

The 2003 APSA-JPSA Exchange

John Ferejohn, *Stanford University and NYU Law School*
Frances Rosenbluth, *Yale University*

How many APSA members know that APSA and its Japanese counterpart, JPSA, have been sending delegates to each other's meetings for 13 years? Each association pays for two scholars from the other country to present papers at its respective annual convention. Discussions are underway regarding an expansion of the APSA-JPSA relationship. Word has it, for example, that more Japanese departments are considering institutional APSA membership to make use of APSA's advertisement and placement services.

The exchange program's selection process is relatively straightforward. The JPSA board reviews multiple proposals from its membership for the invitation of U.S. guests, selecting two each year. The JPSA board also undertakes a similar review of applicants from potential Japanese delegates to APSA; in turn, APSA screens the nominated candidates and, upon their acceptance, forwards their proposals to the relevant division chairs.

The three Japanese delegates to the 2003 APSA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia were:

· Yu Uchiyama (University of Tokyo), who presented on the "Paradox of State Strength: Politics of Price Control in Japan and the United States";

· Yusaku Horiuchi (National University of Singapore), who presented on "Universalism within Districts: Distributive Politics Under the SNTV Electoral Rule in Japan"; and

· Hiroshi Okayama (University of Tokyo), who presented on "Why Do Third Parties Form Against Duverger's Law? The Case from the Post-Civil War U.S."

This year, JPSA invited John Ferejohn and Frances Rosenbluth to attend their annual meeting, held October 4–5, 2003. Frequent visitors to Japan such as Rosenbluth are not the usual kind of delegate, but she

agreed to pinch hit for Nancy Burns (University of Michigan) who was originally selected but could not attend.

The exchange organizers on the Japanese side—Junko Kato (University of Tokyo), Masaru Kohno (Waseda University), Hideo Otake (University of Kyoto), and Ikuro Kume (University of Kobe)—were gracious hosts. They put us up in a comfortable hotel in central Tokyo and arranged for graduate students to ferry us about as needed. The graduate student assigned to John, Yuki Takagi (University of Tokyo), turned out to be the daughter of the vice minister of the Financial Services Authority of the Japanese government. The vice minister gave Yuki and John use of a hired limo and driver for the day to sightsee around Tokyo on Saturday. Frances arrived in Tokyo a couple of days early and happily made some progress on a new research project.

JPSA meetings are typically held in some picturesque place (last year's meeting was held in Matsuyama, which lies in the shadow of a hilltop medieval castle and is the setting for Natsume Soseki's novel, *Botchan*). This year, the current JPSA president, Fukashi Horie, wanted to showcase Shobi University—of which he is president—in Kawagoe City, Saitama Prefecture, a commuter town about an hour and a half away from Tokyo by train. A 10 minute bus ride from the Kawagoe train station brought us to the university campus, a set of more or less Bauhaus-style buildings only a few years old surrounded on all sides by rice paddies. On Saturday evening we participated in an opening reception at a local hotel, at which a delegate from the Korean political science organization and John Ferejohn, on our behalf, greeted our hosts. (It says something about modern geopolitics that the speech of Japan's closest geographic and genetic neighbors had to be translated into Japanese, while understanding John's English language speech was taken as a natural part of being a Japanese political scientist.)

The next day we took the train to Kawagoe once again to participate in a panel that featured our two papers and the comments of two discussants who were also our sponsors, Junko Kato and Otake Hideo. The only obvious connection between our papers (John's on Greek and Roman governance as prototypes of legislative and executive forms of constitutionalism; Frances's on the political economy of low fertility) was that we both presented in English. Frances never did figure out the high tech projector equipment, but there were plenty of Shobi students to help deal with this sort of thing. The discussants gave us useful comments and several of the 30 or 40 political scientists in our audience wrote comments on JPSA's standard "audience comment sheets" from which we were to formulate a response for the second half of our session. JPSA attendance seemed to us somewhat sparse—perhaps 500–600 participants. Apparently, annual meeting attendance varies quite a lot by the perceived desirability of the meeting's location.

All in all, it was a rewarding experience, and for John, for whom this was a first trip to Japan, a unique one. He was inspired to turn his sights to Japanese constitutionalism, and even has the long plane ride to thank for putting him in close contact with a financial backer for a future conference on the subject. We think the intellectual aspects of the exchange might be enhanced if the Japanese side invited guests working on similar topics and matched them with similar papers from the Japanese side. For Japanese delegates to APSA, who are expected to participate fully in English in whichever panel they are assigned, this is hardly necessary. As political scientists, we can appreciate the effects of American political power on global language usage.

Upcoming International Conferences

2004

March 17–20: 45th Annual ISA Convention, "Hegemony and its Discontents," Montreal, Canada, www.isanet.org/.

April 5–8: PSA Annual Conference, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom, www.psa.ac.uk/.

April 13–18: ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Uppsala Universitet, Sweden, www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/.

April 19–20: African Association of Political Science, Cape Town, South Africa, for more information, please contact Luc Sindjoun, president, at sindjoun@yahoo.com.

May 13–16: Organization for the History of Canada Conference, "Canadian-American Relations: Do Borders Matter?" Ottawa, Canada, www.orghistcanada.ca/.

May 27–29: Slovenian Political Science Association Conference, "Slovenia in the European Union: Possibilities and Opportunities," conference will be held in Slovene and English, Portorose, Slovenia, <http://guests.fdv.uni-lj.si/spod/default.htm>.

June 3–5: Canadian Political Science Association Annual Conference, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, <http://www.cpsa-acsp.ca/>.

June 11–12: "Advancing Political Civilization in China," Co-sponsored by the Association of Chinese Political Studies, Remin University of China, chinaelections.org, and the Association of Chinese Professors of Social Sciences in the United States, Beijing, China, <http://acps.sfsu.edu/>.

June 18–19: European Political Science Network Plenary Conference, "Political Science After EU Enlargement, Challenges to the Discipline," Charles University, Prague, www.epsnet.org/.

June 24–26: Research Committee on Political Philosophy Annual Conference, "Re-conceptualizing the Political Agenda: Cosmopolitan Citizenship, World Peace and Non-Violence," Moscow, Russia, for more information, contact ilyin@politstudies.ru.

July 6–9: Seventh International Conference of the History of Concepts, "Transatlantic Dialogues," Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, for more information contact jferes@iuperj.br.

July 7–8: Fifth ISA International Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section Millennium Conference, "Charting the Course of the International Order in the 21st Century," Salzburg, Austria, www.isanet.org/sections/cis/2004.htm.

September 20–21: International Colloquium Institute of Governance, "Governing the Corporation: Mapping the Loci of Power in Corporate Governance Design," Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland, www.governance.qub.ac.uk/.

2005

March 18–23: ECPR Joint Sessions, Granada, Spain, www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/.

September 8–11: 3rd ECPR Conference, Budapest, Hungary, www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/.

2006

July 9–13: IPSA World Congress, "Is Democracy Working?" Fukuoka, Japan, www.fukuoka2006.com (available January 30, 2004).

Upcoming in April

The April 2004 issue of *PS* profiles the Turkish Political Science Association with an article by its president, Dr. Ilter Turan, regarding the evolving state of the discipline in that country. In addition, APSA staff will provide a detailed report on the results of the international member survey carried out in July–August 2003 and the current nature of international membership in the Association. Lastly, the issue will profile ongoing initiatives and objectives of the current APSA Committee on International Political Science.

International Members, By Country

(As of December 2003)

APSA has 1,800 International members, who comprise 12.4% of total APSA membership.

1. Canada	358
2. United Kingdom	270
3. Japan	227
4. Germany	135
5. South Korea	58
6. Netherlands	53
7. Israel	50
8. Sweden	46
9. Italy	45
10. Australia	44
11. Mexico	41
12. Switzerland	32
13. France	30
14. Norway	29
15. Taiwan	28
16. Brazil	25
17. Spain	23
18. Ireland	21
19. Denmark	19
20. Belgium	17
21. Greece	13
Hong Kong, China	13
Singapore	13
Turkey	13
25. Austria	12

APSA also has members in the following countries: New Zealand 11, Nigeria 11, Scotland 11, Thailand 9, Finland 8, Portugal 8, Argentina 7, China 7, Russia 7, Philippines 6, South Africa 6, Ukraine 6, India 5, Poland 5, Armenia 4, Chile 4, Czech Republic 4, Egypt 4, Peru 4, Croatia 3, Cyprus 3, Hungary 3, Malaysia 3, Romania 3, Venezuela 3, Bangladesh 2, Costa Rica 2, Indonesia 2, Lebanon 2, Moldova 2, Northern Ireland 2, Vietnam 2, Andorra 1, Angola 1, Bosnia-Herzegovina 1, Botswana 1, Bulgaria 1, Cameroon 1, Colombia 1, El Salvador 1, Estonia 1, Ghana 1, Iceland 1, Jamaica 1, Kazakhstan 1, Latvia 1, Malta 1, Montenegro 1, Nepal 1, Pakistan 1, Panama 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Serbia 1, Slovak Republic (Slovakia) 1, Syrian Arab Republic 1, Tahiti 1, Trinidad & Tobago 1, Uganda 1.