

The American Political Science Review: A Retrospective of Last Year and the Last Eight Decades

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It is customary these days for the managing editor of the *American Political Science Review* to report each year to the APSA Council, and to the membership in general, on his or her stewardship of the journal. In one way or another, managing editors have been doing this since the founding of the *Review* in 1906. In this report we have chosen both to perform the duty of adumbrating the nuts and bolts of *Review* work in the past year, and to survey the development of the *Review* since its first managing editor, W. W. Willoughby, reported to the APSA Executive Council in the early years of this century.



l. to r., Samuel C. Patterson, APSR Managing Editor; Michael K. Lane, Copy Editor; Sharon E. Heinrich (seated), Editorial Assistant; Barbara Trish, 1987-88 Intern; Kevin T. McGuire, 1988-89 Intern; Jessica R. Adolino (seated), 1988-89 Intern; Brian D. Ripley, 1987-88 Intern; and Jean P. Kelly, Assistant Editor.

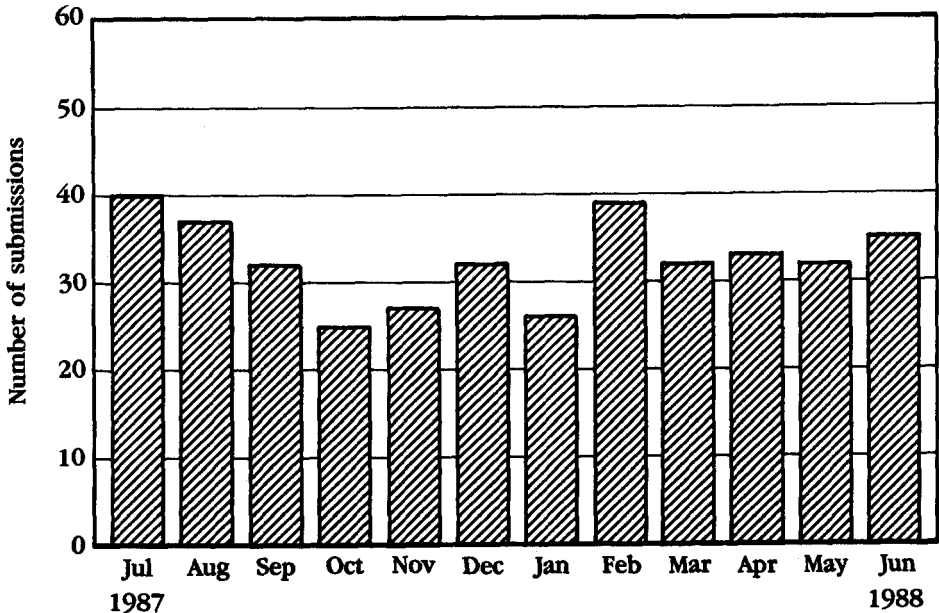
The State of the Review

The staff of the *Review* continues to work with manuscripts of very high quality in order to publish a quarterly journal of exceptional merit. In this enterprise, the staff at Ohio State University gets the professional help of scores of colleagues in colleges and universities around the world who make the peer review system work. In addition, the *Review* is greatly assisted by the staff of the Washington office of the American Political Science Association, by Tom and Cheryl Mullings who compose the *Review* in Columbia, Maryland, and by Banta Printing Company in Menasha, Wisconsin, where the journal is produced (and has been since 1926).

At the *Review* offices at Ohio State University, Samuel C. Patterson continues to serve as managing editor. Assistant Editor Jean P. Kelly manages the day-to-day complexities of the *Review*, supervises the development of each quarterly manuscript, and works with authors and editors to transform the manuscript into an issue of the journal. Copy Editor Michael K. Lane does the major editing of articles and book reviews. For 1987-88 the APSR graduate interns have been Barbara Trish and Brian D. Ripley; for 1988-89 the interns will be Kevin McGuire and Jessica Adolino. Michelle A. Colter has served as editorial assistant during the past year. Helen M. Ingram, University of Arizona, has been serving as book review editor since October 1987. Finally, Patricia A. Manning worked as a book review intern during the past year.

At any one time, the *Review* staff is working on four issues of the journal, each at a different stage of production. For instance, when an issue is in press or in print, the next issue is at the galley proof or page proof stage. A third issue, a manuscript of about 850 pages, is being copy-edited for the compositor, while we are accepting manuscripts for a fourth issue. That is the normal flow of our work in producing the *Review*. Every three months we take pride in seeing the research and writing of a new set of authors handsomely published.

Figure 1. Submissions by Month, 1987-88



The Flow of Manuscripts

Every year we evaluate our effectiveness in processing manuscripts and publishing the best products of the peer review process. This annual reporting has become fairly standardized, enough so that a time series in fairly detailed performance evaluation has emerged over the past few years. Assessment of the performance of the Review staff has come to be monitored in terms of established criteria of manuscript submission flow, the operation of the peer review system, and the book review program.

Submissions. From July 1987 to the end of June 1988 the Review received 391 submissions, closely matching the 394 submissions for the comparable 1986-87 year. First-time, full-length manuscripts continue to be the most common form of submission (320), but revisions are gaining in popularity. The 1987-88 revision level is 54, twice the year-long total of 27 for 1986-87. Papers submitted as controversies and research notes are still relatively infrequent with only 7 and 10 submissions, respectively. However, we frequently

urge authors to transform their full-length manuscripts to take advantage of the unique opportunities offered by the Review's controversy and research note sections. This explains their consistent publication in the APSR since 1986 despite low submission levels.

The Review receives an average of 32 submissions each month although, as Figure 1 shows, there is some secular fluctuation. In the absence of a compelling explanation for the variation in submission levels, we attribute it to idiosyncratic behavior of authors.

The breakdown of submissions by substantive field for the current year and the past four years is shown in Table 1. The area called "political behavior" in previous reports has been renamed "formal theory" to reflect more accurately the coding scheme applied. For this reason, the current figures may not be strictly comparable with previous ones. One rather dramatic change since the 1986-87 period is the increase in submissions in comparative politics. Seven percent higher than 1986-87, the comparative area now ranks second among all subfields. Submissions in American politics are consistently high compared to other areas, although

Table 1. Submissions by Substantive Field

Field	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
	%	%	%	%	%	N
American politics	25.0	23.1	31.0	33.5	32.5	127
Comparative politics	12.5	12.8	14.1	11.5	18.2	71
International relations	9.6	7.2	8.6	10.8	9.5	37
Political theory	16.4	17.5	22.6	23.0	16.6	65
Methodology	9.9	8.8	2.2	2.5	5.9	23
Formal theory	20.1	23.4	12.1	8.0	10.2	40
Public policy and administration	6.2	7.2	9.4	10.7	7.2	28
Total	99.7	100.0	100.0%	100.0%	100.1	391

down slightly from the previous year. Political theory has returned to its normal position after a brief surge in submissions in the previous two years.

Acceptance Rate. Final decisions were made on 401 manuscripts between 1 July 1987 and 30 June 1988. Total decisions and total submissions for this period overlap but do not completely correspond. Of the decisions, 13% (51) were accepted for publication, 11% (44) returned to the author with a request to revise and resubmit, and 76% (306) rejected. The breakdown of acceptance by substantive fields is shown in Table 2; essentially, these figures represent the proportion of *Review* space occupied by each field. American politics and political theory continue to hold prominent positions while formal theory has stabilized at a lower level than its peak three years ago.

The acceptance rates across substantive fields are shown in Table 3. These rates reflect the number of acceptances out of the total number of decisions in each area. At 12.7% the 1987-88 overall rate is similar to the 1986-87 rate of 13.0%. At the upper extreme, formal theory deviates considerably from the 1987-88 composite rate, one-sixth of the decisions in this area being acceptances. Although the acceptance rate for American politics is slightly higher than the composite score, this alone does not account for the large proportion of space occupied by that field. Rather, the *Review* ultimately prints more articles in American politics than in any other field because the high level of American politics submissions stacks the deck in its favor.

Table 2. Breakdown of Acceptances by Field

Field	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
	%	%	%	%	%	N
American politics	31.0	20.0	35.3	40.0	37.3	19
Comparative politics	12.5	10.0	13.7	14.0	13.7	7
International relations	9.4	10.0	11.8	10.0	5.9	3
Political theory	12.5	17.0	17.6	20.0	17.6	9
Methodology	15.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2
Formal theory	16.0	23.0	9.8	12.0	11.8	6
Public policy and administration	3.0	10.0	11.8	4.0	9.8	5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0%	100.0	100.0	51

Table 3. Acceptance Rates for Substantive Fields

Field	Percentage of Acceptances in Field ^a		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
American politics	12.9 (19)	14.8 (20)	14.6 (19)
Comparative politics	9.9 (7)	14.3 (7)	10.3 (7)
International relations	15.0 (6)	11.0 (5)	7.5 (3)
Political theory	8.0 (8)	10.2 (10)	12.2 (9)
Methodology	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.5 (2)
Formal theory	8.9 (5)	17.6 (6)	17.6 (6)
Public policy and administration	13.6 (6)	4.3 (2)	14.7 (5)
Overall	10.5 (51)	13.0 (50)	12.7 (51)

Note: Frequencies appear in parentheses.

^a1987-88 rates based on total decisions in each field: American, 130; comparative, 68; international, 40; theory, 74; methodology, 21; formal theory, 34; public policy and administration, 34.

The Peer Review Process

The quality of the Review and the efficiency of the manuscript review process depends to a large extent on the cooperation of peer reviewers. Fully 91.8% of initial submissions that have completed the assignment process this year were sent out for review. The staff makes every attempt to be judicious in selecting the best qualified and most appropriate referees for each manuscript reviewed. Typically, each reviewed manuscript is initially assigned two or three referees. These referees' invaluable contribution to the Review is greatly appreciated.

From 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 we solicited 854 reviews for newly received

manuscripts. (This count does not include referees called on to review manuscripts considered in the "revise and resubmit" category. Since revised manuscripts are often handled differently from initial submissions, their inclusion might distort the overall statistics.) Of these 854 requests for referee evaluations, we received 712 completed evaluations (83.3%), 113 referee cancellations (13.2%), and in 29 cases (3.5%) we received no response from the referees. Of course, when a prospective referee declines for one reason or another, a substitute referee is assigned.

This year's cancellation rate is reasonably close to last year's rate of 12.5%. As Table 4 indicates, there is some variance across fields in this regard. Fortunately

Table 4. Response Rates for Referee Cancellations (by Field)

Field	N	Range (Working Days)	Median (Working Days)	Percentage Canceled of Total Requests
American politics	23	1-47 days	9 days	8.9
Comparative politics	19	1-34 days	11 days	12.5
Political theory	22	5-52 days	9 days	15.5
Formal theory	12	5-17 days	10 days	13.0
International relations	23	6-71 days	11 days	28.0
Public policy	9	8-35 days	17 days	18.4
Methodology	5	9-12 days	10 days	9.8
Overall	113	1-71 days	12 days	13.2

Note: These figures correspond to files handled between 1 July 1987 and 30 June 1988. Manuscript revisions are not considered.

Table 5. Response Rates for Completed Referee Evaluations (by Field)

Field	N	Range (Working Days)	Median (Working Days)
American politics	234	4-73 days	26 days
Comparative politics	133	4-81 days	22 days
Political theory	120	2-72 days	22 days
Formal theory	80	6-71 days	24 days
International relations	59	1-61 days	27 days
Public policy	40	4-73 days	24 days
Methodology	46	4-66 days	26 days
Overall	712	1-81 days	24 days

Note: These figures correspond to files handled between 30 June 1987 and 1 July 1988. Manuscript revisions are not considered.

both for us and for anxious authors, most referees who cancel notify the Review staff within about three weeks (12 working days) of receipt of the manuscript.

Scholars submitting manuscripts are often curious about how long the review process takes. Authors sometimes find that they are at the mercy of slow referees, or victims of referee cancellations despite the APSR's system of follow-up. As indicated in Table 5, the median number of working days required for an individual referee to return a completed manuscript evaluation is 24 working days—about five weeks. This number varies slightly across subfields, as the table also demonstrates.

The peer review phase is typically the most time-consuming hurdle confronting a submission to the Review. The median times for peer review and the other two major phases, referee assignment and final decision, are shown in Table 6. Clearly the 1987-88 referee phase is shorter than that

of the past two years, while the preliminary step—initial processing and in-house review of submissions—has lengthened. This expanded time frame from receipt to assignment enables us to select optimal referees and thus contributes to the short peer review period relative to past years.

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of submission turn-around time. The modal submission takes between 8 and 10 weeks from receipt to editor's decision. While the distribution shows wide variation, we make every effort to treat each submission on its own terms.

Reviewing Books

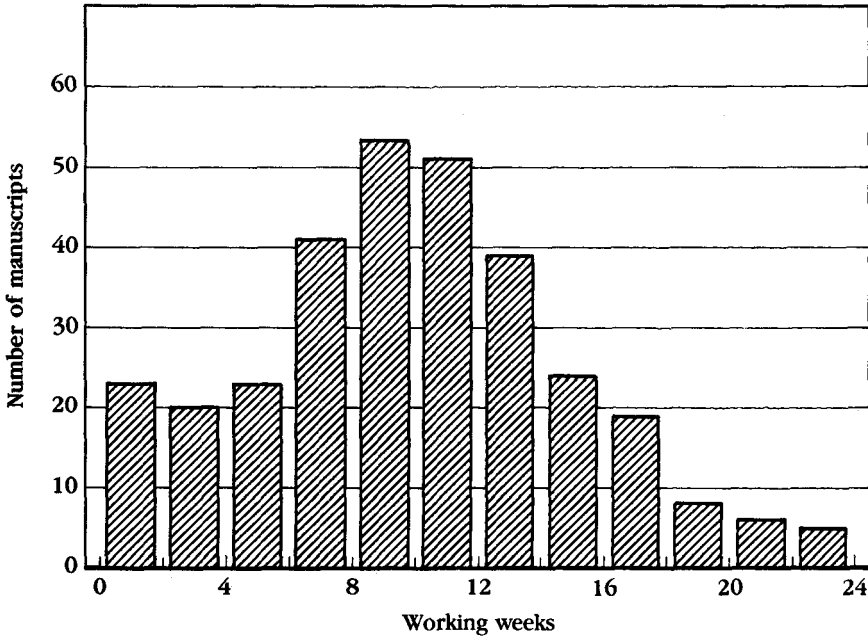
Book Review Editor Helen Ingram has developed an effective system for handling the influx of books for review. During the past year, the book review office received 1,500 books for review. Of these, 768

Table 6. Steps in the Review Process for a "Typical" Submission

Step	Median Time		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Receipt of submission to assignment	4 days	5 days	11 days
Assignment to receipt of last referee report	53 days	53 days	36 days
Receipt of last referee report to decision	2 days	3 days	5 days
Total time from receipt of submission to decision	59 days	61 days	49 days ^a

^aIncludes those submissions not sent out for review. With an alternative measure, including only those submissions sent out for review, the median would be 53 days.

Figure 2. Length of Time between Manuscript Receipt and Editor's Decision, 1987-88



were accepted for further consideration, and 732 were rejected for review. Altogether, about one book in four is selected for review, chosen on the basis of quality and timeliness. For 1987-88, 418 books were selected for review, distributed as follows:

Field	Percent
U.S. politics	20%
Comparative politics	24%
International relations	17%
Political economy	10%
Political theory	15%
Public policy	11%
Others	4%

Currently, 133 publishers are sending books to the APSR for review.

The success of the book review section depends heavily on the cooperativeness and quality of reviewers. During 1987-88, out of 523 book reviews invited, more than half (51%) were accepted on the initial contact. For 38 percent of the invited reviews, initial contacts were not positive and an alternate reviewer was sought. Eleven percent of the books ten-

dered for review were reconsidered and rejected after three or more declinations.

In volume 82, 327 books were reviewed, compared to 352 books reviewed in volume 81. Table 7 shows the distribution of books reviewed for 1988, indicating the breakdowns for each subfield. These distributions have not oscillated substantially in recent years. Moreover, the subfield distributions of books reviewed roughly shadows that of books received from publishers or authors except that books in the American politics field seem to be reviewed at a somewhat higher rate than is true for other areas.

With the current volume we begin the publication of review essays featured more distinctly as articles rather than incorporated into the book review section as in the past. In these review essays, Book Review Editor Ingram plans to feature commentaries and assessments of major books in political science, offered by major scholars in the relevant field. The September 1988 issue carried an essay by Byron Shafer (September 1988). Future issues will include essays by Murray Edelman (De-

Table 7. Subfield Distribution of Books Reviewed from 1985 to 1988

Field	Percentage of Books Reviewed ^d			
	1985	1986	1987	1988
Political theory	21	18	17	19
Political economy	^a	7	9	6
American politics	32	26	27	28
Comparative politics	28	25	31	28
International relations	19	24	16	19

^aIncluded in other subfields.

ember 1988), and Charles Cochran (March 1989).

Journal Affairs

A new edition of the style manual has been completed, with the final preparation of a new version undertaken by Assistant Editor Jean P. Kelly and Copy Editor Michael K. Lane. The new edition, which is called *Style Manual for Political Science*, was approved by the APSA Publications Committee and has been published by the association. It is available to authors of Review articles, and is available from the American Political Science Association to the political science community.

Volume 82 of the Review

With Volume 82, the APSR staff continues its commitment to the highest standards for the editing, layout, artwork, and tabular illustration presented in the journal. This volume includes 43 articles, 5 research notes, 5 controversies, 2 review essays, and 1 symposium—a balance of features very similar to that of the previous volume. Of course, review essays and symposia have a long tradition with the Review, but they are new among issues of recent vintage.

We would like to publish more research notes in the Review. Research notes are short articles that elaborate a new methodological development, replicate earlier research, comment on theoretical

issues or conceptual strategy, make a modest contribution in variable definition or measurement, or investigate relatively small but nevertheless interesting questions. Much of the research of political scientists could be presented in the form of research notes rather than full-blown articles. It would be a positive step to establish research notes as contributions of status and to diminish the sometimes bloated article format to which we have grown so accustomed. Scholars should try harder to render their scientific or conceptual work in the briefer compass suitable for research notes.

The Review in Retrospect

Over more than eight decades, 11 scholars have served as managing editors of the APSR. One of them, Frederic A. Ogg, was managing editor for a quarter of a century! These editors, in one degree or another, presided over and helped to shape the development of political science as a discipline, at least in the United States. We take account of these managing editors in Table 8, which also shows book review editors and some indication of the changes that have taken place in the journal in 82 years. But these are only the bare bones. The richer story of the development of the Review is to be found in the reports of these managing editors, and in other documents either published in the APSR or stored in the files of the association. (We thank Jean Walen of the APSA professional staff for tireless work in tracking down the historical material.) It is worth recounting some of this story.

Table 8. Managing Editors and Book Review Editors of the APSR since 1906

Managing Editor	Institutional Affiliation	Dates of Editorship	Pages		Articles per Volume	Book Review Editor	Institutional Affiliation	Term
			Volumes	per Volume				
W. W. Willoughby	Johns Hopkins	1906-16	1-10	717	17	None	—	—
John A. Fairlie	Illinois	1917-25	11-19	784	16	Wm. Bennett Munro	Harvard	1917-23; 1925-26
Frederic A. Ogg	Wisconsin	1926-49	20-43	1,206	16	A. C. Hanford	Harvard	1923-32
R. Taylor Cole	Duke	1950-52	44-45	1,179	25	Hugh L. Elsbree	Library of Congress	1950-53
Hugh L. Elsbree	Library of Congress	1953-55	46-49	1,254	37	Emmette S. Redford	Duke	1954-56
Harvey C. Mansfield	Ohio State	1956-65	50-59	1,158	34	John D. Lewis Avery Leiserson Thomas B. Elliot Victor T. Levine Austin Ranney	Oberlin College Vanderbilt Washington Univ. Washington Univ. Wisconsin	1956-59 1959-60 1961-63 1963 (acting) 1963-65
Austin Ranney	Wisconsin	1966-69	60-63	1,293	39	James W. Prothro	North Carolina	1966
						Donald R. Matthews	North Carolina	1966-67 (acting)
						Richard F. Fenno	Rochester	1968-70
Nelson W. Polsby	California, Berkeley	1970-76	64-70	1,515	42	Philip Siegelman	California State Univ., San Francisco	1971-77
Charles O. Jones	Pittsburgh	1977-81	71-75	1,393	43	Paul Allen Beck Holbert N. Carroll	Pittsburgh Pittsburgh	1977-79 1980-81
Dina A. Zimmes	Illinois	1982-85	76-79	1,191	46	Steven T. Seitz	Illinois	1982-85
Samuel C. Patterson	Iowa, Ohio State	1986-pres.	80-81	1,446 ^b	42	Robert H. Salisbury Helen M. Ingram	Washington Univ. Arizona	1986-87 1987-present

^aOnly lead articles were counted, not research notes, symposia, or miscellaneous material.

^bVariations over time in the number of pages per volume is partly a function of changing to double-column printing, and to changes in type sizes. These factors have not been taken into account.

Developmental Years: W. W. Willoughby and John A. Fairlie

The American Political Science Association was founded in 1903 at a meeting in New Orleans. For a number of years, scholarly papers presented at its annual meetings were published in a volume of *Proceedings*. But there was growing interest in establishing a quarterly journal for political science. According to the report of the association's secretary, interest in founding a journal was expressed by APSA members as early as the second annual meeting. Finally, in November 1906, the *American Political Science Review* came into existence. Now 82 years old, the *Review* has weathered considerable change in political science and in the wider world of politics. Over the years a variety of adjustments have been made in the *Review*, but today it retains a remarkable similarity to its formative stage.

In *The Development of American Political Science: From Burgess to Behavioralism* (Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1967, p. 53) Albert Somit and Joseph Tanenhaus remark about the status of the *Review* in the formative years:

... publication in the *Review* did not then carry with it the kudos it does today. Neither the solidly established *Political Science Quarterly* nor the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* were immediately eclipsed by their johnny-come-lately competitor. During a great deal of the formative period, in fact, the *Review* was as much a newsletter as a learned journal ... [and] for a good deal of the period, most of the really scholarly articles in political science continued to appear in the *Quarterly* or the *Annals*, rather than the *Review*.

W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University served as the first editor of the *Review*. The managing editor was—and still is—selected by the executive council (now simply called the council) of the association. At the outset, the term of the managing editor was indefinite but the first two managing editors, Willoughby and John A. Fairlie of the University of Illinois, each served for approximately ten years.

The executive council, on the recommendation of the managing editor,

selected an editorial board. Although there is little documentation of the function served by the board during the early years of the *Review*, individual board members frequently edited various features in the *Review*. The financial reports of the association suggest that in most years the board met with the managing editor at the annual meeting of the association, and members were given financial compensation for travel expenses incurred in attending the meeting. For instance, the APSA secretary's report for 1911 indicates that a total amount "not to exceed \$250" was appropriated for the travel expenses of the eight members of the board and the members of the executive council.

The founders of the *Review* were relatively young at the time. Beginning his tenure at 39 years old, W. W. Willoughby served as managing editor until 1916. His colleagues on the editorial board also appear to have been at an early stage in their careers. Fairlie began serving on the editorial board at the age of thirty-four. He would become the second managing editor of the *Review* in 1917. A colleague on the board, Charles E. Merriam, was just 32 years old at the outset of his term.

The first board members are now typically remembered for their accomplishments in political science. But in addition to their distinguished records of scholarship, a remarkable number of the early members were or would be active and quite visible in the real world of politics. Merriam served on the Chicago City Council for a total of six years over the period from 1909 to 1917, and he made two bids as the Republican candidate for Chicago's mayor. William F. Willoughby, the twin brother of the first managing editor, served on the board in 1914. W. F. Willoughby had been first treasurer and then secretary of Puerto Rico from 1901 to 1909. During his year on the board, he also began his tenure in Peking as constitutional advisor to the Chinese government.

Indeed, there is a striking connection to the Chinese government among the first board members. Paul S. Reinsch was the U.S. minister to China, where he was instrumental in forming the Chinese Polit-

ical Science Association and served as the first vice-president of the organization. Both Frank J. Goodnow and Managing Editor W. W. Willoughby served as legal advisors to the Chinese government.

The content of the *Review* in the early years differed substantially from today's content. Relatively little of its space was devoted to "leading articles." In fact, it appears that the original editorial policy of the *Review* was essentially to print the papers that had been presented at the annual meetings. In a telling query before the executive council at the 1923 annual meeting, Clarence A. Berdahl (speaking for then Managing Editor Fairlie) raised the question of "whether all, or practically all, papers read at the annual meetings should be published to the exclusion of good leading articles submitted from other sources." Berdahl served for one year as acting managing editor when Fairlie was abroad on leave.

Nevertheless, the pages of the *Review* in its formative years were marked by the journal's connection to the APSA. Much of the material in the *Review* served to keep the association's members abreast of current events in the United States and abroad, and to keep them posted on activities of the association and its membership. The *Review* devoted substantial space to accounts of legislative activities at national and state levels, election outcomes, international developments, municipal affairs, and judicial decisions. The "News and Notes" section reported on professional career changes, promotions, publications, some vacations, and even an occasional "breakdown in health."

From the beginning the *Review* has been provided to all members of the association, with its costs factored into the membership dues. In the early years, it was sometimes a financial burden to the association. Frequently it was necessary to restrict pages in the issues in order to prevent cost overruns. More extraordinarily, in December 1920 the executive council (according to its minutes) "voted that all members of the Association be invited to make a voluntary contribution of \$1 during the year for support of the *Review*."

The Ogg Era

Fairlie retired as managing editor in December 1925. In various respects the editorship of his successor, Frederic A. Ogg of the University of Wisconsin differed from that of Willoughby and Fairlie. One obvious feature of Ogg's regime, compared to his predecessors, was his length of service. Ogg was managing editor for 24 years.

The financial condition of the *Review* had stabilized by the time of Ogg's editorship, but other issues arose. For example, Ogg regularly expressed concern about what he regarded as the suboptimal quality of submitted manuscripts. Although he reported a general increase in the submission rate during his term as editor, Ogg occasionally solicited manuscripts (once at the outset of his term and then during World War II). In 1926 Ogg reported that he had "difficulty in securing really high grade manuscripts," and asked the executive and the editorial board to stimulate quality submissions. Again in 1941 Ogg noted in his annual report that articles printed in the *Review* had "sustained a reasonably satisfactory level," but he lamented the inactivity of established scholars. He added that "in the most recent years, the number of manuscripts offered by young and inexperienced writers (often graduate students) has increased steadily in proportion to the number offered by established scholars in our field."

In the 1940s, when political scientists "went to war," it became unusually difficult for the *Review* to operate properly. In his 1942 report to the executive council, Ogg wrote that "war-time distractions have caused first-rate manuscripts to grow even more scarce. . . , many of our best and most dependable reviewers of books have been temporarily lost. . . , labor shortages at our publishing plant have begun to entail some delays. . . , and if the Association's revenues continue to shrink, it may be necessary before the year is over to reduce appreciably the size of issues."

One of Ogg's innovations for the *Review*

was to shift from quarterly to every-other-month publication. From 1932 to 1946 (Vols. 26-40), the journal appeared every other month. Ogg saw a number of advantages to issuing the *Review* at two-month intervals rather than on a quarterly basis. He spelled these out in his 1931 annual report: "(1) somewhat greater freshness of certain materials when published; (2) greater convenience to members resulting from receiving smaller issues at briefer intervals; (3) greater attractiveness to potential new members or subscribers; and (4) the possibility of increasing the amount of matter published in a year without resulting in issues of inordinate size."

Ogg's innovativeness appeared again in 1943, when the *Review* began to feature symposia. Ogg referred to this as the first symposium to be published in the *Review*. Entitled "American Government in War-time—The First Year," it was published in the February 1943 issue.

While there had been considerable consistency in personnel across the editorial boards of Willoughby and Fairlie, Ogg instituted a policy of changing board members every two years. He followed his policy of rotating board membership most of the time but occasionally reappointed some members, citing their invaluable assistance. Accordingly, several persons returned to board membership after brief absences. Ogg apparently consulted board members individually, but the board did not meet formally. He seems to have thought that it was not feasible for the board—typically consisting of ten members—to meet as a collective body. In his annual report for 1941, Ogg opined that "if it be the opinion that the Board ought to function more actively as a board, consideration should be given to the question of reducing the membership to not more than four members, in addition to the managing editor."

By the mid-1940s considerable criticism of Ogg's editorship had developed. One response to criticism came in 1943 when APSA President William Anderson appointed a committee to study the *Review*, chaired by Clarence A. Berdahl of the University of Illinois. Berdahl's committee reported to the executive council the next year that criticisms of Ogg were ill founded, concluding that Ogg had "carried

an extraordinarily heavy burden under very difficult conditions, for an unusually long period of time, at enormous sacrifice of his own time and energy, and always within a most inadequate budget." And in a 1950 article in the *Review* on "The Growth of the *American Political Science Review*, 1926-1949," Harold Zink lionized Ogg. But restiveness about the *Review* continued.

In 1948 Ogg requested the executive council search for a successor. At the council's 1949 meeting there was spirited debate over the future of the *Review* and particularly over "editorial policy." At the 1950 annual meeting some objected that "important and far-reaching decisions with reference to the *Review* had been made without the benefit of extended discussion at a general meeting of the membership." APSA President Quincy Wright answered this charge by citing the association's constitution, which gave great latitude to the executive council to ensure "an orderly transition" of editors. Under something of a cloud, Ogg announced his retirement, claiming he was neither "satisfied" nor "ashamed" of his tenure as managing editor.

Thereafter, two political scientists served briefly as managing editors, providing a transition from the Ogg era to the post-World War II development of the *Review*. The first of these transition editors was R. Taylor Cole of Duke University, who had been editor of the *Journal of Politics*. He was appointed as managing editor for a term of three years and he served only one term. During Cole's editorship quarterly publication was resumed, the staff and editorial board was reorganized, the cover design was changed and new features were added. Thereupon Hugh L. Elsbree, a staff member of the Library of Congress who had been book review editor under Cole, was appointed to and served a three-year term as managing editor.

Post-World War II Adjustments

By the end of the war, the *Review* had taken a shape and form influenced by the development of the profession, con-

straints imposed by the circumstances of the war effort, and Ogg's personal imprint. In addition to articles and book reviews, issues of the *Review* featured a "News and Notes" section on professional activities and listings of doctoral dissertations, recent publications, and available government documents. In 1947, Ogg himself complained that too much journal space was being devoted to professional news, "which the profession seems to desire," leaving too little room for articles: "This is one reason why not more than one article in four can be accepted." The *Review* adopted a smaller print size in 1949 as a means of dealing with the dual problems of expense and insufficient journal space.

The creation of *PS* in December 1967 helped reduce the backlog of manuscripts that had accumulated. The new journal, devoted to professional news and notes, opened more room in the *APSR* for articles and was accordingly hailed by Managing Editor Austin Ranney as a "most important and welcome trend."

Most articles in the 1946-50 period bore the earmarks of prewar political science, but the *Review* also featured articles debating the virtues of a "scientific" approach to the study of politics. For example, a 1946 symposium on "Politics and Ethics" featured Gabriel Almond, then at Brooklyn College, in a debate over the prospects for an "objective" analysis of political life. In addition, in this period many articles concerned the conduct of the war and expectations about postwar reconstruction. A 1945 volume included a special feature on "Political Scientists and the War."

In addition, the journal published articles suggesting that political science become an "applied" policy science. In 1946, for example, the *APSR* featured a short article by Charles E. Merriam outlining his vision for the postwar era. In "Physics and Politics" Merriam made an impassioned plea for political scientists to work along with atomic scientists in order to devise political solutions to "the bomb." He urged them to emphasize "the pursuit of new political truth and its practical application" and called for work on organizing a world government (1946, 456-57).

Articles on teaching were given a prominent place in the *Review* during this period in a regular feature called "Instruction and Research." These articles offered innovative and creative methods for teaching various political science objects, and ethical issues in teaching were occasionally featured. For example, in 1948, Clinton Rossiter offered his views on "political indoctrination" in the introductory political science course. Rossiter argued on behalf of political indoctrination, with some qualifications.

Debate surrounding the content and audience of the *Review* accelerated as the children of the "behavioral revolution" in political science came more and more to demand a share in the pages of the journal. The rise of formal research techniques in political science has sometimes been a source of consternation for readers—and even for some editors—of the *Review*. In his last report as managing editor (in September 1965), the late Harvey C. Mansfield commented on his editorial approach to "articles that rest heavily on mathematical methods of analysis" and outlined his implicit decision rules for dealing with these articles:

Their political relevance is sometimes plain enough, and sometimes very difficult to see or assess, considering the heroic and unreal assumptions often necessary to present applications of the methods. If the former, I have tried to be hospitable, however difficult most readers will find them. When they appear to represent triumphs of technique over purpose . . . I have usually said no, on the principle that it will be time enough for the general audience of the *Review* to cope with the method when it is shown to have helped solve some substantive problem of significant professional concern that did not yield to previous approaches. Fortunately, more specialized outlets are meanwhile available to serve the interests of those whom this policy disappoints. As the boundaries between our discipline and its neighbors—and correspondingly, the criteria of political relevance—grow more and more indistinct, however, the editorial choices become more difficult. I do not know whether, in this respect, I have run behind or ahead of the needs and wants of the profession.

Earlier Mansfield had rendered his salty

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adumbration of editorial policy by formulating "a reversal of Gresham's law: let the editorial policy of the *Review* throughout to be to encourage the superior to drive out the not-so-good" (1962, 138). The editorial objective of the journal has never been put more unabashedly.

Austin Ranney, who in 1963 had been selected as book review editor by Mansfield, was appointed managing editor in 1966. The *Review* took on a new look; Ranney modernized the appearance of the journal, and fully institutionalized the emergent system of peer review of scholarly manuscripts. And while Mansfield apparently consulted referees outside his own department on occasion, Ranney deserves the credit for establishing the peer review system. In 1967 Ranney reported that he had consulted more than 250 referees for submitted manuscripts.

Under Ranney's leadership two important changes transpired. First, the political science profession was growing by leaps and bounds, reflecting the blossoming of colleges and universities in the 1960s. This growth was reflected in a rise in the manuscript submission rate, in pressure for more publication space in the *Review*, and in booming growth in the circulation of the journal. During Ranney's regime circulation grew from about 12 thousand to about 29 thousand. Second, in appearance and content the *APSR* came to be about what it is today, consisting mainly of scholarly articles and reviews of scholarly books. The founding of *PS* by the association and the shift to *PS* of news, notes, bibliographies, and commenced and completed dissertations opened a substantial amount of space in the *Review* to accommodate the growing pressure for scholarly publication. By the time he resigned in 1969, Ranney had transformed the *Review*.

The Post-Ranney Era

The APSA Council appointed Nelson W. Polsby of the University of California, Berkeley, as managing editor in 1970. He caught the brunt of the intellectual and scientific turmoil and controversy of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Polsby sought to respond to complex pressures on the jour-

nal by accepting a larger number and wider range of manuscripts for publication in the *Review* and by writing his own editorial column for each issue. During his editorship, the number of submitted manuscripts peaked at 484 in 1972-73. In his distinctive "editorial comment," he took on many of the professional issues of the day in a lively, spirited, and very readable fashion.

Polsby's main organizational contribution as managing editor was to establish the *APSR* internship. The first graduate student interns were volunteers—"philanthropists all," Polsby said—whose main job it was to check footnotes and quotations for accuracy. These were not always Berkeley graduate students. Some came up from Stanford, and some were post-doctoral students residing in the Bay area. For them, Polsby held forth at a monthly "interns' seminar," or brought in *APSR* authors to explain how they conducted their research. According to Polsby, the opportunity for professional experience compensated for the "unpaid drudgery" of intern life (1971, 781). Subsequent editors built on Polsby's innovation. Table 9 provides a listing of former *APSR* interns.

Charles O. Jones, who began his work as managing editor in 1975 while he was at the University of Pittsburgh, designated selected graduate assistants as *APSR* interns. His interns were paid and they came to take on more varied and substantial staff responsibility for the management and production of the journal. Jones's successors, Dina A. Zinnes and Samuel C. Patterson, have continued the practice. The internship has become an important contribution to the staffing of the *Review* editorial offices, and it has come to be important to the professional training of selected graduate students.

Jones became managing editor under circumstances in which a large backlog of both article manuscripts and book reviews had accumulated. Early in his editorship, he struggled to adapt the number of accepted manuscripts to the space available in the journal and clear up the backlog in book reviews. Jones put his own imprint on the *Review* by clothing it in a livelier cover, reshaping the appearance of the

Table 9. APSR Interns, 1970-present

Managing Editor	Term	APSR Interns	APSR Interns
Nelson W. Polsby	1970-76	William Cavala Samuel Kernell Jesse McCorry Joseph Martin Robert Nakamura Jeffrey Pressman John Ruggie Byron Shafer Jay Starling Stephen Turett Robert Butterworth Steven Blutza Gerald Clayton Dorothy Clayton Craig Garrett Beverly Kearns David Laitin Dan Metlay Harry Williams Yvonne Jones William M. Lunch Alex Radian Ian Lustick Matthew Pinkus Brinton Rowdybush Robert Stumpf Stephen Van Evera Arthur Trueger Peter Cowhey Jeffrey Hart Steven Lieberman Robert Arsenau	Jonathan Bendor Colin Campbell Richard Hutcheson III Richard G. C. Johnston Harry Kreisler Christine M. Sierra Serge Taylor Stephen Weatherford Charles Bann Beth Capell James I. Lengle Stuart A. Ross Shai Feldman Richard Gunther Elaine Kamarck Thomas Reese Christopher R. Barr John Q. Johnson David B. Magleby Evelyn Deborah Jay Steven Rosenstone Kennette Benedict Donald Chisholm David G. Dalin Stephen Genco David M. Richman Philip J. Wilson Paul D. Karpis Jenny Ring John Zaller David Flanders
Charles O. Jones	1977-81	Hizkias Assefa Felix G. Boni Gerald M. Callucci Richard K. Herrmann Robin R. Jones David Kozak Austin Linsley Deiter Matthes Constance E. Rea Sara S. Schramm Margaret Scranton	J. Christopher Walker Mark Winer Cary N. Bloyd Christopher J. Gosso Ernesto Isuani Gary Mucciarone Kevin Neary Lewis M. Stern William C. Ware Sharon K. Fitzgerald Susan K. Sowinski
Dina A. Zinnes	1982-85	Susan L. Rhodes Timothy J. Rollins Robert Jokisch De Lysa Burnier Michael H. Le Roy	Elizabeth M. Norville Bradley Gitz John Brian Mount Bruce Nesmith
Samuel C. Patterson	1986-	Stephen Borrelli Steven C. Poe Michael S. Bailey Valerie Martinez	Brian D. Ripley Barbara Trish Jessica Adolino Kevin McGuire

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inside pages, and publishing a series of articles taking stock of important arenas of political research.

Dina A. Zinnes of the University of Illinois assumed the responsibilities of managing editor in 1981. She ushered in the "computer age" for APSR management. With Book Review Editor Steven Seitz, Zinnes orchestrated funding for computer hardware and created appropriate software to expedite several aspects of Review correspondence and editing. In addition to greater reliance on word processing for correspondence with authors and referees, Zinnes and Seitz created a classification and record-keeping system for referees that included information on over six thousand individuals (PS 1985, 913). Several of these innovations have been continued by Patterson.

* * *

The development of the *American Political Science Review* is a reflection of the unfolding of political science as it has come to be practiced in the United States. Those of us who are stewards of our discipline's vehicles for scholarly communication today enjoy a rich legacy. Today's APSR evolved over the years along with the profession of political science. The legacy is real: professional standards are remarkably well-established; the quality of scholarship in political science is high, enviable to other social sciences; every year, hundreds of scholars give their professional advice and judgment to the managing editor without charge, as journal referees. We profoundly appreciate the help we get from colleagues around the world who contribute to the quality of the *Review*.

The APSR's system of peer review provides an exchange among scholars on a relatively wide scale. About four hundred individuals submit manuscripts yearly to the *Review*, and several hundred scholars write anonymous critiques of these papers. This "seminar by mail" is a remarkable and important institution. Sometimes the seminar by mail yields articles published in the *Review*; sometimes it contributes to the strengthening of work that is published in other journals; some-

times it provides a training ground which yields future scholarly work of improved quality.

The seminar by mail works especially well in an environment of a plurality of journals. Scholars whose papers are rejected can revise where their critics have uncovered telling flaws, and then submit their papers elsewhere for a second opinion. Some of the specialized journals serve as "vaudeville" for inexperienced academic novices trying to learn the scholar's trade. What is more, the plurality of journals makes possible the best cure for rejection by a journal editor—the Xerox machine. The capacity to xerox more copies of a paper upon receiving the rejection letter, and then to submit it to an alternative journal, helps to preserve the autonomy of the budding scholar, and it relieves the rejecting editor of a terrifying sense of despair that mistakes could be immutable and irredeemable.

Of course, peer review is not infallible, and editors' decision-making can suffer from human error. One of the editor's important functions is to help assure that the system is fair and intellectually honest. The editors, editorial board members, referees, and authors who make up the seminar by mail today are responding admirably to the scholar's "itch to publish," and are engaging in the wholly commendable enterprise of "institutionalized skepticism." Because this system of exchange, judgment, and doubt is generally fair and at least moderately efficient, it deserves praise.

Appendix. Members of the Editorial Board of the *American Political Science Review*, 1906-1988

Managing Editor: W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University, 1906-1916

Philip Brown, Princeton University
Herbert Croly, New York City
Walter F. Dodd, University of Illinois
John A. Fairlie, Harvard University
Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr College
Henry J. Ford, Princeton University
Ernst Freund, University of Chicago
James W. Garner, University of Illinois
Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia University

A. R. Hatton, Western Reserve
Alice N. Holden, Harvard University
John A. Lapp, Indiana Bureau of Legislative
Information
John H. Latane, Washington and Lee
University
J. M. Mathews, University of Illinois
Emlin McClain, University of Iowa
William Bennett Munro, Harvard University
Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin
Jesse Reeves, University of Michigan
Paul S. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin
W. A. Schaper, University of Minnesota
Benjamin F. Shambaugh, University of Iowa
Eugene Wambaugh, Harvard Law School
W. F. Willoughby, Advisor to Chinese
Government, Peking

*Managing Editor: John A. Fairlie,
University of Illinois, 1917-1925*

J. D. Barnett, University of Oregon
Francis W. Coker, Ohio State University
Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University
Herbert Croly, New York City
Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University
Walter F. Dodd, University of Chicago
Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr College
A. C. Hanford, Harvard University
John A. Lapp, Indianapolis
William Bennett Munro, Harvard University
Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin
Thomas H. Reed, University of California,
University of Michigan
Lindsay Rogers, Columbia University
Victor J. West, Stanford University
C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library
W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University

*Managing Editor: Frederic A. Ogg,
University of Wisconsin, 1926-1949*

William Anderson, University of Minnesota
Thomas S. Barclay, Stanford University
Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois
Arthur W. Bromage, University of Michigan
Robert C. Brooks, Swarthmore College
Everett S. Brown, University of Michigan
Franklin L. Burdette, University of Maryland
William S. Carpenter, Princeton University
Eugene P. Chase, Lafayette College
Harwood L. Childs, Princeton University
Francis W. Coker, Yale University
Kenneth C. Cole, University of Washington
Kenneth Colegrove, Northwestern University
Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University
Marshall E. Dimock, University of Chicago
Walter F. Dodd, Yale University; University
of Chicago
Clyde Egleton, New York University
John A. Fairlie, University of Illinois

David Fellman, University of Wisconsin
Oliver P. Field, Indiana University
Russell H. Fitzgibbon, University of California,
Los Angeles
Robert K. Gooch, University of Virginia
J. A. C. Grant, University of California, Los
Angeles
W. Brook Graves, Temple University
Charles B. Hagan, University of Illinois
Charles G. Haines, University of California,
Los Angeles
A. C. Hanford, Harvard University
Robert J. Harris, Louisiana State University
James Hart, University of Virginia
E. Pendleton Herring, Harvard University
Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University
Charles S. Hyneman, University of Illinois
W. C. Johnstone, George Washington
University
Clyde L. King, University of Pennsylvania
Walter H. C. Laves, University of Chicago
Arthur W. Macmahon, Columbia University
Roscoe C. Martin, University of Alabama
Fritz Morstein Marx, Queens College, U.S.
Bureau of the Budget
Alpheus T. Mason, Princeton University
Frederick A. Middlebush, University of
Missouri
John D. Millett, Columbia University
Lennox A. Mills, University of Minnesota
Peter H. Odegard, Amherst College
Louise Overacker, Wellesley College
Charles W. Pipkin, Louisiana State University
James K. Pollock, University of Michigan
Kirk H. Porter, University of Iowa
C. Herman Pritchett, University of Chicago
Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota
Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan
Lindsay Rogers, Columbia University
Charles C. Rohlfing, University of
Pennsylvania
Frederick L. Schuman, University of Chicago
Walter J. Shepard, Brookings Graduate
School, Ohio State University
Clyde F. Snider, University of Illinois
Donald C. Stone, U.S. Bureau of the Budget
Russell M. Story, Pomona College
Carl B. Swisher, Johns Hopkins University
Schuyler C. Wallace, Columbia University
Roger H. Wells, Bryn Mawr College
Victor J. West, Stanford University
Leonard D. White, University of Chicago,
Washington, DC
Francis O. Wilcox, Washington, DC
Robert R. Wilson, Duke University
Bruce Williams, University of Virginia
W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University
Benjamin F. Wright, Harvard University

*Managing Editor: R. Taylor Cole,
Duke University, 1950-1952*

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Philip W. Buck, Stanford University
Merle Fainsod, Harvard University
James W. Fesler, University of North Carolina
John N. Hazard, Columbia University
Charles S. Hyneman, Northwestern University
Sigmund Neumann, Wesleyan University
Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin
Frederick M. Watkins, McGill University
Harold Zink, Ohio State University

*Managing Editor: Hugh L. Elsbree,
Library of Congress, 1953-1955*

Taylor Cole, Duke University
Henry Ehrmann, University of Colorado
V. O. Key, Jr., Harvard University
Harvey C. Mansfield, Ohio State University
James L. McCamy, University of Wisconsin
C. Herman Pritchett, University of Chicago
Francis O. Wilcox, Washington, DC

*Managing Editor: Harvey C. Mansfield,
Ohio State University, 1956-1965*

Samuel H. Beer (Associate Editor), Harvard University
Rowland Egger, University of Virginia
E. S. Furniss, Jr., Princeton University
Andrew Hacker, Cornell University
Alexander Heard, University of North Carolina
Stanley Hoffmann, Harvard University
Victor Jones, University of California, Berkeley
Otto Kirchheimer, New School for Social Research; Columbia University
Robert E. Lane, Yale University
John D. Lewis, Oberlin College
Vincent Ostrom, University of California, Los Angeles
J. Roland Pennock, Swarthmore College
Wallace S. Sayre (Associate Editor), Columbia University
Harold Stein, Princeton University
Leo Strauss, University of Chicago
Dwight Waldo, University of California, Berkeley

*Managing Editor: Austin Ranney,
University of Wisconsin, 1966-1969*

Fred I. Greenstein, Wesleyan University
Robert E. Lane, Yale University
Harvey C. Mansfield, Columbia University
Warren E. Miller, University of Michigan
Walter E. Murphy, Princeton University
J. Roland Pennock, Swarthmore College
Melvin Richter, City University of New York
John E. Turner, University of Minnesota
Vernon Van Dyke, University of Iowa
Myron Weiner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

*Managing Editor: Nelson W. Polsby,
University of California, Berkeley, 1970-1976*

Alan A. Altshuler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Shlomo Avineri, Hebrew University
Lucius Barker, Washington University
Brian Barry, Nuffield College, Oxford University
David Braybrooke, Dalhousie University
Richard A. Brody, Stanford University
Edith T. Carper, The Aerospace Corporation
Samuel D. Cook, The Ford Foundation; Duke University
Elmer E. Cornwell, Brown University
S. Rufus Davis, Monash University
Robert Fried, University of California, Los Angeles
Arthur S. Goldberg, University of Rochester
Morton H. Halperin, Brookings Institution
Robert J. Jackson, Carleton University
Robert Jervis, University of California, Los Angeles
Nannerl O. Keohane, Swarthmore College
Peter Laslett, Trinity College, Cambridge University
Dale Rogers Marshall, University of California, Davis
Russell D. Murphy, Wesleyan University
Walter F. Murphy, Princeton University
Joan M. Nelson, Woodrow Wilson International Center
Samuel L. Popkin, University of Texas, Austin
H. Douglas Price, Harvard University
Robert D. Putnam, University of Michigan
Douglas W. Rae, Yale University
Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin
Giovanni Sartori, University of Florence
Michael J. Shapiro, University of Hawaii
Paul Sniderman, University of Toronto
Jay Starling, Southern Methodist University
Stephen V. Stephens, Johns Hopkins University
George von der Muhl, University of California, Santa Cruz
Richard A. Watson, University of Missouri
Richard Winters, Dartmouth College

*Managing Editor: Charles O. Jones,
University of Pittsburgh, 1977-1981*

Robert M. Axelrod, University of Michigan
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
Steven J. Brams, New York University
Richard A. Brody, Stanford University
William J. Daniels, Union College
Jorge I. Domínguez, Harvard University
Ada W. Finifter, Michigan State University
Dante Germino, University of Virginia
J. Woodford Howard, Johns Hopkins University

George A. Kateb, Amherst College
Henry C. Kenski, University of Arizona
Nannerl O. Keohane, Stanford University
Anthony King, University of Essex
Gerald H. Kramer, Yale University
Arend Lijphart, University of Leiden
Jesse J. McCorry, Washington University;
Department of Health, Education and
Welfare

Joseph O. Noguee, University of Houston
Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University
Samuel C. Patterson, University of Iowa
Nelson W. Polsby, University of California,
Berkeley
Kenneth Prewitt, National Opinion Research
Center
Jorgen S. Rasmussen, Iowa State University
Donald D. Searing, University of North
Carolina

James L. Sundquist, Brookings Institution
Henry Teune, University of Pennsylvania
Edward R. Tufte, Yale University
Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Dina A. Zinnes, Indiana University

*Managing Editor: Dina A. Zinnes,
University of Illinois, 1982-1985*

John H. Aldrich, University of Minnesota
G. Robert Boynton, University of Iowa
Naomi Caiden, California State College
David Cameron, Yale University
John Ferejohn, Center for Advanced Study in
the Behavioral Sciences
John R. Freeman, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Sheldon Goldman, University of
Massachusetts
Russell L. Hanson, Indiana University
Ruth Jones, Arizona State University
James H. Kuklinski, Stanford University
Mary P. Nichols, Catholic University
Jerrold Rusk, University of Arizona
Barbara Salert, Washington University

*Managing Editor: Samuel C. Patterson,
Ohio State University, 1986-present*

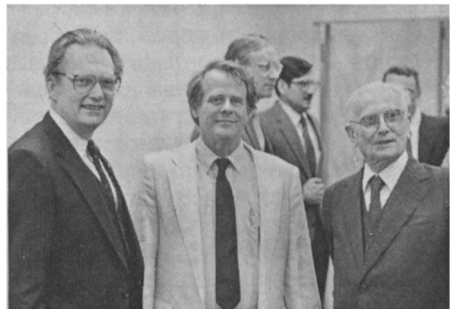
Susanne Berger, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
David W. Brady, Rice University; Stanford
University
Charles V. Hamilton, Columbia University
John R. Hibbing, University of Nebraska,
Lincoln
Harold Jacobson, University of Michigan
Milton G. Lodge, State University of New
York, Stony Brook
John M. Orbell, University of Oregon
G. Bingham Powell, Jr., University of
Rochester

Harvey Starr, Indiana University
Dennis F. Thompson, Princeton University,
Harvard University
John C. Wahlke, University of Arizona
Raymond Wolfinger, University of California,
Berkeley

Inauguration of Cornell Professorship Honors First Italian President, Luigi Einaudi

Luigi Einaudi was the first president of the Republic of Italy, as well as a distinguished economist, courageous opponent of fascism and an early proponent of European unity. A rotating chair professorship created in his name in European and International Studies was inaugurated at Cornell on April 6th with a lecture by French historian Roger Chartier, the first Einaudi chairholder. The Einaudi chair is the first at a major American university to be named for a modern European statesman.

Einaudi, who died in 1961, was president of Italy from 1948 to 1955 and was one of the architects of the country's postwar economic recovery. After joining the faculty of the University of Turin in 1902, he



l. to r., Luigi Einaudi (grandson of the late Italian President), Theodore Lowi and Mario Einaudi at the inauguration of the Luigi Einaudi Chair at Cornell University.