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**A Geography of *Political Geography*:
The journal's impact on Japanese Human Geography**

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Abstract

This paper evaluates the expansion of the readership of *Political Geography* in Japan in relation to the journal's theoretical and empirical impacts on Japanese human geography. After *Political Geography* was founded in 1982, Japanese university libraries subscribing to the journal increased in number from the late 1980s to the early 1990s. This tendency was in parallel with the increase of political geographic studies in Japan. However, compared with other 'international' geographical journals widely subscribed to in Japan, the foundation of the journal seems to have limited impact on this 'political turn' of Japanese human geography. By analyzing how Japanese human geographers cited articles in the journal, this paper examines the role of the Anglophone journal in the reconstruction of a sub-discipline in Japanese Human Geography.

Keywords: *Political Geography*, subscription, citation, political geography, Japan

Introduction

Political geography as a sub-discipline in human geography has not attracted many geographers in Japan since the end of the Second World War. Many geographers, whether political or not, have ascribed the ‘underdevelopment’ of the sub-discipline to the legacy of Japanese geopolitics (e.g. Yamazaki 1995). However, as Yamazaki (1997) has shown with quantitative data, the increase of political geographic studies from the late 1950s to 1960s does not sustain this reasoning. Japanese political geography was active during the period as seen in the activities of the Japanese Association of Political Geographers (*Nihon seiji chiri gakkai*). It is during the following two decades (the 1970s-80s) that the sub-discipline became stagnant. While concerns about social and political issues such as the Vietnam War, urban riots, and other social problems in the 1960s and 70s led the revitalization of political geography in Anglophone countries, it seems that Japanese human geography de-politicized its research agendas in such a politicized era.

Some Japanese radical (Marxist) geographers began to criticize this de-politicized research trend in the 1970s (Moritaki 1971, Takeuchi 1974, Mizuoka 1974). The points of such critiques were that according to its theoretical and disciplinary history, geography itself contained ‘the political’ which could contribute to the expansion of state power and that even modern geography was not free from such a legacy of geopolitics. In addition, there was an argument that in order to understand the political meanings of being involved in governmental policy-making, it was necessary to construct a political geography with a critical perspective of governmental policies (Takeuchi 1986). These critiques of radical geographers, however, did not significantly affect the trend of Japanese geography at that time.

As Yamazaki (2001a) argues, the significant breakthrough of this de-politicized trend appeared in the 1990s. Since the end of the 20th century, interests in ‘the political’ have increased in the human and social sciences as a whole not only in developed countries including Japan. What stimulate interests in ‘the political’ are new academic trends such as postmodernism, post-structuralism, and deconstruction. These trends represent radical critiques of the existing epistemological modes as a philosophical reflection on modernity in the late modern era. Responding to these trends, Japanese geographical studies treating ‘the political’ are increasing in number in sub-disciplines other than political geography such as social and cultural geographies. There seem to be two reasons for this perspective shift. One is the contextual or external reason that the paradigm of the nation-state has been severely questioned along with the (partial) end of the

Cold War and globalization; the other is the theoretical or internal one that critical social theories have been actively introduced to Japanese human geography in order to overcome the limits of logical positivism and conventional Marxism. In sum, not only the human and social sciences as a whole in the world but also human geography in Japan are experiencing a ‘political turn.’

The introduction of critical social theories into and the politicization of Japanese human geography do not necessarily result from inter-disciplinary exchanges in Japan but from the adoption of Western philosophy, particularly geographical theories in Anglophone countries based on it. Since the development of Anglophone (i.e. U.K. and U.S.A) geography has significantly influenced postwar Japanese human geography, it seems that its politicization is related to such an influence and not necessarily an outcome of its internal development.

Based on the above-mentioned understanding of the postwar development of Japanese human geography, this paper evaluates the expansion of the readership of the journal *Political Geography* (formerly *Political Geography Quarterly*, hereafter *PG*) in Japan in relation to the journal’s theoretical and empirical impact on Japanese human geography. If *PG* is the international journal that has been frequently cited and contributed to the theoretical and empirical development of political geography, *PG* would have an impact on the politicization of Japanese human geography and it would be possible to evaluate the impact by analyzing the subscription and citation of the journal in Japan. By examining these aspects of the journal, how the journal has actually contributed to the ‘international’ development of political geography outside Anglophone countries will be clarified.

The data

In order to evaluate the impact of *PG* on Japanese human geography, we employed the following three approaches. First, we conducted a survey for the Japanese institutes possessing the journal. Using the National Institute of Informatics’ NACSIS Webcat (NII 2005), which is the online union catalog database of academic documents in the collections of institutions such as university libraries, we identified 34 institutions such as university libraries and geography departments that currently subscribe to or possess copies of the journal. We called or sent a fax to these institutions to ask the beginning and/or end of the subscription, the duration of the subscription, and other related questions. We also used the online database of each institution’s library (OPAC) to specify the volumes and numbers of the journal it possesses.

Second, in addition to the data of subscription and possession, a survey for the increase

(decrease) of political geographic study from 1982 to 2004 was conducted to examine its relationship with the subscription and possession of the journal. *Geographical Bibliography (Chirigaku bunken mokuroku)* edited by the Human Geographical Society of Japan (*Jinbun chiri gakkai*) was used for this analysis. *Geographical Bibliography* Vol. 11 (*Jinbun chiri gakkai bunken mokuroku henshu iinkai* 2004) contains a CD-ROM database for the geographical books and articles published from 1987-2001. For the years from 1982-1986, we referred to *Geographical Bibliography* Vol. 8 (*Jinbun chiri gakkai bunken mokuroku henshu iinkai* 1989). The number of the books and articles classified into “politics (*seiji*)” (labeled “politics” as the first or second subject) from 1982-2001 amounted to 353, 37 of which were refereed articles in the following major geographical journals: *Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geography (Keizai chirigaku nenpo)*, *Geographical Review of Japan (Chirigaku hyoron)*, *Geography Sciences (Chiri kagaku)*, *the Historical Geography (Rekishu chirigaku)*, *Japanese Journal of Human Geography (Jinbun chiri)*, *Journal of Geography (Chigaku zasshi)*, *the New Geography (Shin chiri)*, and *Quarterly Journal of Geography (Kikan chirigaku)*.

Finally, we collected the information about the citation of *PG* using the eight geographical journals listed above. Based on the reference lists or footnotes of the articles (other than symposium summaries and book reviews) of each journal published from 1982-2004, we extracted the articles citing *PG*. The number of such articles amounted to 46. They include three English articles, two of which were written by non-Japanese guest authors (Powell 1999, Smith 2000). *PG* (i.e. its special issues and individual articles) was cited 102 times. The number of the cited issues and articles was 75. In addition, we reorganized this citation data by (co-)author so that we could examine which author(s) was/were frequently cited. The number of the (co-)authors cited by Japanese articles amounted to 53. Using these data, we conducted citation analysis in order to assess *PG*'s theoretical and empirical impacts on Japanese human geography.

Subscription to *Political Geography*

In Japan, there are 709 universities (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology 2004) and 246 of them have geography departments and/or professors (*Nihon chiri gakkai* 2003). According to the database of the NACSIS Webcat and our inquiry to individual institutions, there are 33 institutions (university libraries) currently possessing and/or subscribing to *PG*, which is only 4.6% of the Japanese universities and 13.4% of those with geography

departments. It is clear that the journal is not widely subscribed to even in the circle of Japanese geography.

A comparison to other English geographical journals subscribed to in Japan would help better understand the status of *PG*. Using the NACISS Webcat and the results of Gutiérrez and López-Nieva (2001), we attempted to locate *PG* among the ‘international’ journals published in the Anglophone countries in relation to the nature of Japanese (universities’) subscription to those journals. Table 1 shows the ranking of ‘popular’ geographical journals among Japanese universities. The position of *PG* is the second lowest of the geographical journals considered ‘international’ in Gutiérrez and López-Nieva (2001). Unlike *Economic Geography*, *Geographical Review*, or *Annals of the AAG* that most universities with geography departments or geography professors subscribe to, the readership of *PG* seems to be quite limited. However, this does not necessarily mean that *PG* as a journal of political geography is unpopular but that Japanese readership for Anglo-American geographical journals has a peculiar bias. Gutiérrez and López-Nieva (2001) devise three kinds of “internationalization indicators” (IDN1-3) for the ‘international’ journals. We employed IDN2 as an internationalization indicator for our analysis. IND2 indicates contributions from the non-Anglo-Saxon world divided by those from the country which makes the most contributions. The correlation coefficient between the two columns in Table 1 is -0.515, suggesting a significant inverse relationship. Therefore, what Table 1 tells us is that Japanese universities tend to subscribe to the English geographical journals that are not very much internationalized or are rather purely Anglo-American. This is probably because the postwar development of Japanese geography has been under the strong, or even unilateral, influence of Anglo-American geography. Absorbing or referring to the achievement of Anglo-American geography has been one of the major tasks for Japanese geographers. In this sense, the status or popularity of the journals to which many non-Anglophone geographers contribute is not necessarily high in Japan. This reflects the academic power relations through English between Japan and Anglophone countries (for similar arguments, see Short, Boniche Kim, and Li 2001; Minca 2003).

In terms of the number of students and type of each institution (Table 2), most subscribing institutions are large universities. 21 institutions are more than twice as large as the national average (3,962 grad and undergrad students). The ten largest institutions are well-known private universities in the Kanto region including Tokyo. Below them follows well-known national universities (currently national university corporations) and public universities (Osaka City and Tokyo Metropolitan Universities). It can be said from this that *PG* is subscribed to or possessed by

larger-size universities with significant financial backgrounds although the proportion of such universities is quite small in Japan. As Figure 1 shows, the universities subscribing to or possessing *PG* are concentrated in the metropolitan areas including Tokyo and Osaka. This indicates that major urban universities possess *PG* and that many Japanese researchers and students can have access to the journal.

According to the information we gathered directly from those institutions, subscription to *PG* continued to increase until 1998 (Figure 2). We cannot necessarily specify why the readership of *PG* grew at such a pace since the university librarians we contacted did not place the initial order for the subscription of the journal. However, from interviews with some Japanese geography professors, we presume that the foundation of *PG* in 1982 gradually became known to Japanese geographers and that this led to the increase in subscription. In terms of unsubscribing to *PG*, we received two kinds of answers. One is the recent introduction of electric journal into Japanese universities. Elsevier as a distributor of *PG* is actively promoting its online journal subscription in Japan. It can be predicted that the subscription to the hard copy of *PG* will decrease in the future. The other is that geography departments or professors decided to stop the subscription for reasons such as the professors' retirement or transfer. We also assume that Japanese universities tend to unsubscribe to the journals that are not thought to be useful when they face university budget cuts or restructuring as seen after the late 1990s. Due to its limited readership, *PG* can become one of such unsubscribed journals in Japan. The recent decrease of subscription to *PG* has been caused by these two changes.

The increase of subscription to *PG* can also be explained from a different point of view. Yamazaki (1997, 2001) points out that political geographic study in Japanese human geography began to increase in the late 1980s. As mentioned in the Introduction, there are contextual and theoretical factors for this change. This 'political turn' in Japanese human geography may contribute to the increase of subscription. As shown in Figure 2, the increase of political geographic studies in Japan is in parallel with that of subscription. The correlation coefficient between these two trends from 1982-2001 is 0.598, meaning that they are positively related. From this, we can conclude that the 'political turn' in Japanese human geography can be redefined as a phenomenon with an increase of interest in *PG*.

Citations of *Political Geography* and the journal's impact

In addition to the survey for subscription to *PG*, we conducted a citation analysis of the eight Japanese geographical journals. All the journals are edited by academic societies and have a peer referee system. In this sense, they are representative journals of Japanese human and physical geography. As Table 3 shows, the number of citations in those journals from 1982-2004 is 46, most of which appear in two journals: *Japanese Journal of Human Geography* and *Geographical Review of Japan*. These two journals have nation-wide readership and a large amount of membership compared to the other journals. On the other hand, *the New Geography*, *the Historical Geography*, and *Journal of Geography* have no articles citing *PG* since these journals are specialized in geography education, historical geography, and physical geography respectively. In this sense, the citation of *PG* is not at all a marginal activity in Japanese human geography.

Figure 2 also illustrates the relationships between subscription, research trends, and citation. The citation of *PG* increases from the early 1990s on and the pattern of increase seems to follow the other two trends. The correlation coefficient between citation and subscription is 0.634. We assume that the increase in subscription led to that of citation. As mentioned above, behind these trends, there was a general increase of political geographic study in Japanese human geography. It can be inferred from this that the ‘political turn’ in Japanese human geography contributed to the increase of subscription to *PG* that later led to the increase of citation.

Following the above-mentioned quantitative analysis on *PG*, let us look at the citation of the journal more closely. The first citation appeared in 1986 four years after the journal was founded. Since then *PG* has been cited 102 times, meaning that articles in *PG* appeared 102 times in the reference lists or footnotes of the Japanese geographical journals. Figure 2 shows a gradual increase of citation in the 1990s, which seems to follow the trend of the increase in subscription by some time lag. Tables 4 and 5 give us the detailed information about the articles and their (co-)authors citing *PG* (i.e. articles published in *PG*). From 1982-2004, 46 refereed articles including three English articles cited *PG*. While many Japanese articles cite only one article in *PG*, some (review) articles by Japanese political geographers cite many articles in the journal (e.g. Takagi 1991; Yamazaki 2001a, b). Although we did not collect the data for the citation of other ‘international’ journals, the citation of *PG* seems to be much less frequent than journals such as *Annals of the AAG*, *Economic Geography*, and *Environment and Planning A*.

There are 75 articles in *PG* that were cited in Japan. Table 6 lists those articles according to the number of the Japanese articles citing them. Lisa Bondi’s article on school closures (Bondi 1987) is most frequently cited and is followed by Takashi Yamazaki’s on Japanese political

geography (Yamazaki 1997). Paying attention to the citing authors, however, reveals that these articles were cited twice by the same author(s) or the author himself. In addition, since Yamazaki's review articles (Yamazaki 2001a, b) cite many of the listed articles, they would not have been cited more than once without his articles. Therefore, it is hard to say that any single article in *PG* has a significant impact on Japanese human geography.

An analysis of *PG*'s articles by author gives a different and truer picture (Table 7). The works by John Agnew, Peter Taylor, Paul Routledge, and Joanna Sharp have been repeatedly cited. Japanese geographers seem to be interested in Agnew's electoral studies, Taylor's political geographic studies, Routledge's works on social movements, and Sharp's, Agnew's, and Ó Tuathail's critical geopolitics. In particular, Agnew and his students have often been cited, reflecting the influence of postmodern geographies developed in the Anglo-American countries. It can be said from this that the mainstreams in Anglo-American political geography have had an impact on Japanese human geographers who cited those articles in *PG*.

Let us look more closely at Table 5, which summarizes several characteristics in the citation of *PG*. Two-thirds of the authors citing *PG* are graduate or post-doctoral students and the average age at which the authors published those articles is 31.6. This means that *PG* is read and cited by fairly young Japanese geographers and that the older generation does not necessarily refer to the journal although that generation decided to subscribe to the journal at their universities. In this sense, *PG* is not necessarily a useful research tool for older generations, which probably indicates that their epistemologies and educational backgrounds do not have a strong affinity for political geography and that they may have been affected by the postwar stagnancy of the sub-discipline in Japan. However, the fact that younger geographers pay attention to articles in *PG* may suggest the future expansion of the journal's readership in Japanese human geography. In addition, most authors are affiliated with the institutions subscribing to or possessing *PG*. The increase in subscription will be a key for such a future expansion of readership and citation.

We classified the articles citing *PG* by three criteria: article topic, article type, and citation type. The topics of the citing articles were classified into eight categories. Approximately 30% of the articles were coded as "political," meaning that they are on political geography in general, election, state, geopolitics, etc. The articles on social issues such as education, gender, or social institutions constitute 26 % and were coded as "social." Those on public administration such as public service provision or finance follow these two categories. Therefore, the article topics of the articles citing *PG* are so diverse that *PG* is cited in a variety of sub-disciplines of Japanese human

geography. In terms of their article types, the largest category is “case study,” meaning that Japanese geographers tend to cite *PS* for their empirical studies. The fact that 18 review articles cite *PS* reflects the common academic practice in Japan that studies published in English journals tend to be treated as ‘good’ references for Japanese geography.

The criterion of citation type shows in what context of analysis or argument the articles in *PG* were cited in the articles published in Japan. “Theoretical” means that articles in Japan refer to articles in *PS* as giving theoretical, conceptual, and/or philosophical insights. “Empirical” on the other hand represents those listing the articles in *PG* as examples of case study. “Methodological” denotes the reference of analytical methods employed in *PG*’s articles. Since it was actually difficult for us to code each article with a single category, 12 articles were coded with two of these categories. However, more than 70% of the articles citing *PG* fall into “theoretical,” indicating that reference to the journal has been mostly an application of theoretical perspectives in Anglo-American political geography. Out of 29 citations in 26 case study articles in Japan, four (13.8%) are ‘purely’ empirical, so are 8 (16%) out of 50 citations in 18 review articles. Case studies in Japan tend to cite *PG* for theoretical references. There seems to be a clear division of labor between the production of theory and that of case study in the world of international political geography. The above-mentioned academic practice in Japan can also be seen here. Given the facts that there have been only two Japanese contributions to *PG* (Yamazaki 1997; Fukushima 1997) and that there has still been a strong English-language bias in *PG* (Waterman 1998), the relationship between the citing world and the cited world remains remarkably unilateral (see Minca 2003).

Conclusion

We have so far drawn a rough sketch of the subscription to and citation of *PG* in Japan. The number of the institutes currently subscribing to or possessing the journal (33) is quite small even compared to the number of universities with geography departments and/or professors (246). However, major Japanese universities are subscribing to *PG* and many Japanese researchers and students probably have access to the journal. In comparison to the other ‘international’ geographical journals widely subscribed to in Japan, the number of *PG*’s subscription is the second lowest. This is not necessarily because political geography itself is unpopular but because Japanese geographers prefer reading ‘purely’ Anglo-American journals to more internationalized ones such as *PG*. In terms of the changes in subscription since the foundation of the journal in 1982, the number of

subscribing institutes was constantly increasing until the late 1990s when the financial restructuring of and the introduction of e-journal to Japanese universities began. According to the results of our analyses, the increase of subscription to *PG* has been in parallel with that of political geographic studies in Japan. We argue that a general rise of geographers' interests in 'the political' in Japan contributed to the increase of *PG*'s subscription.

In terms of the citation of *PG*, there has been an increase in the major geographical journals in Japan. A close examination of each citation has revealed the following interesting and problematic facts. First, *PG* has been cited by fairly young Japanese geographers (early 30s), most of whom were graduate students when they published the articles. While this reflects that contributors to the selected geographical journals are generally young (for their better cv's), it seems that the older generation of Japanese geographers is not necessarily interested in this newly developing sub-discipline. If political geography at all develops in the future, the sub-discipline will be supported by the younger generations.

Second, *PG* has been cited not only for political geographic studies but also for a variety of geographic studies in Japan. As seen in the recent contents of *PG*, political studies in geography (i.e. from geographic or spatial perspectives) are becoming more and more interdisciplinary. In this sense, the deepening of the 'political turn' in Japanese human geography may widen the readership of *PG* among Japanese geographers. We hope that it will be the case.

Third, Japanese review articles in political geography cite many articles in *PG*, meaning Japanese political geographers recognize the journal's academic (both theoretical and empirical) standard. However, *PG* has more often been cited by case studies in Japan. According to the analysis of 26 case studies, only four of them cited articles in the journal 'purely' as examples of case study. Theoretical, conceptual, or philosophical reference to *PG* has been predominant in Japan. This relationship between the citing world and the cited world reflects a clear division of labor between the production of theory and that of case study in the world of international political geography. We suspect that an uneven and unilateral relationship in academia such as this will contribute to a healthy development of academic interaction and exchange in the world.

Finally, even though there has been no single paper in *PG* that has had a strong impact on Japanese human geography, leading figures in Anglo-American political geography such as John Agnew have had significant influence on the Japanese human geographers citing articles in *PG*. Although there have been few Japanese contributions to the journal, if we can share ideas, concepts, and theories with Anglo-American political geographers, *PG* may become a more internationalized

forum for academic interaction and exchange.

As Yamazaki (1997) has pointed out about the international political geographic conference held in Tokyo, 1993, we argue that there have still been large (scholarly, communication, linguistic, and cultural) gaps between Anglo-American political geography and the non-Anglo-American counterparts (see also Minca). Those gaps have been reinforced by the use of English as a nominally ‘global’ language (Short, Boniche, Kim, and Li 2001). The increase of Japanese geographers’ interest in *PG* during the past decade may become a chance to narrow them but there is another possibility that we may just repeat the academic practice of reproducing the international academic division of labor mentioned above. Considering *PG* as a commercial journal, we suppose that repeating the practice rather than stopping, or in other words leaving the journal Anglo-American, may increase *PG*’s readership in Japan. However, at least for us, just reading or putting *PG* on book shelves is a meaningless academic practice. The internationalization of the journal (e.g. more non-Anglo-American contributions) will surely stimulate our interest in political geography in a more global context.

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Table 1. Possession of ‘international’ geographical journals by Japanese institutes, 2004.

'International' journal	# of institutes possessing the journal	Internationalization indicator (IND2)
<i>Economic Geography</i>	286	0.14
<i>Geographical Review</i>	259	0.07
<i>Annals of the AAG</i>	235	0.05
<i>Geographical Journal</i>	207	0.32
<i>Environment and Planning A</i>	156	0.36
<i>Progress in Human Geography</i>	125	0.18
<i>Professional Geographer</i>	117	0.08
<i>Environment and Planning D</i>	108	0.31
<i>Transactions, IBG</i>	105	0.07
<i>Journal of Historical Geography</i>	92	0.37
<i>Geographical Analysis</i>	85	0.29
<i>Geography</i>	69	0.23
<i>Urban Geography</i>	66	0.13
<i>Area</i>	60	0.10
<i>Geoforum</i>	53	0.48
<i>Antipode</i>	52	0.40
<i>International Journal of GIS</i>	46	0.65
<i>Political Geography</i>	33	0.50
<i>Applied Geography</i>	24	0.30

Sources: The NACSIS Webcat (NII 2005) and Gutiérrez and López-Nieva (2001).
 Note: * IDN2 is employed from Gutiérrez and López-Nieva (2001: 59).

Table 2. The subscription and possession of *Political Geography*, 2004.

Institution		# of students	Subscription		
Name	Type		From	To	e-journal
Nihon University	P	69,250	1985	1998	
Waseda University	P	44,688	1995	1999	
Chuo University	P	36,501	1995		
Meiji University	P	32,413	1991		
Ritsumeikan University	P	31,275	1987		
Keio University	P	28,112	2002	2003	2003-
Kansai University	P	27,243	1983		
Senshu University	P	19,934	1996		
Komazawa University	P	15,515	1991		
Tokyo University	N	15,258	1983		
Kyoto University	N	13,275	1990		
Kobe University	N	12,845	1982	2001	2001-
Meiji Gakuin University	P	12,553	1989		
Kyushu University	N	11,689	1983-1985		
Hiroshima University	N	10,942	1984	2003	2003-
Tohoku University	N	10,671	1997		
Nagoya University	N	9,938	1982		
Kagoshima University	N	9,509	Unknown	1989	
Ehime University	N	8,295	1989	1993	
Kanazawa University	N	8,280	1998		
Osaka Gakuin University	P	8,090	1990		
Osaka City University	PU	7,059	1995		
Toyama University	N	6,518	1992	2000	
Kagawa University	N	6,237	1996	2000	
Hirosaki University	N	6,043	1996	2005	
Tokushima Bunri University	P	5,818	2000		
Tokyo Metropolitan University	PU	5,109	1982		
Tokyo Gakugei University	N	5,051	1987/1993	2000	
Hitotsubashi University	N	4,708	1989		
Reitaku University	P	2,907	1991		
Ochanomizu University	N	2,176	1998		
Hiroshima Jogakuin University	P	1,902	2002		
Naruto University of Education	N	462	Unknown	2000	

Source: Survey for each university and Obunsha (2005).

Notes: P = private university. N = national university corporation. PU = public university (corporation).

Table 3. Citation of *Political Geography* by Japanese geographical journal, 1982-2004.

Journal	approximate # of the society members	# of articles citing <i>PG</i>
<i>Japanese Journal of Human Geography</i>	1600	22
<i>Geographical Review of Japan</i>	3000	14
<i>Geography Sciences</i>	600	5
<i>Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geography</i>	800	4
<i>Quarterly Journal of Geography</i>	900	1
<i>The New Geography</i>	700	0
<i>The Historical Geography</i>	not published	0
<i>Journal of Geography</i>	800	0
Total		46

Sources: The current number of each society members is from its webpage and our survey.

Table 4. The data for citation of *Political Geography*, 1982-2004.

No.	Author(s)	Age of pub.	Affiliation			Article		Citation	
			Institute (university)	Status	Sub.	Topic	Type	Article(s) in <i>PG</i>	Type
1	Takagi (1986)	32	Nagoya	RS	Y	P	R	Sanguin (1985)	E
2	Taira (1990)	27	Tsukuba	GS	Y	S	C	Bondi (1987)	T/E
3	Takagi (1991)	37	Ibaraki	P	Y	P	R	Agnew (1982)	T
								Bassin (1987)	T
								Heske (1987)	T
								Patterson (1987)	T
								Taylor (1982a)	T
								Taylor (1982b)	T
								Taylor (1986)	E
4	Kawada (1992)	28	Hiroshima	GS	Y	S	C	Bondi (1987)	T
5	Kawada (1994)	30	Hiroshima	P	Y	S	R	Bondi (1987)	T/E
6	Fujitsuka (1994)	30	Kwansei Gakuin	RS	N	S	R	Knopp (1990)	E
7	Takagi (1994)	40	Ibaraki	P	(Y)	P	R	Duncan and Goodwin (1982)	T
8	Naruse (1994)	24	Tokyo Metropolitan	GS	Y	C	R	Sharp (1993)	T
9	Konagaya (1995)	36	Osaka Prefecture	P	N	P	C	Agnew (1984)	T
								Agnew (1987)	T
								McAllister (1987b)	T
10	Miyazawa (1996)	25	Tokyo Metropolitan	GS	Y	P	C	Bondi (1987)	E
11	Naruse (1997a)	27	Tokyo Metropolitan	GS	Y	C	T	Sharp (1993)	T
12	Haga (1997)	32	Tsukuba	GS	(Y)	E	R	Thrift and Leyshon (1994)	T
13	Naruse (1997b)	27	Tokyo Metropolitan	GS	Y	P	R	ÓTuathail and Agnew (1992)	T
								Sharp (1993)	T
14	Sugiura (1997)	26	Hiroshima	GS	Y	A	C	Boyne and Powell (1991)	T/M
								Okafor (1987)	T
15	Sugiura (1998)	27	Hiroshima	GS	Y	A	C	Boyne and Powell (1991)	M
16	Izumitani (1998)	23	Kyoto	GS	Y	P	C	Agnew (1996a)	T
								Agnew (1987)	T
								Agnew (1988)	T
								Agnew (1994)	T
								Flint (1996)	T
								Agnew (1996b)	T
17	Okada (1998)	50	Kochi	P	N	H	T	Fukushima (1997)	T/E
18	Soda (1999)	29	Kyoto	GS	Y	T	C	Mercer (1997)	T
19	Powell (1999)	?	Monash	P	(Y)	H	R	Gruffudd (1995)	T/E
20	Smith (2000)	?	CUNY	P	(Y)	E	R	Cox (1992)	T
21	Arai and Iijima (2000)	27	Tokyo	GS	Y	A	R	Leitner (1990)	E
		28	Meiji	GS	Y			Barlow (1995)	T
22	Nakamura (2000)	23	Kyoto	GS	Y	P	C	Radcliffe (1998)	T
								Prescott (1996)	T
								Brinks (1998)	E
								Yamazaki (1997)	T
23	Sano and Nakaya (2000)	?	J-MAC Corp.	O	(Y)	P	C	Shelley (1982)	T
		30	Ritsumeikan	P	Y				
24	Yokoyama (2001)	35	Laos National	RS	U	T	C	Jerndal and Rigg (1998)	E
25	Nishibe (2001)	30	Osaka City	GS	Y	S	C	Delaney and Leitner (1997)	T

Note: For the abbreviations, see Table 5.

No.	Author(s)	Age of pub.	Affiliation			Article		Citation	
			Institute (university)	Status	Sub.	Topic	Type	Article(s) in <i>PG</i>	Type
44	Kitagawa (2004)	25	Kwansei Gakuin	GS	N	P	C	Sharp (1996)	T
								McFarlane and Hay (2003)	T
								Routledge (1996)	T
								Giordano (2000)	T/E
45	Kondo (2004)	31	Tokyo	GS	Y	E	R	Lauria (1994)	T
46	Kagawa (2004)	34	Meiji Gakuin	P	Y	P	R	Miller (1994)	T/E
								Miller (1997)	T/E
								Routledge (1992)	T/E
								Routledge (1996)	T

Note: For the abbreviations, see Table 5.

Table 5. Citation data profile

Citing author			Subscription		
Category	Abbr.	#	Category	Abbr.	#
Graduate student	GS	28	Yes	Y	34
Professor	P	15	No	N	8
Research student	RS	4	Other*	(Y)	5
Other	O	1	Unknown	U	1
Total		48	Total		48

Article topic			Article type			Citation type		
Category	Abbr.	#	Category	Abbr.	#	Category	Abbr.	#
Political	P	14	Case study	C	26	Theoretical	T	77
Social	S	12	Review	R	18	Empirical	E	12
Public administration	A	8	Textual study	T	2	Theoretical/Empirical	T/E	11
Economic	E	3				Theoretical/Methodological	T/M	1
Historical	H	3				Methodological	M	1
Cultural	C	2						
GIS	G	2						
Third world	T	2						
Total		46	Total		46	Total		102

Note: * The NACSIS Webcat has no data of possession but other sources show that PG is possessed.

Table 6. Cited and citing articles, 1982-2004.

# of citation	Cited article	Main title	Citing article(s)
6	Bondi (1987)	School closures and local politics	Taira (1990), Kawada (1992), Kawada (1994), Miyazawa (1996), Sakagawa (2001), Taira (2003)
4	Yamazaki (1997)	Political geography in post-war Japan	Nakamura (2000), Yamazaki (2001a), Yamazaki (2001b), Mitani (2003)
3	Boyne and Powell (1991)	Territorial justice	Sugiura (1997), Sugiura (1998), Kajita (2003)
3	Routledge (1996)	Critical geopolitics and terrains of resistance	Kagawa (2003), Kitagawa (2004), Kagawa (2004)
3	Sharp (1993)	Publishing American identity	Naruse (1994), Naruse (1997a), Naruse (1997b)
2	Agnew (1984)	Place and political behaviour	Konagaya (1995), Yamazaki (2001a)
2	Agnew (1987)	Place anyone?	Konagaya (1995), Izumitani (1998)
2	Agnew (1996a)	Mapping politics	Izumitani (1998), Yamazaki (2001a)
2	Agnew (1996b)	Maps and models in political studies	Izumitani (1998), Yamazaki (2001a)
2	Cox (1998)	Spaces of dependence, spaces of engagement and the politics of scale, or	Yamazaki (2001b), Sugiyama (2002a)
2	Delaney and Leitner (1997)	The political construction of scale	Nishibe(2001), Yamazaki (2001b)
2	Fukushima (1997)	Japanese geopolitics and its background	Okada (1998), Yamazaki (2001a)
2	Fyfe (1995)	Law and order policy and the spaces of citizenship in contemporary Britain	Sugiyama (2002b), Sugiyama (2003)
2	Miller (1997)	Political action and the geography of defense investment	Sugiyama (2002a), Kagawa (2004)
2	Ó Tuathail and Agnew (1992)	Geopolitics and discourse	Naruse (1997b), Yamazaki (2001a)
2	Routledge (1992)	Putting politics in its place	Kagawa (2003), Kagawa (2004)
2	Sharp (1996)	Hegemony, popular culture and geopolitics	Yamazaki (2001a), Kitagawa (2004)
2	Taylor (1990)	GKS	Wakabayashi (2003), Usui (2003)
1	Agnew (1982)	Sociologizing the geographical imagination	Takagi (1991)
1	Agnew (1988)	'Better thieves than reds'?	Izumitani (1998)
1	Agnew (1994)	The national versus the contextual	Izumitani (1998)
1	Agnew (1997)	The dramaturgy of horizons	Yamazaki (2001b)
1	Barlow (1995)	Greater Manchester	Arai and Iijama (2000)
1	Bassin (1987)	Race contra space	Takagi (1991)
1	Bell (1995)	Pleasure and danger	Murata (2002)
1	Brinks (1998)	Political geography of contemporary affairs	Nakamura (2000)
1	Brustein (1996)	Mapping politics	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Cohen (1982)	A new map of global geopolitical equilibrium	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Cox (1992)	The politics of globalization	Smith (2000)
1	Duncan and Goodwin (1982)	The local state	Takagi (1994)
1	Flint (1996)	Whither the individual, whither the context?	Izumitani (1998)
1	Giordano (2000)	Italian regionalism or 'Padanian' nationalism ?	Kitagawa (2004)
1	Gruffudd (1995)	Remaking Wales	Powell (1999)
1	Heske (1987)	Karl Haushofer	Takagi (1991)
1	Jackson (1992)	The politics of the streets	Abe (2003)
1	Jerndal and Rigg (1998)	Making space in Laos	Yokoyama (2001)
1	Johnston (1986a)	Placing politics	Yamazaki (2001a)

# of citation	Cited article	Main title	Citing article(s)
1	Johnston (1986b)	Places, campaigns and votes	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	King (1996)	Why context should not count	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Knopp (1990)	Some theoretical implications of gay involvement in an urban land market	Fujitsuka (1994)
1	Laponce (1984)	The French language in Canada	Oishi (2001)
1	Lauria (1994)	The transformation of local politics	Kondo (2004)
1	Leitner (1990)	Cities in pursuit of economic growth	Arai and Iijama (2000)
1	Livingstone, Keane, and Boal (1999)	Space for religion	Mori (2002)
1	Lynn and Fryer (1998)	National-territorial change in the republics of the Russian North	Yamazaki (2001b)
1	MacLaughlin (1998)	Racism, ethnicity and multiculturalism in contemporary Europe	Yamazaki (2001b)
1	Marden (1997)	Geographies of dissent	Yamazaki (2001b)
1	McAllister (1987a)	Social context, turnout, and the vote	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	McAllister (1987b)	Comment on Johnston and Pattie	Konagaya (1995)
1	McFarlane and Hay (2003)	The battle for Seattle	Kitagawa (2004)
1	Mercer (1997)	Aboriginal self-determination and indigenous land title in post-Mabo Australia	Soda (1999)
1	Miller (1994)	Political empowerment, local-central state relations, and geographically shifting political opportunity structures	Kagawa (2004)
1	Okafor (1987)	Jurisdictional partitioning, distribution policies and the spatial structure of health-care provision in Nigeria	Sugiura (1997)
1	Ó Tuathail (1992)	Putting Mackinder in his place	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Patterson (1987)	German geopolitics reassessed	Takagi (1991)
1	Political Geography (1996a)		Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Political Geography (1996b)	Critical Geopolitics	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Political Geography (1999)		Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Political Geography Quarterly (1987)		Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Prescott (1996)	Contributions of the United Nations to solving boundary and territorial disputes, 1945-1995	Nakamura (2000)
1	Raco and Flint (2001)	Communities, places and institutional relations	Sugiyama (2002a)
1	Radcliffe (1998)	Frontiers and popular nationhood	Nakamura (2000)
1	Rose (1990)	Collective consumption' revisited	Yatera (2002)
1	Sanguin (1985)	Andre Siegfried, an unconventional French political geographer	Takagi (1986)
1	Shelley (1982)	A constitutional choice approach to electoral district boundary delineation	Sano and Nakaya (2000)
1	Shelley (1994)	Local control and financing of education	Tsutsui (2002)
1	Smith (1988)	The region is dead! long live the region!	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Staheli ed. (1994)	Empowering political struggle	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Taylor (1982a)	Political geography-research agendas for the nineteen eighties	Takagi (1991)
1	Taylor (1982b)	Research agendas for the nineteen eighties	Takagi (1991)

# of citation	Cited article (year)	Main title	Citing article(s) (year)
1	Taylor (1986)	An exploration into world-system analysis of political parties.	Takagi (1991)
1	Taylor (2000)	World cities and territorial states under conditions of contemporary globalization	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Thrift and Leyshon (1994)	A phantom state?	Haga (1997)
1	Waterman (1998)	Political Geography as a mirror of political geography	Yamazaki (2001a)
1	Yiftachel (1999)	Between nation and state	Yamazaki (2001b)

Table 7. Citation by author

Author(s)	Citation by author		
	#	Other related authorship	Total #
Agnew	12	with Ó Tuathail 2	14
Bondi	6		6
Taylor	6		6
Routledge	5		5
Sharp	5		5
Yamazaki	4		4
Boyne and Powell	3		3
Cox	3		3
Miller	3		3
Leitner	1	with Delaney 2	3
Ó Tuathail	1	with Agnew 2	3
Delaney and Leitner	2		2
Fukushima	2		2
Fyfe	2		2
Johnston	2		2
McAllister	2		2
Ó Tuathail and Agnew	2		2
Shelley	2		2

Figure 1. Distribution of the institutes subscribing to or possessing *Political Geography*

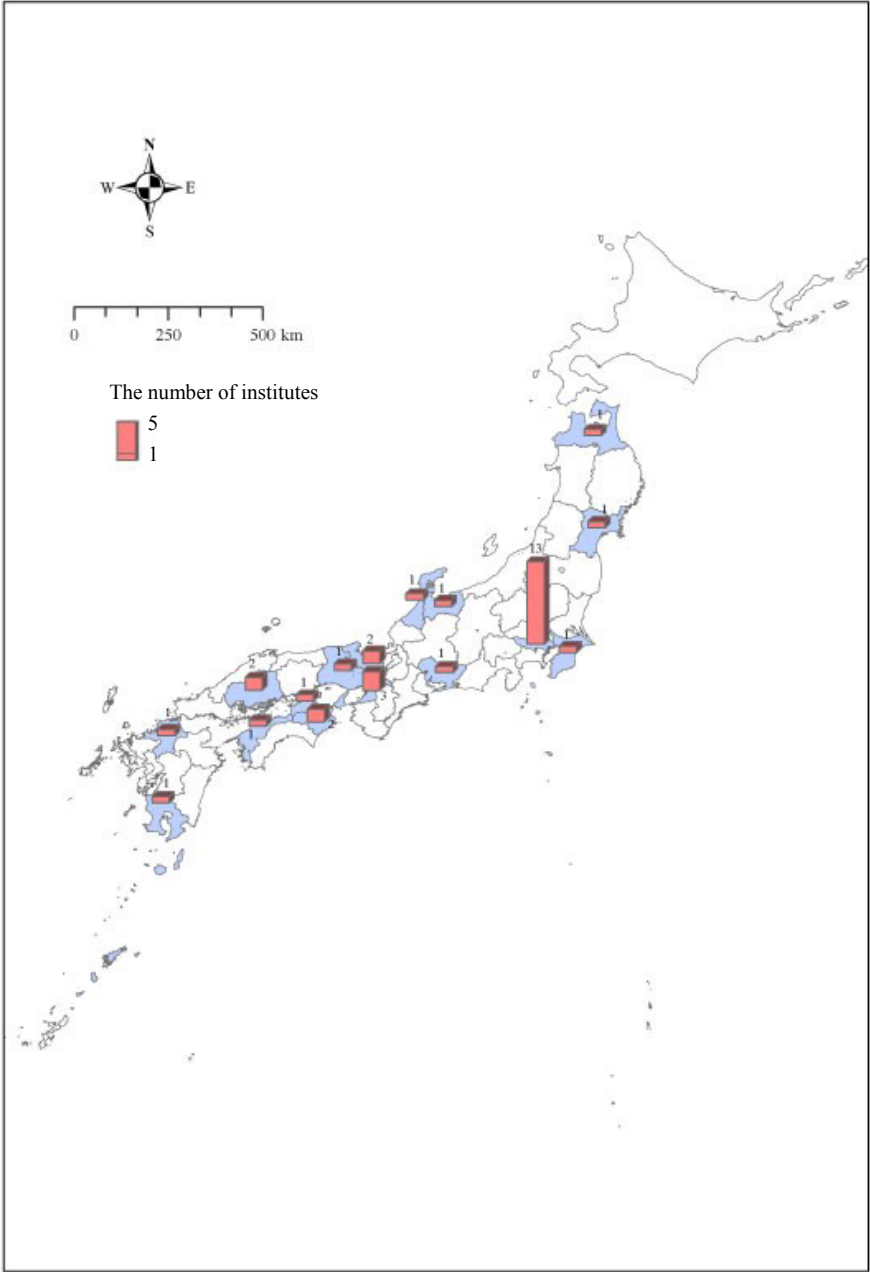


Figure 2. Subscription and citation of *Political Geography*, 1982-2004.

