The International Relations of APSA

Marijke Breuning, *Truman State University*

In the July 2004 issue of *PS*, Ashu Varshney discussed the internationalization of the APSA and made a number of valuable suggestions. I applaud the APSA for bringing the discussion about internationalization into the association and Varshney for reporting a list of suggestions. Here, I would like to offer a perspective that supports the initiative but speaks from a different perspective in two ways:

1. I am a faculty member at a primarily undergraduate public liberal arts institution, the sort of institution that Varshney correctly claims needs the assistance of the association to take advantage of the opportunities offered by international connections. My institution is located in the Midwest, which is of some relevance for the argument.
2. I am, in Varshney's definition, an international scholar. I obtained my Ph.D. in the U.S., but was born and raised in the Netherlands.

In addition, I would like to offer some further observations regarding the reasons why and for whom internationalization is useful.

Internationalization and Liberal Arts Institutions

Varshney is correct that not all institutions and all scholars are created equal with respect to international collaboration. His proposals provide a useful starting point. However, they do not in all

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Update on International Programs and Activities in 2004

Bahram Rajaee, *APSA*

2004 was a busy and rewarding year on the international front. Existing programs continued to thrive, while new initiatives were formulated and are in the process of being refined. At the end of 2004, APSA records showed 1,839 members residing overseas, approximately 12.2% of the overall membership. A detailed breakdown of this number is available later in this section.

Exchanges
APSA's collaborative exchange with the British Political Studies Association (PSA) continued in 2004, with APSA staff attending the PSA conference in Lincoln in March. In August, the PSA organized a panel in Chicago and also co-sponsored a reception. Moreover, as described by Amy Mazur in this section, APSA is supporting the growing collaboration between the French Politics Group and their PSA counterparts. Discussions are currently also underway between the two associations for organizing an APSA panel at the 2005 PSA conference in Leeds.

As recounted by Ikuo Kume in his piece in this section, APSA's collaboration with the Japanese Political Science Association (JPSA) is also continuing successfully. Two JPSA representatives participated in the APSA Annual Meeting; in return, APSA President Margaret Levi and Ian Shapiro (Yale University) represented APSA at the 2004 JPSA meeting in Sapporo.

International Committee
2004 witnessed the APSA Council's endorsement of a remarkable statement by the APSA Committee on International Political Science (see this section in the July 2004 issue of PS, p. 533). In this issue, Marijke Breuning offers her thoughts on the statement and its implications. The Committee's statement laid out a reinvigorated vision for internationalization and the benefits of that process for the Association. To that end, APSA staff has been working with the Committee to develop ways of better integrating our colleagues overseas with the work of the Association and the professional community it represents. The committee's leadership has already resulted in a notable increase in travel support in 2004 for overseas members—especially for those in non-OECD countries. The most prominent new initiatives in this regard include the establishment of new membership categories for non-OECD individual and institutional members overseas. In addition, the Committee is exploring ways of establishing a standing plenary series with an international focus at the Annual Meeting, collaborating efforts with the World Bank, and raising funds to support an endowment for international activities.

Other steps
In addition to these core activities, APSA also collaborated with many partners on international programs and issues (including the European Consortium for Political Research, the U.S. Department of State, the Junior Faculty Development Program, the National Endowment for Democracy, the University of Minnesota, and the United Nations Foundation) and hosted visitors from Mongolia, Afghanistan, and Azerbaijan at its office in Washington, D.C.

2005 promises to be another exciting year. Stay tuned for news of future developments in these pages, and please feel free to send your thoughts and comments to me directly.

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respects take account of the professional environment of faculty at small liberal arts institutions. As a faculty member at a primarily undergraduate public liberal arts institution, I offer an additional perspective to Varshney's suggestions. I will highlight, first, some of the features of the professional environment at primarily undergraduate institutions as they pertain to internationalization and, second, suggest some additional ways in which the APSA could help "level the playing field" for international collaboration by faculty at such institutions.

First, the professional environment at a primarily undergraduate liberal arts institution offers many rewards; for this reason, this type of institution is often consciously chosen by the faculty who teach there. Among the many rewards are small classes (which permit innovative teaching strategies), the ability to work individually with students (which permits faculty to better monitor student intellectual growth and become mentors), and contacts with colleagues in other disciplines (which often foster fresh insights into our subject matter).

At their best, undergraduate institutions provide a stimulating environment for both students and faculty. Yet, the high emphases on and expectations for excellent teaching and frequent interaction with students also impose constraints on professional development: many undergraduate institutions frown upon too numerous absences during the semester for professional travel. The absence of graduate assistants places the onus of course continuity on the back of colleagues (who may or may not feel qualified to teach a particular subject) or on other creative methods to maintain learning if a faculty member is off campus. In addition, release time often presents greater logistical challenges at primarily undergraduate institutions than at research institutions. Teaching is often an institutional priority—one to which the faculty generally subscribe—that, coupled with the difficulty of finding substitutes for the classroom, add up to distinct scheduling challenges for faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions. These constrain the likelihood that faculty can participate in international conferences.

Against this backdrop, it must be said that collaboration with faculty at other institutions (domestic or international) is greatly facilitated by electronic communications. This is also true for the research endeavors of faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions, as access to conference papers, articles, data, and other such resources is much improved as a result of electronic databases.

Many primarily undergraduate institutions welcome opportunities for their faculty to engage in collaborative research both domestically and internationally, but the funding for such endeavors often presents a stumbling block. Many primarily undergraduate institutions either do not have a grants office, or have one that is small and understaffed. This means that faculty interested in international collaborative research may have difficulty locating grant sources and, more importantly, preparing a competitive grant. The former has been mediated to some degree by the listing of grant sources on the APSA web site <http://www.apsanet.org/PS/grants/>. The lack of access to grant-writing expertise continues to present a disadvantage for faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions for many types of grants.

The preceding paragraphs are not meant to present an exhaustive exposition on the peculiarities of primarily undergraduate institutions, but have hopefully served to sketch some of the ways in which these institutions differ from research-oriented universities—especially as they pertain to building international connections for purposes of collaborative research or other forms of internationalization. Many primarily undergraduate universities are open to international engagement by their faculty and, for instance, prominently boast of those among their faculty who have participated in Fulbright programs. Many institutions are especially interested in broadening their students' horizons in preparation for careers in an increasingly multicultural American society and interconnected global environment. Study abroad is one option toward achieving this goal, but many institutions also welcome the opportunity to bring an international faculty member to campus, which can help foster student interest in study abroad.

Students in the Midwest have traditionally had less exposure to the world beyond the borders of their own country and are less likely to have traveled. After 9/11, and aware of continuous but vague threats of terrorism, some students (and their parents!) have become increasingly reluctant to study abroad. Although there is obviously variation among undergraduate institutions, lack of exposure to the world beyond the borders aptly describes the student body at a Midwestern primarily undergraduate public liberal arts institution. Having international faculty members on campus can make a tremendous difference in the learning of such students and potentially lead to a greater willingness to travel overseas.

In sum, internationalization and cross-national collaboration at primarily undergraduate institutions is likely to have an impact not only on the faculty, but also—and very directly—on the students. In other words, investing in the internationalization and cross-national collaboration of faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions enriches the education of students and better prepares them for the challenges of a multicultural and globalized environment.

Having made a case for the importance of internationalization and cross-national collaboration by faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions, I now turn to the question of how, specifically, the APSA can foster such collaboration.

First, the APSA must consider how academic and conference schedules intersect. Given the variation of academic calendars both domestically and abroad, it would be exceedingly difficult to time meetings to everyone's satisfaction, but it must be given some thought. Scheduling a smaller conference (or series of conferences in specific areas of research) during the summer may enable faculty from primarily undergraduate institutions and international scholars to investigate or start collaborative projects. A workshop format would be especially conducive to such an objective. At a traditional conference of panels and roundtables, the participants, if they do not know one another already, often gain only limited insight into the research agendas of the other participants. The participation of international scholars in such conferences should certainly be encouraged, but it is not sufficient to bring together faculty from primarily undergraduate institutions with international counterparts for purposes of collaboration.

Second, faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions often lack the infrastructure necessary for successful grant writing. The APSA should consider offering workshops on grant writing in conjunction with the Annual Meeting or pair faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions with faculty at research institutions who have access to such resources. This could be targeted with the express purpose of writing grants that involve cross-national as well as cross-institutional collaboration.

The APSA can mediate the challenges to international collaboration faced by faculty at primarily undergraduate institutions that result from lack of access to information and resources. If the Association takes up this challenge, it would enable such faculty to create broader networks which would enhance their research and have an immediate impact in their classrooms.

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International Perspectives/ Cross-National Scholarship

Distinguishing American and non-American scholars is not always easy—and certainly more complex than Varshney portrays. Scholars of non-U.S. origin routinely obtain Ph.D.s in political science at U.S. institutions. Some of these scholars remain in the U.S., while others return to their country of origin or teach at institutions in yet other countries. In addition, many American scholars teach at institutions outside the U.S. or obtain degrees from non-U.S. institutions. Although I do not have hard statistics, my guess is that the former is a more frequent occurrence than the latter—i.e., the movement of graduate students and academics is more often toward than away from the U.S.

Graduate students and academics whose formative experiences occur outside of the U.S. bring their perspectives on politics with them as they enter U.S. graduate programs. Those that take academic (or other) positions outside of the U.S. after completing their Ph.D. are in a position to be bridge-builders between American and non-American political science—these are scholars who are by the nature of their life and academic experiences multi-cultural, although some will be so more consciously than others.

This brings me to an additional point: American scholars who hail from immigrant or minority communities in the U.S., as well as those with significant experience living abroad, are in an excellent position to help foster the internationalization of our discipline, especially if these scholars possess knowledge of languages besides English. International or cross-national connections depend in part on the international and intercultural knowledge already present among American political scientists.

Training in U.S. graduate schools thoroughly familiarizes non-American scholars with American political science, its values, its approaches, and its theories. Obtaining a degree in the U.S. is not a prerequisite to understanding theories first proposed by American scholars (indeed, many have gained such knowledge without studying in the U.S.), but other aspects of American political science are more difficult to absorb from abroad—such as the training in quantitative methods favored at many U.S. institutions. Painting with a broad brush and ignoring variation within both American and non-American scholarship, the trend in the former is a focus on theory-informed scholarship and a concomitant emphasis on quantitative methods. A focus on generalizability, theoretical relevance, and quantitative evidence (or comparative case studies if quantification is not appropriate) sets American scholarship apart. Much of American political science—though by no means all—emphasizes the *scientific* pursuit rather than activism.

As George (1993) has pointed out, American academics and policy makers often inhabit separate worlds and rarely cross paths. This is not equally true of non-American scholarship. Especially in the countries of the global South, but also in Europe, there are much more frequent exchanges between academia and government. This includes academics who become policy makers and politicians, or who serve as advisors, and policymakers who become academics after a career in politics or in the bureaucracy. Although political engagement carries much risk in non-democratic societies, academics in such societies often play a much more pronounced role in the political life of their countries. With that focus on engagement often comes a lesser focus on generalizability, theory, and quantification. If we genuinely want to establish cross-national networks, we need to take seriously the differences in values that undergird these different academic traditions.

One of the values that cross-national cross-fertilization might impart on American scholars is reassessment of what our scholarship contributes to our (and other) societies. How does our focus on theory and quantification help improve the conduct of politics and elections, the structuring of democracies (with the objective of creating enduring democratic institutions), and the management of international relations and foreign policy in an ever more interdependent world?

Internationalization: Why and for Whom?

The internationalization of APSA is not the same as the internationalization of the profession, although the two are obviously interconnected. Internationalizing the membership of the Association may have very little effect on the internationalization of the profession. It would simply be more likely that American scholars would find themselves on a panel alongside scholars from other countries. Although such interactions may lead to collaborations, there is little guarantee that they will. Something more is needed.

To internationalize the profession, it is necessary to create venues where American and international scholars can explore the similarities and differences in their scholarship, what they can contribute to the improvement of each others' scholarship, and how collaboration can be mutually beneficial. In doing so, we will be holding up a mirror to ourselves. At minimum, we gain better insight into the motivations of our own scholarship. At best, we gain the mutual respect necessary to engage in fruitful collaboration.

Why should the APSA wish to foster internationalization of the profession? First, fostering collaboration will enhance the status and prestige of the Association at home and abroad. Second, the Association's role in facilitating international collaboration for scholars at primarily undergraduate institutions will bring many scholars back to the Association who currently believe the APSA does not meet their needs. This is especially true of scholars in comparative and international politics. Third, the internationalization of the profession will likely lead to an increase in international memberships for the Association. Fourth, fostering discussion, understanding, and collaboration, rather than implicitly imposing American political science as a standard, is good diplomacy. That is not to say we should abolish standards for good scholarship, but it does mean we should consider the merits of different approaches. In a world where the U.S. is too often perceived as imposing its culture and its might, a little diplomacy goes a long way. Fifth, fostering international collaboration by scholars at primarily undergraduate institutions will have a direct impact on the education the students who enroll at such institutions receive. It will encourage the internationalization of curricula and intersect with efforts to build student competences for living and working in a multicultural and globalized world (Gurin et al. 2002). Especially at primarily undergraduate institutions, internationalization and cross-national collaboration will directly enhance students' civic competence for life in a diverse democracy—and world.

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APSA-PSA (UK) Collaborate over French Politics

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Since 2000, the French Politics Groups of APSA and PSA have been working in close collaboration, thanks to PSA/APSA financial support and the leadership of Robert Elgie (Dublin City University), Andrew Appleton (Washington State University), and Amy Mazur (Washington State University). The major goal of this collaboration is to strengthen the study of French Politics by bringing together research communities on both sides of the Atlantic.

The PSA-French Politics group offers an important arena for French Politics experts from across Europe to present and discuss their research, particularly given the importance of the study of French Politics in the European context. The link between the PSA French Politics Group and the French Politics Group of APSA (FPG-APSA) has been a driving force in the re-invigoration of FPG-APSA. Since 2000, FGP-APSA has re-organized by placing the study of French Politics in a comparative perspective. This reorganization has attracted a new audience to the group's panels and activities. It currently has 100 members (non-paying) and has co-sponsored/sponsored on average three panels each year, including two round-tables commemorating leading figures in the study of French politics Frank L. Wilson and Roy Pierce, in 2003 and 2004. In addition, the FPG-APSA has been working with the APSA European Politics organized section to participate in its federated structure, whereby European country specific related groups co-sponsor panels with EPS. The group now presents two Awards—the Frank L. Wilson Best Paper Award and the George Lavau Best Dissertation Award—and distributes a semi-annual newsletter to its members. A homepage will be launched this fall.

The first collaboration between the two French Politics Groups began in 2000. PSA provided funds for two of its members to present papers on a French Politics panel at the APSA Annual Meeting. In 2004–2005, the PSA-APSA collaboration reached a new institutionalized level with travel support provided by each Association for their members to present research papers at the other's Annual Meeting. The PSA and the French Politics Group of the PSA covered the travel expenses for Andrew Appleton and Amy Mazur to present papers on two different French Politics panels at the PSA Annual Meetings in April in Lincoln, UK—and APSA awarded a foreign scholar travel grant to Jocelyn Evans (University of Salford) to present a paper on a French Politics panel at this year's APSA Annual Meeting in Chicago. In addition, the UK group has also provided an extensive reading list on French Politics to members of APSA-FPG. Future collaborative plans for the APSA Annual Meeting in 2005 include a joint short course on teaching French Politics, the organization of two panels, and co-sponsorship, with the French consulate and the *Journal of French Politics,* of a reception. In addition, the groups will work together to increase the number of nominations from Europe and the U.S. for the APSA-based Best Dissertation on French Politics Award and will continue to produce joint newsletters.

For a full listing of the French politics panels at the PSA Lincoln meetings, see http://www.psa.ac.uk and for this year's French Politics panels at the APSA Annual Meeting see, http://apsanet.org/mtgs/program/relgroups.cfm. For more information on the UK group, contact Robert Elgie at robert.elgie@dcu.ie or go to http://webpages.dcu.ie/~elgier/psagroup.htm. For information about the U.S. group, contact Amy Mazur at mazur@mail.wsu.edu.

APSA International Membership

COUNTRY	MEMBERS
Canada	344
United Kingdom	266
Japan	224
Germany	156
South Korea	58
Netherlands	51
Israel	47
Italy	46
Sweden	45
Australia	42
France	38
Norway	38
Mexico	36
Switzerland	31
Taiwan	29
Brazil	27
Denmark	27
Ireland	25
Spain	25
Belgium	21
New Zealand	17
Nigeria	16
Austria	15
Greece	12
Turkey	12
Hong Kong, China	11
Singapore	10
Portugal	10
Finland	9
Chile	8
Egypt	8
Scotland	8
Russia	7
Thailand	7
India	5
Argentina	5
China	5
Poland	5
Lebanon	5
Philippines	4
Armenia	4
Venezuela	4
South Africa	4
Malaysia	4
Hungary	4
Bulgaria	4
Croatia	4
Serbia	4
Ukraine	4
Peru, Romania, Luxembourg	3
Colombia, Jamaica, Indonesia, El Salvador, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Northern Ireland, Costa Rica, Bahrain, Kyrgyzstan	2
Uganda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Andorra, Latvia, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, North Korea, Slovak Republic, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Malta, Estonia, United Arab Emirates, Iceland, Togo, Yugoslavia	1
Totals	**1,839**

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The 2006 IPSA World Congress Fukuoka: a Walk through the New Japan

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Mai Komoriya, *University of Tokyo*

The people of Fukuoka are open, unpretentious, and unlike the stereotypical image of the meticulous Japanese, happy to let loose. The moment you arrive in Fukuoka to attend the 2006 IPSA World Congress in early July, the city will sweep you up in the excitement of its most famous festival, *Hakata Gion Yamakasa.* The city has welcomed the arrival of summer for the last 760 years with this 15-day long festival, which culminates on July 15th in the powerful portable shrine race. The race begins at daybreak, as hundreds of men rush with beautifully decorated floats each weighing over a ton on their shoulders, with all of Fukuoka cheering them on by throwing water on the racers' hot bodies. This bustling celebration of summer epitomizes what has long been considered the Fukuoka spirit.

This unique Fukuoka spirit is a product of the role that the city has played for millennia as Japan's window to the rest of Asia. Because of its proximity to the continent, the city has been a gateway for economic and cultural exchanges with its Asian neighbors from as early as 4th century BC when rice farming technology arrived in Japan. Today, Fukuoka's openness to new things has translated into its position as a trendsetter in the areas of fashion, architecture, and the arts. As the economic and cultural center of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan, Fukuoka is now working hard to strengthen its ties to the rest of Asia toward the goal of becoming the "focal point of exchange in Asia."

Today's city is the product of a fusion of two cities, Hakata and Fukuoka. Hakata has always been a merchant port city; Fukuoka developed as the castle town of the regional feudal lord. The two cities merged in 1889. On that time, the citizens of the city voted on a name for the new city, choosing between Hakata and Fukuoka. According to legend, Fukuoka won the title by a single vote. Nevertheless, Hakata remains the name of Fukuoka's central district and main railway station.

The 400-year old Fukuoka castle no longer stands, but its ruins, consisting of parts of the original structure, can be visited. The ruins include a large platform which has now become an observatory with views of the entire city. You can see with your own eyes what the lord might have looked down upon if you visit Fukuoka History Town, a large theme park replicating the streets of Fukuoka during the Edo Period (1603–1868). Here you can experience the history and folk arts of the region and even visit a Ninja Town. Visitors can also experience the lifestyle and festivals of the Meiji and Taisho Periods (1868–1926) at Hakata Machiya House Museum. The museum includes what was once the workshop and residence of a master weaver of *hakata ori,* a traditional fabric typically used for kimono sashes. The workshop now also makes wallets and neckties which can be purchased from only a few hundred Yen (several U.S. Dollars). At the museum you can get hands-on experience in making *hakata ori* as well as other folk crafts.

Fukuoka's efficient subway system makes getting to and from the airport and railway station, as well as the convention hall and tourist spots, hassle free. It takes only 11 minutes on the subway from the airport to Hotel Okura Fukuoka, IPSA's official hotel. While Fukuoka offers all the conveniences of a major city, its slower pace and manageable size allow visitors to relax and revel in the Fukuoka spirit. Before and after the IPSA World Congress, delegates can take the opportunity to ride the famed "Bullet Train" to speed to the ancient capital of Kyoto or Osaka in 2.5 hours, and to Tokyo in 5 hours.

Kyushu's extensive transportation system means that most destinations on this fascinating island can be reached quickly. The imposing volcanic mountains of Aso in Kumamoto Prefecture, and Yufuin, a misty sanctuary hidden amongst the delicate natural beauty of Oita Prefecture, are only a short train ride away. The island also includes such historically significant locations as Nagasaki and Kagoshima Prefectures made famous in the recent film, *The Last Samurai,* as well as the birthplace of Japanese mythology, Takachiho in Miyazaki Prefecture. There is a wealth of picturesque hot springs, and at least one night at a spa is a must. IPSA's official travel agency for the 2006 Fukuoka World Congress, Nippon Travel Agency, will be happy to arrange your travel plans within Japan (fukuoka_media@nta.co.jp).

Fukuoka is a modern city, but temples, shrines, gardens and other places of cultural and historic interest are carefully preserved. Fukuoka is home to the first Zen temple in Japan, Shofukuji Temple. The nearby Tochoji temple boasts Japan's largest wooden sitting Buddha. In this vicinity, it is easy to find yourself slipping back in time as you take a stroll among old houses and paths dotted with serene temples and shrines. Then experience anachronistic vertigo as you enter Canal City Hakata, the futuristic, three-dimensional city-within-a-city. The first of its kind in Japan, it's a hive of activity containing the Grand Hyatt Fukuoka Hotel, the Fukuoka City Theater, movie theaters, and Fukuoka Joypolis, a space-age amusement park. Locals relax and cheer on street performers in its central square, amongst the strategically placed splashes of greenery and water.

You can ease your stiff back after a long day presenting at the IPSA Congress at the Hakata hot springs known for its various healing properties. Or take part in a traditional tea ceremony, the intrinsically simple process of serving and drinking

The 2006 IPSA World Congress in Fukuoka, centered on the theme "Is Democracy Working?", will be held from July 9 to 13, 2006. Paper and panel proposals are accepted electronically through the IPSA 2006 Congress official web site by **March 31, 2005**: www.fukuoka2006.com/en/

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green tea elevated into a refined art form. This can be experienced at a feudal lord's villa located in Yusentei Garden, which also contains a walking path around a small lake. In summer, Fukuoka promises resort weather, so be sure to dress in short sleeves and casual clothing. Other places to relax include Ohori Park Japanese Garden, located by a lake that originally formed part of the castle moat. This park includes a traditional Noh stage, where the treasured Japanese performing art can be enjoyed. Just outside of the IPSA Congress center is the Bayside Place Hakata Futoh, packed with a theatre, aquarium, trendy shops, fashionable cafes, and a year round snow board slope.

At night, let the neon lights along the Naka River lure you to Nakasu, the largest entertainment district in Western Japan. This thin sliver of land is home to over 2,000 eating and drinking establishments, always buzzing with Fukuokans seeking some after-work revelry. A special feature of nighttime Fukuoka is the "yatai," or street stalls offering a range of tasty specialties including *hakata ramen* and a chance to rub shoulders with the locals.

But the best is still to come. Once you experience the wealth of culinary opportunities in Fukuoka, you will wish there were more meals in a day. The seafood is the forté here, with *fugu* (blowfish) and *karashi-mentaiko* among its specialty. The latter is sumptuous sacks of cod roe pickled in hot paprika and matured until it gains a mellow spiciness and its special appetite-whetting flavor.

Locals will tell you that you are not a real Fukuokan until you make a late night run to a street stall for some *hakata ramen,* tender Chinese-style noodles in an impressive white broth made by boiling *tonkotsu* (pork bones). It's a full bodied dish, but you will find it light enough to be a snack in the wee hour.

If you thought sushi is an expensive luxury, think again! Fukuoka offers many *kaiten sushi* restaurants featuring a revolving sushi bar, which are very tasty, very popular, and very inexpensive. It is little wonder that Fukuoka has been ranked the number one city in Asia for quality of life in surveys published by *AsiaWeek.* In case your palate seeks home comforts, or you simply want to venture out, be assured that Fukuoka offers a wide selection of Asian cuisines including Chinese and Korean, along with French, Italian, and other Western foods.

While Fukuoka can spot new trends from miles away, the people of the city continue to value what has been loved and nurtured for ages, most notably its festivals and its folk arts and crafts. The most famous of the folk arts is the *hakata dolls,* said to have first been made during the construction of Fukuoka Castle in the 17th century. A craftsman working on the roof of the castle made a doll for his lord from the leftover clay. Their graceful shapes and rich facial expressions are admired in Japan and abroad. The dolls depict a wide range of people: kimono-clad women, kabuki stars, warriors, and children. Visits can be made to workshops to observe the masters at work, and the dolls can be purchased from a few hundred Yen (several U.S. Dollars).

Hakata magemono is delicate wooden wares made by warping thin sheets of wood such as cedar and Japanese cypress and joined by cherry bark. Paper maché crafts called *hakata hariko,* on which colors are painstakingly added one-by-one, first appeared in the mid-Edo period. *Takatori yaki* pottery, highly valued for its delicate balance of idiosyncratic shapes and glaze, make lovely souvenirs. The kids will delight in the traditional toy *hakata chanpon,* a beautiful glass pipe that makes a sound like "chanpon" when you blow into it.

Fukuoka offers a broad range of accommodations, from internationally known hotel groups to family-run Japanese inns, with a similarly broad range of prices. Yet accommodation is consistently cheaper than in other major Japanese cities. Generally speaking, hotels in Fukuoka average 20% less than those in Tokyo. The IPSA Local Organization Committee has negotiated a bargain price with IPSA's official hotel, Hotel Okura Fukuoka. One night's stay in this best hotel of Fukuoka, only an 11-minute walk from the convention center, will cost you only 11,000 Yen (100 U.S. Dollars). The hotel is located within Hakata Riverain, a multi-complex facility equipped with all the urban functions such as the Fukuoka Asian Art Museum, the gorgeous Hakataza Theatrer, and many shops and restaurants. Space fills up quickly at this time of the year, so advance planning is recommended. In addition, 71 hotels in the city offer "convention rates," which reduce accommodation costs for delegates from 10 to 45%. You can also count on flashing your Welcome Card, a free token of welcome that the city issues to foreign visitors, to receive discounts from hotels, facilities, shops, and restaurants.

July is the liveliest month in one of the liveliest cities in Japan. The people of Fukuoka are eager to share their excitement, so get ready to let loose and soak up all that the city has to offer. As Fukuoka speeds quickly towards its goal of becoming an international presence, now is the time to visit this energetic city. Japan's best kept secret won't be well kept for long!

The 2004 JPSA-APSA Exchange

In 1990, the Japanese Political Science Association (JPSA) and the APSA initiated a formal exchange program. Every year, the JPSA invites APSA representatives to attend our annual meeting—where they have a joint session with Japanese members—and sends two JPSA representatives to the APSA Annual Meeting. In 2004, APSA President Margaret Levi (University of Washington) and Ian Shapiro (Yale University) attended the JPSA meeting in Sapporo; the JPSA exchange participants in the APSA Annual Meeting in Chicago were Ryosuke Amiya (Kobe University) and Kensuke Takayasu (Hokkaido University).

In the early years of the exchanges, APSA members tended to present on American politics, while JPSA members would present papers on Japanese politics. This is still a natural and very productive process of academic exchange which surely increases mutual understanding of the respective countries' politics and political science. But as academic communications between Japan and the U.S. dramatically increased in the 1990s in various forms, including international conferences and joint research projects outside of this formal exchange, we began promoting wider participation: not just scholars in American and Japanese politics but also in such fields as comparative politics, political theory, and international relations. For instance, this year Professor Shapiro presented a paper on democratic settlements in South Africa, the Middle East and Northern Ireland, while Professor Amiya presented on EU integration. We think this is a very positive development that contributes to Japanese political science, and strongly hope our academic exchanges will flourish further in the coming years.

—Ikuo Kume
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Upcoming International Events

2005

March 1–5: International Studies Association Annual Convention, Honolulu, Hawaii, www.isanet.org/hawaii.

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

March 31–April 2: European Union Studies Association Ninth Biennial International Conference, Hyatt Regency, Austin, Texas, http://www.eustudies.org/conf2005.html.

March 31–April 3: Association for Asian Studies Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, www.aasianst.org/annmtg.htm.

April 5–7: PSA Annual Conference, Leeds, UK, www.psa.ac-uk/2005.

April 14–19: ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Granada, Spain, http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/jointsessions/granada/index.asp.

May 30–June 4: Caribbean Studies Association 30th Annual Conference, Santo Domingo, www.caribbeanstudies.org.

June 4–7: 6th Biennial Conference, International Association of Genocide Scholars, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, http://www.isg-iags.org/index.html.

June 19–21: Institute for Women's Policy Research, Eighth International Women's Policy Research Conference, Washington, D.C., http://www.iwpr.org/Conference2005/index.htm.

July 3–6: International Society of Political Psychology, 28th Annual Scientific Meeting, Toronto, Canada, http://ispp.org/meet.html.

July 4–6: EcoPolitics XVI Transforming Environmental Governance for the 21st Century, Griffith University, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Ecopolitics xvi@griffith.edu.au.

July 18–23: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 25th International Population Conference, Tours, France, http://www.iussp.org/France2005/

August 11–13: Nordic Political Science Association, 14th NoPSA Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, http://sockom.helsinki.fi/NOPSA/iceland05.html.

August 24–27: First Annual Global International Studies Conference, Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey, http://www.siyasiilimler.org/; www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/wisc/proposals.aspx.

September 8–11: European Consortium for Political Research, Third ECPR Conference, Budapest University of Economic Sciences, Hungary, http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/.

November 16–20: Association for Canadian Studies in the U.S., 18th Biennial Conference, St. Louis, Missouri, www.acsus.org.

November 17–20: African Studies Association Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., www.africanstudies.org/.

November 19–22: Middle East Studies Association 39th Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., http://w3fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/.

2006

April 4–6: Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom, Annual Conference, University of Reading, UK, http://www.psa.ac.uk/con_and_app/psaconf.htm.

April 6–9: Association for Asian Studies, Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California, http://www.aasianst.org/annmtg.htm.

July 9–14: International Political Science Association, 20th World Congress, Fukuoka, Japan, www.fukuoka2006.com.

September 7–9: European Consortium for Political Research, First ECPR Graduate Conference, University of Essex, UK, http://www.essex.ac.uk/ECPR//events/graduateconference/index.asp.

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As a scholar, James Bryce demonstrated the important contributions international observers of American institutions and political life can and do make. The Bryce Fund, named for APSA's 4th president, will support research residencies in the Centennial Center and elsewhere, collaborative research workshops involving political scientists from the United States and abroad, teaching and curriculum development programs for emerging political science communities, and travel grants to the Annual Meeting.

Your contribution to the Bryce Fund will help encourage the global study of political life and the internationalization of the political science discipline and profession.

To contribute to the James Bryce Fund go to www.apsanet.org/future/funds/bryce.cfm



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