



News Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan

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Introductory Comments

My Humble Objectives and Greetings

Mitsuhide SHIRAKI, President
(Professor Emeritus, Waseda University)

Having been appointed to serve as the President (since 2023) of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan (Hereinunder referred to as “The Union”) that was established in 1950. I take this appointment as both an honor and important responsibility to lead The Union with nearly 70 years of history and tradition. I intend to make my best effort to support with humble diligence the development of this society in the next three years.

Needless to say, The Union is a consortium of scholars, researchers, and specialists who pursue their studies in economics, commerce, business management, and related sciences. The Union is a member of the Science Council of Japan, and it is an academic society in itself, consisting of 62 research organizations, with approximately 43,000 members in total, as of April 2024.

The purpose of The Union, as indicated in its homepage, is to promote the academic activities of member societies and academic exchange / collaboration between them, both in Japan and abroad. The Union conducts various activities and events in

order to realize this purpose, and we have also sponsored six academic forums in addition to these activities. Further, The Union has conducted, since September 2021, its 70th anniversary initiatives such as The Union’s academic channel on YouTube and web publication for “Creating a Sustainable Economic Society in the 21st Century” to disseminate its activities as a consortium as well as its academic role in society. Following these 70th-anniversary events, we will be continuing the web publication’s successive version, newly named the Economic and Business Forum, and to call for articles from our members to be published online.

In my endeavor to promote the smooth rendering of the above-mentioned activities during my appointment period, I intend to hold our academic forum face-to-face, instead of the online implementations over the past three years since 2020 with consideration to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to cooperate with The Union member societies and researchers to undertake the discussions and proposals by social scientists in view of the diverse issues and

topics involving the world today. I am more than willing to respond proactively to the needs and suggestions shared by our member organizations and individuals.

These are my objectives and

greetings for you upon starting my service as the President of The Union. I anticipate your gracious understanding and support. Thank you very much.

On the Publication of the 43rd Issue of the Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan

Takahide KOSAKA
Chairman, Editorial Committee
(Professor Emeritus, Nihon University)

The 43rd Issue of the Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan was published in December 2023, with articles by 12 academic societies: The Japanese Society for the History of Economic Thought, The Socio-Economic History Society, Japan Institute of Public Finance, Japan Association for Social Policy Studies, Japan Academy for International Trade and Business, The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies, The Academic Association for Organizational Science, Japan Logistics Society, Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management, The Society for the History of Management Theories, Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management, and Transcultural Management Society.

Upon publishing this issue, one Editorial Committee member was selected from the respective academic societies indicated above: Tatsuya Sakamoto, Satomi Kurosu, Keigo Kameda, Wakana Shuto, Koji Kato, Taku Okazaki, Nobuyuki Inamizu, Haixia Sang, Yukiko Suzuki, Kazuhito Isomura, Takahide Kosaka, and

Shunichi Takahashi. Likewise, one Authoring Committee member was chosen from each academic society: Tatsuya Sakamoto, Chie Yamamoto, Keigo Kameda, Wakana Shuto, Kimihiro Kohno, Taku Okazaki, Nobuyuki Inamizu, Haixia Sang, Yukiko Suzuki, Kazuhito Isomura, Yoshikazu Sakamoto, and Shunichi Takahashi. (The order of the respective Editorial Committee and Authoring Committee members corresponds to the order of the academic societies mentioned above.)

We held two Editorial Committee meetings, both of which were substituted by post mail to prevent the spreading of COVID-19, cancelling the face-to-face style that was planned to take place in a meeting room at Waseda University.

At the first Editorial Committee meeting held on February 3, 2023, we elected the Chairman of the committee, confirmed the schedule for the editing process, and reported / discussed the real and virtual distribution methods in addition to the authoring guidelines. Kosaka (Japan Scholarly Association for Asian

Management, Nihon University) was elected to chair the Editorial Committee, and we decided to execute the editing procedure scheduling based on our past experience over the years.

At the second meeting of the Editorial Committee held on October 16, 2023, we worked on the final proofreading of the manuscript for the 43rd Issue of our International Bulletin and confirmed timeline of both the editing schedule up to its publication and the mode of actual distribution / web transmission. At the same time, we decided to request submissions for the 44th Issue (our next issue of the International Bulletin, to be published in December 2024) by the following 13 academic societies: The Japan Economic Policy Association, The Japan Society of Transportation Economics, The Japan Statistical Society, The Japan Society of International Economics, Japan Society for Commodity Science, The Japan Association of Economic Geographers, Japan Association for Asian Studies, Japan Business Communication Association, The Academy of Management Philosophy, Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics, Japan Academy of Labor and Management, Japan Academy for Asian Market Economics, and Japan Association for Cultural Economics. (Annually, the Secretariat requests submissions from 9 to 12 academic societies based on their

authoring preferences. The 13 societies authoring the 44th Issue to be published will not cause any problems to the editing process.)

The distribution and delivery method of the 43rd Issue of our International Bulletin has been available only on the web (With paper publication discontinued) since the 35th Issue (published in December 2015), and the bulletin will be available in the following ways: 1) The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan website, 2) the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) web journal, 3) EBSCOhost, an academic paper database of EBSCO, a U.S. company that provides scientific information services to libraries and research institutions. The first 43 issues have been published and made publicly available on the federation's website and J-STAGE. The publication on EBSCO was fixed in October 2022 and has been published on the web since then.

At the end of the International Bulletin, we have included a column introducing our member societies, which includes the number of members, names of representatives, publications, location of the society's secretariat, e-mail address, URL, and information about scheduled annual conferences. We expect the indication will be utilized through the respective societies.

In addition, as one of the Union's

projects, we have held the Academic Forum six times since the academic year 2015 to the present. We have compiled those speeches, research reports, and panel discussions presented at the forums in a collection of abstracts and discussions.

The YouTube channel “The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan Academic Channel” and the web publication “Toward the Creation of a Sustainable Economic Society in the 21st Century” were established as part of our 70th anniversary project to introduce the activities of the Union and its academic role in society. After the completion of the anniversary project, the journal has been renamed “Economics & Business Forum”

as a successor to the web publication, and we will continue to invite contributions from the members of our member societies. The You Tube channel will remain as it is.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to each member of the Editorial Committee and Authoring Committee, Paul Snowden (Professor Emeritus, Waseda University) for proofreading the English manuscript, our former President Ken’ichi Enatsu, our current President Mitsuhide Shiraki, Keiichi Hasegawa our Secretary-General, and Yoshiko Ishii for their respective support in publishing the 43rd Issue of the Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan.

International Conference Participation Report

International Sociological Association World Congress of Sociology Participation Report

Fumiya UCHIKOSHI (Princeton University)
Population Association of Japan

With the generous financial support by the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, I participated in the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology held at the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre in Melbourne, Australia,

from June 25 to July 1, 2023. This convention is held every four years by the International Sociological Association. Though I am not informed about the number of countries and participants as of now, the last convention that was held in

Toronto, Canada, in 2018 had 5805 participants from 113 countries and regions*.

The number of in-person participants was expected to be lower this year than the previous conference due to the distance between Australia and Europe / North America and the hybrid format of the conference; however, the total number of participants may have increased due to the availability of online participation. Including registrations and airfare, conference participation is not a small expense. If there are people who have given up on attending conferences because of the cost, hybrid conferences like this one may be used more and more proactively in the future as a way to increase the accessibility.

My presentation was on the 4th day of the conference at the session (called ‘Stratification and Inequality in Education - the Role of Context’), reporting on “New Gender Segregation through Privatization? : The Role of Private Sectors in Shaping the Underrepresentation of Women in STEM and Selective Colleges in Japan.” I also chaired the session on Social Mobility Using Historical Data. Both were study group sessions in the ISA conference, belonging to RC (abbreviation for research committee)²⁸ that discussed topics about social stratification and social mobility. My report examined the factors that lead to fewer women entering difficult-to-enter

universities in Japan, presenting a tentative analysis of a qualitative interview survey conducted last year with male and female high school students at preparatory schools. Based on the survey results, I pointed out the possibility that the ongoing diversification of undergraduate curricula in higher education in recent years, especially at private universities, may maintain or expand the gender segregation in terms of majors and selectivity by creating new undergraduate departments in a way that conforms to existing gender values. The floor asked for clarification or theoretical implications for Japan's higher education and selection system that were not covered in the report. As stated in the title of this session, socioeconomic context is an essential element in examining social scientific questions. On the other hand, too much reliance on context tends to weaken the theoretical implications. Whether these two are in conflict or compatible is a question I have yet to answer myself.

In addition to my own report, I listened to reports mainly from the sessions of my committee, RC06 (on family) and RC28, and exchanged updates with my research acquaintances. The ISA is the largest sociological conference in terms of size, and unlike the conferences I usually attend in the U.S. or Japan, there is great diversity in themes and backgrounds. As a reflection after attending the conference, I

needed to be more proactive in learning from such diversity. I was so involved in the session of my RC that I did not pay much attention to the reports of other sessions. On the last day, when I had some time to kill, I looked at the program and found a session that I was interested in, and attending the session, I discovered one topic that turned out to be deeply associated with my own research. When I attend ISA in the future, I would like to pay more attention to the sessions of other subcommittees.

Finally, I was able to receive financial assistance with the recommendation of the Population Association of Japan. I express my sincere appreciation to The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan and Professor Hisashi Inaba, who was president of the academic society, for generously supporting research presenters like myself at a conference on sociology. I am also grateful to Mr. Tomohiro Saito for covering the administrative work for this opportunity. Especially in such discourse, when comments and questions are flying around and it is difficult to break into the discussion, it is more difficult for the participant to join the session. However, round tables are more attractive than general-style presentations, because the presenters can get more comments and questions, and the participants can ask in-depth questions, making the free exchange of ideas more

attractive than in a general presentation.

The author presented a paper on "Bullying Experience in Childhood and Health Outcomes in Adulthood" at the roundtable. This research was conducted in collaboration with Professor Hiroshi Ishida (University of Tokyo). The research examined whether the experience of being bullied at school has long-term effects on the three health outcomes (subjective health, mental health, and activity limitations) in Japanese adulthood. Specifically, we employed a random-effects model and the Karlson-Holm-Breen (KHB) method of econometrics to decompose the effects of the experience of being bullied in school on health disparities into direct effects and indirect effects via mediating factors such as education, marriage, socioeconomic status, and social networks. The data were obtained from a nationally representative panel data set. Data were obtained from the "Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys (JLPS), 2007-2020 (wave1-14)" of the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo, which is a nationally representative panel data set, covering 2,260 men and 2,260 women. The analysis covered 2,260 men and 2,608 women. The main findings were that for both men and women, the indirect effects of mediating factors were modest, and the direct effects with the experience of being bullied at school were strong, with negative long-

term effects on health outcomes in adulthood. When we reported these results, we were surprised to find that the direct effect of the experience of being bullied in school was strong and that it did not differ between genders. Through this report, we were able to reaffirm the merits and limitations of this study and to receive very useful feedback for further research in the future.

There were two things that surprised me this time, in addition to learning about the best parts of round-table sessions. First, the ASA being the largest of its kind in the world, various research presentations were made from morning to evening during the event. This allowed me to deepen my knowledge by being exposed to cutting-edge knowledge from researchers around the world, and I was glad to discover that there were researchers on topics close to my own interests, even in fields where there are still few researchers in Japan. Moreover, I was inspired by listening to those presentations on study areas not directly related to my current research, when I attended a session on a topic that I am interested in, and it was a very valuable opportunity for me to plan my next research project. Second, 50% of the

participants in the ASA Annual Meeting were women, as if the conference were a microcosm of the world, and in some sessions, all 20 to 30 participants were women, even in sessions that were not related to women. In Japan, there are more female researchers in the social sciences than in the natural sciences, but women make up only about 20% at most, and male researchers dominate the field. Furthermore, the ASA annual meeting was attended by many young researchers who were doctoral students or post-doctoral fellows. Seeing so many active women in academics and being able to exchange information with others in a similar position provided me with food for thought to nurture my future research.

Though this was my very first time to attend an international conference, I spent a fulfilling time during the conference period. Without doubt, I owe this experience to Japan Association for Social Policy Studies that recommended me to apply for financial assistance, and to the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan that granted me the capital. To conclude my report, I express my sincere appreciation for everyone involved in providing me with this opportunity.

*<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/world-congress/toronto-2018/statistics-18/>

**Convention Report of the 39th (2023) National Conference,
Japan Society of Household Economics**

Yasuyoshi TOKUTSU (Hiroshima University of Economics)
Japan Society of Household Economics

The 39th Annual Conference of the Japan Society of Household Economics was held on Saturday, June 24 through Sunday, June 25, 2023. In consideration of COVID-19, the common theme for the first day was presented online, and the research conference and thematic subcommittee sessions on the second day were held online as delivered in the previous year. The second day of the conference and the thematic sectional meetings were held online, as in the previous year. More than 100 researchers participated in active discussions for both the common and open topics, and the thematic sessions also proved to be of high interest to the participants.

On Saturday, June 24, the first day of the conference, we held the common-theme presentations, general assembly, and awards ceremony. Our common theme in this conference was “How We (the seikatsusha and communities) Can Live with Behavioral Economics”. The lecturers gave presentations and held discussions on the results of analyzing issues such as the

intergenerational burden of social costs associated with the aging of society and the declining birthrate, the sharing of public social security and individual self-help efforts, housing, savings, insurance, private pensions, and personal finance (individual fund management and loans) from a behavioral economics perspective. The following is a summary of the presentations and speakers

- “What We Learn from the Study of Economics and Behavioral Economics”
Yoshiro Tsutsui, (Kyoto Bunkyo University)
- “Influence of Money Awareness on Financial Knowledge and Financial Behavior”
Chisako Yamane, (Hiroshima University of Economics)
- “Behavioral Economic Implications of Improving Household Finance / Companion Support”
Narunto Nishigaki (Meijo University)
- “Classroom Practices in School Education”
Chiho Oyabu (Gifu University)

There was active discussion after these four presentations, and we had similar active exchanges in the Q&A that followed, giving evidence to the high level of interest in behavioral economics.

Following the common-topic research presentations, we held the general assembly and award ceremony. The Special Achievement Award for 2022 were conferred to Miho Kawashima (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Metropolitan University), Atsushi Matsumoto (former Professor, Rakuno Gakuen University), and Tsutomu Muramoto (Professor Emeritus, Seijo University) for their longstanding contributions to the development of the Japan Society of Household Economics. The Society of Household Economics Encouragement Award for 2022 were awarded to Takushi Omuro (Showa Women's University) and Ayumi Tashiro (Sapporo Gakuin University). Further, we presented the Conference Chair Award for the previous year to Junko Sano (Tokyo Kasei Gakuin University).

On the second day of the conference(June 25), free-topic abstracts were presented in the morning, and thematic breakout sessions and the Conference Chair Award presentation were held in the afternoon. A total of 15 applications were received for free abstracts, and since three online sessions were to be held simultaneously, we

outsourced the systems support to a private service provider for online conferences. Parallel Session A focused on “Social Issues and Careers,” Parallel Session B on “Asset Formation and Financial / Economic Education,” and Parallel Session C on “Public Finance, Finance and Economy”. We held the afternoon thematic breakout sessions under the topic, “The Economy of Seikatsu-sha Developed through Partnership with Supporting Members of the Japan Society of Household Economics”. Then, supporting members and individual members presented their reports on their cooperation with five supporting member groups (Japan Institute of Life Insurance, Tokiwa Sohgo Service, Japan Securities Dealers Association, Japan Association for Financial Planners (NPO), and Yu-Cho Foundation). Finally, Mr. Nobuyoshi Iemori, Vice Conference Chair, made summarizing remarks on these reports.

After the thematic breakout sessions, Kenichiro Miyamura (Toyo University), Chair of the Selection Committee for the Japan Society of Household Economics Awards, presented the awards for this year, awarded to Toshiyuki Uemura (Kwansei Gakuin University), “Corporate Tax Increase and Neutrality of Capital Income Tax at Shareholder Level: Analysis of Fundamental Reform Using Effective Tax

Rates” and Yoko Nishide (Hitotsubashi University Graduate School), “The Effect of Financial Planning and Financial Literacy on Post-Retirement Funding”.

As described above, our society’s 39th Annual Conference was successfully held with more than 100 participants on both days. Since a large number of free-topic papers were to be presented, we asked a company that supports online conferences for providing the systems support at the

conference in advance and during real time. We will use the financial assistance by the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan will be used to cover this cost. We believe that the support funding made it possible to hold such a fulfilling research conference. As chair of the conference organizing committee, I would like to express my deepest appreciation for the assistance.

Report on Financial Support for Academic Society Meeting II

Summary of the JACEM Annual Meeting 2023

Kazutsugu OHSHIMA (St. Andrew’s University)
Japanese Association for Chinese Economy and Management Studies

The JACEM Annual Meeting 2023 was held at Doshisha University (Kyoto) on November 11 through 12, 2023. The common theme for this international symposium was “Reflecting on the 45th Anniversary of Chinese Economic Reform”. The symposium consisted of two parts: Part I being the keynote lecture by Xu Cheng-gang (Senior Researcher, Stanford Center on China's Economy and Institutions, Stanford University) with Professor Mariko Watanabe of Gakushuin University acting as the MC; Part II being the panel

discussion with three panelists, Professor Deqiang Liu of Kyoto University, Professor Kazutsugu Oshima of St. Andrew’s University, and Professor Hideo Ohashi of Senshu University, with Professor Huanzen Luo of Tokyo Keizai University acting as the moderator.

Senior Researcher Xu lectured on the topic, “Institutional Genes: Understanding China’s Political Economic Institutions”. The core of the Chinese political and economic system was the Leninist party, the Communist Party of

China (CCP), which practiced decentralized totalitarianism due to the implementation of China's distinctive decentralization of local administration. The classic communist totalitarian regime of 1949-1957 was followed by decentralized totalitarianism in 1958-61, leading to the decentralized authoritarian regime (RDA regime) of 1996-2012. In this sense, modern China inherited the genes of the traditional Chinese empire. He argued that the Chinese RDT resembles the collapsed former Soviet Union in many ways, and therefore the prospects for the future are not necessarily optimistic.

In the second part of the panel discussion, Professor Liu spoke on the topic of "Why China Could Grow So Rapidly: The Shift in Industrialization Strategies and Chinese Economic Growth". Professor Liu first explained that foreign currency plays a very important role in realizing industrialization in developing countries; then, he divided China's industrialization strategies since the 1950s into import-substitution industrialization strategy I, and heavy industrialization strategy (1953 to mid-1980s), import-substitution industrialization strategy II (1980 to mid-1990s), and import-oriented industrialization strategy II (1980 to mid-1990s), and export-oriented industrialization strategy II (1988 to the present), explaining in detail how China's

industrialization strategy went through two transformations since the reform and opening-up of the country.

Professor Oshima spoke on the topic of "45 Years of Agricultural and Rural Reform." His lecture examined 45 years of agricultural and rural reforms by dividing the process into two periods. The first period was the implementation of the "Farmer Production Responsibility System" by the 11th Three-China Plenum in 1978, and the second period was the implementation of the "Management Scale Expansion Policy" by the 17th Three-China Plenum in 2008. As background to the second phase of agricultural policy reform, Professor Oshima pointed out that three problems existed: 1) a rapid increase in food imports due to the expansion of food consumption resulting from China's growing affluence, 2) the widening urban-rural economic gap, known as the "three-farm problem," and 3) the mass outflow of rural and farming labor force and the worsening hollowing out of rural areas.

Professor Ohashi spoke on the topic of "Economic Development and the Role of Opening Up to the Outside World". His lecture considers the 45th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up by dividing it into 35 years of reform and opening-up and 10 years of a "new era". Immediately after the reform and opening up, the Chinese economy was not equipped with

the conditions to proceed with market-oriented reforms. Opening up to the outside world played an important role by creating an environment for economic reform while introducing capital and technology. He pointed out that the move to correct the

distortions in the price system reflected in the disparity between domestic and foreign prices was the first step toward economic reform, and the reform of the foreign trade system spearheaded the reform of state-owned enterprise.

Report on Financial Support for Academic Society Meeting III

33rd Conference Report

Sachiko HAYAKAWA (Meiji University)
Japan Academy of Labor and Management

We held the 33rd Conference of Japan Academy of Labor and Management at Okinawa University, and the timing between June 23 and June 25, 2023, coincided with the national Meteorological Agency's announcement that the rainy season was over. June 23 being the Okinawa Memorial Day, we were aware that it was a time of deep reflection for the local citizens. On the part of our society, we planned excursions to various memorial places with the support of our member Takashi Shimabukuro and others at Okinawa University. This occasion gave a special meaning to our academic conference this year.

For the conference, we chose the general theme, "The Lost 30 Years' and

Human Resources and Labor Management". During this period of transition from the Heisei to Reiwa era, there must have been many changes in the field of labor. Reports and discussions were made on themes that were cutting edge of the times, such as the emergence of a new working style called "gig work," the continued increase in the percentage of non-regular workers, and the increased attention paid to the term "job-type employment".

Further, I should like to mention the great learning experience upon holding the annual conference in Okinawa, as we had the opportunity to have Mr. Ryoichi Yamano of Okinawa University to give a Special Lecture. Based on his longtime career as a social worker, both in Japan and

overseas, Mr. Yamano has pioneered extensive on-site research in the field. At this conference, he shared his achievements with us about “Okinawa's Child Poverty: A Prefectural Survey, History, and a Few Other Issues”.

There were three main lessons to be learned from Mr. Yamano's lecture. First, the issue of “child poverty” is a socioeconomic problem that has been historically created through World War II, 30 years of U.S. military and government rule, and 50 years after the “reversion to Japan”. In his words, “Okinawa is an exceptional region that has not experienced the high economic growth that took place on mainland Japan. Second, the “child poverty” problem that became known with a big shock in Okinawa in 2016 stems from the working environment of the parents' generation based on this kind of social structure. In Okinawa, so-called “Japanese-style employment” is difficult to establish even for full-time male employees. Third, “child poverty” represents the current situation in which many young people are working part-time or other non-regular jobs with low wages and long hours, while at the same time being depended on as key

workers in the service industry.

Mr. Yamano's analysis of the current situation of “child poverty” made me keenly aware of the importance to recognize that poverty is not simply an economic problem faced by a particular household, nor is it about providing relief and welfare to that household, but that it is a social structural factor rooted in the working environment of the parents and young generation, including problems with wages and treatment of the children. It can be said that our society, whose research theme is labor and business management issues, has always paid attention to “labor problems” or “adult poverty,” but has paid little attention to how these problems affect children. More children than we can imagine have had to go through severely difficult experiences in their early years due to family circumstances or, more broadly, due to society's circumstances. However, children have little means of appealing to the authorities themselves. I must reflect on the fact that this is a problem that cannot be solved without persistent outreach on the part of adults, including those in our association.

**Report to the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan
on the Financial Assistance for Academic Society Meeting**

Kohei MISHIMA (Keio University)

Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management
Committee Chair, 30th Conference Organizing Committee

This grant was used for the 30th National Conference of the Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management, held on the Mita Campus of Keio University from September 15 to 17, 2023. The Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management has always been committed to research activities on the theme of “Asian Management Studies” in accordance with its objectives and founding purpose. In this context, the 30th conference was a memorable one, and we convened to look back on the philosophy and history of the Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management and to look forward to the future prospects of our society. Based on this concept, the general theme for the conference was “The Fragmenting World Economy and the Future of Asian Businesses,” as we examined Asia to become a driving force of the world economy based on its diversity and dynamism, and that Asia would have a growing presence in an increasingly fragmented world economy. The

conference intended to discuss with the participants whether the dynamism of fast-growing Asian companies could offer a breakthrough to the increasingly uncertain global economy, and what role Japanese companies have played and should play in this context.

Under this theme and topic, research reports and discussions were held on the political and economic dynamism of Asia and global value chains, inviting three members of the association (Shoji Akino, Takeshi Fujisawa, and Yumiko Nakahara) and Kenta Goto (Kansai University) as the guest speakers. The presentations were “Formation and Development of GVCs in the IC Industry and Asian Companies” by Mr. Akino, “Competitive and Cooperative Strategies of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Indian Companies in Response to Changes in the Global Economic Environment” by Mr. Fujisawa, “Transformation of Supply Chains in a Fragmented Global Economy: The Case of the Semiconductor Industry” by Ms.

Nakahara, and “Asia's New Political Economy and Global Value Chains” by Mr. Goto. In this way, the conference participants were able to gain theoretical implications from these realities and case studies.

In addition, the conference invited Dr. Kyu-hyun Chung (Professor Emeritus at Yonsei University, former Director of the Samsung Economic Research Institute, current Director of J-Campus) to give a lecture titled “K-Management: Human Resource Management and Innovation Strategies of Korean Companies”, where participants had an opportunity to learn

about the management and human resource management in Korean companies. The conference also featured open topic sessions based on 22 free-topic papers (19 in Japanese and 3 in English) were presented at the conference, and each presentation was followed by a lively discussion led by pre-designated participating members.

As I have indicated, Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management would like to express appreciation for this financial support that made possible the successful implementation of our 30th conference.

Member Association Trustees

2024.3.31

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