	ISA Atsushi
54th	2011. 9	Demands of innovation of management systems ~ the new horizon of management practice at a point of high crisis	Tokyo Fuji University	KOSAKA Zenjiro
53rd	2010. 9	Management philosophy-led corporate and human resource management: In search of congruence between humanity and rationality	Prefectural University of Hiroshima	OBARA Kumiko
52nd	2009. 9	Regional promotion and tourism	Ishinomaki Senshu University	HARUYAMA Toshio
51st	2008. 9	Creation of regions and applied management: Voices from the regions	University of Nagasaki	MURAKAMI Norio
50th	2007. 9	Corporate management during periods of reform and applied management: Its challenges and prospects	Tokyo International University	WATANABE Motoyuki

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(Koji IGATA, Osaka University of Economics)



BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

1. Overview of activities of Business History Society of Japan

The purpose of this article is to introduce the most recent research activities and achievements of Business History Society of Japan in the five-year period 2010- 2015. The roots of research in business history in Japan can be seen in the work of early investigators influenced by scholarship focusing on the historical analyses of management processes in business history and entrepreneurial history from the United States.

Business History Society of Japan was founded in 1964 and since then has produced a substantial amount of research on business history. From 1965, membership increased healthily from 165, to a high of 871 in 2011 and stood at 839 in 2015. With graduate student membership at 7% of total memberships, there has been a decreasing trend in the number of younger members, but an increasingly higher level of publication and presentation activity among the same members. The Society holds its national annual meeting at various universities across Japan. In addition, it has hosted monthly branch workshops since its inception, expanding from the original Kanto and Kansai Japan workshops in eastern and western Japan, respectively, to include additional regional workshops in Kyushu, Chubu, Tohoku, and Hokkaido.

Beginning in 1972 with the Fuji Conference (present International Conference on Business History), the Society has also hosted international conferences as well. At present, the Japan and Korea Conference on Business History, Japan and France Congress on Business History, Japan and Germany Congress on Business History, and Anglo-Japanese Conference on Business History have been held on irregular bases. These international congresses have contributed to the accumulation of research in business history from an international perspective. In 2020 the World Business History Conference will be held at Meiji University in Tokyo.

Business History Society of Japan celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2014. With a desire to become more international, the Society decided to offer sessions held in English by researchers from within Japan and abroad for its 50th Annual Meeting, with English sessions to be continued every other year. In addition, the Japan and Korea Conference on Business History was held in conjunction with the 2014 Annual Meeting. An undergraduate student session was also held.

In commemoration of its 50th anniversary, the Society published two volumes chronicling the development of business history scholarship in Japan: *An Insider's Look*

at the Development of Business History Society of Japan (Keieishigaku no ayumi wo kiku), and *50 Years of Business History in Japan (Keieishigaku no goju nen)*. Both volumes trace the developments of business history scholarship in Japan and offer the latest standards of research in the field (for a more detailed description of the contents of both publications, refer to section 5-2 below).

Currently, Japanese researchers of business history continue to examine the management behavior of entrepreneurs and enterprises from historical and international comparative perspectives. This is done not only with regard to large enterprises, but also with increasing emphasis on medium and small-sized businesses, as well as on historical consideration of the activities of Japanese businesses in terms of their relationships with local regions and from international perspectives.

2. Conferences

(1) Annual Meetings

Business History Society has held its Annual Meeting every year since its foundation, handling major problems and issues that researchers in business history have concerned themselves with. They have amounted to a variety of themes ranging from business and regional community, international society, the finance industry, the manufacturing industry, management issues in the rail industry, new directions in business history, and so on. Below is an outline of these Annual Meeting plenary themes.

Of note is the 50th Annual Meeting held in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Society in 2015, where the 8th Japan and Korea Business History Congress was held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting and a number of sessions held in English were conducted. The outline for this can be seen below as well.

The 47th (2011) Annual Meeting at Kyushu University, Fukuoka

Plenary theme: From Region toward the World. Organized by Munehiro MIWA, Kyushu University

Panel discussion I: How scholars faced the great earthquake and accident at the nuclear power generation plant. Organized by Takeo KIKKAWA, Hitotsubashi University

Panel discussion II: Following the track of Business History of Japan: facing up to its 50th anniversary. Organized by Takeshi YUZAWA, previously of Gakushuin University

Panel discussion III: The significance of and transitions in the recruitment of college graduates at a major general trading company: comprehensive analysis of Mitsui Bussan (Mitsui Trading Co.) in prewar Japan. Organized by Yukio WAKABAYASHI, Meiji

University

Panel discussion IV: The holding company in Japan: Past and present. Organized by Masahiro SHIMOTANI, Fukui Prefectural University

Individual presentations: 29

The 48th (2012) Annual Meeting at Meiji University, Tokyo

Plenary theme: Transformation of Financial Systems and Impact for Business Management since WWII. Organized by Etsuo ABE, Meiji University

Panel discussion I: Product and Society: Synchronization of expansion and contraction. Organized by Naoki KAWAMITSU, Doshisha University

Panel discussion II: What is needed for acceleration of preservation of economic policy materials: the Public Records Management Act and modern economic and business history materials. Organized by Konosuke ODAKA, emeritus professor of Hitotsubashi University

Panel discussion III: Business history of harmonization in computer and telecommunication industries: Toward concurrent comprehension in Japanese information and communication industries. Organized by Kiyomi TAKAHASHI, Meiji University

Panel discussion IV: Business structure and behavior in a general trading company (Sogo Shosha) in the prewar period: Focusing on Mitsubishi Corporation (Mitsubishi Shoji). Organized by Tetsuji OKAZAKI, University of Tokyo

Individual presentations: 27

The 49th (2013) Annual Meeting at Ryukoku University, Kyoto

Plenary theme: Marketing in Manufacturers: From the Viewpoint of Business History. Organized by Nobuhisa FUJITA, Ryukoku University

Panel discussion I: 50th anniversary of Business History of Japan commemorative project, with regard to *An Insider's Look at the Development of Business History Society of Japan*: The foundation of the Society, internationalization, and the future. Organized by Takeshi ABE, Osaka University

Panel discussion II: The future of foreign business history: The history of study and new trends. Organized by Ayumu BANZAWA, Osaka University

Panel discussion III: The self-innovation of Idemitsu Kosan Co. Organized by Minoru SHIMAMOTO, Hitotsubashi University

Individual presentations: 29

The 50th (2014) Annual Meeting at Bunkyo Gakuin University, Tokyo

Plenary theme: New Horizons in Business History. Organized by Nobuo KAWABE, Bunkyo Gakuin University

Keynote Speeches: Takeo KIKKAWA, Hitotsubashi University; Harm G. SCHRÖTER, Bergen University; Mira WILKINS, Florida International University; Young-Ryeol PARK, Yonsei University

Discussants: Takeshi ABE, Kokugakuin University; Patrick FRIDENSON, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales; Janet HUNTER, London School of Economics

Panel discussion I (English session): Technology Transfer and Business Development in East Asia during the Long Nineteenth Century. Organized by David SICILIA, University of Maryland

Panel discussion II (English session): Convergence or Divergence? : Recent Currents and Methods in Business History Studies. Organized by Ayumu BANZAWA, Osaka University; Takafumi KUROSAWA, Kyoto University; Minoru SHIMAMOTO, Hitotsubashi University and Julia YONGUE, Hosei University

Panel discussion III (English session): Technology Transfer, Education and the State: Shibusawa Eiichi's entrepreneurial activities in the late 19th and the early 20th century. Organized by David WITTNER, Utica College

Panel discussion IV: Beyond Anglo-American Capitalism: Shibusawa Eiichi's Gappon Capitalism in Future Global Perspective. Organized by Masakazu SHIMADA, Bunkyo Gakuin University.

Panel discussion V (English session): Globalization of Industries and Regions; Methodologies and Approaches. Organized by Pierre-Yves DONZE, Osaka University

Panel discussion VI: Research in Accounting History and Business History: Interaction between the two. Organized by Kazuya SUZUKI, Rikkyo University.

Panel discussion VII (English session): Competition and Cooperation: The Role of Zaikai in Modern Japanese Economic Development. Organized by Peter von STEDEN, Bristol Business School

Panel discussion VII (English session): Chinese Family Business in Transition: Case Studies in Taiwan and Hong Kong. Organized by Ching-fang CHANG, University of Hong Kong

Panel discussion IV: M&A and the Stock Market in Prewar Japan: System Formation of Big Business and Resource Portfolios. Organized by Hideaki MIYAJIMA, Waseda University

Undergraduate Student Session

Individual presentations: 23 in Japanese, 12 in English

The 51st (2015) Annual Meeting at Osaka University, Osaka

Plenary theme: The Development of Railroad Engineering in East Asia. Organized by Minoru SAWAI, Osaka University

Panel discussion I: A conception of a “cultural resource museum” and its possibility: a new horizon to support business history research. Organized by Masato KIMURA, Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation

Panel discussion II: A comparative analysis of business conceptions and the leaders of Japanese trading companies in Australia in the interwar period. Organized by Norio AKITANI, Meiji University

Panel discussion III: The formation and development of consignment production in the Japanese automobile industry. Organized by Ken’ichiro NAKAYAMA, Sapporo University

Individual presentations: 27

At each of the Annual Meetings, between 22 and 29 individual presentations were also made. More than half of these were talks involving research on Japanese business activities in the post-war period. Approximately 40% dealt with Japanese business of the Meiji, Taisho, and pre-war Showa periods. Only a small number dealt with foreign business history. Many of the presenters were graduate students and other younger researchers.

(2) International conferences

Various international conferences have been promoted and undertaken in Business History Society of Japan.

The Society’s first international conference, the Fuji Conference (present International Conference on Business History), was held every year from 1974 to 1998 and has been held on an irregular basis since then. In addition, the Japan and Korea Congress on Business History, Japan and France Congress on Business History, and Japan and Germany Congress on Business History have all been held on an irregular basis. Over time, the format has shifted from invited talks to open calls for papers. Recently there has been much cooperation between Japanese and Korean researchers while many Japanese researchers have also participated in the Congress of the European Business History Association (EBHA).

The 1st Joint Congress with the European Business History Association at Paris, 2012.

Theme: Business Enterprises and the Tensions between Local and Global.

The 31st International Conference on Business History (New Series of the Fuji Conference) at Kyoto University, Kyoto, 2013.

Theme: The Competitive Advantage of Regions: Comparative Studies of Industries from a Global Perspective. Organized by Takafumi KUROSAWA, Kyoto University

The 5th Japan and Korea Congress on Business History at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Seoul, 2011.

Theme: Entrepreneurial Thought.

The 6th Japan and Korea Congress on Business History at Fukui Prefectural University, Fukui, 2012

Theme: Corporate Social Responsibility under Slow Growth.

The 7th Japan and Korea Congress on Business History at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Seoul, 2013

Theme: Financial Crisis and Deregulation in Mortgage Services in Japan.

The 8th Japan and Korea Congress on Business History at Bunkyo Gakuin University, Tokyo, 2013

Theme: Competition and Cooperation.

The Joint Conference on Business History of Japan, Thailand and Europe at Thammasat Business School, Bangkok, 2013.

Theme: Siam Then, Thailand Now: Creating Thai Capitalism during Two Eras of Globalization.

There have been a variety of research themes for the international conferences but historical research on the competitiveness of countries and regions from an international perspective has been especially numerous.

3. Journals issued by the society

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

Business History Society of Japan publishes the journals *Japan Business History Review* (Keiei Shigaku) and *Japanese Research in Business History*. The first volume of *Japan Business History Review* was published in 1965. By March 2016, 50 volumes had been published.

The *Japan Business History Review* is published four times a year. It includes blind, peer-reviewed research articles as well as reviews of books and Annual Meeting

reports. A total of 43 research articles appeared in the *Review* in the five-year period between Vol. 46, No. 1 (2011) and Vol. 50, No. 4 (2015). Many of these were authored by graduate students and other younger researchers as the *Review* has acted as a gateway forum for these business history scholars.

Articles focusing on case studies of individual companies and industrial business history form the majority of research. Out of the 43 total articles, 38 deal with Japanese entrepreneurs or companies and five deal with foreign business history. Looking at the articles dealing with Japanese business, two-thirds focus on the prewar Showa period and one-third on the postwar period. Recent years have seen a decrease in the number of articles dealing with foreign business history, but a corresponding increase in postwar Japanese business history. A searchable index of translated titles in English of all *Review* articles up to Vol. 48, No. 4 can be found at J-Stage <https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/bhsj/>).

(2) Japanese Research in Business History (JRBH)

Business History Society of Japan began to publish a yearbook in English, the *Japanese Yearbook on Business History*, in 1984, to introduce the research achievements of Japanese business historians to scholars overseas. It has been published annually since then. The book's title was changed to *Japanese Research in Business History* in 2005. The latest six volumes (2010 – 2015) featured the topics listed below. *JRBH* consists of feature articles, individual articles and books on Japanese business history published each each year. Also, articles in *JRBH* can be searched on J-Stage (<https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jrbh>).

The last six volumes (2010 – 2015) featured the following topics.

Volume 27 (2010): Sports Business History: The Structure of Amateur and Professional Sports in Japan

Volume 28 (2011): A Formative History of Japanese Engineers: An International Comparison of the Field-Oriented Approach

Volume 29 (2012): Japanese Holding Companies

Volume 30 (2013): Japan's General Trading Companies: Sōgō Shōsha

Volume 31 (2014): Japanese Department Stores

Volume 32 (2015): Commemorative Issue: 50 years of Business History Society of Japan; The Development and Methodologies of Business History

(1) "The Development of Western Business History Research in Japan; With Reference to Simultaneity with Research in Western Countries". (2) "The Reception of American

Business History in Japan: What the Japanese Academic Community Chose to Accept and How It Responded”. (3) “An Approach to Global Business History; How the History of International Business Relations Has Shaped the Field”.

4. Books and Articles

(1) Industrial Business History Series, 8 volumes

Accumulated research on Japanese business history has been published in three separate volumes in *Lectures on Japanese Business History (Nihon keieishi koza)*. The latest volume was serially published from 2010 to 2011. It was based on the highest level of research standards in business history of the time and has influenced subsequent research in the field. The contents of this volume are described in the English-published *Information Bulletin* No. 31 of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan.

Between 2012 and 2015 the Japan Business History Institute serially published an eight-volume series on industrial business history. The contents of this are as follows.

Volume 1: Ryoichi MIWA, Mariko TATSUKI, Hajime MIWA ed., *Economy of Japan*

Volume 2: Tsunehiko YUI, Ryoichi MIWA, Hajime MIWA ed., *Management of Japan*

Volume 3: Takeshi ABE, Kyohei HIRANO, *The Textile Industry*

Volume 4: Eisuke DAITO, *Chemical Industry I: Chemical Fertilizer*

Volume 5: Eisuke DAITO, *Chemical Industry II: Petrochemicals*

Volume 6: Minoru SAWAI, *Machine Industry*

Volume 7: Takeo KIKKAWA, *Energy Industry*

Volume 8: Takeo KIKKAWA, *Zaibatsu and Corporate groups*

The planned 20-volume *Industrial Business History Series (Sangyo keieishi shiriizu)* begins with two introductory edited volumes: Vol. 1 *The Economy of Japan* and Vol. 2 *Management of Japan*. Vol. 1 describes Japan’s modern industry from its start with its importing of foreign technology through its dramatic changes to its present form. Vol. 2 is a general survey of Japanese business history and current conditions. It describes how Japanese companies today are faced with a greatly changed business environment and have undergone significant changes in their management as a result of globalization.

Vol. 3, *The Textile Industry* through Vol. 8, *Zaibatsu and Corporate Groups* describe the rise and decline of various individual industries, dealing comprehensively with how they led Japan’s industrialization, important developments in Japanese

manufacturing, exporting, employment, and each industry's unique features in how they are responding to today's extreme challenges of globalization.

(2) Commemorative Publication

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Business History Society of Japan, *An Insider's Look at the Development of Business History Society of Japan* (*Keieishigaku no ayumi wo kiku*), and *50 Years of Business History in Japan* (*Keieishigaku no goju nen*) were both published.

An Insider's Look at the Development of Business History Society of Japan is a compilation of interviews with 13 leading researcher-members of the Society's 50-year history and includes their reflections on their own activities as well as their proposals for the field of business history. Backed by many years of experience, their words serve to guide the future research of those currently studying business history in Japan.

50 Years of Business History in Japan raises current central topics and issues in business history, indicating scholarly consensus and recommendations for future research. It is divided into four sections.

Section 1 deals with issues and methodology in business history, business studies, and entrepreneurial studies. Section 2 looks at Japanese business history from the perspective of types of organization and functions. Section 3 deals with the relationship between business history and industrial history while examining the field from the perspective of 13 different industries. Section 4 looks at business history in 10 foreign countries and regions such as the United States, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Russia and Asia. Together, the four sections provide a clear picture of business history over the previous 50 years.

(3) Annual Award

In 1996, in order to nurture young research talent and increase membership activity through article submissions, the Society instituted an annual research award system that recognizes outstanding papers and their authors. The following is a list of award-winning authors and paper titles for the last five years.

2011 Tsutomu HIRAYAMA, "Reorganization of production systems in the metal mold manufacture in the first half of the high-growth era", *Business History Review*, Vol. 45, No. 1.

Kyohei HIRANO, "Technology Development and the Creation of an Optimum Market for Japanese Firms during War and the Revival Period: the Case of the Industrialization of

Vinyon by Kuraray”, *Business History Review*, Vol. 45, No. 4.

2012 Toshihiko Koba, “Port cargo handling in the Chikuho coal mining industry during the Interwar Period: Mechanization of coal loading and reorganization of the port cargo handling industry”, *Business History Review*, Vol. 46, No. 4.

Fu Cho, “The Growth of the Furniture Industry during the Postwar High-growth Period in Bingo Fuchu”, *Business History Review*, Vol. 46, No. 4.

2013 Kiyotaka Maeda, “Raw Materials Procurement by the Food Manufacturing Industry during the Meiji and Taisho Eras: A Case Study of the Soy Sauce Brewery Run by the Takanashi Family in Noda Town”, *Business History Review*, Vol. 47, No. 2.

2014 Not Applicable.

2015 Hideto Matsubara, “Decline in Satsuma mandarin consumption and growth of the Mikkabi brand”, *Business History Review*, Vol. 49, No. 3.

5. Summary

We conclude with a summary of Business History Society of Japan research achievements in our most recent years.

Looking at the research of the last five years we see varied topics in the field of business history such as reconsiderations of methods, industrial business history, management formation and processes of development and so on. Looking at articles appearing in *Japan Business History Review* and presentations at the Annual Meeting, we see a trend in research focusing on Japan’s postwar period along with international comparisons from a Japanese perspective. In contrast, there has been a decline in research on foreign business history.

One large development in the Society has been the concerted effort to internationalize its activities. This includes the decision to sponsor English sessions every other year at its annual meeting and continued holding of a series of international conferences. The Society will take the central role of planning for the 2020 World Business History Conference to be held in Tokyo.

In closing, with its 50-year anniversary and its accumulated successes to stand on, the Society has begun a variety of activities in building for its future and next generation.

(Nobuhisa Fujita, Ryukoku University)

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

1. Historical Background and the Establishment of JACE

The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy (JACE) was established in December 1976. The history of JACE can date back to 1974, when it had carried out its activities under the name of the Consumer Issues Society (CIS). From September 21, 1974 to July 30, 1976, CIS held 10 research presentation conferences. The principal subjects were related with consumer issues and consumption economy.

The establishment of CIS is due to the historical background in the 1960s-1970s. During those years, movements to consumer protection attracted growing attention in the United States and Japan. Those consumer movements advocated for the rights of consumers, and emphasized that consumers' quality of lives should be considered from the perspective of consumers besides the perspective of government and industry. Giving priority to economic growth both in the United States and Japan had made it difficult to reflect the views of consumers and their rights. However, along with economic growth, numbers of problems occurred due to the asymmetry of information between consumers and companies. As a result, the importance of consumption economy achieved growing recognition and it also attracted interest from academics.

In 1976, CIS was re-launched as JACE, and a first national conference was held at Takushoku University on December 17-18. Three researches were presented under the uniform topic of Issues of Consumption Economy – Directions and Developments along with 12 researches presented under freely-selected topics. For JACE in 1976, the Academy was needed to adopt an interdisciplinary approach to understand consumer issues and consumption economy effectively; therefore, it consisted of members from a wide variety of disciplines such as economics, domestic science, sociology, law, finance, management, accounting, marketing, and distribution.

2. Members, Activities and the general rules of JACE

At the end of November 2015, JACE consisted of 275 individual members and two corporate members and has six local subcommittees: Hokkaido/Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku/Shikoku, and Kyushu. Most individual members are academicians at universities and junior colleges.

The activities of the Academy are conducted under the leadership of the Chairman, Takamichi INOUE (Meiji University), 31 board directors, and two auditors.

The general rules of the Academy are as follows.

Article 1: The Academy should be referred to as the Japan Academy for

Consumption Economy (JACE).

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

Article 3: In principle, the Academy should place the Secretariat in the local subcommittees under the Chairman.

Article 4: The Academy can establish subcommittees in necessary areas. The establishment and abolition of subcommittees should be initiated by the members of the relevant area and be subject to the approval of the general meeting of members.

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

- (1) Holding research conventions and workshops.
- (2) Communicating and exchanging information concerning members' research and organizing joint research.
- (3) Publishing academic journals and other publications.
- (4) Conducting research and preparing materials concerning consumption economy and consumer issues.
- (5) Communicating and exchanging information as well as materials with related academies in Japan and overseas.
- (6) Selecting recipients of academic awards (to be examined and selected in accordance with academic award regulations enacted separately).
- (7) Conducting other activities to achieve the purposes of the Academy.

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

2011: A Society of Disparity and Consumer Issues (Nihon University)

2012: Consumption Economy in Participatory Society (Kindai University)

2013: Changes in Economic Conditions and Consumption Economic Problems (Chuo Gakuin University)

2014: Abenomics and Consumer Economy (University of Nagasaki)

2015: Reconstruction of Economics of Consumption from the Point of Service (Meiji University)

4. Shift in focus over the past four years

Through an analysis of trends in reports and subjects of papers in the Academy over the past four years (from 2012 to 2015), the following developments are revealed.

Subjects are primarily concerned with consumption economy, consumer issues, environmental problems, medical care, law, banking, marketing, retailing and distribution of agricultural products. Recently, as the service economy is evolving, one of the emerging research trends is service research, especially research on Service-Dominant Logic in marketing increases. As a result, JACE emphasizes quality of life, value co-creation, value in use, and the customer as co-producer. As well, environmental problems and aging society attract attention of many researchers in the Academy.

The following is a list of the titles of academic papers which were published in *Economy of Consumption Research*.

5. Topics of recent academic papers

*Title of papers are as published in *Economy of Consumption Research*.

(1) Consumption economy

Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University), “Problems of Social Disparity as seen through Economic Activities”, 2012.

Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University), “Form of Employment and Consumer Demand — Women in the Labor Market and their Behavior as Consumers —”, 2013.

Kisaburo SEKIYA (Nihon University), “Consumption and Market Economy”, 2014.

Yuji KAWAGUCHI (Institute of Transportation Economics), “The Impact of Changes in Economic Structures was given to Consumption Expenditure of Household”, 2014.

Atsushi KOIDE (theta kenkyushitsu), “Economic Effects and Consumer of IT Infrastructure Services”, 2014.

Yuji KAWAGUCHI (Institute of Transportation Economics), “Impact on Consumption Expenditure of Households in the Introduction of the Reduced Tax Rate”, 2015.

Joseph Chiaosen CHANG (Nihon University), “Economic Integration and Income Distribution: China-Taiwan Context”, 2015.

(2) Consumer issues

Satoru WATANABE (Fukushima College School), “Research in Consumer Social Responsibility and ‘Consumer Citizenship’”, 2013.

Megumi UCHIYA (Chuo Gakuin University), “Consumer Right to Cancel and the Operator’s Obligation to Provide Information”, 2013.

(3) Environmental problems

Takashi MIYAZAKI (Hitachi Technology Upper Secondary Specialized Training School),

“The Prospects of the Electricity Consumption: Distributed Generation and Module Type Electricity Consumption”, 2012.

Kazushige NAKATO (Daito Bunka University), “A Study of Japan's Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Possibility”, 2013.

Takashi MIYAZAKI (Hitachi Technology Upper Secondary Specialized Training School), “A Community and Environmental Administration of the Decentralization era”, 2013.

Yuko FUJITANI (Nihon University), “Building of the Sustainable Society and Smart Community”, 2013.

Takashi MIYAZAKI (Hitachi Technology Upper Secondary Specialized Training School), “Growth of the Reuse Market and the Change of Consumption”, 2014.

Yuko FUJITANI (Nihon University), “Utilization of Renewable Energy and Smart Community”, 2014.

Takashi MIYAZAKI (Hitachi Technology Upper Secondary Specialized Training School), “Unsolved Electric Power Problem: A Study of the Local administration Corresponding Power Supply and Demand in Case of Parallel off”, 2015.

(4) Medical care

Muneyoshi YASUDA (Hirosaki University), “Study on Pursue of Customer Satisfaction of Drug Distribution Industry in Regional Medical Care”, 2012.

Muneyoshi YASUDA (Hirosaki University), “Study on Improvement in the Quality of Regional Medical Care and Health Marketing”, 2013.

Yukihiro HAMAMOTO (Aichi Gakusen University), “The Medical Environment and the Satisfaction of the Medical Consumer”, 2014.

Yoshikai NODA (Hiroshima University), “Relation between a Patient and a Medical Institution in a Medical Service — About the Evaluation to the Hospital which sees to a Hypertension Patient —”, 2014.

Muneyoshi YASUDA (Hirosaki University), “To Raise the General Quality of Medical Services and Drug Distribution Systems”, 2014.

Atsuhumi MATSUI (Otemon Gakuin University), “Subjects and Approaches of Health-Care Marketing”, 2014.

Muneyoshi YASUDA (Hirosaki University), “Total Studies for Improvement of Qualities of Health Care Services and Medical Drug Distribution”, 2015.

(5) Law

Hirohiko FUKUSHIMA (Consumer Affairs Agency), “Agenda of Consumer Affairs Administration”, 2012.

- Toshie MOCHIZUKI (Chuo Gakuin University), “Problems Regarding the Review of Corporations Law”, 2012.
- Megumi UCHIYA (Chuo Gakuin University), “Issue of Consumer Contract Law — Focusing on Unjust Provision Regulation”, 2012.
- Hisakazu YAMADA (Chuo Gakuin University), “Report on Results of Survey Undertaken to Assess Local Governments’ Responses to Consumer Basic Act (No. 2)”, 2014.
- Toshie MOCHIZUKI (Chuo Gakuin University), “Problems Regarding the Review of Companies Law and Corporate Governance”, 2015.

(6) Marketing

- Tomihiko KATAYAMA (Nakamura Gakuen University), “Thinking about the Difference of Phenomena in Marketing”, 2012.
- Makoto SHIMIZU (National Institute of Technology, Toyama College), “A Case Study of Cause Related Marketing in Japan”, 2012.
- Tomoyuki TADENUMA (Nihon University), “The Study of the Permeation in IT Communication and the Qualitative Changes of Marketing Management — by Focusing on the Necessity of Integrated Marketing Approach for the Formation, Maintenance and Development of Inter-relationship”, 2012.
- Rie SUZUKI (Bunkyo Gakuin University), “Country of Origin Indication as Information Contents to Consumer in a Global Economy”, 2012.
- Kazuo KIKUCHI (Meiji University)/Takashi TAGUCHI (Ibaraki Christian University), “Reconstructing the Classification Framework of Tangible/Intangible Goods”, 2012.
- Yoshiro FUJIOKA (Osaka Sangyo University), “Theoretical Relationship between Consumer Culture Theory and Service Dominant Logic in Marketing Study”, 2013.
- Kazuma IMAMURA (Ibaraki University), “Extension of Product Service and Value Co-Creation with Customer — Acquisition of Co-Creation, and Conversion of a Quality Concept —”, 2013.
- Akira OHYABU (Okayama University of Science), “How a Customer Co-Created Value”, 2013.
- Haruo ARAHATA (Nihon University), “The Role and the Problems on Business of General Trading Companies in ASEAN Countries”, 2014.
- Hiroki NISHI (Hiroshima University), “An Exploratory Study on Creation of Value-in-Context — Focus on the Category of the Value in the Consumers of a Minivan —”, 2014.
- Tsuyoshi AKIYAMA (Tokaigakuen University)/Hisashi ITO (Tokaigakuen University), “Customer Lock-in Strategy to Use Social Media”, 2014.

- Yoshiro FUJIOKA (Osaka Sangyo University), “A Corporate Strategy and Organization Administration through the Value Co-Creation”, 2014.
- ZHANG Jing (Hiroshima University), “Modeling the Value Co-Creation Retail Enterprise System — Based on the New Relationship between Firm and Customer”, 2014.
- Shizuka FUJIMOTO (Hiroshima University), “Switching Roles between Production and Consumption: Consumer Behavior on Video-Sharing Websites”, 2014.
- Rie SUZUKI (Bunkyo Gakuin University), “Thinking about Universal Marketing”, 2014.
- Yoshiro FUJIOKA (Osaka Sangyo University), “One Consideration for a New Development in Retail Marketing: Considering Previous Research on Value Co-Creation”, 2015.
- Kazuma IMAMURA (Ibaraki University), “Involvement in the Consumption and Use Phase of the Manufacturing Industry — Reconsideration of Exchange for the Dynamic Adaptation —”, 2015.
- Kazuya TANIMOTO (Osaka City University), “Comparative Analysis of Consumer Generated Media Mainly on the Communication Density of the Net Community”, 2015.

(7) Retailing

- Tatsuro TOBA (University of Toyama), “Internationalization of Convenience Store Business and Creative Adaption: A Case Study of Family Mart Co., Ltd.”, 2012.
- Ayumi KURECHI (Kanto Gakuin University), “Contemporary Issues and Consumer Services in Small Retailers — From the Viewpoint of Retailing Management —”, 2012.
- Takeshi OKAYAMA (Kindai University), “Retail Branding and Retail Formats”, 2012.
- Tatsuaki MINAKATA (Osaka University of Commerce), “Takashimaya Uniform-Price-Store, the Path towards Regular Chain”, 2015.
- ZHU Hong Shuang (Kindai University), “A Study on the Trade Practice in China —Focus on the Chinese Slotting Allowance of the Electronics Retailer”, 2015.

(8) Distribution of agricultural products

- Kenji TANIMURA (Nagasaki University), “Production and Distribution of Regional Agricultural Products in the middle Meiji period Hiroshima Prefecture”, 2012.
- Tadatoshi SUZUKI (Rakuno Gakuen University)/Masahiro NAKAZAWA (Rakuno Gakuen University), “Research to a Food Safety and a Getting Confidence from Consumers — Circumstances of Thermal Management during Transportation —”, 2013.
- Shigeyoshi TSUCHIYA (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology), “The Changing

of Business — A Case Study of M Potato in T Agricultural Cooperative, S prefecture —”, 2013.

Yasushi SEKIGAWA (Nagoya Bunri University)/Yukari YAMADA (Nagoya Bunri University)/Hiroshi YOSHIDA (Nagoya Bunri University), “The Role of Food Business in Regional Promotion”, 2014.

Tadatoshi SUZUKI (Rakuno Gakuen University)/Masahiro NAKAZAWA (Rakuno Gakuen University), “Research to a Food Safety and a Getting Confidence from Consumers — Measurement of Radiation at the Farm Production Area of Hokkaido —”, 2014.

(9) Banking

Takahisa YAMAGUCHI (Okayama University of Science), “Effect Analysis and Evaluation of Customer Orientation in Regional Banks”, 2012.

Yasushi SEKIGAWA (Nagoya Bunri University), “The Relation of Crisis of Financial Systems and Economic Behavior of household, Financial intermediate, Financial Agency”, 2012.

6. Publishing Activities

(1) Publication of Academic Journals

Economy of Consumption Research, Vol. 1, The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, 2012.

Economy of Consumption Research, Vol. 2, The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, 2013.

Economy of Consumption Research, Vol. 3, The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, 2014.

Economy of Consumption Research, Vol. 4, The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, 2015.

Economy of Consumption Research, Vol. 5, The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, 2016.

(2) Book Publication

Introduction to Consumption Economy, Keio University Press

Vol. 5, Toshiyuki ASAOA, Writer and Editor, Marketing and the Consumer, 2012.

7. International Exchange Activities

The Academy discusses and plans participations and alliances with overseas academic societies.

8. National Conference this year and Forthcoming National Conference.

The 2016 National Conference was held on September 2-3 at Okayama University of Science. The uniform subject was Service Innovation and Consumption Economy.

The next National Conference will be held at Osaka University of Commerce in June, 2017.

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- 2) Takako IWATA, "JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY", *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, 2010, pp. 27-33.
- 3) *Economy of Consumption Research*, Vol. 1-4, The Japan Academy for Consumption Economy, 2012-2015.

(Kazuo KIKUCHI, Meiji University)

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS (JAFEE)

1. Overview of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics

The Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE) was founded in 1997 and currently has more than 500 members from heterogeneous backgrounds, including economics, business science, law, sociology, history, physics, biology, engineering and mathematics. The primary aim of our Association is to make a breakthrough in economics and to find a new way for the market economy. We hold a conference twice a year, publish an academic journal, *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Reviews*, and cultivate the academic interests of young scholars. Moreover, we are conducting international conversations and research programs on the following research themes.

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

The Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics has developed rapidly in various research fields along with great changes in human society and economy.

2. Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review and Springer Monograph

The Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics supports two major publications now, *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review* and *Springer Monograph*.

Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review (EIER) has been issued by the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics constantly since 2004 to provide an international forum for new theoretical and empirical approaches to evolutionary and institutional economics. *EIER*, free from the views of equilibrium economics and methodological individualism, should face the diversity of human behavior and dynamic transformation of institutions. Initially, this journal was published by the

Association herself; now it is published by Springer. In *EIER*, “economics” is used in its broadest sense. The journal covers areas from classical research in economic history, economic thought, economic theory, and management science to emerging research fields such as economic sociology, bio-economics, evolutionary game theory, agent-based modeling, complex systems study, econo-physics, and experimental economics. *EIER* follows the belief that a truly interdisciplinary discussion is needed to propel the investigation of the dynamic process of socio-economic change, wherein institutions, as emergent outcomes of human actions, do matter. Although *EIER* is an official journal of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics, it welcomes the contributions of non-members from all over the world. All the contributions are refereed under strict scientific criteria, although *EIER* does not apply monolithic formalistic measure to them. Evolution goes hand in hand with diversity; this is also the spirit of *EIER*.

Springer Monograph: Evolutionary Economics and Social Complexity Science is published by Japanese Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE). Its Editors-in-chief are Takahiro FUJIMOTO, Yuji ARUKA; its Series Editors are S. SECHIYAMA, Y. SHIOZAWA, K. YAGI, K. YOSHIDA, H. AOYAMA, H. DEGUCHI, M. NISHIBE, T. HASHIMOTO, M. YOSHIDA, T. ONOZAKI, S.-H. CHEN, and D. HELBING. JAFEE has always adhered to its original aim of taking an explicitly “integrated” approach. This path has been followed steadfastly since the Association’s establishment in 1997. Our agendas encompass an array of contemporary subjects including but not limited to: foundations of institutional and evolutionary economics, criticism of mainstream views in the social sciences, knowledge and learning in socio-economic life, development and innovation of technologies, transformation of industrial organizations and economic systems, experimental studies in economics, agent-based modeling of socio-economic systems, evolution of the governance structure of firms and other organizations, international comparison of dynamically changing institutions, and policy proposals in the transformational process of economic life. Our starting point is an “integrative science” of evolutionary and institutional views. Furthermore, we always endeavor to stay abreast of newly established methods such as agent-based modeling, socio/econo-physics, and network analysis as part of our integrative links.

More fundamentally, “evolution” in social science is interpreted as an essential key word, i.e., an integrative and /or communicative link to understand and re-domain various preceding dichotomies in the sciences: ontological or epistemological, subjective or objective, homogeneous or heterogeneous, natural or artificial, selfish or altruistic, individualistic or collective, rational or irrational, axiomatic or

psychological-based, causal nexus or cyclic networked, optimal or adaptive, micro- or macroscopic, deterministic or stochastic, historical or theoretical, mathematical or computational, experimental or empirical, agent-based or socio/econo-physical, institutional or evolutionary, regional or global, and so on. The conventional meanings adhering to various traditional dichotomies may be more or less obsolete, to be replaced with more current ones by way of contemporary academic trends. Thus we are strongly encouraged to integrate some of the conventional dichotomies.

These attempts are not limited to the field of economic sciences, such as management sciences, but also include the social sciences in general, bringing an understanding of the social profiles of complex science within our reach. Contemporary society appears to be evolving into a new phase chiefly characterized by an information and communication technology (ICT) mode of production and a service network system that is replacing the earlier established factory system with a new one that is suited to actual observations. In the face of these changes we are urgently compelled to explore a set of new properties for a new socio/economic system by implementing new ideas. We are thus keen to look for “integrated principles” common to the above-mentioned dichotomies throughout our serial compilation of publications in order to prepare for a new social science. We are also encouraged to create a new, broader spectrum for establishing a specific method positively integrated in our own original way.

3. JAFEE 20: International Conference on Socio-economic Systems with ICT and Networks

Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics holds an annual conference every year. The most recent international conference on socio-economic systems with ICT and networks was organized at the University of Tokyo on March 26th and 27th, 2016.

The main topic of the international conference unfolded as follows. The world economy is changing at an increasing pace in the wake of the on-going digital revolution with a dramatic transformation of our economy and most of our societal institutions. Modern information and communication technologies (ICT) strengthen forces of global flows of goods, people, information and finance, entailing a strategic shift of balance away from traditional geopolitics focused on territorial sovereign states towards more dynamic geopolitical interdependencies. Network analysis provides powerful mathematical tools for analyzing the global circulations of goods, resources, people, money and information. Global flows inform geopolitical representations, and seeing the world through flows rather than through spatially fixed territories has become important. This conference aimed to bring together researchers from economics, physics,

finance, computer science, and engineering for an open-minded, cross-fertilizing exchange of ideas in a friendly environment. This workshop was held jointly with the annual conference of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE).

Sessions were organized with the following topics.

- Agent-based Models in Economics and Finance
- Data-driven Approach in Economics and Finance
- Sociophysics
- Complex Systems and Complex Networks
- Complexity in Economic Systems
- Econophysics

Our epoch-making international conference featured the following prominent invited speakers:

Hideaki AOYAMA, Hiroshi YOSHIKAWA, Toshihiro NISHIGUCHI, Shu Heng CHEN, Siew Ann CHEONG, Alan KIRMAN, Anirban CHAKRABORTI, Irena VODENSKA, J. Barkley ROSSER, Robert BOYER, and Carsten HERRMANN-PILLATH,

The JAFEE20 International Conference on Socio-economic Systems with ICT and Networks was very successful and pointed to the future development of evolutionary economics.

4. Future Prospects of Evolutionary Economics

As Yuji ARUKA suggested in his forthcoming book, *Economic Foundations for Social Complexity Science*, (co-edited with Alan KIRMAN) Springer, 2016, evolutionary economics has developed rapidly along with the great changes in human societies and economies. During the last century, humans encountered a massive consumption of physical goods and services. In the 21st century, humans are engaged in a massive utilization of information in various contexts. The ICT society with Everything IT altogether is distinctly marked by the intensive utilization of information. Either the market with high-frequency trading (HFT) and the smart grid allocation of electricity, for instance, are always based on the idea of the smart management of information on an astronomical scale, far beyond human intuitive scope. On the other hand, given the scarcity of resources, we are left to our own discretion in exerting human rationality in order to achieve the most efficient performance, under the traditional microeconomics assumption. Myopic optimization around scarce resources rather assumes the least use of the available information. Myopic optimization, to be sure, was a winning strategy in the stage when there was no access to big data, but this idea seems no longer reliable in the 21st century.

The reality has changed. The market, as the HFT is implemented, can then work even under essentially the same traditional rules, but produces a qualitatively new set of fluctuations that never happened previously. We will not necessarily require any political revolution. A systemic renovation suggested by Industry 4, for instance, must automatically entail a “re-domaining” and evolution of the socio-economic systems.

The victory of AlphaGo over the human champion in 2015 provided a symbolic event to supersede overwhelmingly human intelligence, because *Igo* is the most difficult game whose total number of strategy tree modes is 10^{400} . With the advent of this new era in which humans coexist with artificial intelligence, we must strive to renovate our method of inference in both economics and the social sciences. Even a slightly realistic consideration of the situation will expose us to the domain of an astronomical scale. We can illustrate this by using the example of the *iterated game* of the standard two-player-two-strategy game. Even in this simple game, a classical inference confined to the narrow set of rationality principles would not hold to detect a solution if a broader frame were designed to allow players’ past memories of their moves. The case of the memories of the last two preceding periods would then fabricate the possible strategy combinations of two players of 2^{21} by 2^{21} . By simply introducing some interactive decision within the last preceding two turns, that would nevertheless accompany a huge burst in the information structure. However, the procedure to examine the complex deployment of strategy interactions on an astronomical scale is beyond human intuition. This is the time for a radical change in our approach from a mathematically pedantic inference to an agent-based inference in evolutionary economics.

Econophysics became established after it emerged at the end of the last century by cultivating big data intensively. Meanwhile, with huge simulated data, agent-based modeling was promoting network analysis of the heterogeneous interactions, while also making human sentiments analyzable. Sentiments could then be handled by data/text mining, which will provide new insights for prediction. This kind of inference may be particularly robust in the area where traditional methods do not work well. In addition, sensor technology, in combination with machine learning, is now drastically renovating our style of driving a car, for instance. Industrial policies are also fostering the intensive utilization of information.

We have observed how modes of inference are adapting to societal changes under progress. Our traditional modes of inference should be reformed in order to adapt to an information-sensitive way, avoiding myopic purification without any strong commitment to massive information. It is the time for the change in theories as well as analytical tools towards the latter direction. Following the new insights from

information-sensitive considerations, we should prepare for new approaches that can handle the two-sided renovations of ontology and epistemology in evolutionary economics.

Evolutionary economics is a very promising research area in social sciences, and Japan Association of Evolutionary Economics will continue to contribute to the development of evolutionary economics.

Appendix. Office and Officers of JAFEE, currently in the period from April 2015 to March 2018.

President Yuji ARUKA (Chuo University)

Vice-president Makoto NISHIBE (Hokkaido University)

Board members Hideaki AOYAMA (Kyoto University)
Akiyoshi ARAKAWA (Rikkyo University)
Susumu EGASHIRA (Otaru University of Commerce)
Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo)
Kazuhiko FUKUTOME (Nara Gakuen University)
Shigeyuki HATTORI (Fukui Prefectural University)
Kazuhito OGAWA (Kansai University)
Toyomitsu OKAMOTO (Kyushu Sangyo University)
Hiroaki SASAKI (Kyoto University)
Norio SAWABE (Kyoto University)
Kiichiro YAGI (Setsunan University)
Masaaki YOSHIDA (Senshu University)
Masayuki YOSHIDA (Joetsu University of Education)
Toichiro ASADA (Chuo University)
Tsuyoshi IKEDA (Rikkyo University)
Akinori ISOGAI (Kyushu University)
Takanori IDA (Kyoto University)
Hiroyasu UEMURA (Yokohama National University)
Hiroyuki UNI (Kyoto University)
Yoshinori SHIOZAWA (Osaka City University)
Norio TOKUMARU (Nagoya Institute of Technology)
Takayuki NAKAHARA (Hannan University)
Hiroharu HARADA (Fukuyama City University)
Mitsuharu MIYAMOTO (Senshu University)

Managerial Office of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)

Prof. Akiyoshi ARAKAWA c/o

Faculty of Economics, Rikkyo University

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

(Hiroyasu UEMURA, Yokohama National University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS (JSHE)

1. Structure of the JSHE

1.1 Foundation and History

The Japan Society of Household Economics (JSHE) was established on April 27, 1985, and the first president was Yasuhiko OHISHI. Shiro HARA became the second president. After Shiro HARA, the Society had several professors, Jun-ichi SENDA, Yasuhiro SAKAI, Osamu MURAMOTO, Hiroshi KAMAE, Masayuki SAKAGUCHI, Shinji TAKEUCHI and Tsuguo FUJINO, as its president. Takau YONEYAMA has occupied the presidency since June 2016.

The purpose of the Society is stated in the third section of its constitution. In sum, in order to contribute to improve economic activities of individuals and households, the Society promotes interdisciplinary discussion on problems of personal finance and social security among members.

At the start, the total members were 1,370, out of which 508 were full members, 821 were associate members and 41 were supporting members.

In 2016, total members were 640, which consisted of 591 full members, 26 associate members, 6 supporting members and 17 honorary members.

1.2 Objectives and features

The JSHE especially focuses on the following three concepts: interdisciplinary, household finance and living. We have important future problems including an aging society, a declining birthrate, and work-life balance in Japan. The members of the Society discuss these problems especially from the viewpoint of household economy or living. Moreover, the members consist of different academic fields which include household economics, personal finance, social security and pensions, risk management and insurance, sociology and so on. This means the Society is a valuable place for promoting interdisciplinary studies to academicians and researchers who are interesting in the household or living.

1.3 Membership

The rules of the Society stipulate membership in the following five categories: regular member, student member, supporting member, honorary member and institutional member. Regular members are mainly academicians and researchers. Student members are mainly postgraduate students and postdoctoral researchers. Supporting members are not academicians but people who are interested in human

living and household economy, and agree with the aims of the Society. Honorary members are persons who have made a great contribution to the Society. Institutional members are a corporation or group which would like to achieve the Society's purposes.

1.4 Organization and Governance

The executive organ is the Board of Directors. Directors will be elected by members every two years, and some directors are appointed by the President. A director is not able to be reappointed more than four times, or eight years. The President and Vice-Presidents are selected by the election for President and Vice-Presidents every two years. The President serves as the COE and forms an Executive Committee with a Vice-President/Finance and a Vice-President/General Affairs. In addition, the President takes the chair of the Board of Managing Directors which consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, chairs of committees, representatives of regional divisions, and so on.

The General Assembly is the supreme decision-making organ for the Society. It is held at the annual conference. Although the time is limited for the General Assembly, representatives of regional divisions can voice members' opinions in the Board of Managing Directors.

Auditors are independent from the executive body, and they are able to join important executive meetings. The Secretariat supports the Board of Managing Directors, and engages in office work.

2. JSE's Major Activities

2.1 Annual Conference

The Annual Conference is usually held in June. Each regional division has a responsibility for holding the annual conference by rotation. The venue is usually a hall and classrooms in a university to which members belong.

The executive committee for the annual conference is organized a year before the conference will be held. A scientific committee is formed as well. It is responsible for programing of the conference. The Society gives a subsidy for promoting and running the conference.

The aggregate number of participants is about 150 on average. It generally is permitted to non-members to join the plenary session without any charge, because the theme of the plenary session often is selected from what can be contributed to the regional economy and communities.

2.2 Regional divisions

The JSHE has seven regional divisions: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku/Shikoku and Kyushu. Each division organizes an academic meeting once or twice a year, where scholars and researchers mainly in each region gather for joint discussions. Every member can participate in any regional academic meeting, if he/she wishes.

We have a problem in managing the regional divisions system. Since the regional divisions are geographically divided, there is a great difference in population of members among divisions. Most members concentrate in the Kanto division. On the contrary, both Hokkaido and Kyushu have few members, and are worried about decreasing numbers.

As members recognize the regional divisions system has contributed to the development of the JSHE, the Executive Committee have worked out plans which can make regional divisions active.

2.3 The JSHE Award

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

2.4 Twenty-fifth Anniversary and Future Projects

The previous Executive Committee made a plan for the revitalization of the Society. There are lots of items for revitalization in the plan. The Executive Committee has put these items into practice in turn. The present Executive Committee will execute the remainder of these items which have not been put into practice yet. But some items are being carried over because of problems of feasibility.

The Planning Committee has proceeded with a plan to publish a book for celebrating our twenty-fifth anniversary. Finally the project team for publishing the book will complete their responsibility in 2016/17. The book is the second formal publication by the Society. It follows the first book, which was a textbook of household economics published in 1997.

3. Annual Conferences from 2011 to 2015

3.1 The 27th Annual Conference, 2011

It was held at Meijo University, Nagoya in June, 2011. The theme of the plenary session was “Administration of Consumer Affairs and Household Economics”.

3.2 The 28th Annual Conference, 2012

The venue was the Liberty Hall at Meiji University, Tokyo. It was held in June 2012. The theme of the plenary session was “Admiring a Secure and Sustainable Society”. As we had experienced huge damage from the great earthquake over the north-eastern part of Japan in 2011, the impact on household economy and living were discussed. Discussing how to revive household economy and living from damage of an earthquake is one of the missions of the Society. Some discussions related to this theme took place in the regional meetings.

3.3 The 29th Annual Conference, 2013

The regional division of Hokkaido took charge of holding the annual conference in this year. The venue was Hokunou Kenpo Kaikan, Sapporo. The theme of the plenary session was “The Concept of Social Security that Aims at Local Rejuvenation”.

3.4 The 30th Annual Conference, 2014

It was held at Nagasaki University, Kyushu. The theme of the plenary session was “Regional Development and Local Industry”.

3.5 The 31st Annual Conference, 2015

The Kansai division took charge of holding the annual conference in this year. The venue was Otemon Gakuin University, Osaka. The theme of the plenary session was “Influence of Abenomics on the Current Circumstances”.

4. JSHE's Journal: *Journal of Household Economics*

The JSHE issues the *Journal of Household Economics*, which is an academic journal with a formal examination system. The editorial board consists of a chief editor and editorial members, and the chief editor is responsible for publishing the journal. Regarding the examination system, two anonymous referees examine a submitted paper, and the editorial board decides the result for its acceptance.

The journal is issued regularly twice a year. All members can apply to the journal. Although submissions are not accepted from non-members, they can apply if they offer to be members of the JSHE at the same time. The most important feature of the examination system is that the editorial board decides the acceptance of applied papers only once. It means that there is no extended judgement over two examination periods. This system insures that applicants can certainly know the result for acceptance once a half-year. The accepted papers cover a wide range, and the editorial board welcomes

interdisciplinary fields concerning household and life. The title of articles in the *Journal of Household Economics* can be seen via internet. You can also browse the abstract of these papers. The URL is as follows;

<https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/seikatsukeizaigaku/-char/en/>

5. Concluding remarks

The JSHE is the only social-science-based academic association which covers household economy and human life in Japan. The Society is a member of the Consortium of Human Life Science, as well as the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, which puts members in a position of interdisciplinary study.

While modern society aims to be a liberal and flexible society which approves of diversified values, the role of the JSHE in clarifying the above features is expected to increase.

(Takau YONEYAMA, Hitotsubashi University)

THE JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT

1. Brief History

In April 1974, a small study group was launched at Chiba University of Commerce. It was made up for four members, including Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University), Hisao FUJII (1933-1991), Masao TOKUTANI (1940-2013), and Nobuhisa OBU (1943-2009). Seventeen years later, on July 27 1991, a general meeting for establishing the Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior (*Keiei Kodo Kenkyu Gakkai*) with that study group as its parent body was arranged at the College of Economics, Nihon University. Toshio KIKUCHI was elected as the first president. In 2002, the English appellation of our organization was changed from the Japan Association for Research on Business Administrative Behavior to the Japan Academy of Management. We celebrated its 25th anniversary in August 2016.

2. Outline of the Academy

The objectives of the Academy are to promote research on administrative behavior. At the same time, the Academy stimulates an interdisciplinary approach toward administrative behavior including Management, Economics, Accounting, Marketing, Law and other related social and natural sciences, breaking down the closeness of segmented academic fields. The Academy also promotes international academic exchange.

Our Academy's activities are governed and managed by the following officers:

- (1) One President and Three Vice-Presidents
- (2) Sixty-Four Councilors
- (3) Members of Eight Executive Committees
- (4) Two Auditors

As of July 2016, the Academy had approximately 430 members. Most of the members are professors in universities and colleges. The Academy, however, supports the collaboration of academics and businesspersons.

The Academy has three regional conferences: quarterly in the Kanto district (April, June, October, and December), semi-annually in the Chubu district (June and December), and annually in the Kyushu district (April). These conferences usually include two or three reports. We celebrated the 100th Kanto regional conference at the College of Economics, Nihon University on June 25, 2016.

3. Award

Our Academy presents an award for article(s) that have made great contributions to the research of administrative behavior. This system was founded this spring. Unfortunately, its first award was not granted at the general meeting on August 20, 2016.

4. Annual Meetings (2011-2016)

The Annual Meeting is held in late July or early August as a rule, and includes a symposium under a unified theme and eighteen research reports. The latest annual meeting was held at Meiji University on August 20-21, 2016. The next annual meeting is scheduled to be held at Soka University in September, 2017.

As can be seen below, unified themes for recent symposia have been on crisis management, corporate sustainability, innovation, governance of non-profit organizations, and corporate social responsibility, which reflect not only recent management issues but also the guiding principles of the Academy.

In 2011, special symposium regarding the Great East Japan Earthquake titled “What can we learn from Big Natural Disasters?” was held in addition to the normal unified theme symposium. Five speakers presented insightful reports. Toshio KIKUCHI and Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Nagoya University) coordinated the symposium.

- (1) “Fukushima Nuclear Power Station, the TEP accident, and Its Critical Lesson — How can Theory of the Firm Contribute?” by Hideki IKENOUCI (Kyushu Sangyo University)
- (2) “Survey of Economic and Industrial Damage due to the Great East Japan Earthquake” by Taeko NAKAMA (Japan University of Economics)
- (3) “Remarks upon the Socio-Historical Climate of Europe and Japan — Facing the Catastrophe of Fukushima and the Great East Japan Earthquake on 3.11” by Kiyoharu IWAI (J. F. Oberlin University)
- (4) “Problems Concerning Damage to the Agriculture and Fishery” by Yoshiaki HORIKOSHI (Yamanashi Gakuin University)
- (5) “Some Lessons from Failure of the Management Cycle” by Masao TOKUTANI (Tokyo University of Agriculture)

22nd Annual Meeting (August 7- 9, 2012: Yamanashi Gakuin University)

The Unified Theme was Corporate Sustainability and Management Behavior.

- (1) “Regional Commitment and ‘Regional Potential’ – a Review on ‘Community Ties’” by Hiroaki ITAKURA (Kagawa University)
- (2) “A Study on Synchronized and Desynchronized Production in the Resource

Circulation Model using ‘3R matrix’” by Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University)

(3) “Analysis on the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster and Corporate Bankruptcy, and Turnaround” by Saburo OHTA (Chiba University of Commerce)

(4) “Corporate Social Responsibility and Engagement” by Jihyang LEE (Kyushu Kyoritsu University), Yuji YASHIMA (Kyushu Kyoritsu University), and Damon DRUMMOND (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

(5) “Problems for Institutionalization of Integrated Reporting” by Osamu FURUSHO (Nihon University)

23rd Annual Meeting (August 10-11, 2013: Chiba University of Commerce)

The Unified Theme was Overcoming the Recession and Management Behavior.

(1) “Japanese Economy’s Exit from Deflation and Administrative Behavior” by Saburo OHTA (Chiba University of Commerce)

(2) “An Empirical Study on the Business Innovation in Innovative SMEs” by Yasuo TSUCHIYA (J. F. Oberlin University)

(3) “The Rebirth of Regional Economy and Management Innovation of Regional Enterprises” by Masaharu KUHARA (Showa Women’s University)

(4) “The Possibility of Revival of Japanese Manufacturers that have Lost the Essence of Manufacturing” by Keizo SAKURAI (Japan University of Economics)

(5) “Exploring Strategic Frameworks for Innovation: How can Japanese Companies Innovate by Working with Foreign Highly Skilled People?” by Satoko YASUDA (Kwansei Gakuin University)

24th Annual Meeting (August 9-10, 2014: College of Commerce, Nihon University)

The Unified Theme was Governance of Non-Profit Organizations.

(1) “The Measurement of Efficiency and Comparability for NPO Accounting Standard” by Osamu FURUSHO (Nihon University)

(2) “Some Problems on Governance of Non-Profit Organizations” by Isuke KOUTOU (Chukyo Gakuin University)

(3) “The Governance of Not-for-Profit Organizations – the governance of medical and long-term care business” by Yumi MATSUBARA (Meiji Yasuda Institute of Life and Wellness)

(4) “Organization and Governance of the German Social Security System in the Elderly Care Section” by Harunobu ONAGI (Nihon University)

(5) “Governing the Non-Profit Organization – Employment satisfaction, Patient satisfaction, Outcome evaluation” by Takao ANDO (Medical Corporation Eiseikai)

25th Annual Meeting (August 7-9, 2015: Chuo Gakuin University)

The Unified Theme was Socially Responsible Management and Management Behavior.

- (1) “Socially Responsible Management and Top Executives’ Managerial Behavior” by Mitsuhiro HIRATA (Chuo Gakuin University)
- (2) “The Effective Utilization of Resources and Corporate Social Responsibility” by Hitomi AWAYA (Keiai University)
- (3) “Social Responsibility Management and Corporate Governance” by Hideki IKENOUCHI (Kyushu Sangyo University)
- (4) “Social Responsibility Management and Stakeholder Approach” by Katsuhiko SAKURAI (Tokai Gakuen University)
- (5) “Social Responsibility Management and Management Behavior – an Approach from Management Accounting” by Keiichi HASEGAWA (Waseda University)

26th Annual Meeting (August 20-21, 2016: Meiji University)

The Unified Theme was Exploitative Enterprises Called “Black Companies” and Management Behavior.

25th anniversary memorial lecture titled “Governance of Exploitative Enterprises” was delivered by Tadashi MITO.

5. The Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium

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. It has been suspended since the 24th symposium in 2012.

24th Japan-China Enterprise Management Symposium was held in Anhui, China on August 19, 2012. The Symposium theme is “Innovation of Management under the Information Age and the Network Society.”

6. The Japan-Mongolia International Symposium

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

The 15th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium was held in Baganuur,

Mongolia on August 9-10, 2016. Four Japanese reporters and six Mongolian reporters gave their presentations. The main theme was Some Problems on Development, Environment, and Management.

(1) “Corporate Response to Environmental Problems — Some Problems on Corporate Inner Control and Compliance” by Toshio KIKUCHI

(2) “Corporate Governance in Transition” by Nobuo SAKUMA (Soka University)

(3) “Tax Accounting Issues Relating to Multinational Companies under the Business Environment for Globalization” by Yoshiaki HIRANO (Nihon University)

(4) “Current Issues on Social Impact Investment” by Masato MAKINO (The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior)

The 16th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium will be held at Soka University in September, 2017.

The 11th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium was held in Erdenet, Mongolia on August 19, 2011. The main theme was Environment and Personnel Development.

The 12th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium was held at Yamanashi Gakuin University on August 7-8, 2012. The main theme was Harmony of Environment with Economic Growth, and Management Behavior. Four Japanese reporters and four Mongolian reporters delivered their presentations.

The 13th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium was held in Darkhan, Mongolia on August 5-7, 2014. The main theme was Some Problems on Policy, Industry, and Management.

The 14th Japan-Mongolia International Symposium was held in Chuo Gakuin University on August 7-8, 2015. The main theme was Some Problems on Environment, Natural Resources, and Management. Four Japanese reporters and four Mongolian reporters made their presentations.

7. Publications

The Academy has published 25 volumes of *The Annals of the Japan Academy of Management* since 1992. The Annals is published on an annual basis, and contains all of the papers on the unified theme, and peer-reviewed papers on free themes, and a few book reviews.

The Academy issues a *News Letter* three times a year for the members. It contains internal information on the Academy’s ongoing activities. Eighty nine *News Letters* have been issued up to April 2016.

The special issue celebrating its 10th anniversary was published in July, 2000 and

its digital edition is available on our website now.

8. Research Projects

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

Iwayuki SUZUKI, Y. ZHANG, and P. HWANG

Current Status and Comparative Study of Human Resource Development System by Local, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean Companies in Mongolia

Yasuji SEKIOKA, Nobuhiko ISO, Kazuhiko ISHII, and Fumie SHIGETA

Current Issues on Governance of Non-Profit Enterprises

9. Future Research

One of the aims of the Academy is to study the theory, policy and practices of administrative behavior. In the 21st century, revolutionary changes are accelerating in the eco-system of administrative behaviors. To respond to the dynamic environment in the 21st century, research programs on administrative behavior must develop an innovative concept. A broad range of topics have to be embraced in our research. The major topics are as follows:

- (1) Corporate Governance
- (2) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- (3) Business Ethics
- (4) Environmental Issues
- (5) Innovation
- (6) Governance of Non-Profit Organizations.

Fortunately, members of the Academy are eager to study those topics. In the intervening quarter-century, the efforts to vitalize research activities have been continued. We hope each member can contribute to the development of research on administrative behavior.

Masato MAKINO (The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior)

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, 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 perspectives.

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 a high reputation for the quality of articles, judged under a 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 an 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, Agrarian Issues, Japanese Economic History, and Economic History of the World. The Society also contains seven “forums”, which gather scholars and students, inside as well as outside the Society, to deal with specific issues. The present “forums” consist of the following themes: Welfare Society, Environment, Military Industry and Weapons Transfer, Urban and Economic History, European Integration, Music and Society, and Global History of Textiles.

The following is a review of the Society’s academic activities in its meetings from 2011 to 2013.

1. The Conferences in 2011

The Spring Conference of the Society was held on 25 June at the University of Tokyo in the form of a symposium on “Inside and Outside the Urban Public: With special reference to 20th Century Asian Cities”. After the introduction by Shuichi

TAKASHIMA (Aoyama Gakuin University), three papers were presented: “Plague Panic in Shanghai, 1910” by Yuki FUKUSHI (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature), “Small Shopkeepers and Manufacturers in Tokyo” by Masayuki TANIMOTO (The University of Tokyo) and “Transformation of Publicness in Japan in the 1970s” by Chikako KATO (Yokohama National University).

The Autumn Conference was held at Ritsumeikan University on 22-23 October 2011, consisting of two panel discussions and 23 seminar sessions, as well as a symposium entitled “Academic Tasks for the Reconstruction of Local Economies and Societies after the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and the Fukushima Nuclear Accident”. The papers read at the symposium were as follows: “Introduction” by Tomoji ONOZUKA (The University of Tokyo), “Rebuilding Local Societies and the Social Structure of Damage caused by Earthquake Disasters: From the Perspective of Intraregional Economic Circulation” by Tomohiro OKADA (Kyoto University), “Agricultural Recovery Efforts in Tsunami-Damaged Areas: A Case Study of Miyagi Prefecture” by Katsuhito FUYUKI (Tohoku University), “‘Welfare to Work’: Post-tsunami Reconstruction Policies for Coastal Fisheries” by Kazutoshi KASE (The University of Tokyo) and “The Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and the Collapse of Special-Interest Financing” by Shuji SHIMIZU (Fukushima University). Two comments followed: “How Italian Civil Society Copes with Nuclear Power Plants: The 2011 Popular Referendum and Regional Disparities” by Natsuko TANAKA (Tsuru University) and “‘Beyond What the Experts Expected’: A Historical Examination of the Navy and the Great Kanto Earthquake” by Jun SUZUKI (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. 215, 2012, pp. 79-80).

The objective of the first paper, Tomohiro Okada, “Rebuilding Local Societies and the Social Structure of Damages caused by Earthquake Disasters”, is to show the prospects and issues on rebuilding affected local societies based on the concept of intraregional economic circulation after elucidating the social structure of damages caused by the Eastern Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. To do this, 1) this paper criticizes the discourse that limits the scope of disaster-hit areas to the Tohoku region by showing the heterogeneity and regionality of the social structure of damages in the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami; 2) from the context of capitalist development from the mid-war period that saw the implementation of Tohoku Shinko Jigyo (Tohoku Development Project) towards the contemporary phase of economic globalization, the paper analyzes the socioeconomic factors within the disaster-hit areas and the political

economic factors behind the policy conflicts concerning local revitalization; and 3) by examining the policy issues concerning the restoration of disaster-hit local societies and the reestablishment of victims' lives through the case of a city that was seriously damaged by tsunami, Kesennuma City in Miyagi Prefecture, this paper shows the importance in restoring the intraregional reinvestment capability and intraregional economic circulation of the affected local societies.

In the second paper, Katsuhito FUYUKI considers the agricultural recovery efforts in the tsunami-damaged areas. The Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011 caused extensive damage to agriculture in the Tohoku region. Miyagi Prefecture was especially devastated by the massive tsunami that flooded 10% of its cultivated acreage. Furthermore, rural communities themselves were damaged much as the land was, and have yet to recover adequately. The Miyagi Prefecture Basic Disaster Reconstruction Policy includes in its "Basic Concepts" what it calls "Not just Restoration", [but also] "Restructuring". It explains the concept as follows: "While coordinating land usage, the prefectural government will make plans to improve agricultural output through agricultural land integration, large scaling of operations and transitions of crops planted. In addition, the agribusiness for the 'sixth industry' will be proactively developed for the revitalization and reconstruction of a competitive agricultural industry". The key words (Miyagi Prefecture translation) here are "integration", "large scal[e]", and "business". In line with the Prefectural plan, some private enterprises have already joined the reconstruction effort in cooperation with large-scale agricultural corporations in Sendai City. By contrast, however, many medium and small family farmers and their lands have not yet recovered. The government should henceforth not pursue only the single model of "large-scale agribusiness through integration of farmlands", but should also closely examine the grave situation of small-scale family farms and seek to address their needs.

In the third paper, Kazutoshi KASE reconsiders the post-tsunami reconstruction policies for coastal fisheries. The homes and workplaces of coastal fishermen are necessarily located very near the coastline and were accordingly hit especially hard by the March, 2011 Tohoku earthquake and resultant tsunami. Given the scale of the damage and fatalities, it was immediately clear that coastal fishermen in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures would be unable to resume their fishery activities without special public aid. Governmental relief and recovery plans being slow to materialize, however, many fishermen lost hope and the will to rebuild. This in turn posed the threat that local economies, based as they had been on the fisheries industry, would go into decline. Young people would have to leave the area, and the middle-aged and the elderly,

who cannot readily enter new fields of work, would remain, living on welfare benefits. It was under these circumstances that the government adopted a relief plan that was much more powerful and effective than those following previous disasters had been. Especially important was the change in the policy principle that fishermen's private assets should not be subsidized. Concretely, the government approved a plan to offer subsidies that would enable individual fishermen to replace their boats and related equipment at one-ninth or one-sixth the regular price. Encouraged by these new policies, most coastal fishermen once again became motivated to rebuild. Many people have criticized the government's relief plan, but it is a reasonable approach because it encourages coastal fishermen to work actively for the reconstruction of their businesses. The government naturally did not adopt these policies out of generosity or kindness. Rather, it agreed to subsidies of this kind because it feared that the majority of those remaining in the coastal region, where there were no good employment alternatives to the fisheries industry, would become permanently dependent on welfare benefits. The government's policy can therefore be understood as an example of welfare state reorganization, or in other words, as a policy of encouraging a shift "from welfare to work."

In the fourth paper, Shuji SHIMIZU examines the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and the collapse of special-interest financing in Japan. The disaster at the Fukushima nuclear power plant (NPP) will without doubt bring extensive damage to the stricken area for a long time to come. Local communities have been fragmented and conflicts have erupted among victims over what stance to take toward radioactive contamination issues. No one can predict whether, as a result of the accident, Japan will completely do away with nuclear power or not. However, one significant factor will be the extent to which the special-interest system for NPP sites remains intact. The building of NPPs stimulates regional economies only temporarily and to a limited degree, while the structure of the regional economy changes drastically and becomes unsustainable without new capital investment in the plant. Following the Fukushima accident, the scope of disaster-prevention arrangements will expand significantly and the number of local governments involved in them will triple. It is highly likely that regions and local governments that do not benefit directly from NPP employment and tax revenues will also have a strong say in the location and operation of NPPs. This paper therefore predicts that there will be a marked reduction in the effectiveness of the special-interest system.

2. The Conferences in 2012

The Spring Conference of the Society held on 30 June 2012 at the University of Tokyo consisted of a symposium entitled “The Historical Phase of the Crisis of System: The Crisis of Euro and Dollar”. Following the introductory presentation by Kazuhiko YAGO (Waseda University), four papers were presented: “Crisis of Industry and European Integration: The French Government’s Strategies on the Crisis of Industry after WW II” by Yukihiro ISHIYAMA (Yokohama National University), “Crisis of Euro and UK: Background and Consequences of Britain’s Non-participation in the Single Currency” by Ayumi SUGAWARA (Tohoku University), “American Foreign Economic Policy and Growth Model” by Akira OHASHI (Kinjo Gakuin University), and “Global Crisis and East Asian Economic Area” by Fumio KANEKO (Yokohama City University).

The Autumn Conference was held at Keio University on 10-11 November 2012 and consisted of five panel discussions and 23 seminar sessions, as well as a symposium entitled “On the End of Rapid Economic Growth: Manufacturing, Domestic Demand, and Regional Societies”. The papers read at the symposium were as follows: “Preface” by Masakazu NAGAE (Senshu University), “The Japanese Economy’s Dependence on Exports and Foreign Demand” by Kenichi MURAKAMI (Tsuru University), “The Effect on Rural Communities of the Shrinking Role of Farmers as a Source of Low-Wage Manufacturing Labor” by Shigeo TOMODA (Rural Development Planning Commission), “Report on U.S. Industrial Dynamics: From Aerospace Industry to Software Industry: Industrial Diversification and Transformation in the Labor Market in the Seattle Metropolitan Area” by Hiroyuki YAMAGATA (Rikkyo University), and “Globalization and Korea’s Export-led Growth Model: Its Toughness and Vulnerability in Globalization” by Koji SANO (Fukushima University). Three comments followed: “Japan’s High-growth and Post-high-growth Periods in Historical Context: The Long View” by Osamu SAITO (Hitotsubashi University), “Why We Prioritize the Manufacturing Sector and Domestic Demand: A Comment on A Priori Assumptions” by Tomoari MATSUNAGA (Yokohama National University) and “What Comes after High-Speed Growth?” by Haruhito TAKEDA (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. 219, April 2012, pp. 79-80).

The first paper, “The Japanese Economy’s Dependence on Exports and Foreign Demand” by Kenichi Murakami, analyzes the structure of the Japanese economy as an “economic superpower” dependent on exports and foreign demand, in terms of the reproduction schema of Marxian theory. The foundations of Japan’s post-war economy were established during the period of rapid economic growth, based on an accumulation

process led by “Department I” production, especially the production of capital goods and raw materials. In the mid-1970s, global recession forced Japanese industry to adjust to new circumstances, and Japanese companies gained greater international competitiveness, particularly in the automotive and electric sectors and others related to the machine industries. This was due to the adoption of “slim management” and the introduction of micro-electronics technologies. “Slim management” reduced employment and capital investment, increasing labor intensity and efficiency in order to build up capital more effectively. The significance of “slim management” for Japan’s reproduction structure was that it not only realized sharp production increases and greater international competitiveness but also brought about a contraction of domestic demand in both investment and consumption. As a result, the Japanese economy became dependent on exports. Domestic demand grew more than exports from the latter 1980s into the 1990s, but the Japanese economy again became more deeply dependent on foreign demand from the late 1990s on. In the 2000s, foreign demand drove an increase in domestic output by the automotive, industrial machinery, metal products, and chemical products industries, despite the concurrent expansion of Japanese companies’ electrical equipment factories elsewhere in Asia. Domestic demand showed less growth than domestic output during this period, much as it did in the second half of the 1970s, because Japanese companies in the leading industries were maintaining and strengthening their competitiveness by employing more non-regular workers (including dispatched workers, contract workers, part-time workers and others) than regular employees. The result has been the contraction of the domestic economy, because the “contradictions between production and consumption” in the domestic economy have inevitably widened in the face of ever-harsher competitive conditions worldwide. This paper shows that as an “economic superpower” dependent on exports and foreign demand, Japan’s economy has been founded on domestic wage differentials and on poverty and has brought about a condition of overproduction in the world economy.

The second paper by Shigeo TOMODA considers farmers in rural communities as sources of low-wage manufacturing labor. The 1973 oil shock is generally regarded as marking the end of rapid economic growth in Japan. For rural communities in Tohoku, however, 1973 did not represent an end so much as a type of beginning. The Tohoku region continued to grow economically between 1975 and 1980 and maintained its economic vitality throughout the 1980s. Even during this period, however, there was a continuous flow of labor to the cities as people sought better working conditions. The result was the collapse of the abundant labor force in rural areas, which had been the locational factor for the manufacturing that drove the “high economic growth” of

Tohoku's rural communities in the first place. The trend was then solidified by the emigration of members of farming households in response to the bubble economy at the end of the 1980s. By the latter 1990s, the farming sector had lost its role as a supplier of labor, and it became increasingly difficult for companies located in rural communities to rely solely on the local labor force. The more difficult it is to locate companies in the area, the greater will be the outflow of the population, further compounding the problem. Measures are therefore needed to make the best use of the labor force existing in the region.

The purpose of Hiroyuki Yamagata's third paper is to analyze the dynamism of the modern U.S. industrial structure mainly connected with the process of the growth of the service sector, informationization, and external economy. This paper analyzes the industrial diversification process in the Seattle metropolitan area as a case study of these processes. Furthermore, we discuss the importance and possibility of sustainable regional industrial and labor policy in the global era on the basis of the Seattle case study. In the 1980s, changes in the industrial composition occurred in the U.S. The relative position of the manufacturing industry decreased, while the service and financial industries grew. The aerospace and software industries are integral parts of Seattle's industrial composition and the position of both changed dynamically after the 1990s. The aerospace industry was reduced as a result of restructuring of Boeing after the Cold War, and the IT service industry, mainly software industry, grew rapidly instead. The agglomeration and growth of Microsoft and small- and medium-sized software companies contributed to this phenomenon and were encouraged by the following factors. First, software companies regard skillful software engineers as very important resources. Second, the charm of Seattle as a place to live attracts both company founders and skillful software engineers. Third, a key local trade group (Washington Technology Industry Association, WTIA) provides useful programs such as co-buying of health care programs to software companies. We can think of these programs by WTIA as virtual local industrial policies. In the 2000s, the growth of U.S. industry and employment were delayed by a decrease in the number of the manufacturing industry employees. The software industry jumped to the position of leading Seattle industry, and software engineers living in Seattle formed the base of new industry creation, including the biotechnology and interactive media. Finally, the growth of the IT service industry in Seattle brought an increase in household income in the high-ranking range as well as globalization of the Seattle labor market. Both state and city industrial and labor policies are changing in Seattle in response to the changes in both industry and work force needs. This paper discusses the characteristics of these

policies, and shows the importance and effects of community and local government-led actions on globalization. Two comments followed: “Japan’s High-growth and Post-high-growth Periods in Historical Context: The Long View” by Osamu SAITO (Hitotsubashi University), “Why We Prioritize the Manufacturing Sector and Domestic Demand: A Comment on A Priori Assumptions” by Tomoari MATSUNAGA (Yokohama National University), and “What Comes after High-Speed Growth?” by Haruhito TAKEDA (The University of Tokyo).

In the fourth paper, Koji SANO aims to reveal that the Korean economy, with development of globalization, has transformed from a “state economy-oriented export-led growth model economy” into a “globalization-oriented export-led growth model economy” and to analyze its significance and limitations. Firstly, Korea’s growth model in the mid-1960s through mid-1990s period can be defined as a “state economy-oriented export-led growth model economy,” in which Korea depended on Japan and the United States for its capital, technology, capital goods and intermediate goods, and assembled labor-intensive products by use of its low-cost but good quality labor, and exported finished products to the U.S. market. Japan was its model that was aggressively formed by exploiting the environments of economical, international politics, and historical conditions, such as the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the Plaza Accord. Secondly, with the Asian Currency Crisis in 1997 as the turning point, in the process of the prolonged and vigorously executed new liberalism-based structural reforms, Korea sought to break away from the “Japan model” and realized a “globalization-oriented export-led growth model economy.” This is a “growth model in which Korea’s global procurement is carried out mainly by zaibatsu or financial combine groups, while importing from Japan high value-added components, core capital goods, and intermediate goods, and exporting finished and intermediate products to the U.S., EU, and developing countries.” This model, as seen in the V-shaped economy recovery process from the post-2008 global financial crisis, presents toughness in globalization. Thirdly, this growth model is susceptible to the influence of the world economy, and has instability and vulnerability in trade and finance. Korea’s domestic demand has long been stagnated, slowing down the economic growth rate, which can be attributed to a weak trickle-down effect, where good achievements of large businesses are not reflected on wages or family finances. An expanding low-wage worker class and widening income gaps especially in temporary-working and small self-employed working classes are currently a serious issue. Furthermore, Korea has many pressing issues, such as the monopolization by zaibatsu or financial combine groups, etc., which results in distorting the economy and it is assessed that it should not

be the growth model which Japan should aim for.

3. The Conferences in 2013

The Spring Conference of the Society was held on 29 June 2013 at the University of Tokyo with a symposium entitled “The Historical Process of ‘Development’ in the Tohoku Region: With special reference to the International Opportunity”. Following the introductory presentation by Takenori MATSUMOTO (The University of Tokyo), four papers were presented: “The Policy for Military Horses and the Horse Production in the Tohoku Region: The Formation of the Industrial Structure as Dependent on the State Capital” by Masatoshi OTAKI (Kyoto University), “Population Issues and the Tohoku Region: ‘Development’ in the Tohoku Region from wartime to the postwar period of WW II” by Atsushi KAWAUCHI (The Network of Historical Documents), “Policies of Electrical Power and Manufacturing Districts in the Tohoku Region in Japan’s high-growth Era” by Mitsuo YAMAKAWA (Teikyo University), and “Network and Growth of Industrial Structure in the Tohoku Region” by Ichiro SAKATA (The University of Tokyo).

The Autumn Conference was held at Shimonoseki City University on 19-20 October 2013 and consisted of five panel discussions and 21 seminar sessions, as well as a symposium entitled “Vocational Ability and Education: Dialogue between Economic History and Pedagogy”. The papers read at the symposium were as follows: “Preface” by Hiroshi ICHIMURA (Dokkyo University), “The Development of Policies on the Training of Skilled Workers in the Latter 1930s” by Minoru SAWAI (Osaka University), “Substitutability and Complementarity between Yoseiko and High-School Graduate Workers during Japan’s High-Growth Era” by Takahiro OBA (Sapporo Gakuin University), and “Reexamining the Social Context of the 1970s Policy Shift Regarding High School” by Yuki Honda and Takaaki TSUTSUMI (The University of Tokyo). Two comments followed: “Constructing the Links between Education and Work in France” by Noriko MATSUDA (Shizuoka University) and “School and Work in Japan and the USA: A Reflection from Comparative Study of Employment System” by Teiichi SEKIGUCHI (Chuo University).

The followings are the summaries of the main papers read at the Conference (cited from *The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*, no. 223, April 2014, pp. 79-80).

In the first paper, Minoru SAWAI examines the policies on the training of skilled workers in Japan in the latter 1930s. With the rapid expansion of the machine and metal industries in the reflation era that followed the Manchurian Incident of 1931, the

shortage of skilled workers became a focus of Japanese industrial policy-making. The anticipated explosion in demand for skilled workers and mechanics spurred discussion about bridging the gap between the demand and supply of skilled workers through training not only of apprentices in the factories but also of graduates of technical schools and national, public, and private training institutes (as distinct from in-house training at private firms). This essay examines the process by which training policies were developed by the following government ministries: the Ministry of Education (responsible for school-based education), the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (responsible for training measures developed in conjunction with private firms), and the Ministry of Welfare, established in 1938 from what had been sections of the Home Ministry (responsible for allocating human resources/labor force). National and public training institutes for mechanics enjoyed popularity because they offered a one-year schooling period before the start of work rather than on-the-job training. Young candidates for skilled workers appreciated going to the “schools” that distinguished them from factory apprentices. In this sense, school-consciousness persisted even during the war years.

The second paper by Takahiro OBA aims to clarify the ways in which yoseiko and high-school graduate workers were “substitutable” and “complementary” with each other during Japan's high-growth era of the mid-1950s to early 1970s, and to explain why this relationship developed. “Yoseiko” in this article are defined as “junior-high school graduates undergoing training in corporate apprenticeship schools and those who had already completed 3 or 4 years of such training.” In particular, I address the following questions: (1) Why did high-school graduate workers take the place of yoseiko in the steel industry? (2) Why did junior-high school graduates continue to be trained as yoseiko in the automotive industry? According to the personnel management officers of Yawata Iron & Steel, Kobe Steel, and NKK, the three companies began to employ high school graduates to work with new technology, equipment and machinery in the late 1950s and 1960s, whereupon they stopped training junior-high school graduates and shut down the apprenticeship schools. In other words, the adoption of new technology, equipment and machinery decreased the value and need for the highly skilled manual laborers on whom the companies had hitherto relied, causing the steel companies to substitute high-school graduate workers for yoseiko. At this stage, there was “substitutability” between yoseiko and high school graduate workers in the steel industry. During the same period, however, Toyota Motor and Denso continued to employ yoseiko and to train them to become highly skilled workers. According to the assignment data of Toyota Motor and Denso, yoseiko were assigned to the machine tool,

prototype development, and maintenance sections, while other workers, including high school graduates, worked on factory production lines. That is, Toyota Motor and Denso placed a high value on skilled workers and practiced a division of labor in their companies. In other words, yoseiko and high-school graduate workers played complementary roles in the automotive industry. This paper demonstrates that the relative value and need for highly skilled workers is responsible for the “substitutability” between yoseiko and high-school graduate workers in the steel industry and their “complementarity” in the automotive industry in Japan’s high-growth era.

In the third paper, Yuki HONDA and Takaaki TSUTSUMI reconsider the social context of the 1970s policy shift regarding high school in Japan. Since the 1970s, Japan’s high-school system has been characterized by a lack of institutional diversity, or in other words by an oversupply of general studies programs and undersupply of vocational programs. This paper reexamines the social context of the 1970s policy shift and proposes an alternative to the dominant view that the striking decline of high-school vocational courses in the 1970s and 1980s was the inevitable result of their dysfunctions. In the 1960s, Japan’s educational policy-makers pursued the institutional diversification of high schools in response both to the high demand for trained manpower in developing industries and to the increase in the proportion of students advancing to high school. Around 1970, however, educational policy made an about-face, depreciating vocational programs and promoting the flexible and individualized approach of general coursework. One possible explanation for this abrupt change in policy is that just when the Japanese government was facing serious financial challenges following the oil shock in 1973, it was also confronted with the need to establish more and more high schools, especially in metropolitan areas which had seen significant population increases during the high-growth years of the 1960s. The only way to reconcile these conflicting circumstances was to establish general studies programs, the construction and operation of which were far cheaper than those of vocational courses. Another possible factor was the demand for general-studies high schools by members of the upper and middle classes, including government officials, teachers and academics, who most highly valued the path to university and white-collar careers. These factors together served to counteract and overwhelm the demand for vocational education that persisted from small and medium-size enterprises and from families that expected their children to take stable jobs after graduating high school. The result was the establishment of vertical diversification among schools and among students within general courses and the steady decline of the relevance of high-school education to occupational training. This paper suggests the need for a thorough reconsideration of Japan’s high-school policies, both

past and present.

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 2014 on “Exploration of the outbreak of World War I : The collapse of the international division of labor”. The Autumn Conference was held in October 2014 at Aoyama Gakuin University, with a symposium titled “What is the Middle Class?: Comparison between Developed and Emerging Countries”.

The Society also took part in international academic exchange: this Society, in collaboration with other academic societies, took part in the 18th World Economic History Congress in Kyoto on July and August 2015, and played an active role in enriching international academic relations worldwide. Through its activities, the Society shall develop a network for the scholars of economic history, political economy and agrarian issues globally.

(Toshihiko IWAMA, Tokyo Metropolitan University)

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

1. Organization and Purpose

The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics was founded in 1949, and has steadily conducted its activities over 67 years since its foundation. As of April 2016, the Society is made up of 372 individual members and 52 institutional members under a president and two vice-presidents with tenure of two years. The affairs of the Society are managed by the president, vice-presidents, a board of managing directors, a board of trustees and a secretary-general.

The Society has operated four regional sections, Kanto, Kansai, Hokkaido-Tohoku and Kyushu. The Kanto and Kansai sections were firstly established in 1975, and then the Hokkaido-Tohoku section was born in 1992. In 2007 the Kyushu section was separated from the Kansai and operated independently. However, it was closed in 2016 because of the difficulties of maintaining certain number of members, and merged finally into the Kansai section.

The purpose of the Society is to foster professional research and investigations on public utilities from economic, political and technical points of views, and to analyze the actual markets of infrastructure and public service. The concrete analysis is focusing on electricity and gas, water and sewerage, railways and buses, airlines and airports, telecommunications, broadcasting and postal services etc. The activities of the Society are to attain healthy development of public utilities and thus contribute to public welfare.

2. Academic Activities: Conferences and Journals

An academic annual conference has been held every year in June since the establishment of the Society. The main themes from 2010 to 2016 are shown below. Each conference comprises a symposium and panel discussion related to the main theme. It is useful to express and exchange opinions between our members and guests and to provide significant implications for making policy designs.

* 60th Annual Conference, Hokkai Gakuen University, Sapporo, June 2010.

Public Utilities in the Period of Decentralization

* 61st Annual Conference, Nihon University, Tokyo, June 2011.

Overseas Expansion of Public Utilities: Constructing Infrastructures to Withstand Disaster

- * 62nd Annual Conference, Doshisha University, Kyoto, June 2012.
Recovery from the East Japan Earthquake and Issues of Public Utilities: Rebuilding of Social Infrastructure

- * 63rd Annual Conference, Fukuoka University, Fukuoka, June 2013.
Revitalization of Regional Economy and the Role of Public Utilities

- * 64th Annual Conference, Komazawa University, Tokyo, June 2014.
Smarter Society and Public Utilities

- * 65th Annual Conference, University of Hyogo, Kobe, June 2015.
Fairness and Efficiency of Public Utilities

- * 66th Annual Conference, Rissho University, Tokyo, June 2016.
Sustainability of Public Utilities
Chair: Fumitoshi MIZUTANI (Kobe University)
Keynote speech: Seiji ABE (Kansai University)
Moderator: Kiyoshi NISHIMURA (Kansai Electric Power Company)
Panelist: Hiroshi YAMAMOTO (Otsu City Public Enterprise Bureau)
Kazuo DOBASHI (The Conference of LP Gas Associated Organizations)
Yosaku FUJI (Kansai Electric Power Company)
Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
Masahiro MARUYAMA (Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry)

- * 67th Annual Conference, Kindai University, Osaka, June 2017.

One of the main activities of the Society is to publish the *Journal of Public Utility Economics*, which is issued three times a year (formerly four times until 2011). The contents include minutes of the symposium and panel discussions of annual conferences, articles examined rigorously by referees, book reviews and activity records of regional sections etc. The Society has also an award system, under which it annually grants Academic Awards and Incentive Awards to excellent books written by relatively young members.

3. Special Research Activities

After the East Japan Earthquake 2011, the Society established two study groups in order to investigate energy policies and pursue strategic solutions for energy markets. One is the Electric Power Study Group; its convener is Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (Hitotsubashi University). The other is the Gas Study Group; its convener is Haruo ISHII (Toyo University). An open symposium and panel discussions consisting of our group members and non-member guests have been held four times as shown below.

* Reconstruction of Energy Industries in the Transitional Period for Paradigm, Keio University, Tokyo, 29th February 2012.

* Points of Electricity Reform and Theoretical Verification, Keio University, Tokyo, 19th March 2013.

* Perspectives and Issues for Market Reform of Gas Industry, Nihon University, Tokyo, 18th March, 2014.

* Reform of Electricity Industry System and Optimum Energy Mix, Nihon University, Tokyo, 29th March, 2016.

4. Publishing Books of Energy Sectors

The Electric Power Study Group managed to publish two academic books in 2015 by collaboration with the International Environment and Economic Institute. They are cooperative performances produced by academia, utilities and think-tank researchers.

* Hirotaka YAMAUCHI and Akihiro SAWA, *Verification of Electricity System Reform: Open Discussion and Option for the Nation*, Hakutou Shobo, 2015.

This book consists of seven chapters by twelve authors shown as below. The contents are related to Policy Studies implemented by the Electric Power Study Group. As it covers both theoretical explanations and empirical evidence for electricity market reforms, it is easier for policy makers and students to obtain some detailed information about energy reforms.

Chap. 1 Discussion for Electricity System Reform

Chap. 2 What is Unbundling: Separation of Generation from Transmission

Chap. 3 What is the Perfect Liberalization of Retail Supply Market?

- Chap. 4 Ensuring Supply Volume and Capacity Market
- Chap. 5 Ideas and Facts of Energy Policy in Germany
- Chap. 6 New Technologies of Electricity and their Mechanism
- Chap. 7 Nuclear Power and System Reform

Kiyoshi NISHIMURA (Kansai Electric Power Company, Waseda University)

Hideki IDE (Keio University)

Masayuki YAJIMA (Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry)

Mika GOTO (Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Naoki TODA (Tokyo Electric Power Company)

Hiroshi OKAMOTO (Tokyo Electric Power Company)

Tsuruhiko NANBU (Gakushuin University)

Toru HATTORI (Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry)

Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Junichi OGASAWARA (The Institute of Energy Economics)

Sumiko TAKEUCHI (International Environment and Economic Institute)

Akihiro SAWA (International Environment and Economic Institute)

* The Electric Power Study Group of the Japan Society of Public Utility Economics and International Environment and Economic Institute (eds.), *Complete Understanding of Electricity System Reform: Key Words 360*, Denki Shimbun, 2015.

This book consists of seven chapters and one appendix by twelve authors shown as below. The contents are included essential concepts of Electric Power Industry and described by simple explanations such as dictionary. It is convenient to understand the whole shape of electricity liberalization and the crucial points of the regulatory scheme.

Chap. 1 Direction of Electric Power Industry after Electricity System Reform

Chap. 2 Institutional Designs of Electricity System Reform

Chap. 3 Perfect Liberalization of Retail Supply Market

Chap. 4 Facts and Issues of Renewable Energy

Chap. 5 Mechanism for Stable Supply

Chap. 6 Electricity Liberalization in Foreign Countries

Chap. 7 Changing Figure of Electric Power Industry

Appendix Basic Key Words

Naoki TATSUMI, Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tetsuya KUWAHARA, Kanden Energy Solution
Masahiro MARUYAMA, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
Shinichi KUSANAGI, University of Hyogo
Kiyoshi NISHIMURA, Kansai Electric Power Company
Toru HATTORI, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
Hisanori GOTO, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
Naoki TODA, Tokyo Electric Power Company
Sumiko TAKEUCHI, International Environment and Economic Institute
Kenji ASANO, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
Junichi OGASAWARA, The Institute of Energy Economics
Takeshi ITO, Accenture Strategy

5. Sustainable Devices for Future

The Society faces the problem that the candidates to make presentations in academic annual conference are decreasing. In addition, the number of persons to write articles in the periodical journal is also declining gradually. It is important for us to give the chance for younger academic members to support their research conditions. The Kansai section has tried to promote a research group meeting from 2014. It is a facilitating device by which younger members can take a chance to express their opinions and make drafts for the academic annual conference.

* 1st research group meeting, 17th October 2014, Umeda Sky Building, Osaka

* 2nd research group meeting, 18th December 2014, Osaka University of Commerce, Curio-City, Grand Front Osaka, Osaka

* 3rd research group meeting, 9th March 2015, Osaka University of Commerce, Curio-City, Grand Front Osaka, Osaka

* 4th research group meeting, 30th March 2016, Osaka University of Commerce, Curio-City, Grand Front Osaka, Osaka

(Munenori NOMURA, Kwansei Gakuin University))

JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

Introduction

In this paper, firstly we introduce the activity of the Japan Risk Management Society (JARMS). Secondly we point out the trends and the direction of the research on risk management as a background of the activity of JARMS. Thirdly and as an annex we sum up traditional theories of risk management which members of JARMS utilize as a basis.

1. Outline and History of JARMS

1.1. Roots and Background of Academic Research on Risk Management

Before examining trends in academic research on risk management based on the activity of JARMS, we summarize the origin and background of this field as follows.

Table 1: Roots of risk management and its academic research

<p style="text-align: center;">Roots of risk management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. “Risikopolitik” by enterprises in Germany in 1920s.2. “Insurance management” as one of the survival strategies by firms in the U.S.A. in the 1930s under the Great Depression.3. “Crisis management” seen in the Cuba Crisis in 1962.
<p style="text-align: center;">Roots of academic research on risk management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. «Security Function» in <i>Administration Générale et Industrielle</i> by Henri FAYOL in 1918.2. “Risk Management: New Phase of Cost Control” by Russell B. GALLAGHER in <i>Harvard Business Review</i>, vol. 34, no. 5 in 1956.3. Introduction of risk management theory of the U.S.A. into Japan in the 1960s.4. Foundation of JARMS in 19785. Publication of Risk Management Frameworks like <i>Enterprise Risk Management</i> (ERM) by COSO (2004) and <i>ISO 31000: Risk management – Principles and guidelines</i> (2009)

Table 2: Matters relating to risk management in Japan

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. IJPC (Iran Japan Petrochemical) project, made difficult by the Iran-Iraq War in 1980<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Consciousness of speculative risk -2. Glico-Morinaga affair in 1984-1985
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- Consciousness of risks against firms like kidnapping of president and blackmail with poisoning of products -
- 3. The Great Hanshin Earthquake destroyed the city of Kobe on January 17th, 1995.
 - The first earthquake that hit a modern big city like Kobe -
- 4. The Sarin nerve-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system by Aum Shinrikyo on March 20th, 1995.
 - The first terrorist attack with chemical material in a modern big city like Tokyo -
- 5. The terrorist attack in the U.S.A. on September 11th, 2001.
 - Consciousness of terrorists' attack and of risk and security management abroad -
- 6. Corporate scandals such as Snow Brand affair in 2000 and 2002.
 - Concepts like internal control, corporate governance and compliance from the viewpoint of risk management -
- 7. The Great East Japan Earthquake, Tsunami and Incident in Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant on March 11th, 2011.
 - The first combination of big catastrophes. Consciousness of the worst scenario –

1.2. Outline of JARMS

In 2013, the Japan Risk Management Society (JARMS) saw the 35th anniversary of its founding. This society is the first academic association on risk management in Japan. In 2018, JARMS will celebrate its 40th anniversary of foundation.

In 1978, 29 scholars had a meeting at Kansai University, Osaka and on that occasion JARMS was founded. Since then, JARMS has hosted 36 national conferences and more than 100 local conferences. During this time, JARMS has contributed significantly to the academic development and practical application of risk and crisis management in Japan as well as abroad.

In November 1984, JARMS was officially recognized as a registered academic association under Article 18 of the Japanese Academic Council Law. In October 1992, JARMS entered the Union of National Economics Associations in Japan. In 2007 JARMS became a member of the Japan Federation of Management-Related Academies (JFMRA, <http://www.jfmra.org/>).

The characteristics of the approach of JARMS are as follows:

- As the oldest academic association in Japan on risk management, JARMS respects a classical theory like insurance management.
- JARMS introduced “speculative risk” into the field of risk management already in the 1970s.
- JARMS adopts by interdisciplinary approach.

- JARMS' approach is practical, having not only academicians but also many business person as members.
- JARMS is not satisfied with research on risks only. JARMS emphasizes “management” of risk. Thus JARMS members work on how we “manage” risks by choosing and deciding risk treatment alternatives.
- Having no economic connection with any particular enterprises, JARMS dares to criticize or make a proposal, if necessary, to government or firms, etc.
- JARMS works on not only economical or physical risks but also human and mental ones. As examples, JARMS has proposed concepts like “managers’ risk”, “mental health risk management” or “social risk management”.
- As “*shinise*” (an old established shop) on academic research on risk management, JARMS is “small but brilliant” in contributing to society.

1.3. Annual National Conference

Every year, JARMS holds an annual national conference and two or three local conferences.

As an example, the 26th Annual National Conference of JARMS was held at Hakuoh University in September 2002 to discuss risk management after the terrorist attack on September 11 in the previous year. Following the increase of corporate crime and insincerity, on the first day of the Conference, members discussed gigantic corporations and risk management. Having seen the bad management and bankruptcy of big corporations not only in Japan but also in the United States, reliable corporate governance systems were pursued in the discussion. On the second day of the Conference, members discussed the airline industry and risk management. Following the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, the problems of airline insurance and the airline industry itself were discussed.

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the theory, “General and Industrial Administration” by Henri FAYOL and also to pay tribute to the memory of the founder, Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI who passed away on the 14th of January 2016, JARMS held the 40th Annual National Conference of JARMS. The members gathered at newly opened Umeda Campus of Kansai University.

Following are the general themes adopted in each national conference and the names of the host universities.

Table 3: National Conferences of JARMS

No.	Year	Host University	General Theme of the National Conference
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1st	1979	Doshisha University	
2nd	1980	Hiroshima University	
3rd	1981	Kansai University	Direction of Risk Management Study in Japan
4th	1982	Osaka University of Economics	Internationalization and Risk Management
5th	September 1983	Tokyo Prefectural College of Commerce	Relation between Financial Management and Risk Management
6th	September 1984	Momoyama Gakuin University	Function and Limit of Insurance Management
7th	September 1985	Tohoku Gakuin University	Business and Risk Management Towards 21st Century
8th	September 1986	Konan University	Ideal Family Risk Management
9th	September 1987	Komazawa University	Speculative Risk and Risk Management
10th	September 1988	Kobe University of Commerce	Choice of Risk Treatment Tool
11th	September 1989	Aichi Gakusen University	Business Administration and Risk Management
12th	September 1990	Kyushu International University	Ideal International Crisis Management
13th	September 1991	Kansai University	Change and Perspective of RM
14th	September 1992	Okayama University of Commerce	Risk Management Consulting 1. Non-Life Insurance Agents and RM 2. Business Consultants and RM
15th	September 1993	Senshu University	Future Image of Risk Management
16th	September 1994	Shimonoseki City University	1. Economic System Transformation and Risk Management 2. Bankruptcy and Risk Management
17th	September 1995	Tezukayama University	1. Risk Management under Imperfect Information 2. Corporate Disaster and Risk

			Management
18th	September 1996	Aichi Gakusen University	1. Deregulation and Risk Management 2. Revision of Insurance Business Law and Risk Management
19th	September 1997	Waseda University	1. Ideal Risk and Crisis Management 2. Risk Management in Foreign Countries
20th	January 1998	Kansai University	Uneasy Situation of Insurance and Financial Business and Risk Management
21st	September 1998	Hakuoh University	Legal Risk Management
22nd	September 1999	Tohoku Fukushi University	1. Risk Management and Counseling 2. Aging problems and RM
23rd	Septemeber 2000	Osaka City University	Strategic Risk Management 1. Environmental Problems and RM 2. Start up of Firms and Risk Mangement
24th	March 2001	Kansai University	Risk Management in the 21st Century
25th	September 2001	Hiroshima Shudo University	Corporate Governance and Risk Management
26th	September 2002	Hakuoh University	1. Gigantic Firms and Risk Management 2. Airline Industry and Risk Management
27th	September 2003	Osaka University of Commerce	1. Corporate Value Improvement and Risk Management 2. IT and Risk Management
28th	September 2004	Shimonoseki City University	1. Natural Disasters and Risk Management 2. Crisis Management – Lessons from History
29th	September 2005	Chiba University of Commerce	1. CSR and Risk Management 2. Character of Managers and Risk Management
30th	September 2006	Osaka City University	1. Nonpayment of Insurance Claims and Risk Management 2. New Corporate Law and Risk Management
31st	September 2007	Senshu University	Role of Risk Management in Modern Enterprises 1. Role of Risk Management in General

			Enterprises 2. Role of Risk Management in Insurance Company
32nd	September 2008	Okayama University of Commerce	Business Ethics and Risk Management
33rd	September 2009	Tohoku Fukushi University	Employment and Risk Management
34th	September 2010	Kansai University, Faculty of Safety Science	Modern Society and Risk Management 1. Mental Health from the Viewpoint of Risk Management – Reconsideration of Mental Risk Management 2. Security of Children from the Viewpoint of Risk Management – Reconsideration of Community and Risk Management
35th	September 2011	Shiraume Gakuen University	The Great East Japan Earthquake and Risk Management
36th	September 2012	Shokei University	Reconsideration of Disaster Prevention Type Risk Management
37th	September 2013	Kansai University, Senriyama Campus	Trends on Risk Management Research -35 years' Research on Risk Management by JARMS
39th	September 2015	German Institute of Japanese Studies	100 Years of Risikopolitik – Risk Paradox –
40th	October 2016	Kansai University, Umeda Campus	100th Anniversary of Risk Management Theory – 100 Years of Security Function by Henri FAYOL-

1.4. Journal of JARMS, *Risk and Management*

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

From No. 13 in 1985, this journal changed its style into a real book. Its colorful appearance is outstanding compared with other academic journals in Japan. The renewed journal of JARMS is called *JARMS Report*. *JARMS Report* No. 1 corresponds to *Risk and Management* No. 13 and thus the latest issue *JARMS Report* No. 35 corresponds to *Risk and Management* No. 47.

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

Table 4: Journal of JARMS, *Risk and Management (JARMS Report)*

No. of JARMS Report/ No. of Risk and Management	Month and Year of Publication	
No.1/No.13	March 1985	Function and Scope of Insurance Management
No.2/No.14	March 1986	Criminal Risks of Business and Risk Management
No.3/No.15	March 1987	Modern Society and Risk Management
No.4/No.16	March 1988	Glossary of Risk Management Terms
No.5/No.17	March 1989	Selection of the Risk Treatment Device
No.6/No.18	March 1990	Business Management and Risk Management
No.7/No.19	March 1991	Internationalization of Risk Management
No.8/No.20	March 1992	History and Future of Risk Management
No.9/No.21	March 1993	Business Consultant and Risk Management
No.10/No.22	March 1994	Prospects of Risk Management
No.11/No.23	March 1995	Bankruptcy and Risk Management
No.12/No.24	March 1996	Corporate Disaster and Risk Management
No.13/No.25	October 1996	Risk Management Advisors and Consultants in Crisis Management
No.14/No.26	March 1997	Deregulation and Risk Management
No.15/No.27	October 1997	Management Strategy and Risk Management
No.16/No.28	March 1998	Risk Management of Foreign Countries
No.17/No.29	September 1998	Uneasy Situation of Insurance and Financial Business and Risk Management
No.18/No.30	March 1999	Legal Risk Management
No.19/No.31	March 2000	Aging Society and Risk Management
No.20/No.32	March 2001	Risk Management of New Business and Family Risk Management
No.21/No.33	March 2002	Corporate Governance and Risk Management
No.22/No.34	March 2003	Gigantic Firms and Risk Management
No.23/No.35	March 2004	Corporate Value Improvement · IT and Risk Management
No.24/No.36	March 2005	Natural Disaster and Risk Management
No.25/No.37	March 2006	CSR and Risk Management

No.26/No.38	March 2007	Nonpayment of Insurance Claims and Risk Management
No.27/No.39	March 2008	Role of Risk Management in Modern Enterprises Special Edition 30th Anniversary 1978-2008
No.28/No.40	March 2009	Business Ethics and Risk Management
No.29/No.41	March 2010	Employment and Risk Management
No.30/No.42	March 2011	Modern Society and Risk Management
No.31/No.43	March 2012	The Great East Japan Earthquake and Risk Management
No.32/No.44	March 2013	Reconsideration of Disaster Prevention Type Risk Management
No.33/No.45	March 2014	History of Risk Management Research, Special Edition 35th Anniversary
No.34/No.46	March 2015	Crisis Breakthrough and Risk Management
No.35/No.47	May 2016	100 Years of Risikopolitik –Risk Paradox-

1.5. WEBJARMS

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

In March 1999, the second version of WEBJARMS (<http://homepage3.nifty.com/jarms/>) was created through internet server of Nifty, the largest internet supplier in Japan. In 2009 after the fundamental renewal, the third version of WEBJARMS was open through the internet server of the Ministry of Education again.

In March 2012 the internet server service for academic associations by the Ministry of Education stopped operation. Thus, the fourth version of WEBJARMS has been open at the following URL since April 2012: <http://www.jarms.jp/>

1.6. International Exchange

JARMS has connections with academic associations in Korea such as the Korea Risk Management Society and also with those in Taiwan such as the Taiwan Risk Management Society. JARMS exchanges guest speakers at meetings almost every year.

Recently JARMS invited some scholars from Europe such as Dr. Franz

WALDENBERGER of Munich University, Germany or Dr. Olivier TORRÉS of Montpellier University, France.

International exchange has become intense these years. In September 2013, JARMS held jointly with French Embassy a conference on “New Risk and SME”. M. MASSET, Ambassador of France in Japan came to Senriyama Campus, Kansai University to participate in all the parts of this event with the rest of the French delegation. In November 2014, JARMS held jointly an AMAROK “Conference on Health of SME Managers” by inviting Professor TORRÉS. In September 2015 JARMS co-organized its 39th National Conference with the German Institute of Japanese Studies at this institution in Tokyo.

These kinds of academic exchange will contribute to sharing each country’s valuable information on risk management issues.

2. Trends on Risk Management Research

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

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

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

- Catastrophic events that cause destruction and loss (e.g. the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995 and the poison gas incident caused by the Aum cult in 1995).
- The reform of the Japanese financial system – the so-called “Japanese Big Bang”.

- The occurrence of, and resultant erosion of consumer confidence by, bankruptcies within the banking, securities and life insurance sectors of the Japanese economy.

Fifteen years have passed since 1998. Besides those three topics mentioned by Dr. UEDA in 1998, now we can identify another five topics under the circumstances up to 2013.

- (1) Problems relating to mental health
- (2) Linkage with various concepts such as business ethics, corporate governance, internal control, CSR (corporate social responsibility) and compliance.
- (3) Consciousness of terrorist' attack after September 11, 2001 again with such matters as in Algeria in January 2013.
- (4) Financial risk management after the collapse of an economic bubble in the 1990s and the Lehman Shock in 2008.
- (5) Consciousness of the worst scenario of natural disasters and industrial accidents post-March 2011.

3.1. Problems relating to mental health

Under the depression of the Japanese economy, lots of people feel uneasy. Lots of company employees are suffering from restructuring policies and reduction of income, etc. People are depressed and irritated. The increase of the suicide of middle-aged persons, unemployment, atrocious crimes and juvenile delinquencies have led to the introduction of a psychological approach to risk management study.

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

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

The Family Crisis Management Society was later changed to the Risk Professional Society. Now it has become the Social Risk Management Society.

3.2. Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

In 2000, Snow Brand Milk caused a food poisoning epidemic, and it was revealed that Mitsubishi Motors Corp. had concealed information on its defective cars. In 2002, it was revealed that Snow Brand Foods had replaced its product labels to turn

cheap beef into expensive beef. Similar corporate crimes were continuously revealed. Corporate insincerity and lack of awareness of crisis management are accused nationwide each time this kind of incident is revealed.

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

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

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

3.3. National Crisis Management after September 11, 2001

Horrific terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 and in Algeria in 2013 overthrew the common sense of national security and that of security management abroad. These incredible incidents made clear the necessity to be more conscious of crisis management at both the national level and the individual level. Also these incidents led to problems for the airline industry and non-life insurance.

Conclusion - Contemporary trends in risk management -

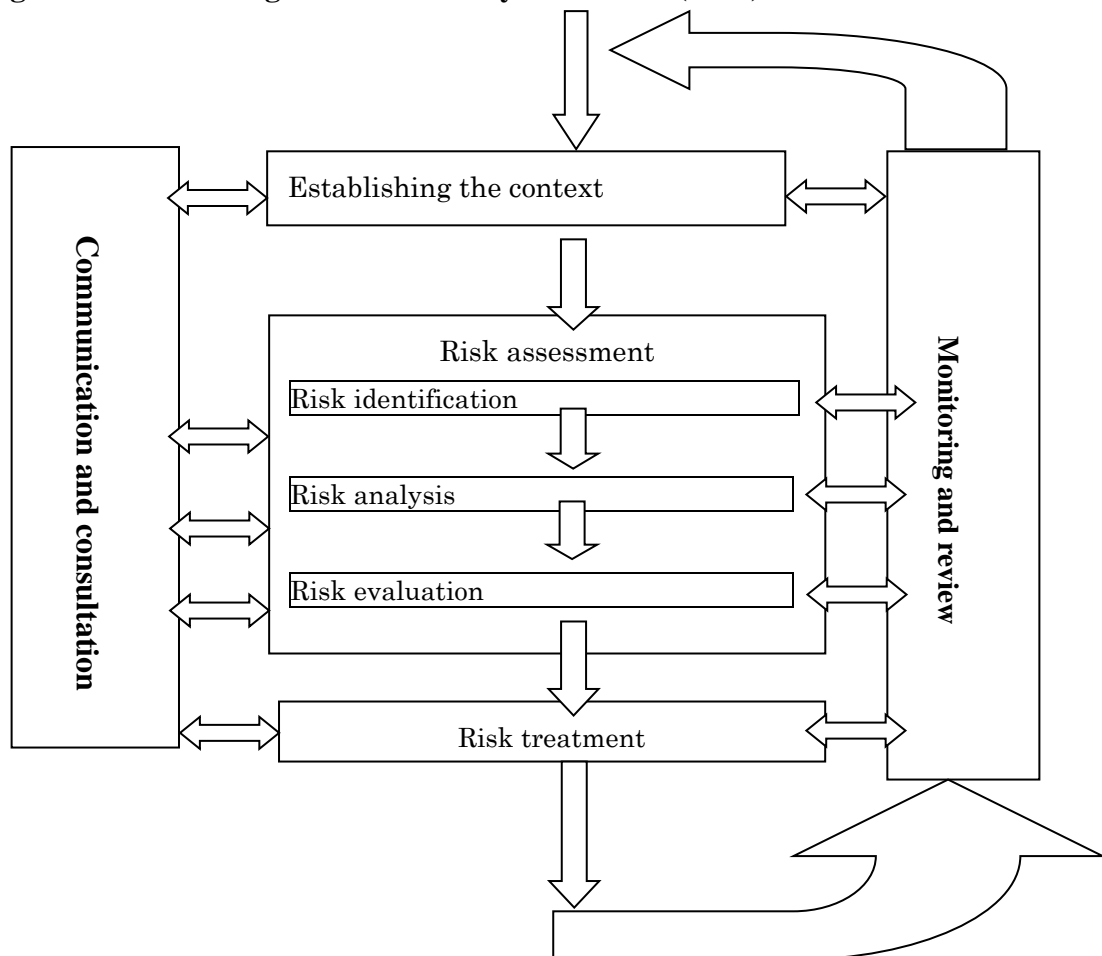
To conclude, we would like to list up contemporary trends in risk management besides the three topics mentioned above. Thus the following are research directions in risk management study.

1. Necessity to be conscious of the "worst scenario" post-March 11.
2. Paradigm shift in risk management (1) - from management of pure risks to management of all risks containing speculative risk
3. Paradigm shift in risk management (2) - not only financial and material risk management but also human and mental risk management
4. Development of risk management as an application for business administration and strategy
5. Combination with various concepts of management such as promotion of corporate

value, corporate governance, business ethics, internal control, corporate social responsibility, compliance, environmental management, etc.

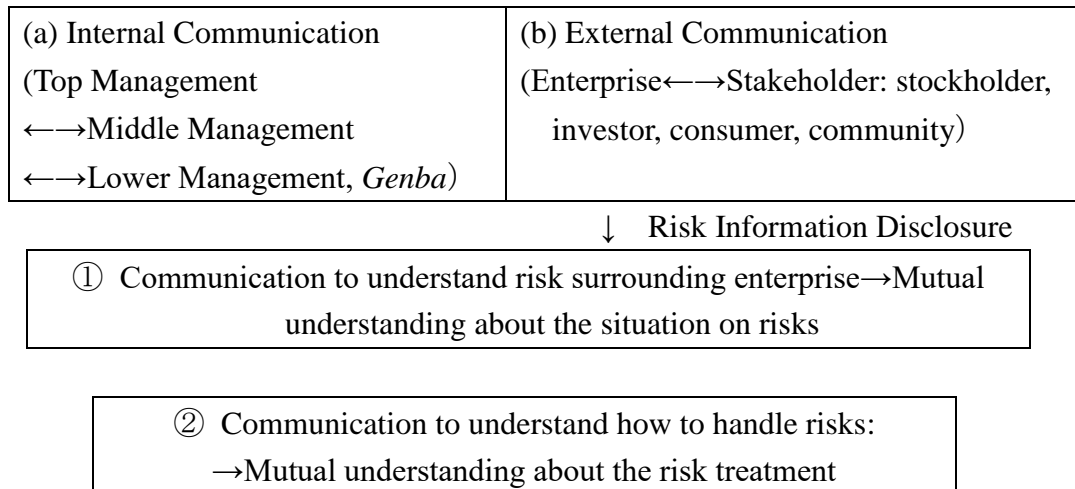
6. Publication of framework models of risk management such as ERM(2004) and ISO 31000 (2009).
7. Standardization of risk management such as AS/NZS 4360: 1999 Risk Management and ISO 31000 (2009).

Figure 1: Risk Management Process by ISO 31000 (2009)



8. Development of risk information disclosure as a means of risk communication by business firms: role of communication

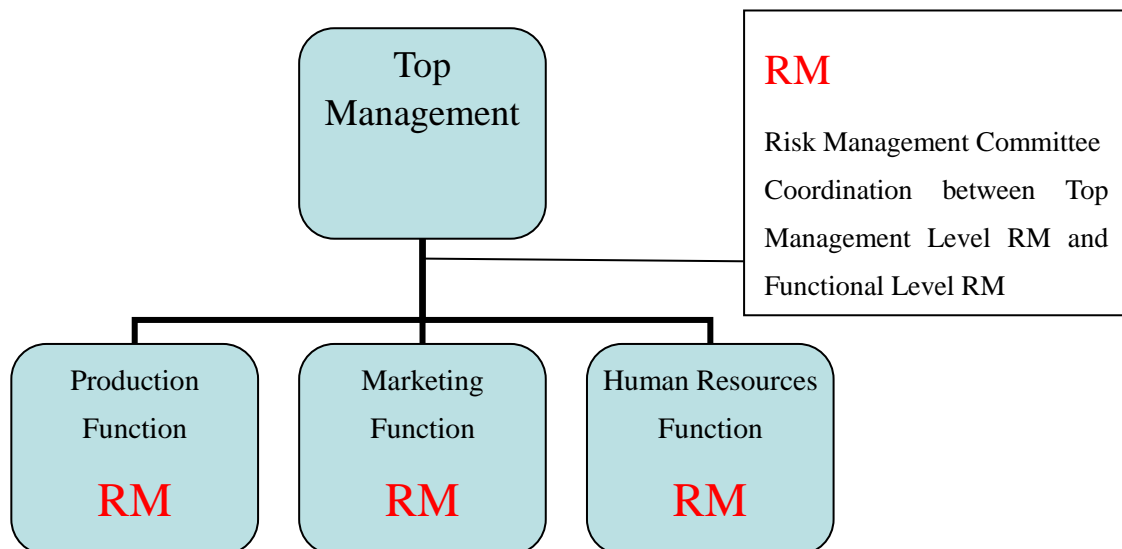
Figure 2: Business Risk Information Disclosure as a means of risk communication



1. Organization of risk management function: role of coordination

- type 1: risk management at top management level:
 - 1) coordination between top management level risk management and functional level risk management
 - 2) basis of crisis management committee in emergency
- type 2: risk management in each function

Figure 3: Organization of risk management function



2. Social Risk Management: in modern times we see risk being gigantic, global, diversified and social. For example the possibility of another great earthquake in Japan influences all parts of Japanese society. In order to face such social risk, various risk

management approaches must cooperate together. That is to say personal risk management (RM), family RM, community RM, local government RM, business RM, school RM, governmental RM should be linked to cope with social risk.

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

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Toshiaki KAMEI “The Nature and Classifications of Risk Management” *Kansai University Review of Economics and Business*, Vol. 19, No. 1-No. 2, March 1991.

Kazuo UEDA, “JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY” *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No.18, 1998.

Katsuyuki KAMEI, “JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY” *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No.22, 2002.

Annex: Main Framework of Risk Management theory

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

Here are the main frameworks of Risk Management based on Dr. Toshiaki KAMEI's theory.

1. Definition and Purpose of Risk Management

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

To be more specific, risk management in the United States proceeded as business risk management to protect business. In the beginning, it was conceived as management of pure risks (static risk) and as insurance for insurable risks, but in due course, the concept was broadened to all aspects of business risk including speculative risks (dynamic risk). As such, management of business risk became a scientific discipline,

and to that extent, risk management exceeded the framework of financial management as a means of insurance against natural calamity to encompass all risks inherent in production, marketing, finance, labor relations and the other aspects of management. Thus it was necessary to understand risk management as a means to protect business from failure and bankruptcy.

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

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

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

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

2. Typology of Risk Management

2.1. Insurance Management Type and Business Management Type Risk Management

There are three types of risk management: (1) insurance management type, (2) business management type, and (3) management strategy type. The insurance

management type approach is mainly used for administration of pure risks. Effective use of insurance constitutes the core of risk management, while prevention of accident is considered as the preliminary step. Prevention of accidents involves protection from calamity and accidents such as fire, explosion, earthquake, theft, traffic accidents, product liability and so on, as well as promotion of safety and prevention of work-related accidents.

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

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

2.2. Management Strategy Type Risk Management

Management strategy type risk management is expected to provide consulting, assistance, coordination, monitoring and similar service regarding general as well as departmental management. In essence, it should assume the role of an internal consultant in the matter of business risks. Risk management of this type deals with any and all of business risks, and in this context, management of speculative risks and risks involved in management strategy becomes an especially important aspects of the task.

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

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

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

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

3. Process and Principles of Risk Management

The process of risk management consists of three steps. **(1) The first step is research and identification of risk based on the collection of information.** **(2) The second step is measure and analysis of risk identified in the first step.** The measure and analysis of risk is conducted according to the criteria of (A) frequency or probability and (B) seriousness or severity. **(3) The third step is the selection of risk treatment means.** There are mainly four risk treatment means; avoidance of risk, reduction of risk, transfer of risk and retention of risk. In risk management, after the identification and analysis of risk, the selection or the combination of risk treatment means is done considering the function of cost and the benefit. Risk treatment means is also distinguished as two main pillars: risk control and risk finance. Risk control is an attempt at protection and prevention against the occurrence of perils or accidents. Risk finance is a preparation of finance resources for future occurrence of losses by perils or accidents.

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

(Katsuyuki KAMEI, Kansai University)

NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. History and Outline of the Association

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

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

To accomplish these objectives, the Association has performed some activities as follows: (1) holding a national convention annually and regional meetings at regular times in the year, (2) publishing bulletins and collected papers on the latest issues in local autonomy and administration, (3) offering new public policies, (4) doing joint research with related parties, (5) encouraging friendly relationships among members. The Association consists of 296 individual members, 31 student members, nine subscript members and two honorary members (as of July 2016).

2. Annual National Convention (1985-2015)

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

The common themes, the presentations and the host universities since the 27th convention in 2010 are as follows:

The 27th annual convention was held at Josai University in September, 2010 with the common theme of Decentralization and Revitalization of Local Economy. Under this theme, a symposium “Revitalization of Local Economy in Saitama” was held with five panelists: Tadahiro TONE (Chief Director of Saitama Prefectural University, Chairman of SAITAMA Employers Association), Yoshiaki KAWAI (Mayor of Kawagoe), Yoshirou FUJINAWA (Mayor of Tsurugashima), Kuniyasu KUKI (Mayor of Chichibu), Mari KOBAYASHI (Waseda University).

The 28th annual convention was held at Kansai University in October, 2011. Its common theme was Perspectives on Regional Sovereignty Reform. Under this theme, a symposium “Problems and Perspectives on Municipality” was held with four

panelists: Kaoru KURATA (Mayor of Ikeda), Eisho FUJITANI (Mayor of Omihachiman), Ryuji TANEDA (Editing committee member of Nikkei Inc.), Naohisa WADA (Toyo University).

The 29th annual convention was held at Nihon University in September, 2012. Its common theme was Recovery from Earthquake Damage: Reconstruction and Local Government. Under this theme, a symposium was held. Following the keynote speech by Masahiro ARIMA (University of Hyogo) and Shinichi TOGASHI (Shumei University), a panel discussion was held with two speakers: Hideki MATSUZAKI (Mayor of Urayasu), Tadamitsu WAKASAKI (Vice-mayor of Kamaishi), and chaired by Yoichi KOMATSU (Kansai University).

The 30th commemorative convention was held at the University of Hyogo in September, 2013. Its common theme was Globalization and Social Innovation. Under the above theme, a symposium was held with five panelists: Yuzuru OGURA (Director of Sharaku (NPO)), Takeshi JITSUYOSHI (Director of Hyogo Community Foundation, Director of *Shimin-katsudo* center Kobe), Akiko SUGIYAMA (Branch Manager in West Japan of Music Securities Inc.), Satoshi HOKKYO (Director of Office for Promotion of Regional Cooperation Kinki Labor Bank), Shigenori FUNAKI (Director of Hakuhodo Inc.) and chaired by Isamu HATSUTANI (Osaka University of Commerce).

The 31st annual convention was held at Toyo University in September, 2014. Its common theme was The Progress of Decentralization: Local Government in Second Stage. Following the keynote speech by Kenji ISHIZU (Mayor of Kitamoto City in Saitama), a symposium was held with four panelists: Toshinobu FUJII (Toyo University), Masao KAWANO (Emeritus Professor of Yokohama National University), Shinsaku ARIMA (Miyazaki Municipal University), Tadayoshi NAGASHIMA (member of the House of Representatives and former mayor of Yamakoshi-mura).

Another symposium was also held. The theme was “Recovery from earthquake damage and perspectives for the future in Urayasu city”. Following a keynote speech by Hideki MATSUZAKI (Mayor of Urayasu), the symposium was held and chaired by Shinichi TOGASHI (Toyo University)

The 32nd annual convention was held at Okinawa International University in September, 2015. Its common theme was Regional Revitalization and Local Government. Under the above theme, a symposium was held with four panelists: Hidemasa IKEMIYAGI (Meiji University), Moritake TOMIKAWA (Former President of Okinawa International University), Koshi HASHIMOTO (Kansai University), Mitsuya YAMADA (Nihon University), chaired by Yoichi KOMATSU (Kansai University).

The 33rd annual convention was held at Wako University in September, 2016. Its common theme was Local Government in Era of Decreasing Birthrate and Aging Population. In this convention, we held two symposiums. First symposium was held under common theme. Following the keynote speech by Joichi ISHIZAKA (Mayor of Machida), a panel discussion was held by two speakers; Hiroshi TOBITA (The Japan Research institute for Local Government), Saeko WADA (Utsunomiya Kyowa University), and chaired by Masataka SHIMIZU (Wako University). Second symposium was held under the theme “Regional Revitalization and Human Resources Development”. Following the keynote speech by Takayuki KATSURADA (Development Bank of Japan), panel discussion was held by three speakers; Yasuhide OZAWA (Kobe Women’s University), Nobuyuki KATSUURA (Josai University), Naoyuki HARADA (Wako University), and chaired by Kunihiro KANEKO (Tama University).

Many participants made significant suggestions and inspiring comments about the common theme.

3. Publications

The Association issues a bulletin entitled the *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*. It is issued twice a year, and until now, it has been issued 58 times, the latest one being volume 31 number 1. The first bulletin of the year consists of presentations and extracts from the symposium under the common theme of the previous national convention, summaries of voluntary presentation sessions, and presentations at each regional branch. The second bulletin of the year consists of papers contributed by members.

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

The Association has published a collection of research papers, *The Frontier of Local Autonomy* (Seibunsha, 2009), commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association, and *The Deepening of Local Autonomy* (Seibunsha, 2014), commemorative of the thirtieth anniversary of the Association.

A local autonomy study series was planned by the Association’s board of directors on September, 1995. The purposes are to present problems about the new

fields of local autonomy and to introduce the direction of studies about local autonomy in the world. Then, in March, 1998, the Association also published a book titled *Forefront Theory of Local Autonomy* (Keso-Shobou, Tokyo, 1998), consisting of 13 chapters including the preface.

4. Trends and Projections for the Association

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

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

The 21st Century society has experienced an unforeseen transformation through the revolutionary advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Such advanced ICT has shrunk both the time and space and created a world increasingly depending on mutual exchanges on global scale. Technology revolutions have brought about the high speed of globalization, overcoming national and cultural divides and greatly affect individual day-to-day life and work and the activities of local government.

On one hand Japan was the first country in the world which was hit by the shrinking population and ageing society, to experience a rapid decrease in workforce. On the other hand, it is a big problem to maintain each local community as a living social foundation for residents. In order to provide safe and stable living conditions into the future, the activities of national and local government is very important and confronted with these issues, the Association cannot continue to employ the existing measures reflecting the empiricism of the public and private sectors. New optimal resolutions and practical ones are needed on the bases of a theoretical background. The Association is obliged to play a role to search for new ways.

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

(Office Address)

Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association

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Daiwa-Minamimorimachi Bldg.

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e-mail: tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp

<http://www.skattsei.co.jp/tihoujichi/>

(Nobuo WATANABE, Josai International University)

THE JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
 - Number of Members: 1,862
 - President: Hisakatsu SAKURAI (Kobe 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 International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.
Tsukasa Building 3rd F., 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinku-ku, Tokyo 162-0041, Japan
e-mail: jaa@ibi-japan.co.jp
<http://www.jaa-net.jp>
- The next annual meeting will be held at Hiroshima University on September 21-24, 2017.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

経営行動科学学会

- Established: 1997
 - Number of Members: Individual 800, Collective 19
 - President: Midori EGAWA (Tokyo Institute of Technology)
 - 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 Institute for Organizational Behavior Research
Recruit Management Solutions Co., Ltd.
1-9-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan
e-mail: jaas@recruit-ms.co.jp
<http://www.jaas.jpn.org/>
- The 20th annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on November 4-5, 2017.

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
 - Number of Members: 1,500
 - President: Kiyohide MORITA (Tohoku University)
 - Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)* – quarterly
The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics – annual
 - The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan
c/o Norin Tokei Kyokai
Meguro Sumiya Building, 3-9-13, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-0064, Japan
e-mail: aesj@aafs.or.jp
<http://www.aesjapan.or.jp>
- The next annual meeting will be held at Chiba University on March 28-29, 2017.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR APPLIED MANAGEMENT (JSAM)

実践経営学会

- Established: 1967
- Number of Members: 390
- President: Koji IGATA (Osaka University of Economics)
- Publication: *Applied Management* (No.1-53)
Newsletter — 2 times a year
- Japan Society for Applied Management (JSAM)

c/o Professor Tadao YOSHINO,
Osaka University of Economics,
2-2-8, Osumi, Higashiyodogawa-ku,
Osaka-shi, Osaka533-8533, Japan
e-mail: jsam.headoffice@gmail.com
<http://www.jsam.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Miyazaki, 2017.

JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JSAAM)

アジア経営学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 335
- President: Takahide KOSAKA (Nihon University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Asian Management Studies*
- Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management (JSAAM)
- Executive Secretary Yoshikazu SAKAMOTO

c/o College of Commerce, Nihon University
5-2-1 Kinuta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8570, Japan
e-mail: jsaamoffice@ifeama.org
<http://www.ifeama.org/jsaam>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University on September 8-10, 2017.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES

アジア市場経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: 244
- President: Yoshihito TAKAHASHI (Senshu University)
- Publication: *Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies* — annual
JAFAME Newsletter (Occasional publications)
- Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies

c/o Koji HAYAMA
Faculty of Economics and Business, Wako University,
2160, Kanamachi, Machida-shi, Tokyo, 195-8585, Japan
e-mail: koyan@wako.ac.jp
<http://www.jafame.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Wako University in July, 2017.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,195
- President: Tomoo MARUKAWA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies

c/o Ochanomizu Academic Association NPO

Faculty of Science, Ochanomizu University, Building 3rd. 204,
2-1-1, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan

e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org

<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kitakyushu International Conference Center on November 19, 2017.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 1,912
- President: Yoshiharu HYAKUTA (Komazawa 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

e-mail: nihon.keiei.gakkai@gmail.com

<http://www.keiei-gakkai.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Okayama University on August 30-September 2, 2017 with the symposium “Management That Is Public and Efficient — New Directions for Business Administration”.

BUSINESS ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION

日本経営分析学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 438
- President: Hisashi MORI (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Business Analysis* (annual)
- Business Analysis Association

c/o Rikkyo University

M701 Office, 3-34-1, Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 171-8501, Japan

e-mail: info@keiei-bunseki.org

<http://keiei-bunseki.org>

The next annual meetings will be held at Kansai University on April 30, 2017 with the symposium “Public Disclosure and Business Analysis”.

JAPAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION (JBCA)

国際ビジネスコミュニケーション学会

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 190
- President: Nobuo KAMATA (Toyo Gakuen University)
- Publication: *The Journal of International Business Communication*
- Japan Business Communication Association

c/o Professor Takehisa KOBAYASHI
Faculty of Economics and Business, Wako University,
2160, Kanai-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 195-8585, Japan
e-mail: kobatake@wako.ac.jp
<http://www.jbca.gr.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo Gakuen University, 2017.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS

日本経営倫理学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 450
- President: Mitsuhiro UMEZU (Keio University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics*
Newsletter of Japan Society for Business Ethics — 3 times per year
- Japan Society for Business Ethics
Sakurai Bldg. 3F,
4-5-4, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083, Japan
e-mail: info@jabes1993.org
<http://www.jabes1993.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University in June, 2017.

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 831, institutional 16
- President: Takeo KIKKAWA (Tokyo University of Science)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly
Japanese Research on Business History — annually
- Business History Society of Japan

c/o Professor SHIMADA Office
Faculty of Business Administration,
Bunkyo Gakuin University,
1-19-1, Mukogaoka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 133-8668, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@bhs.ssoj.info
<http://bhs.ssoj.info/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukui Prefectural University on October 21-22, 2017.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 120
- President: Hitoshi TAKEDA (Bunkyo 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://sites.google.com/site/jpbizmath/>

The next annual conference will be held at Gakushuin University on June 17-18, 2017.

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 281, cooperative 5
- Representative: Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section

c/o Professor Akihiro ITO

Faculty of Commerce, Nagoya Gakuin University,
1-25, Atsutani-machi, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya 456-8612, Japan
e-mail: japan@ciriec.com
<http://www.ciriec.com/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University on December 2-3, 2017.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: 153
- President: Yasuhiro YAMAMOTO (Chiba University of Commerce)
- 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 166-8532, Japan
e-mail: jscs@univcoop.or.jp
<http://jscs.jpn.org>

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (JACES)

比較経済体制学会

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 250
- Chief Representative: Yasushi NAKAMURA (Yokohama National University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)

c/o Associate Professor Mayu MICHIGAMI
Faculty of Economics, Niigata University,
8050, Ikarashi, 2-no-cho, Nishi-ku, Niigata, 950-2181, Japan
e-mail: michigami@econ.niigata-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jaces.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on September 16-17, 2017.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR CHINESE ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

中国経済経営学会

- Established: 2014
- Number of Members: 456
- President: YAN Shanping (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *Journal of Chinese Economic Studies* (Publish twice a year)
Journal of Chinese Management Studies (Publish once a year)
- Japanese Association for Chinese Economy and Management Studies

c/o Professor Kazutsugu OSHIMA
Department of Economics, St. Andrew's University
1-1, Manabino, Izumi-shi, Osaka 594-1198, Japan
e-mail: jacem.office@gmail.com
<http://www.jacem.org/top.html>

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT(JACSM)

日本比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 199
- President: Yoshiharu HYAKUTA (Komazawa University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Dr. Takeshi MATSUDA
Faculty of Economics, Komazawa University,
1-23-1, Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154-8525, Japan
e-mail: pine@komazawa-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jacsm.net>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukuoka University on May 13-14, 2017 with the main theme “Seeking Symbiosis Between a Market Economy and Civil Society — Independence and Coexistence of Civil and Commercial Society”.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 275
- Chief Representative: Takamichi INOUE (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

c/o Professor Takamichi INOUE

School of Commerce, Meiji University,

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

e-mail: tinoue@meiji.ac.jp

<http://jace.jpn.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka University of Commerce on June 30-July 2, 2017.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL ECONOMICS

文化経済学会<日本>

- Established: 1990
- Number of Members: 568, Patrons 9, Corporate membership 4
- President: Masaki KATSUURA (Meijo University)
- Publication: *Journal of Cultural Economics Japan*
Newsletter of Japan Association for Cultural Economics
- Japan Association for Cultural Economics (JACE)

c/o Galileio, Union Building 2nd 4F,

1-24-1, Sugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0002, Japan

e-mail: g018jace-mng@ml.gakkai.ne.jp

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

The next JACE annual conference will be held at Oita Prefectural College of Art and Culture on July 1-2, 2017.

THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 302
- President: Takao MAMADA (Rikkyo 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://web.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya Gakuin University on September 16-17, 2017 with the symposium "The Economic Sociology of Work".

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

経済学史学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 613
- President: Hideo TANAKA (Aichi Gakuin 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 Hideo TANAKA
School of Economics, Aichi Gakuin University,
3-1-1, Meijo, Kita-ku, Nagoya-shi,
462-8739, Japan
e-mail: jgata@dpc.agu.ac.jp
<http://jsht.net/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokushima Bunri University on June 3-4, 2017 with the plenary lecture by Nicholas PHILLIPON, The University of Edinburgh.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 692, patronage members: 3
- President: Kenji YAMAMOTO (Kyushu University)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* — quarterly
- Japan Association of Economic Geographers

c/o Faculty of Economics, Seikei University,
3-3-1, Kichijoji-kitamachi, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180-8633, Japan
e-mail: jimukyoku@economicgeography.jp
<http://www.economicgeography.jp/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on May 26-29, 2017 with the symposium “Reconsidering Tokyo as a World City”.

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 1,019 institutional 2
- President: Takashi YANAGAWA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Journal*
(Journal of Economic Policy Studies) — semi annually
International Journal of Economic Policy Studies — annually
- The Japan Economic Policy Association

c/o Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University,
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan
e-mail: jepa-headquarters@jepa-hq.com
<http://jepa.jp>

The 74th annual meeting will be held at Asia University on May 27-28, 2017 with the symposium “Changes in the Economic Environment and Economic Policy — Asian Economic Relations and Japan’s Involvement”.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS

進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: individuals 457, honorary 2, collective 1
- President: Yuji ARUKA (Chuo 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 Academy Center
358-5, Yamabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0801 Japan
e-mail: a-arakawa@rikkyo.ac.jp
<http://www.jafee.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto University on March 25-26, 2017 with the symposium “The Links Between Natural Sciences and Social Sciences.”

JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 556
- President: Hideki HANAEDA (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@b.kobe-u.ac.jp
<http://www.b.kobe-u.ac.jp/~keieizaimu/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on September 23-24, 2017 with the symposium “Payout Policies”.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

生活経済学会

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: 650, Cooperative member 6
- President: Takau YONEYAMA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Household Economics* — twice a year
- The Japan Society of Household Economics
3-7-4, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
101-0061, Japan
e-mail: he-office@jsheweb.org
<http://www.jsheweb.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku Fukushi University on June 24-25, 2017 with the symposium “The Concept of a Theory of Living in Household Economics”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: 844
- President: Atsushi SEIKE (Keio University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management

c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.

Tsukasa Building 3rd. F. , 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan

e-mail: jshrm@ibi-japan.co.jp

<http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/jshrm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University on July 14-16, 2017 with the symposium “Globalization and the Transformation of Labor-Management Relations”.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES, JAPAN

産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 291
- Representative: Hiroshi ITAGAKI (Musashi University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies

c/o Professor Yuan Zhija

Rissho University,

4-2-16, Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-8602, Japan

e-mail: japan593271@yahoo.co.jp

<http://www.sisj.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Josai University on June 10-11, 2017.

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 24, ordinary 899 including
15 foreigners, supporting organizations 86
- President: Yasuo FUKUDA (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* — quarterly
- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science

c/o The General Insurance Institute of Japan,

2-9, Kanda-Awajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8335, Japan

e-mail: gakkai@sonposoken.or.jp

<http://www.js-is.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shiga University on October 28-29, 2017.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES

国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 575
- President: Takashi HASHIMOTO (Aoyama Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nempo* (*Bulletin of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies*)

Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies

c/o Eiji HISAMUCHI
Graduate School of Business Administration, Aoyama Gakuin University,
4-4-25, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8366, Japan
e-mail: office@jaias.org
<http://jaias.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on September 1-3, 2017.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

国際ビジネス研究学会

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 763, corporate 5
- President: Mitsuhide SHIRAKI (Waseda 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

c/o Liaison office:
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/jaibs/html/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held in fall, 2017.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

日本国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 984, corporate 3
- President: Jota ISHIKARA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai* and *The International Economy* — both are issued once yearly
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Koji AOKI
Faculty of Economics, Konan University,
8-9-1, Okamoto, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-8501, Japan
e-mail: head-office@jsie.jp
<http://www.jsie.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University in fall, 2017.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS

日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 410, corporate: 5
- President: Takeshi FUJISAWA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: ① *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*
② *Research Paper of Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*
③ *JAFTAB News* — twice yearly
- Japan Academy for International Trade and Business (JAFTAB)

c/o Professor Takeshi FUJISAWA
School of Business Administration, Kwansei Gakuin University,
1-1-155, Uegahara, Ichiban-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo, 662-8501, Japan
e-mail: z88005@kwansei.ac.jp
<http://www.jaftab.org>

The 57th annual congress will be held at Aichi Gakuin University, Meijo Koen Campus on May 27-28, 2017 with the Common theme “The Significance of Mega-FTA — In relation to the current status and issues of WTO —”.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)

労務理論学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 319
- President: Masatsugu TAKEDA (Chukyo University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Romu-riron Gakkaishi)*
- Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM)

c/o Professor Daizo YAMAMOTO
Faculty of Business Administration, Aichi University,
4-60-6, Hiraike-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi 453-8777, Japan
e-mail: daizo@vega.aichi-u.ac.jp
<http://www.jalmonline.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo University of Science, Suwa on June 10-11, 2017 with the symposium “A Summary of Changes in Wage Management”.

JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 492, corporate 19
- President: Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
- Japan Logistics Society

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo Keizai University on August 31-September 1, 2017.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
 - Number of Members: individual 234, corporate 23
 - Representative: Hiroshi HOSHINO (Kyushu University)
 - Publication: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*
 - Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics
- c/o Kazuhiko ISHIGURO Laboratory,
Graduate School of Maritime Sciences, Kobe University,
5-1-1, Fukae-minami, Higashinada-ku, Kobe, 658-0022, Japan
e-mail: sec@jslse.jp
<http://www.jslse.jp>

JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT

経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
 - Number of Members: individual 424, corporate 4
 - Representative: Toshio KIKUCHI (Nihon University)
 - Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Academy of Management, News Letter*
 - Japan Academy of Management
- c/o The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior,
Tokyo Chuo Building, 707,
4-4-8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan
e-mail: jarbab@alpha.ocn.ne.jp
<http://www.jam1991.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Soka University on September 5-7, 2017.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

日本管理会計学会

- Established: 1991
 - Number of Members: individual 697, corporate 8
 - President: Noboru HARADA (Mejiro University)
 - Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
 - The Japanese Association of Management Accounting
- c/o Professor Takashi SHIMIZU
Graduate School of Accountancy, Waseda University,
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, 169-8050, Japan
e-mail: jama-info@sitejama.org
<http://www.sitejama.org/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukuoka University on August 27-29, 2017.

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 643, corporate 5
 - President: Yoichi KAKIZAKI (Toyo University)
 - Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative office of the academy
 - Nippon Academy of Management
- c/o Yamashiro Keiei Kenkyujo
S&S Building 3F, 6-36, Shin-ogawamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-00814, Japan
e-mail: name@kae-yamashiro.co.jp
<http://nippon-management.jp/>

THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY
経営哲学学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: 300
 - Representative : Yoshitaka OHIRA (Hokkai-Gakuin University)
 - Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Journal*
(*Journal of Management Philosophy*)
 - The Academy of Management Philosophy
- c/o Professor Yoshitaka OHIRA
Faculty of Business Administration, Hokkai-Gakuen University,
4-1-40, Asahi-cho, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 062-8605, Japan
e-mail: officel@jamp.ne.jp
<http://www.jamp.ne.jp>
- The next annual meeting will be held at Kumamoto Gakuen University on August 28-30, 2017.

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

- Established: 1981
 - Number of Members: regular 640, advisory 10
 - President: Tetsuhisa ODA (Aichi Institute of Technology)
 - Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems* – three times per year,
International Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems (IJAMS) – once a year
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@jams-web.jp
<http://www.jams-web.jp/>

The 58th national conference is supposed to be held at Tokyo Keizai University, Kokubunji Campus on May 27-28, 2017.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

経営学史学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 288, Cooperative 2
- President: Masahiko YOSHIHARA (Aomori Chuo Gakuin University)
- Publication: *An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)*
- The Society For The History of Management Theories

c/o College of Business Administration and Economics, Aomori Public University
153-4, Aza Yamazaki, Oaza Goushizawa,
Aomori-City, 030-0196, Japan
e-mail: gakusi@meiji.ac.jp
<http://keieigakusi.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aomori Chuo Gakuin University on May 19-21, 2017. The main theme will be “Challenges for Research in the History of Management Theories”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 17, ordinary 1,114, supporting company 10
- President: Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — four times a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution

c/o Proactive Inc.
Bay Wing Bldg.
85-1, Edo-machi, Chuo-ku, Kobe 650-0033, Japan
e-mail: jsmd@pac.ne.jp
<http://jsmd.jp/>

The next annual conference will be held at University of Hyogo on May 26-28, 2017.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,350
- President: Eiji OGAWA (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* — biannually
Japanese Journal of Monetary and Financial Economics — biannually, online journal
- 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 Waseda University on May 27-28, 2017 and Autumn meeting will be held at Kagoshima University in October, 2017.

THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

特定非営利活動法人 組織学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 2,027, corporate 13
- President: Shigeru ASABA (Waseda University)
- 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://www.aaos.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Shiga University on June 17-18, 2017.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

一般社団法人 日本計画行政学会

- Established: 1977
- Number of Members: 1,020
- President: Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Planning and Public Management* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Planning and Public Management
c/o The Institute of Statistical Research,
1-18-16, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004, Japan
e-mail: japa@isr.or.jp
<http://www.japanpa.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aoyama Gakuin University on September 8-9, 2017 with the symposium “Industry 4.0 and its Implication for Social Capital”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 850
- Chief Representative: Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Hosei University)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy
c/o Professor Atsushi SHIMIZU
Faculty of Economics, Musashi University,
1-26-1, Toyotamakami, Nerima-ku,
Tokyo 176-8534, Japan.
e-mail: secretariat@jspe.gr.jp
<http://www.jspe.gr.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chuo University in October, 2017.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

政治経済学・経済史学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 800
- Representative Director: Shiro YAMAZAKI (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
- Publication: *REKISHI TO KEIZAI*
(*The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*) — quarterly

The Political Economy and Economic History Society

c/o Hongo Post Office Box 56
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8691, Japan
e-mail: seikeishi@gmail.com
<http://seikeisi.ssoj.info/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka University of Commerce on October 14-15, 2017.

THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
 - Number of Members: 344
 - President: Ryuichi KANEKO (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)
 - Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* (*The Journal of Population Studies*)
 - Population Association of Japan
- c/o Association for Supporting Academic Societies (ASAS)
Koishikawa Urban 4F, 5-3-13, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0012, Japan
e-mail: paoj@asas-mail.jp
<http://www.paoj.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University on June 10-11, 2017.

THE JAPAN PORT ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
 - Number of Members: 204
 - Representative Manager: Hideki YOSHIOKA (Takasaki University of Commerce)
 - Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
 - Japan Port Economics Association
- c/o Takasaki University of Commerce,
741, Negoyamachi, Takasaki-city, Gunma 370-1214, Japan
e-mail: yoshioka-hdk@uv.tuc.ac.jp
<http://port-economics.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rissho University, Shinagawa Campus on September 6-8, 2017.

THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 880
- Chairman: Masaru KANEKO (Keio University)
- Publication: *Public Finance Studies (Zaiseikenkyu)*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance

c/o Academic Societies Center, Galileo, Inc.,
Union Building 2nd 4F, 1-24-1, Sugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0002, Japan
e-mail: g016jipf-mng@ml.gakkai.ne.jp
<http://www.gakkai.ne.jp/jipf/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rikkyo University, Ikebukuro Campus on September 16-17, 2017.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 354, corporation members 52
- President: Hideki IDE (Keio 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.jspu-koeki.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kindai University on June 10-11, 2017.

THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

日本地域学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 1,042
- President: Yoshiro HIGANO (University of Tsukuba)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.45 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://www.jsrsai.jp>

The next 54th annual meeting will be held at Ritsumeikan University on October 6-8, 2017.

JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

日本リスクマネジメント学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 300
- Representative Management: Kazuo UEDA (Senshu University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Japan Risk Management Society

c/o Professor Katsuyuki KAMEI

Faculty of Safety Science, Takatsuki Muse Campus, Kansai University,

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

e-mail: kamei@kansai-u.ac.jp

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

The 41st annual meeting will be held at Tohoku Fukushi University on September 23, 2017.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ECONOMIC STUDIES OF SECURITIES

証券経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 550
- Representative: Tsuneo SAKAMOTO (Meiji 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 Sapporo University on June 17-18, 2017.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL POLICY STUDIES

社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,190
- Representative: Koshi ENDO (Meiji University)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU*
(*Social Policy and Labor Studies*)

- Japan Association for Social Policy Studies

c/o Professor Yasuhiro TSUKAHARA

School of Information and Communication, Meiji University,

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

<http://jasps.org/>

The next annual meetings will be held at Meisei University on June 3-4, 2017 with the symposium “Questioning the Commercialization of Welfare”.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

会計理論学会

- Established: 1986
 - Number of Members: individual 162
 - Representative: Hiroshi YOSHIMI (Hokkaido University)
 - Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
 - The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting
- c/o Faculty of Business Administration, Tokyo Keizai University,
1-7-34, Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi,
Tokyo 185-8502, Japan
http://www.tku.ac.jp/~takeo_it/riron/riron.html
- The next annual meeting will be held in fall, 2017.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTOTY SOCIETY

社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
 - Number of Members: 1,400
 - Representative: Satoshi BABA (University of Tokyo)
 - Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* — quarterly
 - Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)
- c/o Professor M.SHIZUME
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://sehs.ssoj.info/>
- The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University on May 27-28, 2017.

THE JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

一般社団法人 日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
 - Number of Members: 1,547
 - President: Manabu IWASAKI (Seikei University)
 - Publication: *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society* — biannually
 - Japan Statistical Society
- c/o Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis,
Nogaku Shorin Building 5F, 3-6, Kanda-Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan
e-mail: shom@jss.gr.jp
<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>
- The next Spring meeting will be held at National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies on March 5, 2017.
The next annual meeting will be held at Nanzan University in September, 2017.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
 - Number of Members: 461, student 7, company etc. 30
 - President: Kenichi SHOJI (Kobe 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: info@koutsu-gakkai.jp
<http://koutsu-gakkai.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Wakayama University in October, 2017.

NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

ASSOCIATION

日本地方自治研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 330
- Representative: Hidemasa IKEMIYAGI (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*
(*Annals of Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association*)

Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association

c/o Seibunsha Pub. Co.,
Daiwa-Minamimorimachi Bldg.,
Kita 2-6 , 2-chome, Tenjinbashi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0041, Japan
e-mail: tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp
<http://www.skattsei.co.jp/tihoujichi/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Matsuyama University, 2017.

ACADEMY OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

多国籍企業学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHED: August 1, 2007

OBJECTIVES:

The Academy of Multinational Enterprises is a professional society for academics and practitioners with an interest in conducting theoretical and empirical research on Multinational Enterprises (MNE) and international economics. Our aim is to develop new theories based on observation of various phenomena and practices of Japanese MNEs and its economies as well as based on interdisciplinary perspective.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS: Individual 214

REPRESENTATIVE:

President: Kazuhiro ASAKAWA (Keio University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

We hold the annual meeting once a year.

PUBLICATION: *MNE ACADEMY JOURNAL*

ADDRESS: Secretary General, Academy of Multinational Enterprises

c/o Professor Yoshinori YASUDA,
Faculty of Business Administration, Soka University,
1-236 Tangi-machi, Hachioji City, Tokyo, 192-8577 Japan
Email: mne@ibi-japan.co.jp
<http://www.mne-jp.org/sub6.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University on July 15-16, 2017.

TRANSCULTURAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

異文化経営学会

DATE OF ESTABLISHED: March 11, 2003

OBJECTIVES:

Transcultural Management Society (TMS) is an interdisciplinary organization whose purpose is to explore and establish the academic field of cross-cultural management or transcultural management. TMS considers collaboration of the academic field and the business circle crucial in its endeavor.

The membership reflects this spirit and TMS encourages active exchange of opinions among members of academic and business backgrounds. TMS promotes communication and interaction among members of diverse cultures: profession, gender, age, nationalities, ethnic group, language, religion and other attributes. TMS covers the following fields: Cross-cultural management, international business, diversity management, multinational companies, global corporations, human resources management, strategic alliance, global marketing, personnel motivation, implication of information technology, business ethics, corporate governance and others.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS: Individual 420, Institutional 6

REPRESENTATIVE:

President: Emiko MAGOSHI (J. F. Oberlin University)

ANNUAL MEETINGS:

Nation-wide meetings: three times per year (around March, July and November)

PUBLICATION: *Transcultural Management Review*

ADDRESS: Secretary General, Transcultural Management Society

c/o Professor Toshikazu TAKAHASHI,
Faculty of Business Administration, Rissho University,
4-2-16 Osaki, Shinagawa, Tokyo, 141-8602
e-mail: ibunkakeiei@gmail.com
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The next annual meeting will be held at Rissho University on February 25, 2017.

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.

