

# **Annual Report** **of the *International Interactions* Editors**

## **Editorial Team:**

*Editor-in-Chiefs:* Michael Colaresi  
Gerald Schneider

*Associate Editors:* Margit Bussmann  
Sabine Carey  
Ben Fordham  
Burcu Savun

*Editorial Assistants:* Alon Kraitzman  
Erica Maylee  
Maya Hadar

**1 November 2014**

## Executive Summary

The Michigan State University and University of Konstanz editorial team assumed responsibility for *International Interactions* on January 1, 2014. This report discusses stewardship of the journal from August 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014 which covers both the tenure of the previous Illinois team and the new team. During this reporting period:

- The editorial teams handled 265 manuscripts. Of these, 209 were original submission manuscripts, while 56 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. 252 manuscripts, of the total number of handled manuscripts, were received from August 1, 2013 through July 31, 2014, and they represent the manuscript flow during that time period. By July 31, 2014, we rendered a decision on 231 of these manuscripts. An additional 8 manuscripts were withdrawn before any decision was made. The remaining 13 manuscripts were still under review at the end of July 2014.
- Of the total number of handled manuscripts, 161 were sent for an external review. 127 manuscripts were original submissions, while the rest (n=34) were revised manuscripts. As for the original submissions, the editors issued a rejection for 61.42% (78/127) and issued revised and resubmit invitations for 38.58% (49/127). The editors eventually accepted 21.11% of all externally reviewed submissions (after revised and resubmitted manuscripts are factored in). The previous percentages include 13 submissions that were submitted before the August 1, 2013 – July 31, 2014 time frame, but were assigned an editor during the August 1, 2013 – July 31, 2014 time frame. Overall, 17.36% of the total number of handled manuscripts (n=265) was accepted (n=46), including revised and resubmit manuscripts, as well as commentaries and special issue manuscripts that did not go through the regular external review process (n=12).
- Our mean response time (from an author's submission until a decision is rendered) for all manuscripts, including internally reviewed, externally reviewed, and manuscripts declined without review, was 29.04 calendar days; our median response time was 28 calendar days. Our shortest response time was 0 days – for manuscripts declined without review. Our longest response time was 117 calendar days.
- For each new manuscript, we sent an average of 4.8 review requests. We received an average of 2.6 confirmations from reviewers of their intention to review for us on each new manuscript. Finally, we received an average of 2.37 reviews for each new manuscript. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript was 12. The minimum number of days a reviewer took to return a review was 1. The maximum number of days a reviewer took to return a review was 99. We sent 27.9% of requests to women reviewers. Women reviewers have similar rates of acceptance of review requests as males and similar rates of completing reviews.

- Concerning the authors of original manuscripts that went through external review<sup>1</sup>, 21.83% were females. The remaining 78.17% of authors of original manuscripts that were reviewed were males. Women authors were rejected 55.81% of the time after review, while 44.19% received an invite to revise and resubmit. In contrast, males were rejected 57.14% of the time after review, and offered an opportunity to revise and resubmit 42.86% of the time.
- Highlights of the reporting period included (1) a special issue on international political economy, and (2) commentaries on the study of terrorism.

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<sup>1</sup> The following percentages are based on all authors, not just first authors

## Journal Statistics, August 2013-July 2014

The data that follow are from manuscripts handled by the Illinois team (until December 31, 2013) and then the Michigan State University and University of Konstanz editorial team (from January 1, 2014) during the reporting period from August 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014. Submission data includes all manuscripts received by July 31, 2014. A manuscript is only included in the data on response time and reviewer requests if the editors rendered a decision on the manuscript by July 31, 2014. Most figures refer to manuscripts that were submitted from August 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014, however, when necessary, we also report figures referring to manuscripts that were decided within the August 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014 timeframe. Depending on each analysis, we indicate whether manuscript were subject to internal or external review.

### Manuscript Flow

During the period August 2013-July 2014, the teams processed 252 submitted manuscripts. Of the 252 submissions, 196 were original submission manuscripts and 56 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. We rendered a decision on 231 of the 252 manuscripts. In addition, of the 252 manuscripts, 148 were sent out for external review (including both original submissions, and revise & resubmits, but not including two manuscripts that were submitted in July 2014 but were processed in next year's reporting period). Also, 13 manuscripts that were submitted in July 2013 were processed during August 2013, and therefore are included in the total number of manuscripts that were externally reviewed during the 2013-2014 period. These manuscripts, taken into account with the 148 total manuscripts reviewed during our time frame, would total 161 manuscripts processed.

When we declined to review a manuscript, the manuscript in question generally did not fit the journal's scope. These manuscripts almost always lacked a focus on international political economy or international conflict, and most frequently dealt with political philosophy, sociology, comparative politics, single historical cases, or contemporary or foreign policy concerns. Manuscripts that did not fit the scope of *International Interactions* were referred to other ISA journals when appropriate. We note with concern that the number of submissions inappropriate to the scope of the journal remains significant at 24.6% (62 of 252 total manuscript submissions). This figure has increased from the 2012-2013 reporting period when the number of submissions inappropriate to the journal was 16%.

Of original manuscripts submitted during our time frame (n=196), 57.7% came from the United States. 42.3% of new manuscript submissions during our time frame came from outside the United States. Of the total number of manuscripts submitted during our time frame (n=252) 62.7% were from the United States, and 37.3% were from outside the United States. When considering the manuscripts submitted from outside the United States, 19 came from authors at institutions in Asia, 56 in Europe, 9 in the Middle East, 0 in Africa, 6 in North America/Non-United States, 2 in South America and 2 Australia and Oceania. Of manuscript accepted during our reporting period, 80.85% came from the

United States, while only 19.15% came from outside the United States. The overall acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted from within the United States was 32%, while the overall acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted from outside the United States was only 12%. We will continue to work to publish quality manuscripts from across the globe. We publish the journal's scope and instructions for authors on ISA's website and the *ScholarOne* website, in addition to its inclusion within each hard copy issue of the journal. Furthermore, as noted by the previous annual report, authors must choose the topic of their manuscript as international conflict, international political economy, or both during the submission process.

**Table 1: Manuscripts reviewed by month of submission<sup>2</sup>.**

Submission Month	# Manuscripts Reviewed	Percentage
August 2013	17	11.49%
September 2013	12	8.11%
October 2013	18	12.16%
November 2013	15	10.14%
December 2013	10	6.76%
January 2014	13	8.78%
February 2014	12	8.11%
March 2014	8	5.41%
April 2014	11	7.43%
May 2014	13	8.78%
June 2014	11	7.43%
July 2014	8	5.41%
Total	148	100%

The total of 148 manuscripts that required a review from August 2013 through July 2014, together with 13 manuscripts that still required a review from July 2013, produces a total of 161 manuscripts on which we rendered a decision. The 161 manuscripts that were not declined without review can be further broken into two categories: new manuscripts (n=127) and revised, resubmitted manuscripts (n=34).

We first examine only the new manuscripts received and reviewed during the current reporting period. Of that total (n=127), the editors declined to publish 61.41% (n=78) of them. Another 38.59% (n=49) of these new manuscripts received a revise and resubmit invitation.

We also received a number of revised and resubmitted manuscripts (n=34). Two of these manuscripts were rejected after their second round of external reviews. Of the remaining manuscripts, 10 received a conditional acceptance invitation subject only to internal

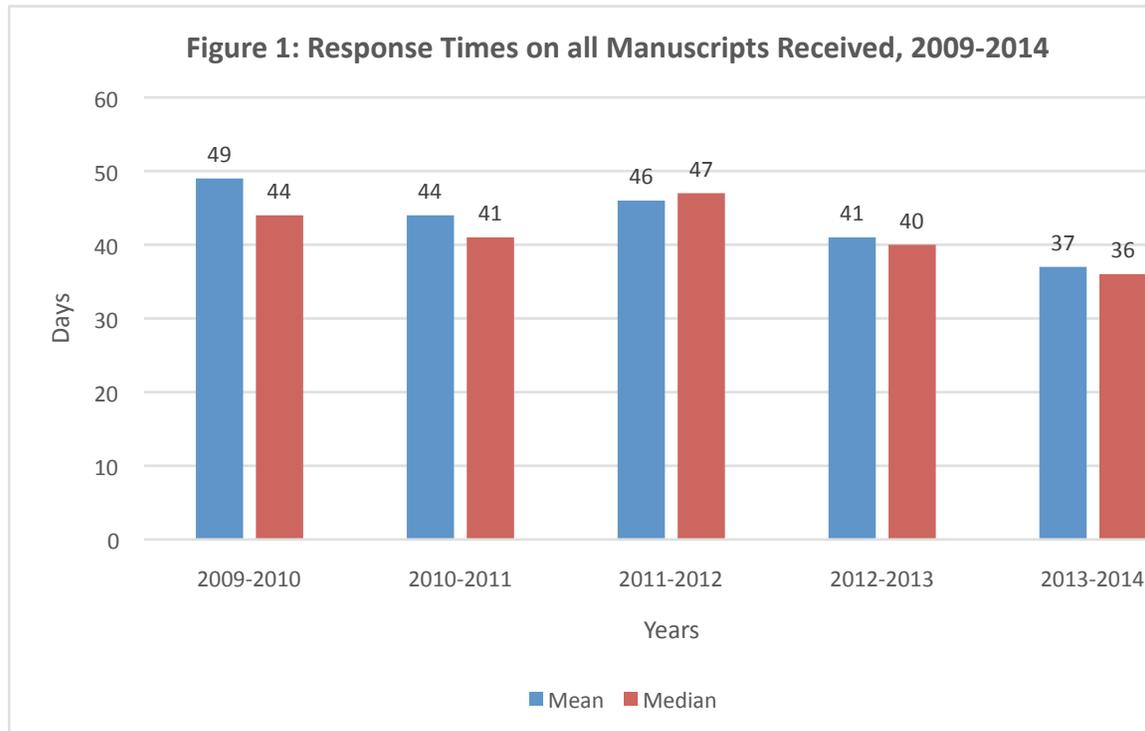
<sup>2</sup> 13 manuscripts were submitted in July 2013 but were processed during August 2013 do not appear in this list. Also, 2 manuscripts that were submitted in July 2014 but were processed in next year's reporting period are also not included in this list.

review, two more received a revise and resubmit invitation and 20 were accepted.

Overall, the journal accepted 21.11% (n=34) of all submissions that required external review (original and revised manuscripts on which we rendered a decision) during the entire period. For comparison purposes, the reported acceptance rate in 2013 was 16.53%.

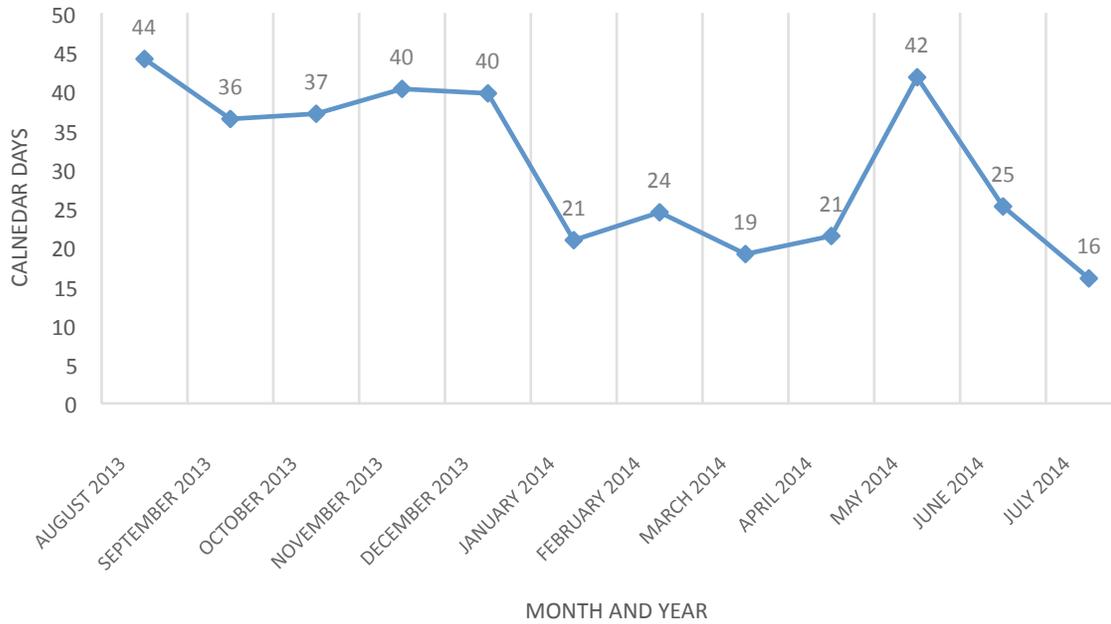
## Response Time

During the period from August 2013–July 2014, the editorial team coordinated reviews on 161 manuscripts (34 of which were revised resubmissions). This figure excludes both manuscripts currently under review at July 31, as well as those manuscripts that did not fit the journal’s scope and were therefore rejected without review. The average response time on all reviews for manuscripts (from the date of an author’s submission to the issuance of an editorial decision) was 44 calendar days; the median response time was also 44 calendar days. For all manuscripts (externally reviewed and declined without review), the mean response time was 37 and the median 36 calendar days respectively. In 2013, the previous editorial team reported 41 days and 40 days respectively. In 2012, these figures were 46 days and 47 days, in 2011 they were 44 and 41 days, and in 2010 they were 49 and 44 days. Therefore, the turnaround time has decreased from the previous reported periods (see Figure 1).



As shown in Figure 2, the average turnaround time fluctuated throughout the year and the manuscript with the longest response time was decided at 117 calendar days.

**FIGURE 2: AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME BY MONTH OF SUBMISSION, AUGUST 2013-JULY 2014**

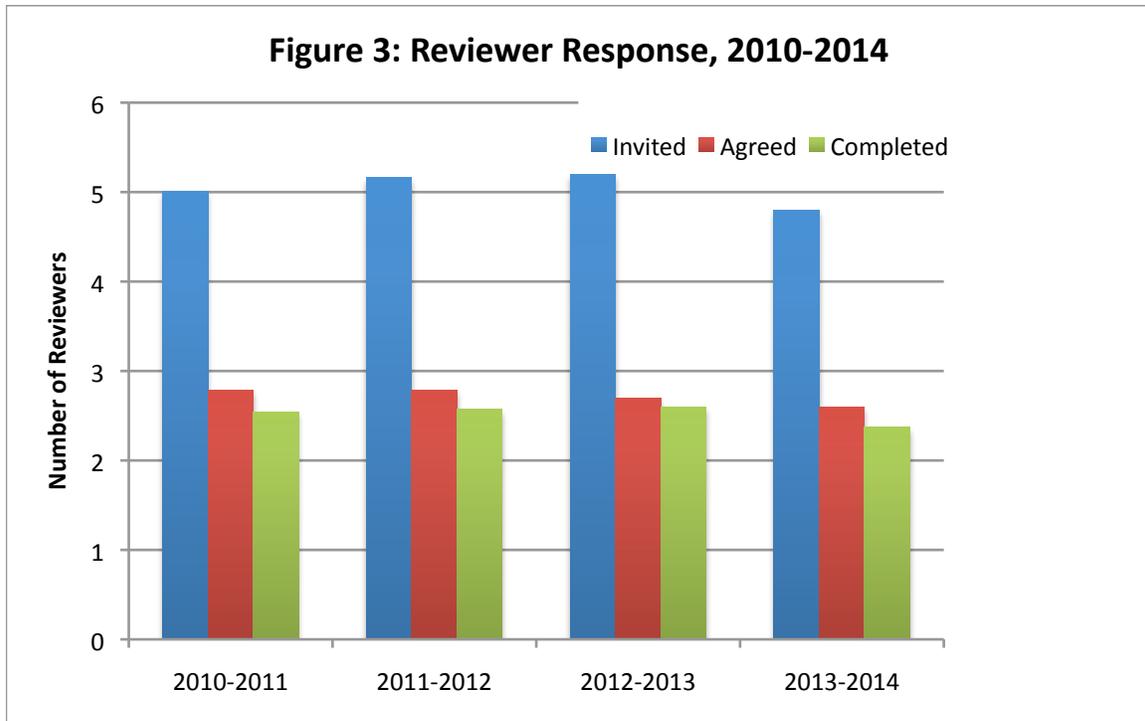


### **Reviewer Declines (and Response Time)**

Reviewers' willingness to assess manuscripts has the largest direct impact on the journal's response time. In order to capture this relationship, we collected detailed statistics on the number of review requests we send for each manuscript, the number of reviewers who pledge to submit an assessment, and the number of reviews that we actually receive. Our standard practice is to request three reviews per new manuscript. Nevertheless, not every manuscript required three reviews in order to make a decision. If we receive two recommendations that suggest that we reject the manuscript and the reviews are thorough and convincing, we render a decision without a third review. In such cases, the third reviewer is notified that their assessment need not be submitted.

As reviewers either fail to respond to repeated contacts or notify us that they are unable to assist us, we send additional requests. Once three reviewers have agreed to assist us, we do not solicit more reviews. In each request, we ask reviewers to strive to submit their review to us within three weeks of the date that they agree to provide an assessment. Thus, our response time depends critically on the length of time it takes our team to secure three reviewer commitments and the reviews to be returned.

During the reporting period, we requested an average of 4.8 reviewers for every new manuscript. On average, 2.6 reviewers accepted our invitation and promised as assessment, and we received 2.37 submitted reviews per manuscript. In other words, we had to make over two requests, on average, for every review that we received. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript was 12. Finally, the minimum number of days a reviewer took to return a review was 1. Although the maximum number of days to get a review back from the reviewer was 99, most reviewers submit their review within a timely manner, and near our deadline.



For comparison, during the period August 2010 – July 2011, the Illinois team sent an average of 5.01 review requests for each manuscript, secured an average of 2.79 reviewers (per manuscript) who agreed to assist us, and received an average of 2.54 reviews per manuscript from those reviewers. These figures were 5.16, 2.79, and 2.57 for the period August 2011-July 2012, and 5.2, 2.7, and 2.6 for the period August 2012-July 2013. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript during both of the earlier reporting periods was 15.

	Requested	Accepted Invitation	Review Received
All Manuscripts	4.31	2.5	2.3
New Manuscripts	4.8	2.6	2.37
Revised and Resubmitted Manuscripts	2.2	2.07	1.97

### **Women Reviewers**

In 2010, the International Studies Association asked II to pilot a program in which we collect data on reviewers by gender. We have continued to institute a gender field in *ScholarOne* that users of the site are asked to complete when they first log-into their account. Despite this, however, very few reviewers do log-in to their accounts. To make it as easy as possible for our reviewers, we have continued to provide them with a direct link to their review submission page (that bypasses the log-in); this is standard practice with most journals. Changes to this policy would impose additional burdens on reviewers and might make them less willing to review manuscripts. The result is that reviewers do not need to provide information on gender, and indeed, very few of them have this information currently in their account. To obtain the data below, the editorial team conducted web searches for each reviewer that we contacted to provide an assessment for new manuscript submissions that went through external review during the current reporting period. This includes a total of 127 manuscripts. 628 requests were sent to reviewers.

We sent 27.9% of requests (n=175) to women reviewers, which is an increase from the 20% reported during the last period. Over half of those accepted the invitations to review, at 56.06% (n=99), and virtually all actually submitted a review after accepting the invitation (90.9%, n=90). During our last reporting period these numbers were 54.05% and 96.66%, respectively. These statistics lead us to two conclusions. First, women reviewers behave similarly to male reviewers; that is, regardless of gender, we must send an average of about 2 requests for every review that we receive (though this is less pronounced for woman reviewers). We also note that, similar to their male counterparts, once they agree to submit a review, women reviewers almost always follow through and provide us with an assessment. There is no obvious baseline on which to judge whether the journal is being representative with respect to gender and reviewer requests. However, as the next section makes clear, our author pool over this reporting period was comprised of 23 percent women, which is similar to our 27.9 percent figure for reviewer requests.

We also sent 72.1% of requests (n=453) to male reviewers. Over half of those accepted the invitations to review, at 53.2% (n=241). Almost all actually submitted a review after accepting the invitation (91.7%, n=221).

### **Women Authors**

Women, co-authorships teams comprised of all women, and mixed gender teams of authors frequently submit manuscripts to *International Interactions*. Of the 127 new manuscripts submitted to the journal during the reporting period and which underwent external review, there were 197 total authors. 21.83% (n=43) were female authors, and 78.17% (n=154) were male authors. The percentage of authors that were women is lower when compared to last year, when women comprised 27.81% of total authors, but is much higher compared to 2011-2012 when women only comprised 13.1% of total authors.

The breakdown of decisions provided to these authors is divided between reject, and revise and resubmit. The raw data are presented in Table 3. Each row presents a gender category for authors, while each column shows action taken by the manuscripts submitted by that category of authors. The percentages listed are for the row (i.e., the percentage of manuscripts submitted by the row on which the action listed in the column was taken).

Table 3. Outcomes of New Manuscripts that Underwent External Review, by Gender

	Reject	R&R	Total
Male	88	66	154
Female	24	19	43
Total	112	85	197

Male authors were rejected 57.14% of the time (88/154), granted the opportunity to revise and resubmit 42.86% of the time (66/154), for new manuscripts that were submitted during our time period and underwent external review. Female authors were rejected 55.81% of the time (24/43), granted the opportunity to revise and resubmit (includes one conditional accept manuscript) 44.19% of the time (19/43), for new manuscripts that were submitted during our time period and that underwent external review.

As the above statistics demonstrate, women authors receive a slightly smaller percentage of rejections than male authors receive. The statistics we report reflect decisions made during the reporting period. A number of manuscripts that received revise and resubmit invitations have not yet been resubmitted to us. Thus, the difference between the acceptance rates of authorships may result from the speed with which authors turn around revisions. Because we generally accept almost all manuscripts that receive a revise and resubmit invitation (eventually) and the invitations we extend to authors are similar regardless of author gender, we expect that the eventual acceptance rates of authorships comprised of all female authors and all male authorships will converge in the aggregate. In any case, current differences are substantively small.

### **Global Representation**

Overall, 62.7% of all manuscript submissions during our time frame came from within the United States (or contained at least one author at a US institution), while 37.3% came from authors residing outside the United States. In comparison, 67.25% of manuscript submissions during the last reporting period came from within the United States and 32.75% came from authors at institutions that were located outside the United States.

During the current reporting period, *International Interactions* received manuscripts from authors in Asia (n=19), Europe (n=56), North America (non-United States) (n=6), the Middle East (n=9), South America (n=2), and Australia/Oceania (n=2). There were no submissions from Africa.

Based on these figures, we conclude that the number of submissions from non-United States authors has increased a substantial amount from last reporting year. It is notable, however, that Africa did not submit any manuscripts to the journal this reporting year, when last year was the first year that authors residing within Africa submitted

manuscripts to the journal. In addition, two authors submitted to the journal, which is an increase from no authors from South America that submitted last year.

Of the original manuscripts submitted during our time period (n=196), 83 were from outside of the United States. 50.6% of submissions (n=42) by non-United States authors did not fit the scope of the journal and were rejected without review. The remaining 49.4% of submitted manuscripts went through the review process. These statistics indicate a greater percentage of rejects without review than was presented last year (last year 40% did not fit the scope of the journal). 113 original manuscripts were submitted during our time period from within the United States. In the case of United States authors, 68.2% (n=77) of submitted manuscripts were within the journal's scope and went through the review process (the remaining 31.8% did not, n=36). These figures suggest that non-United States authors more often submit manuscripts to us that do not fit the publication scope of the journal. We remain unable, like the previous team, to account for this difference. We provide authors with access to the journal's scope (and instructions) through numerous online outlets (e.g., ISA website, publisher's website, and the *ScholarOne* website), in addition to publishing such information within each issue of *International Interactions*.

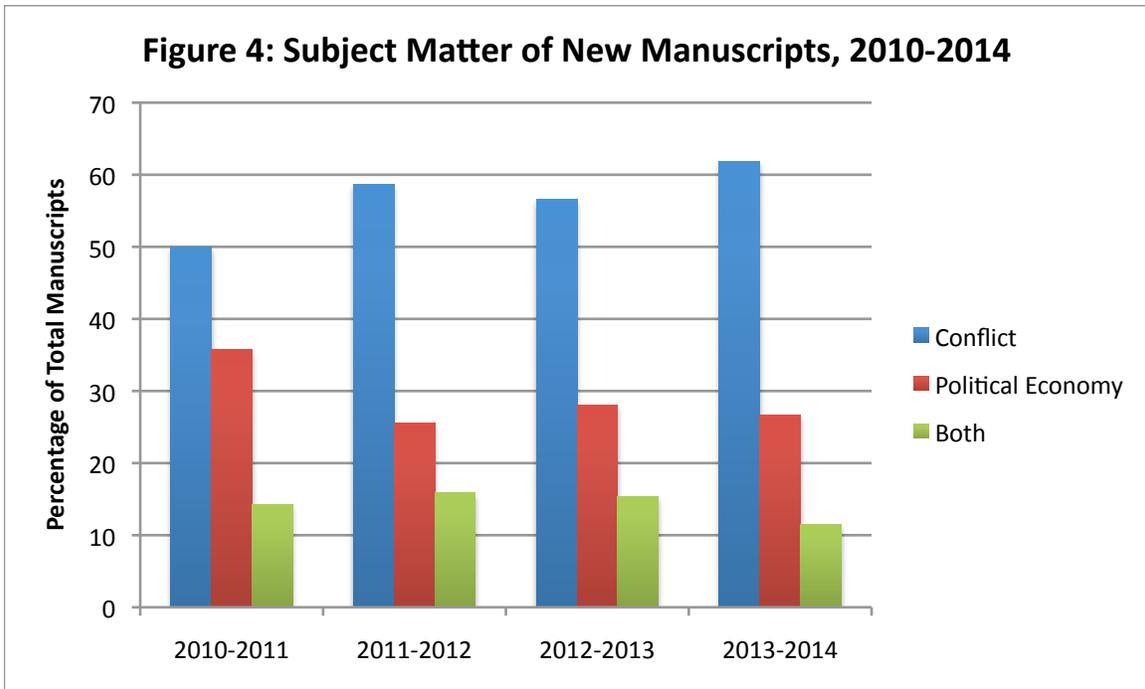
As with the overall trends noted above (for all authors), the editors declined to publish most of the manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors. Of the manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors, 88% were rejected, while 12% were accepted. In contrast, the editors declined to publish 68% of manuscripts submitted by United States authors, while 32% were accepted.

These figures suggest that US authors receive a higher number of acceptances than to authors from outside the US. Although we are unable to completely explain the divergence of successful publication rates across regions, we do note the small number of submissions coming from these regions. Ideally, we would like to see greater submission rates from those residing outside the United States and/or Europe. As those rates increase, the publication rates should change as well. How to solicit suitable manuscripts from those regions, however, remains a challenge.

### **Subject Matter Diversity**

The scope of *International Interactions* spans two subfields: international conflict and political economy. From the outset of our tenure, we noticed that submissions dealing with international conflict seemed to outnumber those related to political economy. Consequently, we decided to track data on the submitted manuscripts' subject matter.

Overall, 61.83% of new manuscripts that go through the review process involve international conflict topics, while 26.72% involve political economy topics. The remaining 11.45% include components of both areas. These figures for the 2011-2012 reporting period were 58.62%, 25.52%, and 15.86% for conflict, political economy, and manuscripts within both categories respectively. For the 2012-2013 reporting period these figures were 56.59%, 28.03% and 15.38%, respectively.



We will continue to work to increase the number of IPE manuscript that are submitted to II. This will include commentaries on Sanctions research in 2014 as well as a potential special issue on compliance.

## **Future Initiatives**

Over the next year, the editorial team anticipates a number of exciting developments:

- The journal will hold a meeting of its editorial board at the 2015 ISA convention in New Orleans, Louisiana. This report and other pertinent matters will be the subjects of discussion.
- We are working on two special issues that we will appear over the next two years: one on the future directions of research on the bargaining model of war, and the other on compliance. We are also working to secure several commentaries on sanctions.

## Appendix A: Recent and Upcoming Issues

### 40(4) 2014

#### *Original Articles*

- “International Cooperation, Spoiling, and Transnational Terrorism” by James Walsh and Justin Conrad.
- “The Sources of Pension Reforms in Western Europe: Domestic Factors, Policy Diffusion, or Common Shock?” by Alexandra Hennessy and Martin Steinwand.
- “Threats at Home, Threats Abroad: Bargaining and War in the Shadow of Coups and Revolutions” by Scott Wolford.
- “Democracy and Conflict: An Experiment” by Andrew Bausch.
- “Power at Sea: A Naval Power Dataset. 1865-2011” by Brian Crisher and Mark Souva.

#### *Research Notes*

- “Terrorism Research: The Record” by Martha Crenshaw.
- “The Escalation of Terrorism: Micro-level Violence and Interstate Conflict” by Navin Bapat.
- “Terrorism and Counterterrorism: An Integrated Approach and Future Research Agenda” by Eric Neumayer.
- “Why Do We Know So Little on Terrorism?” by Ignacio Sanchez-Cuenca.

### 40(5) 2014

#### *Original Articles*

- “Trade and Welfare Compensation: The Missing Links” by Eunyoung Ha, Dongwook Lee, and Puspa Amri.
- “Buying National: Democracy, Public Procurement, and International Trade” by Daniel Kono and Stephanie Rickard.
- “The Effects of Political Risk on Different Entry Modes of Foreign Direct Investment” by Glen Biglaiser, Hoon Lee, and Joseph Staats.
- “Ruling the Sea: Managing Maritime Conflicts through UNCLOS and Exclusive Economic Zones” by Sara Mitchell.
- “Socioeconomic Inequality and Communal Conflict: A Disaggregated Analysis of Sub-Saharan Africa, 1990-2008” by Hanne Fjelde and Gudrun Ostby.
- “Smugglers’ Blues: Examining Why Countries Become Narcotics Transit States Using the INAPT (International Narcotics Production and Transit) Dataset” by Byungwon Woo and Peter Trumbore.
- “De Facto States in International Politics (1945-2011): A New Dataset” by Adrian Florea.
- “The Impact of Pro-Government Militias on Human Rights Violations” by Sabine Carey, Neil Mitchell, and Christopher Butler.

*Research Notes*

- “Minimizing the Effects of Temporal Aggregation on Event Data Analysis by G. Thomas.

41(1) 2015

*Original Articles*

- “Coercion and the Global Spread of Securities Regulation” by Johannes Kleibl.
- “Following an Experienced Shepherd: How a Leader’s Tenure Affects the Outcome of International Crises” by Jacob Ausderan.
- “Compensating the Losers: An Examination of Congressional Votes on Trade Adjustment Resistance” by Stephanie Rickard.
- “Preferential Trade Agreements and Trade Expectations Theory” by Timothy Peterson and Peter Rufloff.
- “The Electoral Salience of Trade Policy: Experimental Evidence on the Effects of Welfare and Complexity” by Timothy Taylor.
- “Unpacking Autocracy: Political Regimes and IMF Program Participation” by Matthew Fails and Byungwon Woo.
- “Intergovernmental Organizations, Interaction, and Member State Interest Convergence” by Stacy Taninchev.
- “The Impact of Institutional Coup-Proofing on Coup Attempts and Coup Outcomes” by Tobias Boehmelt and Ulrich Pilster.

*Research Notes*

- “We Always Fight the Last War? Prior Experiences in Counterinsurgency and Conventional Warfare and War Outcomes” by Stephen Quackenbush and Amanda Murdie.

41(2) 2015

*Original Articles*

- “The influence of aid changes on African election outcomes” by Ryan Briggs.
- “From Media Attention to Negotiated Peace: Human Rights Reporting and Civil War Duration” by Brian Burgoon, Andrea Ruggeri, Willem Schudel, and Ram Manikkalingam.
- “Does membership on the UN Security Council influence voting in the UN General Assembly?” by Wonjae Hwang, Amanda Sanford, and Junhan Lee.
- “The Effect of Age Structure on the Abrogation of Military Alliances” by Jennifer Sciubba and TongFi Kim.
- “Capability, Credibility, and Extended General Deterrence” by Brett Leeds, Jesse Johnson, and Ahra Wu.
- “Political trust, corruption and ratings of the IMF and the World Bank” by Michael Breen and Robert Gillanders.
- “Civil War Victory and the Onset of Genocide and Politicide” by Gary Uzonyi.

*Research Notes*

- “No News is Good News?: Mark and Recapture for Event Data When Reporting Probabilities are Less than One” by Idean Salehyan and Cullen Hendrix.
- “Trade and Democracy: A Factor Based Approach” by Christopher Magee and John Doces.

41(3) 2015

*Original Articles*

- “International Signaling and Economic Sanctions” by Taehee Whang and Hannah Kim.

*Research Notes*

- “Typology of State Types: Persistence and Transition” by Peter Tikuisis, David Carment, Y. Samy, and Joseph Landry.
- “Civil War Diffusion and the Emergence of Militant Groups, 1960-2001” by Christopher Linebarger.
- “Individual-Level Data on the Victims of Nepal’s Civil War 1996-2006: A New Dataset” by Madhav Joshi and Subodh Pyakurel.

**Appendix B: List of Articles Conditionally Accepted (Not Yet Slated for Publication) as of 31 September 2014**

- “Elite Co-optation, Repression, and Coups in Autocracies” by Bove Vincenzo
- “Introducing the LEAD Dataset” by Prins Brandon
- “International Signaling and Economic Sanctions” by Whang Taehee

## Appendix C: Editorial Board

**Benjamin Appel** - *Michigan State University*  
**Amitav Acharya** - *American University*  
**Thomas Bernauer** - *Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*  
**Cristina Bodea** - *Michigan State University*  
**Tobias Boemelt** - *University of Essex*  
**David Carment** - *Carleton University*  
**Dave Clark** - *Binghamton University*  
**Vesna Danilovic** - *University at Buffalo, SUNY*  
**Christian Davenport** - *University of Michigan*  
**Ursula Daxecker** - *University of Amsterdam*  
**Paul Diehl** - *University of Illinois*  
**Han Dorussen** - *University of Essex*  
**A. Cooper Drury** - *University of Missouri*  
**Nils Petter Gleditsch** - *Peace Research Institute, Oslo*  
**Gary Goertz** - *University of Notre Dame*  
**Michael Greig** - *University of North Texas*  
**Errol Henderson** - *Penn State University*  
**Lisa Hultman** - *University of Uppsala*  
**Jef Huysmans** - *Open University, UK*  
**Nathan Jensen** - *Washington University*  
**Kelly Kadera** - *University of Iowa*  
**Mark Kayser** - *Hertie School Berlin*  
**Brett Ashley Leeds** - *Rice University*  
**Carmela Lutmar** - *University of Haifa*  
**Zeev Maoz** - *University of California-Davis*  
**Lisa Martin** - *University of Wisconsin*  
**Janice Bially Mattern** - *National University of Singapore*  
**Michela Mattes** - *University of California-Davis*  
**Sara M. Mitchell** - *University of Iowa*  
**Daniel H. Nexon** - *Georgetown University*  
**João Pontes Nogueira** - *PUC-Rio, Brazil*  
**Brian Pollins** - *Ohio State University*  
**Brian Pollins** - *McGill University*  
**Kathy Powers** - *University of New Mexico*  
**Karen Rasler** - *Indiana University*  
**William Reed** - *University of Maryland*  
**Patrick Regan** - *Binghamton University*  
**Peter Rosendorff** - *New York University*  
**Tal Sadeh** - *University of Tel Aviv*  
**Beth Simmons** - *Harvard University*  
**Branislav Slantchev** - *University of California-San Diego*  
**Gabriele Spilker** - *University of Salzburg*  
**Harvey Starr** - *University of South Carolina*  
**Jakana Thomas** - *Michigan State University*  
**Bill Thompson** - *Indiana University*  
**Johannes Urpelainen** - *Columbia University*  
**Douglas A. Van Belle** - *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

**Thomas J. Volgy** - *University of Arizona*  
**Nils Weidmann** - *University of Konstanz*