

**International Studies Association
Annual Governing Council Meeting
Imperial Ballroom
AGENDA**

	Page
1) President's Report (<i>Levy</i>)	2
2) Executive Director's Report (<i>Volgy</i>)	3
3) President-elect Nominations (<i>Gleditsch</i>)	10
4) Treasurer's Report (<i>Meyer</i>)	12
ISA HQ recommended budget	15
5) Excom Recommendations on Budget enhancements (<i>Levy/Meyer</i>)	20
6) Program Chairs' report on San Francisco Conference (<i>Kadera/Mitchell</i>)	21
7) Publications Committee report and recommendations (<i>Pollins</i>):	32
• Annual Report	33
• ISQ (<u>executive session: personnel matter</u>)	41
• International Interaction (<u>executive session: personnel matter</u>)	44
• Journals' annual reports	47
8) Compendium Update and Discussion (<i>Denemark/Thompson</i>)	61
9) Future meetings (<i>Volgy</i>)	63
• Annual meetings: New York and New Orleans	
• International meetings: WISC, Rio conference	
10) Potential Revisions to Annual Conference (<i>Volgy/program chairs/FTGS</i>)	64
• Recommendations on abstracts and papers;	
• Recommendations from FTGS (poster proposal);	
• Recommendations on timelines for commitment to the program	
• Upgrading technology and costs	
• Innovative panels: should we continue?	
• Disabilities issue	
11) Nominating Committee Report, Election Results and Validation (<i>Walter/Volgy</i>)	74
12) Diversity Committee Report (<i>Leeds</i>)	76
13) Professional Development Committee Report (<i>Shinko</i>)	79
14) Workshop Grants Committee Report (<i>Coate</i>)	81
15) Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee Report/Recommendations (<i>Lake</i>)	96
16) Long Range Planning Committee Report and Recommendations (<i>Lipschutz</i>)	100
17) Petition to establish new region: Asia/Pacific (<i>Heloise Weber</i>)	105
18) Policy on contracting for regions and sections (<i>Volgy</i>)	117
19) Regions and Sections Business	118
• Section recharterers	
• Other business	
20) Old Business (<i>Levy</i>)	119
21) New Business (<i>Levy</i>)	120
22) Addendum: Academic Freedom Policy and Committee	121
23) Addendum: Survey Request	133

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Voting and Elections:

I am pleased to report and verify that the number of members voting for President and Vice Presidents exceeded the required threshold of twenty percent (actual percentage equals 20.3% of total membership) of the membership casting ballots on an uncontested slate. The results of the election were as follows:

President:	Tom Weiss	92.18% percent of vote received
Vice President:	Mark Boyer	85.68% percent of vote received
	Sandra Halperin	90.61% percent of vote received
	Ido Oren	83.68% percent of vote received

Nominations and elections were held as well for the *at-large positions to the Governing Council*.

Those listed below were nominated and those asterisked (*) received the most votes and were elected:

<i>Nominees</i>	<i>Number of Votes</i>
Adeoye Akinsanya	71
*Theo Farrell	85
*Gunther Hellman	79
Kurt Mills	46
*Timothy Shaw	74
Manfred B. Steger	28
Bertjan Verbeek	57

Ladd Hollist award:

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

I am very pleased to announce this year's recipient: **Mark Boyer**, from the University of Connecticut. Mark has been involved in virtually every facet of ISA's activities since I've been executive director, including critical, sensitive issues related to both our governance and our publications. He pioneered the creation of *International Studies Perspectives* as a new journal, and is now serving as a key editor of *International Studies*

Review, a crucial publication effort for the association. But even more important, Mark is one of those individuals so critical to the association who has never learned to say “no” when asked to participate both in planning functions and those emergencies that arise from time to time. His volunteerism to the association has made ISA a better place for all of us, and he has done all of it with humility and good humor and with great competence. As with his predecessors for this award, he has been the model of professionalism, efficiency, and fairness in dealing with both problems and colleagues and had made a critical difference in bringing forth both leadership and quality publications for the association. I am personally thankful for the energy he has committed to the well-being of our association. He will be recognized with the award at the business meeting.

Changes to the Workshop Grants Process

As you may recall, I had asked that we substantially reform the workshop grants process, increasing funding and placing stronger emphasis on pioneering new research proposals. I am pleased to note that the first effort along these lines appears to have been quite successful. Below you will see the Workshop Grant Committee’s reports on its deliberations and decisions, resulting in a number of very exciting efforts. For the first time we have also opened the workshops to an audience of observers, and with one exception, the limited number of seats filled immediately, indicating substantial interest in these ventures.

I am very grateful to Roger Coate and his committee for the hard work of sorting through these proposals, and identifying those requests that focused on generating the maximum use of the limited funding available. Roger and his colleagues often had to massage requests and to continue to remind people that all the funding had to focus on direct research impacts, and in this way, they have paved the path for the future work of the committee.

Publications:

At the annual meeting in Chicago, the Governing Council authorized me to finalize negotiations with Taylor and Frances (T and F) over the potential partnership with *International Interactions*. I am pleased to report that we have successfully negotiated the new relationship. *International Interactions* will now join our other publications as an ISA journal in partnership with T and F. As a result of our negotiations, the journal will be free electronically to all ISA members. In addition, the publisher will substantially increase its subvention to the editorial team, increase the page length of the journal, agree to have the oversight of the journal under the auspices of the ISA and its publications committee (including the selection of the editorial team), and share royalties with the association even though the journal is actually the property of T and F.

This has been a particularly busy year for the Publications Committee. It had to grapple with two editorial selections, including both ISQ and II. Below you will see recommendations from the committee regarding both editorial teams. The association owes a great deal of thanks and appreciation to the committee members and especially Brian Pollins who chaired and guided the committee through some very difficult decisions as it entertained some excellent proposals for both journals.

As our financial statement below indicates, our journals are continuing to enjoy much success. Our institutional subscription base remains quite strong and our revenues continue to grow through our association with Wiley-Blackwell, and hopefully will be mirrored as well through our association with T and F.

Sadly, Steve Poe's passing came as quite a shock this year. His leadership at ISQ symbolized professionalism at its best. We are very grateful to the team at North Texas for taking over under such very difficult conditions and continuing the work for all of us. We anticipate a smooth transition to the next editorial team in the coming year.

Conventions:

I reported last year that our conventions have set records both in attendance and participation/numbers of panels over the last four years. I expect that San Francisco will again set a new record. For the first time in our history, we are producing over a thousand panels this year, and we had over 5,000 individuals applying to the conference, another record. It appears that while the number of people attending the annual convention is much smaller than for APSA, the actual number of panels produced this year is likely to exceed APSA's production by about 200.

In fact, it is quite likely that San Francisco is going to be the largest conference we will have over the next several years. While demand continues to grow, space for panels will no longer be as available. The number of panels we can generate in New York will be roughly twenty percent fewer than in San Francisco, and the year later, we will have slightly less space in New Orleans. While such limitations will mean increased competition for panels, and a reduction in the quotas available for both theme-based and section-based panels, these limitations will also allow the program chairs to focus more on issues of quality than previously.

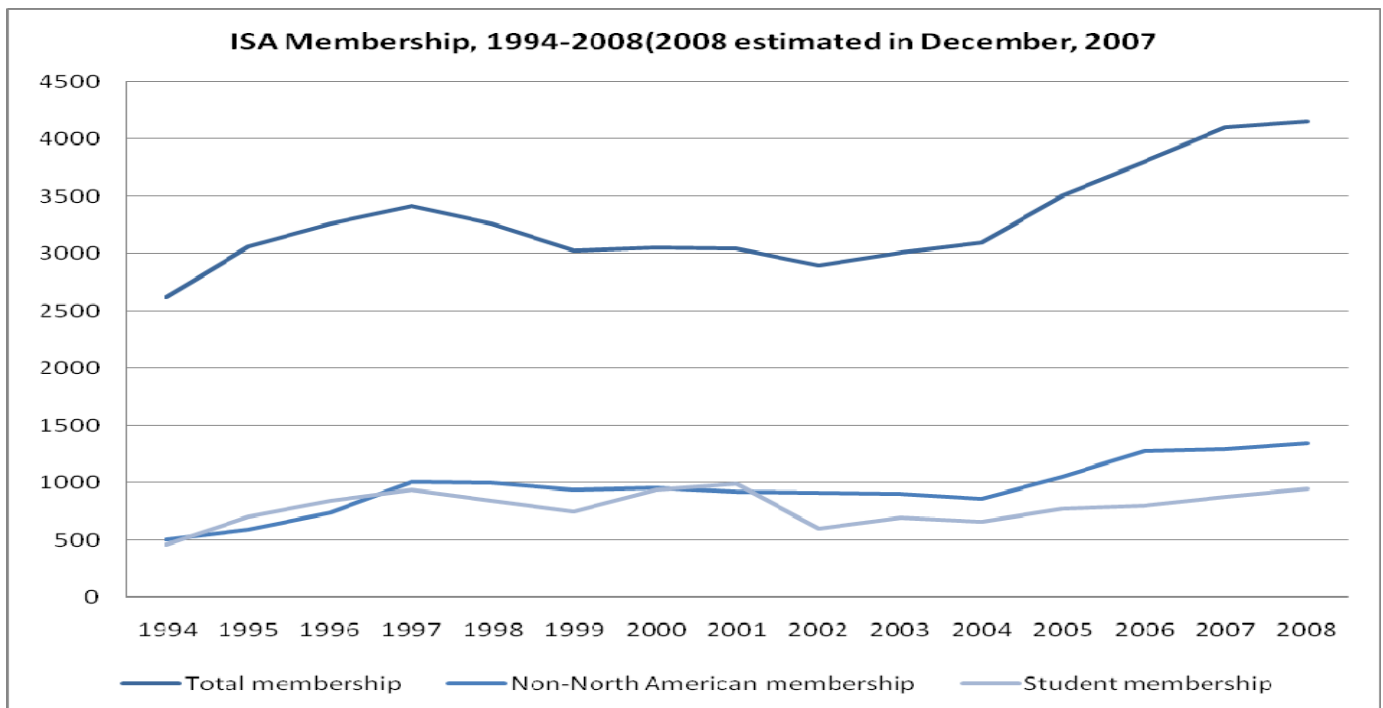
Clearly, there are both pluses and minuses with large numbers of panels. Life becomes more difficult for program chairs and sections under the growing weight of competing proposals for time and space. Conference attendees grow frustrated when several panels focusing on the same general subject, and necessarily scheduled at the same time, compete for their attention. The congeniality of an intimate conference is in danger of disappearing.

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

In addition to the issue of sheer size, we now need to grapple with additional issues and problems facing us at the annual conference, including new technologies, legal requirements, and more innovative approaches to some of our standard formats. Making these issues more problematic is the skyrocketing costs imposed on us by increasing hotel charges and the sheer costs of managing larger and larger numbers. Some of these issues are addressed below in the agenda on “Potential Revisions to Annual Conference”.

Membership:

For the last three years we have been reporting annual highs in membership for the association. Last year we crossed the 4,000 threshold in membership for the first time in our history, with approximately 4,100 members, an increase of over 300 members (roughly eight percent) from the previous year’s record. This year, our preliminary assessment indicates a membership total of approximately 4,200 members, an incremental increase over last year’s record numbers. As the graph below indicates, it is plausible that we have reached a plateau in our membership base.



While we assume that such increases in membership are healthy for the association, they pose increasing challenges for the association's governance and mission. Clearly, we no longer constitute a small and intimate grouping of scholars. Nor—despite the low financial hurdles—do we have as large a percentage of student members as we had when we were below the 2,500 membership threshold. Roughly twenty one percent of our membership is composed of students today; in the year 2000, roughly thirty one percent of our membership was composed of students, and the decline occurs even in absolute numbers. At the same time, our non-North American membership has grown substantially: while our overall membership has increased by some 60 percent between 1994 and 2007, the number of non-North American members has grown by 160 percent during the same time frame, and continued to increase this year.

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

Finances:

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

- While convention expenses are increasing at rates that are worrisome (partly due to new internal financial arrangements in the hotel industry and partly due to high hotel occupancy in the present economy), staff has worked very hard to try to curtail these costs.
- We closed the last fiscal year (2006-2007 budget) with operating costs roughly equal to budgeted predictions (\$50,000 lower in costs than anticipated) and generated revenues that were approximately \$450,000 over projected revenues.
- Given our very strong revenue performance over projected revenues, we have produced a tentative budget for the next fiscal year that creates a slightly more optimistic projection on future revenues, while recognizing growing expenses in the context of the more complex demands being placed on the association.
- The San Francisco conference, in terms of sheer volume of applicants, had placed an unprecedented amount of stress on a number of activities, including enormous pressure on the travel support budget for the conference. For the first time ever, we had roughly \$750,000 in requests for travel support. Assuming that we will generate substantial revenues from the conference, I took the unprecedented

step of increasing our travel support budget for San Francisco from \$100,000 to \$150,000 (although I consulted with both Jack Levy and Nils Petter Gleditsch in doing so). In the interest of transparency, I'm noting that this decision exceeds the travel support budget that we set in Chicago.

- For fiscal year 2008-2009, we are recommending a budget that indicates an 8% growth in revenues and a 9.7% growth in expenditures, with a projected surplus of \$84, 842.

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

Support:

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

I also want to thank Jack Levy for all his hard work, dedication, and insights during his presidency of ISA. As was the case with his predecessor, he worked tirelessly all year, traveled too much, and did too much, but all of it incredibly well, and all in the interest of the association. He is also, along with Bill Thompson, one of only two presidents who respond to e-mail as swiftly as the computer allows, making my life so much easier. Jack also added a degree of precision to everything he did, keeping me constantly on my toes, and making the work of ISA of higher quality.

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

And a point of great sadness:

I would be remiss if I didn't acknowledge as well the great sadness we felt at the passing of two friends who did so much for all of us: Steve Poe and Hayward Alker. We memorialize their passing but more importantly, we recognize at this convention the wonders of their lives with us. There are so many good stories to tell about both, and so many great memories, and so little time to tell them. Not only the association, but more

importantly, the academic community, their friends and their families are poorer in their absence but remain rich through the memories they carry about them.

PRESIDENT ELECT'S NOMINATIONS

2009 Program Chairs

Sabine Carey, University of Nottingham

Gerald Schneider, University of Konstanz

Executive Committee

Brett Ashley Leeds, Rice University, Chair of SSIP Section, 2008–09

T. David Mason, University of North Texas, Editor of *International Studies Quarterly*, 2008–09

Elizabeth R. DeSombre, Wellesley College, Chair of Environmental Studies Section, 2008–09

Heloise Weber, University of Queensland, Coordinator of the Asia-Pacific Region, 2008–09

Diversity committee

Saadia Pekkanen, University of Washington, 2008–11 (chair)

Errol Henderson, Pennsylvania State University, 2008–11

Finance Committee

Renee Marlin-Bennett, Johns Hopkins University, reappointment, 2008–10

Vicki Golich, California State University San Marcos, reappointment, 2008–10

Long-Range Planning Committee

Ronnie Lipschutz, University of California, as Chair, 2008–10

Ole Wæver, University of Copenhagen, 2008–10

Nominating Committee

Mary Caprioli, University of Minnesota Duluth, 2008–11

Virginia Page Fortna, Columbia University, 2008–11

John Ishiyama, Truman University, 2008–11

Michelle Benson, University at Buffalo SUNY, 2007–10, as Convenor

Professional Development Committee

Rosemary Shinko, University of Connecticut, as Chair

Professional Rights and Responsibilities

Gillian Young, Leeds University, incoming Vice President, 2008–10

Mark Boyer, University of Connecticut, incoming Vice President-elect, 2008–10

Publications Committee

Brian Pollins, Ohio State University, as Chair, reappointment, 2008–11

Glenn Palmer, Pennsylvania State University, 2008–11

Jennifer Knerr, Paradigm Publisher, 2008–11

Workshop Grants Committee

Paul Diehl, University of Illinois, 2008–11

Kate O’Neill, University of California at Berkeley, becomes Chair, 2008–09

Carl Beck Award Committee

Wolfgang Wagner, Free University of Amsterdam, Free University of Amsterdam, 2008–10

*Kelly Kadera, University of Iowa, 2008–10

Karl Deutsch Award Committee

No nominations needed this year.

Committee on status of women (new)

Aysegul Aydin, University of Colorado, 2008–10

Heidi Hobbs, North Carolina State University, 2008–09

Joyce Kaufman, Whittier College (for two years), 2008–10, as Chair for 2008–09

Erik Melander, Uppsala University (for one year), 2008–09

Meredith Sarkees, American University (for two years), 2008–10

United Nations NGO Representative

Jacqueline Braveboy-Wagner, New York University, reappointment, 2008–10

TREASURER'S REPORT

ISA Treasurer's Report for ISA Meetings in San Francisco, March 2008

To: ISA Governing Council; ISA Executive Committee, and ISA Finance Committee

From: Mary K. Meyer McAleese, ISA Treasurer

Re: Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2006-2007 and Proposed FY 2008-09 Budget

Date: 2 January 2008

Fiscal Year 2006-2007 was another excellent year financially for the ISA. According to figures received in early January 2008, and pending the year's final audit figures, FY2006-07 posted an **Actual Total Income of \$1,808,747.62**. This \$1.8M figure exceeds the FY2006-2007 Budget's projected income (of \$1,356,500) by \$452.2K and represents a 5.6 % increase over last year's actual gross income (of \$1.7M). **Actual Total Expenses for FY 2006-07 were \$1,242,179.64**, or \$51,450.36 below the budgeted expenses. Pending the final audit figures for the year, the **Net Budget Surplus for FY 2006-2007 stands at \$566,567.98** and exceeds the projected budget surplus by \$503.7K.

Please note that these figures include WISC accounts; the ISA serves as a custodian or financial pass-through for the WISC conferences. The sums under Income and Expenses for WISC are not actually ISA monies but show up in the budget due to our role as banker for WISC and other international conferences.

Key factors in producing this very positive budget picture include: continued impressive growth in ISA membership; higher than budgeted revenues from Blackwell and *Jstor* royalties; higher than anticipated income (gross and net) from the Chicago convention (despite higher convention costs); dramatically increased bank interest on our checking account; and continued conservative budgeting and excellent fiscal management by ISA HQ, keeping our actual total expenses lower than projected.

Specifically, on the Income side, items to note include:

- **Total Membership income of \$272,358.12** exceeded the year's budget projection by \$87.4K and represents a 16% growth over FY2005-2006's figure. Of this total membership income, \$24,664 was paid out to Regions and Sections for their share of membership dues.
- **Royalties** from Blackwell were \$47.6K (13%) greater than projected, while an additional \$20K in new staff subvention began for new journal support. Meanwhile, *Jstor* royalties totaled \$15,465, which was over three times greater than the budget projection. (N.B.: Each *Jstor* download of an ISA article earns income for the ISA, something worth remembering when assigning articles from ISA publications.)
- **Gross income from the Chicago Convention totaled \$533.9K**, surpassing our budget projection by \$208.9K.
- **Bank interest** on our Smith Barney (FMA) checking account continues to earn high interest. We have a program with Smith Barney that makes our surplus funds available for loan, bringing a much higher return for ISA. In FY 2006-07, this account earned \$25.9K, or fifteen times the budget projection.

On the Expense side, items to note include:

- **Total expenses from the Chicago Convention totaled \$315,544.58**, which ran \$60.5K over budget. Costs at convention hotels have increased dramatically in recent years, a factor that is being built into future budgets (infra). Nevertheless, in FY2006-07, these increased costs were more than

offset by the convention's gross income of \$533.9K, leaving a net convention income (or surplus) of \$218.3K.

- **Personnel costs** were \$17K lower than projected due to medical leave for the Administrative Assistant for a few months this year.
- **Office operations** totaled \$51,277.15, coming in over the budgeted \$47.5K. This small overrun was due to new slander and libel insurance purchased for the ISA and its editors.
- **Travel Expenses** were higher than anticipated due to an increased number of requests for the Executive Director to participate in international meetings and programs.
- **Committees:** This expenditure funded the Professional Development Workshops that took place during ISA Regional Conferences. These requests for funding did not make it into the FY 2006-07 budget but were funded on an ad hoc basis. A line item for Professional Development Workshops at the Regions has been added to future budgets.
- **Total ISA expenses** (of \$1,242,179.64) came in **\$51,450.36 under budget.**

As noted, the **\$566.6K Budget Surplus for FY 2006-07** exceeded the projected budget surplus by just over a half a million dollars. While smaller than last year's budget surplus of \$630K, this year's surplus is a clear sign of ISA's continued financial health and its excellent fiscal management by Tom Volgy and Dana Larsen.

From this year's surplus of \$566.6K, \$250K was transferred to the ISA Endowment's money market account for safe keeping and gradual distribution into our Endowment investment funds (infra). Another \$250K is held as the Carry-Forward to the current Fiscal Year (2007-08). After the final audit for the year, any balance of FY2006-07's budget surplus will be transferred to the ISA Endowment for investment.

ISA Endowment

As of 31 December 2007, the ISA Endowment stands at \$1,707,149.86. This \$1.7M endowment is divided into four main accounts: A Smith Barney Money Market account (\$640,978.29), from which monthly transfers are made into our three investment funds for dollar cost averaging; PAX World Investment Fund (\$441,141.94); Domini Social Equity Fund (\$310,301.37); and our newest fund, TIAA-Cref Institutional Social Equity Fund (\$311,604.07). (There is also a small PAX World money market account with \$3,124.19.) One should note that the total endowment is currently slightly larger than the ISA's proposed budget revenues for 2008-2009, i.e., a nest-egg large enough to cover one year's operating budget. Most of the growth of the ISA endowment in recent years has been due to large budget surpluses generated by the association rather than returns on investments, however our investments have performed moderately well (infra) given the mandate for socially responsible investments by ISA Governing Council.

At its meeting last March (2007), the ISA Finance Committee decided to consult a professional financial advisor specializing in socially responsible investments and non-profit organizations to analyze our endowment investment portfolio. The advisor was asked to assess our endowment's asset allocation strategy and the longer-term performance of these investments as well as to make suggestions for alternative investment options that meet ISA's socially responsible investment criteria. The advisor (Georgette Frazer, CPA/PFS, CFP, AIF) met with the Finance Committee at its mid-year meeting at APSA on Friday, 31 August to report her findings. Overall, Ms. Frazer found that the ISA endowment funds have performed slightly lower but still relatively well compared to benchmark and given our conservative investment strategy. She noted that while our PAX World and TIAA-Cref funds have very strong industry ratings, the Domini fund is weaker and has been placed on "low watch" status by the industry. She recommended greater diversification for the future and

suggested a package of alternative socially responsible investments to replace our current investment in the Domini Fund and perhaps some portion of our large cash reserves (money market account). Her suggestions for alternative investments interested the Finance Committee, which was very pleased with her report and recommendations. Unfortunately, the Finance Committee ran out of time that day to make any firm decisions on the report's recommendations. However, the committee decided to place our monthly investment allocations into only the PAX World and TIAA-Cref funds, with no new transfers to be made to the Domini Fund for the time being. The Finance Committee will further discuss Ms. Frazer's recommendations at our meeting in March 2008 at ISA San Francisco to decide how to proceed.

Proposed Budget for FY2008-2009

The proposed budget for **FY2008-2009** reflects adjustments in line with noted patterns in recent years' actual income and expenses (i.e., on the revenue side, continued high membership income, royalties, and bank interest; on the expense side, higher convention expenses, salary increases for most HQ staff, higher insurance costs, new funding for Professional Development Projects, and a large increase for ISA Workshop Grants following the Governing Council's decisions last year). **The proposed budget anticipates total income of \$1.6 million**, or a growth of 8.5% over the current year's (FY 2007-2008) budget. **It anticipates total expenses of \$1.52 million**, or a growth of 9.8% over the current year. Finally, **it projects an overall budget surplus of \$84.8K**, which is 10.5% smaller than the projected surplus for the current year.

In closing I would like to thank the members of the ISA Finance Committee (members Renee Marlin-Bennett, Vicki Golich, and Edward Mansfield, and ex officio members Jack Levy, Nils Petter Gleditch, and J. Ann Tickner) who have contributed to our work this year in reviewing and updating the ISA endowment's investment strategy. I would also like to thank ISA Executive Director Tom Volgy and especially Director of Administration Dana Larsen for their continued help, patience, and confidence in me. Any errors or omissions in this report are my own.

ISA HQ RECOMMENDED BUDGET

<i>GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT</i>		Actual	Budget	Budget
LINE #	ITEM NAME	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
INCOME				
	Carry Forward (Surplus / Endowment Transfer)			
	Carry Forward (Surplus / members service)	281,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00
ISA Membership				
	Net Membership (without Region or Section dues)	272,358.12	200,000.00	250,000.00
		-24,664.00		
	ISA Sales	24,495.32	20,000.00	20,000.00
Blackwell				
	Blackwell Royalties	422,643.00	375,000.00	425,000.00
	ISA Journals:Staff Subvention (from Blackwell)	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00
	Taylor & Francis - II support	0.00		0.00
	Jstor Royalties	15,465.39	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Blackwell Encyclopedia Editorial Support	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00
	Blackwell Encyclopedia Operational Support	70,000.00	70,000.00	0.00
	Interest on Bank Accounts	25,925.58	15,000.00	15,000.00
	Award Income	20,117.50		
	Convention Income (San Francisco)	533,893.58	400,000.00	
	Convention Income (New York)			450,000.00
	UofA support for ISA	2,849.13	5,000.00	5,000.00
	INCOME SUBTOTAL	1,493,083.62	1,220,000.00	1,295,000.00
	Future Internatl Planning Carry Forward	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Brazil Confernece Income			
	INCOME TOTAL (inc Carry Forward)	1,784,083.62	1,480,000.00	1,605,000.00
EXPENSES				
Publications				
	IS Quarterly - North Texas Support	32,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00

	<i>International Studies Review</i>	32,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00
	<i>IS Perspectives- support</i>	32,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00
	<i>FPA Journal- support</i>	32,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00
	<i>IS Political Sociology- support</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00
	<i>International Interactions - support</i>			10,000.00
	<i>"Encyclopedia" Project expenses</i>	12,565.56		
	<i>ISA Operations</i>			
	<i>Editorial Operations - Denmark</i>			
	<u><i>Editorial Summit</i></u>	2,282.53	8,000.00	8,500.00
	Personnel			
	Wages/Salary			
	Executive Director (Salary Supplement)	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
	Reseach Budget	5,334.37	6,500.00	6,500.00
	Director of Administration (Dana Larsen)	86,499.84	90,000.00	90,000.00
	Payroll Taxes	7,684.29	12,000.00	13,500.00
	Retirement Benefits	28,500.00	30,000.00	32,500.00
	Health Insurance	9,175.30	17,500.00	17,500.00
	Convention Program Coordinator/ Compendium Support			
Andrea		54,999.84	58,500.00	61,000.00
	Andrea- Taxes	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
	Andrea- Benefit	2,400.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
	Mike Computer Technology Specialist	76,969.63	59,000.00	61,500.00
	Mike - ERE		21,000.00	21,000.00
	Jeanne Convention Director (wages)	65,455.02	49,000.00	56,000.00
	Jeanne - ERE		16,000.00	19,000.00
	Lyn Administrative Associate	56,661.31	48,000.00	50,000.00
	Lyn - ERE		13,608.00	13,608.00
	Joel Web Page Coordinator (Joel) (wages)	48,229.92	37,000.00	39,750.00

Joel -ERE		12,000.00	14,000.00
Ishara	Convention Assistant (Ishara) (wages)	44,095.97	35,000.00
Ishara - ERE		13,500.00	13,500.00
Vanessa	Office Assistant	28,000.00	30,000.00
ERE		10,000.00	11,000.00
	Work Study Services	917.83	5,000.00
	Summer Student Services (2007)		
	Summer Student Services (2008)	1,642.44	8,500.00
	Staff Development/Training	1,623.30	2,000.00
	ISA Staff Merit Pay Bonus	28,500.00	0.00
	Office Operations	51,277.15	
	Repairs		1,000.00
	Printing		4,000.00
	Photocopying		1,500.00
	Mailing Expenses		4,000.00
	Telephones		5,000.00
	Permits & Fees		1,500.00
	Web Server Fees		600.00
	Office Supplies		3,500.00
	Food & Entertainment		250.00
	Storage Rental		650.00
	Insurance (Office Insurance)		750.00
	Liability (Director & Officers)		2,000.00
	Slander/Libel Media Insurance		5,000.00
	Bank Fees		12,500.00
	Dues Memberships (UN/NGO)		300.00
	Office Equipment		7,500.00
	ISA Committees		
	Professional Development Projects	2,874.20	10,000.00
	Travel		
	ISA Exec. Director	18,972.10	12,500.00
	Staff	6,788.42	6,000.00
	ISA President: Nils Petter Gleditsch		10,000.00
	President-Elect: Thomas Weiss		10,000.00
	Past-President: Jack Levy	1,658.00	

Past-President: J. Ann Tickner	4,266.83		
Treasurer (Mary K. Meyer McAleese)	1,328.12	1,500.00	1,500.00
Past-President: Wm. Thompson	930.56		
Financial Advisor			
Taxes (IRS 990 & 991 Taxes)			
Professional Services	571.88		
Legal Consulting		500.00	500.00
Tax Preparation & Consulting	2,388.10	500.00	750.00
Audit Fees	7,400.00	7,500.00	9,000.00
ISA Workshop Grants	50,085.23	120,000.00	120,000.00
Awards			
Sprout Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
Carl Beck Award	300.00	500.00	500.00
Quincy Wright Award		500.00	500.00
Karl Deutsch Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
Alexander George Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cox Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
ISA Annual Book Award	500.00	500.00	500.00
ISA Decade Book Award			
ISA Meetings (APSA Executive Committee)		4,000.00	4,000.00
ISA Annual Convention	315,544.58		
Program Chairs - San Francisco			
Program Chair - New York		20,000.00	20,000.00
Convention Expense - New York		175,000.00	210,000.00
Travel Grants		110,000.00	125,000.00
ISA Convention Staff Support		12,000.00	18,000.00
Child Care		15,000.00	15,000.00
Program Chair Awards		2,000.00	2,000.00
Merit Pay Pool (direct bonuses)		10,000.00	10,000.00
Temp Service Data entry			
Subscriptions			
Miscellaneous		1,000.00	1,000.00
Expense Sub-Total	1,231,422.32	1,375,158.00	1,495,158.00
WISC Conference Planning	5,290.45	5,000.00	5,000.00

WISC Conference Operations	1,721.77		
WISC - Ljubljana Travel Grants			15,000.00
Brazil Planning Expenses	3,013.50	5,000.00	5,000.00
Brazil Conference Travel Grants			
CEE-ISA Travel Support - Portugal	731.60		
Expense Total (inc. International)	1,242,179.64	1,385,158.00	1,520,158.00
Net Transfer to Endowment			
DEFICIT/SURPLUS		94,842.00	84,842.00
TOTALS FORWARD			

EXCOM RECOMMENDATIONS ON BUDGET ENHANCEMENTS

Please note: since the Excom meets immediately preceding the Governing Council meeting, its recommendations on budget enhancements will be presented orally to the Governing Council.

PROGRAM CHAIRS' REPORT on SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

ISA Annual Convention March 26-29, 2008

Program Chairs' Report

Kelly M. Kadera

Sara McLaughlin Mitchell

University of Iowa

Overview

Overseeing the 49th International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention in San Francisco, easily ISA's largest convention to date, has been both rewarding and challenging. We, along with our two program assistants, Stephen Nemeth and Lukas Pfaff, worked diligently with ISA President Jack Levy, ISA Headquarters (HQ), and the ISA Section Chairs to produce a high quality program reflecting the Bridging Multiple Divides theme, assure that diverse scholarly views were represented, and manage the large information flow associated with organizing the convention's program. This report presents descriptive information about the convention, commends many people who provided invaluable assistance, and recommends for improvements for the organization of future ISA meetings.

Convention Summary Statistics

General (as of 01/08/08)

1. Number of participants: **4,773**
2. Number of panels (excluding posters): **1,084**
3. Number of papers in the program: **4,241**
 - o Number of papers on panels (not posters): **4,075**
 - o Number of poster papers: **166**
4. Number of paper proposals originally received: **4,673**
5. Number of paper proposals rejected: **432** (based on papers originally submitted)
6. Number of panel proposals originally received: **1,163**
7. Number of panel proposals rejected: **79** (based on panels originally submitted)
8. Number of participating cooperating organization panels: **60**

Theme Panels and Posters

9. Number of theme panels: **221 (89 are co-sponsored)**.
10. Number of theme poster panels: **3 (1 is co-sponsored)**.

- 11. Number of theme papers on panels (excluding poster panels): **772**
- 12. Number of theme papers on poster panels: **27**

Panel Statistics

- 13. Number of panels with 3 papers: **103**
 - o **92** section panels
 - o **6** cooperating organization panels
 - o **2** innovative panels
 - o **3** compendium panels
- 14. Number of panels with 4 papers: **595**
 - o **558** section panels
 - o **28** cooperating organization panels
 - o **3** innovative panels
 - o **6** compendium panels
- 15. Number of panels with 5 papers: **305**
 - o **288** section panels
 - o **11** cooperating organization panels
 - o **3** innovative panels
 - o **3** compendium panels
- 16. Number of panels with 6 papers: **5**
 - o **3** section panels
 - o **1** innovative panel
 - o **1** compendium panel
- 17. Number of roundtables: **145**
 - o **108** section roundtables
 - o **17** cooperating organization roundtables
 - o **16** innovative panels
 - o **4** compendium panels
- 18. Number of panels allocated for other purposes: **0**
- 19. Number of panels sponsored by more than two sections: **28** (including 1 poster panel)

Non-ISA Member Information

- 20. Number of non-ISA members registered by the deadline: **1,482**
- 21. Number of non-ISA members that withdrew: **145**

Summary

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.

Final Count on Sections, Papers, Panels, Participants and Posters (as of January 8, 2008)

<i>Section</i>	<i>*Number of Panel Papers</i>	<i>*Number of Panels (excluding</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>*Number of Poster Panels</i>	<i>Number of Poster Participants</i>	<i>Number of Co-Sponsored Panels</i>
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		<i>poster panels)</i>				<i>(excluding poster panels)</i>
<i>Active Learning in International Affairs (ALIAS)</i>	35	14	78	0	0	7
<i>Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies (CISS)</i>	153	38	218	2	17	17
<i>Diplomatic Studies (DPLST)</i>	33	9	51	0	0	5
<i>International Education (EDUC)</i>	34	13	72	0	0	7
<i>English School (ENGLISH)</i>	34	11	53	0	0	8
<i>Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration Studies (ENMISA)</i>	219	56	326	2	12	133
<i>Environmental Studies (ENVIRO)</i>	141	40	212	1	11	5
<i>International Ethics (ETHICS)</i>	122	32	157	1	4	20
<i>Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA)</i>	338	85	477	1	13	28
<i>Feminist Theory and Gender Studies (FTGS)</i>	228	56	281	0	0	55
<i>Global Development Studies (GLOBAL)</i>	241	62	339	1	4	27
<i>International Communication (ICOMM)</i>	107	28	159	1	8	21
<i>International Law (ILAW)</i>	159	37	210	1	8	30
<i>International Organization (IO)</i>	301	74	418	1	11	47
<i>International Political Economy (IPE)</i>	395	94	518	2	20	18
<i>International Political Sociology (IPS)</i>	247	63	304	2	17	21
<i>Intelligence Studies (ISS)</i>	49	14	72	1	8	1
<i>International Security Studies (ISSS)</i>	649	167	874	3	28	57
<i>Peace Studies (PEACE)</i>	261	66	367	2	21	39
<i>Post Communist States in International Relations (POSTCOM)</i>	90	22	112	0	0	7
<i>Scientific Study of International Processes (SSIP)</i>	140	34	209	3	26	7
<i>Convention Theme (THEME)</i>	772	218	1202	3	27	88
<i>Women's Caucus (WCAUCUS)</i>	70	18	108	0	0	18
<i>Cooperating Organization Panels</i>	181	60	352	0	0	0
<i>Innovative Panels</i>	47	18	104	0	0	0

<i>Compendium Panels</i>	54	16	96	0	0	0
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***Includes papers and/or panels either sponsored or co-sponsored by section.**

Commendations

Much credit goes to ISA President Jack Levy for initiating and articulating the convention theme and organizing multiple theme panels. We are also extremely grateful to our two Program Assistants, Stephen Nemeth and Lukas Pfaff, for their dedication, perseverance, and professionalism. Learning the program's database, entering hundreds of new panels within a very limited time frame, resolving scheduling conflicts, making endless rounds of corrections, corresponding with hundreds of applicants and participants, and doing many other things all at the same time has been a major challenge. Stephen and Lukas handled these tasks with great care and pride.

We were also fortunate to have remarkable advice and assistance from the staff at ISA Headquarters. Thanks to them, we survived the conference programming experience. Executive director Tom Volgy kept our optimism and skepticism in balance and answered our inquiries with amazing speed and diligence. Mike Escalante graciously provided an almost unlimited supply of nuanced versions of programming spreadsheets and reports. He answered all of our questions quickly and professionally and assisted us with anything we needed. He was truly the fifth member of the Iowa team! Andrea Gerlak was instrumental in overseeing and helping to organizing the Innovative, Cooperating Organization, and Compendium panels. Jeanne White guided us on issues related to poster session logistics. Dana Larsen provided crucial input on operational and financial matters. The ISA organization is lucky to have such a competent and friendly staff to assist Program Chairs.

We would also like to thank the ISA Section Program Chairs for their excellent work in putting together all of these panels. They had to work with the largest number of submissions to date, and they diligently ensured that all panels were assembled, completed, and submitted in a timely fashion. Thanks to David Reilly (Active Learning in International Affairs), Sai Felicia Krishna-Hensel and Yannis Stivachtis (Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies), Donna Lee (Diplomatic Studies), Daniel Green (English School), Miranda Schreurs (Environmental Studies), Bill Ayers and Jonathan Acuff (Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration), Laura Sjoberg (Feminist Theory and Gender Studies), Christopher Jones (Foreign Policy Analysis), Naeem Inayatullah (Global Development), Tony Lang (Human Rights), Daniel Gressang (Intelligence Studies), Derrick Cogburn and Laura Roselle (International Communication), J. Barron Boyd (International Education), Mervyn Frost and Toni Erskine (International Ethics), Lorna Lloyd (International Law), Joel Oestreich (International Organization), Hasmet Uluorta (International Political Economy), J. Peter Burgess (International Political Sociology), Theo Farrell (International Security Studies), Cynthia Irvin (Peace Studies), Andrei Korobkov (Post-Communist States in International Relations), Mark Crescenzi (Scientific Study of International Processes), and Vicki Golich (Women's Caucus for International Studies). We will present a prize at the ISA meeting to the best Section Chair, Christopher Jones, who handled the assembly of panels for the one of the largest sections (FPA) with amazing professionalism and speed.

Recommendations

Theme Panels: If the Program Chairs' responsibilities for the non-theme panels are not dramatically reduced (as was recommended by one of our recent predecessors, Rafi Reuveny), the overall percentage of theme panels should be lowered in order to lessen the burden on the Program Chairs and provide more panel allocation to sections facing high rejection rates. For comparison purposes, the APSA Program Chairs put

together only a few dozen panels, while the ISA Program Chairs typically handle 150+ panels (over 200 this year). We had four people working on theme panels full time for several weeks, and this does not include the hundreds of hours we spent negotiating with Section Chairs about co-sponsorship. One time saving device would be for the Program Chairs to have access to a database of ISA members, including their email addresses. This would speed up and facilitate the solicitation of potential theme panel organizers and participants.

In addition, new Program Chairs and presidents should familiarize themselves with information about previous ISA conventions and their themes, which is posted on the association's website (<http://www.isanet.org/conventions/>).

Program Chair Salary and Subvention: The amount of work involved for the Program Chairs is so significant that a \$20,000 subvention is well below what is needed. The subvention does not even cover the cost of one graduate assistant for one academic year, let alone travel, lodging, meals, office supplies, and computing costs. Furthermore, given the extraordinary workload, the Program Chairs should be paid a decent summer salary. The current perks are simply not great enough for any future person to agree to this job if they had full information. The alternative would be to move the vast majority of the programming responsibility, all but the Theme panels, to ISA HQ.

Room Assignments: We recommend that rooms should be assigned by ISA staff and with the assistance of an automated system. The current structure is too time consuming and antiquated to accommodate the total number of panels. It is a huge amount of work to manually assign panels to over 1,000 rooms and to fix all of the scheduling conflicts that arise. ISA staff member are also more familiar with the conference facilities themselves. There might be some concern that Program Chairs are better able to estimate audience sizes, but we found that the ISA staff members are quite knowledgeable about this as well. Furthermore, Section Chairs and panel proposers give estimated room size needs, so the requisite information is available.

Poster Sessions: The whole approach for creating posters is problematic. After getting a list of poster papers from each Section Chair, we spent many hours grouping papers into thematic poster sessions and scheduling sessions into high-traffic time slots. We were not really aware that all of the rejected papers would be offered a poster slot (an oversight on our part), which then created another round of work as we added the new posters, which vastly outnumbered the initial batch of posters. In the second round, we deleted first round papers whose authors decided not present a poster, moved some posters to collapsing panels, regrouped initial and second round papers into new themes, tried to not change the schedule for the poster presenters accepted in the first round, and attempted to fit the posters into session sizes dictated by the rooms assigned for posters and by the cost constraints associated with easel rental. Rather than asking the Program Chairs to assemble poster sessions in advance, they should wait until the rejection letters have been distributed, so that rejected proposers who would like to join the poster sessions can do so before the initial set up of poster sessions begins. Otherwise, the entire complicated process has to be repeated.

In addition, the open ended offer for all rejected papers to be converted to posters is problematic. Letters should be one of three types: acceptance, contingent acceptance (poster), or rejection. This increased selectivity could enhance the prestige of the conference.

If ISA chooses to continue the open ended offer system, the organization should address the cumbersome amount of email exchange that it generates. Each rejected proposer who wants his/her paper to be considered for a poster is asked to email the Program Chair, which is rather time consuming and error prone. We recommend that ISA HQ create a web based system for indicating a desire to present a poster once paper proposals have been rejected (although paper authors can currently indicate this preference at the proposal stage, many reassess their preferences after getting a rejection letter).

Emails: We created a set of stock responses to various emails that should be added to the Program Chair handbook and distributed electronically to the incoming Program Chairs. The anticipated email volume should be communicated to the Program Chairs up front. We were told the size that we would need (i.e., 500 MB), but no one really told us how many emails would arrive and when. When the initial acceptance and rejection letters were sent out, we probably averaged something like 60 emails a day for several weeks. This is a lot to handle and the Program Chairs and their assistants should be prepared in September, October, and November to handle all of these messages. Furthermore, using email as a system for keeping track of all of the various conversations that occur about a particular panel is time consuming, difficult, and antiquated. The excel spreadsheet we mention below is one useful tool for managing this problem, although we did not start using this until later in the process. It might be useful for future Program Chairs using such a spread sheet to make it accessible to ISA HQ, so that ISA staff can also make relevant notes about scheduling and other matters as messages get received. Ideally, there would be a single place where all communication (between proposers, the Program Chairs, and ISA) concerning particular panels is recorded. It is also very important to sort email into meaningfully labeled folders that can later be searched for content and to back-up the emails on a regular basis.

Online Database for the Convention Program: We realize that ISA is in the process of moving to an online system for the convention database, but we have some suggestions for how to get the most from the transition. The new system should allow for all relevant parties (Program Chairs, Program Chair Assistants, Section Chairs, and ISA HQ Staff) to have simultaneous access to the database. The transferring of information back and forth between the Program Chairs and ISA HQ is really inefficient. Simultaneous access would also make it easier for Section Chairs to assist in the process of filling out panels that fall apart as people withdraw. We also recommend that the new system include a mechanism for Section Chairs to release papers whose proposers indicted their sections as a first choice sponsor. Such a mechanism should also allow Section Chairs to see which papers have been released to them from other sections. Currently, there is no straightforward method of doing this.

Database for ISA Members and Participants: Because much of our job would have been easier and because there are important diversity issues at stake, ISA should also establish and make available to the Program Chairs a database on its members and previous participants. We envisage an online system for renewing membership, a system that would ask members to provide demographic information and would possibly include similar information on previous participants who are nonmembers. When such a system is operational, users should be asked to self-report their race, gender, institutional affiliation (including departmental affiliation, if relevant), year of PhD, and academic rank. Ultimately, this database should be integrated with the Convention Program database. Below, we outline four of the logistical and normative advantages of a member and participant database.

Multiple Records for Individuals: Panel proposers often submit different information about individuals than the individuals do, which creates multiple records for the same person. This could be avoided if the online proposal system uses a membership link, like the APSA's system does, where an individual would be added to a panel proposal by searching for that individual in the existing membership database.

Chair/Discussant Database: One of the most difficult tasks for the Program Chairs is to find suitable chairs and discussants for panels that are newly formed (i.e., were not initially proposed as entire panels, but were formed by collecting together multiple paper submissions that fit into a particular theme or topic) or that experience withdrawals, especially when the content of the panels is very far afield from the Program Chairs' expertise. In the current system, individual paper proposers can check a box indicating whether or not they are willing to serve as a chair or as a discussant. This leaves out individuals who are part of panels proposed *in toto* by a colleague. It also does not ask those who are willing to serve to provide specific information about their expertise areas. We recommend that ISA HQ gather expertise area information, ideally when creating the member/participant database, and at the very least as part of the online convention database. The Program Chairs should receive a list of potential chairs and discussants along with their contact information and expertise areas when their term begins or as soon as the online proposals are submitted.

Use of Graduate Students as Chairs/Discussants: Traditionally, Program Chairs ask Section Chairs to avoid using graduate students as panel chairs or discussants. It is difficult for Section Chairs to adhere to this, however, because ISA does not provide a prospective participant's year of PhD and because some sections' panel allocations are so big that Section Chairs cannot possibly know this information without institutional support.

Diversity Concerns: Most scholarly communities promote norms that emphasize improved involvement of underrepresented groups such as women and racial minorities. In addition, ISA has made great efforts to ensure that non-North Americans, academics from non-R1 institutions, non academics, and scholars from disciplines other than political science are more fully included in the organization and its annual convention. We had many concerns about the gender and minority representation across panels, and having this data would allow the association to check these sorts of things systematically. It would also have the added benefit of helping the ISA Diversity Committee collect systematic data as well. If budgetary constraints are a concern, we recommend that ISA appoint a committee to write a grant proposal to the National Science Foundation or similar funding agency.

Incomplete and Collapsing Panels: We also wondered whether the burden for filling in incomplete panels should fall on the Section Chairs and/or the panel proposers. We did not use that prerogative in most cases, primarily because the existing volume of email exchanges was already unwieldy, although it would have made things easier for us. We feel strongly that the person submitting an organized panel should have some ownership for ensuring that all participants attend, and if any withdrawals occur, finding replacements. If Section Chairs are asked to perform this task, they too would need access to the list of potential chairs and potential discussants and to the online convention database.

Withdrawals: We experienced a serious number of withdrawals this year (over 400). This attrition creates a ton of work for the Program Chairs, especially with respect to finding new chairs and discussants. We recommend creating a serious penalty for withdrawal after a particular date, say October 1st, which would prevent a person from submitting a proposal the following year. Another possibility would be to charge people a small fee for submitting proposals (\$20), which would be refundable up until a certain date. This would have the added benefit of helping to increase the subvention for the Program Chairs.

Scheduling Preferences: The current proposal submission system allows for individuals to block out particular days for scheduling purposes. What happens is that the vast majority of individuals say they don't want to present on Wednesday or Saturday. We tried to accommodate as many of these requests as possible, but it simply becomes unmanageable, especially when we moved panels due to scheduling conflicts. We recommend removing the ability for panel/RT/paper proposers to block out days on the proposal form, letting them know that while requests can be submitted to the Program Chairs, the program is simply too large to accommodate these requests on a large-scale basis. A less severe option would be to allow individuals to request *one* blocked out day as long as they provide an explanation.

Reports: To facilitate their work, Program Chairs currently ask Mike Escalante to produce reports, which are essentially lists of particular types of panels, papers, or participants (e.g., panels with no Chair, panels with no discussant, panels with fewer than 4 papers, papers unassigned to panels, participants willing to serve as

Discussant but not yet assigned to do so, etc.). There should be a way for Program Chairs to easily generate some of the more standard reports. While Mike Escalante wrote some macros in the database to generate certain reports, it was not always clear what these routines would do or how to get exactly what we wanted. Mike was great about providing any reports we wanted quickly, but it might be nice in the newer database online to include a shortcut for producing a set of standard reports based on what has been most frequently used in the previous 2 to 3 years. This would be especially useful when there is a large time zone difference between the Program Chairs' location and Arizona.

Compressed Time Periods: The time frame between the last day for non-ISA members to withdraw and the final program submission is too short. We had to deal with over 200 withdrawals and fill out all the panels that collapsed as a result. The time for manually entering newly formed panels (i.e., those not originally proposed as complete panels) is also quite compressed given the amount of work that needs to be done.

Cooperating Panels: The cooperating organization panel allocation should be reduced. These panels are poorly planned and have very high attrition. They frequently do not adhere to the general guidelines imposed on the ISA sections (e.g., panels should have at least 4 papers, a chair, and a discussant). Only those organizations with strong track records should be allowed to retain their allocations. This will be especially important in years when the available convention space is smaller.

Organizational Tip: We created an Excel spreadsheet with a page for each ISA section, as well as a summary page that kept track of the total number of panels. Each page contained information about the panel ID, sponsoring sections, room assignment, and any notes relevant to the panel. We used this file extensively and we will pass it along to future Program Chairs as an example of how to manage all of the panels fairly efficiently.

Database Training: Like our predecessors, we were trained on using the database about 6 weeks before our work began. This gap in time made it very difficult to remember all of the important aspects of managing the database. We recommend that ISA HQ provide database training once the database has actually been set up and the Program Chairs are ready to enter information. It would be easier to learn the process by working with the current database as opposed to training with the previous year's database. The database itself is quite clunky in many ways. Hopefully, these problems will be worked out this coming year as the organization moves to an online database system.

Information about ISA HQ staff: At the 2007 ISA meeting, we were given some information about the various ISA staff people and the duties that they perform. We recommend giving a written list of all ISA staff people, their titles, their respective duties, and their phone and email contact information to the Program Chairs and

president before their term begins. This would make the exchanges of emails between the Program Chairs and ISA HQ more efficient.

Program Chair Manual: We were grateful to have the new Program Chair manual, which was assembled by one of our predecessors, Rafi Reuveny. We do have some ideas on how to shorten the manual a bit by presenting some information more concisely and on indexing key points. Our suggestions will be made in a separate document.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Annual report
- ISQ (executive session: personnel matter)
- International Interaction (executive session: personnel matter)
- Annual reports of journals

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ISA PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE FOR 2007

Chair: Brian M. Pollins, *The Ohio State University* (Emeritus)

Members: Bill Dixon, *University of Arizona*

John Odell, *University of Southern California*

Gillian Youngs, *University of Leicester*

Katherine Barbieri, *University of South Carolina*

Paul Huth, *University of Maryland*

Mark Boyer, *University of Connecticut*, (ex-officio)

Jennifer Sterling-Folker, *University of Connecticut* (ex-officio)

T. David Mason, *University of North Texas* (ex officio)

Didier Bigo, *Sciences-Po, Paris* (ex-officio)

Peg Hermann, *Syracuse University* (ex-officio)

David Kinsella, *Portland State University* (ex-officio)

Doug Van Belle, *Victoria University* (ex-officio)

R.B.J. Walker, *University of Victoria* (ex-officio)

Robert Denemark, *University of Delaware* (ex officio)

Jack Levy, *Rutgers University* (ex-officio)

Nils Petter Gleditch, *PRIO, Oslo* (ex-officio)

Tom Volgy, *University of Arizona* (ex-officio)

January 10, 2008

This past year was an eventful one for ISA Publications. Of singular significance was the loss of our good friend and colleague Steve Poe, late Editor-in-Chief of *International Studies Quarterly*. While the team at the University of North Texas has done an excellent job of maintaining smooth management of the *Quarterly* in the wake of this tragic shock, Steve Poe is missed for many reasons beyond his exceptional service to the Association.

The Publications Committee also evaluated several proposals to succeed the North Texas team as editors of the *Quarterly* during this past year, and made their recommendation to the Executive Committee and Governing Council. Next, following the signing of the contract between the Association and Taylor and Francis Group Publishers in late Summer 2007, the Publications Committee evaluated two proposals to assume editorship of *International Interactions*, which now joins an impressive family of Association publications. Again, the Committee forwarded its recommendation in December, 2007 to the Executive Committee and Governing Council.

Of course there were significant developments in the operation of each of the Association's journals, and we will discuss highlights relating to each journal in turn. We will then offer a brief update on the Compendium project, and conclude with a few general remarks.

Foreign Policy Analysis

The overall submission rate for *FPA* in the year ending June 30, 2007 was identical to the previous year – 82. However, we note that Editor-in-Chief Doug Van Belle reports that there is a shared perception among the editorial team that the quality of submitted manuscripts has increased. Still, the Publications Committee agrees with the *FPA* editorial team that a larger number of manuscripts is needed to cement the position of this young journal as a top-quality outlet in our field. The current submission rate, in our view, is likely to result in an acceptance rate that may be a bit higher than we would like (this year's exact rate was not reported, but given the small backlog it must be in the neighborhood of last year's – 38%). If the acceptance rate is lowered, this would work against the team's stated objective of maintaining a backlog of one issue.

Of the 82 total manuscripts submitted, 21 were (co-)authored by female scholars (= 25%). Of those, 11 were sole-authored by a woman (= 13%), or co-authored by an all-female team. We do not have data to ascertain whether these numbers compare to the previous year, nor do we know whether the acceptance rate deviates from the overall number. While these numbers will continue to be monitored, *FPA* is just completing its 3rd Volume, and patterns will probably fluctuate for a while. The addition of Dr. Rehka Pande to the editorial team has not worked as well as hoped due to severe communications difficulties between Hyderabad, India and Auckland, NZ. Dr. Pande was able to supervise only 3 of the 82 submissions through the review process (the typical load for the other editors was in the 12-21 range). The Committee recommends that we discuss possible ways to

remedy the situation, or to find alternatives to facilitate input on the editorial team from women and scholars from the developing world.

The *FPA* team reports turn-around time to be slightly better than the previous year (70 day average now vs 74 days one year ago). Fewer inappropriate manuscripts were submitted, indicating that *FPA* is establishing its identity in the field as it moves from Volume 3 to Volume 4. The team's goals for the coming year are to reduce turn-around time below the current 70 day average, and to secure a backlog of accepted, quality manuscripts that will fill one issue ahead.

International Political Sociology

While the editorial team for *IPS* is now beginning their third year of work, the journal's first issue appeared at the Chicago ISA meetings just last year in order to give the team time to ramp-up a brand new journal. Most early signs of performance are encouraging. Feedback on the initial Volume appears to be quite positive. But a surprisingly high number of submissions (71) during the initial year of operation was unfortunately not matched during the January-December period of 2007 when only 51 new manuscripts appeared. The Publications Committee expects that this situation will improve as awareness and reputation of this very new journal increases among ISA members and beyond.

At this early stage, participation by women scholars in the *IPS* manuscript pool appears to be as good or perhaps a bit better than other ISA journals. With only two year's data to examine, it is difficult to see clear patterns. But submitted manuscripts (co-)authored by women is approximately 25% (similar to other ISA journals) and the acceptance rate of such papers is in the range of 30-40% thus far (a bit higher than other ISA journals, taking account of the overall rate).

International Studies Perspectives

ISP received a total of 83 manuscript submissions in the calendar year ending July 31, 2007. While this represents an increase of 10% over the previous year, the Committee agrees with editors David Kinsella and Birol Yeşilada that we would hope the number of submissions continues to increase so that the quality of the journal can continue to rise. The journal's rejection rate rose slightly from the previous year, but still remains below 50%. We believe that tightening the selection criteria will depend very largely upon increasing the submission rate. We note that no papers whatsoever were accepted on the first round, a reflection in our view of the editors' attention to quality.

ISP received 3 fewer submissions from female (co-)authors compared to the previous year, though this number remained almost double the number during the preceding 2004-2005 year. The rejection rate for manuscripts (co-)authored by women remained at 35% (compared to 46% for the full set of submissions.)

Referee response rates continued to decline, though anecdotal evidence suggests that this is a discipline-wide problem. The fact that *ISP* managed to increase the average number of reviews per manuscript this year (from 1.9 to 2.1), and the fact that average decision time decreased by more than a calendar week (from 84 days to 75) are clear indicators that the Portland State team is doing well under trying circumstances. Still, given that the editors must contact 6-7 scholars to generate 2.1 reviews (on average) for one manuscript is a problem that the Association (if not the whole discipline) should discuss.

International Studies Quarterly

The University of North Texas, home to *ISQ* for the past four years, deserves special mention for the excellence they have exhibited in managing our Association's oldest and best-known journal. Under the leadership of the late Steve Poe, *ISQ* has received over 300 new manuscript submissions for the third year in a row (a record number) while slightly improving turn-around time and maintaining an already high impact score.

Steve Poe's sudden passing in August, 2007, brought not only grief to the North Texas and ISA communities, but the potential for great confusion in the day-to-day management of our largest journal. The Association owes a debt of gratitude to James Meernik (UNT Department Chair and *ISQ* Associate Editor) and to T. David Mason who moved from his position as Associate Editor to immediately assume the post of Editor-in-Chief. We also owe thanks to Associate Editors John Booth, Steven Forde, and Brett Ashley Leeds, as well as to the hard-working graduate editorial assistants at UNT. All gave great effort under very difficult circumstances in order to keep the journal running with the efficiency that had been established under Steve.

Article submissions written exclusively by women (solo or co-authored) comprised just over 17% of the manuscript pool. Another 9% came from co-authored submissions which included at least one woman. Together, these numbers place *ISQ* at or above the participation rates of other Association

journals. However, the acceptance rate for manuscripts written exclusively by women (8.6%) fell below that of male (co-)authored pieces (11%).

Rotation of the editorship of *ISQ* was already scheduled for 2007, and the review of proposals by the Publications Committee began in early summer. In early August, the Committee unanimously recommended the strong proposal submitted by Indiana University. That team is led by William R. Thompson.

International Studies Review

The transition of editorial management of *ISR* continues from Margaret Hermann and Robert Woyach at Syracuse University to the new team of Jennifer Sterling-Folker and Mark Boyer at the University of Connecticut. Sterling-Folker and Boyer began management of all new submissions to *ISR* during 2007. But some files and notes pertaining to manuscripts submitted prior to 2007 and still active in the review process remain at Syracuse. While progress in this transition was made in 2007, the Committee looks forward to its full and final completion in 2008.

Addition of *International Interactions* to the ISA Journal Group

At the Annual meetings in Chicago last year, the Governing Council authorized Executive Director Tom Volgy to negotiate with the publisher of *International Interactions* to see whether it would be mutually advantageous to bring that journal into the ISA journal group. A contract was concluded in August between the Association and Taylor and Francis Group Publishers whereby the International Studies Association will select editorial leadership and oversee the management of *International Interactions*. The Publications Committee sees this as beneficial to the Association's membership in that they will now receive this journal electronically without any increase in the cost of membership. There are also potential financial benefits to the Association if this journal continues to grow in reputation and readership as we expect it will.

There are also significant benefits to *International Interactions*. The subvention to be received by the editorial team coming from the Taylor and Francis Group is significantly higher than was the case before. And it is highly likely that readership and submission rates for the journal will increase significantly as a result of its new ties to ISA. Under the editorial leadership of Jacek Kugler at Claremont University, *International Interactions* currently receives approximately 140 new submissions per year – a number higher than other ISA journals with the exception of *International*

Studies Quarterly. The acceptance rate is a relatively low 25%, and the impact score of this journal has been climbing impressively in recent years.

We have no specific data on the number of manuscripts submitted by female scholars in this journal. We do note, however, that female scholars make up 25% of the current editorial board.

The contract with the Taylor and Francis Group specifies that ISA is to select a new editorial home for the journal, succeeding Jacek Kugler's stewardship. In December, the Publications Committee was unanimous in its recommendation of an excellent proposal submitted by the University of Illinois. That team is led by Paul Diehl.

The Compendium Project

This project involves enormous tasks of coordination by the general editor, Robert Denemark of the University of Delaware. The main achievement of this past year was to involve every section within ISA in the compilation of a list of topics for the overall collection. Just over 640 total topics are now on that list, and the final number will deviate from that total only slightly if at all. The topics themselves can now be viewed on the *Compendium* Web site.

One stumbling block in the progress of the project was the consequence of the acquisition of our publisher, Blackwell, by Wiley and Sons. Blackwell had promised an on-line contract management system to secure and manage the services of authors for each essay. Wiley's incorporation of Blackwell led to major turnover in software systems at the publishers, and this delayed the production of contracts by as much as six months. This problem has now been corrected, but the original schedule remains somewhat behind.

Thus far (early January, 2008) Denemark has identified authors for 321 of the 643 topics – 50% almost exactly. His efforts to secure agreement with authors for the remaining topics continues in earnest. The Publications Committee wishes to emphasize that we all must view the *Compendium* as an Association-wide project. No general editor could pull all this together on his/her own. Cooperation from every section of ISA and even the membership at large will be needed to assist Denemark in the identification of good authors as well as the timely completion of assigned essays.

Concluding Remarks

The group of journals owned (or now managed by) the International Studies Association has expanded rapidly in recent years. We are engaged in establishing readership, reputation and identity of two young journals (*Foreign Policy Analysis* and *International Political Sociology*); editorial transitions in three journals (*International Studies Review*, *International Studies Quarterly* and *International Interactions*); an important repositioning of a journal to serve the policy, professional and pedagogical aspects of our field (*International Studies Perspectives*); and an Association-wide effort involving hundreds of scholars to produce the Compendium – a task that is wholly new to us.

Overall, we are very fortunate to have these publications in the hands of talented and dedicated individuals. We are also fortunate to continue to attract solid, well-supported proposals when the time comes to rotate editorial homes for our journals.

Ongoing concerns include raising the number of submissions, especially to our “younger” journals; dealing with the discipline-wide problem of obtaining reviews for pieces submitted to ISA journals; securing quality and timely essays from authors for the Compendium; continuing to encourage participation in ISA publications from female and non-North American scholars; and monitoring the integration and overlap of identity and mission among the diverse group of journals now operated by ISA Publications.

The business and landscape of academic publication is changing rapidly. Innovation within publishing houses and competition between them is high. Libraries worldwide are redefining their relationship with those publishers as well as the means whereby they obtain materials. In short, we are operating in a fluid and uncertain environment. The Publications Committee believes that the diversity of our journals, their steady-to-rising reputations, the quality of leadership at those journals, and solid contractual relationships with Blackwell and the Taylor and Francis Group position ISA favorably in this market, while also delivering great value to our membership.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ISQ (executive session):

Page 1 of 4

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of International Studies Association Executive Committee

From: Brian M. Pollins, Chair, ISA Publications Committee

Re: Search for New Editorial Team for *International Studies Quarterly*

August 12, 2007

Overview:

In addition to myself, members of the Publications Committee include Katherine Barbieri (University of South Carolina), William Dixon (University of Arizona), Paul Huth (University of Maryland), John Odell (University of Southern California), and Gillian Youngs (University of Leicester).

On March 26, 2007, notice was posted on the ISA website that we were seeking proposals from individuals and teams who wished to edit *ISQ* for the years 2009-2013. ISA HQ also sent this message directly to the membership, and individual queries were sent by various ISA officers and members of the Publications Committee to scholars whom we thought would be strong candidates. In this broad notice, we stated that committee deliberations would begin on May 31, but proposals would be accepted until the committee settled on a recommendation.

A document was posted to assist proposal writers. Entitled "ISQ Proposal Guidelines", it described editorial duties and workload for *ISQ*, information the Committee wished to see in each proposal, and the list of criteria the Committee would employ in evaluating proposals. These criteria included: professional stature and visibility of proposed editor(s), strength of support from the home institution, and the proposed editor(s)' management vision for the journal. The full "Guidelines" document can be found at: <http://psweb.sbs.ohio-state.edu/faculty/bpollins/index.htm>.

Indications of initial interest were received from (approx) 8 individuals and academic departments during the March 30-May 30 period. By May 31, the Committee received three proposals. In order of receipt, these came from Prof. Joseph Grieco at Duke University, Professor Doug Van Belle leading an editorial team from four universities in New Zealand (Victoria University, Auckland University, Canterbury University and Otago University), and from Professor William R. Thompson, leading a team from Indiana University. On June 29, a fourth proposal was received from Prof. Michael Shapiro, leading a team from the University of Hawaii.

The "comment phase" of our committee's deliberations took place between June 1 and (approx) July 15. Full copies of proposals, including CVs of all proposed editors, were sent to voting members of the Publications Committee, to all ex-officio members of our committee, and to all current editors of ISA journals (with the exception of Doug Van Belle at *Foreign Policy Analysis* due to his participation in the New Zealand proposal for *ISQ*). Assessment of the first three proposals was largely complete by June 26. The surprise addition of the University of Hawaii proposal on June 29 led us to keep deliberations open for an additional week.

In all, committee consensus was high. We judged the Duke and Indiana proposals to be very strong, and held these two as more promising than the proposals from the New Zealand consortium and from the University of Hawaii. Weighing the Duke and Indiana proposals against one another, all members of the committee agreed that the latter was somewhat stronger, though various committee members wished to have additional clarification on specific points in the Indiana proposal before moving ahead. Relevant details of all four proposals, including specific points in each which the committee found to be strong or weak, are described in the next section of this memorandum.

A list of comments and specific questions about the Indiana proposal was sent to Prof. William Thompson on July 18. Thompson replied fully and in detail to all questions within 24 hours, and his memo was circulated to all voting members of the committee. Committee members found the answers from the Indiana team to be satisfactory. I asked for a vote to recommend, and the **Indiana University proposal received unanimous support as our first choice** to succeed Prof. Steve Poe and the University of North Texas team as editors of *International Studies Quarterly*.

Key Details from Publication Committee Deliberations on Each of Four Proposals

(Proposals listed in order of receipt.)

Duke University

Editorial Team: Professor Joseph Grieco, *Editor*

Support Highlights: Release time of one course per year for Grieco ; office space and infrastructure ; Department supports undergraduate intern (in addition to three grad interns already budgeted by Grieco from ISA Subvention funds) ; All stated support items assured in strong support letter from Department Chair Michael Munger.

Key Strengths and Concerns as seen by Publications Committee:

- Grieco is a scholar with high visibility and strong reputation.
- Office staffing plan compares to successful operation at University of North Texas
- Some Committee members wondered whether one person can handle all editorial duties.
- In all, the committee judged this to be a very strong proposal, worthy of “finalist” consideration.

One additional feature of this proposal merits discussion: Following the practice of some other top journals like *International Organization*, Grieco budgeted financial compensation for the editor (\$12,500/year total, including benefits) to be paid from the ISA subvention for *ISQ*. Some Committee members felt (given that all other journal needs were met) such compensation would be appropriate and would help generate more proposals from top scholars in the future. Other Committee members felt this was unnecessary, since good proposals are already forthcoming. Another point raised on this issue concerned parity with other ISA journals. Would editors of all journals require compensation eventually, or would *ISQ* be unique? In the end, the Committee did not take a final position on this aspect of the Duke proposal because a different team was selected as our first choice. Should the Indiana team not be selected by the Governing Council, we will need to revisit this issue regarding the Duke proposal.

“New Zealand Consortium” (Victoria University, Auckland University, Canterbury University, Otago University)

Editorial Team: Senior Lecturers Douglas Van Belle and Xiaoming Huang (Victoria University), *Editors*; Senior Lecturer Jacqui True (Auckland University), Associate Professor Alex Tan (Canterbury University), Senior Lecturer David B. MacDonald and Professor Robert G. Patman (Otago University), *Associate Editors*.

Support Highlights: Support Staff = Secretary (½ time), graduate assistant (½ time), graduate assistant (1/4 time) ; Ample funds for travel of editorial team members to ISA meetings ; office space computer and phone/fax for main editorial office.

Key Strengths and Concerns as seen by Publications Committee:

- Diversity of the editorial team is a strength.
- Some overlap with Van Belle’s editorial duties at *Foreign Policy Analysis*.
- Support from NZ universities does *not* include release time.
- Top members of editorial team (and some associate editors) have not yet achieved full professorial rank.
- Overall, the Committee worried about career trajectories of Senior Lecturers who would not

have release time while carrying heavy editorial burden. Also worried about division of labor and task management across four universities located at such great distance from *ISQ*'s Publisher (Blackwell). The Committee was divided as to whether we could turn to this proposal in the event higher-ranked proposals were not selected by the Governing Council.

Indiana University

Editorial Team: Professors William R. Thompson, *Managing Editor* ; Professor Sumit Ganguly and Professor Karen Rasler, *Editors* ; Professor David Fidler, Professor Jeffrey Hart, Assistant Professor Brian Rathbun, Lecturer Nina Rathbun, and Associate Professor Rafael Reuveny, *Associate Editors*

Support Highlights: Release time of one course per year for Thompson and Rasler, Ganguly already has course releases from other duties ; office space and associated equipment ; travel support to annual ISA meetings for all five Associate Editors. All support items assured by strong letter from Associate Dean Robert A. Becker.

Key Strengths and Concerns as seen by Publications Committee:

- High diversity of the Indiana team is a notable strength.
- Extensive editorial experience of this team is a strength.
- Some Committee members felt the proposed office staffing was too small.
- Untenured status of two Associate Editors concerned the Committee
- Overall, the Committee's concerns were addressed directly in a memo to us from Thompson. The committee was satisfied by Thomson's clarifications, and found the Indiana proposal to be of very high quality.

University of Hawaii

Editorial Team: Professor Michael J. Shapiro, *Editor* ; Professor Kathy Ferguson, Associate Professor Nevzat Soguk, Professor Sankaran Krishna, *Associate Editors*

Support Highlights: supplemental travel money ; one research assistant ; office space. These support items assured in supportive letter from Department Chair Jon Goldberg-Hiller.

Key Strengths and Concerns as seen by Publications Committee:

- Diversity of the editorial team is a strength.
- Lack of stated staff support was a strong concern.
- Lack of release time for any faculty (coupled with low staff support) led Committee to question whether the journal could receive adequate week-to-week management.
- Hawaii proposal was generally less detailed than others in describing management expectations and vision.
- In general, the Committee doubted that we could turn to this proposal in the event higher ranked proposals were not selected by the Governing Council.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL INTERACTIONS:

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of International Studies Association Executive Committee

From: Brian M. Pollins, Chair, ISA Publications Committee

Re: Search for New Editorial Team for International Interactions

December 19, 2007

Overview:

In addition to myself, members of the Publications Committee include Katherine Barbieri (University of South Carolina), William Dixon (University of Arizona), Paul Huth (University of Maryland), John Odell (University of Southern California), and Gillian Youngs (University of Leicester).

In late August, 2007 (before APSA annual meetings), notice was posted on the ISA website that we were seeking proposals from individuals and teams who wished to edit II for the years 2009-2013. ISA HQ also sent this message directly to the membership, and individual queries were sent by various ISA officers and members of the Publications Committee to scholars whom we thought would be strong candidates. In this broad notice, we stated that committee deliberations would begin on October 31, but proposals would be accepted until the committee settled on a recommendation.

Documents were posted on my Ohio State faculty website to assist proposal writers. Entitled "II Proposal Guidelines", they describe editorial duties and workload for II, information the Committee wished to see in each proposal, and the list of criteria the Committee would employ in evaluating proposals. These criteria included: professional stature and visibility of proposed editor(s), strength of support from the home institution, and the proposed editor(s)' management vision for the journal. The full "Guidelines" document can be found at: <http://psweb.sbs.ohio-state.edu/faculty/bpollins/index.htm>.

Indications of initial interest were received from (approx) 4 individuals and academic departments during the August 20 - October 1 period. By October 31, the Committee received two proposals. In order of receipt, these came from Prof. Paul Diehl and colleagues at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) and from Professors David Kinsella and Birol YeÖilada at Portland State University (PSU).

The "comment phase" of our committee's deliberations took place between November 1 and December 7. Full copies of proposals, including CVs of all proposed editors, were sent to voting members of the Publications Committee, to all ex-officio members of our committee, to Ms. Jill Millard (Publisher in the US Journals Program at Taylor and Francis Group, LLC), and to all current editors of ISA journals (with the exception of David Kinsella at International Studies Perspectives due to his leadership of the PSU proposal for II).

At all stages of the process, communication with Taylor and Francis Group, LLC was maintained. ISA's contract with Taylor and Francis calls for consultation in the selection of new editors for International Interactions.

Throughout the process, the Committee was in complete agreement. We judged both the Illinois and Portland State proposals to be very strong. Weighing the two proposals against one another, all members of the committee agreed that the former was somewhat stronger. Relevant details of these proposals, including specific points in each which the committee found to be strong or weak, are described in the next section of this memorandum.

On December 5, I asked all Committee members to voice their final choice in light of all our

deliberations. The proposal from University of Illinois received unanimous support as our first choice to succeed Prof. Jacek Kugler at Claremont University as the editorial home of International Interactions. Jill Millard informed us on December 12 that Taylor and Francis concurred with points made during our deliberation, and with our recommendation of the Illinois team. Notification of our recommendation was sent to Diehl and Kinsella that same day, along with a reminder that the Executive Committee and Governing Council would work together to make the final selection in March, 2008.

Key Details from Publication Committee Deliberations on Each of Two Proposals

(Proposals listed in order of receipt.)

University of Illinois

Editorial Team: Professor Paul F. Diehl, Editor, Professor John Vasquez, Associate Professor Xinyuan Dai, Professor Robert Pahre, Professor Colin Flint Associate Editors

Support Highlights: One month summer salary for Diehl each year; two graduate assistants; office space and infrastructure. All stated support items assured in support letter from Dean of the College Sarah Mangelsdorf, Provost for International Affairs William I. Brustein, and from Professor Matthew A. Rosenstein, Acting Director of the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament and Security (where International Interactions offices would be housed).

Key Strengths and Concerns as seen by Publications Committee:

- Professional stature and visibility of team members is a real strength.
- Level of institutional support is strong.
- Diversity in expertise and research style of team members is impressive.
- Inclusion of a person in a field other than Political Science (Colin Flint, Geography) is a plus.
- No release time for any editorial team member concerned some members of the Committee.
- Initially unsure whether Illinois was interested in joining other ISA journals in use of the software "CriticalMath" for manuscript management.
- The Committee's two concerns were addressed directly in a memo to us from Professor Diehl. (Diehl's response was received within 24 hours of my communication to him of those concerns.) If I may paraphrase Diehl's response, Illinois is not only willing but enthusiastic to look at the CriticalMath software. Diehl was already looking into the possible acquisition of such software should ISA select their proposal. As to release time for Diehl, it is his preference to not lessen his teaching load because he does not wish to lessen his own contact with students. Instead, Diehl plans to resign from a "big work" college curriculum committee which he has chaired for the past ten years. I have complete confidence that Paul Diehl can manage his commitments in ways that will give his editorial duties at International Interactions the full attention they deserve, should the Illinois team be selected.

Portland State University

Editorial Team: Professor David Kinsella Lead Editor; Professor Birol YeÖilada Supporting Editor.

Support Highlights: One month summer salary for Kinsella each year, one half month salary for YeŃilada annually. Two-course reduction in teaching commitment for Kinsella, one-course reduction for YeŃilada; one graduate assistant; office space and associated equipment; travel support to annual ISA meetings for both Kinsella and YeŃilada. All support items assured by strong letter from Professor Ronald L. Tammen, Director of the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government at Portland State (where editorial offices of International Interactions would be housed).

Key Strengths and Concerns as seen by Publications Committee:

- Kinsella and YeŃilada are both scholars of visibility and standing in the profession.
- Extensive editorial experience of this team is a strength.
- Institutional support offered by Portland State is exceptionally strong.
- Because they currently edit International Studies Perspectives, the Portland State team proposed a one-year delay in their assumption of II duties to permit the completion of their appointed term at ISP. Jacek Kugler expressed to me (and others in ISA leadership) that he was willing and able to edit II for an extra year to effect this delayed transition. But all members of the Publications Committee held varying degrees of doubt that such a delay would be wise. Moreover, our Publisher at Taylor and Francis did not favor a delay.
- Ultimately, the need for a delayed transition of editorial offices to Portland State caused this proposal to slip behind its strong competitor from Illinois in the judgment of the Committee.

**2007 annual report from the editors of
Foreign Policy Analysis**

Drafted on behalf of the FPA editors by

Douglas A Van Belle

Editor-in-Chief

20 December 2007

Introduction

In short, this report provides a discussion of routine operations and there is little to report beyond the numbers and a few highlights of the publication year. Overall, FPA has been far more successful than we could have hoped when we first proposed the creation of the journal to the ISA. The number and the quality of the submissions have both been remarkably high. We did not accomplish this year's goal of building a 1-issue backlog of articles ready for publication, but we came close, carrying a 2 paper backlog at the end of the July-July reporting period, and a 3 paper backlog at the end of 2007

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Philip Nel, Editor, University of Otago, New Zealand

Rekha Pande, Editor, University of Hyderabad, India

Jeffrey Pickering, Kansas State University, USA

Paul J Davies, Managing Editor, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Editorial Team

One significant change to the editorial team has occurred during the reporting period. Alex Mintz accepted an offer to become the Dean of the Lauder School of the IDC-Herzliya, Israel and as a result needed to curtail the rather substantial contribution he was making to the review and evaluation of manuscripts. Listing him as an Editor at Large, is intended to indicate that he still participates as part of the editorial team, but is no longer taking direct responsibility for more than an occasional manuscript. After discussion within the editorial team and in consultation with the ISA's publication committee Jeffrey Pickering, Kansas State, was added to the editorial team at the very end of the reporting period.

Last year's addition of Rekha Pande to the editorial team has produced mixed results. While she adds a very valuable dimension to the team, communication difficulties have severely curtailed her participation in the routine management of manuscripts. Short of a massive effort to rationalize India's communication infrastructure, it is unlikely that this can be remedied

Editorial Board

As indicated in last year's report, the editorial board has been expanded to reflect the lessons of the initial three years and to better reflect the mix of article topics and methodologies in our submission pool.

Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, New York University and the Hoover Institute, Stanford University, USA

Mark A. Boyer, University of Connecticut, USA

Mary Caprioli, University of Minnesota, USA

Sueng-Whan Choi, University of Illinois, USA

Andrew F. Cooper, University of Waterloo - CIGI, Canada

A. Cooper Drury, University of Missouri, Columbia, USA

Tim Dunne, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

Benjamin Fordham, Binghamton University, USA

Nils Petter Gleditsch, The International Peace Research Institute, Norway

Andrea K. Grove, California State University Chanel Islands, USA

Makram Haluani, Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela

Charles Hermann, Texas A&M University, USA

Margaret Hermann, Syracuse University, USA

Ole Holsti, Duke University, USA

Steven W. Hook, Kent State University, USA

Xiaoming Huang, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Valerie Hudson, Brigham Young University, USA

Axel Huelsemeyer, Concordia University, Canada

Patrick James, University of Sothern 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

Jack S. Levy, Rutgers University, USA

Laura Neack, Miami University, USA

Alfred G. Nhema, Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), Ethiopia

David Potter, Nanzan University, Japan

Thomas Preston, Washington State University, USA

Itamar Rabinovich, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Stephen M. Saideman, McGill University, Canada

Mark Schafer, Louisiana State University, USA

Maxi Schoeman, University of Pretoria, South Africa

James M. Scott, Oklahoma State University, USA

Steve Smith, Exeter, United Kingdom

Jennifer Stirling-Folker, University of Connecticut, USA

Donald Sylvan, Ohio State University, USA

J. Ann Tickner, University of Southern California, USA.

William Thompson, Indiana University, USA

Jacqui True, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Bertjan Verbeek, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

Thomas J. Volgy, University of Arizona, USA

Stephen G. Walker, Arizona State University, USA

Birol Yesilada, Portland State University, USA

Zhang Qingmin, China Foreign Affairs College, China

Submissions

For what is still a relatively new journal, the submissions have been remarkable in both their quantity and in the quality of the articles. The projected increase in submissions did not occur, but the editors agree with the very unscientific qualitative conclusion that the average quality has increased, with more requiring only minor revisions and fewer being obvious rejections.

Manuscripts Submitted to FPA **June 1st 2006 – June 30th 2007**

Received: 82

COUNTRY OF SUBMISSION

Australia	3	4%
Belgium	1	1%
Canada	6	7%
Denmark	3	4%
Great Britain	4	5%
Israel	2	2%
Italy	3	4%
Japan	3	4%

Norway	1	1%
New Zealand	1	1%
Turkey	1	1%
United States	54	66%
GENDER OF AUTHOR/s		
	-	
Male	51	62%
Female	10	13%
Female/Male	9	11%
Female/Female	1	1%
Male/Male	9	11%
Female/Male/Male/Male	1	1%
Male/Male/Male/Male	1	1%

BY EDITOR ASSIGNED TO SELECT REVEIERS

Alex Mintz	11	14%
Doug Van Belle	17	21%
Marijke Breuning	12	15%
Philip Nel	16	20%
Ralph Carter	21	26%
Rekha Pande	3	4%

(2 papers not assigned an Editor - WITHDRAWN)

With 26% of the submissions focused on US Foreign Policy, it should not be surprising that the contact author of most papers resides in the US.

Articles Published in Volume3

Volume 3

Number 1

The Iraq War and Agenda Setting

Michael J. Mazarr

Reinvigorating the Study of Foreign Policy Decision Making: Toward a Constructivist Approach

David Patrick Houghton

American Humanitarian Intervention: Toward a Theory of Coevolution

Alynn J. Lyon and Chris J. Dolan

Leadership Style and International Norm Violation: The Case of the Iraq War

Vaughn P. Shannon and Jonathan W. Keller

Volume 3

Number 2

Constructing the “National Interest” in U.S.-China Policymaking: How Foreign Policy Decision Groups Define and Signal Policy Choices

Jean Garrison

Rethinking the Cuban Embargo: An Inductive Analysis

Douglas A Borer & James D Bowen

Fragments of Economic Accountability and Trade Policy

Ryan Kennedy

Crawfish Tails: A Curious Tale of Foreign Trade Policymaking

Cameron Thies & Schuyler Porche

Volume 3

Number 3

Pie Crust Promises and the Sources of Foreign Policy: The Limited Impact of Accession and the Priority of Domestic Constituencies

Stephen M. Saideman & R. William Ayres

Predicting a State’s Foreign Policy: State Preferences between Domestic and International Constraints

Gerry C. Alons

The Discursive Origins of a Doctrine: Norms, Identity, and Securitization under Harry S. Truman & George W. Bush

Roxanna Sjöstedt

A Foreign Policy Analysis of the “German Question”: Ostpolitik Revisited

Karl Cordell & Stefan Wolff

Volume 3

Number 4

CBRN Attack Perpetrators: An Empirical Study

Kate Ivanova & Todd Sandler

Perceiving Rogue States: The Use and Application of the Concept of the 'Rouge State' by US Foreign Policy Decision-Makers

K.P. O'Reilly

Poliheuristic Theory, Bargaining, and Crisis Decision Making - A Formal Analysis of China's Policy Making during the Taiwan Strait Crises

Min Ye

Political Islam and Foreign Policy in Europe and the United States

Elizabeth Shakman Hurd

Special Issues

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

Turnaround

Our average turn around for a first decision on a submission is approximately 70 days, down slightly from the 74 days reported last year, but not hitting the 60-65 day target we had aimed for in last year's report. However, the 70 day average is a better representation of the time the review process takes than last year's. Last year's 74 days figure included 6 submissions that were rejected almost immediately as either not fitting the publication mandate of FPA or so clearly falling short of standards that we advised the authors to withdraw them and revise them before they were reviewed. This year, there were only 2 that were immediately returned because they did not fit and none that were advised to withdraw and revise before review.

It should also be noted that this 70 day figure includes the articles in targeted subject areas where the editorial team has committed to investing additional editorial time and effort to develop articles with potential that might otherwise be rejected.

Future

Our future goals are now quite limited. During the forthcoming year we wish to reduce the number of R+Rs we are carrying from the current 26 to about 18, and we would like to continue to grow our backlog up slightly beyond the 5-6 articles it takes to fill a typical issue, with the intent to be sustaining a consistent two issue backlog by the time that editorial responsibilities are handed off to the next team of editors. We hope to bring initial turnaround of first decisions below 70 days for the next reporting year.

We are also considering switching to the Critical Math submission system over the course of the next year so that it will be established and running part of our process before the hand over to the next editorial team.

International Studies Perspectives (ISP)
Annual Editorial Report, 2006-2007

Submitted by:

David Kinsella and Birol Yeşilada, Editors

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

Jacqueline Mcvey, Managing Editor

John Damis, Annette Jolin, Ronald Tammen, Associate Editors

September 2007

Submissions, External Reviews, and Decisions

In the year ending 31 July 2007, *ISP* received 83 submissions: 63 for the policy section, 12 for the pedagogy section, 1 for the disciplinary visions section, and 0 for profession section. We are not satisfied with the number of submissions *ISP* receives, especially in the area of pedagogy—which, more than the other areas, sets *ISP* apart from the other ISA journals. The Editors will continue outreach activities to encourage pedagogy submissions, and ask members of the Editorial Board to do the same.

In regard to the 83 submissions, the *ISP* Editors made 61 decisions: no papers were accepted for publication after the first round of external review; the authors of 30 papers were given the opportunity to revise and resubmit; 31 papers were rejected (three of these without external review due to incompatibility with the journal's mission). Of the 20 revised papers received and reviewed before the end of the year, all were accepted for publication). Based on these figures, *ISP*'s rejection rate was 46 percent.

Most decisions were made after having received two or three peer reviews, although in a cases reviewer delinquency required us to go ahead with decisions based on only one review. On average, editorial decisions were based on 2.1 referee reports. On average, referees took 27 days to submit their reviews, and editorial decisions were made after 75 days. The difference between review time and decision time is due to the fact that additional referees often had to be lined up after initially requested reviews were not delivered on a timely basis. During the year, *ISP* requested reviews from 376 people, 127 of whom agreed and followed through with referee reports. This referee response rate of 34 percent is rather low, but is understandable for a journal like *ISP* that published so many articles in the area of policy. The Editors often solicit reviews from those in the policy community, where positive responses to such requests are less frequent than within the academic community. We continue our practice of identifying as many as 6 or 7 potential referees and initially request reviews from all of them. Even though, on average, two-thirds turn down our requests or simply do not deliver reviews, those reviews we do receive allow us to make our decisions regarding publication sooner than has been the case in the past.

Of the papers submitted to *ISP* for review, 27 percent were authored or co-authored by women. The rejection rate for these submissions, 36 percent, was lower than the overall rejection rate. Of the reviews requested, 84, or 22 percent, were requested from women. Women delivered 30 reviews, for a response rate of 24 percent, lower than the rate for all referees.

Symposia

The *ISP* Forum is a place for a collection of articles or essays on given topics, whether in the area of policy, pedagogy, or the discipline of international studies. Themes covered in these symposia over the last year include the Cyprus conflict and gender in international studies pedagogy. The November 2007 issue features a Forum on academic freedom in international studies, which the Editors hope will stimulate discussion and debate among the ISA membership and beyond. Current submissions for the *ISP* Forum—e.g., diversity in international studies, race, empire—are presently at various stages of review. Typically, we ask two or three referees to review all the papers comprising a Forum submission and offer them a modest honorarium in return for taking on the task.

Maintaining Quality

The Editors are mindful of the need to maintain high standards of scholarship both in the articles published by *ISP* and in the evaluation of submitted manuscripts. There is room for improvement on both fronts. We believe that our current rejection rate is too low, but it is “improving.” We now have a modest backlog—in September 2007, accepted articles were being slated for the August 2008 issue—and this is permitting us to raise our standards for publishable work.

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.

Indexing

Blackwell and the *ISP* Editors are in the process of preparing an application for the journal to be indexed by the Institute for Scientific Information. Presently, *ISQ* is the only ISA journal indexed by ISI.

Appendix: Trends

For comparative purposes, this table shows some of the indicators mentioned in this report over the three years that ISP has been edited at Portland State University.

	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Submissions	71	75	83
proportion female	0.17	0.35	0.27
Rejection rate	0.46	0.41	0.46
female (co-)authors	0.22	0.35	0.35
Referee response rate	0.66	0.54	0.34
female referees	0.23	0.29	0.24
Average reviews per manuscript	1.8	1.9	2.1
Average time for decision (days)	82	84	75

ISQ ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Report of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors

Drafted on behalf of the *ISQ* editors by

T. David Mason

Acting Editor in Chief

November 26, 2007

Editorial Team:

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

Associate Editors:

John Booth, University of North Texas

Steven Forde, University of North Texas

Brett Ashley Leeds, Rice University

T. David Mason, University of North Texas

James Meernik, University of North Texas

Editorial Assistants:

Amber Aubone, Meagan Williams, Steve Liebel, Geoff Dancy, Christopher J. Fariss, Thorin M.

Wright, University of North Texas

Executive Summary

The University of North Texas editorial team concluded its fourth year at the helm of the *International Studies Quarterly* faced with the tragic and untimely death of Steven C. Poe, Editor in Chief for the last four years. Associate Editor David Mason has stepped in to take over the everyday management of the journal, with Brett Ashley Leeds, James Meernik, John A. Booth and Steven Forde continuing to serve as associate editors. This report discusses our stewardship of the journal for the period from June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007. Its contents can be summarized as follows:

- Our mean response time (from submission to decision) was 71.6 calendar days, slightly shorter than the 75.0 day mean response time of the previous twelve months.
- We received 330 manuscripts from June 1, 2006, to May 31, 2007. Of those, 282 were new submissions and 48 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. This represents a 2.1-percent decline from the 2005-06 total of 337 submissions, which was the most submissions ever received by *ISQ* in a single year. The total for the current reporting period still represents almost a one-hundred percent increase in annual submissions over 2000.
- We received 98 submissions (new and revised and resubmitted) from 31 countries other than the U.S. and from every continent except for Antarctica. About thirty percent (29.9%) of the submissions received in the last year came from persons at institutions outside of the United States, down slightly from 2005-06. The number of new non-U.S. submissions has increased substantially over the last several years.
- Our acceptance rate was 10.3 percent of all submissions, and our rate for issuing revise-and-resubmit invitations was 12.1 percent. Both of these percentages are down marginally from last year.
- Of those submitting papers to *ISQ*, 17.6 percent were women or teams of authors made up of only women. Another 8.8 percent of submissions were co-authored papers where at least one (but not all) of the co-authors was a woman. Women authors had a slightly smaller percentage of their manuscripts accepted (8.6%) than male authors (11.1%). Authorship teams made up of both men and women had an even smaller proportion of their manuscripts accepted (6.9%).
- Impact factor ratings for 2006 for *ISQ* were slightly lower than they were for 2005, but still ahead of a number of highly regarded general political science and international/comparative journals.

The Year in Review, 2006-2007

In August of 2007, Steven C. Poe, Editor in Chief of *ISQ* since 2004, died suddenly of a heart attack. Obviously, this was a shock to all of us at the University of North Texas Political Science Department and a grievous loss to our university, to the scholarly community, and to *ISQ*. We have endeavored to keep the operations of the journal running as smoothly as possible since his passing. At the 2007 American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Associate Editors David Mason, Ashley Leeds, and Jim Meernik met with Tom Volgy, Executive Director of ISA, to present their plan for maintaining *ISQ*'s editorial operations for the remainder of UNT's time as the editorial home for the journal. For the remainder of our editorial term (which ends on December 31, 2008), David Mason will assume responsibility for managing the day-to-day operations of the journal and for making final editorial decisions. Ashley Leeds has stepped in to assume an even more active role than before in assigning reviewers and drafting decision letters.

The editorial staff at UNT, led by Amber Aubone, has performed remarkably well during the last calendar year. Amber Aubone continued her excellent work as our chief editorial assistant. Christopher Fariss and Thorin Wright served as editorial assistants until August of 2007, when they left to enter doctoral programs elsewhere. They have been ably replaced by Meagan Williams and Steve Liebel. These five graduate students have performed remarkably well over the course of this difficult year.

To date, there has been little if any disruption in the processing of manuscripts since Steve Poe's passing. This is largely attributable to several factors. First, Ashley Leeds has taken on an even larger and more proactive role in assigning reviewers and drafting decision letters. Second, Amber Aubone has shown remarkable management skills in familiarizing the new editorial assistants (and the new editor in chief) with the details of the system Steve Poe had put in place for processing manuscripts. Third, Steve Liebel and Meagan Williams have mastered their duties and responsibilities with remarkable speed, and they have carried out those responsibilities with a degree of dedication, competence, and professionalism that speaks highly of Steve Poe's eye for talent. Fourth, following Steve Poe's death, our former editorial assistants – Chelsea Brown, Geoff Dancy, Christopher Fariss, and Thorin Wright – stepped in and assisted greatly in the transition to a new editorial team. Fariss and Wright stayed in Denton beyond their planned departure dates in order to help our new assistants master their responsibilities in the manuscript processing system. Geoff Dancy and Chelsea Brown returned to Denton to help with the transition and with the analysis of the data that is reported in this document. Finally, Amber Aubone deserves special recognition for keeping the entire editorial process working under circumstances where the new editor in chief and the other two assistants were newly appointed to their positions. In effect, she had to train all three of us in what had to be done to keep the journal's editorial process working smoothly. That we appear to have succeeded in that endeavor is largely a testament to the competence, professionalism and dedication of these seven editorial assistants. Their dedication to ensuring that the journal's operations continue is largely a tribute to the loyalty that Steve Poe could command from the students who were fortunate enough to work with him at *ISQ* and to study with him as undergraduate and graduate students.

During the last four years we have we continued to modernize the *Quarterly's* operations by upgrading the web-based manuscript submission and referee reporting system, now housed at the CriticalMath Web site (www.criticalmath.com). Improvements to the system have enhanced the efficiency with which we are able to process manuscripts, from initial submission through to final decision. Unlike other electronic journal management systems, CriticalMath's services are free of charge to *ISQ*. In consultation with Dean Haddock of CriticalMath, we continue to streamline the review process in order to provide authors with quicker decisions and feedback without compromising the quality or rigor of the review process. In June-July 2007, we upgraded to a new version of the manuscript management system, featuring improved navigation features for moving between the manuscript database and the reviewer database. This has reduced the time required to identify potential reviewers, assign them to a manuscript, email the requests for reviews, track the confirmations and declines by reviewers, and track the record of reviews and declines by each reviewer in the database. The upgraded system also makes available to the editorial staff a wider range of up-to-date information on the status of individual manuscripts, alerts on those that are ready for decision, and those that have been in the queue for an unusually long time without a decision. The new system also makes it easier for the editorial staff to access manuscripts and reviews from off-campus locations without compromising the security or anonymity of the review process. These improvements probably account for a substantial share of the improvement in the mean response time (from initial submission to final decision).

The plagiarism case that occupied so much editorial team's time and energy last year was finally resolved, and to date we know of no further repercussions from it. As we reported last year, we informed Professor Rose of the charges and the results of our investigation of the facts of the case. Our findings and recommendations, along with Professor Rose's response, were forwarded to a committee composed of the editors of the other ISA journals at the time (*ISP*, *ISR* and *FPA*) for their consideration. The committee unanimously supported our judgment that plagiarism had occurred, and our conclusion that a retraction should be issued. We issued a retraction for the article that appeared in the March issue of 2006. We are very grateful to Tom Volgy, and to two presidents of ISA, Professors William Thompson and Ann Tickner, for their advice and support during what was clearly the most difficult period of our editorial term thus far.

The 50th volume published in 2006 represents the first volume with the expanded page allotment that was granted by the ISA Governing Council in 2004. The increase in our page allocation from 750 to 1,000 has allowed us to publish an average of ten articles per issue. We sincerely thank the ISA Governing Council and other committees in the ISA hierarchy for supporting this cause.

Results, 2006-2007

We turn now to an analysis of the outcomes our editorial efforts during the 2006-2007 reporting period. The data for this report are from manuscripts submitted between June 1, 2006 and May 31, 2007.¹ We included all manuscripts that were submitted and for which we rendered a decision during this period, including both new submissions as well as those that were revised and resubmitted. As was the practice in previous reports, the data employed here also include some manuscripts (6) that we received during the reporting period but for which we rendered decisions after June 1 but before August 1, 2007. Reports from previous years can be found at: <http://www.isq.unt.edu>.

Response Time

Table 1 presents statistics estimating the mean response times for this reporting period, with comparable figures from previous reporting periods included as points of comparison. During this reporting period we achieved a mean response time of 71.6 calendar days, down from 82.5 days in the first year of our editorship and slightly better than last year's response time of 75.0 days. The median response time is 72 days, less than last year's median of 77 days. The manuscript that took the longest time for us to reach a decision on was, unfortunately, held for 133 calendar days. It was a revised and resubmitted manuscript. Two of the original reviewers declined to review the revised manuscript and one of the new reviewers was unusually slow to respond with a completed review.

Table 1: Submission to Decision Time in Calendar Days: 2002-2006

Turnaround Time in Calendar Days	2002	Jan-Sept 2003	Oct 2003 – Sept 2004	June 1, 2004-May 31, 2005	June 1, 2005-May 31, 2006	June 1, 2006-May 31, 2007
Mean	139.2	108.5	82.5	74.3	75.0	71.64*
Median	110	102	81	75	77	72
Maximum	499	457	221	176	231	133
Minimum	7	0	0	0	0	16
Range	492	457	221	176	231	117

Compendium Update and Discussion

Board Report: ISA Compendium Project

Bob Denmark

The ISA Compendium Project has been in the works for two years. We have made the following progress since our last annual meeting:

1. Our goal was to have every section create a series of topics to be included in the project by the time of our last annual meeting. Most sections met that goal, or did so shortly following the meeting. I am pleased that the lists were truly collaborative efforts. Every section made a serious attempt to solicit topics from its broad membership. Each of the section topics lists was to be reviewed. At least two scholars, mostly from our editorial board, made comments on each list. Revisions were cumulated, letters written, and each section responded. A final set of topics was distributed to the Editorial Advisory Board. I received only 3 comments on the topics list. Two concerned its 'balance' across issue areas. A third concerned a very specific topic that was not included. I responded as best I could to the issue of balance, and am searching for an author for the missing topic.
2. The project includes 643 topics. These are available for review on our web pages. The General Editor has the right to add select topics if absolutely necessary, but I hope to avoid doing so. As of this date (1/5/08) we have identified authors for 321 essays. Two large sections have not reported on their most recent efforts to find authors, and this meeting is still some months away, so I hope to be well over this 50% level by the time we actually meet. I will have the most recent figures at that time.
3. The project includes every ISA section, a special section on theory and another on political geography. Only one section declined to take part in subsequent tasks, but supported my efforts to find an alternative section editor. As of this date, all sections have working editors or editorial teams. I have been especially pleased with the level of support that has accrued to this project.
4. Every project faces challenges. We have dealt with one, and I anticipate another in the near term. Our primary challenge this last year concerned the online contract and manuscript management system that was promised to us by Blackwell. Due to a number of technical and other difficulties (e.g. Blackwell was purchased by Wiley, and there was some initial confusion regarding which platform our system would be based on), the online system was some 5 months late. Since the system was to deal with contracts, and first drafts are due 6 months following signature of the contracts, a number of contracts were signed later than expected. This may set the publication date back. This is not a fatal problem, but I would ask for everyone's understanding regarding publication deadlines. I also anticipate that many of our authors might be late in completing their drafts. I would urge everyone to please help me in stressing the importance of timely completion of compendium review essays. We are all busy, but this is a major association effort and timely completion will be of significant assistance.

Andrea Grelak, our managing editor at ISA HQ has been invaluable in these efforts and deserves significant recognition. Everyone at ISA HQ, Advisory Board Editor Bill Thompson, and our Blackwell editor, Nick Bellorini, have been uniformly helpful in moving this rather huge project along.

Future Meetings

This will be an oral status report on upcoming:

- Annual meetings in New York (2009), and New Orleans (2008)
- International meetings for WISC (2008) and the Rio Conference (2009)

Annual ISA meetings booked for future conferences include:

New York, Feb 15-18, 2009 (Sun-Wed pattern)

New Orleans, Feb. 17-20, 2010

Montreal, March 16-19, 2011

San Diego, April 1-4 (Sun-Wed pattern), 2012

*San Francisco, March 26-29, 2013

*New York, Feb 16-19 (Sun-Wed pattern), 2014

*New Orleans, Feb 18-21, 2015

Atlanta, March 16-19, 2016

Baltimore, Feb 22-25, 2017

Asterisk (*) years indicate that contract is contingent on ISA's ascertainment of satisfactory performance by the hotel at the previous conference.

Potential Revisions to Annual Conference

- **Recommendations on abstracts and papers;**
- **Recommendations from FTGS (poster proposal);**
- **Recommendations on timelines for commitment to the program**
- **Upgrading technology and costs**
- **Innovative panels: should we continue?**
- **Disabilities issue**

Recommendations on Abstracts and Papers

It is ISA's policy that all participants committing to presenting at the conference (except at a roundtable) must "write a paper" and submit it to the organization, detailing the original research project for which they had earlier submitted an abstract. Failure to do so carries the same sanction as failing to fulfill a commitment to participate in the conference: the person in principle becomes ineligible to participate in future conferences. In fact, anywhere from 50 to 65 percent of those presenting papers fail to actually deliver an electronic or hard copy of their paper. Previously, when the association used a paper room, the "failure rate" was roughly the same.

Presently, ISA makes several requests for each paper giver to submit the paper electronically to the Association and it is then posted on line. When the person fails to do so, we post an abstract along with the person's e-mail address, allowing interested persons to contact the writer directly. However, we have absolutely no proof that the person has actually written a paper.

In the past, a number of people indicated that they were "afraid" to submit a paper for fear that their work would be plagiarized and wanted assurances from the association that there would be due compensation and/or appropriate remedies from the association if such theft occurred.

Most recently, we had a number of requests from ISA members, including a member of the Governing Council to have ISA enforce the rules requiring the delivery of an actual paper, either electronically or in hard copy, with failure to do so resulting in the expulsion of the individual from future conference participation. Given the potential impact of such an action, **direction is sought from the Governing Council.**

There appear to be the following options available:

- Enforce the existing rules: no paper/no future participation;
- Modify the rule: either a paper submission or an abstract including proper e-mail, and the person is required to send a copy of the paper to anyone requesting. Failure to do either is deemed a violation of ISA rules and prohibits the individual from future conferences.
- Drop the rule: presenting an actual paper becomes an option for all participants.
- Other options...

FTGS Recommendations on poster sessions:

FTGS Poster Session Proposal for the International Studies Association

Carrie Liu Currier, Christina Rowley, Abigail Ruane, and Laura Shepherd

What the ISA says:

“Done effectively, posters can provide a political scientist with much more feedback than s/he would receive during a traditional panel session. An alternative method to panels for disseminating and evaluating research, poster sessions are a visual and concise method of presenting one's work. Though they are relatively new to political science, poster sessions have long been utilized at professional meetings by a number of other academic and professional organizations ... As other convention delegates come ... and look over your presentation, you have the opportunity to engage in a much more detailed discussion of your research, the methodology and your findings than you might otherwise in a traditional panel format.” (*International Studies Association 2007*).

What James Lebovic says:

“The poster room – a place where presenters can stand next to fragments of their conference paper on display – is an alternative to panels for presenting research findings. By visiting a poster room, one can avoid the 2-hour time commitment of attending a panel or an uncomfortable early exit from a panel in progress. For the presenter, the poster room provides an opportunity to present research without sharing the stage with a panel chair, discussant, and panelists or carrying the burden of having to interact with other life forms. The downside is that the presenter must stand for 2 hours surrounded by people whose ideas were deemed by the conference organizers as too revolutionary to debut in a traditional forum” (*International Studies Perspectives 2006*).

Key problems with the current state of poster sessions:

- Poor location/timing:
 - There is often a distinct air of desperation around the poster room, as 2 hours is a long time to stand in the hope that someone will come and engage with your work.
- Lack of organization & value assigned to them:
 - The first extract constructs a very positive picture of the experience of presenting a poster. However many have noted the poster room is more of a dumping ground for graduate students and overtly interdisciplinary work.
- Positivist emphasis
 - The professional organizations that are cited in the first extract are predominantly positivist in orientation and therefore likely to encourage works that can be illustrated graphically. However this method would be less appropriate for say something like poststructural discourse analysis.

Suggestions to improve the poster sessions:

- Preparation issues:

- Establish suggested poster expectations/ standardize poster dimensions (to help the room look more professional)
- There is a wide range of websites that offer information on how to produce effective posters and it would certainly be worth suggesting to the ISA that they link to these sites from their own page on poster presentations, despite the subject-specific nature of some of them. The sites include:

http://www.asp.org/education/howto_onPosters.html

<http://www.ncsu.edu/project/posters>

<http://lorien.ncl.ac.uk/ming/dept/Tips/present/posters.htm>

<http://people.eku.edu/ritchisong/posterpres.html>

<http://www.biophysics.org/education/block.pdf>

(this latter is particularly useful as it offers 'Do's and Don'ts of poster presentation in a very accessible format)

- Encourage more interactive poster presentations, utilizing technology (websites, moving images, short films, etc) to make them more visually appealing and innovative

HQ Response: Item one is feasible although others have discouraged exactly that uniformity; Item two is already posted on our website; the interactive suggestion is an excellent one but ISA cannot rent the equipment from the hotel (incredibly expensive); alternatively, it would have to try to renegotiate contracts to bring these technologies on campus.

- Location/Timing: Making the poster sessions a place people want to go
 - Shorter poster sessions (not 2 hour blocks) – perhaps around coffee breaks or middle of the day times (10:30, 2pm) – but not around lunch/end of the day

HQ Response: this can be accomplished easily if the GC desires;

- Have ISA schedule a special poster time slot (maybe 30-45 minutes) each day that occurs *between* panels (such as times listed above) so posters do not directly compete with conventional panels for time. A dedicated time slot for posters would also encourage more attendees to explore the poster room and would add value to the poster session (tied to the issues under Organization & Value below)

HQ Response: we have no such time slots available unless we either use lunch time or eliminate a round of panels.

- Large room so there is enough space to roam around

HQ Response: Can be done but is a trade-off with having panels in the same room

- Host a reception or meeting in the poster room

HQ Response: great idea...we have been looking for sponsors and sections/regions willing to do such receptions.

- Hold one grand poster session timeslot for the section, at a time when no other panels for the section compete (might be easy to link the slot then with a business meeting/reception).

HQ Response: again, great idea. However breaking down posters consistent with section receptions triples the costs being charged by the hotel...unless the section is willing to help pay for this, we don't have the budget capacity to do so.

- Organization & Value: must make more effort to demonstrate posters are valued
 - Suggest that poster sessions are themed and organized like panels, to avoid the 'mish-mash' of ideas and approaches that most poster sessions embody.

○

HQ Response: we have tried this before. When done well, it works great. Unfortunately, poster participants are the first to default from their convention obligations, leaving huge holes in the poster themes.

- Amend the panel submission form so that people could *choose* to submit poster panels. This would diminish the negative association of posters with 'failed' papers.

HQ Response: Great idea.

- Group posters by related sections and use big signs to identify related themes (e.g., FTGS, Security, etc.) – makes it easier for people to find what they are interested in

○

HQ Response: please see earlier grouping issue.

- Have fewer posters in a session (6-8) and hold the poster session in an ordinary panel room

○

HQ Response: don't have enough room for panels.

- Have conference organizers open the poster session

○

HQ Response: again, great idea. What appears to work even better though is if each section can find a major scholar from the section who is willing to do a poster instead of a panel and this is advertised in advance.

- Added features:

- Increasing flow of people into the room:
 - have food/drinks or the coffee break in the poster room
 - put email stations in the back of the poster room
 - have places for people to have discussions (tables/chairs for people to sit down and meet)
 -

HQ Response: we do this now for the exhibition, and we can do this for posters as well but it depends on the layout of the particular hotel.

- Awards for best student posters, or best poster in other categories

○

HQ Response: excellent idea. Would the sections be willing to do this for their people?

- More advertising:

- At the end of related paper sessions, chairs can announce/advertise related posters (listing titles/authors)
- Sections can advertise their posters more by placing abstracts of poster papers on their section website to encourage attendance

HQ Response: Great idea!

- Make announcements in the poster room

HQ Response: we avoid making announcements of any kind, anywhere

- Instead of looking at poster sessions for completed paper work – poster sessions might be utilized as a venue for works in progress, giving participants a chance to talk with others about their research and get feedback before it is completed (the concern: would ISA accept this kind of idea?).

HQ Response: this is also an excellent idea, and as long as it would entail posters demonstrating substantial progress of the research, it would work, but the sections would have to commit to doing substantial oversight on the proposed posters...would they have the extra time and energy to do that?

Recommendations on timelines for commitment to the program:

As the demand has grown to participate in the annual conference, the issues of no-shows and late cancellations have become problematic for both the association and the program chairs. For example, and despite repeated requests to signal intention to attend and “make good” on their commitment to participate after they have been selected, roughly 800 people still had not registered for the 2008 conference by the end of December 2007. In addition, some 500 people withdrew from the program after having signaled their intention to participate (although very few of those had preregistered) between September 1st and December 1st.

This problem has at least three immediate effects. First, there is the financial impact on the association. If, for example, five hundred people withdraw after it is too late for others to take their place, the association loses approximately \$50,000 in revenue, and can recover little of the costs incurred in preparation for these lost individuals. Second, there is a huge impact on the program: not only do the program chairs have to scramble constantly to patch and repair panels, the possibility of collapsed panels also means substantial restructuring. The impact here is on both the general program chairs and as well on the section program chairs, already toiling under the weight of huge numbers of applicants. There is also a third impact: assuming a constant level of applications but shrinking panel space in future years, many people will not be admitted into the program who may deserve to be admitted because some applicants withdraw too late for them to be accommodated at a later date.

Under present procedures, once applicants are admitted to the program, they are given a certain time period to register if they are non-ISA members, and failing to register, they are removed from the program. This is not the case for ISA members, who are told that failure to decline by December 1 will yield the penalty of not being accepted on to future conferences, but they can register all the way to the time the conference begins. We’ve found that the rules for non-ISA members are working relatively well. The rules for ISA members do not appear to be working nearly as well.

Therefore, I would like to suggest the following rule change: ***once a person is accepted on the program, he/she would be asked to preregister within 30 days to indicate the commitment to participate. Failure to preregister will lead to the person’s removal from the program, and those on the waiting list will then have an opportunity to get on the program. Preregistration fees would not be refunded, except for emergencies, and on a case-by-case basis.*** I believe that this rule change, given the enormous demand to participate and the limited supply of panels in the future will substantially ease the burden of those who volunteer to organize the program and make the process more fair to those who could not be initially accommodated.

The Governing Council is requested to make a determination on this policy decision.

Upgrading Technology and disability issues

ISA is still using overhead projectors as the only audio-visual mechanism being provided to panelists at the annual conference. It is not much of a “technology”, and it exists virtually free since we negotiated in most contracts a free “overhead projector in every room” clause. However, most hotels no longer have overhead projectors and in the future will not be able to meet this commitment. On the other hand, they charge outrageous amounts for conference rental on power point projectors, and most hotel contracts will not allow individuals to bring their own power point projectors with them to the panel rooms (union contracts).

One alternative is for ISA to buy 50 power point projectors with locks, lock them in every room, and allow participants to shift to this methodology. Small, portable projectors are not cheap; we should be able to purchase 50 of them with locks for approximately \$23,000, and we assume a life time of about 3 years for each unit. With shipping costs, the annual impact would be about \$10,000, assuming we can negotiate with the hotels to let us bring them in, lock them up, and then take them away.

In addition, we would likely need ten to twenty laptops to integrate with the power point projectors in case some people fail to bring their own laptops to the panel (we are assuming that one person will always have a laptop at each panel, but this may not necessarily be the case. Furthermore, these laptops would serve a second purpose: assisting with hearing impaired individuals who need written translation of panel discussions.

The general issue of assisting the hearing impaired has proven difficult to assess. Last year we assisted one person in need. This year, no one has requested assistance. According to ADA rules, we either *do not* need to assist or *must* assist, depending on the legal interpretation. Furthermore, we may have to provide sign interpretation, if the person is able to communicate in sign language, or to provide immediately transcript translation if the person cannot read sign language. Both options are quite costly, and we estimate the cost at around \$5,000 per person. Should 20 people require the service at any one time, it would equal our entire annual travel support budget. However, with several high quality laptops available, we may be able to reduce these costs. I estimate that the cost of the laptops (high quality, durable, portable, fast) would run another \$30,000, and again a life-time of about two to three years.

The Governing Council is requested to give direction on the following:

1) Should we move to replace overhead projectors with power point projectors and the laptops needed? I recommend that we move in this direction.

2) Regardless of the differences of legal opinion over ADA requirements, should we stand ready to fully commit to accessibility to hearing impaired individuals, including making the technology available to reduce the costs? I recommend that we move in this direction.

3) Can we increase the registration fee for non-graduate students by \$20 and by \$10 for graduate students to compensate for these increased costs? I recommend these increases to cover costs.*

*Please note: registration fees for the annual conference have not been raised in seven years.

Meanwhile the costs involving the conference have roughly doubled during the same period. Our standard fee for ISA members is above MESA and LASA but substantially below APSA, ASA, ECPR and even fifty percent below WISC, which is a brand new organization.

Organization		PreRegistration Fees:
APSA	Members	\$145
AHA	Members	\$135
ASA	Members	\$140
LASA	Members	\$ 80
MESA	Members	\$ 70
<i>ECPR</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>\$140</i>
<i>WISC</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>\$150</i>
ISA	Members	\$100

Innovative Panels: Should We Continue them?

The San Francisco convention is the first time each section was offered at least one innovative panel with which to experiment with alternative approaches to exhibiting research. We were able to experiment because we had an abundance of panel space. Unfortunately, until and unless we return to San Francisco again, this abundance will disappear in future locations.

We have 19 innovative panels this year. They are scheduled in two rooms (Plaza A and B) beginning on Wednesday morning through Saturday afternoon. This is the breakdown of innovative panels by section:

ALIAS = 1

ICOMM = 2

IEDUC = 2

FTGS = 1

ILAW = 5

IO = 1

IPE = 2

PEACE = 1

General = 4

The four general innovative panels came from the ISA general membership. They include: (1) an interactive session dealing with collaboration, (2) a collaging IR arts experience, (3) an interactive, “everything you need to know about IR” session, and (4) a session exploring political cartoons (with the exhibit in the convention hall during the meeting and linked to a reception).

The Governing Council is requested to assess the utility of this experiment. Feedback is especially sought from the sections; they were the ones most active in implementing this process. Should we continue the innovative panel format for New York, at a loss of 25-30 standard panels, or should we abandon the experiment? Alternatively, should we simply integrate the innovative panels into the existing quotas assigned to each section as opposed to providing these panel slots in addition to section quotas?

The Governing Council is requested to make a policy decision on this matter.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 5, 2008

To: Tom Volgy

From: Barbara Walter, Chair
ISA Nominating Committee

Re: Committee Report

After careful deliberation, the ISA Nominating Committee arrived at a single slate of candidates for ISA officers: Thomas Weiss for president, Mark Boyer, Ido Oren and Sandra Halperin for vice presidents.

The procedures followed were the same as in previous years. We met and organized at the ISA annual meeting and prepared a call for nominations that was distributed to the full membership shortly thereafter. At that time, we asked for nominations for president and vice president. We set a deadline of May 15, 2007 for submission of names and asked for a letter of nomination in support of the candidate as well as a copy of his or her cv. Prior to the conference call, we contacted every candidate to make sure that he or she would be willing to serve if tapped for a position. We made final decisions via a conference call held on Wednesday, June 13, 2007.

On the whole the process went smoothly. We had five nominations for president, and four nominations for vice-president.¹ The most difficult part of the deliberations was the selection of president, and we spent most of the conference call on this issue. The five candidates for president were: Thomas Weiss, David Lake, Arild Underdal, Harvey Starr and Richard Falk. The final decision was a close one, with a great deal of support for both Weiss and Lake, and in the end the committee voted in favor of Thomas Weiss. The committee agreed that we were blessed with an extremely strong group of candidates and felt fortunate to have such excellent choices.

Unlike last year, there were few non-North Americans nominated for either position. Only two of the nine candidates nominated were from outside the continent, and we took measures to address this when discussing our list of vice presidents. We also noted that there was only one woman who had been nominated – Laura Sjoberg for vice-president - a brand-new assistant professor who the committee felt would make an excellent vice president in the future, but who we felt was not yet far enough along in her career to serve. In order to address issues of gender diversity as well as geographic diversity, therefore, the committee agreed to solicit an application from Sandra Halperin at the University of Sussex in England. She enthusiastically agreed to be considered for one of the vice president slots.

¹ These numbers do not include Mustapha Pasha who was nominated for vice president, but declined because he was serving on the ISA Nominating Committee.

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

DIVERSITY COMMITTEE REPORT

International Studies Association
Diversity Committee Report
December, 2007

Prepared by Brett Ashley Leeds, Rice University, Chair
Committee Members:
Mohammed Bahramzadeh, Arizona Western College
Geeta Chowdhry, Northern Arizona University
Brandon Valeriano, University of Illinois-Chicago
Jeffrey Taliaferro, Tufts University

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The diversity committee has had a busy and productive year during 2007. The highlights, which we discuss in more detail below, are as follows:

- (1) We organized two panels at the 2007 annual meeting. Based on those panels, we produced a forum on “Diversity in the International Studies Profession”, which has been conditionally accepted at *International Studies Perspectives* for their Pieces on our Craft feature.
- (2) The Governing Council approved a one panel allocation for the diversity committee at the annual meeting, and we organized a roundtable entitled “Race, Religion, Ethnicity, and International Relations” for the 2008 meeting.
- (3) We organized a Diversity Committee reception for the 2008 annual meeting with funding approved by the Executive Committee.

Our requested action point for this year’s Governing Council meeting is to approve \$2000 to hold another diversity reception in 2009, conditional on a successful event (measured by interest and attendance) at the 2008 meeting.

ISP FORUM:

Two roundtables organized by the diversity committee were conducted at the 2007 annual meeting, one entitled “Experiences of People of Color in the International Studies Profession” and one entitled “Experiences of People of Color in the International Studies Classroom.” The editors of *International Studies Perspectives* expressed interest in our producing a forum on diversity in the profession for their Pieces in Our Craft feature. We did this, and it was reviewed positively and conditionally accepted for publication. We expect to complete the revisions requested by the editors in January, with an anticipated publication date of November, 2008. Most of the essays in the forum rely on the authors’ personal experiences to illuminate issues faced by members of underrepresented groups in our profession. The forum includes the following essays:

“Diversity in the International Studies Profession” (forum introduction) by Brett Ashley Leeds, Rice University, and Saadia Pekkanen, University of Washington.

“The Darkside of International Studies: Race, Racism and Research in International Studies” by Christian Davenport, University of Maryland

“The Lack of Diverse Perspectives in the International Relations Field: The Politics of Being Alone” by Brandon Valeriano, University of Illinois at Chicago

“The Elephant in the Room” by Wendy Theodore, University of Arizona

“Double- and Triple-Minorities in the International Relations Classroom” by Saori N. Katada and Christina Gray, University of Southern California

“Reflections of a Senior Scholar on the Profession of Political Science” by Minion K. C. Morrison, University of Missouri-Columbia

2008 ROUNDTABLE:

In our 2007 report, we requested that the governing council grant the diversity committee a one panel allocation at future annual meetings. This was approved at the 2007 meeting of the governing council. Our first officially sponsored roundtable (to be held at the 2008 meeting), is described below:

Race, Religion, Ethnicity, and International Relations

The goal of this roundtable is to discuss the roles of race, religion, and ethnicity as explanatory variables and as objects of analysis in international studies research. Prominent researchers who have addressed issues of race, religion, and ethnicity in their international studies research will share their insights

with the audience, hoping to stimulate future research by posing questions that others may seek to answer in the future.

Chair: Geeta Chowdhry, Northern Arizona University

Participants:

Rodolfo De la Garza, Columbia University

Errol A. Henderson, Pennsylvania State University

Michael Horowitz, University of Pennsylvania

L.H.M. Ling, The New School

John Mearsheimer, University of Chicago

Malinda S. Smith, University of Alberta

DIVERSITY COMMITTEE RECEPTION:

One of our primary goals is to provide a welcoming environment for members of underrepresented groups in the profession and at our annual meetings. We believe that increasing opportunities for professional interaction and mentoring within diverse communities will improve recruitment and retention of members of underrepresented groups in the profession and in the association. We requested funds to host a reception at the 2008 annual meeting, and were granted \$2000 by the executive committee.

Our reception will take place at 7:00 pm on Thursday, after the Presidential address. We have sent letters to all department chairs of Ph.D. granting political science programs in the United States telling them about the reception and asking for names of current Ph.D. students interested in international studies who are members of underrepresented groups (e.g., U.S. minorities and foreign students from developing countries). We plan to invite these students to the reception and offer each one a free drink ticket. We will also publicize the reception on a variety of listservs and through personal contacts prior to the meeting.

REQUEST FOR ACTION:

Provided that our reception this year draws reasonable attendance, demonstrating that there is a demand for this sort of event, we would like to hold a reception again next year. Since there is no diversity caucus in ISA, we have no ability to raise independent funds. We thus request \$2000 to fund the 2009 reception.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

2007 Annual Report for the Standing Committee on Professional Development

Chair: Rosemary E. Shinko, Bucknell University

Members: John Ishiyama, Truman State University; Heidi Hobbs, North Carolina State University; Fran Pilch, U.S. Air Force Academy; Claire Turenne-Sjolander, University of Ottawa; Nikolaos Zahariadis, University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Ex-Officio: Michael Barnett, University of Minnesota; Isidro Morales, Universidad de las Americas-Puebla Sta Catarina Mastio; Jack S. Levy, Rutgers University; Nils Petter Gleditsch, Intl Peace Research Institute, Oslo; Thomas J. Volgy, ISA, University of Arizona; Dana B. Larsen, ISA, University of Arizona.

In 2007 the PDC was authorized to solicit requests and provide funding for professional development activities at the regional levels. The total amount authorized by ISA for disbursement was \$10,000. The PDC received requests from all of the regional organizations, evaluated the various proposals, and decided upon the following funding formula:

ISA-Midwest awarded \$1,820 for three workshops entitled “Careers at Primarily Teaching Colleges,” “Preparing Students for a Model UN Experience,” and “Publishing in International Studies”

ISA-Canada awarded \$2,600 for their June 2008 workshop entitled “Failed and Fragile States: Conceptual, Research, and Policy Challenges”

ISA-West awarded \$2,000 for a workshop on teaching ethics in the IR classroom, which included training for conducting simulations.

ISA-NE awarded \$2,278 for an interpretative and relational methodologies workshop to strengthen and develop graduate students’ research skills.

ISA-South awarded \$1,302 for two workshops entitled “Assessing Your Own Teaching” and “Designing Courses Backward for Forward Student Learning”

All regions are required to submit a brief report to the PDC regarding their workshop activities supported by the grant award.

The PDC is also sponsoring two panels in San Francisco one on **Academic and Non-Academic Careers** (Friday 1:45-3:30) and the other on **Publishing in the Discipline** (Saturday 10:30-12:15).

The Committee's business meeting is scheduled for **Wednesday 1:30-3:00** in Room 2-2101, Hilton Penthouse Suite.

WORKSHOP GRANTS COMMITTEE REPORT

ISA WORKSHOP GRANT COMMITTEE

2007–2008 REPORT

The Workshop Grant Committee for 2007–2008 consisted of Marijke Breuning, Roger Coate (Chair), Jeffrey Legro, Rose McDermott, Kate O'Neill, and Thomas Volgy [ex-officio].

At the annual ISA meeting in Chicago in 2007, the Governing Council substantially expanded and restructured the Workshop Grant Program, more than doubling the total amount of funds available. Two categories of grants were established: Venture Research Workshop Grants of up to \$25,000 each and Catalytic Research Workshop Grants of up to \$5,000 each. The Council appropriated \$100,000 for Venture Grants and \$20,000 for Catalytic Grants. Venture Research Workshop Grants are targeted for projects that venture into emerging and potentially transformative research areas or preliminary work on untested and novel and path-breaking ideas. The goal is to support truly innovative research that has the potential to make a significant leap or paradigm shift and move the frontiers of knowledge forward. Catalytic Research Workshop Grants target projects that aim to apply new expertise or new approaches to established research topics and are likely to catalyze rapid and innovative advances. Both types of grants aim to bring together small groups of participants focusing on a significant research problem that stimulates cross-national examination or perspectives and engages the interests of several disciplines. Each workshop is expected to result in significant scholarly outputs, such as a book-length manuscript and scholarly articles.

The committee received twenty-two proposals requesting \$327,477 in funding. This figure represented a three-fold increase from 2006–2007. Of these, thirteen were Venture Grant requests, totaling \$283,724, and nine were Catalytic Grant requests totaling \$43,753. The committee felt that one proposal ["Framing a Research Frontier: Cyberinfrastructure Policy"], which had been submitted as a Catalytic Grant, fit more appropriately in the Venture Grant category, and thus considered the proposal in that category according. It was subsequently awarded a Venture Grant.

Proposals were evaluated based on criteria used in previous years, but revised to reflect the new workshop grant format--see Workshops Grants Rating Scheme attached. Each proposal was ranked by each member on a scale from 0 to 10 and then ranked by average ratings. There was a high level of consensus among committee members. U.S. National Science Foundation norms for possible conflicts of interest were carefully observed. The highest overall average ranking in the Venture Grant category was 8.7, and the lowest ranking was 2.7, with the lowest successful ranking being 7.1. In the Catalytic Grant category, the highest overall average ranking was 8.6, and the lowest ranking was 4.4, with the lowest successful ranking being 7.0. The committee feels that, given the competitive nature of high-quality proposals in the Catalytic grant category, additional funding would be appropriate for next year.

Seven Venture Grants were awarded for a total of \$98,490, and four Catalytic Grants for a total of \$19,849. Details of individual grants are presented below. In the Venture Grant category, the average amount requested was \$21,824, with eight of the thirteen proposals requesting more than \$24,000 each. As specified below, only one grant was awarded more than \$24,000; the largest grant received \$24,769, followed in second place by an award of \$19,497. All other awards were under \$14,000. The committee found, that in many cases,

funds were requested for items which the ISA Workshop Grants Program does not fund, most especially travel to attend the ISA conference/workshop. In order to avoid such problems in the future and add substantial transparency to the process, the committee revised and expanded the Workshop Grant Proposal Guidelines (attached), which are posted on the Workshop webpage along with the Workshops Grants Rating Scheme. In keeping with the original intent of the revised Workshop Grants Program, the committee hopes next year to award fewer [four] larger--in the \$25,000 range--Venture grants. In making the monetary awards, the committee standardized such items as per diems, lodging, and room rental fees.

Action item: The committee proposes that the Governing Council approve an increase of \$10,000 for two additional grants for the Catalytic Grant competition for 2008–2009.

The successful proposals are presented below in their respect grant categories:

VENTURE GRANTS:

Earth System Governance

Workshop Chair: Michele M. Betsill, Colorado State University

Award: \$19,497

We propose to hold a workshop to develop a research agenda for the study of earth system governance. This new area of study draws on previous work in the social sciences on the role of institutions in global environmental change and responds to demands from the emerging worldwide earth system science community for an understanding of how governance systems influence the co-evolution of human and natural systems. It draws in particular on research undertaken by the project on the Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC), which ran from 1998 to 2006. The workshop will bring together members of the Scientific Planning Committee for a new long-term international project under the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP). The primary goal of the workshop is to finalize the draft Science Plan for this new initiative. Assuming the Science Plan is accepted by the IHDP Scientific Steering Committee (following an external review in April/May 2008), the Earth System Governance project will be formally launched at the October 2008 Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Research Community in New Delhi, India.

Workshop Participants:

- Michele Betsill, Colorado State University
- Frank Biermann, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Ken Conca, University of Maryland
- Bharat Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
- Joyeeta Gupta, Law Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Norichika Kanie, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
- Louis Lebel Di, Unit for Social Chiang Mai University Thailand
- Diana Liverman, Environmental Change Institute Oxford University UK
- Andreas Rechkemmer, International Human Dimensions Programme, Germany
- Agus Sari, Ecorescurities, Indonesia
- Falk Schmidt, Int'l Human Dimensions Programme, Germany
- Heike Schröder, Oxford University, UK
- Bernd Siebenhüner, Ecological Economics University of Oldenburg Germany
- Simon Tay, Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore
- Oran Young, University of California-Santa Barbara
- Ruben Zondervan, Institute Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Workshop Chair: David C. Earnest, Old Dominion University
Award: \$9,967

The purpose of this proposed workshop is to elaborate a research agenda in International Relations for complexity science. The volume of recent scholarship illustrates that complexity science today appeals more broadly to International Relations scholars than ever before. Yet this research reflects both different research traditions and disparate findings. There seems, therefore, to be a genuine need for a forum and subsequent body of work to pull some of this research activity together and provide a core focus to the topic which can stimulate future scholarly investigation.

It has been over a decade since three scholars of international relations separately published influential works that sought to call our discipline's attention to "complexity" in world politics. Robert Jervis's *System Effects* (1997) explored how a new scientific corpus known as "complexity science" might change the ways we think about international politics. That same year Robert Axelrod published *The Complexity of Cooperation*, in which he applied the new methods of complexity science to his research agenda of understanding dilemmas of interstate cooperation. Prior to these two works, James N. Rosenau published *Turbulence in World Politics* (1990), one of the earliest works in international relations that highlighted the promise of complexity science for understanding the dynamic changes we witnessed after the Cold War.

Despite these promising beginnings, international relations researchers have still to articulate a coherent research agenda for complexity science in international relations. Yet complexity science clearly has profound ramifications for our understanding of both the physical and social worlds. Through a flurry of concepts, including networks, open systems, distributed agency, non-linearity, feedback loops, self-organisation, and emergence, this new research paradigm has challenged established scientific wisdom and its claims about predictability, control, and the very nature of physical reality. These concepts have been fruitfully applied across a vast range of natural sciences from meteorology, ecology, molecular biology, and neuroscience to chemistry, physics and zoology. Numerous thinkers in a variety of disciplines have either adopted ideas drawn directly from complexity, or connected existing concerns to those concepts and applied them fruitfully in areas as diverse as economics, sociology, architecture, business and art. These ideas have lingered at the very margins of debate in international relations, but have failed to generate a significant groundswell of complimentary research despite a growing interest in their promise (Rosenau 1990; 2003; Axelrod 1997; Cederman 1997; Hoffmann 2005).

Considerable disagreement exists among researchers over whether complexity science offers a new method of inquiry or merely a useful set of metaphors. To date, scholars are yet to systematically elaborate their points of agreement and disagreement, nor have they identified areas of research that might intermediate their disagreements and yield theoretical progress. This workshop is proposed to provide an important forum for delineating and catalyzing a research programme for complexity and International relations.

Workshop Participants:

- Antoine Bousquet, Birkbeck, University of London, UK
- Simon J. Curtis, London School of Economics, UK
- David C. Earnest, Old Dominion University
- James Rosenau, George Washington University
- Colin Wight, University of Exeter, UK
- Paul Cilliers, Stellenbosch University, South Africa
- Neil Harrison, Sustainable Development Institute
- Patrick Meier, Tufts University
- Robert Cutler, Carleton University, Canada
- Christine Brachthäuser, University of Tübingen, Germany
- Matthew Hoffmann, University of Toronto, Canada

- Kim Holloman, Science Applications Intl Corporation

Post-Imperial Futures

Workshop Chair: Jacqueline Lasky, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
Award: \$12,641

Although there is a ceaseless proliferation of research on global politics within critical international relations theory, a considerable gap remains within the areas of indigenism, anarchism and feminism, the intersectional analysis therein, and the praxis of these theories. By bringing together scholars from diverse intellectual traditions, this workshop will explore an emerging field that builds a more critical analytical framework in international relations. The significance of this workshop lies in breaking down the hierarchical structures and concepts, “unsettling” state authority within the inter-state system, and being attentive to multiple/plural ways of being in the world. As an intersection between the academy inquiry and activism (theory and practice), the examination of the legacies of colonial power relations toward the visioning of post-imperial futures and the potentiality for improving global relations are empowering of indigenous nations and cultural and political communities. This venture research workshop will focus on interdisciplinary examination of transversal feminist, indigenous, and anarchist struggles (relations that transverse the boundaries of, within and between nations and states) and the ways in which they are prefiguring alternative and innovative political practices in their/our global locale(s).

Workshop Participants:

- Jacqueline Lasky, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
- Richard Day, Queen's University
- Todd May, Clemson University
- Kathy Ferguson, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
- Nevzat Soguk, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
- Andrea Smith, University of Michigan
- Glen Coulthard, University of Victoria
- Makere Stewart-Harawira, University of Alberta
- J. Marshall Beier, McMaster University
- Jason Adams, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
- Noelani Goodyear-Ka'opua, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
- Alex Khasnabish, Dalhousie University

Framing a Research Frontier

Workshop Chair: Nanette Levinson, American University
Award: \$6,692

Cyberinfrastructure policy is still in its infancy, somewhat similar to where Internet-related policy was a decade ago. There has been very little theoretically grounded social science research on this topic; and scant treatment regarding the role of developing nations or of non-state actors. A review of the last two years' paper abstracts at the Annual Meetings of the ISA and the APSA indicates no papers using the term 'Cyberinfrastructure'. The purpose of this Workshop, then, is to contribute to shaping a whole new generation of communication technology policy research— multidisciplinary works that benefit from some of ISA's most innovative thinkers and theories and from models in related areas such as internet governance, international trade and finance, and international health and environmental issues. Participants will also consider and identify appropriate research methods and levels of analyses.

Workshop Participants:

- Derrick Coghurn, Syracuse University
- Maura Conway, Dublin City University, Ireland
- Elisabeth Hanson, University of Connecticut
- Nanette Levinson, American University
- Elena Pavan, University of Trento, Italy
- Ken Rogerson, Duke University
- Laura Roselle, Elon University

Explaining IO Performance

Workshop Chair: Tamar Gutner, American University

Award: \$11,437

International organizations (IOs) are essential but controversial actors in world politics today. They are increasingly relied upon to manage what former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan famously called “problems without passports,” which states cannot easily address on their own. But instead of being praised for their contributions, IOs face relentless attacks from critics who believe they are ineffective - or worse, that they exacerbate the very problems they are supposed to ameliorate.

While it is widely recognized that IOs often produce ineffective results or unintended consequences, the IO literature is underdeveloped in its ability to explain why this occurs. Current scholarship, which focuses on distinct questions of why states create institutions, and how states pursue their interests through institutions, is largely removed from the lively debates in the policy world on the performance of individual IOs. At a time when many argue that major IOs are collapsing under the weight of globalization and new security threats, and therefore require reform, it is critical that scholars are not sitting on the sidelines of these debates.

Workshop Participants:

- Alexander Thompson, Ohio State University
- Tamar Gutner, American University
- Karen Alter, Northwestern University
- Debra Avant, University of CA, Irvine
- Manfred Elsig, Graduate Institute International Studies, Geneva
- Susan Hyde, Yale University
- Michael Lipson, Concordia University, Canada
- Ronald Mitchell, University of Oregon
- Mark Pollack, Temple University
- Duncan Snidal, University of Chicago
- Erik Voeten, Georgetown University
- Katherine Weaver, University of Kansas
- Rorden Wilkinson, University of Manchester

Discussants:

- Robert Keohane, Princeton University
- Miles Kahler, University of CA, San Diego
- Thomas Weiss, City University of New York

Who Governs The Globe?

Workshop Chair: Susan Sell, George Washington University

Award: \$24,769

Academics and policy makers speak frequently about global governance but do so in the passive voice. Global governance is something that happens; no one, apparently, actually does it. The literature generally treats governance as structure or process. In this project, we focus on agents. We identify them, explain what they do, and introduce a framework for theorizing about them. Our goal is to animate a new research trajectory focusing on global governors.

For purposes of this inquiry, we define global governors as actors who exercise power across borders with some degree of legitimacy and continuity, for purposes of affecting policy in an issue area. Governors thus: create issues, set agendas, establish and implement rules or programs, and evaluate and/or adjudicate outcomes. Focusing on the agents that govern global issues requires rethinking common assumptions in international relations theorizing – including statism, instrumentalism and functionalism.

To the extent that international relations (IR) scholars speak of “governors” they mean states and thus IR theory is designed to understand states. Little theoretical guidance exists about the powers, interests, and behavioral proclivities of the variety of other actors governing on the global stage: multinational corporations harmonizing markets, activist networks changing rules to promote their causes, professional associations codifying international standards, or international organizations implementing new programs to alleviate poverty. Without conceptual equipment, it is hard to anticipate the effects these various actors might create in the world and why.

Workshop Participants:

- Deborah Avant, UC Irvine
- Clifford Bob, Duquesne University
- Tim Buthe, Duke University
- R. Charli Carpenter, University Pittsburgh
- Alex Cooley, Barnard College/Columbia University
- Dan Drezner, Tufts University
- Henry Farrell, George Washington University
- Martha Finnemore, George Washington University
- Tamar Gutner, American University
- Virginia Haufler, University of Maryland
- Matt Hoffman, University of Toronto, Canada
- Margaret Keck, Johns Hopkins University
- Loren Landau, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
- Duncan Matthews, University of London, UK
- Kathleen McNamara, Georgetown University
- Abraham Newman, Georgetown University
- Louis Pauly, University Toronto, Canada
- Aseem Prakash, University of Washington
- Anitha Ramanna, University of Pune, India
- Susan Sell, George Washington University
- J.P. Singh, Georgetown University
- Erik Voeten, Georgetown University USA
- Geoffrey Underhill, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Paul Wapner, American University

Long-term Environmental Policy

Workshop Chair: Detlef Sprinz, University of Michigan

Award: \$13,487

Academic as well as policy studies often conclude that transboundary and global environmental problems merit a long-term response and offer case-specific guidance for potential strategies to cope with such challenges. Surprisingly, there is little research on long-term policy problems as a class of problems. In this proposal, we wish to break ground in a series of related articles by highlighting the theoretical, methodological, and empirical challenges involved in long-term environmental problems. More generally, we aspire to advance potentially generalizable knowledge across the subfields of international studies. The journal *Global Environmental Politics* has agreed to dedicate its August 2009 issue to the topic of long-term environmental policy with the workshop proposer serving as guest editor.

Long-term policy problems can be generally characterized as being (i) surrounded by considerable degrees of uncertainty, (ii) will persist for at least a generation if the causes operate unabated, (iii) the option of “solving” the issue in one or two legislative periods is not politically feasible, and (iv) maximum political effort offers the chance to substantially ameliorate the welfare of most actors. Curbing transboundary air pollution, global climate change, or the preserving biodiversity over longer periods of time are good examples of the strategic challenge we face in the environmental field. While we have a range of specialized studies of specific long-term environmental problems, we do – surprisingly – not yet find research and publications on long-term environmental problems as a specific class of environmental problems. The aim of this workshop proposal and its related stream of publications is to remedy the situation by proposing a feasible set of contributions that cover theoretical, methodological, and empirical aspects of long-term environmental problems from a purposefully diverse set of perspectives. Each of the papers aims to speak to the larger class of long-term environmental problems, i.e., the contributions are overwhelmingly conceptually driven, thereby providing guidance for future research across the diverse spectrum of long-term environmental policy challenges.

Workshop Participants:

- Jon Hovi, The University of Oslo Norway
- D. Marc Kilgour, Wilfrid Laurier University Canada
- Robert Lempert, RAND
- Thomas Princen, University of Michigan
- Jürgen Scheffran, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- Detlef Sprinz, University of Michigan
- Paul F. Steinberg, Harvey Mudd College
- Randall W. Stone, University of Rochester
- Arild Underdal, University of Oslo Norway
- Oran Young, UC Santa Barbara
- Elinor Ostrom, University of Indian

CATALYTIC GRANTS:

Communication, Culture, Psychology: Approaches to Understanding Violent Conflicts

Workshop Chair: Stuart Kaufman, University of Delaware

Award: \$5,000

While violent identity-based conflict is an established research topic, approaches to its study have tended to form separate and competing research programs, rather than mutually supporting ones. These research programs include those based on rational choice theory, psychocultural approaches, social movement and contentious politics approaches, media studies approaches, and studies of U.S. public opinion and its effects. Rarely does research draw fruitfully on findings from across these different approaches.

The purpose of this workshop is to bring together a group of established scholars and promising junior scholars representing most of these distinct research programs to work on bridging them. We start variously with the contentious politics approach of McAdam, Tarrow and Tilly; the social psychology and political psychology of Tajfel, Turner and Horowitz; the cultural anthropology of Geertz and the cultural diplomacy of Avruch; Goffman's ideas about framing; the media effects work of Gibson and Zillmann and of Entman; and the foreign policy effects work of Mueller and of Feaver and Gelpi. Our ultimate goal is to develop a broad synthesis that would render these differing approaches mutually reinforcing. The substantive issue to be addressed is why people support or take part in violent identity-based conflicts, or why they choose not to. Conceptually, the focus is on two sub-themes: framing (how politicians and cultural organizations present the issues to build support for aggressive policies, and when and why these appeals are popular), and myths or narratives (considered from a psychocultural perspective). Theoretically, framing focuses on cognitive factors in decisionmaking, while the myths or narratives approach includes emotional or affective factors. Each of us will contribute a paper presenting evidence from our research on cases ranging from Iraq, France, Greece-Turkey, Israel-Palestine, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and the U.S. We will organize our discussion into three panels—on framing, on myths and narratives, and on theory and methods across all approaches.

Workshop Participants:

- Sean Aday, George Washington University
- Mikhail Alexseev, San Diego State University
- Marie-Eve Desrosiers, University of Toronto
- Kelly M. Greenhill, Tufts University
- Stuart J. Kaufman, University of Delaware
- Neophytos Loizides, Queen's University, Belfast
- Omar McDoom, London School of Economics
- Marc Howard Ross, Bryn Mawr College

The Relational Turn in the Study of World Politics

Workshop Chair: Daniel Nexon, Georgetown University

Award: \$4,977

This workshop aims to forward the awareness and use of relational modes of analysis in the field of international relations. Relational approaches, which treat processes and transactions as the primary focus of social-scientific theorizing, play an important role in cognate disciplines such as sociology, subfields such as comparative politics, and the study of political contention. In International Relations scholarship, however, self-consciously relationalist work remains limited to a handful of meta-theoretical articles and a small, if growing, number of empirical studies of such phenomena as the social construction of indivisible conflicts, the dynamics of empires, identity-based conflict, and the strategic impact of rhetoric on foreign-policy making. Instead, scholars often import findings and analytical techniques associated with relational approaches without sustained attention to how embracing a "relational turn" alters some of the basic premises through

which we approach political and economic life, and without recognizing the rich potential of relationalism to reconfigure the intellectual divisions in our field.

This is an unfortunate state of affairs. First, privileging processes and transactions over actor-centric and structure-centric forms of analysis changes the way we think about causal generalization, collect and interpret data, and operationalize basic concepts in International Relations. Second, relationalism cuts across the normal ways that we categorize different forms of scholarship in the field, such as the quantitative-qualitative, idealist-materialist, and rationalist-reflectivist divides. Relational sensibilities can be found in such apparently diverse intellectual traditions such as post-structuralism, social-network analysis, mainline constructivism, and political realism. In sum, explicit engagement with the relational turn highlights novel points of agreement and disagreement in International Relations while building important linkages across different social-scientific disciplines.

Workshop Participants:

- Tarak Barkawi, Cambridge University
- Chris Brown, London School of Economics
- Marion Fourcade, University of California Berkeley
- Patrick Jackson, American University
- Stacie Goddard, Wellesley College
- Ron Krebs, University of Minnesota
- George Lawson, London School of Economics
- Janice Bially Mattern, Lehigh University
- Alexander Montgomery, Reed College
- Daniel Nexon, Georgetown University
- Vincent Pouliot, McGill University
- Sherrill Stroschein, University College
- Charles Tilly, Columbia University

International Organizations as Principals and Agents

Workshop Chair: Joel Oestreich, Drexel University

Award: \$4,862

The goal of this project is to produce a volume on the capacity, determinants, and extent of independent agency in International Organizations. It is intended to push forward the still-nascent research on the internal workings of IOs, and how their bureaucratic structure and place within the international system affords them more independence than is usually assumed by mainstream IR theory (Barnett and Finnemore 2004; Dijkzeul and Beigbeder 2003; Hawkins et al. 2006; Reinalda and Verbeek 2004; Weaver and Leiteritz 2005). The project will break new ground through its focus on linking theory to practice: it will synthesize the currently fragmented theoretical approaches to IO agency and use them as a framework to look at actual cases of IOs acting as agents in the international system. It will thus both build theoretical and methodological bridges between various approaches to IO agency which have thus far been kept separate, and deepen our understanding of them through rigorous empirical research. The collection of case studies and their theoretical

synthesis will provide by far the most useful, comprehensive, and theoretically rigorous account yet of how IOs help shape the international system.

The workshop will enable the creation of an edited volume aimed at finally connecting theory to practice in a comprehensive way, spanning theoretical models and approaches to create a new synthesis grounded in firm empirical evidence.

Workshop Participants:

- Charli Carpenter, University of Pittsburgh
- David Ellis, University of Miami
- Dennis Dijkzeul, Ruhr-Universität (Germany)/Columbia University
- Maria Ivanova, William & Mary
- James Muldoon, Rutgers-Newark
- Joel E. Oestreich, Drexel University
- Bob Reinalda, Nijmegen School of Management (Netherlands)
- Kendall Stiles, Brigham Young University
- Kate Weaver, University of Kansas
- Margaret Karns, University of Dayton
- Karen Mingst, University of Kentucky
- Thomas Zweifel, Columbia University

Owning Development: Creating Global Policy Norms in the IMF and the World Bank

Workshop Chair: Antje Vetterlein, University of Essex

Award: \$5,010

This workshop aims to bring together junior international relations scholars that embody constructivist research on international organizations. Specifically the workshop will showcase work currently being undertaken that examines where the ideas that both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank disseminate come from. Both institutions have profound impact on international economic development across the developing and transition world, and while their effectiveness and the need for their existence are increasingly being questioned, there is no doubt that they will continue to dominate discussions of how to do development. How and why they come to advocate specific ideas, embodied in policies that are used throughout the world, is therefore of key concern.

Workshop Participants:

- Steven Bernstein, University of Toronto
- Andre Broome, Birmingham University
- Martin Lardone, FLACSO/Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris
- Ralf Leiteritz, Universidad de los Andes/LSE
- Manuela Mochella, University of Trento
- Bessma Momani, University of Waterloo
- Susan Park, Deakin University
- Len Seabrooke, Copenhagen Business School

- Antje Vetterlein, Essex University
- Catherine Weaver, Kansas University
- Antje Wiener, Bath University
- Veronika Wodsak, Bielefeld University

RATING SCHEME FOR EVALUATION OF ISA WORKSHOP PROPOSALS

Intellectual Merit (25 percent)

Venture Research Workshop:

Potential to venture creatively into emerging and potentially transformative research areas or preliminary work on untested and novel and path-breaking ideas

Catalytic Research Workshop:

Potential to apply new expertise or new approaches to establish research topics catalyzing rapid and innovative advances

Qualifications of proposer s and participants (25 percent)

Proposers= understanding of the research community(ies) they wish to engage
 Qualifications of the proposer(s) to lead the workshop and follow-up activities
 Qualifications of participants to contribute to the workshop and possible publication

Value of Proposed Output (20 percent)

Potential to produce a significant scholarly output, such as a book-length manuscript and scholarly articles, sharing results with the larger scholarly community and making a contribution to the field

Organizational effectiveness (10 percent)

Topic sufficiently well focused and workshop format sufficiently well designed to allow in-depth exploration by a small group during the time proposed for the workshop with follow-up plans sufficiently well designed to ensure effective follow-through.

Contribution to ISA’s mission (10 percent)

Topic shows promise of stimulating cross-national examination of perspectives on the given research problem.

Topic involves collaboration among several disciplines, ISA sections or disciplinary subfields.

The project shows genuine diversity and balance, including significant participation by scholars outside of ISA’s North American membership, significant participation by junior scholars, and adequate attention to gender, race, and ethnicity balance.

The workshop is to be held in conjunction with other ISA events.

Adequate provision has been made to involve on a limited basis other interested ISA members (as observers).

Budget (10 percent)

The budget is reasonable and detailed with every expenditure well justified and is in accord with ISA workshop-grant funding requirements—e.g., no lunches, dinners, receptions, social activities, activities during the actual ISA conference, etc.

Workshops grants are not in principle to be used to pay for travel to the ISA conference—members are expected to pay for conference attendance, including travel. Funding for travel to the workshop should be provided only in exceptional circumstances where compelling justification is provided.

ISA parameters and requirements:

The workshop must be held at the ISA 2008 Annual Conference in San Francisco: ____ yes; ____ no

All proposed participants must be ISA members. [If not, provision must be made in the workshop budget for providing ISA memberships in those exceptional cases with adequate and convincing justification.]: ____ yes; ____ no

All participants for whom honoraria are being requested must present fully-developed original scholarly papers [that are not the same papers being presented on panels at the ISA conference: ____ yes; ____ no

Proposals must include plans to hold at least one panel at the ISA 2009 Annual Conference: ____ yes; ____ no

Summary evaluation rating scale:

Rate each proposal on a scale from 1 to 10—1 being the lowest possible rating and 10 being the highest possible rating.

Workshop Grant Proposal Competition

2009 ISA Annual Convention, New York City, NY, February 15-18

General Guidelines

- 1) Workshop grants are available only for collaborative research that is new and innovative. Funding will not be provided to support on-going research or a part of an established long-term research program. There are

two categories of grants: Venture Research Workshop Grants of up to \$25,000 each and Catalytic Research Workshop Grants of up to \$5,000 each. Venture Research Workshop Grants are targeted for projects that venture into emerging and potentially transformative research areas or preliminary work on untested and novel and path-breaking ideas. The goal is to support truly innovative research that has the potential to make a significant leap or paradigm shift and move the frontiers of knowledge significantly forward. Catalytic Research Workshop Grants target projects that aim to apply new expertise or new approaches to established research topics and are likely to catalyze rapid and innovative advances.

- 2) All workshops must be held at the annual meeting of the ISA. It is primarily for those who have been invited to attend, but on a limited basis, it is open also to other ISA members who may be interested in the area (as observers). Therefore, your workshop should be accessible for the general membership as room capacity permits. ISA headquarters will announce the time and location of your workshop to the general membership, and invite applications for attending as observers on a space-available, first-come-first served basis. Workshops for the 2009 ISA conference are to be held on Saturday, February 14, at the ISA convention hotel. Funding should not be requested, either in full or in part--such as matching funds, for holding additional face-to-face meetings among participants outside the ISA annual convention venue.
- 3) All participants must be ISA members. If there are proposed participants in your workshop who are currently not members, they should join ISA prior to the submission of the workshop grant proposal. In [and only in] exceptional and well justified cases (such as financial hardship), the cost of ISA membership may be included in the budget for a specific participant[s]. Since the intent of the Workshop Grant Program is to expand the horizons of research beyond the realm of established research foci and agendas, the fact that a scholar is from a discipline that is not traditionally associated with ISA is not adequate justification for including a request for membership. In order to be eligible for reimbursement for otherwise approved expenses, including any honorarium, a participant must have joined ISA and pre-registered for the conference by the close of the conference pre-registration period or by November 30, 2008, at the very latest.
- 4) Either sections or individuals may apply for the workshop grant as long as in the case of the former the sections have designated a key individual to manage the process and a core group of scholars who are willing to collaborate. Applicants are encouraged from outside North America and Europe and from scholars affiliated with institutions that are not (or have not traditionally been) research intensive.
- 5) The designated funds can only be used for research purposes and workshop attendance, although funds may be requested for honoraria when justified in the proposal (e.g., the convenor/proposer may provide honoraria for ten people at \$500 per person to write papers on the selected topics for the workshop). In order to receive an honorarium the workshop paper must represent new and original research and must be significantly different from any paper that the participant may be presenting on an ISA conference panel. Payment of any honorarium is contingent on receipt of the workshop paper prior to the beginning of the workshop session itself. Short roundtable-type papers are not considered substantial original research papers for the purposes of granting an honorarium. Honoraria for discussants should be requested only in extraordinary cases and must be well justified in terms of the value added by the roles and tasks the discussants will perform. A discussant's senior status in the discipline is not by itself an adequate justification for receiving an honorarium. Any honorarium for a discussant should be substantially less than honoraria for paper presenters.

- 6) Detailed budget justifications are required and form the foundation for financial award considerations, as is the case with any competitive grant competition. It is the responsibility of the proposer[s] to make certain that detailed and complete justification is provided in the original proposal for each item requested in the budget. All moneys, except for workshop room rental charges, are on a reimbursable basis.
- 7) Travel for data collection and other research-related travel may be requested. All such requests must be well justified in detail with a specific itemized budget breakdown. Each individual research-travel request within a proposal will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. [Please do not request funds for research travel in general, i.e., "\$500 per investigator for research travel."]
- 8) The goal of Venture Research Workshop Grants is to support truly innovative research that has the potential to make a significant leap or paradigm shift and move the frontiers of knowledge significantly forward. Thus funding for research assistance may be requested as needed on a limited basis. All such requests must be well justified in specific detail with a itemized budget breakdown. Each individual request for research assistance within a proposal will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. [Please do not request funds for research assistance in general, i.e., "\$500 per investigator for research assistance." Such a request will not be funded.]
- 9) Workshop Grants Program will not pay for manuscript editing or production or administrative or clerical assistance.
- 10) Workshop Grants will not pay for participant travel to the conference site. It is expected that ISA members will attend the annual conference, and conference travel is the responsibility of the member and her or his home institution. Requests for funds for conference travel fall under another program, the ISA Travel Grant Program. Please make certain that those participants who are in need of funding for travel are aware of this and encourage them to apply for travel grants. Travel grants and workshop grants are not linked however. Only under very exceptional—that is, extraordinary—and well justified cases will the committee even consider requests for participant travel to the workshop.
- 11) Per diem and lodging may be included for the period of the workshop only, but no dinners, lunches, coffee breaks, receptions, or social activities will be allowed. In extraordinary circumstances, funding for participant travel may be requested and may be provided when compelling justification is given. Also, it is expected that participants will pay their own expenses for covering costs associated with attending and participating in the ISA conference itself.
- 12) ISA will schedule workshop rooms, and the room rental charge is \$100, which should be included in the budget.
- 13) One night's lodging may be budgeted for participants from the United States and Canada, and two nights for those coming from other countries. The lodging rate to use is \$196.50/night.

- 14) A standard per diem rate of \$75/day should be used. Per diems for two day's may be budgeted for participants from the United States and Canada, and three days for those coming from other countries.
- 15) ISA Workshop Grants do not cover catered meals or coffee breaks. These items should come from per diems.
- 16) A year after the workshop is held at least one panel shall be convened at the annual meeting of the ISA--that is, the 2010 annual meeting--to discuss the relevant papers resulting from the research emerging from the process.
- 17) Projects that would require more than one year of support to produce quality scholarship would reapply for second-year funding, and there would be a presumption of refunding upon significant progress demonstrated to the committee.
- 18) Upon completion of the workshop and no later than 30 days afterward, a detail report, including follow-up and publication plans and a detail accounting of budget expenses must be submitted to the Workshop Grant Committee and ISA headquarters. Funds will generally be available for up to eighteen months from the time grants are made, and a proportion of the grant award will be held until a final Workshop Grant Report has been received at ISA headquarters. The amount withheld will normally be the total amount of the honoraria and/or per diems of the workshop proposers/contact persons.

PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES COMMITTEE REPORT

To: ISA Governing Council

From: David A. Lake, Chair, Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee

RE: Annual Report for 2008

The Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee (PRRC) has focused on two issues this year. We request approval of the Governing Council for one action item, discussed below.

I. Plagiarism

Unfortunately, the issue of plagiarism of papers presented at ISA annual meetings was forced onto our committee's agenda by an initial complaint by one of our association members. Before the committee could hear this complaint, we first needed to develop a policy on plagiarism. The PRRC submitted a draft policy to the Executive Committee at its meeting at APSA in September, which was discussed, amended, and accepted. We ask formal acceptance of this policy by the Governing Council at its meeting in March 2008.

A. Policy

Although as scholars we universally condemn plagiarism, the legal issues surrounding charges are complex. The strong sentiment of the committee is that ISA has an obligation to its members to help protect their intellectual contributions when presented at meetings of the association. Members should feel confident that papers they present at the convention will not be plagiarized and that papers presented by others are not based on plagiarized materials.

At the same time, there are thorny legal issues. Most difficult is that investigating complaints of plagiarism may be construed as "repetition of allegations" and open the association to charges of republication of defamation and libel. This is a risk that the association cannot insure itself against. Both the association and members of the investigating committee could be liable. The risk is complicated by the multiple jurisdictions both within the United States and other countries, all of which may have different definitions of plagiarism, defamation, libel, and so on. The financial exposure to ISA is potentially large, even if the probability of a successful judgment against the association is low.

The draft policy attempts to bridge these conflicting problems. It limits complaints to members of ISA who believe their work presented at an annual convention of the ISA has been plagiarized in any forum, or who believe their research has been plagiarized in a paper presented at an annual convention of the ISA. The ISA need not become involved just because a member has been plagiarized or is accused of plagiarism elsewhere. Only works presented at an ISA convention fall under this policy. All inquiries and deliberations of the PRRC will also be conducted under strict confidentiality. Nonetheless, the Governing Council should recognize that any investigations of charges may be putting the ISA at legal risk.

Proposed ISA Policy and Procedures on Plagiarism (for approval)

Plagiarism is the expropriation of another author's published, unpublished, or in progress work and the representation of it as one's own.² It constitutes a serious breach of professional and academic ethics.

A member of the International Studies Association (ISA) who believes his or her work presented at an ISA conference has been plagiarized in any forum, or who believes his or her research has been plagiarized in a paper presented at an ISA conference, may make a formal complaint to the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities (PRRC) of the ISA. Plagiarism in ISA-sponsored journals will be handled by the journals directly under their own procedures.

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the PRRC will investigate the alleged plagiarism. All proceedings and communications will be held under strict confidentiality. The member who believes his or her work was plagiarized must provide detailed and specific supporting evidence. The alleged plagiarist will be given equal opportunity to present his or her case and countervailing evidence. The PRRC may request additional information, consult other scholars or legal counsel as necessary, or acquire additional evidence on its own initiative.

If after investigation the PRRC concludes the charge is substantiated, it will report its finding of plagiarism and a recommended sanction to the Executive Committee of the ISA for final decision. If the Executive Committee concurs with the finding of plagiarism, it may by simple majority vote impose appropriate sanctions on the plagiarist.

B. Investigation

² This definition is drawn from the statement of the American Historical Association. In cases of ambiguity, the AHA discussion will be guiding in the deliberations of the PRRC. Complete text available at <http://www.historians.org/pubs/free/professionalstandards.cfm#Plagiarism> (accessed May 16, 2007).

After approval of the draft policy by the Executive Committee, and pending approval by the Governing Council, the PRRC then received the complaint. We did not believe it was fair to the potential victim or alleged plagiarist to delay investigation until the Governing Council has acted.

We read both papers, one initially presented at the 2006 ISA annual meeting and a second presented at the 2007 ISA meeting. There was substantial overlap in several sections of the papers, with the latter occasionally paraphrasing the former and, indeed, citing it in several places instead of the first paper's sources. We then contacted the alleged plagiarist, provided him with all the materials we had received, and offered him the opportunity to respond to the charges. He immediately acknowledged that he had unfairly used the material from the 2006 paper. Given his acknowledgement, the PRRC decided against recommending further sanction subject to the plagiarist's agreement not to present or seek to publish his 2007 paper and to refrain from further breaches of professional ethics. As of this writing, the final resolution is pending before the executive committee.

II. Academic Freedom

Following the approval by the Governing Council of a statement on Academic Freedom at its 2007 meeting, the PRRC continued to investigate the policies and practices of cognate professional organizations. We discovered a wide range of attitudes and statements toward issues of academic freedom. We are not prepared to offer a recommendation at this time but will discuss the issues further at the meeting of the PRRC at the 2008 convention.

We did receive a confidential request from one of our members to affirm rights of academic freedom at the Universidad de las Américas Puebla in Mexico. After some deliberation, the PRRC decided to write a letter to the Rector of the University expressing its concern. A copy of this letter is attached as an appendix to this report. No response was received to this letter.

This case confirmed for several members of the committee the difficulty of appraising the facts of a dispute from afar without any ability to investigate on our own. Pending further policy recommendations, we welcome discussion by the Governing Council of the action the committee took in this instance.

Appendix:

[Letter sent on May 29, 2007]
Dr. Pedro Angel Palou, Rector
Universidad de las Américas Puebla
Ex-hda Santa Catarina Mártir
Cholula, 72820 Puebla
Mexico

Dear Rector Palou,

We are writing as members of the Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities of the International Studies Association to express our concern over the recent dismissal of several faculty members from the Department of International Relations at Universidad de las Americas, Puebla. UDLAP has long enjoyed an international reputation in international studies, and faculty within this department are members of our association.

We are concerned about the apparent lack of due process in the dismissal of several faculty members. We are also troubled about possible violations of the norms of shared governance within universities. We encourage both the administration and the faculty to work together to resolve the present disagreement in an open, fair, and judicious manner in accordance with norms of academic freedom and shared governance.

Our committee welcomes information from all parties to this dispute. We will continue to follow events at UDLAP with interest.

Sincerely,

David A. Lake,
Chair, Committee on Professional Rights and Responsibilities, International Studies Association
Professor of Political Science, University of California, San Diego, USA
Claire Cutler
Professor of International Law and International Relations, University of Virginia, USA
Steve Gill
Distinguished Research Professor of Political Science, York University, Canada
James Mittleman
University Professor of International Affairs, American University, USA
Meredith Sarkees
Research Scholar, American University, USA

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Long Range Planning Committee Report

ISA Governing Council Meeting, March 25, 2008

Ronnie Lipschutz, Chair

During the past year, the LRPC has met twice, both times in Chicago, at the ISA and APSA annual meetings. Much of what follows has been synthesized from these discussions as well as various e-mails. Where noted, however, recommendations are mine, based on a sense of the results of these discussions. I also solicited comments from Regional Presidents and these are, where noted, incorporated.

Among the matters addressed at the meetings were the following (some of which are holdovers from earlier deliberations):

1. **Strategic Plan:** What are the purpose and utility of a Long Range Strategic Plan, and what should it address?
2. **Association size:** What is the “optimal” size for the ISA, and how might membership in the Association and participation in the annual conference be controlled or limited, if at all?
3. **Numbers of journals:** How many journals should the Association sponsor and manage, and are there arguments for imposing a limit on numbers?
4. **Resources to regions:** How best can the Association help to build and develop regional activities and conferences, and should there be some sort of stipulations regarding “regions” outside of North America?
5. **Professional support to members:** Should the Association create the means to provide such services? Of what would they consist?
6. **Constitutional changes**
 - a. Voting threshold—reduce below the current 20%?
 - b. Non-North American VPs—eliminate as a separate office
 - c. Journal editors on governing council—nature of participation
7. **Other matters**
 - a. Journal checkoff
 - b. Relationship between the Compendium and Publications Committee

The rest of this report provides a summary of the discussions as well as some ideas about further development or pursuit of the issues, where appropriate.

I. Long Range Strategic Plan: Among the members of the committee, there was a less than full consensus that a Long Range Strategic Plan was actually needed. Some of the issues raised for LRPC discussion are more in the nature of bookkeeping or cleaning up; long range plans take considerable time and are as often as not put on a shelf and forgotten; the Association needs a vision to distinguish itself from, in particular, APSA; many issues have been addressed previously. Obviously, there are always certain matters that need to be addressed over the short-term (one year), and it is helpful to have a committee that takes on such responsibilities. At the same time, whether the “vision thing” should be a top-down or bottom-up exercise is not at all clear and, judging from discussions in the LRPC, efforts to create such a vision might prove more trouble than it is worth. Most Association members probably do not give much thought to the long-range vision and participate in its activities for other, more pragmatic reasons.

Having said that, here are notes and recommendations (in italics) to be considered by the Governing Council.

1. **Strengthen networks and alliances:** As the largest “international studies association” in the world—and probably the wealthiest—the ISA should consciously seek to strengthen linkages and “strategic alliances” with other scholarly international organizations, through *(i) co-sponsorships of and subventions to conferences outside of North America, (ii) joint memberships in those organizations for ISA members, (iii) some form of on-line journal access to members of those organizations who do not belong to ISA, (iv) efforts to sign up members from the Global South, possibly through low-cost or subsidized memberships; and (v) build alliances through support of section conferences outside of North America, in collaboration with national or local associations and institutions, as is already happening.*

2. **Differentiate ISA from APSA:** This concern has been raised by a couple of Committee members, but it is not clear that it is a problem. Has there been a disciplinary narrowing of participation and membership, with a trend toward an increase in the fraction of members in IR and political science (as opposed to other disciplines)? *The Association should organize focus groups—rather than collect survey data—to investigate these questions.*

3. **Discourage the creation of non-North American regions:** At the present time, according to the Association’s Constitution, creation of a new region or section requires 50 signatories. Such a new region has been established in the Pacific area. To the extent that such “Out of Area” regions compete with already-established international studies organizations in those parts of the world, they have the potential

to reduce membership in the latter and create friction with ISA. The ISA ought not encourage such developments. *The Association should amend the Constitution to change the requirements for creating new regions.*

4. Constrain the number of papers presented at the annual conference without limiting membership in the Association: There is a general consensus that the annual conference has gotten too large, and there are practical implications in terms of the number of cities that can accommodate it. Given the incentive structures involved in presenting papers—many participants cannot receive travel funds if not actively presenting—and the apparently widespread desire to attend the conferences, some limits need to be established. There are also some concerns about “quality control” which, for the moment, falls largely to the sections, which control 70-80% of the panels. Some 750 paper proposals (or panels??) were rejected for the San Francisco conference, but there will be more than 1,000 panels in SF, which strains organizational and hotel capacities. Reducing the number of papers and panels will require either higher rejection rates or some other control mechanism, for example, stipulating that non-member paper proposers, who comprise almost 50% of applicants, also join the Association. Raising the prestige of poster sessions could also limit panels and papers but would not necessarily address the attendance question. Another option is simply to set a limit on participants numbers—this would largely eliminate walk-ins. James Davis’s thoughtful memo on this matter is available at: <http://ic.ucsc.edu/~rlipsch/Davis.doc>. *The GC should require non-member paper proposers to join the ISA by imposing a registration fee that is equals annual membership plus conference registration.*

5. Channel more participation to the regional conferences: This also addresses the issue of Association size and the numbers of papers at the annual conference. Some of the regions have very successful conferences; others, less so. The Association should find ways to encourage senior scholars to attend and participate actively and to subsidize greater graduate student participation as a prerequisite to presenting at the annual conference. Workshop proposers could be asked to hold their meeting at a regional conference rather than the annual one. Presenters at regional conferences could be offered a “no-strings-attached” opportunity to present the same paper as a poster at the annual conference. Local co-sponsors of regional conferences (universities, “foreign affairs” councils, etc.) could be sought to increase visibility and participation. *The Association should (i) set up a fund to co-subsidize graduate student participation in regional conferences; (ii) permit or encourage workshop grantees to hold their meetings at regional conferences; (iii) support senior scholar participation in regional conferences; and (iv) allow regions to notify the entire membership of regional conferences (rather than just regional membership; and (v) fund regional development initiatives. (This last recommendation needs elaboration.)*

6. Fate of the LRPC: This is a point for brief discussion, and not a recommendation. It is not entirely clear to me that the LRPC is the best venue to address short- and long-term planning issues. Annual or bi-annual meetings are fairly brief, and e-mail does not generate many responses from committee members. A concrete Long-Range Development Plan does not seem likely to emerge, especially since the Association is

ticking along rather nicely, is well-heeled, and faces no obvious existential crises for the moment. The GC might consider abolishing the LRPC and replacing it with single-issue ad hoc committees, constituted as deemed necessary.

II. Optimal Association size: Membership in the Association has risen from 2,500 in 2001 to more than 4,200 today. There is little or no concern about or support for determining an “optimal” membership or setting some sort of upper limit, except as it might apply to participation in the annual conference. *No recommendation.*

III. Number of journals: The Association now manages six journals (ISQ, ISR, ISP, FPA, IPS, II) with a seventh in prospect. There is a general sense that seven is a nice number at which to stop (unless there are very pressing reasons to take on another). Three concerns have been expressed: (1) Is there topical overlap among journals, and how can this be avoided? (2) What should be done about future proposals for journals or journal management? and (3) Is “quality control” (i.e., submission rejection rate) sufficiently high? The last depends on the number of submissions to the journal; editors should encourage more submissions, perhaps by inviting appropriate paper presenters to send in their papers for review. This, however, raises the problem of finding adequate numbers of article reviewers (which is already something of a problem). Some arrangement for greater coordination and “awareness” among the individual editorial boards could help to avoid topical duplication. Such issues are better taken up by the Publications Committee, which might explore ways to this end. Responsibility for such coordination should not fall upon ISA Headquarters. *The Association should (i) set a limit of seven journals in its stable; (ii) establish a mechanism for information-sharing among editorial boards; (iii) actively encourage presenters at ISA conferences to submit their papers to the appropriate journal.*

IV. Resources to regions: As suggested above, raising the visibility and status of the regions could help in managing the numbers of proposals to and panels at the annual conference, and it could also offer mechanisms for local “networking” with colleges, universities, and . Apparently, some significant fraction of those who attend the regional conferences do not come to the national conference. The Association might consider providing subventions to regions for the express purpose of increasing their size and participation, as well as providing administrative assistance to the regional officers who now must do the preliminary groundwork (finding a venue) and organization on a volunteer basis. Could the Association appoint or hire someone at headquarters with the sole responsibility of working on these tasks? Are there ways of luring more well-known scholars to these conferences and arranging meetings with graduate students from the regions? Can the Association set up a fund for development proposals from the regions? *The Association should assign or hire a staff member to assist regional officers in conference organization.*

V. Professional support to members: Presumably, this means “helping members to find jobs and to increase their visibility in the academy and policy community.” There was only limited response by committee members to this issue, for several reasons. First, it would be difficult to collect the kind of additional data on members that would facilitate provision of such support. Second, it is not clear what such services might include—there

is no interest in following the “meat market” practices of the major academic associations. Third, aside from actively creating a mechanism for speaking to and intervening in policy matters—which would raise all sorts of difficulties—letting professional networks perform this task seems more efficient (although it may leave out “dissenting voices.”). Finally, headquarters has enough to do, without taking on another major sphere of operation. *No recommendation.*

VI. Constitutional changes

1. **Lowering the voting threshold:** The LRPC recommends a constitutional change to lower the voting the voting threshold to 15% of membership. Several recent elections have come uncomfortably close to the current 20% threshold and, while it is preferable to increase participation, the various alternatives raised are either too complicated or unlikely to change results (aside from holding elections at the convention itself). In concert with this change, however, the GC ought to do more to encourage voting and it might also consider ways of fostering competitive slates.

2. **Non-North American VPs:** The LRPC recommends a constitutional change to eliminate the requirement for specifically non-North American Vice Presidents on the GC. About half of the sections heads are currently from outside North America and the GC is also very international, although largely resident in or from the “Anglo-American Dominions.” The Association could, alternatively, change the constitution to specify that one or more VP be from outside of these Dominions.

3. **Participation of journal editors on the GC:** Due to the growth in journal numbers, the LRPC recommends a constitutional change to remove journal editors from membership on the GC and appoint the Chair of the Publications Committee to be the representative of the journals on the GC. Journal editors can be given the option of attending GC meetings on an *ex-officio* basis and presenting their annual reports, as deemed necessary by the GC.

VII. Other matters

1. **Journal checkoff:** Members should be given the option whether or not to receive paper copies of the journals, since these are now all available on-line.

2. **Compendium-Publications:** If the Association will be increasing its non-journal publication activities, the relationship between the Publications Committee and these other activities should be addressed and rationalized.

PETITION TO ESTABLISH NEW REGION: ASIA/PACIFIC

To the ISA Governing Council:

In the spirit of ISA's commitment to building communities of scholars in our field, we would like to submit this petition for the creation of an Asia-Pacific Region (APR) chapter, to be added to the ISA's regional networks structure.

ISA-APR is intended to serve as a scholarly community hub and a forum for dialogue and discussion to include the increasing number of scholars working in the field of International Studies in the region. The Asia-Pacific region faces a range of challenges in the areas of security, development, human rights, the environment and social and economic cooperation. Relations both within the region, and between its constituents and the wider global political world have undergone significant shifts in recent decades, exacerbating the need for enhanced understanding and explanation. Building on the great diversity of expertise in the region, we envisage lively, productive and stimulating exchanges.

The ISA-APR's role will be to foster dialogue, collaboration, and the exchange of research concerns, findings and ideas through organizing a bi-annual Regional Conference, facilitating working groups and workshops, and providing the infrastructure for the free flow of information, ideas and analysis. The creation of ISA-APR will thus contribute to the ISA's mission of promoting scholarship in International Studies by pursuing the following objectives and purposes:

1. To foster closer cooperative and complementary contacts among those having an interest in the scholarly study of international relations, in part by means of encouraging, sponsoring, promoting, organizing and conducting professional activities which cut across disciplinary lines.
2. To facilitate professional exchanges and the diffusion of knowledge and information about developments in the study of international relations.
3. To organize meetings and otherwise to provide opportunities for professional contacts and communications among the members of ISA-APR .
4. To encourage and promote research in international studies within and between interested disciplines.
5. To establish and maintain contact with all disciplinary societies, conferences and other professional and specialized organizations (including government agencies, international organizations and endeavours such as CSCAP and OCIS) which have a scholarly interest in

the study of international relations, and to foster such studies within and among these groups.

6. While the ISA-APR includes within the scope of its scholarly concerns the policies of national governments, international organizations and non-governmental groups which have a bearing on international relations, the ISA-APR as such will not advocate, promote or take a stance in favour of or against any such policy, nor will any member appear in the name of ISA-APR to so advocate, promote or take a stand.

To this effect, we would like to call on the ISA Governing Council to formally create ISA-APR, and to approve its proposed charter (see attached).

By-Laws for the International Studies Association – Asia-Pacific Region

2007

ISA ASIA-PACIFIC is a regional division of the International Studies Association, and membership in ISA may include membership in ISA ASIA-PACIFIC.[See Annex A for a list of countries included within the Asia-Pacific Region]. There is a single membership in both organizations and they possess common objectives, purposes, and conditions of membership.

Article I. OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSES OF THE ISA ASIA-PACIFIC

1. To foster closer cooperative and complementary contacts among those having an interest in the scholarly study of international relations, in part by means of encouraging, sponsoring, promoting, organizing and conducting professional activities which cut across disciplinary lines.
2. To facilitate professional exchanges and the diffusion of knowledge and information about developments in the study of international relations.
3. To organize meetings and otherwise to provide opportunities for professional contacts and communications among the members of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
4. To encourage and promote research in international studies within and between interested disciplines.
5. To establish and maintain contact with all disciplinary societies, conferences and other professional and specialized organizations (including government agencies, international organizations and endeavours such as CSCAP and OCIS) which have a scholarly interest in the study of international relations, and to foster such studies within and among these groups.

- 6.** While the ISA ASIA-PACIFIC includes within the scope of its scholarly concerns the policies of national governments, international organizations and non-governmental groups which have a bearing on international relations, the ISA ASIA-PACIFIC as such will not advocate, promote or take a take in favour of or against any such policy, nor will any member appear in the name of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC to so advocate, promote or take a stand.

Article II. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership shall be open to individuals in the following categories, subject to such individuals' membership of the ISA. There cannot be a membership of the ISA ASIA-PACIFIC without a concurrent membership in the ISA:
 - a.** The faculty members of institutions of higher learning from any of the academic disciplines
 - b.** Persons having special professional interests and qualifications in the general area of international relations
 - c.** Students engaged in the study of international relations in institutions of higher learning
2. An individual becomes and remains a member in good standing upon the initial and periodic payment of dues according to the schedule of dues established by the Governing Council of ISA-NATIONAL

Article III. GOVERNANCE

1. Governance of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC shall be vested in a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General, an Executive Council, an annual meeting of members, and members voting by mail ballot.
- 2.** The officers of ISA shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer

Article IV. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All Officers of the Asia-Pacific Region must be ISA members in good standing.

1. Subject to the above proviso, the Executive Council (Officers) shall consist of the following.
 - a. The Officers of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC and the immediate Past President
 - b. A Membership Officer appointed by the President
 - c. Three members elected at large for three year terms
 - d. A student representative appointed by the President with the consent of the Executive Council for a one year term.
2. The President shall serve as Chairman of the Executive Council. The President shall convene at least one meeting of the Executive Council in conjunction with each annual meeting of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC and with approval of the Executive Committee he may convene extraordinary meetings.
3. The Executive Council may appoint or authorize the President to appoint special and standing committees
4. The Executive Council shall:
 - a. Adopt resolutions and undertake or approve activities designed to fulfill the purposes of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
 - b. Select the site of the Annual Meeting or specifically delegate authority to do so.
 - c. Approve rules for the conduct of the Annual Meeting, for the holding of elections, and for the submission of proposed amendments and resolutions to members.
 - d. Decide when an officer is unable to perform his/her duties and recommend appropriate action
 - e. Give advice and approval to the President in appointing replacements for officers and members of the Executive Council who resign or are unable to perform their duties

Article V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Executive Committee of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC shall consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer
2. The Executive Committee's function is to co-ordinate and implement the decisions of the Executive Council, and, in this capacity, shall :
 - a. Assist and advise the President as she/he requests
 - b. Undertake assignments growing out of resolutions duly adopted by the governing bodies of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC

Article VI. THE PRESIDENT

1. The President shall serve for a term of three years and may serve a maximum of two terms concurrently.

2. The President shall:
 - a. Convene and preside over meetings of the Executive Council, Executive Committee and the Annual Meeting of Members.
 - b. Arrange for the preparation of an agenda for meetings of the Executive Council, the annual meeting of members.
 - c. Oversee the implementation of assignments growing out of resolutions duly adopted by the governing bodies of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
 - d. With the consent of the Executive Council appoint ad hoc, special, and standing committees.
 - e. With the consent of the Executive Council appoint replacements for officers and members of the Executive Council who resign or are unable to perform their duties except as otherwise stated.

Article VII THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

1. The Vice-Presidents shall serve for a term of three years and may serve a maximum of two terms concurrently.

2. The Vice-Presidents shall:
 - a. In conjunction with the President oversee the preparation of the program of the Annual Meeting of members.
 - b. Assist and advise the President in the recruitment of members.
 - c. Perform such other duties as the President or the Executive Council may request

3. In the event that the President should resign or be unable to perform his/her duties for whatever reason, one Vice-President shall become President at the invitation of the Executive Council until the next Annual Meeting of members or until the President is able to resume duties. The conditions and terms of succession shall be designated by the Executive Council.

Article VIII THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

1. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve for a term of three years and may serve a maximum of two terms concurrently.

2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall:

- a. In conjunction with the President be responsible for the finances of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
- b. Prepare an annual financial report to the membership and ISA NATIONAL
- c. Along with the President, the Secretary-Treasurer shall submit duly authorized expenses to the ISA office for payment.
- d. Oversee and conduct all elections duly authorized by organs of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
- e. Be responsible for communications to the membership and governing organization of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC

Article IX NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

1. The Nominating Committee shall consist of the Executive Council.
2. The Nominating Committee shall propose at least one candidate for each office to be filled by election.
3. The Nominating Committee shall seek proposals and advice from the membership of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
4. The Chair of the Nominating Committee shall make a report to the Annual Meeting of Members. Additional nominations may be made in accordance with Roberts Rules of Order at the Annual Meeting
5. Election shall be by mail ballot of the membership. Election shall be by simple majority of those submitting ballots.
6. With the exception of the first Executive Council which shall begin its term of office immediately after the inaugural meeting of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC, all terms of office shall begin on January 1 and end on December 31.

Article X ANNUAL MEETING

1. There will be an Annual Meeting of members which may include a convention but will always include a business meeting.

2. All members in good standing are voting members.
3. The President shall preside over and conduct the business meeting.
4. Amendments supported by a majority of those voting in a mail ballot shall be adopted.

Article XI ADOPTION

1. These by-laws shall serve as guiding principles during the period of transition (Article XII)
2. They shall be declared adopted and will come into effect upon the election of the Executive Council

Article XII FOUNDATION AND TRANSITION

1. ISA ASIA-PACIFIC will be founded by a Transitional Committee comprising a chair and five volunteers.
2. The Transitional Committee shall elicit the approval of fifty ISA members for the establishment of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
3. Upon approval by fifty ISA members, the Transitional Committee shall make arrangements for the calling of the inaugural annual meeting of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC
4. The Transitional Committee shall seek nominations for the posts of President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Council members.
5. The Transitional Committee shall appoint a student representative to serve on the first Executive Council

6. The Transitional Committee shall organize and manage the inaugural meeting of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC

7. Upon the election of the first Executive Council by the membership of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC, the Transitional Committee will dissolve and Article XI shall be removed from the by-laws of ISA ASIA-PACIFIC.

8. Upon the ratification of the Asia-Pacific Charter the Council
will set-up a designated web master for the Region activities.

Annex 1:

Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region will generally include:

Australia
Cambodia
Christmas Islands
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
Indonesia
Japan
Kiribati
Laos
Malaysia
New Caledonia
New Zealand
North Korea
Palau
Papua New Guinea
People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong and Macau)
Philippines
Republic of China (Taiwan)
Samoa

Singapore
Solomon Islands
South Korea
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Vietnam

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POLICY ON CONTRACTING BY REGIONS AND SECTIONS

REGIONS and SECTIONS BUSINESS

Section Recharterers:

- Foreign Policy Analysis
- English School
-

Other Region/Section Business:

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

ADDENDUM:

ACADEMIC FREEDOM POLICY AND COMMITTEE

ISA ACADEMIC FREEDOM POLICY

The Executive Committee of the Human Rights Section of the ISA proposes the establishment of an Academic Freedom Committee for the ISA. This Committee would parallel the responsibilities and activities of similar bodies in the AAAS, Middle Eastern Studies Association, and other peer professional organizations: to monitor and advocate for scholars at risk.

Draft Proposal for Discussion at the Governing Council, based on the Human Rights Section Resolution (Appendix 1):

1—As scholars of international studies, we are committed to the academic freedom of our colleagues worldwide. Our commitment is based on the standards for freedom of expression, movement, and association, as well as the right to education and the right to work, deriving from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights as well as Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Infringements of such rights include governmental refusal to allow scholars to conduct scholarly research, publish their findings, deliver academic lectures, and travel to international scholarly meetings.

2—Based on the reports of existing scholarly and professional organizations, as well as non-partisan international human rights organizations, the Committee will document instances where professors and academic researchers in all disciplines related to international studies are persecuted for their peaceful non-partisan professional or personal activities, particularly when engaged in activities to ensure respect for human rights. The Committee will document such violations as government revocation of academic degrees; demotion or dismissal; denial of a petition to emigrate, travel abroad or return to one's country of origin; and arrest, arbitrary detention, disappearance, and extrajudicial killing.

3—Professional solidarity with our threatened colleagues means that we will monitor, publicize, and advocate against such violations, working in cooperation with other professional and international human rights organizations.

4—Our mandate includes all scholars of international relations and human rights, beginning with but not limited to members of the ISA and affiliated national international studies associations.

5—For this purpose, we will work to establish an ISA structure for

systematic liaison and reporting, followed by response. Our responses to documented, serious, and urgent threats to academic freedom of international scholars may include: publicizing the threat or violation, urging our members to take action on an individual basis, joining the official advocacy efforts of peer organizations such as the AAAS, or—in extraordinary instances where it is believed the ISA may have some special influence on behalf of imminently threatened individuals—expressing our individual institutional concern to relevant government officials and international bodies.

6—This policy pertains only to the non-partisan, peaceful conduct of academic

activities and freedom of expression and thus does not contradict ISA's prohibition regarding involvement in political issues.

7—The Committee is appointed by the ISA President with the assistance of the Governing Council. One member of the Governing Council will sit on the Committee and serve as Chair. The other members will come from the membership of ISA.

Members serve three-year, staggered terms. Terms officially begin with the ISA Governing Council meeting of the first year listed and end with the closing of the ISA Governing Council meeting of the final year listed.

The Committee will convene in a formal session once a year at the annual meeting of ISA, to draft overall policies. For individual cases, Committee members will maintain electronic contact between sessions and can take up new cases at any time during the year. Cases requiring publicity to members only may be acted upon by the Committee. Other cases requiring ISA endorsement must be forwarded to the President for action by the President or the Governing Council. Letters of inquiry and concern may be signed by the President, the Governing Council or the Academic Freedom Committee, as deemed appropriate.

APPENDIX 1—HUMAN RIGHTS SECTION RESOLUTION:

The Human Rights Section of the ISA adopted this resolution in 2007:

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND SCHOLARS AT RISK

"1--As scholars of international human rights, we are committed to the academic freedom of our colleagues worldwide.

2--Our commitment is based on the standards for freedom of expression, movement, and association, as well as the right to education and the right to work, deriving from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights as well as Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

Infringements of such rights include governmental refusal to allow scholars to conduct scholarly research, publish their findings, deliver academic lectures, and travel to international scholarly meetings. BASED ON THE REPORTS OF EXISTING SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, OUR SECTION WILL BEGIN TO document instances where professors and academic researchers in all disciplines are persecuted for their peaceful NON-PARTISAN professional or personal activities, particularly when engaged in activities to ensure respect for human rights. The Committee documents such violations as government revocation of academic degrees; demotion or dismissal; denial of a petition to emigrate, travel abroad or return to one's country of

origin; and arrest, arbitrary detention, disappearance, and extrajudicial killing.

3--Professional solidarity with our threatened colleagues means that we will monitor, publicize, and advocate against such violations, working in cooperation with other professional and international human rights organizations.

4--Our mandate includes all scholars of international relations and human rights, beginning with but not limited to members of the ISA and affiliated national international studies associations.

5--We will monitor threats to academic freedom based on documented and credible reports of our members, affected individuals, professional bodies, and non-partisan international human rights organizations.

6--For this purpose, we will work to establish an ISA structure for systematic liaison and reporting, followed by response.

As an interim section committee, this structure will be based in the Chair of the Human Rights Section along with a designated member of the Executive Board with responsibility for Academic Freedom, CURRENTLY ALISON BRYSK. This structure will report to our members via H-Net, our web site, and the ISA Newsletter.

7--Our responses to documented, serious, and urgent threats to academic freedom of international scholars may include: publicizing the threat or violation on H-Net and urging our members to take action on an individual basis.

EVENTUALLY, WE WILL DEVELOP AN ISA

STRUCTURE TO add our institutional advocacy to the representations of other professional or human rights bodies, or in extreme cases with some special venue of influence, making independent organizational representations to responsible governments and academic institutions.

8--This is an interim section policy designed to address urgent threats to universal human rights standards in the absence of an ISA policy. It is our intention to seek a wider ISA policy as soon as we are permitted to do so in 2008. This policy does not in any way contradict ISA's prohibition regarding involvement in political issues, and pertains only to the non-partisan, peaceful conduct of academic activities and freedom of expression."

APPENDIX 2—THE MIDDLE EAST STUDIES ASSOCIATION MECHANISM:

Through the Committee on Academic Freedom, MESA monitors infringements on academic freedom on the Middle East and North Africa world wide. Such infringements include governmental refusal to allow scholars to conduct scholarly research, publish their findings, deliver academic lectures, and travel to international scholarly meetings. The Committee documents instances where professors and academic researchers in all disciplines are persecuted for their peaceful professional or personal activities, particularly when engaged in activities to ensure respect for human rights. The Committee documents such violations as government revocation of academic degrees; demotion or dismissal; denial of a petition to emigrate, travel abroad or return to one's country of origin; and arrest, arbitrary detention, disappearance, and extrajudicial killing.

The Committee obtains information on human rights violations directly from the concerned persons, from their professional associates, or from reputable third parties. Evaluation of requests for action may be coordinated with other professional organizations, such as the Science and Human Rights Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Once case information is compiled, the Committee decides on the action to be taken. The Committee may write a letter of inquiry to the appropriate authorities and, if necessary, follow up with additional letters. If the Committee deems appropriate additional activities, such as representations to embassies or visits to detainees, authorization for incurring related expenses must be obtained from the MESA Board of Directors. When possible, such activities are undertaken in coordination with other scholarly associations. Given the limited time and resources of the Committee, only the most egregious cases of human rights violations can be considered.

The members of the Committee are appointed by the President of MESA upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors. The Committee consists of a chair; two co-chairs (one for the MENA region, the other for North America); ten members covering the MENA region; five focusing on AF issues in North America; and *3ex-officio* members (MESA's President and Executive Director, and a member of MESA's Committee on Public Affairs). CAF's previous chair serves as a consultant to the committee.

The Committee convenes in a formal session once a year at the annual meeting of MESA. Members maintain close contact between sessions and can take up new cases at any time during the year. Correspondence and administration for the Committee are handled by the MESA Secretariat. Letters of inquiry and concern may be signed by either the President or the Executive Director of MESA, as deemed appropriate.

2009 ISA Pilot Project

Development of Section-based Working Groups

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Project Description:

Leaders from three different sections in ISA (Human Rights, Environmental Studies, and ALIAS)³ will put together 'Working Groups' of approximately 12 participants each for the 2009 Conference. Each of these groups will meet on Saturday for a workshop on selected section-specific topics. Following the workshop, participants will commit to attending 4-5 panel/poster sessions sponsored by their section (not necessarily all of the same 4-5 panels), and will also meet as a group 2 more times during the conference to collectively discuss the papers presented and issued raised at the panels.

Purpose / Objective

The Working Group model is designed to provide extensive networking opportunities for scholars in several sections. (It might be particularly beneficial for young scholars in the field.) Participants will have a chance to discuss the most thought provoking issues in their sections as well as their own research through an extended dialogue. It is anticipated that this dialogue will stimulate new research questions and new project ideas.

Justification

This pilot project offers a chance to create greater community in the ever-expanding ISA conference where many scholars may feel isolated, and provides excellent networking opportunities for the participants beyond mere panel attendance and presentations. It will create a new community of scholars.

Precedent

³ The author of the proposal had personal contacts with each of these sections and received a favorable response from each of them upon initial contact. There is no reason why this pilot project could not be expanded in the future to include any other sections with an interest in creating working groups.

A Working Group model has been used for several years at the APSA national conference and has been a positive experience for many of the participants in that large venue. This project might have a similar format, but could be titled "Networking Groups", "Section Tracks", "Network Communities", or something along these lines.

Workshop Format and Scheduling

Although the format of each group would ultimately be up to each section to determine, one likely model would be the following:

- Day 1 (ISA meetings and workshops): Participants for each section's working group will meet before the conference gets underway for a workshop to discuss section specific topics. These topics might include discussion of how to develop courses in the sub-field, or the current research challenges or common research themes in the field. These would be developed by the section group leaders. Participants would also have a chance to introduce themselves and their own research at this first session.
 - Day 2 and 3: Participants would attend section-sponsored panels and then meet again for a Monday lunch session to discuss the ideas presented at these panels.
 - Day 5: Participants would then meet a final time (breakfast or lunch) for a wrap-up session, perhaps discussing their own research ideas as they relate to ideas raised by other panel presenters.
- In 2009 in New York, Day 1 will be on Saturday, with the conference ending on Wednesday. At future conferences, the regular schedule will resume with the conference beginning on Tuesday.

Administrative Considerations

Each section would need to have a Group Coordinator who would select the workshop/group theme, facilitate pre-conference communication with participants and section officers, coordinate meeting times and locations with ISA Headquarters and group members, and administer assessment surveys upon completion of the project.

ISA Headquarters could help promote the project through dissemination of information, management of participant registration, and funding of the initial pilot project. ISA Headquarters could also provide certificates of participation for members (similar to the APSA Teaching and Learning conference), recognizing their level of engagement in the conference program. If the groups would like to begin their dialogues prior to the conference, or continue them afterwards, ISA might be able to facilitate these communications through the internet.

Each group would be open to any ISA members who express an interest in participating. They would be selected on a first come-first served basis. Because participants will be paying for four nights lodging, it does not seem advisable to charge an additional participation fee.

Expected Results

At the very least, these working groups will generate new networks of scholars to create panels, roundtables, and potential workshop proposals for the next ISA conference. Since these working groups are likely to be comprised of scholars who have not necessarily met before, it is unlikely that the groups will produce a single tight research project, but they are likely to generate a wide range of innovative ideas through their discussions, and create new networks of scholars that will have an impact into the future.

A post-conference survey created by Carolyn Shaw will be administered in order to assess the impact of this pilot project on the participants. A report will be presented to ISA Headquarters and to the next Governing Council meeting two months after the ISA meeting in New York . If the results are positive, I would anticipate that more sections would like to adopt this model in the future.

Proposed Budget

In order to facilitate this project proposal, it would be beneficial to offer a special incentive to those members who will be engaged in the pilot project. To get the most out of the groups, participants need to stay for the entire conference. This creates a financial burden, especially for younger faculty. I propose providing one time only seed money to off-set one extra night's lodging in the hotel. This would promote full participation in the project, allowing participants to come a day early for the initial section workshop. If three sections have 12 participants each, each participant could receive \$135, costing \$4,860.

The three sections have expressed willingness to provide some small level of support for this project. ALIAS has pledged \$400. Human Rights is providing \$200. A commitment from ESS is forthcoming.

Moving Beyond the Pilot Phase

Although it would not be feasible to fully fund this project in the long term because of the potentially large number of sections participating, funding for three sections in the first year will help guarantee the full and successful participation of the registrants.

At future conferences, ISA Headquarters could choose to provide limited funding to sections to support these networking groups. Several options might include: 1) providing matching fund up to a certain level if sections are willing to provide some of their own funds, 2) providing funds to 5 sections

each year on a rotating basis, 3) providing funds to sections on a competitive basis based on the strongest proposals that are put forward (this would require a committee to set forth criteria and to evaluate the proposals.)

SURVEY REQUEST:

X-Sieve: CMU Sieve 2.3
Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2008 09:30:06 -0700
From: ISA <isa@email.arizona.edu>
Reply-to: isa@u.arizona.edu
To: volgy@u.arizona.edu
Subject: Fwd: Possible survey for Governing Council consideration
User-Agent: Internet Messaging Program (IMP) 4.0-cvs
X-Virus-Scanned: amavisd-new at email.arizona.edu
X-Spam-Level:
X-Spam-Status: No, score=-4.215 required=7 tests=[ALL_TRUSTED=-1.8,
BAYES_00=-2.599, HTML_MESSAGE=0.001, SARE_OBFU_SPLIT_HR2=0.183]

Forwarded message from khancock@khancock.com -----
Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2008 09:50:08 -0600
From: "Kathleen J. Hancock" <khancock@khancock.com>
Reply-To: "Kathleen J. Hancock" <khancock@khancock.com>
Subject: Possible survey for Governing Council consideration
To: International Studies Association <isa@email.arizona.edu>

Dear Dr. Volgy,

My colleague, Matthew Baum, and I have drafted a survey for International Relations scholars that would examine the general question of "who publishes?" The survey explores variables such as gender, marital status, PhD granting university, and research methodology. We have shared the draft survey with a large number of scholars, including Meredith Sarkees, whom I am copying on this message. Thanks to their input, the questionnaire has been further refined and expanded.

We believe that this would be an excellent data gathering tool for the ISA and therefore would like to ask the ISA Governing Council to approve us sending the survey to the ISA membership. While there are other methods we could use, we believe that the response rate would be highest, and thus of greatest value to ISA and the community, if it went to the entire membership from the ISA email address. Unless the Governing Council prefers otherwise, we would bear full responsibility for managing the survey, conducting the analysis, and writing one or more papers on our findings. In addition to providing useful data for ISA, we believe the survey helps fulfill the ISA mission of assisting scholars' professional development. Of course, we would welcome any ISA input regarding changes to the survey. We would submit to ISP our final paper for publication review, with acceptance subject to the usual peer-review process.

If this is something that you would consider raising before the Council, we would be pleased to forward a copy of the survey.

Thank you for your consideration,
Kathleen & Matt

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How Do They Do It?: Traits, Habits, and Secrets of Prolific Publishers

Kathleen J. Hancock

Assistant Professor

University of Texas, San Antonio

Mathew Baum

Associate Professor

University of California, Los Angeles

Assistant Professors are faced with the daunting task of learning how to publish the types and quantities of articles and books that their departments require, teach multiple courses, deal with demanding students, and meet their service obligations, all while feeling the intense pressure of tenure and therefore job security hanging over their heads. Many professors learn this juggling act too late to make tenure. Learning what variables correlate with productive professors can assist junior scholars in achieving the publishing goals necessary for earning tenure, regardless of the university or college type that employs them. This survey focuses on the Assistant Professor years, when faculty need the most help in reaching their publishing goals.

The findings may be particularly enlightening for female scholars. A recent article in *International Studies Perspective* reported that in the three top journals for international relations scholars—International Organization, International Studies Quarterly, and World Politics—women comprised an average of only 20% of the authors in these journals, despite making up 32% of the International Studies Association membership.⁴ Many women become mothers during their junior years, placing even higher priority on learning to sprint up the learning curve.

Some of the questions the survey will allow us to answer include:

- (1) How much difference does it make where a scholar earned his or her PhD?
- (2) Do men employ different publishing strategies than women?
- (3) Are there regional differences in how scholars approach their publishing strategies?

⁴ Marijke Breuning, Joseph Bredehoft, and Eugene Walton, "Promise and Performance: An Evaluation of Journals in International Relations," *International Studies Perspectives* 6, no. 4 (2005).

- (4) How much does “hours-worked” explain variation in number of publications?
- (5) How many articles do prolific scholars work on simultaneously?
- (6) Does publishing in graduate school predict a large number of future publications?

The survey would be emailed to all ISA members, preferably with official ISA support. This approach has several advantages. First, the ISA can easily submit the questionnaire to all members, greatly reducing copying and mailing costs as well as the time required for compiling names and addresses as is necessary for paper surveys. Second, the ease of filling out electronic surveys should ensure a higher return rate than for traditional surveys. Third, by using only the field of International Relations, we can eliminate field-type as a variable and thus focus on other factors. Fourth, the international nature of the organization will allow us to compare world regions.

The survey will benefit ISA itself by collecting demographic information on the membership, including ages; family-related details; the percentage of students, tenure-tracked faculty, and tenured faculty; and regional and methodological choices. The results could be published in a number of journals including *ISP* and feminist journals. Results could also be presented in an ISA panel that would include several prolific publishers, in various stages of their careers, who could comment on their personal “secrets” of success.

Survey

Background Information

1. Identify your age.
 - a. Under 30
 - b. 30-40
 - c. 41-50
 - d. Over 50

2. Identify your sex.
 - a. Male
 - b. Female

3. Identify your country or region of origin.
 - a. Western Europe
 - b. Eastern Europe and Russia
 - c. United States
 - d. Sub-saharan Africa
 - e. Latin America
 - f. Asia
 - g. Middle East/North Africa
 - h. Other

4. Identify where you have worked for the majority of your post-graduate years.
 - a. Western Europe
 - b. Eastern Europe and Russia
 - c. United States
 - d. Africa
 - e. Latin America
 - f. Asia
 - g. Middle East
 - h. Other

5. In what discipline is your Ph.D.?
 - a. Political Science, Government, or International Relations
 - b. Sociology
 - c. Economics
 - d. History

- e. Geography
 - f. Communications
 - g. Other
6. Is English your first language?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
7. Do you have any relatives that are or were professors?
- a. No.
 - b. Yes, both of my parents were/are professors.
 - c. Yes, one of my parents was/is a professor.
 - d. Yes, another close relative (aunt, uncle, grandparent) was/is a professor.
8. What is your current position?
- a. Student
 - b. Assistant Professor
 - c. Associate Professor
 - d. Full Professor
 - e. Post-doctoral fellow
 - f. Non-tenure stream appointment (e.g. visiting professor)
 - g. Independent researcher
 - h. Other

[If the respondent answers A, message says “Thank you for your time. This concludes the survey.” If answers B, go to question 10; if answers C or D, go to question 11. If answers E, F, G, or H, go to question 9.]

9. Have you ever worked as an Assistant Professor?
- a. No.
 - b. Yes, but I did not receive tenure, or left before the tenure review time ended.
 - c. Yes, I received tenure and then later took a non-tenure tracked position.

[If respondent answers A, messages says “Thank you for your time. This concludes the survey.” If answers B or C, go to question 8.]

10. How long have you been at the rank of Assistant Professor?
- a. 1 year
 - b. 2 years
 - c. 3 years
 - d. 4 years
 - e. 5-6 years
 - f. 7-8 years
 - g. 9 or more years

11. How long ago were you at the rank of Assistant Professor?
- a. 5 years or less.
 - b. 6- 10 years.
 - c. 11-15 years.
 - d. More than 15 years ago

[If answers D, go to question 12.]

12. The survey questions below ask you about your experiences as an Assistant Professor, such as the focus of your research, the number of your publications, the number of conferences you attended, and the research and financial support your university provided you. Do you think you would be able to answer questions such as these?

- a. No. It was a long time ago.
- b. Probably.
- b. Definitely.

[If answers A, message says "Thank you for your time. This concludes the survey."]

Education and Career Questions Most questions relate to your experience as an Assistant Professor. If you were at more than one university, please answer for the university where you spent the majority of your non-tenured time. If you are currently an Assistant Professor, answer the questions as if they were stated in the present tense.

1. Where did you earn your PhD?
 - a. A "Top 10" Ph.D. granting university in the U.S.
 - b. A "Top 50" Ph.D. granting university in the U.S.
 - c. A Ph.D. granting university below the "Top 50" in the U.S.
 - d. A university or college outside the US.

2. How long have you been in your current rank?
 - a. 1-3 years.
 - b. 4-6 years.
 - c. 7-9 years.

- d. Over 10 years.
3. As an Assistant Professor, on average about how many hours a week did you spend conducting and writing up research?
- a. Less than 10
 - b. 10 to 20
 - c. 21-40
 - d. Over 40
4. What was your average teaching load while you were an Assistant Professor?
- a. 4/3 or more (or quarter equivalent)
 - b. 3/3 (or quarter equivalent)
 - c. 2/3 (or quarter equivalent)
 - d. 2/2 (or quarter equivalent)
 - e. 2/1 (or quarter equivalent)
 - f. 1/1 or less (or quarter equivalent)
5. As an Assistant Professor, about how much of your time did your department **officially** expect you to dedicate to research?
- a. 20% or less of my time
 - b. 21-40% of my time
 - c. 41-60% of my time
 - d. 61-80% of my time
 - e. over 80% of my time

6. In your opinion, as an Assistant Professor, about how much of your time did your department **actually** expect you to dedicate to research?
- a. 20% or less of my time
 - b. 21-40% of my time
 - c. 41-60% of my time
 - d. 61-80% of my time
 - e. over 80% of my time
7. As an Assistant Professor, how many hours a week did you work on all your combined professional responsibilities (research, teaching, service)?
- a. Less than 40
 - b. 40-50
 - c. 51-60
 - d. 61-70
 - e. More than 70
8. As an Assistant Professor, at what type of university or college did you work?
- a. Small liberal arts college
 - b. Baccalaureate's college/university
 - c. Master's college/university
 - d. PhD granting university
9. At how many professional conferences did you present while in graduate school?
- a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-5

- d. 6-10
 - e. more than 10
10. How often did you present at professional conferences as an Assistant Professor?
- a. Rarely
 - b. Once a year
 - c. Twice a year
 - d. Three or more times a year
11. As an Assistant Professor, about how much of your summers did you dedicate to research?
- a. Three months
 - b. Two months
 - c. One month
 - d. Less than one month
12. As an Assistant Professor, how much research leave or sabbatical time did you receive from your university (excluding grants, fellowships, etc. that you earned from outside sources)?
- a. None
 - b. A semester or 1-2 quarters
 - c. 1 year
 - d. 2 years
 - e. More than 2 years.
13. As an Assistant Professor, how much research leave time did you earn from fellowships, grants, and other sources outside the university?
- a. None

- b. A semester or 1-2 quarters
 - c. 1 year
 - d. 2 years
 - e. More than 2 years.
14. Did your university stop the tenure clock for you for reasons other than parenthood (e.g. to take care of an ill spouse or parent)?
- a. No. I had no reason to request this.
 - b. No. I had a reason to request it, but chose not to.
 - c. No. I requested it but was denied.
 - d. Yes, for less than one year.
 - e. Yes, for one year.
 - f. Yes, for two years.
 - g. Yes, for three or more years.
15. As an Assistant Professor, on average, did you have one or more **graduate** students who served as **research** assistants (RAs)?
- a. No
 - b. Yes, but only rarely
 - c. Yes, 1 assistant about half the time
 - d. Yes, 1 assistant most or all of the time
 - e. Yes, 2 or 3 assistants most or all of the time
 - f. Yes, over 3 assistants most or all of the time
16. As an Assistant Professor, on average, did you have one or more **undergraduate** students who served as **research** assistants (RAs)?

- a. No
- b. Yes, but only rarely
- c. Yes, 1 assistant about half the time
- d. Yes, 1 assistant most or all of the time
- e. Yes, 2 or 3 assistants most or all of the time
- f. Yes, over 3 assistants most or all of the time

17. As an Assistant Professor, on average, did you have **teaching** assistants (TAs)?

- a. No
- b. Yes, but only rarely
- c. Yes, 1 assistant about half the time
- d. Yes, 1 assistant most or all of the time
- e. Yes, 2 or 3 assistants most or all of the time
- f. Yes, over 3 assistants most or all of the time

18. As an Assistant Professor, how much support did your university provide for conferences? (If the university paid using funding caps, rather than number of conferences, estimate the number of conferences for which you could have been fully reimbursed.)

- a. The university did not pay for any conferences.
- b. The university paid for me to attend 1-2 conferences per year.
- c. The university paid for me to attend 3-4 conferences per year.
- d. The university paid for me to attend 5 or more conferences per year.

19. For the conferences that you did attend, how did the university cover your costs?

- a. The university did not pay for any conferences.
- b. The university covered all costs associated with the conference.

c. The university had a cap on how much it would spend per year.

20. As an Assistant Professor, how big was the average annual research budget the university provided you? (If the budget did not come in annual increments, divide the total by the number of years you were an Assistant Professor to get an annual average.)

- a. \$0
- b. less than \$1,000 per year
- c. \$1,000-5,000 per year
- d. \$6,000-10,000 per year
- e. \$11,000-20,000 per year
- f. more than \$20,000 per year

21. Was your principal mentor **during** graduate school male or female?

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. I didn't have a mentor

22. Was your principal mentor **after** graduate school male or female?

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. I didn't have a mentor

23. While an Assistant Professor, in your opinion, what effect did your spouse/partner have on your productivity?

- a. None, I was not married/did not have a partner.
- b. A strongly positive effect.

- c. A weakly positive effect.
 - d. No effect
 - e. A weakly negative effect.
 - f. A strongly negative effect.
24. While an Assistant Professor, was your spouse/partner also a professor?
- a. No, I was not married/did not have a partner.
 - b. No, I was married/had a partner, but my spouse/partner was not a professor.
 - c. Yes, my spouse/partner was a professor in my discipline.
 - d. Yes, my spouse/partner was a professor but not in my discipline.
25. While an Assistant Professor, in what department were you employed?
- a. Political Science, Government, or International Relations
 - b. Sociology
 - c. History
 - d. Geography
 - e. Interdisciplinary
 - f. Philosophy
 - g. Communications
 - h. Business
 - i. Other (please specify)

Methodology and Research Interests as an Assistant Professor

(If you are currently an Assistant Professor, answer the questions as if they were stated in the present tense.)

1. As an Assistant Professor, in what substantive area did you mostly publish?
 - a. Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies
 - b. Comparative Politics
 - c. Diplomatic Studies
 - d. Environmental Studies
 - e. Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration Studies
 - f. Feminist Theory and Gender Studies
 - g. Foreign Policy Analysis
 - h. Global Development Studies
 - i. Human Rights
 - j. Intelligence Studies
 - k. International Communication
 - l. International Education
 - m. International Ethics
 - n. International Health
 - o. International Law
 - p. International Organization
 - q. International Political Economy
 - r. International Political Sociology
 - s. International Security
 - t. Methods
 - u. Peace Studies
 - v. Scientific Study of International Processes
 - w. Study of the IR or Political Science Discipline, including Pedagogy

x. Other (please specify)

2. If you published equally in a second area, what was it?

a. None. The previous question captures the majority of my publications.

b. Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies

c. Comparative Politics

d. Diplomatic Studies

e. Environmental Studies

f. Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration Studies

g. Feminist Theory and Gender Studies

h. Foreign Policy Analysis

i. Global Development Studies

j. Human Rights

k. Intelligence Studies

l. International Communication

m. International Education

n. International Ethics

o. International Health

p. International Law

q. International Organization

r. International Political Economy

s. International Political Sociology

t. International Security

u. Methods

v. Peace Studies

- w. Scientific Study of International Processes
 - x. Study of the IR or Political Science Discipline, including Pedagogy
 - y. Other (please specify)
3. As an Assistant Professor, what methodology did you primarily employ in your publications?
- a. Qualitative
 - b. Quantitative
 - c. Formal Modeling
 - d. Experimental
 - e. Counterfactual Analysis
 - f. Pure Theory
 - g. Legal Analysis
 - h. Ethical Analysis
 - i. Other (please specify)
4. If you used a second methodology equally in your publications, what was it?
- a. None. The previous question captures the majority of my publications.
 - b. Qualitative
 - c. Quantitative
 - d. Formal Modeling
 - e. Experimental
 - f. Counterfactual Analysis
 - g. Pure Theory
 - h. Legal Analysis
 - i. Ethical Analysis

j. Other (please specify)

5. As an Assistant Professor, what theoretical framework or approach did you most often use in your publications?

a. Realism

b. Liberalism

c. Constructivism

d. Marxism

e. Feminism

f. Rational Choice

g. Post-modernism

h. Critical theory

i. Other (please specify)

6. If you used a second framework or approach equally in your publications, what was it?

a. None. The previous question captures the majority of my publications.

b. Realism

c. Liberalism

d. Constructivism

e. Marxism

f. Feminism

g. Rational Choice

h. Post-modernism

i. Critical theory

j. Other (please specify)

7. As an Assistant Professor, what is the main area of the world that you used for data in your publications? (Please read through the entire list before answering. In some cases, individual states are identified along with the broader region in which they are placed. Identify the term that most precisely captures your focus.)

- a. United States
- b. China
- c. Russia
- d. Japan
- e. India
- f. Mexico
- g. North America (US, Mexico, Canada)
- h. Western Europe and Canada
- i. Eastern Europe
- j. Former Soviet area
- k. Central Asia and the Caucasus
- l. South Asia, including Afghanistan
- m. Southeast Asia
- n. East Asia
- o. Latin America (broadly)
- p. Central America
- q. South America
- r. Middle East/North Africa
- s. Sub-Saharan Africa
- t. Oceania
- u. Global analysis

- v. Comparative analysis using several regions
 - w. Historical regions (Roman Empire, e.g.)
 - x. None
8. If you used a second state or region equally in your publications, what was it?
- a. None. The previous question captures the majority of my publications.
 - b. United States
 - c. China
 - d. Russia
 - e. Japan
 - f. India
 - g. Mexico
 - h. North America (US, Mexico, Canada)
 - i. Western Europe and Canada
 - j. Eastern Europe
 - k. Former Soviet area
 - l. Central Asia and the Caucasus
 - m. South Asia, including Afghanistan
 - n. Southeast Asia
 - o. East Asia
 - p. Latin America (broadly)
 - q. Central America
 - r. South America
 - s. Middle East/North Africa
 - t. Sub-Saharan Africa

- u. Oceania
- v. Global analysis
- w. Comparative analysis using several regions
- x. Historical regions (Roman Empire, e.g.)
- y. None

Publishing as an Assistant Professor

(If you are currently an Assistant Professor, answer the questions as if they were stated in the present tense.)

1. How many draft articles did you work on at any given time?
 - a. One or two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five or more

2. As an Assistant Professor, how many peer-reviewed articles did you publish?
 - a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-5
 - d. 6-9
 - e. 10 or more

3. As an Assistant Professor, how many non-peer-reviewed articles did you publish?
 - a. None

- b. 1-2
 - c. 3-5
 - d. More than 5
4. As an Assistant Professor, how many review articles did you publish?
- a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-5
 - d. More than 5
5. As an Assistant Professor, how many book reviews did you publish?
- a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-5
 - d. More than 5
6. As an Assistant Professor, how many book chapters did you publish?
- a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-5
 - d. More than 5
7. As an Assistant Professor, in general, how related to each other are the articles you published?
- a. Same topic, but different venues.
 - b. All related topics

- c. Two different topics
 - d. Three or more different topics
8. As an Assistant Professor, how often did you co-author articles?
- a. Never
 - b. 1-2 times
 - c. 3-5 times
 - d. More than 5 times
9. As an Assistant Professor, how many books did you single-author?
- a. None
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4 or more
10. As an Assistant Professor, how many books did you co-author with only one additional author?
- a. None
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4 or more
11. As an Assistant Professor, how many books did you co-author with two or more additional authors?

- a. None
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4 or more

12. In your opinion, how important were large professional conferences to helping you publish as an Assistant Professor?

- a. Not at all
- b. A little
- c. Fairly
- d. Very

13. How much do you estimate that your Research Assistants helped you in achieving your publishing record while an Assistant Professor?

- a. Significantly
- b. Somewhat
- c. Very little
- d. Not at all
- e. N/A, did not have any RA

14. Did you publish while still in graduate school?

- a. Published two or more articles in a peer-reviewed journal
- b. Published one article in a peer-reviewed journal plus one or more in a non-peer reviewed journal
- c. Published in a non-peer reviewed journal or a book chapter.

- d. Did not publish.
15. Did you publish with your mentor or another faculty member while in graduate school?
- a. Yes, once.
 - b. Yes, twice.
 - c. Yes, three or more times.
 - d. No.
16. As an Assistant Professor, from whom did you learn the most about how to publish?
- a. Graduate school mentor
 - b. Colleagues from your employing university.
 - c. Colleagues from your Ph.D.-granting alma mater
 - d. Co-authors
 - e. Spouse/partner
 - f. Figured it out by myself
 - g. Talks, workshops, etc. at conferences
 - h. Other. Please specify.
17. While an Assistant Professor, with whom did you co-author most of your articles and/or books?
- a. Always with men
 - b. Mostly with men
 - c. A nearly even mix of men and women
 - d. Mostly with women
 - e. Always with women
 - f. I did not co-author

18. While an Assistant Professor, before submitting an article for publication, how many times did you usually present it at a conference?
- a. Never
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3 or more times
19. While an Assistant Professor, who provided the most important feedback on draft articles or chapters before you submitted (submit) them for publication?
- a. Large conference (ISA, APSA, etc.) participants, including discussants, panelists, and audience members.
 - b. Smaller conference (regional conferences, issue specific conferences, etc.) participants, including discussants, panelists, and audience members.
 - c. Colleagues from your employing university.
 - d. Colleagues from your Ph.D.-granting alma mater.
 - e. Your mentor(s).
 - f. Your spouse/partner.
 - g. Colleagues met at conferences, etc.
 - h. Other. Please specify.
20. Which of the following best describes your publications during your Assistant Professor years?
- a. I published only in English
 - b. Most of my significant publications were in English
 - c. My publications in English and other languages were about equal in terms of their significance
 - d. Most of my significant publications were in a language other than English

- e. I published mainly in a language other than English

[If answer a, go to next section. If answered b, c, d, e, go to questions 21-23]

21. As an Assistant Professor, in what language other than English did you publish?

- a. Spanish
- b. French
- c. German
- d. Chinese
- e. Russian
- f. Arabic
- g. Two or more of the above languages.
- h. Other. Please specify.

22. How many of your publications were translations from one language to another, as opposed to original publications? (For example, if you published one article in English, translated it into Spanish and published it in a Spanish-language journal, you would mark "b" below.)

- a. None
- b. 1-2 articles were translations.
- c. 3-4 articles were translations.
- d. 5 or more articles were translations.

Children and Childcare

(If you are currently an Assistant Professor, answer the questions as if they were stated in the present tense.)

1. How many children under 5 years old did you have as an Assistant Professor? (Select the highest number that applies for the years you were at this rank.) [If answer is A, skip to question 6 below; if answer is B, C, D, or E, go to question 2.]
 - a. None
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Three
 - e. Four or more

2. What best describes your childcare situation as an Assistant Professor?
 - a. I did not use any paid care. My spouse/partner and I traded off taking care of our child(ren).
 - b. I did not use any paid care. My spouse/partner mostly took full-time care of our child(ren).
 - c. I did not use any paid care. I mostly had family members (parents, siblings, etc.) take care of my child(ren).
 - d. I mostly used a nanny, babysitter, or other paid in-home care.
 - e. I mostly used out-of-home care (daycare, preschool).
 - f. I used paid in-home and out-of-home care about equally.

3. As an Assistant Professor, how many hours a week were your children in the care of someone other than you or your spouse/partner?
 - a. 10 or less
 - b. 11-20
 - c. 21-30
 - d. 31-40

- e. 41-50
 - f. over 51
4. As an Assistant Professor, who primarily took care of your children when they are sick, woke up in the night, and otherwise needed parenting?
- a. I did. I am a single parent.
 - b. I did, although I was married or have a live-in partner.
 - b. My spouse/partner did.
 - c. My spouse/partner and I equally shared these responsibilities.
5. Did your university stop the tenure clock for you after you became a parent? (The times below reflect total time stopped, not per child.)
- a. No. My university did not have a policy for stopping the clock for new parents.
 - b. No. My university had a policy to offer it, but I did not ask for it.
 - c. No. I asked for it, but I was denied.
 - d. Yes, for less than one year.
 - d. Yes, for one year.
 - e. Yes, for two years.
 - f. Yes, for three or more years.
 - g. I intend to ask for it, but have not yet done so.

Willingness to be Interviewed

6. Would you be willing to discuss in depth your experiences as an author?
- a. No.

b. Yes. Please provide your name, institution, email address, and phone number -

7. What other factors, not captured above, do you think account for your success in publishing?

[open question]

8. Is there anything else you would like to add, or to clarify?

[open question]

Follow-up Interview Questions: for those who agreed to be interviewed.

1. In your opinion, what are the major factors that have led to your success in publishing?

2. What are the pitfalls for authors?

3. What are the trade-offs between a book and articles?

4. What secrets can you share with new scholars?

5. What mistakes have you seen others make that keep them from being more successful in their publishing?

6. What mistakes have you made that others can learn from?

7. What factors keep scholars from being more successful in publishing? (Here, we are not looking for errors, but rather issues, such as trying to balance family and work, as factors that make it more difficult to publish.)