

**International Studies Association
Annual Governing Council Meeting
February 27, 2007 (Noon)
Waldorf Room (Third Floor) Chicago Hilton and Towers**

AGENDA

- 1) President's Report (Tickner)**
- 2) Executive Director's Report (Volgy)**
- 3) President Elect's Nominations (Levy)**
- 4) Election Results and Nominating Committee's Report (Kaufman/Volgy)**
- 5) Treasurer's Report (Meyer/Volgy)**
- 6) Excom Recommendations on Budget Enhancements (Tickner/Volgy)**
- 7) Compendium project update (Denemark)**
- 8) Chicago Program Chair's Report (Tsygankov)**
- 9) Upcoming Conferences (Volgy)**
- 10) Revisions to Annual Conference (Volgy)**
- 11) Publications Committee Report and Recommendations**
 - a) annual report (Ray)**
 - b) possible new journal (executive session) (Ray/Volgy)**
- 12) Workshop Grants Committee Report**
 - a) Report of Grants (Coate)**
 - b) Recommendations for New Process (Volgy)**
- 13) Long Range Planning Committee Report (Lamy)**
- 14) Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee Report (Joyner)**
- 15) Professional Development Committee Report and Recommendations (Oren)**
- 16) Diversity Committee Report (Leeds)**
- 17) Book award recommendations (Onuf)**
- 18) Request for Misty Gerner Book Award (Susan McEachern)**
- 19) ADA and Disabilities Issues (Volgy)**
- 20) Region and Section Business**
 - a) Request for New Section**
 - b) Rechartering of Sections:
Diplomatic Studies
Women's Caucus;**
 - c) New Section**
 - d) Other Business**
- 21) Old Business**
- 22) New Business**

1) President's Report

2) Executive Director's Report

Voting and Elections:

Elections on the slate of nominees for ISA's leadership closed December 1st and I am pleased to report and verify that the number of members voting exceeded the required threshold of twenty percent of the membership casting ballots on an uncontested slate. The results of the election were as follows:

President:	Nils Petter Gleditsch	percent of vote received	91.6%
Treasurer:	Mary Meyer	percent of vote received	85.1%
Vice President:	P. James	percent of vote received	85.1%
	A. Acharya	percent of vote received	82.5%
	G. Youngs	percent of vote received	82.3%

Nominations and elections were held as well for the *at-large positions to the Governing Council*. Those listed below were nominated and those asterisked (*) received the most votes and were elected:

<i>Nominees</i>	<i>Number of Votes</i>
Jacob Bercovitch	42
*Annette Freyberg-Inan	56
Marcos Aurelia Guedes de Oliveira	25
Kumiko Haba	29
*Jef Huysmans	58
Keisuke Iida	32
Andrei Melville	13
Ozgur Ozdamar	13
Rajikishore Singh	13
Jonas Tallberg	14
Vetroslav Vekaric	8
*Maja Zehfuss	77

Ladd Hollist award:

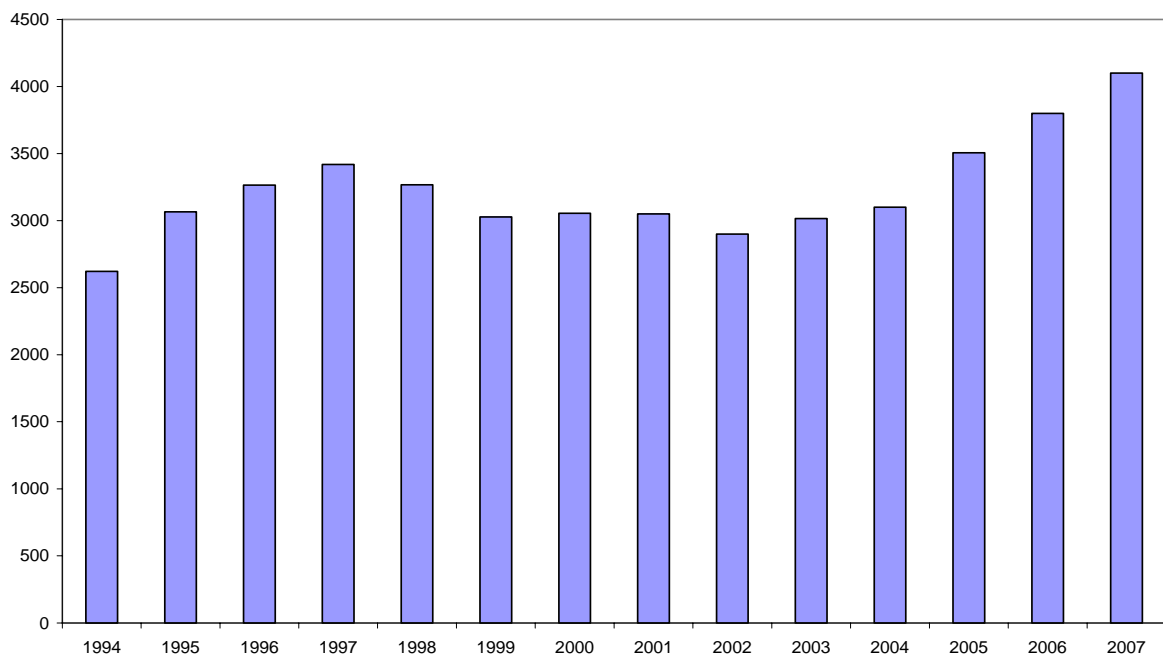
After Ladd Hollist's passing, the association created this award to honor individuals who have given selflessly to the betterment of the association, in the true spirit of volunteerism that Ladd advocated for the association. The Governing Council entrusted to me the responsibility of naming an individual each year.

I am very pleased to announce this year's recipient: Karen Rasler. Karen has provided a range of critical services to the association, involving some of the most sensitive issues regarding our governance. Under very difficult circumstances she has chaired two of our most critical deliberative bodies: the nominating committee and the publications committee. There, as elsewhere, she has been the model of professionalism, efficiency, and fairness in dealing with both problems and colleagues and had made a critical difference in bringing forth both leadership and quality publications for the association. I am personally thankful for the energy she has committed to the well-being of our association. She will be recognized with the award at the business meeting.

Membership Information:

For the last two years we have been reporting annual highs in membership for the association. This year is no different. In fact, our preliminary estimates indicate that we have crossed the 4,000 threshold in membership for the first time in our history, with approximately 4,100 members, an increase of over 300 members (roughly eight percent) from last year's record high.

Number of ISA members, 1994-2007 (2007 is based on membership data from Nov. 30, 2006).



While we assume that such increases in membership are healthy for the association, they pose increasing challenges for the association's governance and mission. Clearly, we no longer constitute a small and intimate grouping of scholars.

Nor—despite the low financial hurdles—do we have as large a percentage of student members as we had when we were below the 2,500 membership threshold. We approximate that today, roughly twenty one percent of our membership is composed of students; in the year 2000, roughly thirty one percent of our membership was composed of students, and the decline occurs even in absolute numbers. At the same time, our non-North American membership has grown substantially: while our overall membership has increased by some 60 percent between 1994 and 2007, the number of non-North American members has grown by 160 percent during the same time frame.

An interesting and curious anomaly is also noted regarding membership versus convention participation statistics. While the increases in convention participation appear to reflect changes in membership, in actuality, up to forty percent of convention participants are non-members, indicating both substantial interest in our conferences from those who don't belong in ISA, and as well, that nearly half of our own membership does not attend our annual convention.

Conventions:

I reported last year that our conventions have set records both in attendance and participation/numbers of panels over the last three years. We expected that—given the difference in climate between Chicago versus San Diego and Hawaii—this year would reduce both attendance and the numbers of panels. This does not appear to be the case. In fact, if trends continue to hold, Chicago will surpass San Diego's record numbers both for participation and attendance.

Furthermore, the number of panels we are now creating appears to exceed the number of panels produced by APSA's annual conference. In San Diego we produced a few more; this year, we may be producing about seventy more panels. At the same time, we have reached roughly the maximum number of panels we are able to produce without going to additional days for the conference (or, an option I would oppose strongly: using a convention center).

As with membership increases, the records being set for our annual conference bring with them both pluses and minuses. Life becomes more difficult for program chairs and sections under the growing weight of competing proposals for time and space. Conference attendees grow frustrated when several panels focusing on the same general subject, and necessarily scheduled at the same time, compete for their attention. The congeniality of an intimate conference is in danger of disappearing.

At the same time, however, there is a substantial amount of diversity that is

created at the conference, partly as a function of growth, and we have had much positive feedback over this issue. The division of twenty percent of the program for the theme and the remainder for sections and cooperating organizations continues to guarantee such diversity in scholarly perspectives. The increasing competition over available panel and paper slots—in principle—allows for choices that increase the overall quality in the content of the program.

Still, we have many new challenges here, and several of them are discussed across the agenda items noted below.

Finances:

I am pleased to report once more that our finances are in good order. Some significant points for your consideration:

- While convention expenses are increasing at rates that are worrisome (partly due to new internal financial arrangements in the hotel industry and partly due to high hotel occupancy in the present economy), staff has worked very hard to try to curtail these costs.
- We closed the last fiscal year with operating costs slightly below budget, and generation of revenue that was approximately \$600,000 over projected revenue. Such a large increase in revenue above projections is in part due to a staff that works well to both minimize costs and maximize revenue. In turn, I am threatened constantly by the potential loss of critical staff members who are being raided by private industry. This year, I took the unprecedented step of awarding the staff (excluding myself) a one time merit bonus using five percent from the excess revenues we generated, as a way of compensating them for their very successful work.
- Given our very strong revenue performance over projected revenues, we have produced a tentative budget for the next fiscal year that creates a slightly more optimistic projection on future revenues, while recognizing growing expenses in the context of the more complex demands being placed on the association.
- The enormous growth in volume of membership and conference participation has placed much stress on our data entry capabilities. These data entry tasks have been typically performed by graduate students and part-time undergraduates (inappropriate for this type of job) with back-up from other staff members. Yet, the volume continues at such a high rate that we can no

longer do the job needed on data entry with part-time, student staff. As a result, I've added an additional staff line in the budget for this purpose.

These items are discussed further in the context of the Treasurer's report (below).

Publications:

The association now produces five journals in partnership with Blackwell, with the fifth journal's (*International Political Sociology*) first issue scheduled to appear at the same time as our convention in Chicago. I am pleased to report that our relationship with Blackwell has continued on a very solid basis, and we have outperformed our projections on revenues from the publisher.

I should note that Blackwell was just sold to Wiley, but it appears that the change will have no impact on our contract, on the publishing personnel with whom we are in regular contact, nor in any way on the functioning of our journals. It is possible that Wiley's larger global base and stronger technological capabilities may become additional assets for us. This appears also to be the case with our Compendium project, done in conjunction with Blackwell (England).

We have been approached by another publisher (Taylor and Francis/Routledge) to co-produce an existing IR journal: *International Interactions*. This issue will be addressed at length on the agenda (below), including the recommendations of the publications committee. If accepted, this would become the sixth journal of the association, and as with the other journals, available free to all members.

Support:

As in previous years, I want to thank all of you who have given so much of your time and energies to make the association a success. Irrespective of the work at HQ, the association ultimately succeeds through the enormous amount of time, energy, interest, and commitment shown by all of you who volunteer to do the vast amount of work involved with all aspects of the association. From the president and officers through the program chairs, editorial teams, the committees, along with the sections and regions of the association, we have literally hundreds of people who offer significant parts of their lives to make ISA what it is. It is truly a humbling experience knowing that so many of you have come forward to help. Thank you!

I also want to thank Ann Tickner for all her work, dedication, and insights during her presidency of ISA. As was the case with her predecessor, she worked tirelessly all year, traveled too much, and did too much, but all of it incredibly well, in the interest of the association.

I wish to thank as well my staff at headquarters. I am very fortunate to be working with a group of people who are true professionals in the best sense of the term: they are knowledgeable, work hard, exercise initiative, carry a greater workload than ever before and often still manage to retain their sense of humor, and are proud of the work they do. I am proud to be working with them.

3) President-Elect's Nominees

2008 Program Chairs

Kelly Kadera and Sara Mitchell (co-chairs)

Executive Committee

Deborah Avant

Mervyn Frost

Fran Pilch

Mark Schafer

Diversity Committee

Jeffrey Taliaferro

Brandon Valeriano

Finance Committee

James Morrow

Long Range Planning Committee

James W. Davis

Emily Goldman

Miles Kahler

Edward Mansfield

James Lee Ray

Nominating Committee

Barbara Walter - Convenor (continuing member)

Michelle Benson

Kristian Gleditsch

Layna Mosley

Professional Rights and Responsibilities

David Lake (chair)

Stephen Gill

Meredith Sarkees

Publications Committee

Brian Pollins (Chair)

John Odell

William Dixon

Workshop Grants Committee

Rose McDermott

Jeffrey Legro

Professional Development Committee

Rosemary Shinko (Northeast Region) Chair

John Ishiyama (Midwest Region)

Fran Pilch (Western Region)

Nikolaos Zahariadis (Southern region)

Claire Turenne-Sjolander (Canada region)
Heidi Hobbs
Isidro Morales (ex officio)
Michael Barnett (ex officio)

4) Nominating Committee's Report

November 22, 2006

To: Tom Volgy

From: Joyce Kaufman, Chair
ISA Nominating Committee

Re: Committee report

After careful deliberation, the ISA Nominating Committee arrived at a single slate of candidates for ISA officers: Nils Petter Gleditsch for president, Pat James, Amitav Acharya and Gillian Youngs for Vice President, and Mary Meyer for Treasurer.

The procedures followed were the same as in previous years. We met and organized at the ISA annual meeting and prepared a call for nominations that was distributed to the full membership shortly thereafter. At that time, we asked for nominations for president and vice president. We set a deadline of May 15 for submission of names and asked for a letter of nomination as well as a copy of the candidate's *CV*. Because of the untimely death of the Treasurer, we put forward a separate call for nominations for this office with a deadline of July 20. Because of the need to address the office of treasurer, and given the late date for the call for nominations for that office, the committee decided to wait until the deadline for nominations for all offices had passed so that we could address the three positions at the same time. Prior to the conference call, we had a preliminary exchange of ideas via e-mail, which helped us air issues and concerns that we could address when we spoke. Before that call, I also contacted every candidate to make sure that s/he would be willing to serve if tapped for a position. We made final decisions via a conference call held on Wednesday, July 26.

One the whole, the process went very smoothly. We had three nominations for president, and five for vice president. Three names were put forward for treasurer, although one withdrew from consideration. In many ways, the easiest part of the deliberation was the candidate for treasurer. Because of the need for the individual to have an intimate knowledge of ISA as well as the preference for someone who had served on the Finance Committee, Mary Meyer, the acting Treasurer, was willing to stand for consideration as Treasurer and to continue in that role. Given her experience, she was the logical choice for the position.

We had a number of excellent choices for vice president but were able to narrow them down to three during our conference call. The toughest aspect of the deliberations was selection of the president. There was a significant campaign mounted in support of an eminent senior scholar, albeit one who had not been active in ISA. After discussion among the members of the committee, I was asked to contact that individual on behalf of the committee to assess his willingness to serve as a vice president, which he declined to do. We were then able to choose between the two remaining candidates. But the "campaign" raised some important questions among members of the committee, specifically about the selection criteria and how to

respond when there is a clear campaign mounted on behalf of a well-recognized senior scholar but one who has had only limited involvement with ISA. We concluded that we needed to take to heart the admonition that serving as president is not an honorific, but is a position that carries real responsibilities. The committee has no recommendations as to how to address such campaigns in the future beyond suggesting that future committees bear in mind what the position involves and continue to find the best person/people for the position(s).

Unlike previous years, the committee had no shortage of non-North American candidates. In fact, the final slate includes only one North American, with the designated president and two of the vice presidents who are not from North America. Given the experience of previous committees, this was an unusual set of circumstances. In our deliberations, we took this into account when narrowing the list for vice president and concluded that the plethora of non-North Americans on the slate strengthens ISA and reinforces its position as a truly “international” organization without artificially having to search for a candidate who meets that criterion.

In general, the committee was pleased with the final slate of candidates and feels that each is qualified in terms of scholarship, visibility, and commitment and service to ISA. We also feel that the slate represents diversity in terms of representing many constituencies within ISA. While it is not possible to represent every possible interest, we think that taken as a whole, the slate is as inclusive as possible and will serve ISA well.

5) Treasurer's Report and Recommendations

ISA Treasurer's Report

11 January 2007

To: Members of the ISA Governing Council meeting in Chicago, 27 February 2007

From: Mary K. Meyer McAleese, ISA Treasurer

Re: Financial Report, FY2005-2006 and Proposed FY2007-08 Budget

I would like to begin by thanking ISA Headquarters, especially Executive Director Tom Volgy and Director of Administration Dana Larsen, for their help, patience, and support in my transition to this job as ISA Treasurer. They have patiently answered my many questions about the structure and substance of the financial reports I have received from them, and they have worked hard to explain the many details that were new or unclear to me. I would also like to thank the ISA Finance Committee (members Edward Mansfield, Renee Marlin-Bennett, and Vicki Glolich, and ex officio members J. Ann Tichner and William Thompson) for placing their faith in me in San Diego and for their positive contributions, ideas, and advice at our mid-year meeting at APSA in Philadelphia last September.

Attached to this report is the FY2005-2006 year-end financial report that was approved by the Finance Committee in September, along with a copy of the proposed FY2007-08 budget. In what follows, I will highlight items from the 2005-06 Treasurer's Report that may be of interest to the Governing Council and report on the decisions made at the mid-year Finance Committee meeting in September. I will also report on the status of the ISA endowment, and highlight a few items in the proposed budget for FY2007-2008. Any errors in fact, interpretation, or judgment in this report are my own.

FY2005-2006 End-of-Year Financial Report

FY2005-06 was another very good year financially for the ISA. For the third year in a row, the ISA posted a gross income of over a million dollars. This year's (audited) **total income** was **\$1,654,870.33**. This figure represents an increase of \$153,584.90 (or 10%) over FY2004-2005's actual gross income, and exceeds the budgeted income for FY2005-2006 (of \$1,164,500.00) by \$490,370.33. **Total (actual) expenses** for FY 2005-2006 were **\$1,083,025.56**, which was \$26,788.27 below what was budgeted (\$1,109,813.80). Pending all final audit numbers, the **overall budget surplus** (income minus expenses) for FY 2005-06 currently stands at **\$571,844.80**.

These budget figures include WISC accounts, complicating the picture a bit. The ISA continues to serve as a custodian or financial pass-through for the WISC conferences. The sums under income and expenses for WISC are not actually ISA monies but show up in the budget due to our role as banker for their (and other international) conferences. In any case, this year's overall budget surplus of \$571,844.80 is astounding.

Several factors continue to contribute to this very positive budget picture: Continued strong growth in membership, much higher than anticipated revenues (gross and net) from the San Diego convention (despite higher than anticipated costs), stronger than anticipated revenues from Blackwell royalties, unbudgeted royalties from *Jstorr*, growing interest income from our checking account, and conservative budgeting with careful budget management within ISA HQ which keeps our actual expenses lower than projected.

On the Income side, some items to be noted include:

- Net Membership income was \$233,954.18 after \$22,925.00 was paid to ISA Regions and Sections for their share of membership dues. Overall, total membership income for FY2005-2006 exceeded the budget projection by \$91,879.18, reflecting an impressively healthy growth in membership
- Blackwell and *Jstorr* royalties continue to provide healthy and higher than anticipated revenues. As noted in the August 2005 Treasurer's Report, *Jstorr* royalties are an "unpredictable" but pleasant addition to our income stream. This is worth remembering when assigning articles from ISA publications—each *Jstorr* download of an article earns the ISA a small amount of money." *Jstorr* royalties contributed an unexpected \$14,165.46 to our income while Blackwell royalties contributed \$88,464 more than expected.
- Gross income from the San Diego Convention surpassed the budget projection by \$212,637.50.
- Interest: The bank interest on our checking account has increased dramatically. Not only have interest rates increased, but HQ has established a program with the banker that makes our surplus funds available for loan, resulting in a much higher rate of return.

On the Expenses side, some items to be noted include:

- Under Publications, the \$4,000 for "extra pages" for ISQ in FY 2005-2006 was a one-time expense. Also, some "Editorial Summit" expenses budgeted for FY 2005-2006 came in during FY 2004-05.
- Personnel costs at Headquarters (HQ) were lower than projected because the Administrative Associate was on medical leave for a few months, and the new Director of Academic Development started as part-time. Also, Work Study Services expenses were lower because ISA HQ was able to employ student help through the University of Arizona rather than through the ISA's budget.
- Office Operations were over budget due to the purchase of special slander and libel insurance coverage arising from the plagiarism matter in *ISQ*. Despite this unanticipated expense (\$4,658.00), general office insurance costs were lower than projected, and printing, photocopying, and mailing expenses were significantly under budget due to increased use of electronic media rather than paper at HQ.

- Under Professional Services, the large increase over budget (to \$4,219.20) for Legal Consulting is also due to the plagiarism matter.
- ISA Workshop Grants were \$14,282.12 higher than projected because a number of workshops funded in FY2004-05 were actually held in FY2005-06.
- Annual convention expenses ran over budget by \$38,526.36. HQ has noted a dramatic rise in costs at convention hotels in the past two years, a trend likely to continue. Nevertheless, the San Diego Convention income surplus of \$212,637.50 more than off-set the convention expense over-run.
- As noted above, the overall budget surplus for FY 2005-2006 was \$571,844.80. This amount exceeded a projected budget surplus of \$54,686 by over half a million dollars (\$517,158.80). From the overall budget surplus, \$300,000 has been transferred to the ISA Endowment Fund's money market account for safe keeping, leaving approximately \$272,000 in the Carry-Forward to FY2006-07.

Endowment

As of August 2006, the ISA total endowment stood at \$1,290,055.37. This figure includes the \$300,000 which was transferred to our money market account from the FY 2005-06 budget surplus (supra). We do not anticipate drawing on the endowment fund as a regular source of revenue. Rather, its purpose is to provide a monetary cushion in case of a major financial crisis in the organization (Treasurer's Report, 2006).

Our endowment is roughly divided between three investment funds, Smith Barney, PAX World, and Domini, plus our Smith Barney money market account. The Governing Council has mandated that the ISA invest only in socially responsible funds, recognizing and accepting their more modest performance in the market. The funds in which we have been investing have performed modestly over the long term. Since June 2004, the net increase of our total endowment has been primarily due to our very high budget surpluses, not to market growth.

Decisions Taken by the Finance Committee at its Meeting on 1 September 2005

- The Finance Committee unanimously approved the FY2005-2006 year-end report and expressed its deep satisfaction that ISA HQ has spent ISA income in an appropriate and judicious manner. The committee also expressed its deep gratitude to Tom Volgy, Dana Larsen, and the ISA Staff for an outstanding year and their continued excellent fiscal management of the ISA.
- Investment strategy for the ISA Endowment Fund: Present policy requires that the Finance Committee reassess our investment approach every six months (at the ISA annual convention and at the APSA meeting). At the committee's San Diego meeting last March, in addition to our routine business of determining how much to invest in our endowment investment accounts each month until our next meeting, a number of new questions concerning the

endowment fund arose, including: A. The need to identify options to replace the Smith Barney fund due to its poor performance (on the advice of a financial advisor); B. The need to specify which key social screens to employ in choosing an alternative fund. Lacking enough information at that time, the committee continued these discussions at its mid-year meeting in September. Decisions taken on these items at in September were as follows:

- Recognizing that the full range of social screens may limit the market performance of the ISA's investments, the committee agreed that there are four principle or essential social screens that must be used for all ISA endowment investments: respect for human rights, respect for labor relations and rights, respect for the environment, and no investment in the military/defense industry. Additional socially responsible screens may also be considered if their application does not limit or adversely affect the market performance potential of our investments.
- The committee considered some options for replacing the underperforming Smith Barney fund, but felt the continued need to gather more information. Key steps include contacting organizations specializing in endowment investment management, such as TIAA-CREF, and considering hiring a professional financial advisor on a one-time basis to advise us on this matter. The Finance Committee will discuss these items further at its meeting in Chicago with the aim of making recommendations for action on this matter.
- Declines in the market in the second quarter of this year led the Finance Committee to ask HQ to suspend temporarily the monthly transfers from our money market account into the investment accounts. Since then, the \$300,000 transferred to our money market account from the FY2005-2006 budget surplus has been held there to take advantage of the higher money market returns compared to the mutual fund market. The Finance Committee will revisit this decision as part of its routine business at its March meeting in Chicago.

Proposed FY 2007-2008 Budget

The proposed FY 2007-2008 budget is clear and self-explanatory. It projects an anticipated 30% growth in income over the (current) FY 2006-2007 budget, largely thanks to the San Francisco conference income projections and significant growth in expected Blackwell royalties. It projects a 20% growth in expenses. Only two items on the expenses side may need highlighting:

- **Workshop Grants:** The proposed increase in Workshop Grants (to \$100,000) is contingent upon the Governing Council's approval of the proposal to change the Workshop Grant formula.
- **Personnel:** There is a new line for a staff person at HQ to deal with the growing volume of financial transactions. Previously, this work was handled by graduate student assistance; however HQ finds there is a clear need to professionalize this position given the nature of the increased flow of electronic financial transactions.

Headquarters' Recommended Budget:

GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT	Actual	Budget	Budget
ITEM NAME	FY	FY	FY
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
INCOME			
Carry Forward (Surplus / Endowment Transfer)	262,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Carry Forward (Surplus / members service)			
ISA Membership	234,083.18	185,000.00	215,000.00
Net Membership (without Region or Section dues)			
ISA Sales	31,584.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
Award Income	257.71		
Blackwell	388,464.00	375,000.00	400,000.00
<i>Blackwell Royalties</i>	95,000.00	95,000.00	115,000.00
Blackwell Encyclopedia Editorial Support	70,000.00	70,000.00	-
Blackwell Encyclopedia Operational Support	15,000.00	15,000.00	
<i>Jstorr Royalties</i>	14,165.46	7,500.00	10,000.00
Interest on Bank Accounts	24,623.48	1,500.00	20,000.00
Convention Income (San Diego)	492,517.50		
Convention Income (Chicago)	1,050.00	325,000.00	
Convention Income (San Francisco)			450,000.00
Istanbul Carry-Forward for International Planning	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
INCOME SUBTOTAL	1,382,745.33	1,110,000.00	1,251,000.00
WISC Conference Income	7,591.00		5,000.00
UofA support for ISA	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Past UofA Support			

INCOME TOTAL (inc Carry Forward)	1,673,336.33	1,381,000.00	1,501,000.00
	Actual FY 2005-06	Budget FY 2006-07	Budget FY 2007-08
EXPENSES			
Publications	30,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
<i>IS Quarterly - North Texas Support</i>	4,000.00		
<i>International Studies Review</i>	30,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
<i>IS Perspectives- support</i>	30,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
<i>FPA Journal- support</i>	25,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
<i>IS Political Sociology- support</i>	15,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00
<i>"Encyclopedia" Project expenses</i>			
<i>ISA Operations</i>	511.10	70,000.00	37,250.00
<i>Editorial Operations - Denmark</i>		15,000.00	15,000.00
<u><i>Editorial Summit</i></u>	4,702.39	8,000.00	***
	Actual FY 2005-06	Budget FY 2006-07	Budget FY 2007-08
Personnel			
Wages/Salary			
Executive Director (Merit)	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Research Budget	5,082.54	6,000.00	6,000.00
Director of Administration (Dana Larsen)	82,500.00	86,500.00	90,000.00
Payroll Taxes	*	10,000.00	10,500.00
Retirement Benefits	26,400.00	28,500.00	30,000.00
Health Insurance	7,684.69	15,000.00	17,500.00

Payroll Taxes for Larsen & Gerlak *	7,676.90		
Convention Program Coordinator	18,749.94	55,000.00	58,500.00
	*	3,000.00	3,500.00
	1,200.00	3,000.00	3,500.00
Computer Technology Specialist	70,474.67	56,000.00	59,000.00
ERE		18,480.00	20,650.00
Administrative Associate	46,206.45	45,000.00	48,000.00
		14,850.00	17,000.00
Convention Coordinator (wages)	52,201.85	47,500.00	49,000.00
		14,850.00	17,200.00
Web Page Coordinator (Joel) (wages)	42,049.10	35,000.00	37,000.00
		11,550.00	12,000.00
Convention Assistant (Ishara) (wages)	37,988.19	32,500.00	35,000.00
		9,900.00	12,500.00
Office Assistant			28,000.00
			10,000.00
Work Study Services			
Summer Student Services (2006)	3,954.07	8,500.00	
Summer Student Services (2007)			8,500.00
Summer Student Services (2008)	1,541.25	5,000.00	5,000.00
Staff Development/Training	1,578.94	2,500.00	3,500.00
ISA Staff Merit Pay Bonus		30,000.00	

	Actual FY 2005-06	Budget FY 2006-07	Budget FY 2007-08
Office Operations			
Repairs		1,000.00	1,000.00
Printing	1,373.65	4,000.00	4,000.00
Photocopying	528.09	1,500.00	1,500.00

Mailing Expenses	2,463.60	4,000.00	4,000.00
Telephones	5,014.56	5,000.00	5,000.00
Telephone Equipment			
Permits & Fees	1,360.00	1,500.00	1,750.00
Web Server Fees	341.20	600.00	600.00
Office Supplies	3,006.71	3,500.00	3,500.00
Food & Entertainment	1,295.37	1,250.00	1,500.00
Storage Rental	550.80	600.00	650.00
Insurance (Office Insurance)	380.00	750.00	750.00
Liability (Director & Officers)	2,060.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Slander & Libel Insurance	4,658.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank Fees	15,171.39	15,000.00	17,500.00
Convention Management Software Program			
Dues Memberships (UN/NGO)	300.00	300.00	300.00
Office Equipment	7,904.92	7,500.00	10,000.00
Computers			
ISA Committees			
Professional Development Programs			5,000.00
	Actual	Budget	Budget
	FY	FY	FY
Travel	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
ISA Exec. Director	13,959.35	10,000.00	12,000.00
Staff	4,632.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
ISA President: Jack Levy		10,000.00	
President-Elect: Nils Petter Gleditsch			10,000.00
Past-President: J. Ann Tickner			
Treasurer (Mary Meyer)		1,500.00	1,500.00
Previous Past-Presidents	6,153.20		
Taxes (IRS 990 & 991 Taxes)			

Professional Services

Legal Consulting	4,219.20	500.00	500.00
Tax Preparation & Consulting	934.00	500.00	500.00
Audit Fees	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Professional Organizing			
 ISA Workshop Grants	 64,282.12	 55,000.00	 110,000.00
 ISA Meetings (APSA Executive Committee)	 5,303.88	 5,500.00	 5,500.00

Awards

Sprout Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
Carl Beck Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
Quincy Wright Award		500.00	500.00
Karl Deutch Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
Alexander George Award	250.00	500.00	500.00
Cox Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
ISA Annual Book Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
ISA Decade Book Award	500.00	500.00	500.00

Actual
FY

Budget
FY

Budget
FY

2005-06

2006-07

2007-08

ISA Annual Convention

Program Chairs - San Diego	10,000.00		
Program Chair - Chicago	10,000.00	20,000.00	
Program Chair -San Francisco			20,000.00
Convention Expense	133,601.36	150,000.00	175,000.00
Travel Grants	84,011.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
ISA Convention Support		15,000.00	15,000.00
Child Care	9,248.48	10,000.00	15,000.00

Program Chair Awards	1,990.45	2,000.00	2,000.00
Merit Pay Pool (direct bonuses)	8,500.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Miscellaneous		1,000.00	1,000.00
Expense Sub-Total	1,027,495.41	1,318,630.00	1,421,650.00
WISC Conference Planning	7,938.53		
WISC Conference Operations	8,256.97	Ljubljana	5,000.00
WISC Conference ISA Travel Grants unused Hawaii travel grants	11,704.00	Ljubljana	15,000.00
Repay WISC Loans	2,000.00		
CEE-ISA Grants	2,860.44		
Brazil Planning Expenses	3,598.22	5,000.00	5,000.00
Portugal Conference Travel Grants			6,000.00
ISA Staff Supplements for WISC	6,000.00		
Expense Total (inc. International)	1,069,853.57	1,323,630.00	1,452,650.00
DEFICIT/SURPLUS	603,482.76	57,370.00	48,350.00
TOTALS FORWARD			

6) EXCOM Recommendations on Budget Enhancements

7) **Compendium Project Update**

Board Report: ISA Compendium Project

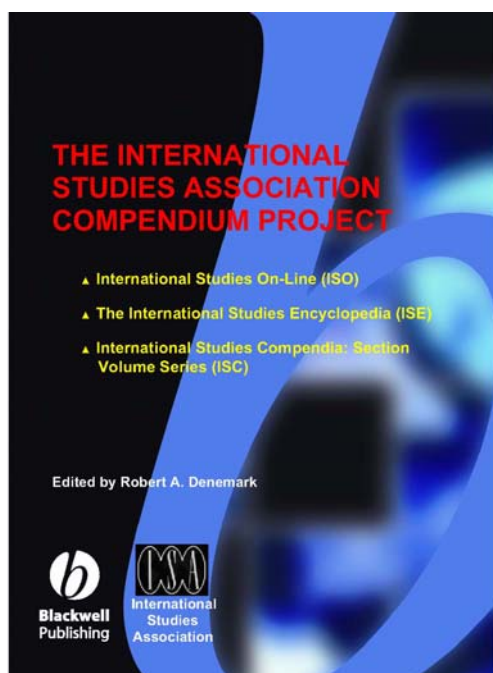
Bob Denmark

Since the ISA Compendium Project was approved at our last annual meeting we have made the following progress:

1. The project was approved without a formal title. In September, discussions were concluded that created a 3-part project under the rubric of “The ISA Compendium Project.” This includes the flagship electronic version to be titled ‘International Studies On-Line’ (ISO), the hard-copy version titled ‘International Studies Encyclopedia’ (ISE), and a series of volumes that may be specific to sections to be titled ‘International Studies Compendia: Section Volume Series’ (ISC).
2. Our contract calls for the creation of an advisory board. Every past (as well as the present and future) ISA president was invited to participate, and we now have a board with 26 members chaired by Bill Thompson. Board members have received several mailings with information about the project. Many have made valuable suggestions and offered to help in various ways.
3. The sections are responding well to the compendium project. Most sections have committees working on creating a list of topics to be included. A few (especially smaller groups) have a single individual working as coordinator. Our goal was to have each group create a list of topics by the time of the annual meeting. Some groups have already met this goal (today is 12/15), and I will report on our overall progress in this regard at the meeting.
4. We have undertaken several advertising initiatives to help bring the project to the attention of the membership. This includes the placing of adverts in the annual program, in journals and in other places. Flyers, newsletter updates, web-pages (both on the ISA website and on mine) provide information and updates, and letters to specific constituencies are all designed to help spread the word. Blackwell has been particularly helpful in designing and helping distribute the materials. My hope is that creating a positive ‘buzz’ will help both with the finding of authors and with successful marketing.
5. The ISA represents a great deal of the profession, but does not (and probably cannot) cover every intellectual variation. For example, the ISA does not have a general ‘theory’ section. I am particularly concerned to make certain that issues and perspectives that are not regularly represented in the ISA find a voice in this project. I am soliciting a series of entries on theory, and will review the lists of topics proposed by the sections (along with members of the board) to help assure that important schools are represented. It is my belief that with the help of the board, we will be able to identify existing gaps and include perspectives that are not generally represented.

Andrea Grelak at ISA HQ has been invaluable in these efforts and deserves significant recognition. ISA HQ, along with our contacts at Blackwell (both Nick Bellorini in Oxford and our marketing contacts in Massachusetts) have been uniformly helpful in moving this rather huge project along.

COMPENDIUM FLYER:



Introducing

The International

Studies Association
Compendium Project

*The ISA and Blackwell
Publishing
have teamed up to create a
major reference resource
for International Studies.*

The three components of the project include:

International Studies On-Line (ISO)
The International Studies Encyclopedia (ISE)
International Studies Compendia: Section Volume Series (ISC)

Project Overview:

Peer-reviewed essays of approximately 10,000 words will consider important issues, problems and literatures, note where we have been, assess our current knowledge, and suggest where we might be heading and what we might be missing.

- The centerpiece will be titled *International Studies On-Line (ISO)* and be presented in an electronic format with links to archives, datasets, case studies and pedagogical materials.
- A hard copy version (*ISE*) will be sold to libraries and include multiple volumes.
- Sections will have the option of using the material they provide for the project, together with additional content, to create a special section volume.

The project is being organized through ISA Sections. Sections are preparing lists of topics to be considered and soliciting contributions. For more information, check with section officers or

Visit our web page at www.isanet.org/compendium/editors.html

or

Contact Bob Denemark, Compendium Project General Editor, at denemark@udel.edu

8) Chicago Program Chair's Report

General

The 48TH International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention in Chicago is the ISA's largest convention to date. The program chair office located at San Francisco State University worked with the ISA Section Chairs, ISA HQ, and ISA President J. Ann Tickner to assure integration and validation of the large information flow associated with organizing the convention's program. My team consisted of three members: myself, Andrei Tsygankov (Program Chair), and my two assistants, Amanda Bradford and Anabela DeSousa.

Convention Summary Statistics

General

1. Number of participants: **3,554**
2. Number of panels (excluding posters): **824**
3. Number of papers in the program: **3,113**
 - Number of papers on panels (not posters): **2,919**
 - Number of poster papers: **193**
4. Number of paper proposals originally received: **3,765**
5. Number of paper proposals rejected: **609** (based on papers originally submitted)
6. Number of panel proposals originally received: **547**
7. Number of panel proposals rejected: **40** (based on panels originally submitted)
8. Number of participating cooperating organization panels: **51**

Theme Panels and Posters

9. Number of theme panels: **164 (128 are co-sponsored)**.
10. Number of theme poster panels: **1 (co-sponsored)**.
11. Number of theme papers on panels: **531**
12. Number of theme papers on poster panels: **37**

Panel Statistics

13. Number of panels with 3 papers: **95**
 - **90** section panels
 - **5** cooperating organization panels
14. Number of panels with 4 papers: **423**
 - **394** section panels
 - **29** cooperating organization panels
15. Number of panels with 5 papers: **196**
 - **186** section panels
 - **10** cooperating organization panels
16. Number of panels with 6 papers: **8**
 - **7** section panels
 - **1** cooperating organization panels
17. Number of roundtables: **101**
 - **96** section roundtables
 - **5** cooperating organization roundtables

18. Number of panels allocated for other purposes: **2** (Title VI Project Director's Business Meetings I & II)
19. Number of panels sponsored by more than two sections: **28** (including 6 poster panels)

Non-ISA Member Information

20. Number of non-ISA members registered by the deadline: **1,200**
21. Number of non-ISA members that withdrew: **128**

Finally

All sections met their panel quota. Given the large number of available poster slots, we did not have to institute poster quotas for sections. All the rejected papers were given the option of a poster presentation.

The Final count on sections, papers, panels, participants and posters (as of January 13, 2005)

<i>Section</i>	<i>*Number of Panel Papers</i>	<i>*Number of Panels (excluding poster panels)</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>*Number of Poster Panels</i>	<i>Number of Posters</i>	<i>Number of Co-Sponsored Panels (excluding poster panels)</i>
<i>Active Learning in International Relations (ALIAS)</i>	49	18	99	1	6	16
<i>Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies (CISS)</i>	133	36	201	1	31	24
<i>Diplomatic Studies (DPLST)</i>	61	16	90	0	0	14
<i>International Education (EDUC)</i>	23	14	56	0	0	6
<i>English School (ENGLISH)</i>	48	14	72	2	51	9
<i>Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration Studies (ENMISA)</i>	190	50	253	1	31	35
<i>Environmental Studies (ENVIRO)</i>	164	40	204	1	28	14
<i>International Ethics (ETHICS)</i>	97	27	134	1	39	15
<i>Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA)</i>	306	78	399	1	31	31
<i>Feminist Theory and Gender Studies (FTGS)</i>	174	52	265	0	0	52
<i>Global Development Studies (GLOBAL)</i>	209	57	292	1	23	35
<i>International Communication</i>	102	31	172	0	0	24

<i>(ICOMM)</i>						
<i>International Law (ILAW)</i>	100	33	173	0	0	31
<i>International Organization (IO)</i>	221	56	329	1	28	41
<i>International Political Economy (IPE)</i>	396	105	550	0	0	65
<i>International Political Sociology (IPS)</i>	220	60	307	1	39	44
<i>Intelligence Studies (ISS)</i>	50	16	79	1	31	1
<i>International Security Studies (ISSS)</i>	533	145	696	4	113	84
<i>Peace Studies (PEACE)</i>	256	65	357	1	22	59
<i>Post Communist States in International Relations (POSTCOM)</i>	73	18	95	1	22	9
<i>Scientific Study of International Processes (SSIP)</i>	115	30	179	0	0	8
<i>Convention Theme (THEME)</i>	462	159	786	1	39	123
<i>Women's Caucus (WCAUCUS)</i>	51	17	104	0	0	16

***Includes Papers and/or Panels either sponsored or co-sponsored by section.**

Recommendations / comments for the upcoming program chair

1. Database training: Scheduling it in May proved helpful. In addition, given the complexity of the database, we recommend one or two additional training sessions conducted over the phone after the June 1 deadline.
2. Section deadlines: Most sections met program deadlines although in some cases with a few days delay.
3. Non-ISA member registration deadline: The deadline worked well although its enforcement meant up to 200 withdrawals, several collapsing panels and around 20 panels with new discussants to find. Still, it is better to deal with the problem earlier than at the convention site.
4. Posters: We have found that most people are reluctant to accept posters and see them as “second class” presentations. Unfortunately, in some cases this perception is reinforced by funders who refuse to allocate a grant for a poster presenter, yet are willing to support a regular panel presentation. Although for us, as program organizers, posters have proven an important resource for completing endangered panels, we think it is important to continue efforts to elevate their status. Holding them in prominent locations, recruiting visible scholars should help. If anything, posters should definitely be kept as a way to accommodate those rejected to present on a panel.

5. Panel size: In our view the optimal size is four to five papers. In cases of five (or even six) presenters, it is important to find a co-discussant and reduce presentation time to allow time for Q & A.
6. Schedule of preparing the Program: We recommend allocating more time for entering panels in the system. In our experience, some sections submitted about 70% of new panels. With ever growing size of ISA conventions, it becomes especially important to have more time for carefully done system entries. We therefore suggest to increase the time for doing so from two to three-four weeks by moving the “Section Panels due to Program Chair” deadline (7/14) one week earlier and perhaps pushing forward the “Preliminary Program sent to Section Chairs” (7/28) deadline.
7. Resources of ISA HQ: Use those resources on a regular basis. Unlike you, people at ISA HQ have been dealing with program challenges for a while and usually have answers/suggestions to all your problems. More specifically, in dealing with scheduling conflicts, don’t hesitate to ask Mike Escalante for specific reports that you think might help you to move a panel/person without getting into another conflict. In all cases, Mike has been able to generate such reports, and in at least one case his intervention has been decisive (meaning that without it we would have not met a deadline).
8. Locating discussants: This is one of the most persistent issues that require constant attention even after submitting the final Program. Working with sections is helpful, yet limited – in our experience, some sections did not respond to our requests, others provided merely names of potential discussants, and those later turned out to be unable to serve. Not infrequently, their response was “can’t do it on that date” (flight arrangements or some other reasons). In addition to working with sections, consider trying to locate discussants by following two criteria: 1) fit judging by titles of their own proposed papers on the Program; 2) time of their presentation (should be on the same day or very close to the time of the panel on which you are asking them to serve as a discussant. That is, if someone presents on WB, s/he is unlikely to serve as a discussant on SB or SC, but may agree to serve on WC or WD).
9. Dealing with scheduling conflicts: This is another difficult issue, and it needs to be solved by a deadline. Two suggestions here
 - a. work closely with Mike over producing a necessary report that will have all the necessary information for you (see the point 7 above).
 - b. enter sections’ room preferences to the system in advance, so you don’t have to go back to their old submissions
10. Allocating rooms: Two suggestions
 - a. don’t stress too much over allocating the “right” size. The amount of room is tightly fixed, and all of them have to be allocated – it is simply impossible to have a perfect solution here.

- b. review the Program and make sure that prominent names don't end up in a small room of 15-20 people size. In this case, it is better to make the reverse error that is to have too large a room.
- 11. Email account quota: We have found that 250 MB size is insufficient and had to extend it to the size of 500 MB.
- 12. Correspondence with sections: We recommend storing correspondence with individual sections in separate electronic folders. This will become instrumental at the stage of negotiating cosponsorships.
- 13. Cosponsorship with sections: Your quota is quite generous (20% of all panels), but sections often struggle to meet their quotas. Be generous and help. Work with Andrea Gerlak on this; she has been extremely helpful in figuring out who is in particular dire need for more panels and developing a formula for bringing sections down to 40% rejection rate.
- 14. Requirements for panel templates: We recommend that templates
 - a. are submitted as consolidated in one file
 - b. are kept handy for comparing them with new requests coming from sections
 - c. have individual ID numbers (saves time and helps to avoid possible name confusion)
- 15. Recommendations for the online registration form:
 - a. Allow individuals not submitting a paper proposal to apply for the program in chair/discussant capacities only
 - b. Cooperating organizations should be required to indicate on their panel submission the cooperating organization name
- 16. Division of labor between the Program office and ISA HQ: in our experience, the HQ office has been especially helpful in doing the following to assist in preparing the Program
 - a. helping sections to meet their quota and to lower their rejection rate
 - b. handling correspondence with sections regarding this issue
 - c. handling cooperation organizations
 - d. providing timely advice for Program Chair staff
 - e. assisting Program Chairs in other tasks

9) Upcoming Conferences

Our annual conferences for the next four years are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Location</i>
2008	March. 26 – 29	San Francisco Hilton
2009	Sun- Wed pattern Feb. 15 – 18	New York Marriott Marquis
2010	Feb. 17 – 21 Mardi Gras Week	Hilton New Orleans Riverside
2011	Mar. 16-19	Le Centre Sheraton, Montreal, Canada

“Overseas” conference update:

Apart from our annual conference, we collaborate with other organizations and at times one or more of our own sections in order to produce conferences overseas. Rather than taking the annual conference overseas, we have opted since 1995 to supplement the annual conference with these “overseas conventions”, meeting in Tokyo, Vienna, Budapest, Manzanillo, Istanbul, Warsaw, Moscow, and Hong Kong. In order to guarantee that these conferences are not restricted to only those scholars most able to afford them, the annual ISA budget has also included a travel grant program to allow junior scholars and senior graduate students the opportunity to participate.

Presently, our plans for upcoming collaborative conferences include the following:

- CISS section conference in collaboration with the Portuguese IR community and the University of Coimbra in Portugal, summer of 2007;
- WISC conference, summer of 2008 in Slovenia;
- Rio conference in collaboration with South American IR scholars, tentative for the summer of 2009;
- Joint conference with Australian colleagues and the IR community of the Pacific, tentatively in Brisbane, Australia, fall 2009;
- Joint meeting with ECPR/IR Standing Group, in Europe, in discussion stage.

In addition, we have been asked to produce a smaller number of panels and to participate in the annual conference of the ECPR, meeting in Pisa, September of 2007; and to participate as well in the CEEISA conference, scheduled for May of 2007 in Wroclav, Poland. We typically appear as a joint sponsor of the RISA conference as well in Moscow.

10) Revisions to Annual Conferences

Addressing the no-show problem:

As you will recall, the annual convention began to face a growing and persistent problem of non-ISA members accepting their obligations to the program, but failing to show for the annual conference. As many as 900 such “participants” failed to participate annually, creating havoc with the program. As a result, we instituted a new procedure whereby non-ISA members are required to preregister early, and failure to do so leads to their removal from the program. Last year, over 1,000 of 1,300 non-ISA members preregistered early; this year, roughly 1,400 of 1,700 non-ISA members either did so, or became members of the association. Although we have had a few complaints about these procedures, virtually all non-ISA members understand why we have initiated this process. As in the past, I also waive these requirements on a case-by-case basis.

It appears that this new procedure is addressing the non-ISA portion of the no-show problem, which constituted nearly 90 percent of all those who made commitments but failed to show. This year, however, we encountered some 450 individuals—ISA members—who have a role to play in the convention, but despite our numerous requests for them to preregister, they have failed to do so, and I am guessing that a large number of those will fail to show and register on site. While we have managed to substantially reduce the no-show problem, the remaining portion is still a vexing one. If half of these individuals who are not yet preregistered fail to show, it will impact a substantial portion of the program. Furthermore, our built-in costs per participant (including increasing hotel costs) mean that those who fail to show will be subsidized by those who had preregistered. Presently, the differential between preregistration versus registration fees is only about \$25. I am proposing that we double the difference to \$50, creating increased financial incentives for people to preregister early. While such preregistration in no guarantee that people will show and participate, in fact, virtually all who register do come and fulfill their responsibilities.

Addressing the volume problem:

As the size of the conference has grown and the number of requests to participate on panels has increased, enormous pressures have been placed on the program chair and the sections to handle the huge volume of requests while creating a balanced, and thematic annual conference. In turn ISA HQ has received substantial pressure over the last few years to play a much more active role in the substance of the conference. In order to address this problem, we undertook two new initiatives last year. The first was to create ISA’s first

academic hire, creating a visiting professor position for academic development (as a half/time position), and hiring Andrea Gerlak to assist the sections both in terms of the program and in terms of section and region development. In addition, she is working as well with Bob Denmark, assisting him on the compendium project.

Second, we created a new formula for convention quotas, with the theme component constituting 20 percent of the program and the other 80 percent being allocated to the sections. Panels allocated to cooperating organizations are drawn from the theme quota. We formalized one other procedure related to these quotas: typically, the quotas for sections were drawn up by the program chair in discussion with the sections, the outgoing program chair, and the executive director. We shifted this responsibility to the executive director, who now allocates quotas in consultation with the sections, the program chair, and on the basis of both changing volumes of applications and the previous year's section performance.

As far as I can tell, both of these changes appear to be working and help us to facilitate the high volume of work and the huge number of requests to participate in the annual conference. They are placed on the agenda, however, to solicit feedback from the Governing Council.

11) Publications Committee Report and Recommendations

Annual Report

REPORT OF THE ISA PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE FOR 2006

Chair: James Lee Ray, Vanderbilt University

Members: Harvey Starr, University of South Carolina
Gillian Youngs, University of Leicester
Katherine Barbieri, University of South Carolina
Brian Pollins, Ohio State University
Paul Huth, University of Maryland
Mark Boyer, University of Connecticut, (ex-officio)
Jennifer Sterling-Folker, University of Connecticut (ex-officio)
Didier Bigo, Sciences-Po, Paris (ex-officio)
Margaret Hermann, Syracuse University (ex-officio)
David Kinsella, Portland State University (ex-officio)
Ann Tickner, University of Southern California (ex-officio)
Jack Levy, Rutgers University (ex-officio)
Steven Poe, University of North Texas (ex officio)
William Thompson, Indiana University (ex-officio)
Doug Van Belle, Victoria University (ex-officio)
R.B.J. Walker, Keele University (ex-officio)
Tom Volgy, University of Arizona (ex-officio)

December 10, 2006

This report contains brief comments regarding the status of the five journals currently sponsored by the organization, as well as on the compendium project. It also contains a recommendation regarding the proposal to accept *International Interactions* as an ISA Journal, followed by some concluding observations about the future of the committee.

Foreign Policy Analysis

FPA received 82 manuscripts from June 1, 2005 until June 30th, 2006. Nine of those have been published or accepted for publication. Four more are awaiting a decision, and 18 are either under review, or in the process of being revised. If all 22 of those latter manuscripts end up being published, *FPA* would have an acceptance rate of 38%, which might be higher than desirable? But, of course, it is unlikely that all 22 of those manuscripts about which a decision has yet to be made will in fact be published. The *FPA* editorial team has no current plans to publish special or theme issues. It does have as a goal the development of a 1 issue backlog by this time next year. The average turn around time for manuscripts has been about 74 days. It is making efforts to encourage submissions from authors outside the United States. An admittedly brief review of the articles published in 2006 reinforces some concern on the committee about the substantive distinction between articles published in *FPA* and those published in *ISQ*. In particular, some of the articles published in *FPA* do seem to cross the line between foreign policy analysis and the broader field of international

politics. However, at this point, at any rate, the editorial teams from both journals seem not to be concerned about this issue.

International Political Sociology

IPS is a new ISA journal, which is getting off to a solid and successful start with a large international editorial board and an international team of editors and editorial assistants. The journal's first annual report focuses mainly on work towards establishing its operations, flow of articles and review processes. All looks to be developing well across these areas.

By September 30 2006 the total number of papers submitted to the journal was 59 including 23 which had been rejected, and 17 which were currently under review. While the majority of papers so far were submitted by men (42/59), of those selected for publication three were by women and five by men. While the majority of submissions were from authors based in the USA, Western Europe and Canada, submissions had also been received from other countries including India, Brazil, Lebanon and Israel.

The journal already has a large database of referees numbering 477 and growing all the time. It is experiencing the usual mix of varied lengths and detail of reports from individual referees, and is planning to work further on its instructions to them whilst wanting to maintain openness about different styles of reviewing. In addition to the two editors in chief and two assistant editors, the journal has eight associate editors, whose role is still developing. *ISP* is discussing the possibility of opening up the journal to book reviews, conferences and colloquiums related to the interests and work of the editorial board.

International Studies Perspectives

ISP received 75 manuscripts from July of 2005 until July of 2006, a number that the editors acknowledge is not satisfactory. Six of those 75 were not reviewed because they were deemed inappropriate for the journal. Eleven of those 75 (or 69) manuscripts were accepted for publication, while 28 were sent back to authors for revision and resubmission. The editors says that their "rejection rate" was 38%; this may, (or may not) work out to an acceptance rate of 62%, which is probably higher than optimal. *ISP* is having a problem with reviewers. During the year in question, the editors solicited reviews from 198 people. Only 100 agreed to provide reviews, and in fact provided them. In short, only about half of the requests for reviews were successful.

One might suspect that this is a problem peculiar to *ISP*, were it not for the publication of "Reducing the Burden of Manuscript Reviewing" by Richard G. Niemi in the October 2006 issue of *P.S. Political Science and Politics* (pp. 887-889). Niemi points out that "*ISQ* reports that a shockingly high percentage of requests to review—nearly 40%--are turned down..." (p. 888). In addition, in many of those cases, reviews are not provided even after the person receiving the request agreed to write the review. The editors of *ISP* are now sending requests for reviews out to 6 or 7 potential referees per manuscript. This is an admirably energetic approach to the problem that will have the unfortunate effect of adding to the number of requests that members of the association, and other potential reviewers will receive. The committee wants to take advantage of this opportunity to recommend that the editors of *ISA*

journals as well as the Publications Committee devote time and energy in the coming year to addressing this issue. (Niemi concludes his article by urging that “APSA, perhaps initially through its Committee on Publications, ... try to find a solution to the problem before it becomes even worse” (p. 888). At a minimum, the Association could stress to the membership the problems that are created for journals, not only by those who refuse to review manuscripts, but also, (and to some extent this is an even more serious problem), by those who agree to provide a review for a manuscript and then fail to do so.

International Studies Quarterly

The Editors of *International Studies Quarterly* are to be commended on the achievements of the journal over the past year (and their term) as well as the comprehensive Annual Report which documents those achievements and activities. Many of the positive aspects of *ISQ*'s performance derive directly from policies implemented by the Editors. Key aspects of the journal's progress include reductions in response/decision time for submissions, which has dropped substantially since the present team took over (see Table 1). The decision time for 2005-06 essentially stayed the same as 2004-05. However, with changes in procedures these times are substantially down from the last year of the previous editorial team.

Similarly, changes in submission policies and procedures— with the current electronic on-line submission procedures— have helped to increase the total number of submissions to record levels, as well as increase the numbers (and percentages) of non-US submissions. The record number of submissions indicates that *ISQ* does not appear to be adversely affected by the presence of *Foreign Policy Analysis* with the number of foreign policy analysis submissions remaining stable (as noted on p.9 of the Report). At the same time that submissions have risen, and with *ISQ* being allowed to publish larger issues, the journal was able to tighten up its acceptance rate slightly, based on tighter revise-and-resubmit policies. Thus, the larger size of each issue, the greater number of submissions, and the greater diversity of contributors have not had a negative impact on the quality of the journal content. At the same time the journal has cleared up any backlog issues that might have followed from the transition to this editorial team. Similarly, the journal's “impact rating” (as developed and reported by ISI Web of Knowledge) has been rising for several years— another indicator of the journal's health (see Table 8 for an important comparison to top Political Science /IR journals).

It should be noted explicitly that the positive movement of *ISQ* on literally all fronts is all the more impressive given the enormous distraction of the plagiarism issue which eventuated in the March 2006 retraction. In our view, the Editors' handling of this difficult situation was exemplary. With several goals for 2007, such as continued reductions in turnaround time and greater numbers of submissions, and the development of symposia, the flagship journal of the ISA appears to be on a steady course.

International Studies Review

The transition to the new University of Connecticut-based ISR editorial team is moving ahead smoothly. Professors Sterling-Folker and Boyer attended the editorial meeting in Washington, DC in August and also met at that time separately

with Professor. Hermann. They will be meeting again with Professor Hermann in June to finalize remaining details. To summarize, the actual transition of duties will begin in Fall 2007, just prior to the editorial term starting date of January 2008. Resources and support are "under-construction" at UConn and will be in place by summer 2007. In addition, the UConn team will be passing out transition announcements to publishers (for book review submissions) at the Chicago ISA. Lastly, the new team will hold a planning meeting with their new editorial board at the Chicago meetings.

The Compendium Project

In its initial stages, this project seemed involved in an impasse created by the publisher's insistence that the product be called an encyclopedia, and the project editor's impression that almost no one would be willing to contribute to a volume labeled an encyclopedia. According to an initial flyer sent to the committee by Bob Denmark, the Project General Editor, one of the three components will be called "The International Studies Encyclopedia." The project as a whole is referred to in the flyer as "The International Studies Association Compendium Project," perhaps to call attention away from the fact that one of its principal components will be called an "encyclopedia?" The other two components will consist of (1) an on-line resource, consisting of the essays incorporated into the encyclopedia (?), plus links to archives, datasets, case studies, and pedagogical materials, and (2) compendia apparently assembled or created by sections, consisting of their contributions to the encyclopedia integrated with additional content, to create special section volumes. (It is not clear to the committee why the project as a whole is referred to as "The Compendium Project" when multiple compendia will apparently be produced, and those compendia constitute only one of the three components.)

In any case, the organization of the effort to produce the on-line content, the encyclopedia, and the compendia seems to be progressing satisfactorily. The Project Editor reports that an advisory board is complete, an advertising campaign is in the works, all the sections have agreed to contribute to the project, all the sections have taken concrete steps (such as appointing committees) to fulfill their commitments, and Project Editor is in the process of creating a formal proposal for the Compendium series.

Concluding Remarks

At a point in the not-too-distant past, the Publications Committee was primarily responsible for oversight of only one journal, plus clearly subsidiary publications such as *International Studies Notes*. Now it is charged with oversight of five journals, with a sixth in the process of being added to the list, not to mention the Compendium project. Since the term of the chairman of the committee will end at the 2007 convention, he can suggest without any apparent conflict of interest that in light of the substantially increased workload for the committee, it is time to consider increasing the annual stipends to the members of the committee by a substantial proportion.

The chair would also point out that a new process was adopted for the production of this annual report. Each of the ISA journals was assigned to a member of the

committee, who reviewed reports (when available) from the editors of each journal, and provided summaries and comments to the committee chair, who was charged with integrating the input from each of the committee members into the annual report. I would like to express my gratitude to the members of the committee who provided input for this report, and recommend that future chairs adopt a similar procedure.

Finally, I will report that the chair of the Publications Committee participated in a meeting with most of the editors of ISA journals in August of 2006. It was a very useful meeting, providing important insights to the committee chair regarding the issues and problems faced by the editors of the ISA journals. I would recommend that the chair of the Publications Committee be included in future annual meetings of the editors of the ISA journals.

Recommendations on new journal

Background:

ISA was approached by Taylor and Francis (Routledge) to formally sponsor the journal *International Interactions*. I rejected this proposal without bothering to check with the Publications Committee or ISA's leadership, feeling that it would set a difficult precedent and we would be inundated with other requests for "sponsorship". However, the proposal then shifted to one in which *International Interactions* (II) would become a journal of the Association. After extensive negotiations, the following has been proposed by the publisher:

- 1) The publisher keeps ownership of the journal;
- 2) The journal becomes a journal of the Association, including the same exact process of oversight as with our other journals, including decisions over the editor (editorial team), the mission of the journal, and annual oversight;
- 3) All ISA members receive a free subscription to the journal;
- 4) The journal would be expanded in length to approximate the other journals presently published by ISA;
- 5) Taylor and Francis would increase its editorial subvention from \$5,000 to \$20,000 with \$5,000 going to pay for the free membership subscriptions and \$15,000 to subvent the editorial team;
- 6) ISA will receive 10 percent in royalties from all sales to institutional subscribers, above and beyond the present subscription base (which is around 100 subscribers);
- 7) The terms of the relationship are subject to renegotiation in five years.

This offer is dramatically different from the present contract we have with Blackwell, although the two are not comparable: we own our journals and we package them, providing Blackwell with a very different product and one that generates substantial revenues. This is presently not the case with II. I must confess as well that this offer is significantly below what was my bottom line, and I told the publisher that I was bringing the offer to the table without my recommendation. Nevertheless, I think we should entertain the offer as a serious one, with potentially positive consequences for the Association and the journal.

I've asked the Publications Committee for its formal recommendations on this matter. Unfortunately, due to our lengthy negotiations, Jim Ray and the committee were given very

little time to analyze the issue. Nevertheless, Jim and the committee met electronically and produced a thorough set of recommendations:

Publications Committee Recommendation:

Perhaps it should be acknowledged at the outset that by coincidence, the Publications Committee has rather substantial ties to this journal. Two of the members of the committee (Ray and Starr) are former editors of *II*, while four of the current members of the committee (Barbieri, Pollins, Ray, and Starr) are currently on *II*'s Editorial Board. (Another member of the committee, Paul Huth, is a former member of *II*'s Editorial Board.) Tom Volgy has ruled that these ties do not create insurmountable conflicts of interest for the committee.

The committee is concerned that the terms of the proposal by Routledge/Taylor and Francis regarding the future relationship between the publisher and ISA are not as favorable as those already established with respect to current ISA journals. *II* would, however, fall into a somewhat different category, as it will continue to be owned by Taylor and Francis. Nevertheless, according to the proposal, the journal will be controlled by the ISA, which would select the editors, provide direction to the journal, and the journal will be submitted to oversight by the Publications Committee and the Governing Council.

The committee is also concerned that adding *II* to the list of "ISA journals" will create additional ambiguities about the separate functions and roles of each of its journals. Already, as the committee has pointed out in the past, the roles of ISQ, FPA, and ISR, for example, seem to overlap to some important degree. Certainly *II* would seem to be substantially similar in content and emphasis to ISQ, and more than occasionally includes articles that might fit into FPA as well as ISR. There is a related danger that as the list of "ISA journals" expands even further, its flagship journal ISQ will tend to become somewhat obscured in a sea of companion journals with very similar names, and somewhat similar functions and roles, especially from the viewpoint of professionals in departments to which members of ISA belong, who are not members of ISA or specialists in international studies. Finally, this proposal brings to mind the question, (since this proposed arrangement is apparently attractive to Routledge/Taylor and Francis), how many other journals are there that focus on international studies broadly defined whose publishers will seek similar arrangements, and is it necessary to start thinking now about where ISA will want to draw the line at some point (where?) and assert that the list of ISA journals will not in the foreseeable future be expanded further?

Nevertheless, on balance the committee is inclined to recommend that the proposal to make *International Interactions* an ISA journal be accepted. It is our understanding that according to the proposal, all members of the association would receive the journal gratis, albeit electronically. Taylor and Francis will boost its subvention to the journal from \$5000 to \$20,000, but \$5000 of that will be earmarked back to the publisher for the "free" subscriptions to association members. Also, the proposal projects that the size of the journal will in the future be increased. ISA will receive royalties on subscriptions above and beyond the 100 or so belonging to Institutional

subscribers, and the terms of the contract will be reassessed after a period of time. It is also the committee's understanding that ISA will engage in a process to select the next editor(s) of *International Interactions* in 2008, which would be open to its current editors as well as other interested parties. The bottom line is that the committee feels that this agreement promises ultimately to be beneficial for the journal, for its publisher, and for members of the association.

Recommendation for action:

Should the Governing Council decide that it is willing to bring *International Interactions* into the fold of ISA journals, I recommend the following:

- The executive director be instructed to negotiate a final contract with the publisher as quickly as feasible;
- The Publications committee initiate the process of calling for editorial teams for the journal and return at the San Francisco meeting with its recommendations on an editorial team;
- The chair of the publications committee and the editors of the other journals—meeting during the summer—discuss the process by which divisions of responsibility over content will be applied as well to this new journal.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF JOURNAL EDITORS

ANNUAL REPORT OF *INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY*

November 2005-October 2006

Editors in Chief

Didier Bigo, Sciences Po Paris — Centre for International Research and Studies, France

R.B.J Walker, Keele University, UK — University of Victoria, Canada

Assistant Editors

Maria Koblanck, University of Victoria, Canada

Miriam Périer, Sciences Po Paris — Center for International Research and Studies, France

Results

So far we have received a total of 59 articles. 23 papers have been rejected. 5 papers have been selected for the first issue and 3 are considered for publication in the second issue. 17 are currently under review.

Figures:

Total number of papers submitted to the journal (as of Sept 30th 2006): 59

Total number of papers rejected: 23

Total number of papers currently under review: 17

Total number of reviewed papers waiting for final decision by editors in chief: 8

Total number of papers accepted with need for revisions: 8

Total number of “revise and resubmit” papers: 1

Total number of papers withdrawn by author: 1

Total number of paper cancelled by Editors in Chief and authors: 1

Distribution by sex:

Total number of papers submitted by women: 17/59

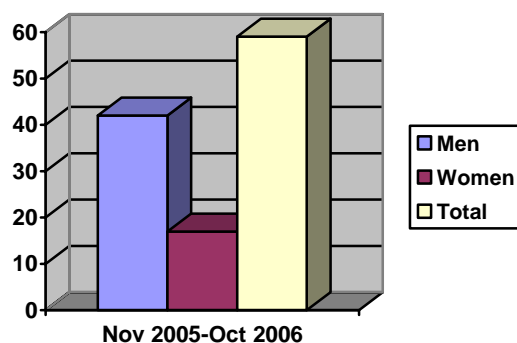
Number of papers written by women and selected for publication: 3.

Total number of papers submitted by men: 42/59

Number of papers written by and men selected for publication: 5.

No papers were written by female and male authors together.

Distribution by sex



Geographical origins of papers (institutional affiliation of authors):

The rate of submitted articles was higher directly after the annual ISA conference in San Diego. Since June it has slowed down a little.

We have received five articles in French, two in German and one in Italian. For the moment none of them was selected for publication.

Geographical origins of authors (affiliations)

Country of origin	Number	Percentage (%)
United States	19	32.2
United Kingdom	9	15.2
Germany	8	13.5
France	6	10.2
Canada	4	6.7
Israel	2	3.4
Norway	2	3.4
Switzerland	2	3.4
Belgium	1	1.7
Brazil	1	1.7
Denmark	1	1.7
India	1	1.7
Lebanon	1	1.7
Portugal	1	1.7
Turkey	1	1.7
Total	59	100

Management

The management structure has proven quite efficient in handling the submissions. The fact that there are two part time positions, Miriam Périer in Paris, and to a lesser degree Maria Koblanck in Victoria, has proven very helpful to the two chief editors. The IPS Editorial and Communication team has been very effective in suggesting and selecting the referees. We are very happy with the formula.

Referees

For the moment we have succeeded in collecting a rather large database of referees, covering people within the field of IR, political science (especially within comparative politics) and sociology. Although the file currently contains 477 names, it is constantly being updated by Ms Périer. Reports submitted by the referees were all well executed, but they were not always in on time. Moreover there is currently some discrepancy with regards to the length of the reports and the level of detail¹. We will try to give better instructions to the referees whilst keeping in mind the different styles of reviewing and our refusal to have a pre-formatted report form which would transform the referee job into a merely “ticking of the list”.

Associate editors²

The role of the associated editors has of now not been fully realized, except for the help provided in relation to articles submitted in languages other than English and French. We are still in the process of discussing the possibility of opening up the journal to book reviews, conferences and colloquiums related to the interest and work of the editorial board. Another consideration is to initiate discussions within the editorial board between for example IR specialists and Sociologists on specific topics. We are likely to open up this section, which would have associate editors in charge, once we are sure that the changes will be permanent.

Editorial board³

The editorial board is large and whilst some members are being active and very helpful in finding referees for submitted articles, or reviewing articles themselves, a majority of them have not yet fully realized the nature of the journal. However, after the first issue, we will certainly have more discussions and involvement.

Blackwell

Concerning the relation between the editorial team and Blackwell, we are very pleased with the quality and speed of our interactions. As a team they are very professional and responsive to our inquiries. The Blackwell website for IPS is up and running. The cover of IPS has been discussed and now that we have chosen the articles for the first issue, we will begin advertising the journal. The journal was advertised through flyers already in June for the Challenge Annual Conference (Illiberal practices of Liberal Regimes) in Paris and later in July in Brussels (“Enhancing EU Cooperation in Security: The Treaty of Prüm & The Principle of Availability”, CEPS seminar) which created great interest for the journal among the participants (members of the EU institutions and academics specialised in security issues).

We will try to organise a workshop for further discussion either at, or just before the ISA annual conference in Chicago, with the members of the editorial board present for the occasion. We are also considering a second event in Paris or Brussels to gather all of them, but a final decision is dependent on finding further funding.

¹ See Appendix A and B.

² See Appendix C.

³ Ibid.

Support

IPS editors are thankful for the very encouraging support offered by the International Studies Association and Sciences-Po Paris, without which the journal would still remain in the state of a project. Sciences-Po Paris offered logistical (by partly funding and hosting the indispensable job of the journal's assistant editor at the Centre for International Studies and Research in Paris <http://www.ceri-sciencespo.com/>), and intellectual support (by encouraging us in our project, and opening the road for a greater exchange between French and Anglo-Saxon research). We are certain this collaboration will offer great exchange and research dissemination possibilities both to French and American academic institutions and researchers who support the International Political Sociology project in their respective countries and fields.

First Issue

The first issue will be composed of the following papers (working titles)⁴:

- Didier Bigo and R.B.J. Walker, *Introduction*

- (2) Michael Dillon, "Governing Terror: The State of Emergency of Biopolitical Emergence."

Michael Dillon is Professor of Politics, Department of Politics and International Relations University of Lancaster; 2003. He is an independent member of the Defence Scientific Advisory Council. He founded the Institute for Cultural Research (ICR) at Lancaster and directed it for four years. He remains Co-Editor of its journal *The Journal for Cultural Research*. Prof. Dillon was a founder member of The Society for European Philosophy (SEP), established its membership list and organised its first annual conference through ICR. In 2004 he founded the Lancaster-Aberystwyth Graduate Colloquium in Critical Theory, Post-structuralism and International Relations in collaboration with Professor Jenny Edkins from the Department of International Relations at Aberystwyth. More information on Prof. Michael Dillon and list of publications can be found at:

<http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fss/politics/people/dillon/dillon.htm>

- (2) Alison Howell, "Victims or Madmen? Diagnostic Competition over 'Terrorist' Detainees at Guantánamo Bay."

Alison Howell is a Researcher at the York Centre for International and Security Studies and a PhD Candidate in the Department of Political Science at York University, Toronto, Canada. She is currently completing her dissertation, titled *Madness and IR: Therapeutic Interventions and the International Management of Disorder(s)*.

- Mark B. Salter, "Governmentalities of an Airport: Heterotopia and Confession."

Mark B. Salter is an assistant professor from the School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa, and research fellow with Chaire Raoul-Dandurand en études stratégiques et diplomatiques de l'Université de Québec à Montréal. He received a Master's from the London School of Economics and a doctorate from the University of British Columbia. He is currently researching the governmentality of public safety in Canada and editing a collection entitled *Politics of/at the Airport*. He is the author of

⁴ See Appendix D for sample cover design.

Rights of Passage: the passport in international relations, and editor with Elia Zureik of *Global Policing and Surveillance: borders, security identity*.

More information and list of publications of Mark B. Salter may be found at:

<http://www.socialsciences.uottawa.ca/pol/eng/profdetails.asp?login=msalter>

- Vivienne, Jabri, “Michel Foucault’s Analytics of War: The Social, the International, and the Racial.”

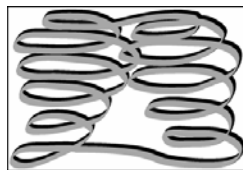
Vivienne Jabri is Director of the Centre for International Relations and Senior Lecturer in International Relations in the Department of War Studies, King’s College London. Her publications, including *Discourses on Violence* (Manchester, 1996), *Women, Culture and International Relations* (co-editor, Lynne Rienner, 1999) and various recent articles, focus on developing critical understandings in International Relations, with a particular interest in war and its relationship to politics, Foucaultian understandings of power and subjectivity, and the meaning of political agency. Vivienne Jabri is on the advisory board of the journal, *International Relations*, and has joined the editorial board of a new journal, «Groundzero: Conflitti globali», edited by Alessandro Dal Lago and Salvatore Palidda. Vivienne Jabri has served as elected member of the executive committee of the ISA’s International Political Sociology section, and has, in the past, served on the executive committee of the British International Studies Association. She has recently been elected for the post of chair-elect of the ISA’s International Political Sociology section. More information on Prof. V. Jabri and list of publications may be found at: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/staff/vj.html>

- (2) Gary T. Marx, “Rocky Bottoms: Techno-Fallacies of an Age of Information.”

Gary T. Marx is Professor Emeritus from M.I.T. He received the Distinguished Scholar Award from its section on Crime, Law and Deviance, the Silver Gavel Award from the American Bar Association and the Bruce C. Smith Award for research achievement. In 1992 he was the inaugural Stice Memorial Lecturer in residence at the University of Washington and he has been a UC Irvine Chancellor’s Distinguished Fellow and the A.D. Carlson Visiting Distinguished Professor in the Social Sciences at West Virginia University. Major works in progress are books on new forms of surveillance and social control across borders. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. His work has appeared or been reprinted in over 300 books, monographs and periodicals and has been translated into Japanese, Chinese, French, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Dutch, German, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Turkish, Portuguese and other languages. He has been a consultant to, or served on panels for, national commissions, the House Committee on the Judiciary, the House Science Committee, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Justice Department, and other federal agencies; state and local governments, the European Community and European Parliament, the Canadian House of Commons, The National Academy of Sciences, SSRC, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the U.K. Association of Chief Police Officers, public interest groups, foundations and think tanks. He has been on the executive council of the American Sociological Association (and on the committees or chair of three of its sections) and on the executive committee of the Eastern Sociological Society. More information on Prof. G.T.Marx and list of publications can be found at:

<http://web.mit.edu/gtmarx/www/garyhome.html>

Appendix A: Sample Referee Report Recommendations and Form



INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

REFEREE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to help broaden the community engaging in international studies, the journal will facilitate the submission of articles in languages other than English. The possibilities currently under consideration are French, Spanish, Italian and German. Poor English should not count against the substantive evaluation of an article unless it raises questions about conceptual clarity. Translation into English of the final version of an accepted article is the responsibility of the author. Referees are asked to write comments in English or French.

Procedure

- The referees' reports constitute recommendations to the Editors, who are empowered to take final action on manuscripts submitted. Any questions about the referee procedure may be addressed to any of the assistant editors or editors.
- If there is an important discrepancy between the reports of the two referees a third referee may be consulted by *IPS* Editors. In extreme cases, differences may be reported to the Editorial Board for resolution.
- If an article is not accepted for publication, the author will be informed as soon as possible. The Editors may refer to the Associate Editors and the Editorial Board any paper which has been recommended for acceptance by the referees but about which the Editor have reservations. Final decisions will then be made on the basis of collective discussion.
- The referee process will involve standard procedures of double-blind peer review. Authors are thus asked to send their proposal in two versions, one of which should be completely free of authorial self-reference. If any reviewer would like to make contact with an author after a final decision has been made, this can be arranged by the editorial office on the basis of mutual agreement between author and referee.
- A referee should treat a paper received for assessment as confidential. If a referee needs to consult colleagues to help with the review, the referee should inform them that the manuscript is confidential, and inform the Editors about the consultation. Information acquired by a referee from such a paper is not available for disclosure or citation until the paper is published.
- The primary criterion for acceptance of a contribution for publication is that it must make a significant contribution to its field. Papers reporting results regarded as commonplace or trivial are not acceptable in the absence of other, desirable attributes.
- The length of an article should not exceed 10,000 words, though excessive length should not be a criterion for immediate rejection. If the article is too long, the author will be asked to reduce it and resubmit it.
- If an article as a whole is judged suitable for publication in the journal, minor criticisms should not be emphasised excessively. However, referees are encouraged to recommend changes that they feel would enhance both the substance and form of a paper. Where the conceptual coherence or treatment of evidence is in doubt, reviewers should identify the grounds for doubt as carefully as possible in order to facilitate any possible resubmission.
- Referees' reports are always made in confidence to the Editors, at whose discretion comments will be transmitted to the author. The Editors reserve the right to edit referee comments where these are considered to be unconstructive or beyond the limits of professional judgement.
- *IPS* is committed to keeping publication delays to a minimum. In this connection, referees should submit their reports within the specified time, or inform the Editor immediately if this is not feasible. Referees should not agree to assess an article if they feel the time given is too short.

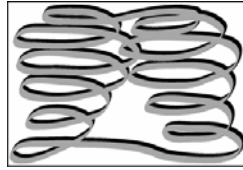
- Referees are requested to send their comments in the *IPS* format by electronic mail to the Assistant Editor.

IPS Referee Report Format

International Political Sociology – Referee guidelines	
Title of the article	
Name of referee (this information will not be communicated to the author)	
Date of submission	
Due date for return of comments	
Articles published in <i>IPS</i> must be original; have ever read or heard of this article before?	
NO	YES (please specify the context)
Does this article bring new ideas and questions in the IR community?	
Yes	Some
Not really	No
Does this article show an understanding and a use of the appropriate methodologies?	
Yes	Probably
Probably not	No
Does this article make a contribution to the IPS research community?	
Yes	Probably
Probably not	No
Does this paper speak to a broad readership	
YES	NO
Is this article effectively informed by an appropriate theoretical literature?	
YES	NO
If so, do you have suggestions for further references?	
If so, which one?	
Is this article worthy of being published in <i>International Political Sociology</i>?	
Yes, it may be published with only stylistic revisions	Yes, with minor substantive revisions
Possibly, but only with major revisions	No
Please comment as precisely as possible	
If you recommend rejection, is there another journal you feel would be more appropriate for such an article?	
Is there any other aspect not addressed in this form and on which you wish to comment?	

Thank you very much

Appendix B: Sample Referee Form as completed by a referee



INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

IPS Referee Report Format

International Political Sociology – Referee guidelines	
Title of the article	Social Relations, early Modern State Formation and religious Cleansing : on the Historical Sociology of Races and Exclusion
Name of referee (this information will not be communicated to the author)	H.R
Date of submission	May 2 nd 2006
Due date for return of comments	June 2 nd 2006
Articles published in <i>IPS</i> must be original; have ever read or heard of this article before?	
NO	
Does this article bring new ideas and questions in the IR community?	
Some	
Does this article show an understanding and a use of the appropriate methodologies?	
Probably – but could be clearer	
Does this article make a contribution to the IPS research community?	
Probably – but could be further developed	
Does this paper speak to a broad readership	
NO but it could	
Is this article effectively informed by an appropriate theoretical literature?	
YES but could be extended further	
If so, do you have suggestions for further references?	
See below	
Is this article worthy of being published in <i>International Political Sociology</i>?	
Possibly, but only with major revisions	
Please comment as precisely as possible	
This article addresses an important area of research, namely the historical sociology of forms of exclusion, which deserve further attention within IR.	
However, in its current form it is not ready for publication. A clearer statement of the	

central problematic is needed – I found it most clearly articulated on pages 5 and 9, and this is far too late. Along with this a more developed articulation, and defence of, the relevance of this work to IR is needed. What is given here is very thin and then the article veers off very quickly to discuss literature outside of IR. While the author is right to assert that the forms of exclusion investigated here cannot be theorised through the ‘theoretical blend offered by neorealism and neoliberalism’ this is a bit of a ‘straw man’ as there are other approaches, particularly critical theory and constructivism that *do* attempt to understand such exclusion or, at the very least, provide alternative ways of approaching this area. A more systematic discussion of these approaches – particularly if the author does not agree with them—would give a better context for an IR audience and, given developments in IR in the last two decades, I think it is appropriate to look there as well as drawing on theories of nationalism, Weberian historical sociology and so on—and these really don’t do any real work in the article as it is.

A clearer exposition of the methodology employed would also strengthen the article and this should be done before embarking on a survey of relevant literature which, as noted above, is not currently adequate and which could also be done much more systematically. The importance given to the theory of social-property relations needs to be explained much earlier and the section on Foucault, which provides an important point of departure, needs to be shorter and sharper. This is very important as this would strengthen the delivery of what I think are some very valid criticisms of Foucault, particularly how a racial discourse based on notions of ‘purity of blood’ clearly predates the French Revolution. The author is right to identify the development of more totalising discourses much earlier and the case of 15th — 17th century Spain (with the expulsion of the *Moriscos* in 1610) is well chosen. However, I do think that the historical narrative needs to be clarified and pared back somewhat (although I know there is always a balancing act here between historical nuance and brevity). For readers not familiar with this story it may be somewhat confusing. Also the historical narrative needs to be drawn more explicitly back to the theoretical argument and its relevance to contemporary IR. This could be done throughout the narrative section and more particularly in an extended conclusion.

One of the strengths of the piece is the desire to avoid the reification of the modern era as somehow detached from the pre-modern and to trace the relations between forms of exclusions at work in what we now see as two distinct epochs. But this does raise the question of the need for further work on this as what we could call a ‘transitional’ case. I agree with the author that the late 15th century expulsion should not be viewed as modelled on earlier Christian states (p. 22). But the state does drop out of the story to some extent here. One can look at institutional logics—and imitation (see Hendrick Spruyt’s work for eg) without assuming any necessary evolutionary path (more familiarity with constructivist work beyond Wendt might also be of assistance here).

In many ways Ferdinand and Isabella were quintessentially medieval rulers but they were also innovators and it is therefore no surprise that at one point the author describes their Spain as a ‘proto-state’ – and the expulsions did play a role in consolidating this state so that we might start to call it ‘early modern’. While the Inquisitor-General did play a central role in the decision to expel the Jews of Spain was this ‘proto-Absolutist Spain under the hegemony of the Inquisition’ (p. 24) or was this the Inquisition as the first institution that reached across the previously separate realms of the state as the Catholic Monarch wrested control from Rome, via the use of what they were turning into a ‘proto-national’ religion? The author may not agree with this reading but I would like to

see them support their argument—which is theoretical, drawing on the case study—more than they have here. I am not wholly convinced that the case study supports this theoretical argument as currently argued. As I noted earlier, the historical narrative needs to be pared back somewhat but a wider range of sources (the literature on the Spanish Inquisition is voluminous) may be of benefit in clarifying this.

In conclusion, this article makes an important and interesting argument but is in need of further work as outlined above.

If you recommend rejection, is there another journal you feel would be more appropriate for such an article?

No, with revisions IPS would be very appropriate

Is there any other aspect not addressed in this form and on which you wish to comment?

Yes, significant quotes from Foucault in the article should be translated into English as this is the language of publication for this journal.

Thank you very much

Appendix C: IPS Editorial board 2007

Editors in Chief

Didier Bigo, Sciences Po Paris — Center for International Research and Studies, France

R.B.J Walker, Keele University, UK — University of Victoria, Canada

Associate Editors

Mathias Albert, Universität Bielefeld, Germany

Barry Hindess, Australian National University, Australia

Jef Huysmans, Open University, UK

Vivienne Jabri, King's College London, UK

Friedrich V. Kratochwil, European University Institute, Italy

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Gary T. Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Achille Mbembe, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa — University of California at Irvine, USA

John Mueller, Ohio State University, USA

Ashis Nandy, Center for the Study of Developing Societies, India

Iver B. Neumann, Oslo University and Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, Norway

Joao Pontes Nogueira, Catholic University of Rio, Brazil

Peter Nyers, McMaster University, Canada

Nicholas Onuf, Florida International University, USA

Mustapha Kamal Pasha, University of Aberdeen, UK

Steven C. Poe, University of North Texas, USA

Roland Robertson, University of Aberdeen, UK

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Sanjay Seth, Latrobe University, Australia

Michael J. Shapiro, University of Hawaii, Hawaii

Karena Shaw, University of Victoria, Canada

Marie Claude Smouts, Sciences Po Paris — Center for International Research and Studies, France

Nevzat Soguk, University of Hawaii, Hawaii

J. Ann Tickner, University of Southern California, USA

Charles Tilly, Columbia University, USA

Douglas A. Van Belle, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

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Tugba Basaran, University of Cambridge, UK

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Laurent Bonelli, University of Nanterre, France

Jean-Louis Briquet, Sciences Po Paris — Center for International Research and Studies, France

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Amandine Scherrer, Sciences Po Paris, France

Laurent Scheeck, Sciences Po Paris, France

Assistant Editors

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Miriam Périer, Sciences Po Paris — Center for International Research and Studies, France

2006 annual report from the editors of Foreign Policy Analysis

Drafted on behalf of the FPA editors by
Douglas A Van Belle
Editor-in-Chief
15 September 2006

Introduction

In short, this report provides a signpost marking the completion of FPA's shift from development to routine operations and there is little to report beyond the numbers and a few highlights of the publication year. Overall, FPA has been far more successful than we could have hoped when we first proposed the creation of the journal to the ISA. The number and the quality of the submissions have both been remarkably high with the only item that might be considered a concern is the continued absence of a backlog of articles ready for publication. Our goal for the forthcoming reporting year is to develop a 1 issue backlog before this time next year.

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Ralph Carter, Editor, Texas Christian University, USA
Alex Mintz, Editor, Texas A&M University and Yale University, USA
Philip Nel, Editor, University of Otago, New Zealand
Rekha Pande, Editor, University Maulana Azad, India

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Bruce Bueno de Mesquita

New York University and the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, USA

(2) Cooper Drury

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Defence College, Sweden

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Radboud University Nijmegen,
Netherlands

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University of Arizona, USA

Stephen G. Walker

Arizona State University, USA

Zhang Qingmin

China Foreign Affairs College, China

Editorial Team

One significant change to the editorial team has occurred during the reporting period. Rekha Pande was selected as a new member of the team and over the course of the next 6-8 months, as she works to adjust her schedule of other responsibilities, will slowly be integrated into the day to day operations of the journal editorship.

Editorial Board

There are soon to be several additions to the editorial board. The following four names need to be added for ISA institutional reasons:

Birol Yesilada, Portland State University

Mark Boyer, University of Connecticut, USA

Jennifer Sterling-Folker, University of Connecticut, USA

Jack Levy, Rutgers University, USA

Additionally, several people have been nominated as additions to our editorial board based upon the range of subject areas of expertise being covered and invitations have been offered to the following scholars:

Steven W. Hook, Kent State, USA

Andrew F. Cooper, University of Waterloo, Canada

Xiaoming Huang, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Thomas Preston, Washington State University, USA

Benjamin Fordham, Binghamton University, USA

Tim, Dunne, University of Exeter, UK

Mark Schafer, Louisiana State University, USA

Robyn Eckersley, University of Melbourne, Australia

Submissions

The volume of submissions has been remarkable in both its quantity and in the quality of the articles. The shift in reporting year captures a lull in submissions from July-September of 2005 that does not appear to be occurring this year and it should also be noted that the data do not include papers that were sent to one of the editors for informal feedback or opinions of fit with the journal. Our projections for the forthcoming 2006-2007 reporting year suggest a minimum of 100 and we could see as many as 120 officially received submissions.

FPA Manuscripts
June 1st 2005 – June 30th 2006

Received : 82

BY STATUS

Published/Accepted *	9	11%
Awaiting Decision	4	5%
Currently Under Review	9	11%
Revise and Resubmit	9	11%
Rejected After Review	44	53%
Not Fit	4	5%
Withdrawn	3	4%

COUNTRY OF SUBMISSION

-

Published/Accepted

Canada	1	1%		
China	1	1%		
Cyprus	2	2%		
Denmark	1	1%		
Great Britain	10	12%	1	11%
Israel	3	4%		
Japan	2	2%		
The Netherlands	1	1%		
New Zealand	2	2%		
Singapore	1	1%		
Sweden	2	2%		
United States	55	70%	8	89%
Unknown	1	1%		

GENDER OF AUTHOR/s

-

Published/Accepted

Male	57	71%	7	78%
Female	10	12%	1	11%
Female/Male	2	2%		
Female/Female	1	1%		
Male/Male	11	13%	1	11%
Female/Male/Male/Male	1	1%		

BY EDITOR

-

Published/Accepted

Alex Mintz	8	10%		
Doug Van Belle	17	20%	3	33%
Marijke Breuning	10	12%		
Philip Nel	22	27%	3	33%

Ralph Carter	24	30%	3	33%
Rekha Pande	1	1%		

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Akan Malici

Operational Codes and the 1916 Easter Rising in Ireland: A Test of the Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis

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Senate Reservations to Security Treaties

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Reconstructing Weak and Failed States: Foreign Intervention and the Nirvana Fallacy.

Christopher Coyne

A Coincidence of Interests: The Hyperpluralism of U.S. Food Aid Policy.

Polly Diven

The Impact of Regime Type on the Influence of U.S. Foreign Aid.

Brian Lai & Daniel Morey

Does Third-Party Enforcement or Domestic Institutions Promote Enduring Peace After Civil Wars? Policy Lessons From an Empirical Test.

Bumba Murkerjee

Special Issues

The FPA editorial team has no immediate plans to publish special or theme issues. In the planning and proposal stages for the journal, a variety of special issue options were considered and indicated as possibilities, but none are currently being pursued.

Editorial Procedures Established

The minor file keeping and communication tracking problems noted in last years report have been solved, largely through the addition of Paul J. Davies as the managing editor. Paul's administrative experience has been extremely valuable and the one new editorial procedure that has been established can largely be attributed to his initiative. Paul now sends out a monthly status report to all persons related to manuscripts still in process, author(s), reviewers and editors. Since this was initiated, we have not received one single inquiry from authors regarding the disposition of their submission and our turn around for reviews has dropped by an average of roughly one week.

Turnaround

Our average turn around for a first decision on a submission is 74 days. While 10 weeks seems to be about the industry norm, this figure is a somewhat misleading representation of the current state of the FPA editorial process. Since the addition of Paul Davies as managing editor, the number of outliers with extended periods of initial review has dropped dramatically and next year's report should show an initial decision time of roughly 60-65 days.

It should also be noted that this includes the articles in targeted subject areas where the editorial team has committed to investing additional editorial time and effort to develop articles with potential that might otherwise be rejected.

Outreach

The FPA editorial team has taken advantage of several outreach opportunities. The most notable of which, the effects of which should be apparent in the 2006-2007 report, was a presence at the Second Oceanic Conference on international studies which has raised awareness and submissions from Australian scholars..

Future

Our future goals are now quite limited. During the forthcoming year we wish to develop a backlog of roughly one issue, with the intent to be sustaining a consistent two issue backlog by the time that editorial responsibilities are handed off to the next team of editors. We hope to bring initial turnaround of first decisions below 70 days for the next reporting year, though one current outlier, a somewhat radical and very long challenge to standard FPA methodological practices, may hinder that effort as it has been extremely hard to get solid and constructive reviews for it. With the possible exclusion of that submission, however, the reduction in average turnaround looks to be easily achievable.

International Studies Perspectives (ISP)
Annual Editorial Report, 2005-2006

Submitted by:

David Kinsella and Birol Yeşilada, Editors

On behalf of the entire **Editorial Team**:

John Damis, Annette Jolin, Ronald Tammen, Associate Editors

Jacqueline Mcvey, Managing Editor

Submissions and Decisions

In the year ending 31 July 2006, *ISP* received 75 submissions: 53 for the policy section, 9 for the pedagogy section, 1 for the profession/vision section, and 5 for “Pieces on Our Craft.” All but the “Pieces” were sent out for peer review. Six of the 75 submissions were rejected without review due to considerations of fit. We are not satisfied with the number of submissions *ISP* receives, especially in the area of pedagogy—which, more than the other areas, sets *ISP* apart from the other ISA journals.

In regard to the 75 submissions, the *ISP* Editors made 64 decisions: 11 papers were accepted for publication; 24 were rejected; 28 were given the opportunity to revise and resubmit. Of the 9 revised papers received and reviewed before the end of the year, 8 were accepted for publication). Based on these figures, *ISP*’s rejection rate was 38 percent.

Most decisions were made after having received two or three peer reviews, although in a cases reviewer delinquency required us to go ahead with decisions based on only one review. On average, editorial decisions were based on 2.0 referee reports. On average, referees took 28 days to submit their reviews, and editorial decisions were made after 68 days. The difference between review time and decision time is due to the fact that additional referees often had to be lined up after initially requested reviews were not delivered on a timely basis. During the year, *ISP* requested reviews from 198 people, 100 of whom agreed and followed through with referee reports. We are now moving to a procedure whereby we identify as many as 6 or 7 potential referees and initially request reviews from all of them. Even though, on average, half turn down our requests or simply do not deliver reviews, those reviews we do receive will allow us to make our decisions regarding publication sooner than has been the case in the past.

Of the papers submitted to *ISP* for review, 35 percent were authored or co-authored by women. The rejection rate for these submissions, 23 percent, was lower than the overall rejection rate. Of the reviews requested, 54, or 27 percent, were requested from women. Women delivered 28 reviews, a response rate equal to that for all referees.

Symposia

The *ISP* Forum is a place for a collection of articles or essays on given topics, whether in the area of policy, pedagogy, or the discipline of international studies. Submissions for the *ISP* Forum are presently at various stages of review, and address the following topics: the Cyprus conflict, gender in the international studies curriculum, academic freedom in international studies, and the role of religious values in U.S. foreign policy. Typically, we ask two or three referees to review all the papers comprising a Forum submission and offer them a modest honorarium in return for taking on the task.

Maintaining Quality

The Editors are mindful of the need to maintain high standards of scholarship both in the articles published by *ISP* and in the evaluation of submitted manuscripts. There is room for improvement on both fronts. We believe that our current rejection rate is too low, but even at this rate the journal has a rather slim backlog of articles slated for publication. We therefore continue our effort to increase submissions by combing through the ISA and APSA conference programs for promising papers and then encouraging authors to send them for review.

The quality of some of the referee reports has been disappointing. One strategy for “educating” referees is to send each a copy of all other referee reports as well as our decision letter. Hopefully, exposure to peer reviews will serve to bring up the quality of the weakest reviews rather than the other way around.

Annual Report of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors

Drafted on behalf of the *ISQ* editors by

Steven C. Poe
Editor in Chief

September 15, 2006

Editorial Team:

Editor in Chief: **Steven C. Poe** (University of North Texas),

Associate Editors:

John Booth (University of North Texas)

Steven Forde (University of North Texas)

Brett Ashley Leeds (Rice University)

T. David Mason (University of North Texas)

James Meernik (University of North Texas)

Editorial Assistants:

Amber Aubone, Geoff Dancy, Christopher J. Fariss,
and **Thorin M. Wright**, University of North Texas

Executive Summary

The North Texas Editorial team will soon begin its fourth year at the helm of the *International Studies Quarterly*. Steven C. Poe serves as Editor in Chief, with John A. Booth, Steven Forde, David Mason, James Meernik, and Brett Ashley Leeds serving as Associate Editors. In this report we discuss events and outcomes associated with our stewardship of the journal for the twelve month period beginning June 1, 2005 and ending May 31, 2006. Its contents can be summarized as follows:

- Our mean response time (from submission to decision) was 75.0 calendar days, slightly longer than the 74.3 day mean response time of the previous twelve months.
- We received 337 manuscripts from June 1, 2005, to May 31, 2006. This almost surely represents the most manuscripts ever submitted to *ISQ* in a year, up from 302 during the previous year. There has been a one-year increase of 11.6 percent

in submissions, and a one hundred percent increase in submissions since the year 2000.

- We received submissions from twenty-three countries and from every continent except for Antarctica. About one-third of the submissions received in the last year came from persons at institutions outside of the United States, up slightly from the previous period. The number of new non-U.S. submissions has increased substantially over the last several years. The 93 new submissions received from beyond US borders is an increase of 232 percent over the 28 such submissions in 2002.
- Our acceptance rate was 10.8 percent of all submissions, and our rate for issuing revise-and-resubmit invitations was 15.3 percent. Both of these percentages are down from last year, representing a slight tightening of our standards.
- Of those submitting papers to *ISQ*, 15.1 percent were women or teams of authors made up of only women. Women had about the same probability of having their work accepted by *ISQ* as men. Authorship teams made up of both men and women seemed to fare better than authorship teams consisting of only one gender.
- Impact factor ratings for 2005 indicate that *ISQ* is among the most frequently cited outlets for research on international studies.

The Year in Review

During the last three years we have we modernized the *Quarterly*, by moving to a web-based manuscript submission and referee reporting system. We have streamlined the review process to provide authors with quicker decisions and feedback without compromising quality or rigor. This year we consolidated these improvements in a period that saw another substantial increase in submissions.

On top of the challenge of handling the increased number of submissions, we faced a test of a different sort during this reporting period. In mid-August of 2005 we received a letter from Professors George Lopez and David Cortright stating that an article had appeared in the September issue of *ISQ* which had plagiarized their book, *The Sanctions Decade: Assessing UN Strategies in the 1990s*.⁵ The article appearing in *ISQ* had been written by Euclid Rose, and had been entitled “From a Punitive to a Bargaining Model of Sanctions: The Case of Iraq.” Investigating this unfortunate occurrence and dealing with its fall-out took a substantial portion of our time and effort from approximately mid-August of 2005 through February of 2006. During that time we embarked on a very careful investigation of the facts of the case, including several communications with Mr. Rose and other principals in the case. Ultimately, after careful consideration and much discussion, our team concluded that plagiarism had indeed occurred. We next forwarded

⁵David Cortright and George Lopez, 2000, *The Sanctions Decade: Assessing UN Strategies in the 1990s* Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner Publishing.

this conclusion with a list of recommendations to a committee composed of the editors of the other ISA journals at the time (*ISP*, *ISR* and *FPA*) for their consideration. Members of the committee unanimously supported our judgment that plagiarism had occurred, and our conclusion that a retraction should be issued. We issued a retraction for the article that appeared in the March issue of 2006

The text of the retraction may be viewed on Blackwell Synergy⁶ as well as in the pages of *ISQ*, and our report on the case is available from International Studies Association Headquarters, upon request. We are very grateful to Tom Volgy, and to two presidents of ISA, Professors William Thompson and Ann Tickner, for their advice and support during what was clearly the most difficult period of our editorial term thus far.

Also worthy of mention, and on the brighter side of things, some will remember that we asked for, and were granted an increase in our page allotment by the ISA Governing Council, from 750 to 1000 pages per volume in 2004. The 50th volume published in 2006 is *ISQ*'s first with the expanded page allotment, allowing us to publish an average of ten articles per issue. We are very thankful to the ISA Governing Council and other committees in the ISA hierarchy for supporting this cause.

Throughout the year several able graduate assistants have helped us. Amber Aubone replaced Chelsea Brown in August of 2005. Geoff Dancy and Julie Lantrip left us in August of this year and have been replaced by Christopher Fariss and Thorin Wright. These changes in personnel were smooth, and we do not think they have affected the flow of business in any way.

Results, 2005-2006

We have discussed at some length the inner workings of the review process in previous versions of this report. If readers are interested, they may access said discussions at: http://www.isq.unt.edu/2005_report.pdf. Here we will deal mainly with the outcomes of our editorial efforts during the last year.

Response Time

In Table 1 we present statistics estimating the response times presented in the last four reports as points of comparison, using also some data reported by our predecessors in their reports. We use data gathered from the June 1, 2005 to May 31, 2006 period because that is the latest period for which data were nearly complete when we began

⁶See <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1468-2478.2006.00389.x?cookieSet=1>

work on this report.⁷ During this reporting period we achieved a mean response time of 75.0 calendar days, down from 82.5 days in the first year of our editorship and close to last year's response time of 74.3 days. The median response time is 77 days, a bit more than last year's median of 75. The manuscript that we took longest to reach a decision on was, unfortunately, held for 231 calendar days. In that instance, two of the original referees who had agreed to complete a review never did, despite our repeated reminders, leaving us to have to find others.⁸ Thankfully, we find that the vast majority of reviewers who agree to do reviews do so in a professional and timely manner.

Table One: Submission to Decision Time in Calendar Days: 2002-2006

Turnaround Time in Calendar Days	2002	Jan-Sept 2003	Oct 2003 – Sept 2004	June 1, 2004-May 31, 2005	June 1, 2005-May 31, 2006
Mean	139.2	108.5	82.5	74.3	75.0
Median	110	102	81	75	77
Maximum	499	457	221	176	231
Minimum	7	0	0	0	0
Range	492	457	221	176	231

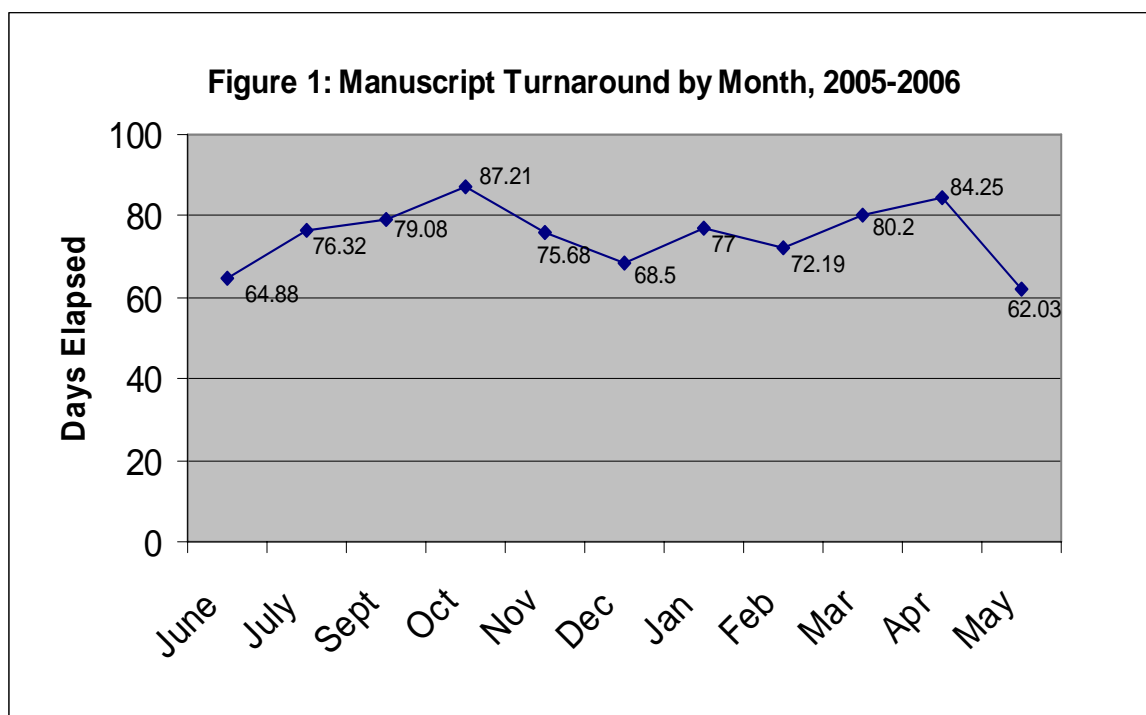
Hidden by the table are any trends in response rate that occur throughout the year. Figure 1 traces the average turnaround time, from submission to delivery of the decision, throughout the twelve-month period.⁹ For the first time in our editorship, we managed to keep average turnaround below three months for manuscripts submitted in each of the eleven months in which we processed new submissions.¹⁰

⁷ This change in dates covered was instituted last year because the Publications Committee had asked us to finish our report early in the fall, when it had previously been due near the end of the year. One manuscript from late May is still awaiting a decision. That manuscript is not counted in any of the Tables to follow.

⁸ Complicating matters even further, one of the replacement reviewers was very slow to respond. In retrospect, in this instance we probably should have been much more aggressive in requesting assistance from new reviewers, as we are when reviewers do not respond, or when they respond negatively to our requests.

⁹ Both Table 1 and Figure 1 include all new submissions, including new manuscripts and revise and resubmits.

¹⁰ Because August manuscripts are submitted when our staff is on vacation, they are processed on September 1, a policy that was approved by our Editorial Board at its 2004 meeting.



The largest response time occurred for manuscripts submitted in October. Unfortunately, these manuscripts were processed and their fate decided during a period in which a large amount of our time was being spent on the plagiarism case mentioned above. The holiday break occurred at about the time that these manuscripts would be decided, and that delayed decisions on a few manuscripts. Similarly, some April manuscripts might have taken a bit longer because decisions were delayed while editors were traveling or teaching summer school, in June and early July.

Increasing Submissions from Increasingly Diverse Contributors

Table 2 shows a gradual increase in the number of submissions received by *ISQ* over the course of several years. We received 337 manuscripts from June 1, 2005 to May 31, 2006—up from 302 during the previous year, representing an increase of 11.6 percent. Though we obviously lack data for all of the forty-nine years since *ISQ* started, we think it is safe to say that this is the most ever submitted to *ISQ* in a single year. As a point of comparison, there has been over a 100-percent increase in submissions since the year 2000, when a total of 167 manuscripts were submitted to *ISQ*. The total of 337 in Table 2 represents all manuscripts submitted, including new manuscripts and ones that were revised and resubmitted. Two hundred and eighty of these were first-time paper submissions. When we consider new submissions only, the increase is even more impressive. In their 2001 report, our predecessors reported they received 120 new

submissions.¹¹ This means that in the last five years, *ISQ* has seen a 134-percent increase in the total number of new manuscripts submitted. We are proud to have been at the helm of *ISQ* during a period that has seen such an expansion of interest in publishing in this journal. What is more important and encouraging (though it is difficult to quantify) is that we believe we have recently begun to see an increase in the number of quality manuscripts submitted.

At the same time, we have become aware that the growth in submissions increases our workload and makes our job noticeably more difficult. We manage our workload with the assistance of a sophisticated, online, manuscript-submission system developed for us by Dean Haddock, a former *ISQ* assistant.¹²

Table 2. Number of Submissions by Year (Including Revise-and-Resubmit Manuscripts)

Year	Number	% change
2006	337	11.6%
2005	302	6.3%
2004	284	44.2%
2003	197	-8.4%
2002	215	19.4%
2001	180	7.8%
2000	167	16.8%
1999	143	NA
1998	NA*	NA*
1997	155	NA

(2) 1998 data are unavailable, presumably due to the editorship transition in that year

Who are *ISQ*'s contributors? Table 3 shows the affiliation of the submitting author of the 281 new manuscripts submitted in the latest twelve-month period. Of those, 33.1 percent came from scholars at non-U.S. institutions, a slight increase from the 31.5 percent submitted by that group of scholars last year. The growth in non-U.S. submissions is best

¹¹2001 Annual Report of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors accessed at <http://www.public.iastate.edu/~isq/2001Report.htm>, August 24, 2006. The number of first-time submissions have not been reported as systematically in past reports, as both we and the previous editors have tended to focus instead on the total manuscript submissions, including revise and resubmits, as a baseline.

¹² Haddock developed an electronic system for us early in our editorial term, after we investigated the other systems that were then available and found them to be beyond our means. We have received much praise for the system he developed, and resulting partly from this Dean's interest in journal management system continues. More recently, he has developed an even more powerful, and secure, online system, which we began to use in October of 2005. He is now making this system available to other journals free of charge, with our approval. For more information, you may contact Dean Haddock at dean@criticalmath.com.

grasped through comparison of the raw number of submissions received, compared to the same figures several years ago. In their 2002 Report, our predecessors received 28 manuscripts, representing 26 percent of their new submissions in that year, from non-U.S. institutions.¹³ Last year we received a total of 93 new submissions from outside of the United States, an increase of 232 percent over 2002. Judging from current submission patterns and the total number of submissions reported by past editors (in Table 2), we suspect that this number is about the same as the **total** number of new submissions received by *ISQ* (both US and non-US) as recently as the late 1990s. We suspect that a part of the reason for this trend is the move to online submission, which is essentially free and easier for all scholars, particularly those from outside of the US.

Table 3: Affiliations of *ISQ* Contributors, 2005-2006

Country	New Submissions	Percent
Australia	2	0.7%
Austria	1	0.4%
Belgium	1	0.4%
Canada	18	6.4%
China	3	1.1%
Finland	2	0.7%
France	1	0.4%
Germany	7	2.5%
Greece	2	0.7%
India	2	0.7%
Ireland	1	0.4%
Israel	6	2.1%
Italy	1	0.4%
Japan	4	1.4%
Korea	1	0.4%
Macau	1	0.4%
The Netherlands	3	1.1%
Nigeria	2	0.7%
Norway	4	1.4%
South Africa	1	0.4%
Spain	1	0.4%
Sweden	3	1.1%
Turkey	3	1.1%
United Kingdom	23	8.2%
United States of America	188	66.9%

In Table 4, as in past reports, we offer descriptive data on authors' gender. We find that women are submitting manuscripts to *ISQ* more frequently, both in terms of percentage

¹³ 2002 Annual Report of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors, at <http://www.public.iastate.edu/~isq/annual02.htm>, accessed September 14, 2006.

and raw numbers, than they did in 2001 and 2002. That being said, both the numbers and the percentages are down a bit from last year and 2004. In the last twelve-month period, 50 papers, comprising 15.1 percent of all submissions, were submitted by female authors or authorship teams made up solely of females, compared to 60 papers, or 19.9 percent of all submissions, in the previous year.

Table 4: Gender Distribution of *ISQ* Contributors, All Submissions

Gender	2002		2004		June 2004-May 2005		June 2005-May 2006	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	31	14.4	55	20.4	60	19.9	50	15.1
Male	163	75.8	196	72.9	220	72.8	256	77.1
Joint	21	9.8	18	6.7	22	7.3	26	7.8

It is also worthwhile to examine whether the subject matter of articles submitted to the journal, like the pool of contributors, has become more diverse. In order to attempt such an analysis, we have largely adopted the coding scheme of previous editors regarding the topics covered in submissions. The results of our efforts to characterize the content of first-time submissions to *ISQ* during the last couple of years appear in Table 5, along with similar data generated by our predecessors for 2002.

Table 5: Subfield of First Time Submissions

Subfield	2002		2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies	7	5.1	7	3.1	6	2.5	3	1.1
Comparative Politics	8	5.9	7	3.1	9	3.7	14	5.0
Environmental Studies	3	2.2	4	1.8	5	2.1	8	2.8
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies	3	2.2	5	2.2	3	1.2	3	1.1
Foreign Policy Analysis	11	8.1	24	10.6	20	8.3	24	8.5
Identity Politics	4	2.9	6	2.6	9	3.7	9	3.2
International Law or Human Rights	9	6.6	11	4.8	7	2.9	12	4.3
International Organization	6	4.4	12	5.3	17	7.1	36	12.8
International Political Economy	28	20.6	40	17.6	45	18.7	48	17.1
International Political Theory	21	15.4	21	9.3	20	8.3	31	11.0
International Security and Peace Studies	21	15.4	60	26.4	61	25.3	76	27.0

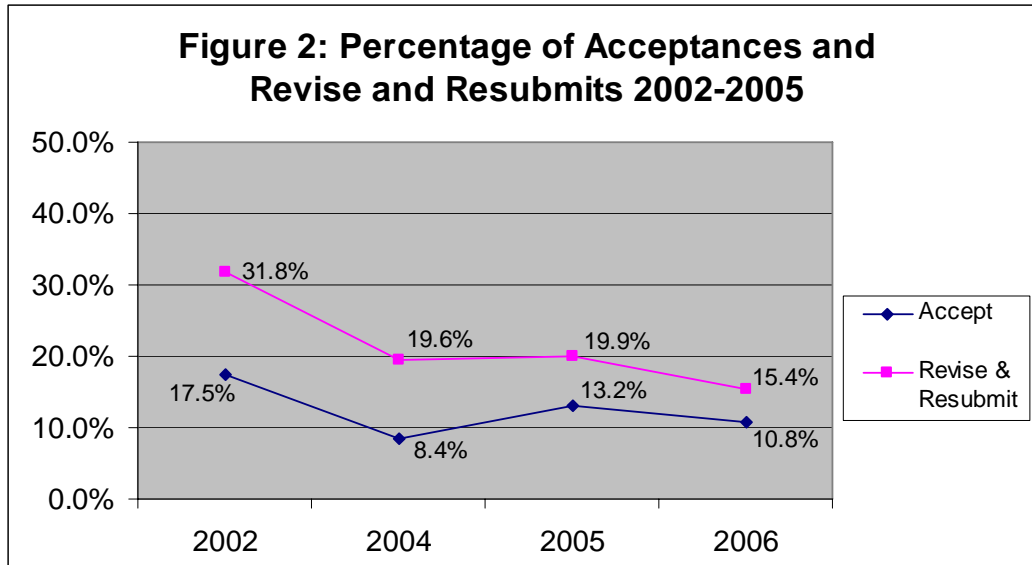
Methodology and Scientific Study	13	9.6	15	6.6	18	7.5	12	4.3
Rational Choice and Formal Modeling	1	0.7	2	0.9	5	2.1	3	1.1
Other	1	0.7	13	5.7	16	6.6	2	0.7
Total	136	100	227	100	241	100	281	100

Two subfields—International Political Economy and International Security and Peace Studies—account for relatively more submissions than others: 17.1 percent and 27.0 percent of the total contributions, respectively. As was the case last year, we did succeed in receiving manuscripts from each of the subfields in this classification scheme.

Ideally, we would want to use this coding to identify short and long-range trends in submissions. It is, nevertheless, difficult to identify trends, partly because of the short time series but also because of our change to self-reporting of subject area by authors in 2004. That being said, it appears that there has been a decrease both in the percentage and absolute number of Methodology and Scientific Study papers since 2002. Similarly it appears that there has been an increase in International Security and Peace Studies papers during the five-year period. Also interesting is the overall stability in the percentage of manuscripts identifying foreign policy as the main subject area, suggesting that the advent of the new ISA journal, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, has had no discernable adverse effect on submissions in that area.

Whose Work Gets Accepted and How Often?

Statistics in this section are based on the population of manuscripts (both new and revise and resubmits) on which decisions were made in the 2005-2006 year. In Figure 2, below, we depict the acceptance and revise-and-resubmit rates for 2002-2006, excluding 2003, a transition year for which reliable data are unavailable.



The acceptance rate for the 2005-2006 period was 10.8 percent, within the 10- to 15-percent target range that we identified in our last report. This is slightly lower than the 13.2-percent acceptance rate of last year, but less draconian than the 8.4-percent acceptance rate in the first full year of our editorial term. We have already documented the consequential increase in submissions we have experienced in the last three years. We believe the lower acceptance rate in the last three years as compared to 2002 is necessary, given the expansion in the number of submissions since that time.

Also evident from Figure 2 is that we are setting a higher bar for invitations to revise and resubmit. Members of our Editorial Board have encouraged us to offer R and R's sparingly, a policy with which we wholeheartedly agree. We try not to issue R-and-R invitations unless we believe the revisions are doable, so that the manuscript can be accepted after a second set of reviews. We believe this is advisable because we do not wish to unnecessarily string authors along through multiple rounds of revisions, only to end up declining publication. Admittedly, in practice, we have occasionally offered authors a second opportunity to revise following an unsuccessful first-time revision. This has occurred in situations where the manuscript is very close to being in publishable shape but one or a few issues remain, or where there have been unforeseen difficulties with the review process that raise issues of fairness.¹⁴ Most commonly, though, we issue an up or down decision after a single set of revisions.

In the recent past, *ISQ* has been plagued by a long backlog, but our tougher standards and the extra pages given to us have alleviated that problem somewhat. At present, we are close to having enough accepted papers in the publication queue to fill two issues beyond

¹⁴ Regarding the latter, we have had a few instances in which we indicated in our first decision letter that we would probably send a revision back to one of the original reviewers for a second round of reviews, but that referee does not agree to review the piece again (in spite of indicating to us that (s)he would, on our reviewer checklist for the original manuscript). In those instances we sometimes have sent the revision to a new reviewer who identifies difficulties not mentioned by the previous reviewers. If we believe those difficulties are solvable, we tend to offer the author a second chance to revise.

the one we just sent to press for December. A paper accepted on September 7 would most likely go into the June issue of 2007, but soon we will begin accepting papers that would probably appear in the September 2007 issue.

Last year we were concerned that there was a considerable difference in the acceptance rate for men and women (though it was found to be statistically insignificant). In 2006, we are pleased to report that the differences in acceptance rates by gender are very slight. Table 6 presents our decisions on manuscripts by gender of authors. Please note that because of the small number of acceptances, the results of any of these breakdowns may be due to chance, as opposed to any real, long-term patterns.

In that table you will see that the acceptance rate for women authors and teams of women authors was 8.3 percent, as compared to 9.5 percent for men. This difference, like last year's larger gap, is statistically insignificant. Mixed teams of authors consisting of at least one male and one female co-author fared much better in 2006 than other gender classifications represented in the table, having gained acceptance 28 percent of the time. This is probably partly a remnant of the small number of cases (25) in which males and females worked together on the same team; in 2005, that percentage had been in line with the overall acceptance rate.

In some past reports editors have reported acceptance rate by the gender of the primary author, using the first author as the referent in cases of multiple authorship. By this criterion, we found an acceptance rate of 11.5 percent when the primary author was female, while the percentage for male primary authors was 10.6 percent. As with the data presented in Table 6, however, the difference is statistically insignificant and, we think, not large enough to be of much consequence.

Table 6: Decisions by Gender of Authors 2002-2006

2006 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	8.3% (4)	81.2% (39)	10.4% (5)	14.8% (48)
Male	9.5% (24)	75.0% (189)	15.5% (39)	77.5% (252)
Joint	28.0% (7)	48.0% (12)	24.0% (6)	7.0% (25)
Total	10.8% (35)	73.8% (240)	15.4% (50)	100% (325)
2005 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	6.7% (4)	73.3% (44)	20.0% (12)	19.9% (60)
Male	15.0% (33)	65.0% (143)	20.0% (44)	73.2% (220)
Joint	13.6% (3)	68.2% (15)	18.2% (4)	7.3% (22)
Total	13.2% (40)	66.9% (202)	19.9% (60)	100% (302)
2004 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	6.1% (3)	73.5% (36)	20.4% (10)	19.6% (49)
Male	9.3% (16)	71.7% (124)	19.1% (33)	69.2% (173)
Joint	11.8% (2)	52.9% (9)	35.3% (6)	6.8% (17)
Total	8.4% (21)	67.6% (169)	19.6% (49)	100% (250)

2002 Acceptance Rates by Gender	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	10.7% (3)	64.3% (18)	25.0% (7)	12.9% (28)
Male	19.0% (32)	50.0% (84)	31.0% (52)	77.4% (168)
Joint	14.3 (3)	38.1% (8)	47.6% (10)	9.7% (21)
Total	17.5% (38)	50.7% (110)	31.8% (69)	100% (217)

What Work Gets Accepted?

In comparing Table 7 to Table 5, we note first that though there were no acceptances in some of the fields this year, this is not unusual given our overall low acceptance rates and a relatively low number of submissions in those areas. In last year's report we expressed concern that not a single manuscript on the environment had been accepted for three years, which we considered problematic because of the importance of that subject to our collective futures. Last year we were pleased to accept two manuscripts on the environment. We also saw an increase in the number and percentage of manuscripts accepted from the foreign policy, political theory, and international law and human rights subfields. Comparing the overall number of acceptances across time, we find that we have accepted more papers in each of the last two years than we did in 2004, when we were faced with a backlog problem. We expect that we will print about forty papers in the fiftieth volume, so an acceptance rate of around forty papers per year will serve to keep a manageable number of articles in the publication pipeline.

Table 7: Distribution of Accepted Papers by Field

Field	2002 %(#)	2004 %(#)	2005 %(#)	2006 %(#)
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.5% (1)	5.7% (2)
Comparative Politics	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)	2.9% (1)
Environmental Studies	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	5.7% (2)
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies	0% (0)	4.8% (1)	0% (0)	2.9% (1)
Foreign Policy Analysis	2.5% (1)	9.5% (2)	5% (2)	11.5% (4)
Identity Politics	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.5% (1)	0% (0)
International Law or Human Rights	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)	11.5% (4)
International Organization	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)	0% (0)
International Political Economy	16% (6)	4.8% (1)	10% (4)	14.3% (5)
International Political Theory	30% (11)	9.5% (2)	7.5% (3)	14.3% (5)

International Security and Peace Studies	13.2% (5)	23.8% (5)	22.5% (9)	28.6 (10)
Methodology and Scientific Study	21.1% (8)	0% (0)	15% (6)	0% (0)
Rational Choice and Formal Modeling	10.5% (4)	0% (0)	5% (2)	2.9% (1)
Other	NA	33.3% (7)	22.5% (9)	0% (0)
Total	38	21	40	35

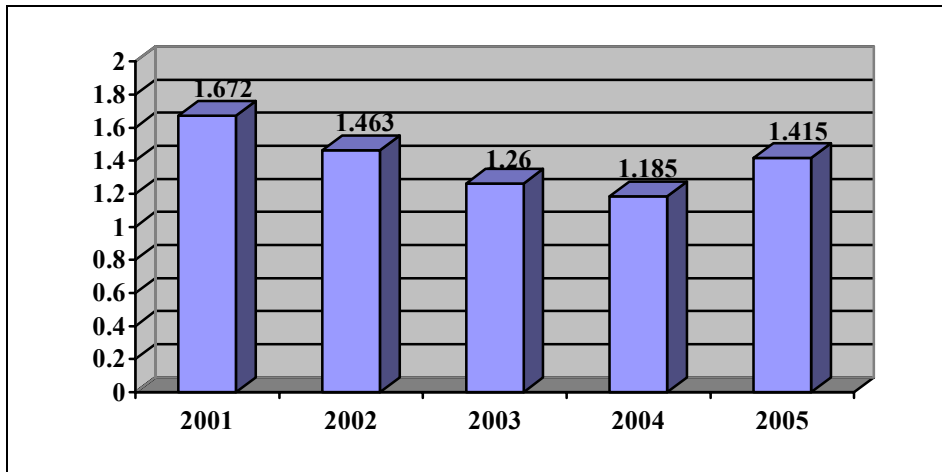
ISQ's Impact Factor

One method of gauging the relative impact of journals is to examine the number of times that their contents are cited. This has been done through analyses conducted by the ISI Web of Knowledge, *Journal Citation Reports* for several years. Impact factor statistics are gathered for each year, measuring the number of times articles from the previous two years are cited in that particular year. The 2005 impact factor for *ISQ*, for example, counts the number of times that all *ISQ* articles appearing in 2004 and 2003 were cited in a wide range of journals, and then divides that number by the total number of articles that actually appeared in *ISQ* in 2003-2004. We interpret such reports with caution, because it seems to us that two years is not a very long period to examine, as many research projects take much longer than that to come to fruition. Further, one or two articles might in some cases skew the citation ratings for an entire journal, and as a result, small variations from year to year may not be very meaningful. But, we can use the ISI measure to gain a rough idea of *ISQ's* impact relative to other outlets.

In Figure 3, we present *ISQ* impact factors for 2001-2005, which had been presented in a similar figure on the *Web of Knowledge*.¹⁵ The figure shows that the impact factor of *ISQ* was 1.672 in 2001, higher than in any year since, reaching a low point of 1.185 in 2004. The impact factor rebounded somewhat in 2005 to 1.415.

Figure 3: Impact Factor Trend Graph for ISQ

¹⁵ Thomson Corporation, ISI Web of Knowledge, Journal Citation Reports, accessed September 15, at <http://portal.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame>.



This is interesting, but it is difficult to gauge the impact of *ISQ* without some comparison to other journals. So, in Table 8 we present the impact factors for *ISQ* and several other well-known and widely respected journals in the discipline as a reference. Clearly, the *APSR*, *International Organization*, and *AJPS* are outlets that had a greater impact than *ISQ* in 2005, but the results show that *ISQ*'s performance in 2005 is quite respectable in comparison to many other journals in the international studies discipline and even some of the most respected general political science journals. In a longer term, citation-based ranking conducted by Simon Hix,¹⁶ *ISQ* finished a respectable tenth among the 63 journals ranked. The Hix Study considered citation counts from 1993-2002. In that study, *ISQ* placed somewhat below *World Politics*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, and *Journal of Politics*. Obviously, we hope that last year's upward shift in the impact factor of *ISQ* is meaningful and that it represents the beginning of a longer upward trend. But of course it is too early to tell.

Table 8: Comparison of 2005 Impact Factors for Top Journals

Journal	Impact Factor
<i>American Political Science Review</i>	3.233
<i>International Organization</i>	2.060
<i>American Journal of Political Science</i>	1.845
<i>International Studies Quarterly</i>	1.415
<i>World Politics</i>	1.308
<i>Journal of Peace Research</i>	1.292
<i>Journal of Politics</i>	1.239
<i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i>	1.079

¹⁶ Simon Hix. 2004. "A Global Ranking of Political Science Departments," *Political Studies Review*, 2:293-313.

Source : Thomson Corporation, ISI Web of Knowledge, *Journal Citation Reports*,

New and Continuing Initiatives

Quicker Turnaround Time, More Submissions, Greater Diversity

In 2007 we will continue to give priority to efficient handling of the journal and quick turnaround to authors. We hope to continue to improve the reputation of *ISQ* and to continue to attract more quality submissions by efficiently managing the operations of the journal by being fair to authors and by providing them useful feedback on how to improve their research.

The charge of *ISQ* is to publish the “best work being done in the variety of intellectual traditions included under the rubric of international studies.”¹⁷ Traditionally, it has accepted research that substantially adds to our understanding of phenomena of interest to the international studies community. During our editorial term, we have worked conscientiously to follow our charge, and have encouraged further diversity in the journal. At the ISA meetings in San Diego, we visited with members of several sections of ISA that we found to have been historically under-represented in the pages of *ISQ*. In many cases under-representation can be traced directly to the absence of many submissions in particular areas, so we encouraged section members to consider submitting their best work to *ISQ* and fielded their questions. At the suggestion of our Editorial Board, we plan to begin the fifty-first edition of the journal with a brief statement that we hope will serve to celebrate and to encourage this diversity. Again, we encourage authors from the variety of traditions in international studies, and particularly the ISA membership, to submit their best scholarly work to *International Studies Quarterly*.

In recent years there has been an addition of journals in the ISA stable with somewhat more specialized purposes than *ISQ*. In our view, the addition of more specialized outlets in the ISA stable of journals makes even more important the mission of *ISQ*. As the Association’s “flagship journal,” we believe it can act as a communication medium to prevent, or at least slow the further fragmentation of our discipline.

Making Data Available for Replication Purposes

Our predecessors enacted a policy that we continue: all data used for *ISQ* publications must be made available electronically. In our report two years ago, we expressed dissatisfaction with the results of our own early efforts to systematize this policy. In the last two years we have fully enacted and made routine the replication requirement. As a result, all quantitative articles published in *ISQ* include a note from the author(s) that tells where the data are made available.

¹⁷ This statement appeared on the back cover of each issue of *ISQ* until it was recently removed in order to standardize the covers of all ISA journals.

We have made one small change in this policy in the last year that is worthy of mention. Initially, the requirement was to have authors make the data available either on their own web page or on one provided for us by the ISA. However, we experienced one case in which an author promised to put data on a web page but was tardy in doing so. Because the piece had already appeared in print, we had no way to compel the author to make the data available. Allowing the data to be posted on personal web pages was also problematic because authors frequently change institutions, meaning that the web pages to which they referred in print often disappear. We have therefore recently decided to require that authors of quantitative articles make their data available in an *ISQ* data repository. Authors are informed of this requirement, and articles are not scheduled for publication until they send us their data. This web page is at http://www.isanet.org/data_archive.html. We'd again like to offer thanks to Joel Davis, the Association's web guru, for helping us with this.

Development of Symposia

Soon after we took over as editors in 2004, we issued a call for symposia, consisting of 3-5 short related papers that address topics of importance to the international studies community. The theory behind the symposium framework is that there are issues that would best be addressed by multiple authors beholding them from different perspectives and through different methods. From a very strong group of proposals, we accepted what we thought were the six best for further development. The first symposium is scheduled for publication in the March issue of 2007. Four others are currently in various stages of development, with one unfortunately having been rejected after we submitted the papers to external reviewers and their reports were not very supportive. We hope to publish a second symposium sometime in 2007, with others that successfully navigate the review process appearing in 2008, and perhaps early 2009.

Acknowledgement

Any successes we had in our first year as editors came as a result of a team effort and the help of many people who deserve acknowledgement here. These include our predecessors, the editorial team at Iowa State, Terri Teleen and Maria Cusano at Blackwell, Tom Volgy and his staff at the International Studies Association and the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of North Texas. We especially thank members of our Editorial Advisory Board and others who have been willing to review manuscripts for us, including many of our colleagues at the University of North Texas and Rice University, those scholars who graciously agreed to serve on our Editorial Board in 2006, and all of those who submitted their work to *International Studies Quarterly* in the last year.

Appendix A

***International Studies Quarterly's* March 2007 issue (tentative)**

51(1) March, 2007:

Symposium: When Can History Be Our Guide? The Pitfalls of Counterfactual Influence

**GARY KING AND LANGCHE ZENG
NICHOLAS SAMBANIS AND MICHAEL W. DOYLE
JAMES D. MORROW
PHILIP A. SCHRODT**

International Agenda-Setting in World Politics: Issue Emergence and Non-Emergence Around Children and Armed Conflict

R. CHARLI CARPENTER

When Do Trade Blocs Block Trade?

DANIEL Y. KONO

Billiard Balls or Snowflakes? Major Power Prestige and the International Diffusion of Institutions and Practices

BENJAMIN O. FORDHAM AND VICTOR ASAL

Representing AIDS/HIV in Africa: Pluralist Photography and Local Empowerment

ROLAND BLEIKER AND AMY KAY

When Globalization Discontent Turns Violent: Foreign Economic Liberalization and Internal War

MARGIT BUSSMANN AND GERALD SCHNEIDER

Sovereign Bond Ratings and Neoliberalism in Latin America

GLEN BIGLAISER AND KARL DEROUEN, JR.

Collision with China: Conceptual Metaphor Analysis, Somatic Marking and the EP3 Incident

EDWARD SLINGERLAND

Testing and Measuring the Role of Ideas: The Case of Neoliberalism in the International Monetary Fund

JEFFREY M. CHWIEROTH

Appendix B: ISQ Editorial Board, 2007

Barry Ames *University of Pittsburgh*
Clive Archer *Manchester Metropolitan University*
Scott Bennett *Pennsylvania State University*
Chris Brown *London School of Economics and Political Science*
Bruce Bueno de Mesquita *New York University*

Sabine C. Carey *University of Nottingham*
Phil Cerny *Rutgers University*
Steve Chan *University of Colorado*
Yun-Han Chu *Academica Sinica, Taiwan*
Christian Davenport *University of Maryland*
Paul F. Diehl *University of Illinois*
Andrew J. Enterline *University of North Texas*
David Forsythe *University of Nebraska*
John Freeman *University of Minnesota*
Scott Gates *Michigan State University-PRIO*
Deborah J. Gerner *University of Kansas*
Kristian Gleditsch *University of Essex*
Rodney Bruce Hall *Oxford University*
Errol Henderson *Pennsylvania State University*
Margaret Hermann *Syracuse University*
Richard Higgott *University of Warwick*
James F. Hollifield *Southern Methodist University*
Ole R. Holsti *Duke University*
Bruce Jentleson *Duke University*
Christopher C. Joyner *Georgetown University*
Stuart Kauffman *University Kentucky*
David Kinsella, *Portland State University*
David Laitin *University of California-Berkeley*
Jack S. Levy *Rutgers University*
Gary Marks *University of North Carolina*
Manus Midlarsky *Rutgers University*
Helen V. Milner *Columbia University*
Karen Mingst *University of Kentucky*
Neil J. Mitchell *University of Aberdeen*
Chung-In Moon *Yonsei University*
Will H. Moore *Florida State University*
T. Clifton Morgan *Rice University*
James Morrow *University of Michigan*
Terry Nardin *University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*
Nicholas Onuf *Florida International University*
Louis Pauly *University of Toronto*
Karen Rasler *Indiana University*
Patrick M. Regan *Binghamton University*
Karen Remmer *Duke University*
Todd Sandler *University of Texas at Dallas*
Philip Schrodt *University of Kansas*
Susan Sell *George Washington University*
Kathryn Sikkink *University of Minnesota*
Randolph M. Siverson *University of California, Davis*
Branislav Slantchev *University of California, San Diego*

Alastair Smith, *New York University*
Etel Solingen *University of California-Irvine*
Harvey Starr *University of South Carolina*
Jennifer Sterling-Folker *University of Connecticut*
Alexander Tan *University of Canterbury*
Mary Ann Tetreault *Trinity University*
Charles Tilly *Columbia University*
Doug Van Belle *Victoria University*
John A. Vasquez *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*
Thomas J. Volgy *University of Arizona*
R. Harrison Wagner *University of Texas*
Michael Ward *University of Washington*
Jutta Weldes *University of Bristol*
Sandra Whitworth *York University*
Paul Wilkinson *University of St Andrews*
Langche Zeng *University of California, San Diego*

12) Workshop Grants Committee Report

Report of Committee

ISA Workshop Grant Committee 2006–2007 Report

The Workshop Grant Committee for 2006/2007 consisted of Michelle Benson, Marijke Breuning, Roger Coate (Chair), Kate O'Neill, and William Reed.

The committee received 20 proposals requesting \$107,919 in support. We had \$55,000 to distribute and were able to fund over half of the proposals—12 grants were awarded. The number of submissions was fewer than in the preceding year when 28 proposals requesting \$163,500 were received and in 2003–2004 when 26 proposals requesting \$150,000 were received. The number of proposals in 2006–2007 was substantially greater than the 13 proposals received in 2004–2005, when the target conference was located in Honolulu. Following previous practice, we limited the amount given to any one workshop to \$5,000. Therefore, a number of very interesting and deserving proposals could not be funded. The committee strongly supports the proposal to Expand ISA's Workshop Grants Program and its related recommendations. We stand ready to work hard to enhance the program's outreach.

Proposals were evaluated based on the criteria used in previous years. Special emphasis was placed on proposals that bring together groups of people that might not otherwise be brought together or who might not get to spend the kind of focused time together that projects sometimes require. The committee continued the practice of favoring proposals that include interesting forms of diversity: transnational groups, trans-disciplinary groups, and groups of scholars of different ranks, especially including junior scholars.

Each proposal was ranked by each member on a scale from 0 to 10 and then ranked by average ratings. There was a high level of consensus among committee members. U.S. National Science Foundation norms for possible conflicts of interest were carefully observed. The highest overall average ranking was 9.5, and the lowest ranking was 3.6, with the lowest successful ranking being 6.8. Four grant proposals were in the 5.85–6.5 range and fell just short of the mark.

The successful proposals are presented below in alphabetical order of the first proposer/main contact person:

Environmental Challenges of War-Torn Societies: Linking Peacebuilding, Sustainability, and Human Security, Ken Conca (University of Maryland), Geoffrey Dabelko (Woodrow Wilson Center), Richard Matthew (University of California, Irvine), and Erika Weinthal (Duke University); requested: \$5,320, awarded: \$5,000.

Accomplishments and Challenges in Research on Private Authority and Private Governance in International Affairs, Claire Cutler (University of Victoria), Hans Krause Hansen (Copenhagen Business School), and Tony Porter (McMaster University); requested: \$4,980, awarded \$4,980.

Reworking Power, Empowering Work: An International Political Economy of Power and Production, Matt Davies (Newcastle University) and Mustapha Kamal Pasha (University of Aberdeen); Requested: \$6,000, awarded: \$5,000.

Emerging Trends in Asian Migration, Petrice Flowers (University of Hawaii at Manoa), Jungmin Seo (University of Hawaii at Manoa), James Spencer (University of Hawaii at Manoa); requested: \$6,000, awarded: \$5,000.

The Ethics of Global Governance, Antonio Franceschet (University of Calgary); requested: \$4,960.88, awarded: \$4962.

Gender, Globalisation and Uncertainties in the New Millennium: Whose Security? Marianne Franklin (University for Humanistics, The Netherlands), Lily Ling (The New School), Anna Agathangelou (York University), Geeta Chowdhry (Northern Arizona University), Deborah Liebowitz (Drew University) and Shirin Rai (University of Warwick); requested: \$5,088, awarded: \$2,500.

Enforcing Peace: How Non-state Actors Contribute to Stability in Deeply Divided Societies, Matthew Hoddie (Texas A&M University) and Caroline Hatzell (Gettysburg College); requested: \$5,210, awarded: \$5,000.

Ethical Approaches to 21st Century Security Dilemmas: "Old" Solutions to "New" Problems, Laura Sjoberg (Duke University), Amy Eckert (Metropolitan State College of Denver) and Frances Pilch (U.S. Force Academy); requested: \$4,973, awarded: \$4,973.

Security Studies: Feminist Contributions, Laura Sjoberg (Duke University) and Susan Peterson (College of William and Mary); requested: \$4,745, awarded: \$4,745.

The Dissent/Repression Nexus in the Middle East, Mary Ann Tétreault (Trinity University), requested: \$2,840, awarded: \$2,840.

Geocultural Epistemologies in IR: Towards a Post-Western, Post-Hegemonic Discipline, Arlene Tickner (Universidad de los Andes) and Ole Wæver (University of Copenhagen); Requested: \$6,500, awarded: \$5,000.

Globalization and Communications Policy, Gillian Youngs (University of Leicester) and Juliann Emmons Allison (University of California, Riverside); requested: \$5,502, awarded: \$5,000.

Recommendations for Changes to Process

PROPOSAL TO EXPAND ISA'S WORKSHOP GRANTS PROGRAM

Background:

As ISA's fiscal capabilities have grown over the last decade, all of us have been grappling with the issue of when, where, and how to increase membership services consistent with the objectives and mission of the association. To date, and in response to the substantial growth in both membership and pressures placed on the annual program,

we have invested in the professionalization of the staff at HQ; we have invested in additional personnel and computer capabilities regarding the annual program; we have increased our budget for annual convention activities, including a more robust travel support program; we have increased our involvement with a broad range of international conferences to provide opportunities for our scholars to interact with other associations overseas; we have dramatically increased our work with cooperating organizations around the world; we have increased our commitment to region and section development; and importantly, we have expanded the number of our journals as outlets for new research.

In addition, I've have been looking at a number of our counterparts with the idea of trying to determine whether or not they offer services that would be useful for us to emulate. In this context, I am proposing the following, based on an integration of what we presently do and what is being done at ECPR in Europe.

The Proposal:

For quite a while, ISA has provided a workshop grant program for ISA members. The original idea behind this program was to provide seed money for interesting, new research being advanced by groups (as opposed to individual) of scholars. Historically, the program has had a checkered history (in terms of productivity), for two reasons: one is that there was little money allocated, and a number of quality groups didn't feel it worth the time and effort to pursue the grant; second, and probably as a result of the first issue, there was not much evaluation and control over the process being exercised either by the committee disbursing the grants, nor headquarters. Recently, the pot of money for these grants has increased, the process has become more competitive, the committee has evaluated (and turned down at times) some very good proposals.

I believe that this is one of our major missions, and should be one of the major services we provide for our members: to encourage new, path-breaking, collaborative scholarship, and to allow access by the membership to the scholarship that is emerging. Furthermore, I believe that we can pursue this mission far better with an expansion of the program and the delegation of some additional responsibilities.

Unlike us, ECPR pursues much of its work on the basis of study groups, which are given a certain budget to explore new research in their area of expertise. This

approach constitutes the backbone of their association. While that approach would not work for us, I would like to suggest instead the following revisions to our existing workshop grant program:

- 1) We increase the workshop grant budget immediately from \$55,000 to \$110,000, and then evaluate each year whether or not that amount is appropriate, given the need and the productivity resulting from it. The evaluation would come through the Workshop Grants Committee and the Governing Council, as is done presently.
- 2) We make absolutely clear that the grants are available for collaborative research that is new and innovative (we are not supporting the tail-end of on-going research or a part of a long-term research program) only. Projects that would require more than one year of support to produce quality scholarship would reapply for second year funding, and there would be a presumption of refunding upon significant progress demonstrated to the committee;
- 3) Either sections or groups outside of formal sections may apply for the workshop grant as long as in the case of the former, the sections have designated a key individual to manage the process and a core group of scholars who are willing to collaborate;
- 4) The designated funds can only be used for research purposes (no dinners; lunches; receptions; or clothing allowance) although they may include honoraria when justified in the proposal (e.g., the convenor/proposer may provide honoraria for ten people at \$500 per person to write a paper on the selected topic for the initial workshop; alternatively, per diem could be provided to designated workshop members, depending on the nature of the proposal).
- 5) All individuals designated as part of the grant shall be ISA members. On a case-by-case basis, the committee may allow grant funds to be used to provide membership for non-members if this is judged to be an appropriate use of the funds.

- 6) The workshop is held at the annual meeting of the ISA. It is primarily for those who have been invited to attend, but on a limited basis, it is open also to other individuals who may be interested in the area (as observers). The workshops are held the day before the start of the conference or the day following its conclusion in order not to reduce the number of panels available for the annual program, yet to allow those coming to the conference to participate.
- 7) A year after the workshops are held, at least one panel (per workshop) is convened at the annual meeting of the ISA to discuss the relevant papers resulting from the research emerging from the process.
- 8) Following ECPR's model, ISA contracts with an internationally recognized publisher; the publisher will have first right of refusal for any book-length manuscript emerging from this process. The resulting book accredits the ISA as sponsoring the "series" of innovative research projects. Royalties of course go to the authors. However, I will try to get the publisher to contribute to the funding of the workshops.
- 9) The workshop grant committee's responsibilities remain three-fold:
 - a) Make decisions on the awards annually;
 - b) Make recommendations to the Governing Council annually on the process and the appropriate budget;
 - c) Monitor the grants awarded.¹⁸

¹⁸ Note that technically this has always been the responsibility of the committee, but given the size of the budget recommended, HQ would work with the committee chair to develop a more systematic process, allowing the committee to function better on this dimension.

ATTACHMENT: The present Workshop Grant Process works like this:

ISA Workshop Grant Program

The International Studies Association announces the deadline for 2006-2007 grants to support workshops of scholars drawn from the global international studies community.

Scope of Awards

ISA created the Workshop Grants program in 1992 to promote the interaction of scholars from different parts of the global international studies community. Workshops typically involve small groups of participants focusing on a significant research problem that stimulates cross-national examination or perspectives and engages the interests of several disciplines. Topics should be sufficiently well focused to allow in-depth exploration during the time proposed for the workshop. All participants are expected to present a paper on a relevant topic in order to attend the workshop. Funds may be used to support several types of workshops: to bring together authors for an edited volume; to plan for a collaborative research project; or to stimulate new approaches to the substance and analysis of a topic.

Eligibility

Proposal submitters and at least 50 percent of proposed workshop participants must be ISA members. Proposals from junior scholars are particularly encouraged. Workshop participants should be drawn not only from ISA's North American membership, but also from other parts of the world and should include junior scholars.

All workshops must have some connection to an [ISA-sponsored conference](#), whether an international convention, the annual convention, or a regional or section meeting. Workshops are frequently held on the day before or the day after a convention; if this is not the case, the workshop should result in one or more panels that will be presented at a conference.

Funding

Grants will be awarded annually by ISA's Executive Committee upon recommendation by the Workshop Committee. Funding may be used for travel and per diem expenses as well as other workshop costs. Grants are usually in the range of US\$4,000 - \$5,000, but proposals for smaller amounts (for example supplements to funding from other sources) are encouraged. Funds will generally be available for up to eighteen months from the time grants are made.

Format

Proposals should be not more than five pages (single-spaced) with a title page listing name(s) of proposer(s), current affiliation, title of project, and amount requested. In addition, proposals must specify (1) the theme and purpose of the workshop, (2) how the project relates to previous research and theoretical developments, and (3) how the project

will contribute to scholarship within one or more fields. Proposals must include a budget, budget justification, list of proposed workshop participants, their disciplines and affiliations, proposed dates and location, a two-page [biographical sketch\(es\)](#) for proposer(s), and other financial support being sought or received. (Use the U.S. National Science Foundation [guidelines](#) on the information to include in the biographical sketch.) The biographical sketch(es), budget, and list of participants need not be included in the page limit.

For a review of recent successful grant proposals, please see:
<http://people.ku.edu/~schrodt/ISA.workshops.html>

Applicants are encouraged to submit proposals electronically to ISA using a PDF document format. The entire proposal must be contained in a *single* document file; please do not send multiple files containing various components of the proposal since these are difficult to manage. Proposals on paper are also accepted; please provide six (6) copies of all materials. The proposal, with accompanying budget, list of participants, and curriculum vitae(s), should be submitted by **15 September 2006** via e-mail to ISA: [International Studies Association / isa@u.arizona.edu](mailto:isa@u.arizona.edu).

When you send the proposal to ISA, please also send a separate email or conventional mail note to the committee chair:

Roger Coate, Chair
Department of Political Science
Gambrell 423
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208 USA
tel.: (803) 777-7833; fax: (803) 777-9308
email: roger.coate@sc.edu

If you do not receive a confirmation within seven days (email) or three weeks (conventional mail) that your proposal was received, please attempt to contact us again since there may have been problems transmitting the proposals. (We are using this method of dual notification to reduce the possibility that proposals get lost due to email or mail disruptions.)

DEADLINE: 15 SEPTEMBER 2006

All applicants should expect to receive notification as to whether the proposal will be funded by 1 November.

13) Long Range Planning Committee Report

To: ISA Governing Council

From: Steve Lamy, Interim Chair-Long Range Planning Committee

Subject: LRPC Report

Date: December 10, 2006

The Long Range Planning Committee has not met since the annual conference in San Diego. The only item on the agenda of that meeting was a review of Ron Tammen's draft of a strategic plan for ISA. That draft was revised and was submitted again in June to members of the committee and to ISA headquarters. I am not aware of the status of this document. I was appointed interim chair in June and not much has happened since then other than several e-mail exchanges among committee members. Meeting only once a year makes long or short range planning a little difficult to accomplish.

We have received several thoughtful notes from Tom Volgy and Ann Tickner asking us to consider a number of issues related to the future of ISA. This list has been shared with the committee members and each has been asked to comment on these questions.

At our meeting in Chicago we will discuss the following items:

- 2006 Revised Strategic Plan
- The issue of the size of the organization? Are we too large? Should we limit growth? If not, how do we deal with growth especially as it affects our ability to find adequate space for our annual conference?
- What level of professional support should we offer our members? Do we want to be like APSA and offer support to the profession or do we have too many disciplines in our organization?
- Should we put more resources into the regions? Should we encourage greater regional activity, including building up regional conferences to enhance their professional stature?
- The status of our journals. Have we reached a saturation point on the number of journals?

On some of these issues, it has been suggested that the ISA might commission short but thorough thought pieces or white papers for discussion by officers and members of relevant committees.

14) Professional Rights and Responsibilities Report

At the 2006 ISA Convention in San Diego, the Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee was asked by the ISA Governing Council to look into the question of academic freedom in the classroom. The specific charge concerned to what extent the activities of David Horowitz and his organization, Students for Academic Freedom, pose a threat to academic freedom by intimidating professors who present arguments and ideas in the classroom that run contrary to their conservative views. What follows is a report prepared by the chair, which also takes into consideration the views of other professional organizations toward the SAF. The report, however, leaves open the question of whether ISA should formally take a principled stand through a Council resolution on this issue. Committee members were asked to react to the report by considering the following questions: (1) Do you feel that Horowitz's ideas stifle academic freedom in the classroom?; (2) What is your impression of the Academic Bill of Rights (in note 4)?; (3) Should ISA formally take a principled stand, either on this specific issue or on academic freedom in general ?; (4) If so, what should it be? Reactions of the committee members who responded are attached.

Report on Academic Freedom in the Classroom
Committee Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee
December 20, 2006

David Horowitz and his organization, Students for Academic Freedom, have sparked a national debate over the meaning of “academic freedom” and the place of ideology in the college classroom. Horowitz and his supporters point to an entrenched liberal culture in American academia. They claim that there is a lack of “intellectual diversity” in college faculty and a tendency on the part of many “liberal” faculty members to use the college classroom as a stage for political “indoctrination” of “immature” college students. Drawing from the content of professors’ lectures, reading assignments, campus events, and advocacy work, Horowitz argues that most college professors are left-leaning, that many advocate radical agendas, and that these agendas make their way into the classroom in a very overt way.¹⁹

Horowitz and Students for Academic Freedom are pursuing several tactics in their struggle against this perceived lack of balance among university faculties. First, they publicize the alleged misdeeds of faculty members who advocate strong political positions in the classroom, assign one-sided reading lists, or penalize students who hold opposing views. David Horowitz’s 2006 book, The Professors: The 101 Most Dangerous

¹⁹ Horowitz, David. “In Defense of Intellectual Diversity” *The Chronicle of Higher Education, The Chronicle Review*. February 13, 2004. <http://chronicle.com/free/v50/i23/23b01201.htm>
See also Horowitz’s website at www.frontpagemag.com, and the Students for Academic Freedom website at www.studentsforacademicfreedom.org.

Academics in America, was just such an effort.²⁰ The website of Students for Academic Freedom serves a similar function, and even provides an electronic form whereby students may register complaints about their own professors. Another strategy of this group is to introduce an “Academic Bill of Rights” (ABOR) that seeks to define the rightful mission of universities and to encourage “intellectual independence.” This set of guidelines was introduced in nearly two dozen states as portions of legislation aimed either to regulate or establish principles for academic discourse. A version of the ABOR was under consideration in the previous Congress by the U.S. House of Representatives as part of the College Access of Opportunity Act (H.R. 609).²¹

The ABOR drafted by Students for Academic Freedom asserts that political or religious beliefs should have no bearing on the hiring or promotion of faculty members, and that the beliefs of faculty members should not affect their selection for hiring committees. Students should “be graded solely on the basis of their reasoned answers and appropriate knowledge of the subjects and disciplines they study, not on the basis of their political or religious beliefs.” Disparate viewpoints should be reflected in curricula and reading assignments, reflecting “the uncertainty and unsettled character of all human knowledge in [the humanities and social sciences] by providing students with dissenting sources and viewpoints.” University faculty must not “use their courses for the purpose of political, ideological, religious or anti-religious indoctrination” and the selection of speakers on campus should “promote intellectual pluralism.” Finally, the ABOR asserts that “individual scholars [should be] free to reach their own conclusions about which methods, facts, and theories have been validated by research,” and that “academic institutions and professional societies should maintain a posture of organizational neutrality.”²²

A number of faculty associations and unions have responded to Horowitz’s efforts and the ABOR with condemnation and sharp criticism, including the American Association of University Professors, the American Federation of Teachers and National Education Association, the American Historical Association, and the AFL-CIO. The ACLU has also voiced its opposition to the ABOR, particularly at the state level. The American Association of University Professors’ Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure released a lengthy statement in response to the ABOR, “deplor[ing] the efforts of supporters of the Academic Bill of Rights, who are engaged in a duplicitous game: to undermine the very foundation of academic freedom ... in the name of protecting it.”²³ In

²⁰ Horowitz, David. *The Professors: The 101 Most Dangerous Academics in America*. Regnery Press. 2006.

²¹ House Committee on Education & the Workforce Fact Sheet, “The Academic Bill of Rights: Protecting Student Speech and Association.” March 2006.
http://www.house.gov/ed_workforce/issues/109th/education/hea/factsheetabr.htm

²² Text of ABOR found on the website of Students for Academic Freedom.
<http://www.studentsforacademicfreedom.org/abor.html>

²³ “AAUP Condemns Academic Bill of Rights as Threat to Academic Freedom,” December 1, 2003.
<http://www.aaup.org/AAUP/newsroom/prarchives/2003/aabor.htm>

particular, the AAUP finds it disturbing that ABOR “seeks to transfer responsibility for the evaluation of student competence to college and university administrators or to the courts, apparently on the premise that faculty ought to be stripped of the authority to make such evaluative judgments.”²⁴ The AAUP objects, furthermore, to ABOR’s requirement that “academic institutions...maintain a posture of organizational neutrality with respect to the substantive disagreements that divide researchers on questions within their fields of inquiry.” The AAUP argues that “academic institutions...perform their work precisely by making judgments of quality, which necessarily require them to intervene in academic controversies. Only by making such judgments of quality can academic institutions separate serious work from mere opinion, responsible scholarship from mere polemic.”²⁵ Perhaps most troubling, the AAUP argues, ABOR undermines the self-governing and autonomous nature of university faculty, thereby endangering academic freedom.

The American Historical Association’s condemnation of ABOR rests on the latter point as well, expressing concern that legislation based on ABOR would impose intrusive outside regulation by the government and administrative agencies over the academic community.²⁶ The AFL-CIO’s opposition is based on similar grounds, as its resolution argues that ABOR would “provide for government monitoring of curriculum, including reading materials in the classroom, to ensure that right-wing ideas are given more prominence; monitoring of faculty hiring practices to ensure that more conservative faculty members are hired; and an easing of longstanding procedures to protect faculty members from unsubstantiated student complaints.”²⁷

²⁴ “Academic Bill of Rights (2003)” Text of statement by the AAUP’s Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, on line at:

<http://www.aaup.org/AAUP/About/committees/committee+repts/CommA/academicbillof+rights.htm>

According to the committee’s statement, the ABOR “justifies this premise by reference to ‘the uncertainty and unsettled character of all human knowledge.’ This premise, however, is antithetical to the basic scholarly enterprise of the university, which is to establish and transmit knowledge. Although academic freedom rests on the principle that knowledge is mutable and open to revision, an Academic Bill of Rights that reduces all knowledge to uncertain and unsettled opinion, and which proclaims that all opinions are equally valid, negates an essential function of university education.”

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ “Resolution Opposing Academic and Student Bills of Rights and Similar Regulations of the Academic Community.” January 13, 2006. The American Historical Association, on line at:

http://www.historians.org/press/2006_01_13_ABOR.htm

“Whereas, so-called Academic and Student Bills of Rights legislation, investigations, and similar measures will give power over such matters as curriculum, course content, and faculty personnel decisions to governmental authorities and other agencies outside the faculty and administrations of institutions of higher learning; and Whereas, such measures would violate academic freedom and undermine professional standards by imposing political criteria in areas of educational policy that faculty members normally and rightly control; therefore, be it Resolved, that the American Historical Association opposes the passage of Academic and Student Bills of Rights and all similar attempts to regulate the academic community.”

²⁷ “AFL-CIO Opposes Misnamed Academic Bill of Rights,” 2006, on line at:

http://www.aft.org/higher_ed/news/2006/misnamed_BOR.htm

The issue that confronts the ISA Governing Council is whether these attitudes by David Horowitz and his student group, as well as other considerations affecting academic freedom, are contrary to our organization's principles. If so, should the Governing Council formally adopt a resolution that critiques our objections to their philosophy and condemns any efforts to suppress the academic freedom of professors in the classroom?

What seems most troubling about the efforts to pass legislation based on the ABOR is that it remains unclear how the law would be enforced. Also, the text of ABOR rejects any claim that one set of ideas is superior to any other, and insists that universities provide an environment in which ideas from all political persuasions are welcomed. But one would think that universities need to place common-sense limits on speech in the classrooms. Hate speech comes to mind, as well as the promotion of violence. With the kind of open policies that ABOR espouses, it would be hard for a university to close its doors to the KKK, supporters of terrorist ideology, Holocaust denial types, and like-minded extremists.

The following comments on the report were contributed by Committee members:

Professor Mittelman argued that the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities should take a firm position on Horowitz's targeting of eight members of the ISA and many colleagues in allied fields. He pointed out that not only is a bill pending in the U.S. House of Representatives, but bills that would limit academic freedom have been introduced in state legislatures. Yet Horowitz and his organization are only one part of the problem. As Professor Mittelman observes, in this post-9/11 climate, related issues surface in the United States. Among these are the implications of the Ward Churchill case, possible actions in response to allegations of anti-Semitism on campuses, and visa restrictions affecting which scholars can attend conferences, such as the annual meetings of the ISA, as well as who may teach and study at our universities. Moreover, efforts to curb academic freedom impinge on scholars in other countries. In fact, he recalled that a panel on aspects of this issue was convened at the 2006 ISA conference in San Diego. Finally, while being sensitive to diverse views within the ISA professional association, Professor Mittelman posits that we should not shun controversy. In fact, as he observes, the pursuit of knowledge thrives on controversy. And to shy away from a position on academic freedom would be a deliberate political stand.

Professor Mittelman notes that other professional associations have issued guidelines and adopted resolutions on academic freedom. For example, the APSA Web site includes "A Guide to Professional Ethics in Political Science" (1998, reprinted 2004),²⁸ which appends interpretative comments on academic freedom. In addition, in the aftermath of

²⁸ See APSA, on line at: <http://www.apsanet.org/imgtest/ethicsguideweb.pdf>.

9/11, the African Studies Association updated its policies and adopted a resolution on academic freedom.²⁹

Professor Mittelman observes that threats to academic freedom constantly appear. The ISA need not mention Horowitz and his supporters, but should seek to build space for our members' professional rights and responsibilities. It is within the purview of this committee to recommend that the ISA Governing Council underline its dedication to the principle of free inquiry.

Professor Mittelman favors introducing a resolution for consideration by the Governing Council, along the following lines:

Whereas there are several pressures on academic freedom that threaten to undermine the free exchange of ideas,

Whereas efforts to intimidate members of our profession contribute to intolerance in institutions dedicated to the pursuit of truth and the production of knowledge,

Be it resolved that the Governing Council of the International Studies Association reaffirms its commitment to a broad interpretation of freedom of expression, inquiry, and dissemination of research in the United States and overseas. The International Studies Association will defend this freedom, which confers both rights and obligations on our professional community.

Christine Sylvester's reaction to the committee report was to assert that the ISA Governing Council should issue a statement asserting its support for longstanding principles of academic freedom in the USA, reminding the membership in that statement of how and when the principle emerged, what it refers to, and how it is achieved or violated. She indicated that neither the British nor Netherlands' academic systems has a formal academic freedom, perhaps because "the range of acceptable political positions is broader in Britain than in the USA, there isn't an academic freedom crisis." Even so, she observed problems of this nature in the Netherlands. With many British academics still openly Marxist, and many just as openly conservative, it is left to the students to navigate ideologies as part of their education. She indicated that her British IR colleagues are worried about the American academic climate and that they would understand the reasons prompting the ISA to issue a statement for US teachers and scholars. Professor Sylvester sees "the sticking point" of such a resolution may be in the effort to make it applicable to the entire ISA membership.

Jacob Bercovitch affirmed that this report raises some very serious issues and that his position corresponds with those of many other scholars. He believes that any threat to academic freedom, whether from the right or the left, is highly detrimental to the pursuit of knowledge. Moreover, that such threats do exist can hardly be denied. How one deals with them in an environment that thrives on "free speech" presents a more difficult issue.

²⁹ For text of the resolution, see Africa Studies Association, "Resolution on the Study of Africa after 9/11," on line at <http://www.africanstudies.org/9-11Resolution.pdf>.

If the behavior of a few people is highly unacceptable, but nonetheless still within the bounds of what is legal or permissible, should it be stopped? Or should it be condemned and risk inciting the wrath of many ordinary citizens. Will an academic bill of rights stop fringe groups on the right or left from attacking a certain professor whose views they find objectionable? He doubted it.

Professor Bercovitch noted that in New Zealand and Australia, there is no specific bill of rights. Occasionally, there are situations where professors say things that offend some people, but these are handled by the legal officers of each University. His feeling on this matter is that it affects not only the ISA, but is crucial to all academic disciplines. He suggested that it would be good to have the executive officers of ISA, APSA, APA, and ASA issue a common document that strongly defends the academic right to freedom of speech, whilst acknowledging the need to be accountable for what we say. Such a concerted statement would be more valuable than dealing with academic freedom as if were an issue specific only to the ISA.

Claire Cutler indicated that she does not believe that knowledge in our field is neutral, nor does she accept that a "correct view" or that "partisan politics" can or should be "removed from the classroom." Most importantly, she does not accept that a professional association, such as the ISA, can or should observe "organizational neutrality." Her basic belief is that all thought serves purposes and promotes interests, and the issue as she sees it is which interests and purposes should the ISA serve.

Professor Cutler supports a resolution along the lines proposed by James Mittelman. She draws the line at hate speech and other communications that advocate violence or aggression toward any group, whatever may be the politics. She believes that we could work out an appropriate position, with the important consideration being to begin with the purposes and mandate of the ISA. From that foundation, we can proceed to develop the implications for policies concerning academic freedom. Her conclusion is straightforward: Given the broad membership of the ISA and its substantive concerns that bridge various cultures, politics, economies, and societies, mutual respect and tolerance should be a fundamental concern.

These are the views of the Committee Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee on the issue of academic rights and freedoms, which we feel should be addressed by this session of the Governing Council of the International Studies Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Christopher C. Joyner, Chair

Other Members of the Committee:

Jacob Bercovitch

Claire Cutler

James Mittelman

Christine Sylvester

15) Professional Development Committee Report and Recommendations

2006 Annual Report for the Standing Committee on Professional Development

Chair: Ido Oren (University of Florida; ISA-South)

Members: A. Cooper Drury (University of Missouri; ISA-Midwest), Gale Mattox (U.S. Naval Academy), Joanna Quinn (University of Western Ontario; ISA-Canada), Rosemary Shinko (University of Connecticut–Stamford; ISA-Northeast), Jonathan Strand (University of Nevada; Las Vegas; ISA-West). Note: J. Quinn replaced Stéphane Roussel midway through the year.

In 2004, the Committee’s membership was re-structured by incorporating representatives of the regional associations. The re-structuring reflected the Committee’s realization that, although the two panels the Committee typically sponsors at the annual ISA meeting have been successful and should be continued, the regional conferences constitute equally appropriate venues for professional development activities. The Committee thus concentrated in 2006 on drafting a proposal for a funding mechanism whereby ISA would support professional development activities at regional conferences. The proposal is attached to this report, and the Committee urges the Governing Council to adopt it in its Chicago meeting.

Pending approval of the proposed funding mechanism, the Committee encouraged the regions to request, on an ad-hoc basis, support for professional development activities in their 2006 conferences. Two regions were awarded such ad-hoc grants from ISA-Headquarters. ISA–South received support for a workshop on “international studies and the profession.” And ISA–Midwest received support for three panels: a roundtable on “getting published;” a roundtable on the “status of women in the profession;” and a workshop on “designing simulations in international studies.”

The make-up of the two panels sponsored by the Committee in Chicago is as following:

Panel Discussion on Academic and Non-Academic Careers: From Survival Skills to Ultimate Goals (Thursday, 10:30–12:15)

Jonathan R. Strand

University on Nevada, Las Vegas

Ido Oren

University of Florida

Axel Dreher

ETH Zurich

Patrick James

University of Southern California

Keith Krause

Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva

Susan Sell

George Washington University

Ramesh Thakur

United Nations University
Thomas G. Weiss
The City University of New York

Panel Discussion on Publishing: Finding Appropriate Outlets and Learning the Rules of the Road (Thursday, 1:45–3:30)

Rosemary Shinko
University of Connecticut

Ido Oren
University of Florida

Margaret Hermann
Syracuse University; Former Editor of *International Studies Review*

Lynne Rienner
Lynne Rienner Publishers

William Thompson
Indiana University

Robert A. Denemark
University of Delaware

The business meeting will be held on Friday between 10:00–11:00 AM.

Professional Development Committee Report

A Proposed Mechanism for Funding ISA Professional Development Activities in Regional Conferences

Final Draft, November 12, 2006—prepared by Ido Oren

Background

- The objectives of ISA’s Professional Development Committee (PDC) are:
 - Give voice to the interests and needs of graduate students and junior faculty members of ISA.
 - Promote the professionalism of young scholars.
 - Promote young scholars’ active participation in ISA.
 - Develop and provide a forum to assist young scholars in expanding their careers inside and outside of academia.

- In the past, the activities sponsored by the PDC were largely confined to the ISA’s annual meeting. In 2004–05, the committee was re-structured by incorporating representatives of the regional associations. The re-structuring reflected the committee’s realization that, although the professional development activities held at the annual conference were successful and should be continued, the regional conferences constitute equally attractive venues for such activities. Because of the high cost of attending the annual conference, and because space on the conference program is limited, the percentage of graduate students and junior scholars in regional

conferences is larger than in the national meeting. Additionally, because of their small size, the regional conferences provide a hospitable, low-pressure environment for scholars making their first steps in the profession, allowing greater contact among senior scholars, junior scholars, graduate students, and professionals.

- Funding from ISA Headquarters is essential to expand the scope of the PDC's activities to the regional level. The financial resources currently available to the regions are insufficient to support robust professional development activities.

A Proposed Funding Mechanism

- The ISA will set aside \$5,000 annually for professional development activities in regional conferences.
- The funds will be administered by the PDC. Each year, the Committee will solicit and evaluate proposals from the regional associations for supporting professional development activities associated with the regions' annual conferences.
- To be considered for funding, the region's president or program chair will submit to the chair of the PDC a proposal consisting of three components:
 - A brief description of the professional development activities for which financial support is being sought. How will the proposed activities benefit graduate students and junior scholars?
 - A budget
 - A budget justification
- The regional conferences are usually held during the fall season. With this schedule in mind, the deadline for submission of funding proposals will be June 15th of the year for which funding is sought. The PDC will announce the awards no later than July 15th.
- Proposals may be submitted via e-mail. Copies should be sent to all members of the PDC.
- By December 31st, the president or program chair of regions that have received funds from the PDC will submit to the Committee a brief report on the professional development activities supported by the award. Regions that fail to submit the report will be disqualified from applying for funds in the following year.
- The funds must be used to enrich the conference program with panels or other activities consistent with the mission of the PDC. They cannot be used to support

travel grants for graduate students and junior scholars; regions are encouraged to use their own resources for this purpose.

- Professional development activities consistent with the mission of the PDC include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - Panels offering advice to young scholars on how to get published, with one or more invited guests (e.g., book acquisition editors; journal editors; well-published senior scholars).
 - Panels on academic and/or non-academic career tracks, with one or more invited guests (e.g., scholars working for private foundations, think tanks, or international organizations).
 - Workshops on finding employment in non-academic settings, facilitated by an invited moderator (e.g., a professional recruiter or head-hunter).
 - Workshops on teaching for young scholars making their first steps in the classroom, moderated by an invited resource teacher.
 - Small-scale social events—a small reception, for example—designed to foster informal interaction between graduate students and invited senior scholars.
- The size of each award will be determined by the intensity of competition and the relative merit of the proposal. In assessing merit, the PDC will consider the fit between the Committee’s mission and the proposed activities, the practicality of these activities, and the reasonableness of the proposed budget.

16) Diversity Committee Report

International Studies Association

Diversity Committee Report

December, 2006

Prepared by Brett Ashley Leeds, Rice University, Chair

Committee Members:

Mohammed Bahramzadeh, Arizona Western College

Geeta Chowdhry, Northern Arizona University

Robert B. Packer, University of Michigan

Amanda Wooden, Northeastern Illinois University

The mission of the committee, as determined by the association, is:

a) to promote and facilitate diversity within ISA, especially with regard to women and other minorities;

b) to improve the professional visibility of women and other minorities within international studies;

c) to monitor and provide oversight with respect to these goals.

At the 2006 Governing Council Meeting, the council voted to begin collecting basic demographic information about members at the time the member joins ISA or renews his or her membership. Unfortunately, ISA relies on an outside company, Verisign, to process memberships, and Verisign is unwilling to adjust their practices to collect information not relevant to payment. Thus, we continue to have little information about the current state of diversity in ISA. We could conduct a membership survey in an attempt to gain some information, but we expect the response rate would be low and biased towards those concerned with diversity issues, thus limiting a survey's utility. As such, we find it difficult to accomplish the third leg of our mission, to monitor and provide oversight on progress toward greater diversity.

Despite this, we have decided to move forward on the first two legs of our mission without such data. At the 2006 annual meeting, the Diversity Committee made a decision to focus efforts on recruiting members of underrepresented groups to the profession and the association, and to provide professional socialization and networking opportunities for members of underrepresented groups. In addition, since the Women's Caucus is an active and effective advocate for women's issues within ISA and provides such professional socialization and networking opportunities, we have decided to focus our efforts on people of color.

We proposed two panels for the 2007 meeting, and these panels have been included on the program. They are entitled "Experiences of People of Color in the International Studies Profession" and "Experiences of People of Color in the International Studies Classroom." A number of respected faculty members with varying experiences have agreed to contribute to these panels; you will find the list attached. We also applied for a workshop grant to conduct a brainstorming luncheon with these panelists and the committee, but our proposal was not funded.

We considered proposing a caucus modeled on the Women's Caucus for people of color, but found that there were competing plans for a "South" caucus. The committee decided that we need to have more gatherings (like the panels proposed for the 2007 meeting) to establish community and generate interest before taking any more steps toward a formal institutional structure.

In the longer run, we will consider not only an institutional structure, but also a program for providing a list of faculty willing to serve as informal mentors to graduate students and junior faculty from underrepresented groups, and a program for bringing promising undergraduates from underrepresented groups to ISA meetings.

We ask the governing council for two things:

1. A one panel allocation at the annual meeting to the diversity committee. The Professional Development committee has an allocation to sponsor panels every year, and we would like to be able to plan one panel per year, either on professional socialization for underrepresented groups or on research topics concerning race, gender, ethnicity, etc. Our panels this year are sponsored by the Theme, and we can not count on that in years to come.
2. Some ability to apply for funding for special diversity programs outside of the workshop grants program, which is focused primarily on promoting research. Given no institutional structure (like a caucus) that can raise funds independently, the diversity committee would like advice on how to fund programs like the lunch we hoped to hold this year, receptions, travel grants, or programs to invite undergraduates to the meeting. Most of our ideas for providing networking and professional socialization opportunities and for recruiting members of underrepresented groups to the association do require funding.

Appendix: Diversity Committee Panels, 2007

Experiences of People of Color in the International Studies Profession

This roundtable has been organized by the ISA Diversity Committee as part of an ongoing effort to provide professional development opportunities for underrepresented groups in the field of international studies. The discussion will be aimed at helping minorities and non-minorities understand and prepare for the special challenges faced by non-white faculty.

Chair:

Saadia Pekkanen, Professor, University of Washington

Participants:

Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, Associate Professor, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Christian Davenport, Associate Professor, University of Maryland

Siba N. Grovogui, Professor, Johns Hopkins University

K.C. Morrison, Professor, University of Missouri

Brandon Valeriano, Assistant Professor, University of Illinois-Chicago

Experiences of People of Color in the International Studies Classroom

This roundtable has been organized by the ISA Diversity Committee as part of an ongoing effort to provide professional development opportunities for underrepresented groups in the field of international studies. The discussion will have two aims: (a) helping

minorities and nonminorities, Americans and non-Americans understand and prepare for the special challenges faced by non-white faculty and international faculty teaching in American college classrooms; and (b) helping college faculty understand the experiences of their non-white and non-American students in international studies courses.

Chair:

Brett Ashley Leeds, Associate Professor, Rice University

Participants:

Mohammed Bahramzadeh, Professor, Arizona Western College

Saori Katada, Associate Professor, University of Southern California

Robert Packer, Associate Professor, University of Michigan

David Shirk, Assistant Professor, University of San Diego

Wendy Theodore, Assistant Professor, University of Arizona

17) Book of the Decade Committee Report

The International Studies Best Book of the Decade Award Report of the Award Committee, 2006-2007

Committee members: Alison Brysk, Barry Hughes, Karen Mingst, Nicholas Onuf (Chair), Jutta Weldes

ISA members showed no evident interest in a book of the decade award for 2007. Because the initial response to the call for nominations was so meager (that is, not even close to last year's response), the chair polled Committee members to see if he should ask ISA headquarters to extend the nomination period or e-mail a separate notice of the award to the membership. No one favored an extension and the chair did not request one.

Instead, Committee members unanimously agreed to the following statement.

(1) The Book of the Decade Award Committee declines to make an award for 2007.

(2) The Book of the Decade Award Committee recommends to the ISA Governing Council that the Committee not be reconvened for at least five years.

The chair concludes this report with some personal comments. I believe that the lack of interest in this award confirms my own sense that an annual book of the decade award is, at best, an odd idea and, at worst, an oxymoron. Other members of the Committee made the same point in our e-mail exchanges. I would also guess that many ISA members are not even clear that the Association has two annual best book awards.

By way of comparison, APSA does not have a best book of the decade award, and its annual best book award has a memorable name (Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award). Perhaps ISA should give its annual award a well-recognized name (Hans Morgenthau would be an obvious choice). APSA also encourages publishers to make nominations and requires that copies of nominated books be sent to all committee members (there are only three members of the Woodrow Wilson Award Committee) and to headquarters. Publishers routinely bear this expense. Obviously they have much to gain from participating in the process of selecting best books, and ISA's two best book award committees would be less dependent on the vagaries of individual nomination.

Respectfully submitted by Nicholas Onuf
November 22, 2006

18) Request for Misty Gerner Book Award

TO: Tom Volgy

FR: Susan McEachern, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers

ON: ISA Misty Gerner Award Proposal

DT: October 20, 2006

Rowman & Littlefield Publishers and the New Millennium Book Series editorial board would like to request that the ISA adopt a permanent book award honoring the legacy of Misty Gerner as not only a fine scholar, but also as a passionate and dedicated teacher and mentor. To carry her memory and mission forward, we propose a Deborah “Misty” Gerner Innovative Teaching in International Studies Award that would be granted annually to an instructor who has developed effective new approaches to teaching in the discipline. Examples could include innovative case studies, teaching software, and simulations. Preference will be given to materials that can be easily adapted by other instructors. In keeping with Misty’s interests and commitments and the goals of the New Millennium Book Series, emphasis will be on pedagogy that engages students with issues of war, peace, identity, sovereignty, security, and sustainability—economic, environmental, or ethical—as they are evolving in the 21st century.

The \$500 award will be funded by donations from Rowman & Littlefield and from members of the NMB editorial board, as well as other friends and colleagues who wish to contribute. The award will be presented annually at the ISA awards ceremony by a Rowman & Littlefield representative and a member of the NMB editorial board.

19) ADA and Disabilities Issues

Staff has worked with hotels to ensure that ADA-related disabilities issues have been addressed both at the conference and in hotels where we reserve space for participants. We have been fairly successful in dealing with accessibility concerns and have received no complaints on the physical accessibility side. We have, however, encountered requests...now two years in a row...involving access to the program for those who have hearing disabilities.

In one case the demand was made that we provide...automatically...sign interpretation services at all of our events. Presently, we run up to 1,000 separate events during the span of the annual conference.

The Governing Council is requested to create policy on how we should approach this issue.

Background:

The law: According to the ADA (legislation passed by Congress and governing our activities), and advisory opinions by the U.S. Justice Department, note-taking for those who are hearing impaired is a “reasonable accommodation” and should be provided. There is however substantial discussion within the legal community about the validity of the Justice Department’s legal opinion.

Practice: We have consulted with the American Political Science Association. That association produces slightly fewer panels than ISA but has a larger attendance at its annual conference. APSA staff indicates that they provide sign interpretation or note taking services as needed, and either through volunteers or through paid staff, depending on circumstances.

Costs: A number of options are available:

- **Sign Interpretation** at all events: we estimate this cost at approximately \$100,000 minimum;
- **Note taking**: assuming this service would be needed for the length of the conference, we estimate its costs at approximately \$4,000 per person, and roughly the same amount as sign interpretation if up to 30 people are eligible for the service. The cost of this option could be reduced with a combination of paid and volunteer service, but our staffing of the conference would be effected if we provide volunteer services here.

(These costs are approximately the same as our entire annual budget for travel grants, and approximately one third of the revenues we generate from the annual convention.)

- We work with local organizations (non-profits in the city where the conference is held) to provide this service to attendees without our involvement. We have little history with this option.

Recommendations:

- 1) ISA commits to a policy of providing accessibility to those who are hearing impaired, consistent with the ADA and U.S. Justice Department guidelines;
- 2) We indicate in the annual call for proposals that anyone who qualifies under ADA for assistance needs to contact ISA headquarters to indicate the nature of the assistance needed for the conference;
- 3) In the case of the hearing impaired, we provide note-taking services for attendees, as needed;
- 4) We increase the registration fee by \$20 for scholars and \$10 for graduate students.

20) REGION AND SECTION BUSINESS

A) Section Business

B) Rechartering of Sections

Diplomatic Studies

Women's Caucus

C) Request to Create a New Section: *South Network/Section*

Proposal for a South Network as a Section of the International Studies Association

(Jacqueline A. Braveboy_Wagner, jbraveboy-wagner@gc.cuny.edu)

In recent years, the International Studies Association (ISA) has striven to become a more global organization, primarily through affiliations with international associations abroad. ISA now has links with 57 cooperating organizations, primarily in West and Central Europe and East Asia, but also including Mexican, Brazilian, and Middle Eastern associations. For those of us who have been members since the 1970s (or before), the organization is now very different from the primarily U.S.-oriented association of those days. However, despite the introduction over the years of a diverse number of sections, including the International Political Economy and Global Development sections, both of which have done much to enrich and broaden the yearly conference offerings, it is still felt by many members that the organization can do much more to encourage participation of global south and “minority” members in its activities as well as to serve a primary role in the dissemination of ideas and innovative scholarship on, and from, the less well-known areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is with this in mind that, after many years on ISA’s Governing Council and with the approval of President Tickner and other key persons, I have proposed the creation of a caucus for scholars and practitioners who focus on “south” issues. Note that although “south” is defined primarily as Africa, Asia and Latin America, the section would be open to scholarship on what many see as the “south” areas of the north.

The proposed South Network (SN) will be devoted to: 1) drawing attention to the south perspective of in international studies, especially in terms of theoretical innovations; 2) encouraging the publication of south scholarship in ISA journals; 3) providing a channel for networking and the sharing of ideas among scholars of the various regions of the south; 3) disseminating information about ISA and encouraging south scholars to participate in the association’s conferences and other activities; 4) improving the status of south scholars in professions related to international studies; 4) encouraging graduate students to work on south issues; 5) engaging in professional development activities intended to improve employment opportunities and prospects for south scholars.

The SN is not intended to be open only to persons FROM the global south. Rather it aims to provide a forum for discussions and debate among scholars whose main interest is the south, no matter where they are located. The SN's main activities would comprise: 1) sponsoring a (yet unspecified) number of panels at the ISA's annual meeting; these panels would be focus primarily (at least at first) on innovative ideas that might not normally find a place in the other sections; 2) holding a networking breakfast or lunch meeting at the ISA convention; 3) holding an annual Business meeting; 4) any other activity determined as useful by membership agreement.

In order to get approval of this caucus, fifty (50) signatures (names) of members must be gathered before the next Executive Committee and Governing Council meetings to be held Tuesday February 26, 2007. If you are interested in this proposal, therefore, please add your name, affiliation and e-mail address at the end of this note. (The data will have to be verified.)

Constitution: Although a constitution would have to be approved at the first meeting of the network, please note that the Women's Caucus constitution is an excellent sample. Articles 1 and II would be changed to suit our own purposes; however, the remaining articles are the norm for ISA's sections. I will add them here in case anyone can't access the site (the items in red would be changed; those in blue are my additions).

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

Any member of the ISA who shares the purposes of the [Women's Caucus] may become a member upon payment of dues. Members are entitled to attend annual meetings, vote, nominate candidates for and hold office within the Caucus, receive newsletters and other publications produced by the [WCIS], and participate in all activities sponsored by the [WCIS].

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS and Executive Council

The officers of the [Women's Caucus] for International Studies shall be as follows: Chair, Co-Chair, and Secretary-Treasurer.

1. The term of office shall be for two years.
2. The duties of these officers shall be:
3. Chair and Co-Chair: To serve as spokespersons for the [WCIS]; to make arrangements for and preside at the annual meeting; to serve as liaison between the [WCIS] and the ISA; to appoint the newsletter editor; to select members of and chair the nominating committee.
4. Secretary-Treasurer: To maintain accurate records of all meetings and correspondence of the organization; compile and revise as necessary a

- membership list; to compile and publish a membership directory from time to time; to maintain a permanent file of the records and publications of the [WCIS]; to handle financial affairs of the organization under the direction of the chair.
5. Executive Council: The executive council shall consist of all current officers, the immediate past chair of [WCIS], and two at-large members. The editor of the newsletter shall be an ex-officio member of the executive council.
 6. The executive council shall assist with arrangements for the annual meeting, set membership dues, fill all vacancies in elected offices except that of chair (if they occur between regularly scheduled elections), and perform other tasks that the membership, assembled at the annual meeting, recommend or that the council itself initiates.
 7. At-Large members shall serve a term of two years. At the first election, one at-large member shall be designated to serve a one-year term; the other at-large member shall be designated to serve a two-year term.
 8. Vacancies occurring between elections in all elected offices, except the office of the chair, shall be filled by the executive council. In the event of a vacancy in the office of chair, the co-chair shall become chair.

ARTICLE V: ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting shall coincide with the annual meeting of the International Studies Association. This meeting shall conduct the ordinary business of the [WCIS]. The meeting of the executive council shall precede the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI: NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

A nominating committee composed of three members of the [WCIS] shall nominate candidates for all offices, including at-large members of the executive council.

1. The candidates for office shall be presented at the annual meeting; nominations may be made from the floor, providing that the proposed nominee shall have previously given permission--self-nominations are encouraged.
2. Elections for officers shall be by mail ballot (via e-mail) within one-month after the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII: AMENDMENTS

Proposals to amend this charter may be submitted in writing by any member to the executive committee who shall, in turn, submit the proposals, with recommendations, to the membership at the next annual meeting. Proposals will be adopted if approved by at least 2/3 of the members present at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII: ADOPTION

The proposed charter and ballot shall be reviewed at the earliest opportunity by all persons who have expressed an interest in establishing a [Women's Caucus] for International Studies.

The proposed charter shall be adopted upon a majority vote of those casting a ballot (by mail). (by e-mail)

21) Old Business

22) New Business