
Australian Parliamentary Political Science Fellowship

The President of the Senate, Sir Magnus Cormack, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sir William Aston, have announced that Edward J. G. Prince, Ph.D. candidate from the University of Monash has been selected as the 1972 Australian Commonwealth Parliamentary Political Science Fellow.

The Fellowship, awarded annually, enables a promising young political scientist to gain a practical appreciation of the way Parliament functions for a period of twelve months while attached to the Legislative Research Service of the Parliamentary Library.

Canadian Parliamentary Internship Program

The Canadian Parliamentary Internship Program sponsored by the Canadian Political Science Association is now in its second year of operation. The Program, designed to allow Canadian University graduates the opportunity of gaining a practical first hand knowledge of the day to day operation of the Canadian Parliament and daily work of M.P.'s, is composed of ten graduate students from political science and history. It is directed by James Ross Hurley of the Department of Political Science of the University of Ottawa. Participants in the 1971-72 Program are: Gerald Bellomo, Carleton University; Wendy Carter, University of British Columbia; Maria Cordeau, University of Toronto; Kenneth MacDonald, Yale University; Jim McDonald, Carleton University; Jean Racicot, University of Quebec, Montreal; Kathy Swinton, University of Alberta; Paul Thomas, University of Toronto; Bruce Thordarson, Carleton University; Yvon Turcotte, Laval University.

1971 Annual Meeting of the Japanese Political Science Association

George O. Totten*

University of Southern California

The two themes of "political unrest" and "methodology in the study of comparative politics" dominated the two-day 1971 annual meeting of the Japanese Political Science Association (Nihon Seiji Gakkai), held at Okayama, Japan, October 11-12. As the only foreigner in attendance and concerned over the lack of feedback from Japan on the state of the discipline, I felt it incumbent on me to bring to the attention of my American colleagues something of the activities of our co-professionals in Japan as seen at this meeting.

My first impression concerned the small number of scholars as yet fully committed to the discipline in Japan which has now half the population of the United States. Instead of a luxurious downtown hotel (of which there are many similar to those used by the APSA in the States) where numerous small rooms buzz with specific panels and a grand ballroom serves for the business meeting, an amphetheatrical lecture hall at Okayama University served for most of the reports and discussions and regular classrooms were used for the few more specialized papers that were read. About three hundred persons were in attendance the first day and two hundred the second, out of the total membership of the Association which is around four hundred. Of course, it is true that the Public Administration meeting was held separately the following day and the International Law Association four days later in Kyoto.

While universities are the usual loci of the annual meetings in Japan, concentration of membership in Tokyo and the exclusiveness of the older institutions had broken down to the degree that for the first time the meeting was being held at a university that had been established since the Second World War. As a matter of fact, the bright, clean, new buildings of the campus that had formerly been an imperial military headquarters contrasted happily with the shabby, almost studied neglect of the physical facilities at the older, more prestigious universities. Also a glance at the Okayama University *Bulletin* indicated that the

* Professor Totten is Resident Director, California Private Universities and Colleges Year-in-Japan at Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan.

former higher school institutional structure on which Okayama had been developed since the war showed a much greater alignment with newer concepts of organization in the social sciences than at the older universities where senior faculty are entrenched and the departments highly ingrown. Incidentally, it seemed that many, if not most, of those attending had never before visited Okayama. Certainly a number were impressed and interested enough to come to the short film shown before the afternoon meeting of the second day on the industrial progress and historical sights of the Prefecture of Okayama that lies on the Inland Sea just north of the completely rebuilt city of Hiroshima.

My second impression was of amazement at the absolute predominance of American political science in the discussions and concerns of all those presenting papers and of the participants. The names of Easton, Dahl, Deutsch, Almond, Coleman, Apter, Riggs, Pye, Kornhauser, etc., etc. (please forgive me if I have left *your* name out), seemed to be on the lips of everyone, and although everything was being said in Japanese (which I am fortunate in understanding without difficulty), I almost had to pinch myself to remember I was not at a meeting in the States.

The program was as follows (my translations):

First Day (Monday, October 11)

Title of the General Panel (9 to 12:30): The Comparative Study of Political Unrest, Hajime Shinohara, Tokyo University, Chairman.

Papers:

"Political Unrest in 'Post Industrial' Society: Political Change in America," Hitoshi Abe, Seikei University.

"Political Unrest in the Process of Modernization: Modernization and Contemporary German History," Yasushi Yamaguchi, Osaka Municipal University.

"Political Unrest in the Process of Building Socialism: The 1930s," Masanori Kikuchi, Tokyo University.

"Political Unrest in Developing Nations: Focusing on Southeast Asia," Toru Yano, Hiroshima University.

Discussants: Shoichi Izumi, National Diet Library; Hiroshi Ariga, Tokyo University; Tomoyoshi Hirai, Kansai University; Shinichi Nagai, Institute of Developing Economies.

General Meeting (1:00 to 2:30); General Discussion (2:30 to 5:00). (Girls with microphones would go to those in the audience who wished to ask a question or make a point.)

Second Day (Tuesday, October 12):

Title of General Panel (9 to 12): Methodological Problems in the Study of Comparative Politics, Hideo Uchiyama, Keio University, Chairman.

Papers:

"Political Systems Theory and Comparative Politics," Wataru Sakano, Osaka University.

"Political Development and Comparative Politics," Osamu Kodaira, Kyoto Industrial University.

"Political Culture and Comparative Politics," Yasumasa Tanaka, Gakushuin University.

Discussants: Kazunori Asanumo, Takushoku University; Rei Shiratori, Dokkyo University; Joji Watanuki, Sophia University.

General Discussion (1 to 3); Individual Papers (3:30 to 5:30):

Room One: "The Political Process Under the American Occupation: Focusing on Labor Policy," Eiji Takemae, Tokyo Metropolitan Higher School.

Room Two: "A Reexamination of Non-Violence," Kosuke Furuse, Aichi University of Education.

Room Three: "Some Problematic Points Concerning the Political History of the Popular Front in France," Yoshinari Hirata, Kagoshima University.

Room Four: "Machiavelli's Political Thought," Takeshi Sasaki, Tokyo University.

The papers, while varying in style of delivery and interest, were of high quality. They both presented materials and developed critiques. Short mimeographed resumés (in Japanese) were available free of charge. However, Y500 was charged for *Publications of Political Science in Japan*, No. 6 (1970), edited by the Japanese Political Science Association (Tokyo: Fukumura Shuppan Co., Ltd., 1971), 102 pp., which was put out in English with citations also in Japanese and abstracts in English of some of the important works. It is a carefully selected bibliography of 444 articles and 206 books published between

November 1969 and November 1970 covering the discipline, political thought, contemporary political history, public administration, process and behavior, and international politics, from all sources in Japan.

My final impression was one of orderliness and form and lack of overt struggle between the establishment and something like the Caucus for a New Politics in the United States. There was, however, a muted, covert division between the "Marxists" and the "moderns" but this was neither a political nor a generational division. Rather, vertical loyalties (whether Marxist or not) remain stronger apparently than generational ones. For instance, at one point I was with Professor Kiyooki Tsuji, whom I have known for twenty years and who is the President (Rijicho) of the Association and will be completing his two-year term in October 1972. He was surrounded by several graduate students of his from Tokyo University (some of whom got all their higher education at that university and expect to be there the rest of their lives) and the same was true of other important scholars. The closest bonds remain those of one's undergraduate institution and to the professor with whom one has his senior "seminar." It was probably helpful to my "prestige" that I had at least one former student there (who now teaches at Kyoto). In any case, whether because of old friendship or because I was the only foreigner, I was asked to address a few words in Japanese to the general meeting. I said I hoped that in the future there would be increasing numbers of American political scientists taking part in intellectual exchange with their Japanese coprofessionals on a personal basis, because, although the 1969 APSA meeting had one panel on the topic of what those specializing in the study of Japanese politics had to offer of interest to the discipline as a whole, the exchange so far has been lopsided. Americans need to find out more about what Japanese political scientists are up to.

An additional note of interest is that the International Law Association (Kokusai Ho Gakkai), whose President this year is Shigejiro Tabata, took up the theme of the "divided nations" at its 75th annual meeting (making it the oldest such academic association in Japan), held at Kyoto and Ryukoku Universities October 16-17, which I was unable to attend. I noted in the *Asahi* that papers were presented in three sections dealing with International Law, Private International Law, and

International Political and Diplomatic History and that about two hundred attended. It seemed to be agreed that international law did not yet have the requisite concepts for dealing with the new phenomenon of divided nations arising from the Second World War, according to Yoshio Matsui (Meiji University). Various papers attempted to deal with aspects of this problem. Thus, one gets the impression as with most everything in Japan that everything is in order, in place, and under control. Fortunately, this is somewhat deceptive.

PS will welcome material from readers on political science in other nations for its new section International Political Science.