

Annual Report **of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors**

Drafted on behalf of the *ISQ* editors by

Steven C. Poe
Editor in Chief

September 15, 2006

Editorial Team:

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

Associate Editors:

John Booth (University of North Texas)
Steven Forde (University of North Texas)
Brett Ashley Leeds (Rice University)
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James Meernik (University of North Texas)

Editorial Assistants:

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

Executive Summary

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

- Our mean response time (from submission to decision) was 75.0 calendar days, slightly longer than the 74.3 day mean response time of the previous twelve months.
- We received 337 manuscripts from June 1, 2005, to May 31, 2006. This almost surely represents the most manuscripts ever submitted to *ISQ* in a year, up from 302 during the previous year. There has been a one-year increase of 11.6 percent in submissions, and a one hundred percent increase in submissions since the year 2000.
- We received submissions from twenty-three countries and from every continent except for Antarctica. About one-third of the submissions received in the last year came from persons at institutions outside of the United States, up slightly from the previous period. The number of new non-U.S. submissions has increased substantially over the last several years. The 93 new submissions received from beyond US borders is an increase of 232 percent over the 28 such submissions in 2002.
- Our acceptance rate was 10.8 percent of all submissions, and our rate for issuing revise-and-resubmit invitations was 15.3 percent. Both of these percentages are down from last year, representing a slight tightening of our standards.
- Of those submitting papers to *ISQ*, 15.1 percent were women or teams of authors made up of only women. Women had about the same probability of having their work accepted by *ISQ* as men. Authorship teams made up of both men and women seemed to fare better than authorship teams consisting of only one gender.
- Impact factor ratings for 2005 indicate that *ISQ* is among the most frequently cited outlets for research on international studies.

The Year in Review

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

On top of the challenge of handling the increased number of submissions, we faced a test of a different sort during this reporting period. In mid-August of 2005 we received a letter from Professors George Lopez and David Cortright stating that an article had appeared in the September issue of *ISQ* which had plagiarized their book, *The Sanctions Decade: Assessing UN Strategies in the 1990s*.¹ The article appearing in *ISQ* had been written by Euclid Rose, and had been entitled “From a Punitive to a Bargaining Model of Sanctions: The Case of Iraq.” Investigating this unfortunate occurrence and dealing with its fall-out took a substantial portion of our time and effort from approximately mid-August of 2005 through February of 2006. During that time we embarked on a very careful investigation of the facts of the case, including several communications with Mr. Rose and other principals in the case. Ultimately, after careful consideration and much discussion, our team concluded that plagiarism had indeed occurred. We next forwarded this conclusion with a list of recommendations to a committee composed of the editors of the other ISA journals at the time (*ISP*, *ISR* and *FPA*) for their consideration. Members of the committee unanimously supported our judgment that plagiarism had occurred, and our conclusion that a retraction should be issued. We issued a retraction for the article that appeared in the March issue of 2006

The text of the retraction may be viewed on Blackwell Synergy² as well as in the pages of *ISQ*, and our report on the case is available from International Studies Association Headquarters, upon request. We are very grateful to Tom Volgy, and to two presidents of ISA, Professors William Thompson and Ann Tickner, for their advice and support during what was clearly the most difficult period of our editorial term thus far.

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

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

Results, 2005-2006

We have discussed at some length the inner workings of the review process in previous versions of this report. If readers are interested, they may access said discussions at:

¹David Cortright and George Lopez, 2000, *The Sanctions Decade: Assessing UN Strategies in the 1990s* Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner Publishing.

²See <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1468-2478.2006.00389.x?cookieSet=1>

http://www.isq.unt.edu/2005_report.pdf. Here we will deal mainly with the outcomes of our editorial efforts during the last year.

Response Time

In Table 1 we present statistics estimating the response times presented in the last four reports as points of comparison, using also some data reported by our predecessors in their reports. We use data gathered from the June 1, 2005 to May 31, 2006 period because that is the latest period for which data were nearly complete when we began work on this report.³ During this reporting period we achieved a mean response time of 75.0 calendar days, down from 82.5 days in the first year of our editorship and close to last year's response time of 74.3 days. The median response time is 77 days, a bit more than last year's median of 75. The manuscript that we took longest to reach a decision on was, unfortunately, held for 231 calendar days. In that instance, two of the original referees who had agreed to complete a review never did, despite our repeated reminders, leaving us to have to find others.⁴ Thankfully, we find that the vast majority of reviewers who agree to do reviews do so in a professional and timely manner.

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

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

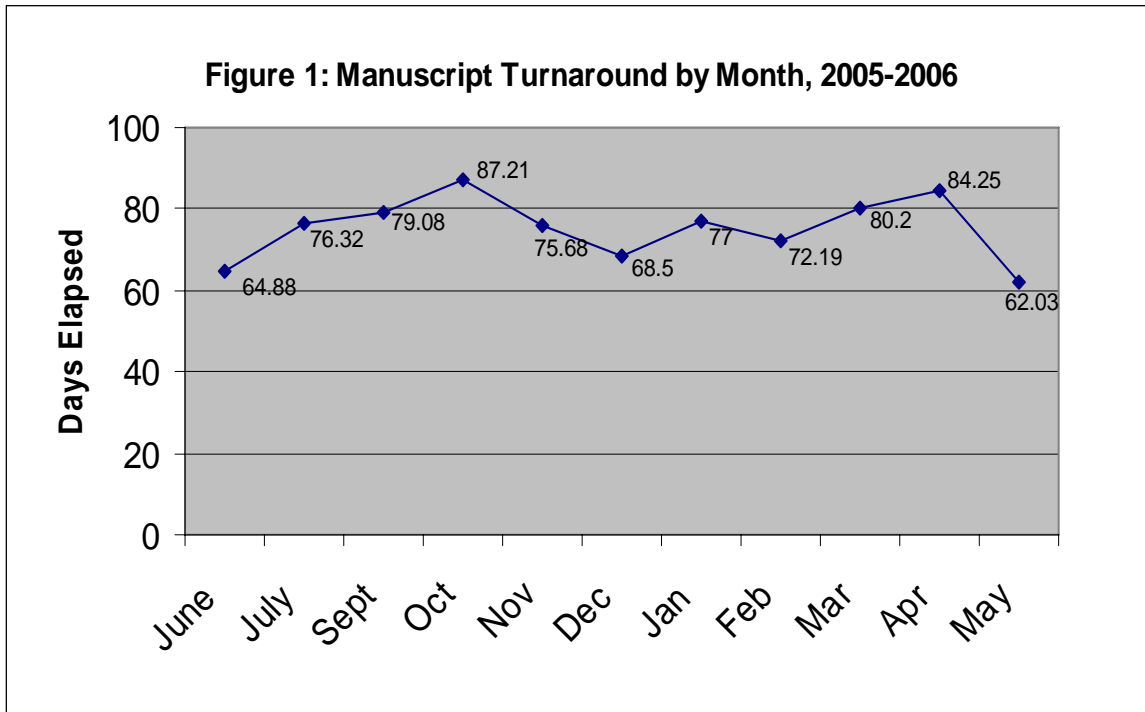
Hidden by the table are any trends in response rate that occur throughout the year. Figure 1 traces the average turnaround time, from submission to delivery of the decision, throughout the twelve-month period.⁵ For the first time in our editorship, we managed to keep average turnaround below three months for manuscripts submitted in each of the eleven months in which we processed new submissions.⁶

³ This change in dates covered was instituted last year because the Publications Committee had asked us to finish our report early in the fall, when it had previously been due near the end of the year. One manuscript from late May is still awaiting a decision. That manuscript is not counted in any of the Tables to follow.

⁴ Complicating matters even further, one of the replacement reviewers was very slow to respond. In retrospect, in this instance we probably should have been much more aggressive in requesting assistance from new reviewers, as we are when reviewers do not respond, or when they respond negatively to our requests.

⁵ Both Table 1 and Figure 1 include all new submissions, including new manuscripts and revise and resubmits.

⁶ Because August manuscripts are submitted when our staff is on vacation, they are processed on September 1, a policy that was approved by our Editorial Board at its 2004 meeting.



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

Increasing Submissions from Increasingly Diverse Contributors

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

submissions.⁷ This means that in the last five years, *ISQ* has seen a 134-percent increase in the total number of new manuscripts submitted. We are proud to have been at the helm of *ISQ* during a period that has seen such an expansion of interest in publishing in this journal. What is more important and encouraging (though it is difficult to quantify) is that we believe we have recently begun to see an increase in the number of quality manuscripts submitted.

At the same time, we have become aware that the growth in submissions increases our workload and makes our job noticeably more difficult. We manage our workload with the assistance of a sophisticated, online, manuscript-submission system developed for us by Dean Haddock, a former *ISQ* assistant.⁸

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

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

* 1998 data are unavailable, presumably due to the editorship transition in that year

Who are *ISQ*'s contributors? Table 3 shows the affiliation of the submitting author of the 281 new manuscripts submitted in the latest twelve-month period. Of those, 33.1 percent came from scholars at non-U.S. institutions, a slight increase from the 31.5 percent submitted by that group of scholars last year. The growth in non-U.S. submissions is best grasped through comparison of the raw number of submissions received, compared to the same figures several years ago. In their 2002 Report, our predecessors received 28 manuscripts, representing 26 percent of their new submissions in that year, from non-U.S.

⁷2001 Annual Report of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors accessed at <http://www.public.iastate.edu/~isq/2001Report.htm>, August 24, 2006. The number of first-time submissions have not been reported as systematically in past reports, as both we and the previous editors have tended to focus instead on the total manuscript submissions, including revise and resubmits, as a baseline.

⁸ Haddock developed an electronic system for us early in our editorial term, after we investigated the other systems that were then available and found them to be beyond our means. We have received much praise for the system he developed, and resulting partly from this Dean's interest in journal management system continues. More recently, he has developed an even more powerful, and secure, online system, which we began to use in October of 2005. He is now making this system available to other journals free of charge, with our approval. For more information, you may contact Dean Haddock at dean@criticalmath.com.

institutions.⁹ Last year we received a total of 93 new submissions from outside of the United States, an increase of 232 percent over 2002. Judging from current submission patterns and the total number of submissions reported by past editors (in Table 2), we suspect that this number is about the same as the **total** number of new submissions received by *ISQ* (both US and non-US) as recently as the late 1990s. We suspect that a part of the reason for this trend is the move to online submission, which is essentially free and easier for all scholars, particularly those from outside of the US.

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

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

In Table 4, as in past reports, we offer descriptive data on authors' gender. We find that women are submitting manuscripts to *ISQ* more frequently, both in terms of percentage and raw numbers, than they did in 2001 and 2002. That being said, both the numbers and the percentages are down a bit from last year and 2004. In the last twelve-month period, 50 papers, comprising 15.1 percent of all submissions, were submitted by female authors

⁹ 2002 Annual Report of the *International Studies Quarterly* Editors, at <http://www.public.iastate.edu/~isq/annual02.htm>, accessed September 14, 2006.

or authorship teams made up solely of females, compared to 60 papers, or 19.9 percent of all submissions, in the previous year.

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

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

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

Table 5: Subfield of First Time Submissions

Subfield	2002		2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies	7	5.1	7	3.1	6	2.5	3	1.1
Comparative Politics	8	5.9	7	3.1	9	3.7	14	5.0
Environmental Studies	3	2.2	4	1.8	5	2.1	8	2.8
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies	3	2.2	5	2.2	3	1.2	3	1.1
Foreign Policy Analysis	11	8.1	24	10.6	20	8.3	24	8.5
Identity Politics	4	2.9	6	2.6	9	3.7	9	3.2
International Law or Human Rights	9	6.6	11	4.8	7	2.9	12	4.3
International Organization	6	4.4	12	5.3	17	7.1	36	12.8
International Political Economy	28	20.6	40	17.6	45	18.7	48	17.1
International Political Theory	21	15.4	21	9.3	20	8.3	31	11.0
International Security and Peace Studies	21	15.4	60	26.4	61	25.3	76	27.0
Methodology and Scientific Study	13	9.6	15	6.6	18	7.5	12	4.3
Rational Choice and Formal Modeling	1	0.7	2	0.9	5	2.1	3	1.1

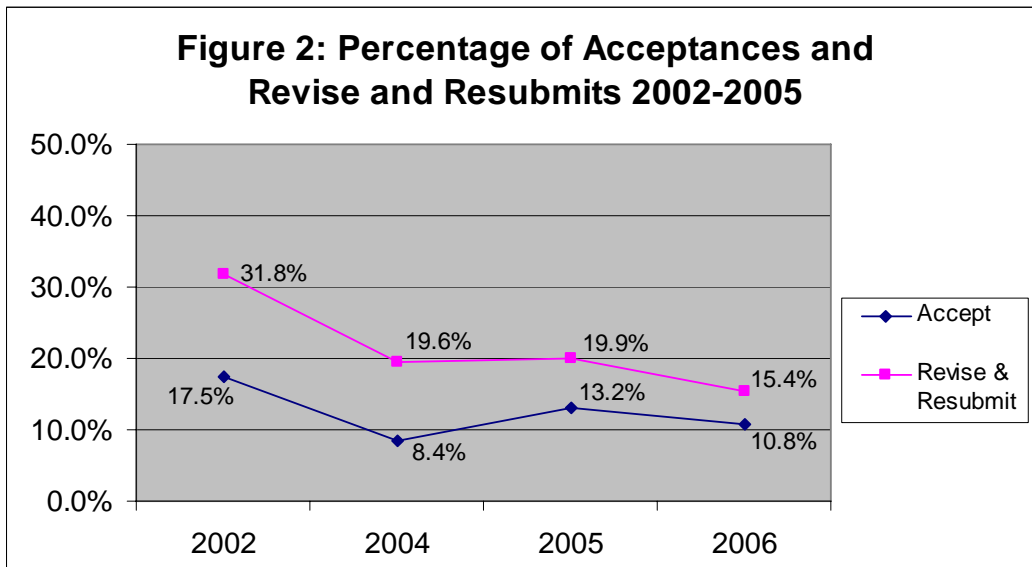
Other	1	0.7	13	5.7	16	6.6	2	0.7
Total	136	100	227	100	241	100	281	100

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

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

Whose Work Gets Accepted and How Often?

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



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

Also evident from Figure 2 is that we are setting a higher bar for invitations to revise and resubmit. Members of our Editorial Board have encouraged us to offer R and R's sparingly, a policy with which we wholeheartedly agree. We try not to issue R-and-R invitations unless we believe the revisions are doable, so that the manuscript can be accepted after a second set of reviews. We believe this is advisable because we do not wish to unnecessarily string authors along through multiple rounds of revisions, only to end up declining publication. Admittedly, in practice, we have occasionally offered authors a second opportunity to revise following an unsuccessful first-time revision. This has occurred in situations where the manuscript is very close to being in publishable shape but one or a few issues remain, or where there have been unforeseen difficulties with the review process that raise issues of fairness.¹⁰ Most commonly, though, we issue an up or down decision after a single set of revisions.

In the recent past, *ISQ* has been plagued by a long backlog, but our tougher standards and the extra pages given to us have alleviated that problem somewhat. At present, we are close to having enough accepted papers in the publication queue to fill two issues beyond the one we just sent to press for December. A paper accepted on September 7 would most likely go into the June issue of 2007, but soon we will begin accepting papers that would probably appear in the September 2007 issue.

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

In that table you will see that the acceptance rate for women authors and teams of women authors was 8.3 percent, as compared to 9.5 percent for men. This difference, like last year's larger gap, is statistically insignificant. Mixed teams of authors consisting of at least one male and one female co-author fared much better in 2006 than other gender

¹⁰ Regarding the latter, we have had a few instances in which we indicated in our first decision letter that we would probably send a revision back to one of the original reviewers for a second round of reviews, but that referee does not agree to review the piece again (in spite of indicating to us that (s)he would, on our reviewer checklist for the original manuscript). In those instances we sometimes have sent the revision to a new reviewer who identifies difficulties not mentioned by the previous reviewers. If we believe those difficulties are solvable, we tend to offer the author a second chance to revise.

classifications represented in the table, having gained acceptance 28 percent of the time. This is probably partly a remnant of the small number of cases (25) in which males and females worked together on the same team; in 2005, that percentage had been in line with the overall acceptance rate.

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

Table 6: Decisions by Gender of Authors 2002-2006

2006 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	8.3% (4)	81.2% (39)	10.4% (5)	14.8% (48)
Male	9.5% (24)	75.0% (189)	15.5% (39)	77.5% (252)
Joint	28.0% (7)	48.0% (12)	24.0% (6)	7.0% (25)
Total	10.8% (35)	73.8% (240)	15.4% (50)	100% (325)
2005 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	6.7% (4)	73.3% (44)	20.0% (12)	19.9% (60)
Male	15.0% (33)	65.0% (143)	20.0% (44)	73.2% (220)
Joint	13.6% (3)	68.2% (15)	18.2% (4)	7.3% (22)
Total	13.2% (40)	66.9% (202)	19.9% (60)	100% (302)
2004 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	6.1% (3)	73.5% (36)	20.4% (10)	19.6% (49)
Male	9.3% (16)	71.7% (124)	19.1% (33)	69.2% (173)
Joint	11.8% (2)	52.9% (9)	35.3% (6)	6.8% (17)
Total	8.4% (21)	67.6% (169)	19.6% (49)	100% (250)
2002 Acceptance Rates by Gender				
	Accept	Reject	R&R	Total
Female	10.7% (3)	64.3% (18)	25.0% (7)	12.9% (28)
Male	19.0% (32)	50.0% (84)	31.0% (52)	77.4% (168)
Joint	14.3 (3)	38.1% (8)	47.6% (10)	9.7% (21)
Total	17.5% (38)	50.7% (110)	31.8% (69)	100% (217)

What Work Gets Accepted?

In comparing Table 7 to Table 5, we note first that though there were no acceptances in some of the fields this year, this is not unusual given our overall low acceptance rates and a relatively low number of submissions in those areas. In last year's report we expressed concern that not a single manuscript on the environment had been accepted for three years, which we considered problematic because of the importance of that subject to our collective futures. Last year we were pleased to accept two manuscripts on the

environment. We also saw an increase in the number and percentage of manuscripts accepted from the foreign policy, political theory, and international law and human rights subfields. Comparing the overall number of acceptances across time, we find that we have accepted more papers in each of the last two years than we did in 2004, when we were faced with a backlog problem. We expect that we will print about forty papers in the fiftieth volume, so an acceptance rate of around forty papers per year will serve to keep a manageable number of articles in the publication pipeline.

Table 7: Distribution of Accepted Papers by Field

Field	2002 %(#)	2004 %(#)	2005 %(#)	2006 %(#)
Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.5% (1)	5.7% (2)
Comparative Politics	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)	2.9% (1)
Environmental Studies	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	5.7% (2)
Feminist Theory and Gender Studies	0% (0)	4.8% (1)	0% (0)	2.9% (1)
Foreign Policy Analysis	2.5% (1)	9.5% (2)	5% (2)	11.5% (4)
Identity Politics	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.5% (1)	0% (0)
International Law or Human Rights	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)	11.5% (4)
International Organization	2.5% (1)	4.8% (1)	2.5% (1)	0% (0)
International Political Economy	16% (6)	4.8% (1)	10% (4)	14.3% (5)
International Political Theory	30% (11)	9.5% (2)	7.5% (3)	14.3% (5)
International Security and Peace Studies	13.2% (5)	23.8% (5)	22.5% (9)	28.6 (10)
Methodology and Scientific Study	21.1% (8)	0% (0)	15% (6)	0% (0)
Rational Choice and Formal Modeling	10.5% (4)	0% (0)	5% (2)	2.9% (1)
Other	NA	33.3% (7)	22.5% (9)	0% (0)
Total	38	21	40	35

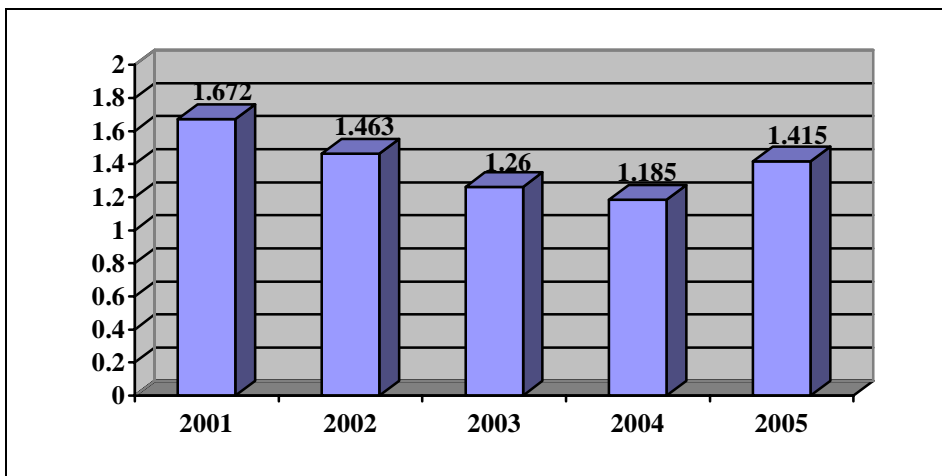
ISQ's Impact Factor

One method of gauging the relative impact of journals is to examine the number of times that their contents are cited. This has been done through analyses conducted by the ISI Web of Knowledge, *Journal Citation Reports* for several years. Impact factor statistics are gathered for each year, measuring the number of times articles from the previous two years

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

In Figure 3, we present *ISQ* impact factors for 2001-2005, which had been presented in a similar figure on the *Web of Knowledge*.¹¹ The figure shows that the impact factor of *ISQ* was 1.672 in 2001, higher than in any year since, reaching a low point of 1.185 in 2004. The impact factor rebounded somewhat in 2005 to 1.415.

Figure 3: Impact Factor Trend Graph for *ISQ*



This is interesting, but it is difficult to gauge the impact of *ISQ* without some comparison to other journals. So, in Table 8 we present the impact factors for *ISQ* and several other well-known and widely respected journals in the discipline as a reference. Clearly, the *APSR*, *International Organization*, and *AJPS* are outlets that had a greater impact than *ISQ* in 2005, but the results show that *ISQ*'s performance in 2005 is quite respectable in comparison to many other journals in the international studies discipline and even some of the most respected general political science journals. In a longer term, citation-based ranking conducted by Simon Hix,¹² *ISQ* finished a respectable tenth among the 63 journals ranked. The Hix Study considered citation counts from 1993-2002. In that study, *ISQ* placed somewhat below *World Politics*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, and *Journal of*

¹¹ Thomson Corporation, ISI Web of Knowledge, Journal Citation Reports, accessed September 15, at <http://portal.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame>.

¹² Simon Hix. 2004. "A Global Ranking of Political Science Departments," *Political Studies Review*, 2:293-313.

Politics. Obviously, we hope that last year’s upward shift in the impact factor of *ISQ* is meaningful and that it represents the beginning of a longer upward trend. But of course it is too early to tell.

Table 8: Comparison of 2005 Impact Factors for Top Journals

Journal	Impact Factor
<i>American Political Science Review</i>	3.233
<i>International Organization</i>	2.060
<i>American Journal of Political Science</i>	1.845
<i>International Studies Quarterly</i>	1.415
<i>World Politics</i>	1.308
<i>Journal of Peace Research</i>	1.292
<i>Journal of Politics</i>	1.239
<i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i>	1.079
<i>Political Research Quarterly</i>	0.576

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

New and Continuing Initiatives

Quicker Turnaround Time, More Submissions, Greater Diversity

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

The charge of *ISQ* is to publish the “best work being done in the variety of intellectual traditions included under the rubric of international studies.”¹³ Traditionally, it has accepted research that substantially adds to our understanding of phenomena of interest to the international studies community. During our editorial term, we have worked conscientiously to follow our charge, and have encouraged further diversity in the journal. At the ISA meetings in San Diego, we visited with members of several sections of ISA that we found to have been historically under-represented in the pages of *ISQ*. In many cases under-representation can be traced directly to the absence of many submissions in particular areas, so we encouraged section members to consider submitting their best work to *ISQ* and fielded their questions. At the suggestion of our Editorial Board, we plan to begin the fifty-first edition of the journal with a brief statement that we hope will serve to celebrate and to encourage this diversity. Again, we encourage authors from the variety of

¹³ This statement appeared on the back cover of each issue of *ISQ* until it was recently removed in order to standardize the covers of all ISA journals.

traditions in international studies, and particularly the ISA membership, to submit their best scholarly work to *International Studies Quarterly*.

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

Making Data Available for Replication Purposes

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

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

Development of Symposia

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

Acknowledgement

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

Appendix A

International Studies Quarterly's March 2007 issue (tentative)

51(1) March, 2007:

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

GARY KING AND LANGCHE ZENG

NICHOLAS SAMBANIS AND MICHAEL W. DOYLE

JAMES D. MORROW

PHILIP A. SCHRODT

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

R. CHARLI CARPENTER

When Do Trade Blocs Block Trade?

DANIEL Y. KONO

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

BENJAMIN O. FORDHAM AND VICTOR ASAL

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

ROLAND BLEIKER AND AMY KAY

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

MARGIT BUSSMANN AND GERALD SCHNEIDER

Sovereign Bond Ratings and Neoliberalism in Latin America
GLEN BIGLAISER AND KARL DEROUEN, JR.

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

Testing and Measuring the Role of Ideas: The Case of Neoliberalism in the International
Monetary Fund
JEFFREY M. CHWIEROTH

Appendix B: ISQ Editorial Board, 2007

Barry Ames *University of Pittsburgh*
Clive Archer *Manchester Metropolitan University*
Scott Bennett *Pennsylvania State University*
Chris Brown *London School of Economics and Political Science*
Bruce Bueno de Mesquita *New York University*
Sabine C. Carey *University of Nottingham*
Phil Cerny *Rutgers University*
Steve Chan *University of Colorado*
Yun-Han Chu *Academica Sinica, Taiwan*
Christian Davenport *University of Maryland*
Paul F. Diehl *University of Illinois*
Andrew J. Enterline *University of North Texas*
David Forsythe *University of Nebraska*
John Freeman *University of Minnesota*
Scott Gates *Michigan State University-PRIO*
Deborah J. Gerner *University of Kansas*
Kristian Gleditsch *University of Essex*
J. Michael Greig *University of North Texas*
Rodney Bruce Hall *Oxford University*
Errol Henderson *Pennsylvania State University*
Margaret Hermann *Syracuse University*
Richard Higgott *University of Warwick*
James F. Hollifield *Southern Methodist University*
Ole R. Holsti *Duke University*
Bruce Jentleson *Duke University*
Christopher C. Joyner *Georgetown University*
Stuart Kauffman *University Kentucky*
David Kinsella, *Portland State University*
David Laitin *University of California-Berkeley*
Jack S. Levy *Rutgers University*
Gary Marks *University of North Carolina*

Manus Midlarsky *Rutgers University*
Helen V. Milner *Columbia University*
Karen Mingst *University of Kentucky*
Neil J. Mitchell *University of Aberdeen*
Chung-In Moon *Yonsei University*
Will H. Moore *Florida State University*
T. Clifton Morgan *Rice University*
James Morrow *University of Michigan*
Terry Nardin *University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*
Nicholas Onuf *Florida International University*
Louis Pauly *University of Toronto*
Karen Rasler *Indiana University*
Patrick M. Regan *Binghamton University*
Karen Remmer *Duke University*
Todd Sandler *University of Texas at Dallas*
Philip Schrodtt *University of Kansas*
Susan Sell *George Washington University*
Kathryn Sikkink *University of Minnesota*
Randolph M. Siverson *University of California, Davis*
Branislav Slantchev *University of California, San Diego*
Alastair Smith, *New York University*
Etel Solingen *University of California-Irvine*
Harvey Starr *University of South Carolina*
Jennifer Sterling-Folker *University of Connecticut*
Alexander Tan *University of Canterbury*
Mary Ann Tetreault *Trinity University*
Ann Tickner *University of Southern California*
Charles Tilly *Columbia University*
Doug Van Belle *Victoria University*
John A. Vasquez *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*
Thomas J. Volgy *University of Arizona*
R. Harrison Wagner *University of Texas*
Michael Ward *University of Washington*
Jutta Weldes *University of Bristol*
Sandra Whitworth *York University*
Paul Wilkinson *University of St Andrews*
Birol A. Yesilada *Portland State University*
Langche Zeng *University of California, San Diego*