

**International Studies Association
Annual Governing Council Meeting
March 21, 2006
Noon
Golden Ballroom
Town and Country
San Diego**

AGENDA

- 1) President's Report (Thompson)**
- 2) Executive Director's Report (Volgy)**
- 3) President Elect's Nominations (Tickner)**
- 4) Nominating Committee's Report (Morgan)**
- 5) Treasurer's Report (Gerner/Volgy)**
- 6) Excom Recommendations on Budget Enhancements
(Thompson/Volgy)**
- 7) Encyclopedia project (Denemark/Volgy)**
- 8) San Diego Program Chair's Report (Reuveny)**
- 9) Upcoming Conferences (Volgy)**
- 10) Revisions to Annual Conference (Volgy)**
- 11) Publications Committee Report and Recommendations
(Ray/Volgy) (Executive Session)**
- 12) Workshop Grants Committee Report (Denemark)**
- 13) Long Range Planning Committee Report (Tamen)**
- 14) Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee Report
(Joyner)**
- 15) Professional Development Committee Report (Lamborn)**
- 16) Diversity Committee Report (Leeds)**
- 17) Region and Section Business**
 - a) Request for New Section**
 - b) Rechartering of Sections**
 - c) Other Business**
- 18) Old Business**
- 19) New Business**

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S REPORT

Voting and Elections:

I’m pleased to report that we have met the new constitutional requirements once more on leadership elections. The outcome of the voting is noted below and we met the threshold of at least 20% of members voting (22.8 percent).

ISA 2004 Officers

	Yes	No	No Vote Cast
President			
<i>Jack S. Levy</i>	91.91%	5.04%	3.05%
Vice Presidents (3)			
<i>David Lake</i>	88.06%	5.04%	6.90%
<i>Meredith Reid Sarkees</i>	80.11%	5.97%	13.93%
<i>Marianne Marchand</i>	83.95%	3.32%	12.73%

This year, we received a number of questions regarding why the elections are not contested (some reminded us of the old Soviet system prior to the end of the Cold War), and some individuals noted that our elections are less than “secret” given the fact that we use an ID system to guarantee that people don’t vote more than once. While we have resolved the first issue (there are three options for contested ballots: it is available to the nominating committee; it can be brought from individuals unhappy with the slate; and people can also write in the names of candidates), the second issue has not been addressed.

We held as well our annual elections for Non-North American Representatives to the Governing Council. This year, we had more nominees for these elections than ever before (twenty two candidates for three positions) in the history of the association, reflecting the growing involvement of non-North American members in the association. The outcome of these elections is as follows:

ISA 2006-07 Non North American Governing Council Election

Candidate	# of Votes	Percent of Votes
*Jutta Weldes.....	50	27.3%
*Antje Wiener.....	48	26.2%
*Klaus Dieter Wolf...	37	20.2%
Jacob Bercovitch.....	32	17.5%
Ronen Palan.....	31	16.9%
Kristian Gleditsch....	28	15.3%
Annette Freyberg-Inan	27	14.8%
Asha Gupta.....	26	14.2%
Monica Herz.....	24	13.1%

Jackie True.....	23	12.6%
Jutta Joachim.....	18	9.8%
Dibyesh Anand.....	17	9.3%
Ilter Turan.....	17	9.3%
Kumiko Haba.....	16	8.7%
Thomas Cieslik.....	14	7.7%
Jan Hallenberg.....	14	7.7%
Andrei Melville.....	14	7.7%
Ulf Bjereld.....	10	5.5%
Manfred Steger.....	9	4.9%
Lawrence T. Woods...	9	4.9%
François Agwala.....	8	4.4%
Alexander Tan.....	8	4.4%

* Designates those elected.

There was an issue raised by one of the candidates regarding the process for non-North American elections: ballots are mailed out electronically if non-North American members have e-mail addresses; otherwise people receive a paper ballot. The concern that was raised was that we fail to rotate names and it was felt that this wrongfully discriminates against those candidates whose last names come near the end of the alphabet. It should be noted however that all three winning candidates have last names near the end of the alphabet, and this factor did not appear to be a deciding one in the election.

Ladd Hollist award:

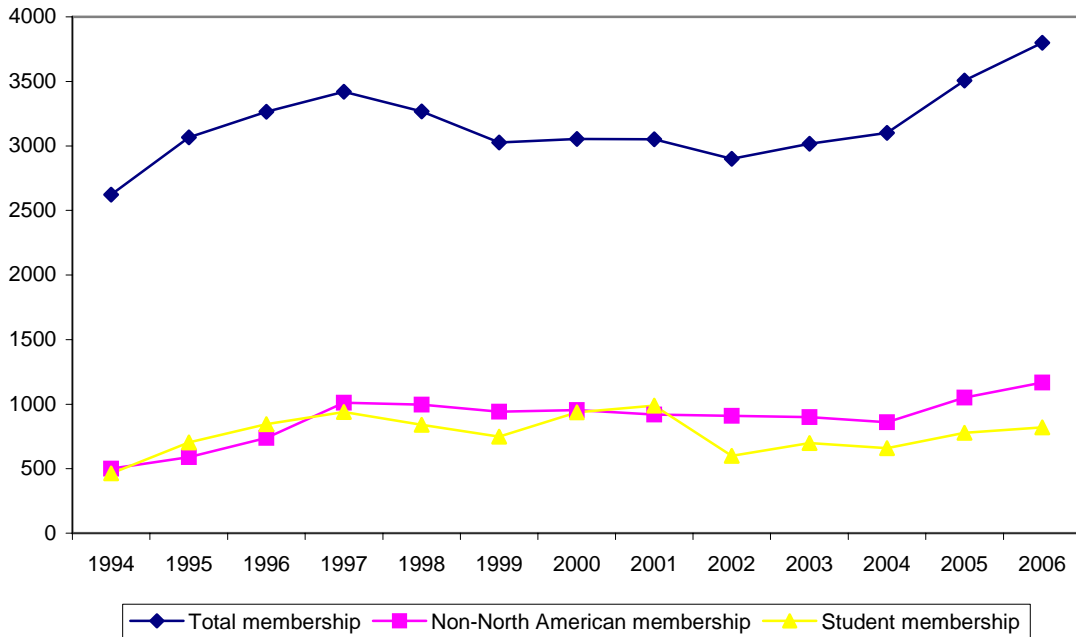
After Ladd Hollist’s passing last year, the association created this award to honor individuals who have given selflessly to the betterment of the association, in the true spirit of volunteerism that Ladd advocated for the association. The Governing Council entrusted to me the responsibility of naming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

I am very pleased to announce this year’s recipient: P. Terrence Hopmann. Terry embodies the very principle of selfless work for the association, at its qualitative best. His range of contributions to the association are too numerous to mention here, but all of us who have worked with him have been impressed by his willingness to say “yes” to the most challenging and taxing of responsibilities. We are truly honored and grateful for his myriad contributions to the association and to the field. May he never learn the word “no”. Terry will be recognized at the business meeting.

Membership Information:

Last year we were able to report an all time high for our membership, with total numbers at slightly over 3,500 members, surpassing our previous high of 3419 in 1997. This year, our preliminary figures indicate that that at the beginning of January of 2006 our membership totaled 3,799, approximating a nine percent increase over last year’s record numbers. As illustrated in the chart below, our increases in overall membership are also reflected in substantially increased numbers of non-North American ISA members, and modest increases in student memberships as well. It is plausible that the additional increases above last year’s numbers may be due in large part to non-ISA members registering to become members in order to avoid the early preregistration deadline for the conference.

ISA Membership Statistics, 1994-2006.



Conventions:

Our annual conventions continue to receive an enthusiastic response from both ISA members and non-members alike. This year's conference will likely set a record for the number of panels and participations on the program. It did set a record for the number of applicants proposing a variety of roles for themselves on the program. San Diego continues to set a trend we have been experiencing through the last five years, having started with then record numbers in Chicago. With the exception of the perceived problem of security threats in Portland, the strength of applications and attendance has continued unabated since 2000. We expect similar responses to our annual conferences in Chicago (2007) and beyond.

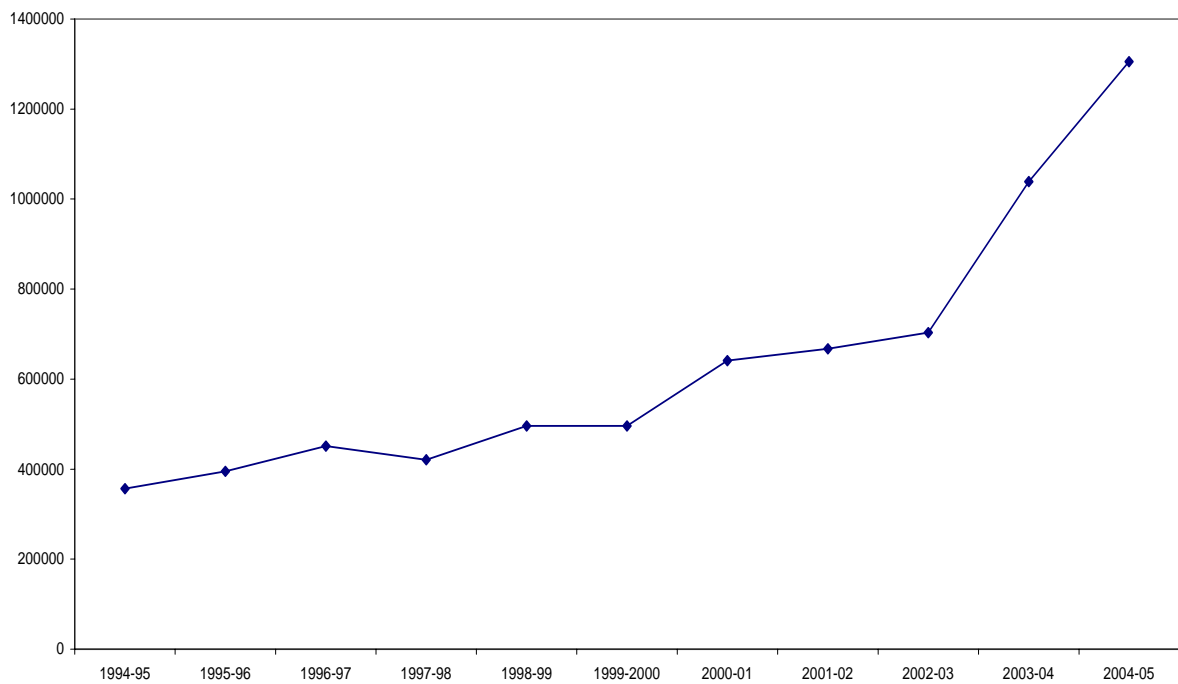
At the same time, a strong and growing annual conference creates as well myriad issues and problems. One is the volume of requests and decision-making pressures placed on the program chair's office, especially given that this is essentially a volunteer position. Another is enhanced competition (and rejections) for panel positions by applicants. A third still is, given substantial competition for panel slots, continued vigilance regarding the quality of panels and roundtables, and keeping overall coherence for the theme of the conference. Finally, there is continued concern over the way in which we use (or fail to do so) poster sessions and poster presentations and the manner in which they are integrated into the overall program.

As an association, we have taken a number of steps previously to ease the burden in the program chair's office; to facilitate decision-making and feedback to applicants through an enhanced software system and information support from HQ; increased subsidies for the programming function; and just last year an important experiment designed to dramatically lessen the "no-show" problem and thus to maintain the integrity of the preliminary program. This year, we are suggesting two more changes which I hope will make life both easier for the program chair and the sections, and will continue to maintain the integrity of the annual program (please see item 10 on the agenda).

Finances:

I am pleased to report that the association’s finances continue to be in good order and that our revenues are continuing to increase. The end of the fiscal year (2004-2005) reflected revenues well above projections (nearly 40 percent higher than expected revenues), while expenditures increased by less than seven percent above projections, yielding the association a substantial surplus and a transfer of \$125,000 to ISA’s endowment fund.

Figure 5: ISA Total Annual Income, By Fiscal Year, 1994-2005.



Despite the continued professionalization of the staff and increases in staff expenditures to accommodate the increasing workload associated with the annual program, larger conventions, and accounting principles involving budgets in excess of a million dollars, we anticipate that our net revenues will continue to grow through the upcoming fiscal year (please see budget recommendations submitted under the treasurer’s report section of the agenda).

Publications:

Starting this year, ISA’s stable of publications will increase once more. *International Political Sociology* will be joining *Foreign Policy Analysis*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *International Studies Review*, and *International Studies Perspectives*. We anticipate that there will not be additional requests for new journals beyond these five.

From a financial perspective, our stable of journals produced a substantial contract with Blackwell and the revenues produced from them offer the association a significant financial dimension in addition to membership and conference revenues. Since we negotiated a minimum guarantee contract in addition to percentage of revenues, we expect no diminution in these revenues. Blackwell reports though that

our journals continue to experience very healthy numbers of institutional subscribers both in North America and globally.

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 so much 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 Bill Thompson for all of his work and insights during his presidency of ISA. His intellect is complemented by an incredible sense of humor that has made working with him one of the most pleasurable experiences I've had with the association.

However, I cannot close without thanking my staff at headquarters. ISA asked us to address the issue first of professionalizing the staff, and then trying to retain our full time personnel. We've accomplished both of these tasks (albeit the private sector keeps pressing the salary envelope), and we now have a group of people who are true professionals: 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 and fortunate to be working with them.

PRESIDENT ELECT'S NOMINATIONS

Carl Beck Award Committee

2 year appointment

Kamal Sadiq
University of California, Irvine

Brooke Ackerly
Vanderbilt University

Chair, Carl Beck Award Committee

1 year appointment

Jeffrey Pickering
Kansas State University

Diversity Committee

3 year appointment

Geeta Chowrdhry
Northern Arizona University

Executive Committee

2006-07

Sabine Carey
University of Nottingham

Carolyn James, Stephens College
Incoming president of ISA Midwest

Jane Parpart, Institute of Commonwealth Studies
Incoming chair of FTGS

Jacqueline Braveboy-Wagner
The City University of New York

Finance Committee

2 year appointment

Renee Marlin-Bennett
American University

Vicki Golich
California State University, San Marcos

Long Range Planning Committee

2 Year appointment

Ronnie D. Lipschutz
University of California, Santa Cruz

Nominating Committee

3 year appointment

Mustapha Kamal Pasha
American University

Tim Dunne
University of Exeter

Samuel Barkin
University of Florida

Convener of Nominating Committee

Joyce Kaufman
Whittier College

Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee

2 year appointment

Claire Cutler
University of Victoria

James Mittelman
American University

Publications Committee

3 year appointment

Gillian Youngs
University of Leicester

Workshop Grants Committee

3 year appointment

Marijke Breuning
Truman State University

Kate O'Neill
University of California, Berkeley

Professional Development Committee

2 year appointment

Gale Mattox
U.S. Naval Academy

Chair (1 year appointment):

Ido Oren, University of Florida

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

To: Tom Volgy
From: Cliff Morgan, Chair ISA Nominating Committee
Re: Report

November 21, 2005

The nominating committee selected a single slate of candidates for ISA officers: Jack Levy for president, along with David Lake, Meredith Sarkees, and Marianne Marchand for Vice Presidents.

The procedure followed was basically the same as in the previous year. We met and organized at the ISA annual meeting and we prepared a call for nominations that was distributed to the association membership shortly thereafter. We set a deadline of May 1 for nominations and required a letter of nomination along with a copy of the candidate's vita. We received eight nominations for president (most of these were nominated by several people) and five for vice president. We conducted much of our deliberations via email, and made our final decisions in the course of a conference call in mid June.

By and large, the process went remarkably smoothly. We had several good candidates for the Presidency but a consensus formed very quickly. Fewer good candidates for Vice Presidents were generated through our call for nominations. Ultimately, we selected one candidate from that list, we selected one from the list of nominees for President, and our choice for the non-North American VP came from within the committee. Our call for nominations did yield other qualified candidates for VP, but we could not meet the diversity criteria by selecting only from those nominated.

The toughest part of the process was selecting the non-North American VP. The call for nominations yielded no qualified candidates. I did hear the suggestion that this requirement be dropped. Apparently at least some Europeans find it unnecessary (and point out that even without such a requirement, some ISA presidents have been non-North American) and perhaps a bit insulting (a tokenism issue). This view was not shared by the committee as a whole, but it might be something that should be discussed. We did make a conscious effort to look south for this position, based on our perception that Latin America has been underrepresented in past selections.

The committee was pleased with our slate of candidates. We feel that each is very qualified in terms of scholarship, visibility, and importantly, commitment and service to ISA. We also feel that our slate represents a diverse group representing many constituencies within the association. They come from a diverse set of institutions and are geographically dispersed. While it is obviously not possible to represent every possible interest with only four candidates, we feel that this slate is as inclusive as possible and that it complements previous slates in this regard.

TREASURER'S REPORT

APPENDIX: ISA HQ BUDGET RECOMMENDATION

GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT	Budget	Actual	Budget
ITEM NAME	FY	FY	FY
ITEM NAME	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
INCOME			
Carry Forward (Surplus / Endowment Transfer)			
Carry Forward (Surplus / members service)	175,000.00	250,000.00	200,000.00
ISA Membership			
Net Membership (without Region or Section dues)	165,000.00		185,000.00
ISA Sales	20,000.00		20,000.00
Blackwell			
Blackwell Royalties	300,000.00		375,000.00
ISA Journals:Staff Subvention (from Blackwell)	95,000.00		95,000.00
Blackwell Encyclopedia Support			20,000.00
Jstorr Royalties			5,000.00
Interest on Bank Accounts	1,500.00		1,500.00
Convention Income (San Diego)	280,000.00		
Convention Income (Chicago)			325,000.00
INCOME SUBTOTAL	861,500.00		1,026,500.00
Istanbul Carry Forward: Future Internatl Planning			10,000.00
WISC Conference Income	10,000.00		
Past University of Arizona support **	25,000.00		5,000.00
Salary support OIP ***	13,600.00		
INCOME TOTAL (inc Carry Forward)	1,085,100.00		1,241,500.00

EXPENSES

Publications

<i>IS Quarterly - North Texas Support</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>extra pages</i>	4,000.00	
<i>International Studies Review - Syracuse</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>IS Perspectives- support</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>FPA Journal- support</i>	25,000.00	30,000.00
<i>IS Political Sociology- support</i>		15,000.00
<u><i>Editorial Summit</i></u>	8,000.00	8,000.00

Publication Grants

Personnel

Wages/Salary

Executive Director (Salary Supplement)	70,000.00	70,000.00
Research Budget (2003-04 Budget)	5,000.00	6,000.00
Director of Administration (Dana Larsen)	82,500.00	86,500.00
Payroll Taxes	9,000.00	10,000.00
Retirement Benefits	26,500.00	28,000.00
Health Insurance	12,000.00	15,000.00

Director of Academic Development

25,000.00	55,000.00*
1,300.00	3,000.00
1,200.00	3,000.00

* \$20K from Blackwell

Computer Technology Specialist	52,000.00	56,000.00
Benefits & Taxes for Computer Tech Spec.	17,160.00	18,480.00
Administrative Associate (full salary)	42,500.00	45,000.00
	13,608.00	14,850.00
Convention Coordinator (wages)	38,500.00	45,000.00
	12,540.00	14,850.00
Web Page Coordinator (Joel) (wages)	31,000.00	35,000.00
	10,230.00	11,550.00

Convention Assistant (Jen) (wages)	28,000.00	30,000.00
	9,240.00	9,900.00
Work Study Services	5,000.00	5,000.00
Summer Student Services (2006)		
Summer Student Services (2006)	8,500.00	8,500.00
Staff Development/Training	2,000.00	2,500.00

Office Operations

Repairs	1,000.00	1,000.00
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Printing	4,000.00	4,000.00
Photocopying	1,500.00	1,500.00
Mailing Expenses	4,000.00	4,000.00
Telephones	5,000.00	5,000.00
Telephone Equipment		
Telephone Lines		
Long Distance		
Permits & Fees	500.00	500.00
Web Server Fees	600.00	600.00
Office Supplies	3,500.00	3,500.00
Food & Entertainment	250.00	250.00
Storage Rental	555.80	600.00
Insurance (Office Insurance)	750.00	750.00
Liability (Director & Officers)	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bank Fees	12,500.00	15,000.00
Dues Memberships (UN/NGO)	300.00	300.00
ISSC		
Office Equipment	7,500.00	7,500.00
Computers		
ISA Committees		
Travel		
ISA Exec. Director	10,000.00	10,000.00
Staff	3,500.00	4,000.00
President-Elect: J. Ann Tickner	10,000.00	10,000.00
Past-President: William Thompson		
President-Elect: Jack Levy		
Treasurer (Deborah Gerner)	1,500.00	1,500.00
Financial Advisor (Steve Przewlocki)		
Taxes (IRS 990 & 991 Taxes)		
Professional Services		
Legal Consulting	500.00	2,500.00

Tax Preparation & Consulting	500.00	500.00
Audit Fees	7,500.00	7,500.00
ISA Workshop Grants	50,000.00	55,000.00
ISA Meetings (APSA Executive Committee)	4,000.00	4,000.00
Due		
Awards		
Sprout Award	500.00	500.00
Carl Beck Award	500.00	500.00
Quincy Wright Award	500.00	500.00
Karl Deutch Award	500.00	500.00
Alexander George Award	500.00	500.00
Cox Award	500.00	500.00
ISA Annual Book Award	500.00	500.00
ISA Decade Book Award	500.00	500.00
ISA Annual Convention		
Program Chair -San Diego	20,000.00	
Program Chair - Chicago		20,000.00
Convention Expense	80,000.00	100,000.00
Travel Grants	100,000.00	100,000.00
ISA Convention Staff Support	12,000.00	15,000.00
Child Care	10,000.00	10,000.00
Program Chair Awards	2,000.00	2,000.00
Merit Pay Pool (direct bonuses)	8,000.00	8,000.00
Temp Service Data entry		
Subscriptions		
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expense Sub-Total	998,233.80	1,112,630.00
WISC Conference Planning	5,000.00	
WISC Conference Operations	5,000.00	
WISC Conference Travel Grants	15,000.00	
WISC 2008 Planning Expenses		5,000.00
Brazil Planning Expenses	5,000.00	5,000.00
Caribbean Planning Expenses		5,000.00

Expense Total (inc. International)	1,028,233.80	1,127,635.00
Net Transfer to Endowment		
DEFICIT/SURPLUS	56,866.20	113,865.00
TOTALS FORWARD		

EXCOM RECOMMENDATIONS ON BUDGET ENHANCEMENTS

Note: as per new Governing Council policy, the Excom will make recommendations to the Governing Council regarding any potential budget enhancements to the annual budget, above and beyond the recommended budget from HQ and the Treasurer. This issue is taken up at the Excom meeting immediately preceding the Governing Council meeting; therefore, the Excom recommendations will be summarized by the President and there are no written materials available for your consideration at this time.

ENCYCLOPEDIA PROJECT

SAN DIEGO PROGRAM CHAIR REPORT

**ISA Annual Convention March 22-25, 2006
Program Chair Report
Rafael Reuveny
School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA)
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN**

General

The 47TH International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention in San Diego is the ISA's largest convention to date. The program chair office in the SPEA, Indiana University worked with the ISA Section Chairs, ISA HQ, and ISA President William Thompson to assure integration and validation of the large information flow associated with organizing the convention's program. My team consisted of three members: myself, Rafael Reuveny (Program Chair), and my two assistants, Charity Butcher and Doga Kayalar.

Convention Summary Statistics

General

1. Number of participants: 3,467
2. Number of panels (excluding posters): 720
3. Number of papers in the program: 3076
 - o Number of papers on panels (not posters): 2776
 - o Number of poster papers: 300
4. Number of paper proposals originally received: 3,808
5. Number of paper proposals rejected: 655 (based on papers originally submitted)
6. Number of panel proposals originally received: 508
7. Number of panel proposals rejected: 76 (based on panels originally submitted)
8. Number of participating cooperating organization panels: 51

Theme Panels and Posters

9. Number of theme panels: 107 (14 are cosponsored).
10. Number of theme poster panels: 1
11. Number of theme papers on panels: 396
12. Number of theme papers on poster panels: 10

Panel Statistics

13. Number of panels with 3 papers: 47
 - o 35 section panels
 - o 12 cooperating organization panels
14. Number of panels with 4 papers: 387
 - o 364 section panels
 - o 23 cooperating organization panels
15. Number of panels with 5 papers: 209
 - o 201 section panels
 - o 8 cooperating organization panels
16. Number of panels with 6 papers: 3
 - o 3 section panels
 - o 0 cooperating organization panels
17. Number of roundtables: 73

- o 65 section roundtables
 - o 8 cooperating organization roundtables
18. Number of panels allocated for other purposes: 1 (Title VI Project Director's Business Meeting)
19. Number of panels sponsored by more than two sections: 1 (panel 1618)

Non-ISA Member Information

20. Number of non-ISA members registered by the deadline: 1,167
21. Number of non-ISA members that withdrew: 159

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</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Number of Poster Panels</i>	<i>Number of Posters</i>	<i>Number of Co-Sponsored Panels</i>
<i>Active Learning in International Relations (ALIAS)</i>	50	14	85	1	4	11
<i>Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies (CISS)</i>	126	30	186	1	6	23
<i>Diplomatic Studies (DPLST)</i>	29	9	58	1	3	5
<i>International Education (EDUC)</i>	37	12	52	1	4	3
<i>English School (ENGLISH)</i>	24	7	40	1	2	2
<i>Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration Studies (ENMISA)</i>	176	41	237	1	6	13
<i>Environmental Studies (ENVIRO)</i>	142	36	205	1	7	10
<i>International Ethics (ETHICS)</i>	101	23	130	1	6	11
<i>Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA)</i>	228	56	318	3	25	13
<i>Feminist Theory and Gender Studies (FTGS)</i>	119	36	195	1	3	32
<i>Global Development Studies (GLOBAL)</i>	139	42	234	2	22	22
<i>International Communication (ICOMM)</i>	72	20	110	1	3	11
<i>International Law (ILAW)</i>	81	21	112	1	2	3
<i>International Organization (IO)</i>	197	50	292	2	24	34
<i>International Political Economy (IPE)</i>	320	82	469	3	52	28
<i>International Political Sociology (IPS)</i>	93	21	119	2	22	8
<i>Intelligence Studies (ISS)</i>	40	11	54	1	1	0
<i>International Security Studies (ISSS)</i>	467	115	611	5	80	46
<i>Peace Studies (PEACE)</i>	200	50	291	1	5	30
<i>Post Communist States in International Relations (POSTCOM)</i>	67	16	92	1	2	4
<i>Scientific Study of International Processes (SSIP)</i>	115	28	209	1	11	5
<i>Convention Theme (THEME)</i>	398	107	577	1	10	14
<i>Women's Caucus (WCAUCUS)</i>	33	10	67	0	0	7

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

Suggestions

- 1- **Database training:** We recommend that the training session be scheduled a bit closer to the actual preparation of the program, say in late April.
- 2- **Section Deadlines:** We encountered a few cases in which sections did not meet program deadlines. We dealt with this issue by instituting an additional deadline to sections that failed to meet the original deadline. In these instances, we gave the late section information on the course of action that the program chair would take if the section failed to meet the deadline. We recommend this course of action, as it proved effective for us.
- 3- **Non-ISA member registration deadline:** As far as we can see, the new non-ISA member policy worked nicely. The large majority of non ISA members met the early registration date. We suggest employing this approach in the future.
- 4- **Posters:** As the size of our conference grows, the importance of poster sessions will inevitably grow. We find that people are still reluctant to accept a poster offer. We recommend that section chairs and ISA HQ reemphasize the importance of poster sessions.
- 5- **Optimal panel size:** We believe that the optimal panel size is four papers. Five paper panels are sub optimal, but still OK. We suggest that ISA HQ would not accept 3 paper panels on the submission form. Three paper panels face a relatively high risk of collapse.

Recommendations for the upcoming program chair

- 1- Firstly and most importantly: have fun in the process, it is a great adventure. ☺.
- 2- Use the resources of ISA HQ on a regular basis. The HQ people are very creative and very helpful. Bounce ideas off Tom. ☺.
- 3- Organize and relay the division of work-responsibilities well in advance of the actual program preparation. Think about who will do what, where, what type of equipment you will need, and what type of people you will need to assist you.
- 4- Organize your email account using multiple folders. Keep all of your correspondence. There is very substantial correspondence with participants, ISA HQ, the program chair, and sections via email. Make sure that the email account has a hefty quota, and make sure that the account is being backed up regularly.
- 5- Your first task should be to find out all the contacts of the section chairs and participating organizations: email, work phone numbers during the school year and the summer, home phone numbers during the school year and the summer, cell phone number, what have you. Try all the numbers and emails and make sure they work.
- 6- Since the convention program office is responsible for multiple tasks, it is vital that the Program Chair and his/her staff are in constant contact, and that staff members communicate regularly and are able to meet in person as required for program tasks.
- 7- 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. Allow submitters to make changes to their application after they have made their submission, before the information is processed and sent to the sections.
 - c. Include a note in the online submission form, both for individuals and panel organizers, indicating that graduate students cannot serve as discussants or chairs. Exceptions may be made on a case by case basis to be approved by the program chair.
 - d. Cooperating organizations should be required to indicate on their panel submission the cooperating organization name.
- 8- Create a bulletin board on the ISA page for individuals to contact each other in regards to the formation of panels, and other announcements pertaining to the convention program.
- 9- Given the scope of the program, the Program Chair and staff should maintain close coordination with the newly appointed ISA administrative coordinator on a regular basis. To aid in this task I recommend the following:
- a. A clear division of work responsibilities will be specified between the Program Office and the ISA administrative coordinator. I recommend that the Program Office prepare the convention theme panels, and ISA-HQ organize and maintain section panels.
 - b. The program chair and the president will remain the final authorities regarding the program, and the ISA program coordinator will work closely with them.
 - c. The Program Office and the ISA administrative coordinator will meet in person three times: once before the work begins to set the work procedures, once in APSA, and once after APSA to discuss and coordinate the final steps of the program preparation.
 - d. To avoid loss of data and other data base issues, it is best that the program chair will operate simply as a section chair for the theme panels, and all the actual handling of the data base itself will be done in ISA HQ.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Annual conference venues:

Our annual conferences are set for the next five years. They are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Location</i>
2007	Feb. 28 – Mar. 3	Chicago Hilton
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

Note that the venue for 2008 has changed. Initially, we were to meet in Miami at the Fountainbleu hotel. However, the Hilton sold the property to a company specializing in condominium development and we felt at risk producing the convention with this type of ownership. Our contract allowed an exit clause in case of sale of property and we exercised the option, receiving a spectacular offer from the San Francisco Hilton. Since this is the first time in recent memory that ISA will meet in San Francisco, we expect a strong attendance at the conference.

In addition, we had successfully negotiated a contract with the Marriott Marquis in New York City for 2009, yielding us an incredible inexpensive rate and in an ideal location (in the middle of Times Square; the Marriott Marquis is Marriott's flagship hotel). As with the San Francisco case, ISA will be able to meet in New York City for the first time in recent memory.

International Conferences:

We have been negotiating for two international conferences for 2007. One possibility is for the Caribbean with the Caribbean International Studies Association; a second option is for a conference with Latin American scholars, in Rio. Both of these negotiations are continuing but we are rapidly running out of time if they are to be successful. A further complication for Rio is that the conference would be scheduled before the Pan American games, making hotel costs exorbitant. More likely, we will seek to reschedule the Latin American conference to 2009. Whether or not we can develop common ground with the Caribbean studies association still remains to be seen.

I am pleased to report that the first annual WISC conference in Istanbul last August was a success. People actually attending panels (and attendance at them was vigorous) found the panels to be challenging and of high quality. While the lack of grant support made it difficult for many third world scholars to attend, the diversity in participation nevertheless reflected a very broad audience. John Groom worked very hard to keep the conference intact and the dozens of organizational sponsors together; Ilter Turan did an incredible job as the local host; and our very deep appreciation goes to Bob Kudrle who worked above and beyond the call of duty in formulating the

program for the conference. As a result of all of these efforts (and consistent with the idea that no good deed goes unpunished) WISC has recommitted to a second round for summer of 2008. Bids have been received from both Singapore and Slovenia, with both venues providing exceptional facilities for the meetings and at very reasonable cost. John Groom and I are visiting Singapore as of this writing, and Groom is visiting Slovenia as well (I know the facilities in Ljubljana so I don't need to go). We will have a recommendation to the WISC committee on the final site during the ISA annual meeting.

Since there is no actual secretariat for WISC, it is anticipated that ISA HQ will be providing administrative support for the second conference as well. ISA's administrative role in the Istanbul conference was consistent with Governing Council policy: we did not subsidize the conference nor did we seek financial gain. The excess revenues generated from Istanbul have been placed in a special account to help underwrite expenses for the second conference.

Finally, and thanks to our friend Mick Cox (incoming President at ECPR) and Clare Dekker, the executive of ECPR, we are looking at a variety of new aspects to our relations with our European colleagues under the ECPR umbrella. As such, I will be recommending to their executive committee that we hold another round of joint meetings with them in Europe, following on the excellent joint meetings we held together several years ago in Vienna. Mick is here at the conference and I will be attending theirs in Nicosia in April.

STATUS REPORT ON REVISIONS TO ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Addressing the no-show problem:

Last year I reported on the growing problem of no-shows at the annual conference. Over 800 individuals who had obligations to the program failed to show in Hawaii and virtually as many the previous year in Montreal. Our policy of excluding such no shows at future conferences was not working, and especially since over 85 percent of the no-shows were non-ISA members, who were committing to only one conference and then failing to show. The vast majority of these no-shows failed to preregister for the conference by the December 1st deadline. Their failure to participate created substantial problems for the program chair(s) who had to scramble at the very last moment to deal with collapsing panels.

As a result, the Governing Council accepted my recommendation that we address the issue this year by requiring non-ISA members to preregister by an early October deadline, and failure to preregister would mean that non-ISA participants would be left off the program. Although it took a repeated number of warnings (evidently, we were not taken seriously at first) and explanations as to why such procedures were necessary, the experiment appears to be quite successful (some fifty people, on a case-by-case basis, were allowed extensions to address their unique difficulties in meeting the deadline). Many of these individuals became ISA members, and over 1,000 of the 1,300 non-ISA members on the program preregistered early. We won't have final numbers on the "no-show" problem for San Diego until after the convention, but as of this writing, it appears that there are only a little over 200 people on panels who have neither registered nor have indicated that they are not coming, and these are equally divided between ISA and non-ISA members now. The anticipated no-shows appear to be a fraction of the problem compared to the last two years.

Therefore, and unless the Governing Council objects, I will move forward to institutionalize this procedure for Chicago and for future conferences.

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. I've resisted these pressures for several years, believing that decisions about panels and individual participants were best made outside of HQ, either with the sections and especially through the program chair's office. Instead, we have been streamlining our procedures at HQ to facilitate the job of the program chair and the sections through better web-based management of proposals and the program. We had also doubled the financial contribution ISA makes to the program chair's office (although that contribution still needs to be supplemented substantially by the program chair's home institution).

Nevertheless, the volume of work and pressure on both the program chair and the sections keep growing, and we need to keep in mind that both the program chair and the section people responsible for the program are volunteering their time (virtually a year of their lives) for the cause. In order to address this problem, HQ has created ISA's first academic hire, creating a visiting professor position for academic development (as a half/time position).

Andrea Gerlak is the first hire in this slot. She is very familiar with ISA, has been involved with our environmental section, received her PhD from the University of Arizona and did staff work at HQ, and was most recently an assistant professor at Columbia University. She begins her assignment prior to the start of this conference, and will be working with the program chair's office and the sections for the Chicago conference. Her responsibilities will entail coordination with the program chair and the sections on that part of the program that does not primarily deal with the theme panels. In addition, she will have responsibilities assisting the sections and the regions in program development, both related to the annual program and as well for enhancing the sections themselves. Assuming that the Governing Council approves the encyclopedia project, her responsibilities will expand to full-time, involving that project as well (see the agenda item below).

Even with Andrea's involvement, the volume of proposals for the conference will continue to pose substantial problems for those involved in its organization. I would like to offer one more suggestion that is designed to streamline responsibilities a bit more between the program chair and the sections, to make the volume more manageable, and to allow all to focus more directly on issues related to the quality of panels. To wit, I propose that we explicitly establish a proportion of panels that will be devoted to the annual to the theme, and a proportion of the panels that are devoted to sections, regardless of theme. We do this now, but not explicitly, and much depends on the specific program chair and the aggressiveness of individual sections. Under the present system, incoming program chairs never know how many theme panels they should create while sections are generally unhappy about the quotas they receive. By creating a ratio of theme to sections (and if need be, experimenting with that ratio over time) the process becomes far more predictable, and I believe manageable for both the program chair and the sections. Under such a ratio formula, both sections and the program chair will be able to anticipate early in the process the size of the job in preparing the overall program.

What would be the appropriate ratio? In recent years, theme panels have ranged from as few as 50 to as many as 140, regardless of the size of the program. As Bob Denmark has noted, the theme (and its panels) represents a crucial spine for every conference, and its strength and visibility often carries the program. I concur, and I suggest that we designate 20 percent of slots for theme panels and theme roundtables, and ask that the program chair be directly responsible for that percentage of the program. If necessary, in "slack" years the panels offered by the cooperating organizations could be counted as part of that percentage, reducing the pressure on the program chair if there is a low response to the theme segment of the call for proposals. Furthermore, I would suggest that the incoming and outgoing program chairs evaluate the percentage and allow us to make adjustments annually, as needed.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON FUTURE JOURNALS (executive session)

REPORT OF THE ISA PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE FOR 2005

Chair: James Lee Ray, Vanderbilt University

Members: Harvey Starr, University of South Carolina
Michael Cox, London School of Economics
Katherine Barbieri, University of South Carolina
Brian Pollins, Ohio State University
Paul Huth, University of Maryland
Margaret Hermann, Syracuse University (ex-officio)
David Kinsella, Portland State University (ex-officio)
Ann Tickner, University of Southern California (ex-officio)
Steven Poe, University of North Texas (ex officio)
William Thompson, Indiana University (ex-officio)
Doug Van Belle, Victoria University (ex-officio)
Tom Volgy, University of Arizona (ex-officio)

December 5, 2005

This report contains brief comments on the status of the four journals currently sponsored by the organization, (and a recommendation regarding an addition to the editorial board for *Foreign Policy Analysis*), a discussion and recommendation regarding an evolving process for the editors of those journals when they deal with examples of plagiarized material that is published in an ISA sponsored journal, and a recommendation from the Committee regarding the appointment of the next team of editors of the *International Studies Review*.

Status of Existing Journals

Not having received the annual reports or any communication at this writing from the editors of the *International Studies Quarterly* or *International Studies Review*, the Committee embarked upon a vigorous search for independent sources of information regarding these journals. That search led us to *Teaching and Research Practices, Views on the Discipline, and Policy Attitudes of International Relations Faculty at U.S. Colleges and Universities* Susan Petersen, Michael J. Tierney, and Daniel Maliniak, a shortened version of which was published as “Inside the Ivory Tower,” in the November/December 2005 issue of *Foreign Policy*. The authors of this paper attempted to contact all political scientists who research or teach international relations at all 1,157 four year colleges and universities in the United States. 47% responded. One of the questions asked of the respondents was “which journals publish articles that have the greatest impact on the way international relations scholars think about their subject?” *International Studies Quarterly* ranked second on the list of journals (second only to *International Organization*), while the *International Studies Review* ranked eleventh, (right behind the *American Journal of Political Science*). These, in the opinion of the Committee are quite respectable rankings, an indication that these journals are doing well.

The Committee did receive copies of annual reports submitted by David Kinsella and Birol Yesilada for *International Studies Perspectives*, and from Douglas Van Belle for *Foreign Policy Analysis*. The editors of ISP reported receiving 62 manuscripts in the nine months after November 1 last year, of which 15 were ultimately published. The editors acknowledge that there is “room for improvement” in both the quality of the manuscripts that are published, and in the evaluation of manuscripts. They also report that the “journal’s mission remains unchanged.” Just how that mission compares to the missions of the other journals currently sponsored by ISA is not entirely clear to the Committee. (More on this point later.) Doug Van Belle asserts that “FPA has been more successful than we could have hoped when we first proposed the creation of the journal.” The report’s discussion of the process of contacting potential reviewers left unclear the extent to which the process is based on electronic communications (i.e., email).

FPA was also this year faced with the necessity of replacing Bengt Sundelius on the editorial team. Doug Van Belle consulted with the Committee about this process, and recommended to the Committee that Rekha Pande of the University Maulana Azad in India be added to the FPA’s editorial board. Having considered Van Belle’s input and reviewed the resume of Rekha Pande, the Committee recommends that her addition to the editorial team for *Foreign Policy Analysis* be approved.

Last year’s annual report asserted that “one of the priorities in the future for each of these journals should be...a clarification of their respective missions.” The Committee’s concerns on this point have not been entirely resolved, even though the Executive Director reports that in meetings of the editors of all the journals, they seem agreed that the missions of the journals are sufficiently differentiated and clear. Articles entitled “Foreign Policy Orientation, Strategic Interaction, and the Initiation of International Crises” and “Problem Representation and Conflict Dynamics in the Middle East and Northern Ireland,” appear in the July 2005, and the November 2004 issues of *Foreign Policy Analysis*, respectively. In terms of subject matter, methodology, and quality, it is unclear to the Committee how these articles in particular (there are many others) differ from the type of articles that are published in the *International Studies Quarterly*. On the other hand, articles entitled “The Influence of *Le Monde* Coverage on French Foreign Aid Allocations,” and “Foreign Policy in Transition: Human Rights, Democracy, and U.S. Arms Exports” were published in the September 2005 and the December 2005 issues of *International Studies Quarterly*, respectively. In terms of subject matter, methodology, and quality, it is unclear to the Committee how these articles in particular differ from the type of articles that are published in *Foreign Policy Analysis*.

Dealing With Plagiarism

The Editors of ISA’s journals have in recent months developed, admittedly on an ad hoc basis (there was no choice, under the circumstances) a process for dealing with plagiarism, i.e., publication in one of the journals of work previously published by someone other than the author or authors who submitted the work to the journal where it appeared. This process involves consultation among all the editors of each of the journals. Assuming that the editors come to some kind of consensus, any action taken will be based on that consensus.

One reaction by the Committee to this developing issue is that perhaps the ISA’s journals need to develop more thorough SOPs, almost certainly based on searches of the World Wide Web, for detecting possible plagiarism in advance of the publication of manuscripts. The Committee also feels that the process based on

consultation among the editors of all the journals is to be encouraged. What needs to be dealt with is the possibility that the editors of the journals might not be able to reach a consensus about an alleged case of plagiarism. Suppose that the editor of the journal where the suspect piece was published feels that plagiarism has occurred, but the editors of the other journals, in the main, disagree. What then? The Committee recommends that the editors of the ISA journals propose some process for dealing with such a situation that could be considered by the Publications Committee, and the leadership of the organization.

Recommendation Regarding the Next Team of Editors for the International Studies Review

In May of 2005, the following call for applications by candidates interested in serving as the next editor or editors of the *International Studies Review* was circulated to the membership of the organization:

The Publications Committee of the International Studies Association will make a recommendation to the organization's Governing Council regarding the assignment of editorial duties for the *International Studies Review* at the 2006 annual meeting. (A mission statement for the journal can be accessed at <http://www.isanet.org/pubisa.html#isr>). New editorial appointments will be approved at that meeting for editor(s) who will serve for a five year term beginning January 1, 2008. (It is assumed that there will be transitional duties during 2007). ISA will provide a subvention to the Editor(s) of approximately \$30,000 annually to support the editorial project. Questions about the process of selecting the editor(s), or the editorial duties involved, may be addressed to the Chair of the Publications Committee, James Lee Ray, at james.l.ray@vanderbilt.edu, or (615) 322-6235. Applications from individuals or editorial teams will be considered. Applications should be submitted to James Lee Ray, ISA Publications Committee Chair, Department of Political Science, P.O. Box 8263, Station B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235. Applications should be received no later than **September 30, 2005**, although applications will be accepted until an appointment is recommended by the committee. Earlier applications are encouraged, and will be evaluated as they arrive. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply. ISA is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

In the ensuing weeks, the chairman of the Committee contacted some 30 potential applicants, most suggested by other members of the Committee, or members of the Executive Committee, or members of organization. Though bids were at one point expected from 6 different teams of editors, ultimately bids were in fact received from 4 prospective teams of editors.

Those bids were circulated to the Committee, electronically, and members of the Committee discussed them in a series of emails. (4 members of the Committee also had a face-to-face meeting at a recent academic conference.) The Committee came to a unanimous conclusion that the best bid was submitted by Jennifer Sterling-Folker and Mark Boyer from the University of Connecticut. The Committee was favorably impressed by the experience and background of Professors Sterling-Folker and Boyer, by their records of research and publication, and by the impression their bid gives that this would be a well-organized and integrated team. The Committee also feels that the level of institutional commitment from the Department of Political Science, the College of Liberal Arts, and the Graduate School at the University of Connecticut in support of the bid, in terms of graduate assistants, course reductions for the editors, summer support for the editors, computers, office space, and work study students, is reassuring. Though this evidence on this point is necessarily more impressionistic, the Committee is also impressed by the level of commitment Professors Sterling-

Folker and Boyer have demonstrated in submitting their bid to become the next editors of the *International Studies Review*. The Committee recommends that their bid be accepted by the organization, with confidence that they will do an outstanding job of editing *ISR* in the years from 2008 until 2012.

The Committee did, however, receive two additional, and impressive bids from alternative teams of editors seeking to take over the *International Studies Review* in 2006. One of these is headed by Daniel Geller at Wayne State University and Russell Leng at Middlebury College, with Kelly Kadera at the University of Iowa and Kevin Deegan-Krause at Wayne State University slated to serve as Associate Editors. (This proposal also listed an impressive array of scholars designated as members of an Advisory Board.) While the Committee feels that overall this bid was not as highly rated as that from the University of Connecticut, it was nevertheless obviously meritorious, and the Committee is confident that this editorial team could provide competent leadership for the *International Studies Review* for the five years starting in 2008. Also highly rated was a bid from David Long and Brian Schmidt from Carleton University (Ottawa, Canada). The Committee is convinced that this team, too, is well-qualified to provide editorial leadership for *ISR*.

Appendix: FPA Annual Report

Introduction

Having now completed the first full year of editorial duties, the shift from a December reporting date to an August reporting date is in some ways ideal. It will require some re-reporting of material from late 2005 but it will also provide a much better and more comprehensive picture of the state of the ISA's new research journal than was possible last 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. As a result we have been able to limit our pre-submission outreach efforts to targeted areas of interest and we have been able to focus our energies on producing a quality product and building infrastructure that will serve this and future editorial teams.

FPA Editorial Team

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Marijke Breuning, Editor, Truman State University, USA

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

Editorial Board

Bruce Bueno de Mesquita

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

A. Cooper Drury

University of Missouri, Columbia, USA

Makram Haluani

Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela

Charles Hermann

Texas A&M University, USA

Margaret Hermann

Syracuse University, USA

Ole Holsti

Duke University, USA

Valerie Hudson

Brigham Young University, USA

Patrick James

University of Southern California USA

Erin Jenne

Central European University, Hungary

Juliet Kaarbo

University of Kansas, USA

David Kinsella

Portland State University, USA

Jacek Kugler

Claremont Graduate University, USA

Laura Neack

Miami University, USA

Alfred G. Nhema

Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), Ethiopia

Rekha Pande

University Maulana Azad, India

Steven Poe

University of North Texas, USA

David M. Potter

Nanzan University, Japan

Itamar Rabinovich

Tel Aviv University, Israel

Jean-Sébastien Rioux

Université Laval, Canada

Maxi Schoeman

University of Pretoria, South Africa

James M. Scott

Indiana State University, USA

Steve Smith

Exeter, United Kingdom

Bengt Sundelius

Uppsala University and National Defence College, Sweden

Donald Sylvan

Ohio State University, USA

William Thompson

Indiana University, USA

J. Ann Tickner

University of Southern California USA

Bertjan Verbeek

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

Thomas J. Volgy

University of Arizona, USA

Stephen G. Walker

Arizona State University, USA

Zhang Qingmin

China Foreign Affairs College, China

Editorial Team

As is clear in the listing above, there has been one significant change to the editorial team. Bengt Sundelius moved to a new academic position which left him with very little flexibility to make time available for editorial activities. He stepped aside to allow the nomination of a new editor who could be more directly involved with the day to day activity of the journal. A search has been initiated to nominate a new editor to the ISA's publications. From an initial field of 9 suggestions or expressions of interest, 3 candidates are now being considered for inclusion on the editorial team. All have been members of the editorial board for the last year and are familiar with the publication mandate and to a lesser degree, the editorial procedures used. As soon as the new academic year is in full swing for the northern hemisphere, a discussion of these candidates will be initiated with the remainder of the editorial board and we hope to have a nomination to the Publications committee in October 2005.

Each offers different qualities and the decision will not be a simple one.

Rekha Pande

University Maulana Azad, India

Erin Jenne

Central European University, Hungary

Bertjan Verbeek

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

Editorial Board

There have also been some adjustments to the editorial board in the form of two additions to the board.

Bengt Sundelius

Uppsala University and National Defence College, Sweden

J. Ann Tickner

University of Southern California USA

Bengt has agreed to stay on the editorial board so that, as time allows, he can continue with the outreach efforts he initiated last year, and Ann Tickner has been added as the new ISA president-elect.

Submissions

The volume of submissions has been remarkable in both its quantity and in the quality of the articles. During the year from 31 July 2004 to 31 July 2005, 78 submissions were received. 13 of those articles have been accepted (16%), 24 are currently in process (30%) and 55 (70%) have been rejected. Of the articles currently in the editorial process 13 (16%) have been offered an R+R or have been revised and resubmitted but not yet accepted. While it will be impossible to put an exact number on the acceptance rate until all of last year's manuscripts are through the process, we expect that at least 10 of these

revised manuscripts will eventually be accepted and we estimate a final, overall acceptance rate to be near 28-30%.

Projecting this forward, with a modest increase in submissions expected this year, we project that a 28% acceptance rate will provide us with roughly 25 manuscripts to be published across four issues next year, or an average of 6.25 articles per issue. This should be a very close fit with our page budget this coming publication year.

The editorial team continues to take advantage of opportunity offered by the lack of a significant backlog to give revise and resubmits to a few articles that require extensive revisions but show promise of offering interesting conceptual or geographic perspectives on the field. We use this strategy to enhance the breadth and variety of content without compromising the standards for final acceptance and we hope to continue to have the time to do this.

Roughly one third of manuscripts in the review process have come from academics working outside the US, a similar proportion of the articles have a woman as the lead or sole author. The majority of authors are male, but just under half of the submissions list a woman as one of the authors.

Halfway through 2005 it is clear that last year's projection that the number of submissions in 2005 would rise to roughly 100 submissions for the calendar year was an accurate one.

Issue 1, Volume 1

Issue 1 of Volume 1 presented a significant challenge. We had roughly a 6-month window from the first submission to the day the manuscripts for Issue 1 needed to be delivered to Blackwell and this had to be done while establishing the basic procedures we now use internally for handling documents, making decisions and generating correspondence. Both reviewers and authors provided significant contributions to handling this challenge. Reviewers, particularly those already mentioned in the discussion of the editorial board, responded quickly to requests and helped us keep our average response time to approximately 6 weeks and our longest initial review cycle thus far has been 10 weeks. Six of the authors included in the first issue completed revisions, sometimes significant revisions, in less than a month to help us meet our first deadline. In fact, the commitment and effort of these authors is part of the reason the 2005 volume was weighted toward the first issue. We felt it important that the first issue, the first impression most ISA members will have of FPA, be substantial, with the widest possible variety of quality research articles. Issue 2 had 4 articles and Issue 3 had 5. There is some skewing because of the length of a few of these articles, and we will reassess how well we utilized our page budget as soon as we have a final page count from Blackwell, but we expect to have roughly 6 articles per issue in 2006 and our current rate of submissions will easily support that level of publication.

Issue 1 included seven articles, six peer-reviewed research articles and one commissioned article reviewing FPA as a field of study. David Kinsella, as the representative of the *International Studies Perspectives* and Peg Herman as a representative of the *International Studies Review* editorial team, were consulted regarding the inclusion of a field review article that would normally fall under the mandate of ISR and to a lesser degree, the arguments regarding pedagogy related to FPA as a discipline could have been argued to fit with these ISA journals. Both editors agreed

that the inclusion of this review article was an important part of defining the journal's identity for both its readers and its potential contributors. This will be the only field review article, and the only commissioned article FPA expects to publish.

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Chinese Choices: A Polyheuristic Analysis of Foreign Policy Crises, 1950-1996

Patrick James and Enyu Zhang

Bridging the Realist/Constructivist Divide: The Case of the Counterrevolution in Soviet Foreign Policy at the End of the Cold War

Robert S. Snyder

Strategic Moral Diplomacy: Mandela, Qaddafi, and the Lockerbie Negotiations

Lyn Boyd-Judson

Accountability and America's Secret Foreign Policy: Keeping A Legislative Eye on the CIA

Loch K. Johnson

The Domestic Determinants of Foreign Policy Behavior in Middle Eastern Enduring Rivals, 1948-1998

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Number 2

July 2005

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Peter Burnell

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 are currently being pursued. We do have several submissions related to the Iraq war and we are considering collecting them into a single issue, but there is no current plan to issue a call for papers or in any way deviating from our established editorial procedures.

Issue Timing

After discussing the timing of the release of the ISA journals with Blackwell, the months for the quarterly issue of FPA have been set so that it will not arrive in the same month as any of the other ISA journals. This created a tight deadline for Issue 1 of Volume 2, but sufficient accepted articles were in hand to prevent any problem.

Editorial Procedures Established

All members of the editorial team play a significant role in the editorial process. Correspondence with reviewers and authors as well as file keeping are centralized at the

Wellington editorial office, but all other aspects of the review process are distributed to individual members of the team. Selection of reviewers, assessment of the reviews, recommending editorial responses and the writing of response letters all are the responsibility of the editor assigned to a submission. While the Editor-in-Chief has the authority to make final editorial decisions according to a vote among the editors, thus far, all decisions have been based on consensus.

Editorial decisions are currently based upon at least two reviews. Issues raised in reviews for each submission have tended to be consistent across reviewers and there has been little need for a third or tie-breaking review. Any reviews that arrive after a decision has been made are forwarded to the author.

FPA began by sending the article out along with the request for a review, but this created difficulties in tracking the review process, particularly in terms of when reviews could be expected and when a reminder should be sent. At the end of October 2004 we switched to a query asking for willing reviewers to respond. Using that response as the key point in the tracking process has simplified things. Reviewers also seem to appreciate that the article does not come with the request and we seem to be getting a higher overall response rate even though there is an extra step involved.

The one editorial procedure which has proven to be a bit more difficult to accomplish than expected is the communication of the details of editorial decisions to the reviewers of each article. This is important both for the transparency of the editorial process and for keeping reviewers, who are also likely to be contributors, abreast of how their reviews compare to others in the field of study. Part of this problem was related to some initial data base design issues, part was do to the abrupt resignation of our editorial assistant in October of 2004 and part was a result of the failings of the manual tracking mechanism initially adopted for maintaining the anonymity of the double blind review process. Though we have had to make a few recent forays back through emails to reconnect a review with a reviewer, for the most part this issue has been resolved with some adjustments to the document tracking process. It should disappear completely within the month as we move from testing to using our electronic document tracking system.

Electronic Document Tracking

We have begun testing an electronic document tracking system that integrates email functions, submission tracking, and review tracking into a single database application. By ISA 2006, we should be in a position to demonstrate and offer this resource to the other ISA editorial teams.

Turnaround

Our average turn around on a submission is 7 weeks, but this figure is somewhat misleading. We still receive a fair number of articles that do not fit the publication mandate of FPA and upon the advice of the editors these are usually withdrawn by the authors after only a few days. This skews the average downward. Limiting the average to articles undergoing a full peer review pushes the figure closer to 9 weeks and there are a fair number of submissions that reach the 12 week point where we implement “emergency” review procedures and impose upon an editorial board member or two for a quick turn around on a review. For the most part, authors understand when we run into

difficulties with reviewers withdrawing or reviewers simply failing to produce a review, but this is still an area we are targeting in the next publication year. By keeping closer track of when we expect reviews and sending reminders more promptly and more consistently, we expect to be able to reduce turn around some when we implement the electronic document tracking system.

Outreach

In response to one of the issues discussed at the ISA editors meeting in Boston in July, 2004, the FPA editorial team took advantage of opportunities to provide outreach activities to countries and regions where increased participation, both in terms of ISA membership and in terms of submissions to ISA journals, is desired. FPA funds were used to conduct Editor's workshops, showcasing FPA, ISA journals, and the value of the ISA more generally at the New Zealand Political Studies Association annual meeting in Hamilton, New Zealand and the International Conference on African Conflicts Management: Resolution, Post-conflict Recovery and Development, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This effort continues through 2005, with presentations at the Australasian Political Studies Association annual meeting, the World Humanities Conference in Honolulu, the South Pacific International Studies Conference and a tentative plan for a workshop at the International Political Studies Association world conference in Fukuoka, Japan.

A planned presentation at the WISC conference in Istanbul ran into difficulties when the editor intending to represent FPA ran into visa problems entering Turkey and was denied entry.

Future

For the most part, FPA is at the end of what might be best termed a teething process. Almost all of the editorial processes are now routine and except for the need to select a new member of the editorial team, there are no pressing or outstanding issues facing the editorial team

APPENDIX: ISP Annual Report

David Kinsella and Birol Yeşilada, Editors

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

John Damis, Annette Jolin, Ronald Tammen, Associate Editors
Sunny Petit, Managing Editor

Note: The ISA Editors agreed, at a meeting at Portland State University in June 2005, to furnish annual reports covering the period 1 August to 31 July. *ISP*'s current team assumed official editorial control of the journal as of 1 January 2005, but began processing new manuscripts beginning 1 November 2004. The figures cited in this report there cover the period 1 November 2004 to 31 July 2005 (nine months).

Editorial Transition

We have been pleased with the editorial transition from the University of Connecticut to Portland State University, and are grateful to Mark Boyer and other members of the former editorial team for their willingness to answer questions and give advice. The transition is now complete, with the November 2005 issue (vol. 6, no. 3) being the first assembled entirely by the PSU team. The journal's mission remains unchanged.

Submissions and Decisions

In the nine months beginning on 1 November, *ISP* received 62 submissions: 38 for the policy section, 13 for the pedagogy section, 2 for the profession/vision section, and 6 for "Pieces on Our Craft." All but the "Pieces" were sent out for peer review. Three of the 62 submissions were rejected without review due to considerations of fit.

During the nine month period ending 31 July 2005, the *ISP* Editors made 44 decisions regarding publication: 11 papers were accepted and 21 were rejected; the authors of 12 papers were asked to revise and resubmit (of these, 4 submitted revisions that were accepted for publication and one submitted a revision that was rejected). Based on these figures, *ISP*'s rejection rate is 59 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, reviewers returned their reports in 22 days. In the nine months covered by this report, *ISP* requested reviews from 190 people, 80 of whom agreed and followed through with referee reports. The quality of the reviews has varied, and the scholarly caliber of the weakest has come as something of a surprise to the Editors. The average length of time between submission and final decision regarding publication (including revise and resubmit) was 56 days.

The following table provides a breakdown of the above figures according to gender.

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
submissions	14	53
# singly authored	8	39
# co-authored (incl. mixed)	6	14
accept	4	14
reject	3	20
rejection rate	43%	59%
r&r pending (31 July)	3	6
under review (31 July)	4	13
reviews requested	52	138
reviews delivered	18	62

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. We see room for improvement on both fronts. We believe that a rejection rate of around 60 percent is a reasonable quality control, but our experience so far has been that this has resulted in a rather slim backlog of articles slated for publication. We have therefore sought 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.

APPENDIX: ISQ Annual Report

Steven C. Poe

Editor in Chief

December 2005

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)

Ashley Leeds (Rice University)

T. David Mason (University of North Texas)

James Meernik (University of North Texas)

Editorial Assistants:

Chelsea Brown, Geoff Dancy, Julie Lantrip,
and **Natalie Elliott**, University of North Texas

Introduction

The North Texas Editorial team is about ready to start its third full year at the helm of the *International Studies Quarterly*. In the last year, and throughout our short editorship, we have placed an emphasis on modernizing the *Quarterly*, by moving to a web-based manuscript submission and referee reporting system. Those who are interested may view our web page at www.isq.unt.edu. We have streamlined the review process to provide authors with quicker decisions and feedback without compromising quality or rigor. Data reported below indicates that we have succeeded in our efforts by decreasing response time to authors to 74 days. We have also experienced an increase in submissions -- 302 manuscripts received during the twelve-month period on which we are reporting. To our knowledge this is the most ever submitted to *ISQ* in a single year.

This, our third Editors' report, covers the year ending May 31, 2005. The earlier reporting period will allow us to gather our data sooner, and thus to file our reports to the Publications Committee in a more timely manner. As a result, some of the data presented in last year's report will be reanalyzed in this year's report, in order to produce annual figures that will be comparable to those presented in earlier reports.

Our Editorial Team currently consisted of six individuals for most of 2005. Steven C. Poe serves as Editor in Chief, with John A. Booth, Steven Forde, David Mason, James Meernik, and Marianne Stewart serving as Associate Editors. In January of 2006, Marianne Stewart will leave our team to become Editor of the *American Journal of Political Science*. In September, with ISA permission, we added Professor Ashley Leeds of Rice University to our team. Leeds is a respected specialist on conflict and cooperation in the international system, and in particular, on military alliances. Ashley Leeds joined the editorial team in September of 2005, and she already has already made a

major contribution to the editorial process.

In other news, at its Honolulu meeting, the ISA Governing Council voted to raise *ISQ*'s page allotment to 1,000 pages (from the previous figure of 750 pages) thus allowing us to publish more of the best international studies research. We conducted a search for scholarly symposia: sets of three or four papers on topics of interest to the international studies community, to be published in *ISQ*. We fielded numerous formal inquiries, and invited the submission of five symposia, that we hope will be developed for publication in coming years. The first is scheduled to appear in June of this year, and others are in development.

At the end of 2005 we also followed up on our intention, noted in last year's report, and modified the composition of our Editorial Board. We have conceived of our Editorial Board as a working group to which we can turn for timely, constructive reviews, and for advice on any important policy decisions we may face. The vast majority of our current Board remains intact, but a few persons were added in areas where we find ourselves in need of help. Those who were added had proved themselves particularly helpful by completing timely reviews for us in the past.

Throughout the year we have been ably assisted by several graduate assistants. Chelsea Brown and Geoff Dancy were with us for the entire year. Nicolas Rost obtained his Masters degree in May of 2005 and returned to Europe, and has since been replaced by Julie Lantrip and Natalie Elliott. Our assistants help us by gathering data for this report, handling reviewer reminders, tending to author and reviewer correspondence, sending decision letters and reviews, and editing of manuscripts to conform to *ISQ* style.

Web-Based Journal Management

For most of this year we used a computer system designed by former North Texas student Dean Haddock. Though it automated most of our editorial and manuscript management functions, it had operational superfluties that made it less economical than we desired. Some further difficulties were introduced in our old system when reviewers copied and pasted their reviews into a text box. However, a few reviewers expressed consternation that their formatting was lost when they cut and pasted their reviews. In most instances the problems were cosmetic, but it was a real problem in the case of the few reviews we receive which include mathematical symbols that are lost when the text was pasted. On October 1 of this year we moved to a new system that is even more efficient. With the new software, reviewers will upload their reviews either in a word-processing or PDF file, conserving their symbols and formatting. This journal management software is a step up from our first system, and it allows Editors at remote locations to communicate and to be full partners in the editorial team.

For those interested in the journal's workings, we will briefly discuss them here. (Readers who are not interested in this may wish to skip to the next section). Manuscripts appear in the database when they are sent in via our web page. Typically, at this point, the

Editor in Chief contacts Associate Editors for suggestions regarding potential reviewers. Occasionally, when Editors are not expert in an area, our assistants are asked to do some research and to suggest possible reviewers. With the input from fellow Editors and assistants in hand, the Editor in Chief selects all referees. A small number of manuscripts are not sent out for review because they are not of very good quality, or more frequently, because they are simply inappropriate for *International Studies Quarterly*.¹

Each reviewer is asked to reply, either assenting or declining the opportunity to review. By the end of the year, we were following up from 10-12 days after the original review request, tactfully asking the chosen reviewer whether s/he had received the request and whether s/he was willing to review. If we do not hear from a reviewer within two weeks of the original request, we choose new reviewers to replace them.

Once three reviewers are identified, our Assistants track the manuscripts on the database, sending reminders at predetermined intervals. On rare occasions, they or one of the editors makes a phone call to late reviewers. Finally, the assistants alert the Chief Editor when three reviews are in our possession. At that point, he consults Associate Editors who sometimes provide drafts of letters, or some language to be included in the decision. All letters and decision are read and edited, if not rewritten, and all formal communications during the review process go directly through him. Normally decisions are made on the basis of three reviews, but on many occasions we have resorted to making a decision based on two if we believe the reviews that we have in hand provide a sound basis for judgment.

The process ran smoothly for all but about three weeks of the reporting year. The one serious difficulty we experienced occurred in late November and early December, when the old software function through which we e-mail our requests to referees suddenly stopped working, as a result of an update in the programming language on our institution's computer. As a result, for a period of about three weeks many e-mailed review requests did not reach their intended targets. Once this difficulty was identified we retraced our steps, re-contacting reviewers with individual e-mails, until the software was updated about a week after the difficulty was discovered. Partly as a result of these difficulties, our turnaround for manuscripts submitted during November and December was not as good as we would have liked.

¹ In making such decisions we balance the educational function of the journal; to help authors in need of useful feedback to improve their work, against the vital importance that we maintain the goodwill of reviewers who might become alienated from reviewing for *ISQ* if they were to be asked to review very poor work, or papers that are clearly inappropriate for *ISQ*. In instances when we choose not to subject papers to external review we offer authors constructive feedback based on our own reading, in our decision letter, and often offer suggestions regarding more appropriate outlets for their work.

The Results So Far

Response Time

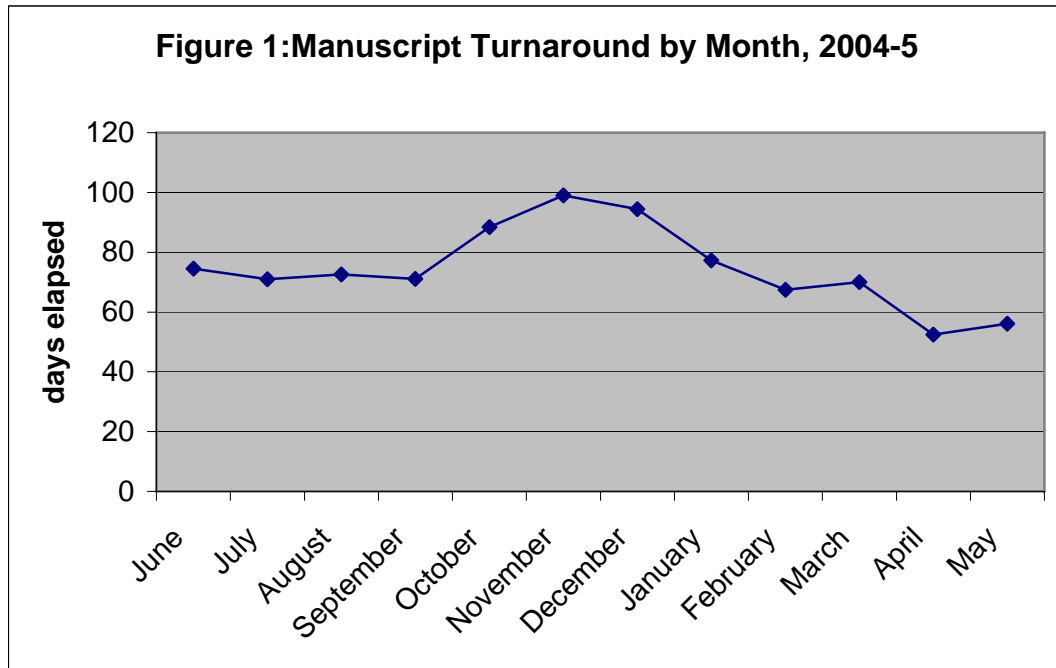
In Table 1 we present statistics estimating the response times presented in the last four reports as points of comparison, using some data reported by our predecessors in their reports and given to us in e-mails. We are using data gathered from the June 1, 2004 to May 31, 2005 period because that is the latest period for which data were nearly complete when we began work on this report. In last year's report we mentioned that our goal for this year was to respond to authors in an average of eighty days or less. We met and surpassed this goal during the reporting period, having achieved a new low mean response time of 74 calendar days, down from 82.5 days in the first year of our editorship. The median response time is 75 days, down from 81, and the manuscript that we took longest to reach a decision on was, unfortunately, held for 176 calendar days. In that instance our requests for reviews were declined by some of our original choices for referees. We were able to receive two reviews in a timely fashion, but those reviews were contradictory, meaning that we needed a third opinion. Unfortunately, the third reviewer was very slow to respond, despite having agreed to complete the review and having been repeatedly reminded.

Table One: Submission to Decision Time: 2001-2005

Turnaround Time in Calendar Days	2001	2002	Jan-Sept 2003	Oct 2003 - Sept 2004	June 1, 2004-May 31, 2005
Mean	146.3	139.2	108.5	82.51	74.26
Median	140	110	102	81	75
Maximum	450	499	457	221	176
Minimum	6	7	0	0	0
Range	444	492	457	221	176

Hidden by the table are trends that show the result of our learning throughout the year and our corresponding efforts to improve our efficiency. Figure 1 traces the average turnaround time, from submission to delivery of the decision, throughout the twelve-month period.² As noted above, we experienced a software and computing system management failure in late November and early December 2004 that lost emails to referees. Once discovered, we quickly retraced our steps and cleaned up the backlog.

Since that month we have recovered quite well, and our response time gradually improved throughout early 2005. Our mean response rate for April and May was under sixty days. Thus, a mean response time of two months or less for a particular month might be possible, but we are not sure whether this level of performance can be sustained. Quick response may have been aided further by the fact that most of our editors were not teaching during the usual decision period on these manuscripts (June and July).



² Both Table 1 and Figure 1 include all new submissions, including new manuscripts and revise and resubmits.

Increasing Submissions from Increasingly Diverse Contributors

Table 2 shows that we received more submissions in this twelve month period than in any previous reporting year. We received 302 manuscripts from June 1, 2004, to May 31, 2005--up from 284 during the previous year, an increase of 6.3%. Though we lack data for all of the forty-nine years since *ISQ* started, we strongly suspect that last year saw the most manuscripts ever submitted to *ISQ* in a single year.

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

Year	Number	% change
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

* 1998 data is incomplete due to the editorship transition in that year

Who are *ISQ*'s contributors? Table 3 shows the affiliation of the submitting author of the 241 new manuscripts submitted in the latest twelve-month period. Of those, 68.5% came from scholars at U.S. institutions, a very slight increase over 67.4% last year. We are, however, receiving a somewhat greater percentage of our manuscripts from abroad than our immediate predecessors, and a much greater number of manuscripts from abroad than ever before. We suspect that this is because online submission of manuscripts, which is essential free, encourages more foreign scholars to submit manuscripts.

As in past years, the next two most frequent countries of origin were the United Kingdom, which accounted for 23, or 9.5%, of the new submissions and Canada, which accounted for 9, or 3.7%, of the papers submitted.

Table 3: Affiliations of *ISQ* Contributors, 2004-2005

Country	New Submissions	Percent
Australia	4	1.7
Bangladesh	1	0.4
Belgium	3	1.2
Canada	9	3.7
Cyprus	1	0.4
Denmark	1	0.4
Estonia	1	0.4
Germany	6	2.5
Guyana	1	0.4
Hong Kong	2	0.8
Hungary	1	0.4
Israel	4	1.7
Japan	3	1.2
Korea, North	1	0.4
Korea, South	2	0.8
Netherlands	2	0.8
New Zealand	2	0.8
Nigeria	1	0.4
Norway	4	1.7
Pakistan	1	0.4
South Africa	1	0.4
Sweden	1	0.4
Switzerland	1	0.4
UK	23	9.5
USA	165	68.5
Total	241	100.0

In Table 4 we offer data on authors' gender. Women are submitting manuscripts to *ISQ* more frequently, both in terms of percentage and raw numbers than they did in 2001 and 2002.

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

Gender	2001		2002		2004		June 2004-May 2005	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	21	11.5%	31	14.4%	55	20.4%	60	19.9%
Male	145	79.7%	163	75.8%	196	72.9%	220	72.8%
Joint	16	8.8%	21	9.8%	18	6.7%	22	7.3%

We wondered 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 appears in Table 5, along with similar data generated by our predecessors for 2001 and 2002.

Table 5: Subfield of First Time Submissions

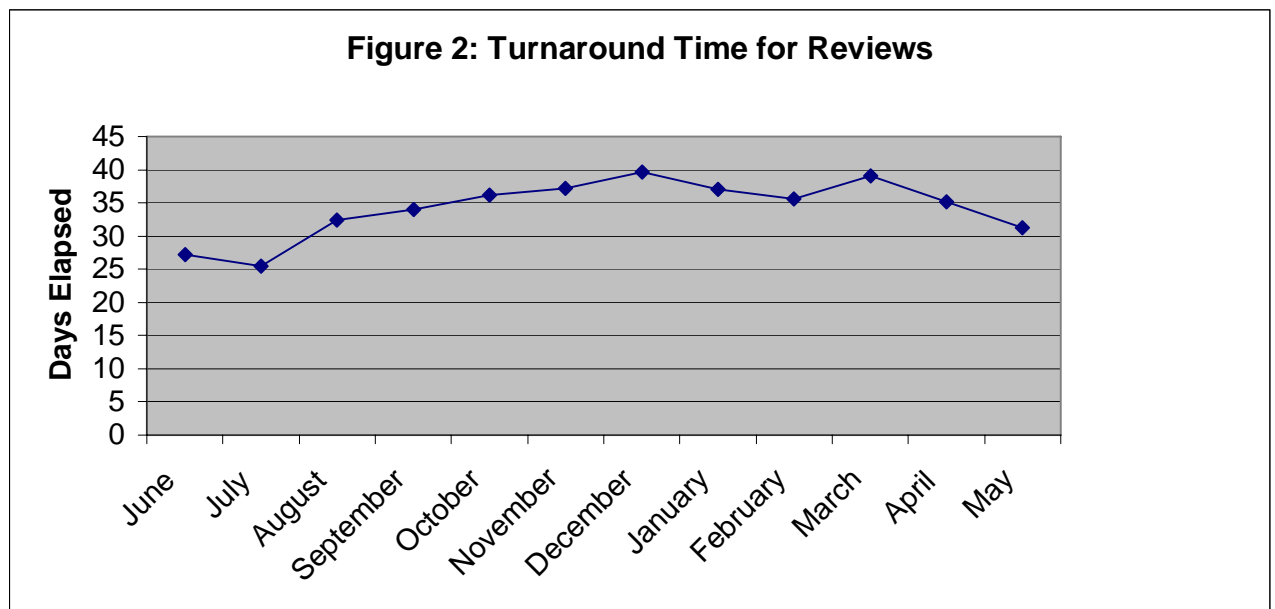
Field	2001		2002		2004		2004-2005	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies	2	1.5%	7	5.1%	7	3.1%	6	2.5%
Comparative Politics	10	7.5%	8	5.9%	7	3.1%	9	3.7%
Environmental Studies	1	0.7%	3	2.2%	4	1.8%	5	2.1%
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies	0	0.0%	3	2.2%	5	2.2%	3	1.2%
Foreign Policy Analysis	16	11.9%	11	8.1%	24	10.6%	20	8.3%
Human Rights	NA	NA	6	4.4%	NA	NA		
Identity Politics	2	1.5%	4	2.9%	6	2.6%	9	3.7%
International Law	5	3.7%	3	2.2%	NA	NA		
International Law or Human Rights	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	4.8%	7	2.9%
International Organization	10	7.5%	6	4.4%	12	5.3%	17	7.1%
International Political Economy	16	11.9%	28	20.6%	40	17.6%	45	18.7%
International Political Theory	32	23.9%	21	15.4%	21	9.3%	20	8.3%
International Security & Peace Studies	12	9.0%	21	15.4%	60	26.4%	61	25.3%
Methodology and the Scientific Study of International Processes	13	9.7%	13	9.6%	15	6.6%	18	7.5%
Rational Choice and Formal Modeling	15	11.2%	1	0.7%	2	0.9%	5	2.1%
Other	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	13	5.7%	16	6.6%
Total	134	100.0%	136	100.0%	227	100.0%	241	100.0%

Two subfields--International Political Economy and International Peace and Security--account for relatively more submissions than others: 18.7% and 25.3% 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. In spite of our efforts to keep about the same coding criteria as our predecessors, it is difficult to identify trends because of the short time series, and our change to self-reporting of issue area by authors in 2004. That being said, it appears that there may have been a decrease both in the percentage and absolute number of international political theory submissions since 2001, and perhaps also a decrease in the percentage and absolute number of rational choice and formal modeling papers.

Reviewer Performance

Last year we reported in some depth on the difficulty finding reviewers for some manuscripts. That problem continues: reviewers responded positively to about 59.2% of our review requests, down slightly from last year. We do appreciate the efforts and professionalism of the majority of our colleagues who do respond to our queries with thoughtful reviews, and for the most part in a timely manner. In last year's report, we noted that that reviewer turnaround time improved as we systematized our reminders. This trend continued this year -- our average turnaround for a completed review was under forty days once an agreeable reviewer was contacted. Our normal due date for a review is five weeks, or 35 days after the request.

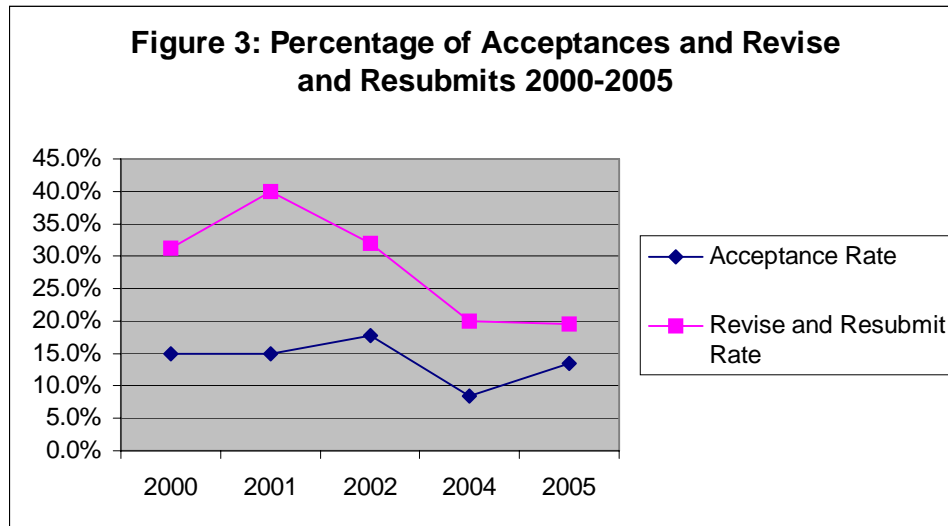


Because of increased submissions, we attempted to prevail upon reviewers' good will to complete 321 more reviews in the reporting period than we did during the calendar year of 2004. This may partly account for the higher rate of declined reviews. We are mindful of the danger of wearing out such good will by going to the same ones time after

time, so we continually update our database. We will happily add any qualified volunteers to that database and encourage interested individuals to send an e-mail, and a vita to ISQ@UNT.EDU.

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 2004-2005 year. In Figure 3, below, we depict the acceptance and revise and resubmit rates for 2000-2005, excluding 2003, which was a transition year for which reliable data are not available.



The acceptance rate for 2004-2005 period was 13.5%, well within the 10-15% target range that we identified in our last report. This increase over last year's acceptance rate of 8.7% partly reflects some easing of our previous necessarily draconian standards. Last year we were faced with both a large increase in submissions and a substantial backlog of articles awaiting publication. The expansion of our content from 750 pages to 1,000 in the fiftieth volume will allow us to accept 10 to 15 more articles per volume than before, allowing us to publish more of the best work in international studies. Will this increase result in a drop-off in quality? We doubt it, because acceptance still rates are still well below that of many years prior to our editorship, and we believe that the online submission system is attracting more high quality scholarship.

Also evident in Figure 3 is our setting of a higher bar for invitations to revise and resubmit. We will, in all likelihood, raise the bar even further as we learn to avoid more marginal invitations for revision.

In the recent past *ISQ* has been plagued by a long backlog, but our tougher standards and extra pages have alleviated that problem somewhat. At present we have twenty papers in the publication queue, not counting those forthcoming in the March 2005 issue (see the appendix). Assuming ten papers per issue, this means that a paper accepted sometime during the first two months of 2006 would most likely appear in the December issue of the same year.

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.

Table Six: Decisions by Gender of Authors 2002-2005

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)

We are disappointed to see the gap in acceptance rates is larger this year than in 2004. Males were accepted 15.0% of the time, compared to 6.7% for women, although the relationship proved statistically insignificant (Pearson chi-square = 2.9677 P = 0.227).³ Men and women fared equally well in obtaining invitations to revise and resubmit invitations, however, as 20% of each received such invitations. In raw numbers, we accepted one more manuscript written by women in 2005 than we did in 2004. By comparison, authorship teams made up of men and women were accepted 13.2% of the time and offered revise and resubmit invitations 18.2% of the time.

Though the differences in results by gender are statistically insignificant, we still wished to examine the matter more closely. More specifically we sought to test one plausible explanation for differential acceptance rates, suggested by one of

³ For the purposes of the statistical significance test we compared only male authors (and teams) with those which were female and discarded joint authorship teams altogether. Revise and Resubmits were ordered as a middle category between acceptance and rejection.

our Associate Editors, who argued that lower acceptance rates for women might occur because of a generational effect. That is, relatively larger percentages of women may have recently entered the international studies discipline, so the population of women submitting manuscripts to *ISQ* would be expected to be more junior and therefore, *ceteris paribus*, less experienced than the men who submit work to *ISQ*. If seniority in the discipline is positively related to publication success among those who submit papers for our consideration, then these two phenomena, taken together, might explain the differential acceptance rates.

In order to put this explanation to a test we first gathered data on all women who submitted manuscripts to *ISQ* in this calendar year, by using the worldwide web to locate data on Ph.D. year and academic ranks.⁴ Next, we took a random sample of our male contributors and sought the same data on them. Unfortunately, we found that it was difficult to find data on year of Ph.D. and, further, international variances in academic systems made it difficult for us to interpret and compare seniority of faculty appointments. So we simplified our efforts by examining only scholars based in the US. Table 7 compares all women at US institutions who submitted papers to *ISQ* with a similarly sized random sample of men.⁵

Some of the results were not very supportive our hypothesis about career age; the relationship between academic rank and publication success were not statistically significant. The only apparent differences is that graduate student contributors were more likely to get their work rejected than persons who were more advanced in their careers, which is not very surprising. The inquiry did turn up some interesting information, however. It surprised us to learn (again, based partly on our sample of male contributors) that apparently over one-third of manuscripts submitted to *ISQ* by persons at US institutions came from graduate students (see Table 7). There were not substantial gender differences in submissions at that level, but such differences begin to become evident at the instructor/Post Doc and Assistant Professor Level. Most notable is that about 38% of submissions from males in our sample came from full professors, as compared to only 2.3%, or 1 of the 44 manuscripts that were submitted by women. More generally, 45% of manuscripts submitted by males in the sample came from scholars at the rank of associate and full professors. For women the comparable datum was 21%. A Chi-squared test indicated that these differences were highly statistically significant ($p < .001$) So if our sample of male authors is representative in this respect, there does seem to be an important generational factor at work when it comes to the ranks of the women submitting manuscripts at to *ISQ*, as compared to men.

⁴ We have not asked for these data when manuscripts are submitted and hesitate to do so because we want to keep the web-based submission process as simple for contributors as we can.

⁵ We drew a sample of men larger than that of women, but our decision to discard persons at foreign institutions was made after the sample was drawn. A few more men were located at foreign institutions, meaning that the number of men in our sample ended up a bit smaller than that for women. A caveat is that a possible difficulty with the sample of male authors is that the R and R rate for men in the sample was much larger than that rate for men in the population at large, raising the question of whether we happened to have drawn a biased sample where decision outcome is concerned. The statistics we present in this section should be considered with this potential difficulty in mind.

Table 7: US Contributors to ISQ, A Comparison by Gender and Rank

Academic Rank	Female	Male
Graduate Students	36.4(16)*	33.3(14)
Instructor/Post Doc	6.8(3)	0.0(0)
Assistant Professor	36.4(16)	21.4(9)
Associate Professor	18.2(8)	7.1(3)
Full Professor	2.3(1)	38.1(16)
Total	100.1%(44)	99.9%(42)

*Column percentage (with manuscript count in parentheses)

Totals do not add up due to rounding

Because the association between rank and publication success was statistically insignificant, however, we cannot confidently identify this as a reason why women might have had a lower success rate than men in getting their work published in *ISQ*. We will continue to monitor acceptance and revise and resubmit rates by gender, and we will continue our analysis again in next year's report. We certainly hope that the acceptance differential between men and women will disappear next year, as the similar percentage of revise and resubmits gained by the two genders work their way through the system.⁶ Still, regardless of the acceptance rate, we believe that we must be steadfast in applying the same high standards to all manuscripts, regardless of their authorship, and we will continue to do so.

The field-by-field distribution of acceptances is presented in Table 8. The field that accounts for the most acceptances is International Security and Peace Studies, which constituted 22.5% of acceptances. As in last year's report, that percentage is about in line with the proportion of submission emanating from this field--25.3%, (see Table 5).

⁶ Ironically, we have accepted two excellent sole-authored pieces written by women in the last two weeks. Of course these are not in the time frame under analysis, which ended in May.

Table 8: Distribution of Accepted Papers by Field

Field	2000 % (#)	2001 % (#)	2002 % (#)	2004 % (#)	2005 % (#)
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies	0% (0)	5% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.5% (1)
Comparative Politics	4.3% (1)	5% (1)	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)
Environmental Studies	0% (0)	5% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies	13% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	4.8% (1)	0% (0)
Foreign Policy Analysis	13% (3)	5% (1)	2.5% (1)	9.5% (2)	5.0% (2)
Identity Politics	8.7% (2)	5% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.5% (1)
International Law or Human Rights	NA	NA	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)
International Organization	NA	NA	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)
International Political Economy	8.7% (2)	30% (6)	16% (6)	4.8% (1)	10.0% (4)
International Political Theory	4.3% (1)	5% (1)	30% (11)	9.5% (2)	7.5% (3)
International Security & Peace Studies	13% (3)	10% (2)	13.2% (5)	23.8% (5)	22.5% (9)
Methodology and the Scientific Study of International Processes	26.1% (6)	15% (3)	21.1% (8)	0% (0)	15.0% (6)
Rational Choice and Formal Modeling	8.7% (2)	15% (3)	10.5% (4)	0% (0)	5.0% (2)
Other	NA	NA	NA	33.3% (7)	22.5% (9) ⁷
Total	23	20	38	21	40

In comparing Table 8 to Table 5, we note first that though there was an acceptance rate of 0% in some of the fields this year, this is not unusual given our low acceptance rates and a relatively low number of submissions in those areas. Last year we were a bit concerned by a low acceptance rate in political economy, but in this period we accepted 4 manuscripts from that subfield, for 10% of the total. The year 2005 produced a boom in papers on the methodology and the scientific study of international processes, as compared to none last year. Given the importance of the environment to our collective futures, we are again bothered by the absence of acceptances in that area.

New Initiatives in 2005

Quicker Turnaround Time, More Submissions, Greater Diversity

In 2006 priority we will continue to give priority to efficient handling of the journal, and quick turnaround to authors. By doing so, we hope to continue to improve *ISQ*'s reputation and to continue to attract more quality submissions by continuing to efficiently manage the operations of the journal.

Traditionally, *ISQ* has accepted research that substantially adds to our understanding of phenomena of interest to the international studies community. In 2006, like in the last two years, we will do our best to follow in this tradition. In addition, we would like to

⁷ "Other" in this table signifies those pieces that were submitted without a subfield classification by their authors.

make the journal more reflective of the diversity of the International Studies Association. We would like to publish manuscripts on the issues of importance to a panoply of voices within the ISA. The charge of this journal is to publish the “best work being done in the variety of intellectual traditions included under the rubric of international studies.”⁸ Therefore, we encourage authors from the variety of traditions in International Studies, and particularly the ISA membership, to submit their best scholarly work to this journal.

It is true in recent years there has been an addition of journals in the ISA stable with somewhat more specialized purposes than *ISQ*, and there are proposals on the table for even more. The existence of more specialized outlets in the ISA stable of journals makes even more important the mission of *ISQ*, the Association’s “flagship journal”, for without it the discipline would be in danger of fragmentation. As the flagship journal of the International Studies Association, *ISQ* must publish only the best work on international studies, and it must be open to all.

Making Data Available for Replication Purposes

Our predecessors enacted a policy that we continue: that all data used for *ISQ* publications be made available, either on ISA data sites or a data site developed by the author for that purpose. Because this policy was enacted rather late in the Iowa State group’s term, it was not fully implemented when we took the reins. We worked toward implementing this in 2005, but unfortunately in the beginning we were less systematized than we might have been and this is reflected in the contents of the journal. This should now be fully routinized and as a result all quantitative articles published in *ISQ* should include an authors’ note, which tells where the data are made available for the purposes of replication. All authors of quantitative articles are informed of this requirement, and articles will not be scheduled for publication until they comply. Authors are given the option of making the data available electronically for themselves. To authors that want to take advantage of the service, we have created a web page at http://www.isanet.org/data_archive.html. We’d like to offer our thanks to Joel Davis, the Association’s web guru, for helping us with this.

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 2005, and all of those who submitted their work to *International Studies Quarterly* in the last year.

⁸ See the back cover of any recent version of the journal, which is the source of this quotation.

Articles Forthcoming in *International Studies Quarterly*

50(1) March, 2006:

Thucydides and Modern Realism

JONATHAN MONTEN

Space is More Than Geography: Using Spatial Econometrics in the Study of Political Economy

NATHANIAL BECK, KRISTIAN SKREDE GLEDITSCH, AND KYLE BEARDSLEY

A View From the Top: International Politics, Norms and the Worldwide Growth of NGOs

KIM D. REIMANN

Parliamentary Politics and Foreign Exchange Markets: The World According to GARCH

DAVID LEBLANG AND WILLIAM BERNHARD

Government Formation in Parliamentary Democracies and Foreign Exchange Markets: Theory and Evidence From Europe

WILL H. MOORE AND BUMBA MUKHERJEE

Should HIV/AIDS be Securitized? The Ethical Dilemmas of Linking HIV/AIDS and Security

STEFAN ELBE

Contested Territory, Strategic Rivalries, and Conflict Escalation

KAREN A. RASLER AND WILLIAM R. THOMPSON

Diversions Incentives and the Bargaining Model of War

AHMER TARAR

Votes and Vetoes: The Political Determinants of Commercial Openness

WITOLD J. HENISZ AND EDWARD D. MANSFIELD

State Bargaining with Transnational Terror Groups

NAVIN BAPAT

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Paul Wilkinson *University of St Andrews*
Langehe Zeng *University of California, San Diego*

WORKSHOP GRANTS COMMITTEE REPORT

ISA Workshop Grant Committee 2005/2006 Report

The Workshop Grant Committee for 2005/2006 consisted of Michelle Benson, Martha Crenshaw, Robert Denmark (chair), Steven Poe and William Reed. The committee received 28 proposals requesting \$163,500 in support. This was more than twice the number of proposals received in 2004, and just greater than the numbers received in 2003 and 2002. One quarter of all proposals were received from scholars outside North America, and another one quarter were received from groups of scholars working in more than one country.

My predecessor, Philip Schrod, devised an electronic submission system that worked well this year. No changes were made or are proposed.

Our budget was \$50,000, an increase of \$15,000 over last year. Given the great number of proposals, we chose to cap our grants at \$5000 so that we would be able to provide funding for 10 projects. The success rate for proposals was therefore just under 36%.

Proposals were evaluated on a scale of 0 to 10, then ranked by average ratings. US National Science Foundation norms for possible conflicts of interest were used. Our deliberations were completed via email and in one iteration, testimony to a significant consistency regarding evaluation and a highly professional and collegial committee.

Though there was great consensus in the initial ratings, there was no significant gap in our evaluation of the proposals that would eventually receive funding, and another group of proposals that were considered well above average by the committee. Proposals 9 through 13, for example, were separated by only 6/10ths of one point. I polled the committee immediately after the final list was determined and all agreed that we would have liked to fund at least two additional entries. Hence I would respectfully request that the Board consider increasing the Grants budget.

The successful proposals are presented below in alphabetical order by first proposer:

Why the Turn to Terror, Victor Asal (Rockefeller College/SUNY Albany) and Stephen Shellman (Georgia).

Empowering Women of the International Studies Association, Katherine Barbieri (South Carolina), Meredith Reid Sarkees (Saint Mary's College), and Gale Mattox (U.S. Naval Academy).

Global State Formation: Modeling the Rise, Fall and Upward Sweeps of Large Polities in World History and the Global Future, Christopher Chase-Dunn (California, Riverside).

Gender Mainstreaming in International Organizations: The Next Step, Carol Cohn (Tufts), Elisabeth Prügl (Florida International) and Jacqui True (Auckland).

Governing by Risk in the War on Terror, Marieke de Goede (Amsterdam) and Louise Amoore (Durham).

In the Interstices of Sovereignty: States and Illicit Activity in the World Economy, Aida Hozic (Florida), Samuel Barkin (Florida) and Elizabeth DeSombre (Wellesley).

What Way Forward for Contemporary Realism? Patrick James (Southern California), Annette Freyberg-Inan (Amsterdam) and Ewan Harrison (Oxford).

Multinational Production and Workers' Rights. Layna Mosley (North Carolina)

Preventing Human Rights Abuse: Institutional Rhetoric and Reality, James Ron (McGill).

Non-Hegemonic Cooperation, Kendall Stiles (Brigham Young).

Respectfully;

Robert A. Denemark
Chair

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

International Studies Association

2005 Annual Report of the Long Range Planning Committee

The Long Range Planning Committee acquired new Members in 2005, substantially changing the composition of the Committee. New Members were provided with background materials dealing with prior Committee activities in 2004 before the March ISA Annual Meeting in Waikiki, Hawaii.

The committee met during the 2005 Annual Meeting although turnout was limited. The Committee attempted to meet again during the Istanbul Conference but again few Committee Members were in attendance, although useful conversations ensued. Subsequent contact among Committee members has been by email.

Early in 2005, the Committee developed and circulated a Draft Strategic Plan for ISA. Construction of this draft plan is the primary charge to the Committee by the Governing Board and its Officers.

The Draft Strategic Plan is designed to be provocative in that it outlines a long range objective for the Association; a listing of strategic goals designed to help achieve that objective; plus management and financial goals in support of the strategic plan. In addition, the Strategic Plan attempts to outline policy goals and internal allocation priorities.

Obviously this is an aggressively ambitious agenda. Therefore the Committee feels that the final plan presented to the Board should represent a launching pad for debate on these critically important issues. The Committee intends to present the Governing Council with its final draft document at the March San Diego Conference.

The current (third) draft of the Strategic Plan is attached. Please note that it may go through significant revisions before the Annual Meeting.

Ronald L. Tammen
Chair

International Studies Association Long Range Planning Committee

Report to the Governing Council
ISA Annual Conference, March 21-25, 2006
San Diego, California

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN

Background

The purpose of this outline is to create a blueprint for a long range strategic plan. Many of the concepts listed below are complex and interlocking. This draft does not attempt to answer all questions or untangle all issues. Rather it is a top down strategic view of our Association which attempts, for the first time, to create an organizational objective and set of benchmarks for achieving that objective. Strategic plans are not designed to follow slavishly. But they are useful to give consistency, direction, and value to the decisions made by the Governing Board. These plans, can, and should, be modified over time.

ISA Mission/Objective

Every organization should have a commonly accepted mission or objective. We propose the following for ISA:

To be the leading international studies entity accumulating and disbursing knowledge globally.

Discussion of Mission/Objective

Within the next 25 years, organizations similar to ISA will spring forward in various parts of the world. In particular we believe that large organizations will develop in Asia led by China and India. One vision of the future forecasts multiple ISA-type associations, with different agendas, political interests and structures, vying for preeminence in the academic world. This is a *laisse faire* “no holds barred” future. Some may find this comfortable as a “clash of ideas” concept. Others may find this appallingly fractionalized.

A second vision projects that the International Studies Association could become the holding company for emerging ISA-type organizations. In this role ISA would attempt to broaden its own base significantly, help new organizations to develop, and integrate them, where it is mutually agreeable, into the umbrella organization. It is this latter

concept that we endorse. US ISA Members will need to understand that this organization will have to continue moving from its North American base to one at the global level.

Benchmarks for Meeting the Mission/Objective

Strategic Goals

1. Where it is mutually agreeable, integrate emerging and existing international studies organizations under the ISA umbrella by association, joint operations, merger (if preferred), and common communications systems.
2. Provide management expertise to emerging international studies organizations.
3. Support cross cultural organizational development through joint meetings, bilateral representation on Governing Councils, publications in multiple language to include Chinese.
4. Support transdisciplinary, transnational, and transcultural research by pairing researchers in different countries under ISA auspices.

Management Goals

1. Construct a management system for ISA that reflects the growing multidisciplinary composition of its Members.
2. Construct a management system for ISA that gives appropriate weight to regional and functional representation.
3. Construct a management system for ISA that reflects global diversity.

Financial Goals

1. Consistent 5-10% annual growth in revenues over time.
2. Consistent 5% annual growth in membership over time.
3. Growth of endowment at 5% annually above inflation.

Policy Goals

1. Encourage the translation of academic research, where appropriate, into policy relevant, accessible products.

2. Leverage the influence of ISA Members with host nations to provide unrestricted financial support for academic research in host countries and globally for ISA activities.
3. In appropriate circumstances, permit ISA to use its “good offices” and its reputation as an objective observer to help resolve disputes between academic communities and other organizations.

ISA Internal Allocation Priorities

1. Position ISA on the leading edge of academic e-communications.
2. Accumulate an endowment of sufficient size to provide financial flexibility and security against unexpected threats.
3. Invest in Member services with an increased emphasis on small, cross cultural events. Finance innovative projects for young scholars.
4. Invest in a professional staffing structure that is portable, self contained, with succession planning for key officers.

PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES COMMITTEE REPORT

**Report to the Executive Council of the International Studies Association, 2006
Submitted by Christopher C. Joyner
Chair, Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities**

Introduction

This Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities (CPRR) was represented at ISA Executive Committee of the Governing Council, which convened at the annual convention of the American Political Science Association in Washington, DC on September 2, 2005. The principal activity of the CPRR during 2005 was to draft a report that addresses a charge made at the Annual ISA Convention in Honolulu by the Governing Council in March 2005, which was to assess various options that might be used to improve the quality of the annual meeting. The Council's charge assigned to the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities the task of bringing forth recommendations to the Council by the 2006 annual meeting regarding changes that should be made to maintain and increase the quality of the program at the annual conference. It came in response to a request from ISA President William Thompson, following up on a convention attendance report in March 2005 by Executive Director Tom Volgy, to consider issues such as the appropriate size of panels, who should be allowed to participate, and whether penalties should be imposed on persons who withdraw from the convention belatedly, without acceptable excuses.

The Charge

To address these issues, the Chair of the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities solicited during June and July 2005 the views from three past ISA Convention Chairs: Robert Denmark of the University of Delaware, Daniel Geller of Wayne State University, and Steven L. Lamy of the University of Southern California. In effect, these former chairs served as ad hoc committee and were asked generally for suggested reforms that might improve the quality of the ISA convention. More specifically, they were asked to respond to the proposal by Tom Volgy that: *“Starting in 2006, if a non-member applies to present a paper or a panel, and it is provisionally accepted, that person (or the members of the panel in case of a panel proposal) will have two weeks after the acceptance of their proposal to register for the conference before final acceptance of their proposal and inclusion of the program.”*

Responses by the Former Chairs

The request for comments yielded the following results:

1. Strong endorsement came for the Volgy recommendation. As Professor Geller put it, “I think Tom's recommendation is precisely on the mark. In my experience, the most frustrating aspect of the Program Chair's job -- and the behaviors most damaging to the quality of the conference -- involved participant late withdrawals ("rejectors") and no shows.” Professor Geller indicated that the most feasible “defense” against panel collapse caused by late withdrawals was “to place at least five papers on every panel so as to minimize the effect of rejectors and no shows.” Yet, even with this radical

adjustment, the difficulty of “reconstituting panels well after the deadline proved enormous.” Moreover, Professor Geller reported that “all too many panel chairs at the meeting” told him that one or more listed participants did not attend their session. Also to be noted are the “spillover effects” of these actions, namely, that “many panels actually do convene with five papers,” which tends to be excessive for the allotted session time, and can create dissatisfaction among panel participants.

2. Certain other factors should be taken into consideration when the Council decides to formally formulate its panel membership options. Professor Geller observed that Volgy’s data indicate that the vast majority of people who withdraw or do not show are not members of the ISA. He then wholly endorsed Volgy’s recommendation that “if a non-member applies to participate on a panel, that he/she be given two weeks after provisional acceptance to register for the conference before final acceptance and inclusion in the program. The registration fee should be non-refundable.”

It seems reasonable that this requirement would create little inconvenience for ISA members and “only minor inconvenience for non-members who actually do wish to participate on panels.” Moreover, as Geller suggests, the benefits of the requirement would be palpable. As he put it: “A higher percentage of panels would convene with their listed participants, more panels would be of appropriate size, and Program Chairs would not be driven to distraction by late withdrawals. Most important, the quality of the conferences would be markedly improved.”

Professor Lamy concurred with Volgy’s recommendation that non-members must register two weeks after acceptance, and he went so far as to propose that all participants should register two weeks after acceptance. He believed that his experience differed in that most “people who pulled out early did so because of funding cutbacks at their institution....[and] simply could not afford to attend.” This problem, Lamy believed, will persist. He also thought that so-called “casual rejectors” (those who simply apply for the conference and then decide not to attend because they are too busy) were few in number. He believed that “most people had good reasons” for withdrawing. For the Montreal convention, he noted, a considerable number of no-shows were caused by weather-related airline flight problems, illness, or family emergencies.

3. If sanctions against deviant behavior are considered, they should be viewed both in terms of incentives for likely participants, as well as penalties for overt offenders. As Professor Lamy framed the situation, it should be viewed in terms of “Sticks” and “Carrots.” Among the sticks needed was a “black list” of “past felons” to pass on to section chairs. “This needs to be done because ...there are many repeat offenders. That list needs to be maintained and then shared with sections.” In addition, Tom Volgy should send a letter to all persons who fail to show and warn them that a second no show means disqualification from conference participation for a year. It is also necessary to find ways to identify which applicants are graduate students. As Professor Lamy indicated, “We found that a number of grad students dropped out because they could not find the funds at the last moment. We had three or four panels collapse completely.”

With respect to “carrots,” Professor Lamy reported that a “significant number of people called us to ask if we had any alternative accommodations that were cheaper than the hotels. With budget cuts, we may want to look harder for alternatives and make this information available.” Travel funds need to be increased as well. Finally, there must be ways found to enforce ISA rules and relay that information to program and section chairs.

4. The overall composition of the program also merits attention. Professor Denmark noted that the Council’s attention should not overlook “more structural matters.” In his view, as the meetings themselves grow, they lose coherence. “We’ve successfully created an intellectual Disneyland, and that is a good thing.” His concern was over “criticisms about the inability of scholars to know ‘where to go’ to learn about the major advances being touted, for example, in the conference theme.” As ISA grows larger, “we run the risk of ending up like the APSA meetings.” They are too large, even to the point of being “disorienting.”

Professor Denmark’s comments focused principally on theme panels, which he felt provide coherence to the annual meetings. For his convention experience, a small set of panels (about 12) was arrayed down the “spine” of the meeting, that is, during the two afternoon sessions of the first day, all sessions of the next few days, and the first two sessions of the last day. These key panels were “populated by major scholars” who spoke on prominent issues related to the theme. They convened in the same two large rooms all the time. As Professor Denmark reported, “Some were traditional panels of several papers, others featured one paper or recent publication and a set of interesting commentators, and others were book review panels. I found major scholars open to the idea with little more inducement than a personal call (from me or more likely the [ISA] President), and the promise of a couple of free rounds at a special reception (that was cosponsored by one of the sections).”

Professor Denmark was very high on these theme panels, which provided a certain intellectual coherence for the conference as a whole. “Post-conference reviews showed that they garnered large crowds and were highly rated both by those participating and by those in attendance.” Further, they did not detract from other more specialized sessions, which tended to be small anyway. In organizing the panel sessions, Professor Denmark revealed that he was careful to place more specialized key theme panels (like the book review panels) opposite the ‘distinguished scholar’ panels of the major sections so they wouldn’t tend to draw so many folks away. He concluded: “I believe this will help give the meeting a ‘center’ that it needs.”

On another matter, Professor Denmark was forthright about his long-term criticism of the June 1 submission date. In his words: “It is simply too early. Many colleagues don’t yet know what they are going to do over the summer, much less what they might accomplish nine months later. (A woman who proposes a paper on June 1st may not be able to attend the conference because she will be giving birth! Be honest – is it right that it take longer to create an ISA program than a human life?).” He is correct in noting that this is not a trivial problem. ISA members construct their panels with the aim of featuring coherent sets of papers. “But,” as he observes, “the larger the gap between the

submission date and the meeting, the less likely the paper is to reflect the title/abstract submitted (one problem), hence the more likely our panels are to be disjointed (another problem). In Denmark's view, the solution lies in moving the submission date back by one month. As he asserts, "The program software systems developed over the last few years can handle this without difficulty. (I know - mine did.) The one-month difference is important because this is a summer month during which research ideas are refined and initial ideas about what can be accomplished are reviewed. I believe proposals that are more likely to come to fruition, and hence panels that are more coherent, will result."

Professor Christine Sylvester concurred on these points and endorsed the Denmark observation that the long period between paper/panel submissions and the actual conference invites problems for the organization. As she observed, "It also poses problems for the European members or participants, who cannot know their travel fund situation for any upcoming year until after a June 1 deadline, that is to say, until the new fiscal year begins. As well, the international airline prices cannot be predicted nine or ten months in advance, either." The committee believes that these considerations are not insignificant and should be given due attention by the Executive Council in the near future.

Finally, Professor Denmark was concerned that, "with the transfer of the conference administration to HQ, we will be tempted to send section program folks only title information. This would be a serious mistake. Titles are never enough to judge a paper. A full abstract must be reviewed to see what a paper is really going to be about."

5. The key point remains how best to deal with deviant panelists who fail to attend the convention, especially without informing any persons of their impending absence. The most immediate concern implicit in the Council's charge to the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities is the need to devise policies that remedy conditions caused by two clusters of convention applicants. These are Tom Volgy's groups designated as: (a) "rejectors" (i.e., people who apply to the conference, but for some reason or another decide not to participate *after* their application has been accepted); and (b) the "no shows" (i.e., folks who have agreed to participate, but for one reason or another fail to tell us that they will not be participating after the ISA "drop dead" deadline, and sometimes fail to tell us at all that they are not coming). To underscore this problem, the Volgy report distributed at the March 2005 Governing Council meeting clearly reveals that the percentage of rejectors, who are overwhelmingly non-ISA members, is growing and almost doubled from Montreal to Hawaii. In Montreal, there were nearly 10 percent no shows (again, mostly non-ISA members) and for Hawaii, that number might rise as high as 12 percent. (Final figures were not yet available.)

Committee Members' Responses

Three responses to this report came from Committee members. First, Steve Chan voiced concern that the proposed policy creates a two-tier system. The same infraction (rejectors and no-shows) produces different consequences for ISA members and non-members. His view is that ISA members should be penalized as well for engaging in such "irresponsible behavior." Moreover, he felt that forfeiture of a registration fee would not necessarily

serve to deter unprofessional behavior and that the “financial penalty imposed may be less consequential for a full professor than for a graduate student.”

Chan’s alternative proposal would “require everyone to make a [monetary] deposit when applying to present a paper or organize a panel at the ISA meeting.” This fee will be deducted from a person’s convention registration charge if s/he attends the convention, but will be forfeited if the person fails to show up. “For someone who is not an ISA-member,” Chan concludes, “the Association can simply insist that s/he become a member and thus pay the membership fee which is a condition for the final acceptance of his/her proposal.”

While the Chan proposal does not necessarily prevent rejectors and no-shows, it would impose a penalty on members and non-members alike for these infractions. Moreover, this policy could be tied to the existing fee structure which sets different assessments for graduate students and for faculty in different income brackets. Such a fee would contribute to covering ISA’s expenses for organizing the convention.

Second, Frank Zagare’s reaction to the Chan proposal would modify the current rules such that a two-tiered system does not exist. He assumes that since most participants are now members, and the rejector/no-show problem mostly stems from non-members, a requirement that all participants be ISA members would impose a significant penalty for casual behavior. He suggests that “only those who are intent on attending will actually join,” and such a “modification has the virtue of being very simple to implement and requires little, if any, monitoring.”

Jacob Bercovitch agreed with Frank Zagare. As he stated, “Frank’s compromise suggestion makes sense, even if the problem might never be resolved. I feel that asking each person whose paper has been accepted to belong to the Association, and to register with the conference (with registration being non-refundable) is as effective a policy as any we can come up with.” Though perhaps unfair “in terms of its distributional effects (higher on students than on [professors]),” Bercovitch sees no better policy available.

The Chair’s own feeling toward the membership requirement is to more cautious than proactive. That is, I retain mixed emotions about a requirement that everyone must join ISA to participate in the annual meeting. I am more in favor of requiring payment up front of registration fees than a requirement to pay full membership fees to participate. To require paid membership, I think, would dissuade many foreign policy practitioners, foreign professors and government employees from participating, and would also “turn off” graduate students whom we might want to attract to ISA’s membership rolls.

The information secured from responses solicited from three former convention chairs and the committee members, as well as the compelling data in the Volgy report, provide ample evidence that remedies are needed to stem the rising tide of rejectors and no-show convention applicants. As this Committee Chair believes, it is also important to realize that these groups of delinquent persons were allocated slots in the conference program that deprive opportunities from other applicants whose proposals were rejected by

conference administrators and section organizers. Not only are “rejectors” and “no-shows” imposing burdens on the convention’s panel process, but more distressing to this chair is that they are also precluding—indeed, disenfranchising—opportunities from other applicants to participate. I stress this point because many of these latter persons might be willing to attend and make substantive contributions if only given the opportunity. That opportunity is taken away by the rejectors and no-shows, who then squander it to everyone’s loss.

The CPRR’s Recommendation to the Council

These thoughts and proposals furnish much grist for the Executive Council to consider. At the outset, however, the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities wishes to put before you the following recommendation as a proposed rule change to be considered by the Governing Council:

“Starting in 2006, if a non-member applies to present a paper or a panel, and it is provisionally accepted, that person (or the members of the panel in case of a panel proposal) will have two weeks after the acceptance of their proposal to register for the conference before final acceptance of their proposal and inclusion of the program.”

The Committee also recommends that it should be made clear to these persons that the registration fee is non-refundable.

Respectfully submitted,
Christopher C. Joyner
Chair, Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

2005 Annual Report for the Standing Committee on Professional Development

Chair: Alan Lamborn (Colorado State University)

Members: A. Cooper Drury, (University of Missouri for ISA Midwest); Ido Oren (University of Florida for ISA-South); Rosemary Shinko (University of Connecticut, Stamford for ISA Northeast); Stéphane Roussel (Université du Québec à Montréal for ISA-Canada); Jonathan Strand, University of Nevada, Las Vegas for ISA West). Note: Elizabeth A. Cole, Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, resigned part way through the year.

The Committee has concluded its first year under a reconstituted membership structure in which the committee includes representatives from all the regional associations. This membership change reflected a decision by the previous year's committee that, while the two panels on professional development the PDC typically organizes at the annual ISA conference have been quite successful and should be continued, there is a great and still largely unmet need for providing information and advice to graduate students and young scholars about the traditional and non-traditional career options available to them, publishing outlets and the most effective ways to make submissions, strategies for managing interconnected careers (such as in two career families), and a wide range of other topics related to developing successful and meaningful careers. Because the cost to attend the annual conference can be prohibitive to students and junior scholars, and because space on the conference program is limited, it was decided to expand the focus of the Committee's work to include a set of initiatives aimed at regional conferences and activities. Regional conferences appear to provide a far better setting for offering professional development panels and other activities. Additionally, these conferences are much smaller than the annual ISA conference, a characteristic that allows more contact among senior scholars, professionals, graduate students, and junior scholars. Given that new focus, a change in membership to formally integrate the regions seemed wise.

The quality of the discussions and ideas that emerged at the business meeting in Hawaii and during subsequent exchanges both by conference call and e-mail suggest that the new membership structure is likely to help the Committee better achieve the goals that led to its creation about seven years ago:

- 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.

During the summer the Committee prepared a workshop grant proposal which, while unsuccessful, helped the Committee clarify its objectives and identify a broader range of options for achieving them. The Committee is also preparing a proposal for the Executive Committee and Governing Council requesting a change in the funding formula for the regions that earmarks additional funding for enhanced professional development activities within the regions.

The two panels for the San Diego convention include the following participants:

Panel Discussion on Academic and Non-Academic Careers: From Survival Skills to Ultimate Goals (Friday, 8:30-10:15)

*Alan Lamborn
Colorado State University*

Jonathan R. Strand
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Steve Chan
University of Colorado, Boulder

Nancy McGlen
Niagara University

Indra de Soysa
Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Jan Aart Scholte
University of Warwick

James M. McCormick
Iowa State University

Panel Discussion on Publishing: Finding Appropriate Outlets and Learning the Rules of the Road (Friday, 10:30-12:15)

Alan Lamborn
Colorado State University

Ido Oren
University of Florida

Margaret Hermann
Maxwell School, University of Syracuse
Editor of International Studies Review

Stefano Guzzini
Danish Institute for International Studies

Editor of Journal of International Relations and Development

Jack Levy

Rutgers University

James Reische

University of Michigan Press

The business meeting will be 12:30-1:30 on Friday.

DIVERSITY COMMITTEE REPORT

International Studies Association
Diversity Committee Report
January, 2006

Prepared by Brett Ashley Leeds, Rice University, Chair

Committee Members:

Mohammed Bahramzadeh, Arizona Western College
Robert B. Packer, University of Michigan
Saadia Pekkanen, University of Washington
Amanda Wooden, Northeastern Illinois University

The Diversity Committee met at the 2005 convention in Honolulu for the first time in several years. The mission of the committee, as determined by the organization, 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.

As a committee, we requested information about the current diversity of the ISA membership, and we were informed that ISA headquarters does not maintain this information. The only information available is section counts (a proxy for scholarly diversity) and a rough gender count conducted by the women's caucus based on reviewing first names. Thus, we decided that our first goal is to determine the current state of diversity within ISA.

Our first preference would be to collect some basic information from members at the time of membership renewal or purchase. This would be the most reliable way to determine the diversity of our membership. It would, however, require a change in policy of the organization, which has not asked for such information in the past. A second best solution would be to conduct an online survey of members. The downside to this strategy is that we expect a very low turnout, which may or may not be representative.

We spent most of our 2005 meeting discussing the dimensions over which we wanted to measure diversity. Based on that discussion and further email discussions, we came up with the attached draft survey of ten questions. It requests information on member characteristics including race/ethnicity, gender, and age; geographic information on country of citizenship and country of employment; and information on type of position, rank, and primary research area. We also provide open ended space for members to suggest issues they would like the diversity committee to study and/or address.

Our goals for 2006 are two-fold. First, we would like to collect information about current levels of diversity, either by changing the membership application/renewal form, or

conducting the survey. We would like the governing council to consider whether it would be appropriate to collect demographic information on the membership form. Second, we wish to begin a dialogue on the dimensions on which diversity is valued in ISA; in other words, which forms of diversity should we concentrate on promoting. We believe ISA benefits from diversity in gender, race, and ethnicity and plan to promote the participation of underrepresented groups. But questions remain about the extent to which ISA wants to pursue a more broad or more narrow mandate in terms of things like diversity of types of positions of members (academic vs. non-academic), types of academic institutions represented, and primary social science discipline. We appreciate the input of the governing council on these issues as we clarify our future agenda.

DRAFT SURVEY
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON DIVERSITY

The International Studies Association does not currently collect demographic information on membership applications or renewals. As the committee charged with promoting and facilitating diversity within ISA, we wish to gauge characteristics of the membership across the ten dimensions listed below. Providing the information we request is strictly voluntary and survey responses will remain anonymous.

1. What is your current rank/position?
 1. Professor with tenure
 2. Associate Professor with tenure
 3. Associate Professor without tenure
 4. Assistant Professor, tenure track
 5. Instructor, Lecturer, non-tenure track academic position
 6. Non-academic professional position
 7. Graduate Student
 8. Undergraduate Student
 9. Other:_____

2. Which discipline do you identify with most?
 1. Anthropology
 2. Communications
 3. Economics
 4. Geography
 5. Law
 6. Political Science
 7. Sociology
 8. Other:_____

3. Which of the following best describes the institution where you work?
 1. Academic—Ph.D. granting
 2. Academic—M.A. granting
 3. Academic—B.A. granting
 4. Academic—A.A. granting
 5. Nonacademic—Government/Public
 6. Nonacademic—Nonprofit
 7. Nonacademic—For profit
 8. Other:_____

4. What is your citizenship?
(provide choice of countries)

5. In what country are you employed or studying?
(provide choice of countries)

6. What is your age?

1. 18-30
2. 31-40
3. 41-50
4. 51-60
5. 61-70
6. Over 70

7. What is your race/ethnicity?

1. White/Caucasian
2. Black/African
3. Asian (East or South)/Pacific Islander
4. Hispanic/Latino
5. Native American
6. Arab/Middle Eastern
7. Other: _____

8. What is your gender?

1. Male
2. Female

9. Which ISA organized section do you identify with most?
(provide list of sections)

10. How many ISA annual meetings have you attended in the last five years?

1. Zero
2. One or Two
3. Three or Four
4. All Five

It would be helpful to us in planning the committee's focus if you would take the time to share your thoughts on the following:

Are there other dimensions, beyond those discussed above, on which the diversity of ISA should be studied? Which ones?

What would you like to see the ISA Diversity committee concentrate on? Are there particular issues that should be addressed?

REGION AND SECTION BUSINESS

NEW SECTION REQUEST: Request to establish a new section on Human Rights

Executive Director's report:

This is an official request to create a new section for ISA, entitled Human Rights Section. ISA's constitution requires the submission of petitions from at least 50 members of the association, and additional materials including a justification for the creation of the section, and a set of bylaws governing the section, consistent with the constitution of the association.

It is verified that all of these provisions have been met. In fact, the number of petitions submitted for this section is the highest number ISA has experienced in recent memory, indicating great enthusiasm and potentially large involvement with this section on the part of the membership.

It is recommended that the Governing Council accept the creation of this new section, including naming Kurt Mills as its interim section chair, pending elections within the section.

Included below are the materials submitted to the Governing Council for its consideration.

To the ISA Governing Council,

Over the past two decades, human rights issues have become increasingly visible and important on the world stage. The UN has sponsored global summits to examine a wide variety of human rights issues and to reaffirm their continued validity and importance, and recent debates on UN reform have partially revolved around human rights mechanisms. Global and regional human conventions and courts have indicated increased salience of human rights, as well as an increasing willingness to hold abusers of human rights to account. Global, regional, and unilateral interventions, as well as a developing "responsibility to protect," demonstrate that human rights tie into core state interests. The vast expansion of human rights and humanitarian NGOs illustrates the growing importance of non-state actors and civil society (both global and domestic). The global reverberations of Abu Ghraib indicate the power of human rights to move people, groups, and states. Humanitarian crises appear to drive global and state politics in a way few other issues can.

The academic study of human rights has also proceeded apace. The number of journals devoted to human rights has expanded, as has the number of pages devoted to human rights in general international relations, political science, law and other journals. There are many human rights papers and panels scattered across the various section panels of ISA. And our sister organization, the APSA,

has created a very successful human rights section. Similar developments are occurring in other professional academic organizations. Degree programs and centers related to human rights issues are multiplying. It is obvious that human rights issues will continue to play an important role in our academic concerns. And human rights issues, like the ISA, are inherently multidisciplinary - involving domestic and international politics, philosophy, economics, anthropology, sociology, law, history, international organizations, peace studies, ethnicity, nationalism, migration, foreign policy, ethics, political economy, and security among other disciplines and fields.

Given the salience and role of human rights in the academic concerns of the disciplines and members of the ISA, we feel it is time that the role of human rights be given greater representation in ISA - the organization that many of us view as our professional and intellectual homes. It should be stated from the outset that this is not intended as an alternative to, or to be in competition with, other sections. Indeed, given the multidisciplinary nature of the human rights realm, this would not be possible. Rather, it is intended to make the presence of human rights at ISA meetings and other fora as coherent as possible and to build bridges among and between various sections. Given that just a few sections tend to host most of the human rights related panels, a human rights section will function to make such panels more interdisciplinary by bringing more fields together. It will also serve to provide a multitude of spaces for those interested in human rights issues to meet and discuss common themes and projects through meetings and meals at ISA, e-mail discussions, and other conferences.

We thus call on the ISA Governing Council to create a Human Rights section. This section's purpose will be to encourage multidisciplinary scholarship and teaching in the area of human rights. This includes those in the disciplines of political science, law, history, philosophy, economics, sociology, anthropology, and other related fields. It will foster discussion and other interaction between members of the ISA as well as those outside of the ISA with a view toward enhancing academic research and policy development in the broad and varied area of human rights and related issues.

Signed,

(See Attached)

Need for, and Purpose of, a Human Rights Section of ISA

Need for a Human Rights Section

The place of human rights in international relations has expanded dramatically in the past 20 years. Human rights have featured prominently in debates regarding war and peace, international trade, security, and a wide variety of other issues. Further, The vast expansion of human rights and humanitarian NGOs illustrates the growing importance of non-state actors and civil society (both global and domestic). Human rights have intruded into core theoretical debates within international relations regarding state actions and identity, as well as the structure of the international system itself. The study of human rights itself has grown significantly, with a variety of journals and other outlets devoted to human rights. And, a growing number of academics identify themselves specifically as teachers and scholars of human rights.

While human rights issues are represented within ISA, they are scattered among the various component sections of the organization, which is understandable, given the interdisciplinary nature of human rights. However, the number of scholars interested in human rights has grown to such an extent that there is now a need for a central place where individuals from a variety of disciplines and fields can gather to exchange ideas on research and teaching human rights. The section, given its interdisciplinary nature, will inevitably interact and collaborate with other sections, but the scale of people involved in human rights scholarship now requires a coherent institutional identity.

Purpose of a Human Rights Section

The purpose of HR-ISA will be to encourage multidisciplinary scholarship and teaching in the area of human rights. This includes those in the disciplines of political science, law, history, philosophy, economics, sociology, anthropology, and other related fields. It will foster discussion and other interaction between members of the ISA as well as those outside of the ISA with view toward enhancing academic research, policy development and teaching in the broad and varied area of human rights and related issues.

Charter of the Human Rights Section of the International Studies Association (HR-ISA)

Article 1. Name

This organization shall be known as the Human Rights Section of the International Studies Association (HR-ISA).

Article II. Affiliation

HR-ISA is one of the sections of the International Studies Association and, as such, subscribes to its purposes and supports its activities.

Article III. Purpose

The purpose of HR-ISA is to encourage multidisciplinary scholarship and teaching in the area of human rights. This includes those in the disciplines of political science, law, history, philosophy, economics, sociology, anthropology, and other related fields. It will foster discussion and other interaction between members of the ISA as well as those outside of the ISA with view toward enhancing academic research, policy development and teaching in the broad and varied area of human rights and related issues.

Article IV. Relationships

HR-ISA will establish relationships, and engage in cooperative ventures, with a variety of related organizations around the world which support the purpose of HR-ISA, including academic and policy organizations, journals, publishers and other entities as appropriate.

Article V. Membership

HR-ISA membership is open to all ISA members, subject to payment of yearly section dues. HR-ISA members will be entitled to attend the annual business meeting, vote on amendments to this Charter and other motions at the business meeting, run for section office, and receive section communications, as well as other privileges that may be established by the Section or its Executive Committee.

Article VI. Officers

The elected officers shall consist of a Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary and four Members-At-Large. The Chair shall serve for two years. S/he shall be elected one year before s/he takes office and will serve as Chair-Elect for that year. The outgoing Chair shall hold the position of Past Chair for one year to assist the new Chair. All other members shall serve two year terms. The Members-At-Large positions will be staggered, such that in one year two Members-At-Large will be elected and in the following year two other Members-At-Large will be elected. The Chair shall appoint one of the Members-At-Large as

Treasurer. The Chair shall appoint a Program Chair for the Annual Meeting, who may be a member of the Executive Committee or be another member of the Section. The Chair shall appoint an Elections Officer. The Elections Officer will not be eligible to run for elected office during their tenure. Should the Chair resign or be unable to serve, the Vice-Chair will assume the duties of the Chair until a new Chair is chosen in the next election. Should the Vice-Chair resign or be unable to serve, the Secretary will assume the duties of the Vice-Chair until a new Vice-Chair is chosen in the next election. The Chair shall appoint Acting Officers for those positions that cannot be filled or become vacant until such positions can be filled in the next election.

Article VII. Structure

The Chair shall act as a liaison with the ISA and other organizations. The Vice-Chair shall be responsible for whatever duties the Chair and Vice-Chair deem appropriate. The Secretary shall be responsible for taking minutes at the annual business meeting, distributing information to members, and overseeing, by themselves or in conjunction with other members of the Executive Committee, the Section web page. The Members-At-Large shall assist the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary as necessary. The Program Chair shall be responsible for organizing Section panels for the Annual Meeting. The Elections Officer will conduct officer elections for the coming year.

Article VIII. Nominations and Elections

Elections shall be conducted by an Election Officer chosen by the Chair who is not a member of the Executive Committee. Any Section member may be nominated, or may nominate themselves, by a petition signed by at least five current section members presented to the Election Officer. Such nominations should be submitted to the Election Officer by December 15. Elections shall be conducted by electronic ballot, which shall be distributed to the membership by January 15. The deadline for returning ballots shall be February 15 or one week before the start of the Annual Meeting (whichever is earlier in any given year). If not all positions are filled by the electronic election, vacant positions will be filled at the annual business meeting. All positions will be filled by simple plurality.

Article IX. Special Section Activities

Special Section activities will be determined by the Executive Committee of HR-ISA in consultation with the Section membership where appropriate. These initiatives will be publicized via the section e-mail list, the ISA newsletter, and other appropriate outlets.

Article X. Amendments

Amendments to this Charter may be proposed by the Chair or by petition of five members of HR-ISA. Amendments will be voted on at the annual business meeting and shall be ratified by a 2/3 majority of votes cast.

RECHARTERING OF SECTIONS:

The following sections need to be rechartered:

Active Learning in International Affairs
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies
Environmental Studies
Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration Studies
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies
Global Development Studies
Intelligence Studies
International Education
International Law
International Organization
International Political Economy
International Political Sociology

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS