



**Report on the Journal of
International Relations and Development
2006-2010**
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Introduction

This paper analyses the *Journal of International Relations and Development (JIRD)*, specifically the materials published from 2006 to 2010. This paper is divided into six separate chapters, each with distinct subsections. It starts with an introduction, followed by a chapter about the reputation of the *JIRD*, one on its sections, and then its contents. The introduction is largely descriptive, and the two latter chapters contain quantitative analysis. Next, there is a chapter called Discussion which provides the bulk of the qualitative analysis of this paper. The last chapter is the conclusion, which ties in the findings provided during the body.

General information

The *JIRD* was established in 1984. At this time, the Centre of International Co-operation and Development (CICD) in Ljubljana were publishing the *Development and International Cooperation (DIC)* journal.¹ Former Editor-in-Chiefs, dr.Stefano Guzzini and dr.Šabič, Zlatko, and current Editor-in-Chief, dr.Patrick Thaddeus-Jackson explain that the CICD built a network of researchers from developing states.² The *DIC* journal focused largely on economic themes in developing countries.³ In 1990, the *DIC* was moved to the Centre of International Relations (CIR) at the University of Ljubljana.⁴ In 1994, the CIR created the *Journal of International Relations*, which conducted research that was similar to that of the *Development and International Cooperation* journal.⁵ Because the material was similar, in 1997, the two journals were merged into the *Journal of International Relations and Development*.⁶ The *JIRD* was ‘a fresh’ start.⁷ The new journal focused on developing the ‘scholarly infrastructure’ of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE).⁸ At this point, a ‘double-blind peer review’ and an International Advisory Board were introduced to the *JIRD* in 2003.⁹ Currently, the *JIRD* publishes four issues in March, June, September and December annually.¹⁰

¹ Guzzini, Stefano; Šabič, Zlatko and Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick (2008), ‘(All *JIRD*) Editor’s Note’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 11, pp.215–221: p.216.

² Guzzini et al (2008), p.216.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibidem*, p.216.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p.217.

¹⁰ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), 'Archive' [accessed 13 April 2011]
<www.palgrave-journals.com/JIRD/archive/index.html?showyears=2011-2010-2009-2008-2007-2006-#y2006>

Association

In 2003, at a Central and Eastern European International Studies Association (CEEISA)-ISA conference in Budapest, Palgrave Macmillan became ‘co-owner and distributor of *JIRD*’.¹¹ Palgrave Macmillan currently publishes the *JIRD* in association with the Centre of International Relations at the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia.¹² The journal has been open to all scholars since the late 1990s; however, in order to maintain its focus and aim of encouraging authors from CEE states to submit manuscripts, the *JIRD* ‘became the official journal’ of CEEISA.¹³ Membership in the CEEISA also includes a free subscription to the *JIRD*.¹⁴

During the 1990s, the International Affairs Network began constructing ‘a network of institutions’ in the CEE region that focused on international relations.¹⁵ The network also has a professional association, the CEEISA. The CEEISA was founded in 1996 by the Department of International Relations at Saint Petersburg State University.¹⁶ Initially, the Saint Petersburg State University, the ‘Prague Faculty of Economics and the Chair of International Relations at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana’ handled all of the administrative and organisational matters for the CEEISA.¹⁷ Since then, the CEEISA has developed a broader ‘institutional base through its new Charter, [which was] voted by its members in 2007.’¹⁸ The association also has an elected Executive Committee which has members from several countries.¹⁹ The CEEISA has grown since the 1990s, but continues to be a small association.²⁰

Goals and Scope

According to the former Editor-in-Chiefs and current Editor-in-Chief, the *JIRD* is pursuing four main goals.²¹ These goals are to expand the *JIRD* audience, gain a profit, and obtain a ‘generally high-level and recognized academic quality’.²² The editors write that the aforementioned goals have been obtained.²³ The fourth goal, and one that has been of focus of the *JIRD*, is to encourage publications from scholars from CEE countries.²⁴ The *JIRD* seeks to publish the scholarship of these in authors ‘in

¹¹ Guzzini et al (2008), p.217.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Central and East European International Studies Association (2011), ‘Membership’, *Central and East European International Studies* [accessed 13 April 2011]<ian.vse.cz/ceeisa/membership.php>

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, p.216.

¹⁶ Central and East European International Studies Association, ‘About CEEISA’, [accessed 13 April 2011]<<http://ian.vse.cz/ceeisa/about.php>>

¹⁷ Guzzini et al (2008), pp.216-217.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*, p.217.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Guzzini, Stefano. ‘RE: *JIRD* Questions.’ Email to Yuliya Fruman 05 April 2011.

²¹ Guzzini et al (2008), p.217.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

a journal that is not dominated by a purely West-oriented scholarship and research agenda'.²⁵ In order to obtain the goal of increasing publications of authors from the CEE region, the *JIRD* does not have a quota system and does not positively discriminate for researchers from the CEE region.²⁶ Instead, scholars from the CEE region may obtain additional advice from the editorial board.²⁷ According to the editors, all submissions undergo the same review processes and must meet the same levels of scholarly quality.²⁸

Overall, the focus of the *JIRD* is broad. Its website claims that the journal focuses on international relations (IR), 'original theoretical concepts', and international political economy (IPE).²⁹ According to Jackson, the articles published contain a 'variety of methodologies and approaches'.³⁰ The *JIRD* does not have an official position regarding what is/should be an appropriate 'social-scientific methodology' for international relations.³¹ The *JIRD* requires only that the methodology in manuscripts meet two general requirements: that they are systematically consistent, and that they can be related to the empirical world.³² Guzzini et al explain that the journal particularly encourages theoretically based articles from scholars from CEE states, where budgets and facilities for research are extremely limited.³³ They write that 'theory can be "the research of the poor"' because there is no need for expensive empirical investigations.³⁴ The scope of the *JIRD* is not very specific and includes topics in IR more generally, including articles based solely on theory.

Subscription fees

There is a subscription fee and below is a chart that summarises the subscription fees.

Chart 1: Subscription fees³⁵

	Institutional Print only	Personal Print + Online
Europe	£306	£61
US	\$582	\$113
Rest of World	£306	£61

²⁵ *Ibidem*, p.218.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Guzzini (2011).

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Journal of International Relations and Development (2011), 'Archive'.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Guzzini et al (2008), p.221.

³³ *Ibidem*, p.218.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ Journal of International Relations and Development (2011), 'Subscribe (2011 subscriptions)', [accessed 13 April 2011] <www.palgrave-journals.com/JIRD/subscribe.html>

The subscription fees do not include taxes or VAT.³⁶ Individual users can access material from the *JIRD* online after purchasing a subscription.³⁷ Institutions can obtain online access via a site licence that can be obtained from Nature Publishing Group.³⁸

Editorial and reviewing procedures

Jackson writes that the *JIRD* editorial team decides on all questions of a ‘substantive’ manner together.³⁹ The editorial process starts when the Editor-in-Chief reads all of the manuscripts that are sent to the *JIRD*, and then sends them to the editorial team for commentary.⁴⁰ Jackson writes that at this point in the editing process, there are two categories into which manuscripts could fall in order to be rejected prior to a peer-review: either the manuscript would ‘not engage the existing literature or debates in IR so as to make a contribution to theoretically-informed scholarship’; and/or the manuscript is a policy analysis that is not theoretically informed.⁴¹ The editors explain that they do not generally accept submissions about ‘domestically oriented transition studies’.⁴² At this phase in the editing process, Guzzini writes around 10 to 15 articles would be rejected because they failed to meet the aforementioned criteria.⁴³

All of the articles in the *JIRD* are subject to a ‘double-blind peer review’, where at minimum, ‘two external referees review the manuscripts’.⁴⁴ The *JIRD* also claims the right to edit or modify a manuscript; however, the journal provides the authors with a modified proof

³⁶ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), ‘Subscribe’.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick. ‘RE: *JIRD* Questions.’ Email to Yuliya Fruman. 05 April 2011.

⁴⁰ Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick. ‘RE: Questions.’ Email to Yuliya Fruman. 04 April 2011.

⁴¹ Jackson (2011) ‘RE: Questions’

The *JIRD* website explains that the journal maintains the right to decline any manuscript because it contains a topic or style that is not suitable for the journal.

Journal of International Relations and Development (2011), ‘Instructions for authors’, [accessed 13 April 2011] <www.palgrave-journals.com/JIRD/author_instructions.html>.

⁴² Guzzini et al (2008), pp.217-218.

⁴³ Guzzini (April 2011).

⁴⁴ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), ‘Instructions for authors’.

Jackson explains that the journal does not participate in ‘courtesy reviewing’. This is where a manuscript that critiques the work of a scholar is sent to him or her. He writes that this process will often lead to a rejection of the manuscript because of the commentary provided by the critiqued scholar would be negative.

Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick (2008) ‘The editorial vision of the third regime’ *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 11, pp.219-221: p.219.

Guzzini (2011).

In order to facilitate anonymity during this procedure, the contact information of the author or authors as well as their ‘name(s), title(s), and full affiliation(s) of the author(s) should only appear on a separate cover sheet’

Journal of International Relations and Development (2011), ‘Instructions for authors’.

for the author to approve prior to publication.⁴⁵ After the double-blind peer review, Guzzini explains that when he was Editor-in-Chief from 2004-2008, approximately fifteen articles would be rejected.⁴⁶ Then, another 30 would be either accepted or would be asked to be revised and resubmitted.⁴⁷ After the second round, when articles are resubmitted, 15 articles out of the 30 would be left.⁴⁸ Guzzini writes that not all of the authors asked to resubmit their articles do so because the criteria they are asked to meet may be difficult to fulfil.⁴⁹

According to Jackson, the rejection rate of the *JIRD* is difficult to calculate because at any particular time, there are manuscripts being reviewed, causing the rate to be skewed.⁵⁰ Since the start of his position as Editor-in-Chief in 2008, Jackson writes that 17% of the manuscripts submitted to the *JIRD* are accepted for publication.⁵¹ This number includes those articles that were still being processed.⁵² If the manuscripts that were in process are eliminated, the statistic becomes 25% of manuscripts are accepted.⁵³ Guzzini writes that from 2006 until 2008, approximately 15 articles per year were published, and there were approximately 60 manuscripts submitted to the *JIRD*.⁵⁴

The editors write that rejections may take place due to several reasons. For example, some authors from CEE universities have been rejected because they lack bibliographic information, or their articles do not include the most recent developments within an academic debate.⁵⁵ Other scholars employ common knowledge that has been ‘debunked’ or ‘questioned’.⁵⁶ The *JIRD* editors explain this as a ramification of lacking resources in CEE universities that may be accessible ‘in the “West”’ due to smaller budgets for funding research projects and subscriptions to academic journals.⁵⁷ These types of rejections demonstrate that while the *JIRD* does encourage submissions of scholars from the CEE region, the editors do not do so at the cost of the quality of the journal.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Guzzini, Stefano (2011).

⁴⁷ Guzzini (2011).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Jackson (2011b).

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ Jackson writes that in 2008, 70 manuscripts were sent to the *JIRD*, in 2009 and 2010, 100 manuscripts were submitted. This means that approximately, 12 manuscripts were accepted in 2008, and 17 in 2009 and 2010.

Ibid.

⁵⁴ Guzzini, (2011).

⁵⁵ Guzzini et al (2008), p.218.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

Editors

Since the journal was founded in 1997, there have been three editorial regimes. During the period under review, there were two Editor-in-Chiefs, Dr. Stefano Guzzini from 2004-2008, and Dr. Patrick Thaddeus Jackson from 2008 to present. The first editor was Zlatko Šabič, whose editorial regime falls outside the time period under review of this paper.

The second editor of the *JIRD* was Guzzini, and worked as editor from 2004-2008. Guzzini was born in the Federal Republic of Germany on 24 August 1963.⁵⁸ He completed his PhD in Social and Political Sciences from the European University Institute at Florence, Italy.⁵⁹ He also has a Diplôme de l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris and an MSc in Economics from the London School of Economics.⁶⁰ Guzzini taught at the Central European University in Budapest for six years.⁶¹ Guzzini explains during his time as editor, he aspired to 'establish' the *JIRD*, which he did achieve when the journal was accepted into the Social Science Citation Index.⁶²

Jackson is currently the director of the General Education Program at the American University and is an Associate Professor of International Relations there.⁶³ He is from the United States (US) and obtained his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 2001 in Political Science.⁶⁴ Jackson's research interests are: 'culture and agency, international relations theory', including where realism and constructivism intersect, and methodology of international relations.⁶⁵ During his time as editor of the *JIRD*, Jackson intends to develop 'a wide-ranging dialogue' on debates within IR.⁶⁶

Each Editor-in-Chief has worked closely with several Associate Editors. There are currently five associate editors working on the *JIRD*. Three of these editors are female: Dr. Fiona Adamson, Dr. Serrill Stroschien, and Dr. Antje Vetterlein. Adamson is from the US, but is a senior lecturer in International Relations at the School of Oriental and African Studies

⁵⁸ Guzzini, Stefano 'Curriculum vitae: Guzzini, Stefano', [accessed 13 April 2011], available for download: <http://www.diis.dk/graphics/Staff/sgu/cv_sgu_nov07.pdf>.

⁵⁹ Guzzini, 'Curriculum vitae: Guzzini, Stefano'.

⁶⁰ Danish Institute for International Relations (27 April 2010) 'Stefano Guzzini', [accessed 13 April 2011] < <http://www.diis.dk/sw11172.asp> >.

⁶¹ Guzzini et al (2008), p.217.

⁶² Guzzini (2011).

⁶³ School of International Services, American University, 'Patrick Jackson' [accessed 13 April 2011] <<http://www.american.edu/sis/faculty/ptjack.cfm>>.

⁶⁴ School of International Services, American University, 'Patrick Jackson'.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ Jackson (2008), p.220.

at the University of London.⁶⁷ Adamson is also the Head of the Department of Politics and International Studies.⁶⁸ She has a BA from Stanford University, and has an MA and PhD from Columbia University, all in the United States (US).⁶⁹ Her research interests include: ‘international politics of migration, security, and transnationalism’.⁷⁰ She is also a co-editor of *Security Governance*, a book series by Routledge.⁷¹

Stroschein is a lecturer in politics at the University College London (UCL) in the United Kingdom (UK).⁷² She is also the programme coordinator of the MSc in Democracy and Democratisation at UCL.⁷³ She has a Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University.⁷⁴ She currently teaches courses about democracy and governance and has taught courses about nationalism, politics in Eastern Europe, ethnic conflict, and IR.⁷⁵ Her research interests include ethnic studies in developing countries, specifically in democratising countries.⁷⁶ She has written a book, *Ethnic Struggle, Coexistence, and Democratization in Eastern Europe*, about ethnic minorities’ protests as a way of obtaining policy change in CEE states.⁷⁷ She is fluent in English, Hungarian, and Romanian. She is proficient in Slovak, Ukrainian, and Serbian.⁷⁸

Vetterlein is an assistant professor at the Department of Business and Politics at the Copenhagen Business School in Denmark.⁷⁹ She teaches courses about IPE, international organisations and organisation theory, and research methodology.⁸⁰ Vetterlein is from Germany, and obtained her PhD in Social and Political Sciences from the European University Institute in Italy.⁸¹ Her Ph.D. was titled ‘The Politics of Development Discourse:

⁶⁷ ‘Dr. Fiona Adamson’, School of Oriental and African Studies: University of London, [accessed 13 April 2011] <www.soas.ac.uk/staff/staff36218.php>.

⁶⁸ ‘Dr. Fiona Adamson’ (2011).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² Stroschein, Sherrill Lea (2011), ‘CV: Dr. Sherrill Lea Stroschein’ [accessed 13 April 2011] available for download at: <<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/spp/people/sherrill-stroschein>>.

⁷³ Stroschein, Sherrill Lea (2011).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ Stroschein, Sherrill Lea (2011), ‘Dr. Sherrill Stroschein: Lecturer in Politics’ [accessed 13 April 2011] <<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/spp/people/sherrill-stroschein>>

⁷⁹ Copenhagen Business School ‘CV for Antje Vetterlein’ [accessed 13 April 2011]

<www.cbs.dk/en/Research/Departments-Centres/Institutter/DBP/Menu/Staff/Menu/Academic-Staff/Academic-staff/Assistant-Professors/antje_vetterlein/Antje-Vetterlein>.

⁸⁰ Copenhagen Business School, ‘CV for Antje Vetterlein’.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

From the Washington to the Post-Washington Consensus.⁸² She also has a master's degree in sociology from Boston College in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, USA.⁸³ Her research interests are 'international political sociology', specifically development, the 'relationship between economy and society', and norms and ideas in international relations.⁸⁴ She also has 'expertise in welfare state studies and neo-corporatism'.⁸⁵ She is also working a research project called 'a comparative study of the evolution of the World Bank's and the IMF's development strategies'.⁸⁶ She has written one scholarly article and one article for a forum in the *JIRD* in the period under review.⁸⁷ Vetterlein speaks German and English fluently and speaks Italian and Danish intermediately.⁸⁸

There are two male associate editors: Wolfgang Wagner and Petr Drulák. Dr. Wagner was born in Germany and is a professor of international security at the Department of Political Science at the Free University Amsterdam in the Netherlands.⁸⁹ Wagner obtained his PhD from Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany.⁹⁰ His Ph.D. was titled 'Die Konstruktion einer europäischen Außenpolitik'.⁹¹ He also studied abroad at Antioch College in Yellow Spring in Ohio, USA.⁹² He has also published articles in academic journals about EU security policy, international relations theory, and security more broadly.⁹³

Drulák is the current Book Review Editor of the *JIRD* as well as an associate editor. Outside of the *JIRD*, he works as the director of the Institute of International Relations in Prague.⁹⁴ He is chairman of the editorial board of *Mezinárodní vztahy* review and also

⁸² European University Institute 'Seminars and Events: Antje Vetterlein will defend her thesis' [accessed 13 April 2011] <www.eui.eu/SeminarsandEvents/Index.aspx?eventid=17746>.

⁸³ Copenhagen Business School, 'CV for Antje Vetterlein'.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ Copenhagen Business School, 'Antje Vetterlein', [accessed 13 April 2011] <http://www.cbs.dk/en/Research/Departments-Centres/Institutter/DBP/Menu/Staff/Menu/Academic-Staff/Academic-staff/Assistant-Professors/antje_vetterlein>.

⁸⁷ Copenhagen Business School, 'Antje Vetterlein'.

The scholarly article was titled, 'Everyday Post-Socialism'. She wrote the forum article with Stroschein, called 'Everyday Responses to Marketization: Post-Socialism at the Grassroots'.

⁸⁸ Copenhagen Business School 'CV for Antje Vetterlein'.

⁸⁹ VU University Amsterdam, 'Dr. Wolfgang Wagner: CV' [accessed 13 April 2011] <<http://home.fsw.vu.nl/wm.wagner/cv.html>>

⁹⁰ VU University Amsterdam, 'Dr. Wolfgang Wagner: CV'.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

'Die Konstruktion einer europäischen Außenpolitik' translates as 'The Construction of a European Foreign Policy' in German.

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ The Institute of International Relations, 'Petr Drulák', [accessed 13 April 2011], <<http://www.iir.cz/display.asp?id=64>>.

Perspectives, a publication that is written in English.⁹⁵ He teaches at Charles University and the Metropolitan University, both of which are located in Prague.⁹⁶ He is Czech and obtained his PhD at the University of Economics in Prague.⁹⁷ The name of his dissertation was: ‘Interpretation of the Opening of the Cold War’.⁹⁸ He is the director of the Institute of International Relations.⁹⁹ Most of Drulák’s studies were completed in the Czech Republic, but he has also completed ‘international study visits’ in the US, Italy, Germany, and Belgium.¹⁰⁰ He has written one introduction for the forum on IR in the CEE region for the *JIRD* in 2009, which he coordinated.¹⁰¹ His areas of interest are: governance in the Czech Republic, European integration, and IR in the CEE region more broadly, for example.¹⁰² He speaks English, German, French, Dutch, and Russian.¹⁰³

The *JIRD* editorial team currently consists of five associate editors, a book review editor, and an Editor-in-Chief. There is also an international advisory board.¹⁰⁴ⁱ Most of the members of the editorial board are specialist in IR, and none of the editors except for Drulák work in universities in the CEE region.

⁹⁵ The Institute of International Relations, ‘Petr Drulák’.

Mezinárodní vztahy means International Relations in Czech.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Drulák, Petr (2009), ‘Introduction to the International Relations (IR) in Central and Eastern Europe Forum’, *Journal of International Relations and Development* 12, pp. 168–173: p.168.

¹⁰² The Institute of International Relations, ‘Petr Drulák’.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

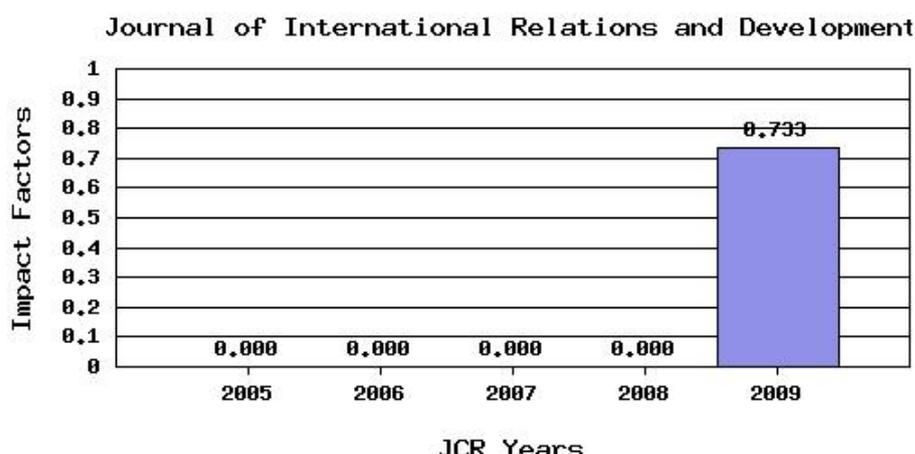
The ages of the editors are unknown, even to the Editor-in-Chief, based on email contact with Dr. Jackson. Jackson (2011b).

¹⁰⁴ See Annex: List 1: The International Advisory Board for a list of members of the International Advisory Board for the *JIRD*.

Reputation

While Guzzini worked as Editor-in-Chief, the *JIRD* was accepted into the Social Science Citation Index of the Thomson Reuters ISI in 2008.¹⁰⁵ The *JIRD* was previously refused from this index, and had a probation period of nearly two years until the end of 2007.¹⁰⁶ The *JIRD* has the following ranks: 30/59 in International Relations and 52/112 in Political Science for the JCR Social Sciences Edition.¹⁰⁷ The journal had an Impact Factor of 0,733 in 2009.¹⁰⁸ Below is a chart of the Thomson Reuters ISI impact factor trends for the *JIRD*; however, because the *JIRD* was included in 2008, there is only data for 2009.

Graph 1: Impact Factor Trend Graph for the *Journal of International Relations and Development*



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The information below demonstrates how the impact factor was calculated based on the quantity of articles published that cite *JIRD* articles.

Chart 2: 2009 impact factor

Cites in 2009 to articles published in: 2008 = 6 Number of articles published in: 2008 = 14

2007 = 16 2007 = 16

Sum: 22 Sum: 30

Calculation: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent articles } 22}{\text{Number of recent articles } 30} = 0.733$

Number of recent articles 30¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁵ Guzzini (2011).

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), 'About the Journal' [accessed 13 April 2011] <www.palgrave-journals.com/JIRD/about.html>

¹⁰⁸ Thomson Reuters (2011), 'Thomson Reuters (ISI) Web of Knowledge' [accessed 13 April 2011] <thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/science_products/a-z/isi_web_of_knowledge/>

Journal of International Relations and Development (2011), 'About the Journal'.

¹⁰⁹ Thomson Reuters (2011).

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

The chart below demonstrates that without self cites, the *JIRD* impact factor is significantly lower, at 0,533. Debates and symposiums within the *JIRD* could have particularly contributed to the higher impact factor with self-citations.

Chart 3: Impact Factor and Self Citations

Self Cites	23 (28% of 80)	¹¹¹
Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	6 (27% of 22)	
Impact Factor without Self Cites	0.533	

The chart below summarises the Citation report and shows citations per year from 2008 to 2011. The citations per year show the quantity of citations made to *JIRD* articles.¹¹² 2010 was the year with the highest quantity of citations and 2008 had the second highest. This could be because there were special issues in 2010 and 2008, on Deleuze and Guttari and IR, and on Russian identity and foreign policy respectively. Also, the journal's acceptance into this Citation Index could account for an increase in citations in 2008.

The chart however contains citations to sources that are indexed within Web of Science only.¹¹³ The total citations from 2005 to 2011 was 123, and had an average citation per item of 0,76.¹¹⁴ The h-index for the *JIRD* is 5.¹¹⁵ The h-index is based on ranking the publications in a descending order by the quantity of times an article is cited.¹¹⁶ The index does include 2011, where only one issue has been published at the time, which could skew the results.

¹¹¹ Thomson Reuters, (2010), '2009 Journal Citation Reports®'.

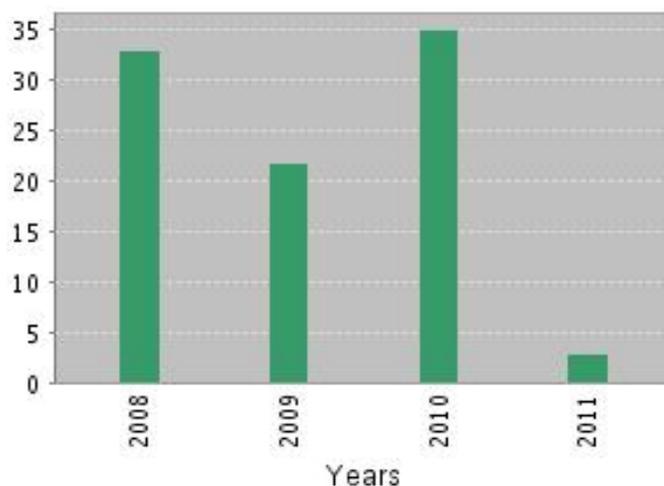
¹¹² Thomson Reuters (2009), 'Web of Science: Citation Report' [accessed 13 April 2011] <images.isiknowledge.com/WOK45/help/WOS/h_citationrpt.html>.

¹¹³ Thomson Reuters (2009).

¹¹⁴ Thomson Reuters (2011).

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*

Graph 2: Citations in each year¹¹⁷


Overall, the charts above demonstrate that the *JIRD* is cited a fair amount of times. This could be because it is a young journal and has only been accepted in the Social Science Citation Index since 2008;¹¹⁸ it is possible that as time goes by, and the journal continues to grow, it would be cited more.

The *JIRD* is also included in the Economic Society of Australia (ESA), and in 2008 and 2009 it was ranked number 547 and was considered a C ranked journal.¹¹⁹ The *JIRD* could have such a low rank in the ESA because it does not focus on economics in particular. The ESA ranks 'economic journals'.¹²⁰ The *JIRD* is not an economic journal because it includes a wide variety of topics outside of economics, but it does include articles about international political economy.¹²¹ The *JIRD* is also ranked a C journal by the Excellence in Research for Australia ranking of political science journals.¹²² Although the ESA ranking of the *JIRD* is low, its rank in the Thomson Reuters ISI is fairly high. This section demonstrates that the journal is improving and growing, but there is no consensus on its rank.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁸ Guzzini (2011).

¹¹⁹ Abelson, Peter (2009), 'The Ranking of Economics Journals by the Economic Society of Australia', *Economic Papers: A journal of applied economics and policy*, 28 (2), pp.176-180: p.177.

¹²⁰ Abelson (2009), p.176.

¹²¹ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), 'About the Journal'.

¹²² Australian Research Council (2010), '2010 finalised journals in an ANZ Field of Research, 1606: Political Science', [accessed 13 April 2011], <<http://lamp.infosys.deakin.edu.au/era/?page=jfordet10&selfor=1606>>.

Sections

On a given year, the *JIRD* will publish academic articles, but may also include forums, symposiums, and special selection articles.¹²³ The total number of pages of all items published in the *JIRD* from 2006-2010 is 2,302.

Year	Articles	Book Reviews	Editorial	Erratum	Forum	Guest Editorials	Special Selection	Symposium
2010	96%	3%	0,50%	0%	0%	0,50%	0%	0%
2009	43%	0%	1%	1%	32%	0%	23%	0%
2008	83%	8%	1%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%
2007	76%	11%	0,50%	0%	0%	1%	0%	11,50%
2006	78%	13%	1%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Mean	75%	7%	0,74%	0%	8%	0,60%	6%	2%

Chart 4: What is published in the *JIRD*

Only in 2009, were forums and special selection articles published. In 2009, there were also two forums – one on International relations in CEE, the other on Everyday post socialism. This was the only year where this was the case. Each year also featured book reviews, except for 2009. Articles are the most important component of the *JIRD* and as the chart above shows, make up the largest component of yearly publications

Forum articles are shorter than regular scholarly articles and are specifically solicited by *JIRD* editors.¹²⁴ Examples include a symposium on Human nature in IR, which Guzzini organised in 2006, and responses to Friedrich Kratochwil's Tartu lecture.¹²⁵ These articles are not anonymously peer reviewed, but are reviewed by the editors of the journal.¹²⁶ According to Jackson, a forum or special issue is meant to give attention to a particular theme that would otherwise be difficult to 'to address in the framework of a traditional research paper.'¹²⁷ Special section articles undergo a peer review process that is similar to regular manuscripts.¹²⁸ These types of articles are 'full-length research papers', and are given to the editors together as a group.¹²⁹ Special selection articles are proposed by external editors, but

¹²³ Henceforth, when discussing forums, special selection articles, and symposiums as a group, the author refers to them as special issues.

¹²⁴ Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick (2009a), 'Editorial', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 12 (3), pp.221-222: p.221.

¹²⁵ Jackson (2009), p.221.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹²⁷ Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick (2009b), 'Editorial' *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 12 (2), pp.113-114: p.113.

¹²⁸ Thaddeus Jackson (2009a): p.221.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*



the decision of whether to include them is made by the editorial team of the *JIRD*.¹³⁰ If accepted, they are then anonymously peer reviewed.¹³¹ Each article is individually assessed and accepted.¹³² After that, a special section is officially constituted, and a guest editor or editor of the *JIRD* will write an editorial.¹³³

¹³⁰ Guzzini (2011).

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² Jackson (2009a): p.222

¹³³ *Ibid.*



Content

Themes

The *JIRD* covers a variety of themes ranging from development studies, to IPE, to IR theory. Below is a chart that shows the percent each theme makes up of the yearly publications of the journal.

Chart 5: Themes in the *JIRD*

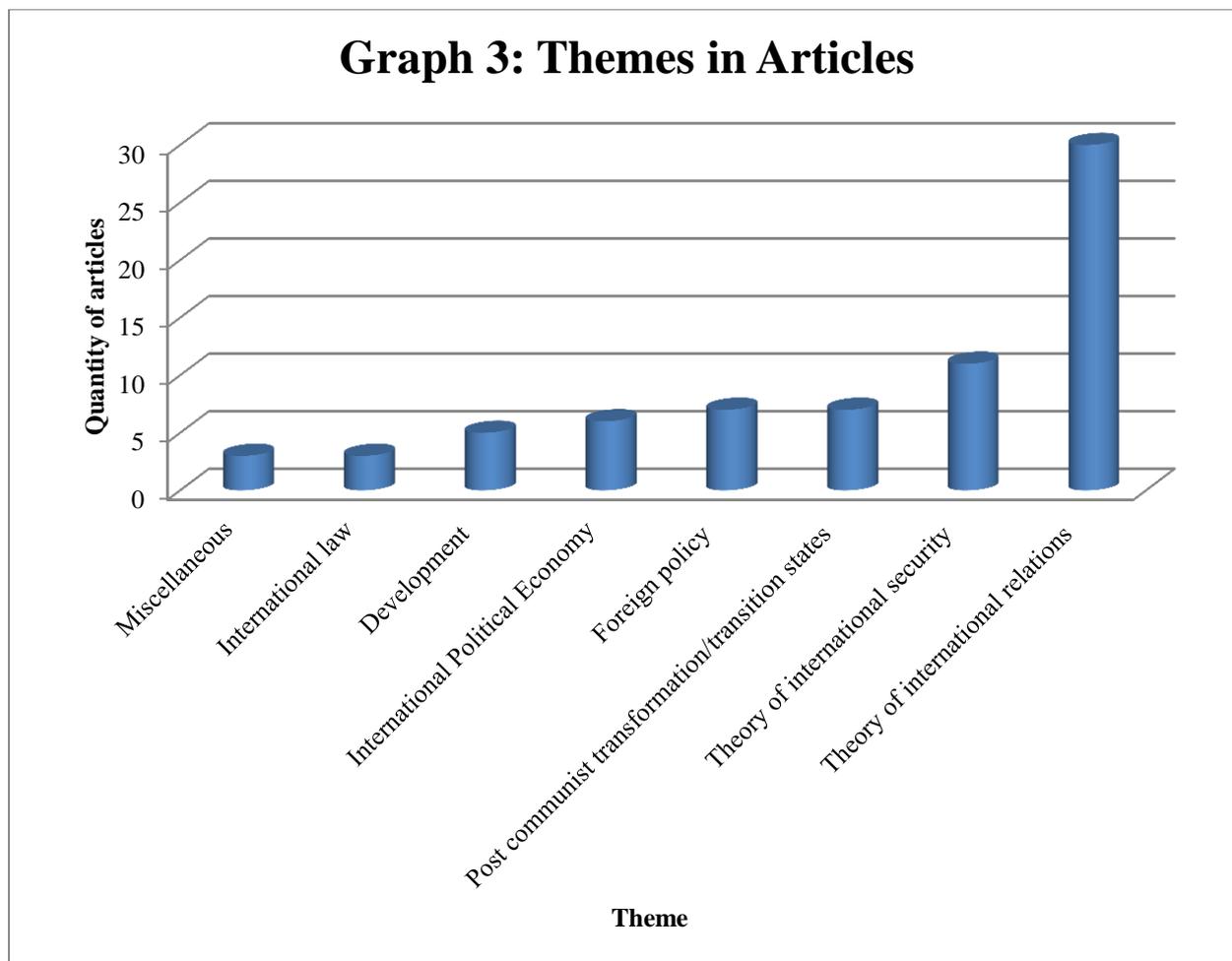
Year	Development	International Law	Foreign Policy	Miscellaneous	Postcommunist transformation/transitions on states	International political economy	Theory of international relations	Theory of international security
2010	6%	4%	0%	7%	7%	17%	40%	19%
2009	17%	10%	44%	0%	0%	10%	19%	0%
2008	5%	9%	7%	0%	28%	7%	29%	15%
2007	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	64%	31%
2006	8%	0%	8%	16%	0%	8%	43%	17%
Mean	7%	5%	12%	5%	8%	8%	39%	16%

The total number of articles published from 2006 to 2010 is 72, taking up a total 1835 pages.¹³⁴ The average amount of articles published yearly is fourteen. The chart above includes the mean and yearly percentage of themes. The breakdown of themes is shown in the form of a graph below.¹³⁵ⁱⁱ

¹³⁴ Symposiums and special issues are included in the sum total of articles published by the *JIRD* because they also under a ‘double-blind peer review’ as do regular articles. Forums are excluded because they are edited by the editorial team.

Thaddeus Jackson (2009a): p.221.

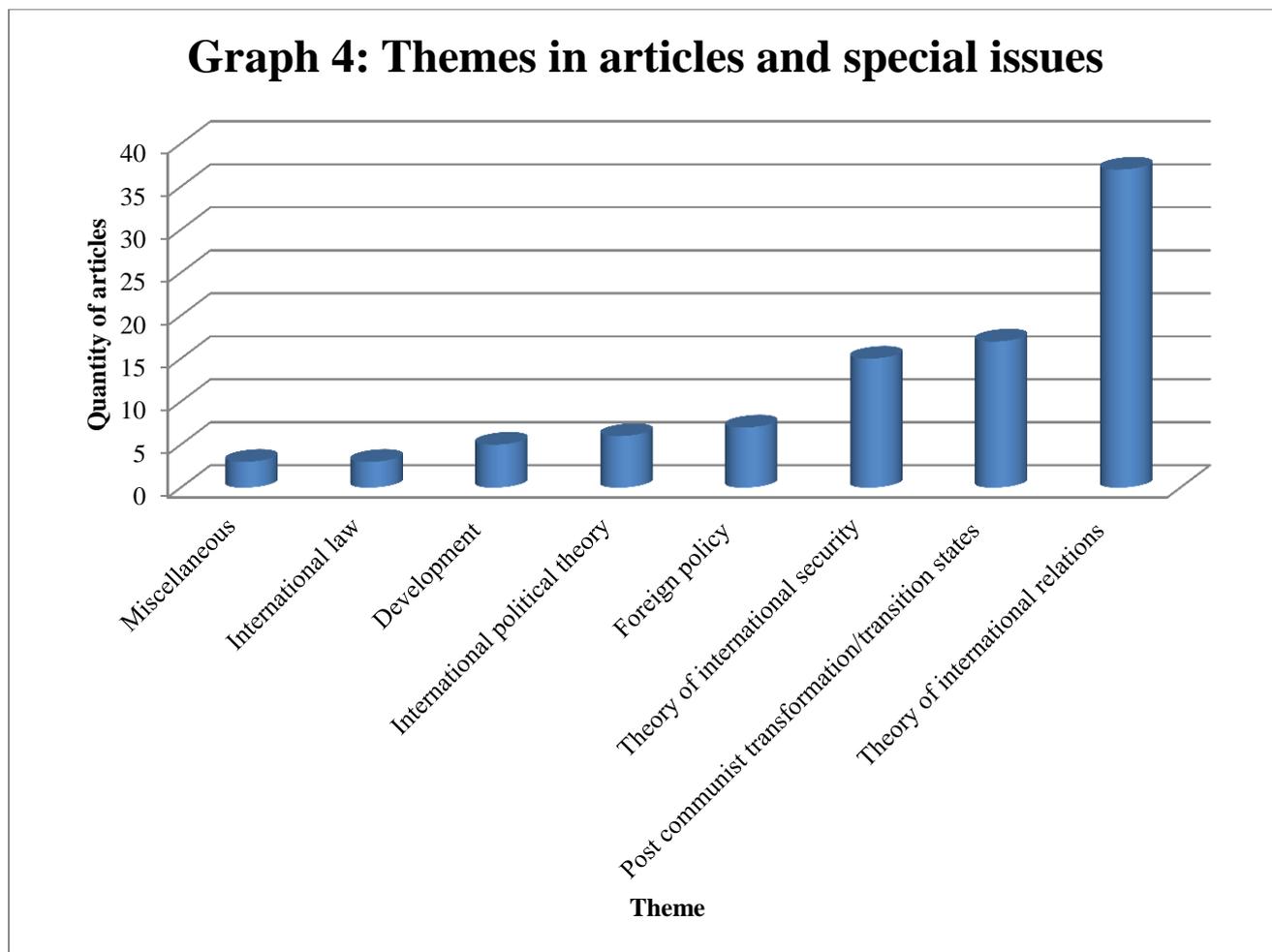
¹³⁵See the Annex, Graph 1 for graph showing the annual breakdown of articles published by theme.



Graph 3 shows that IR theory is the largest single component of the *JIRD*. After that, theory of international security makes up the second largest group. One may note that Development only makes up an average of seven percent of the total publications from 2006 to 2010, even though the *JIRD* even has development in its name. One could expect a larger quantity of articles on this topic.

When forums are included, the total quantity of articles published is 93.¹³⁶ The graph below shows the changed quantity of articles per theme yearly.

¹³⁶ There were three forums published in the *JIRD*, called: Desecuritisation and emancipation, Everyday post-socialism, and IR in CEE, which were published in 2006, 2009, and 2009 respectively.



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IR theory remains the most common theme with a total of 37 articles being published on the topic. However, theory of international security becomes the third most common topic, and post-communist transition takes second most common. There were seventeen and fifteen articles written on each theme respectively. What all of these graphs demonstrate is that the most common theme in the *JIRD* is IR theory, including its forums and special issues.

Historical time period

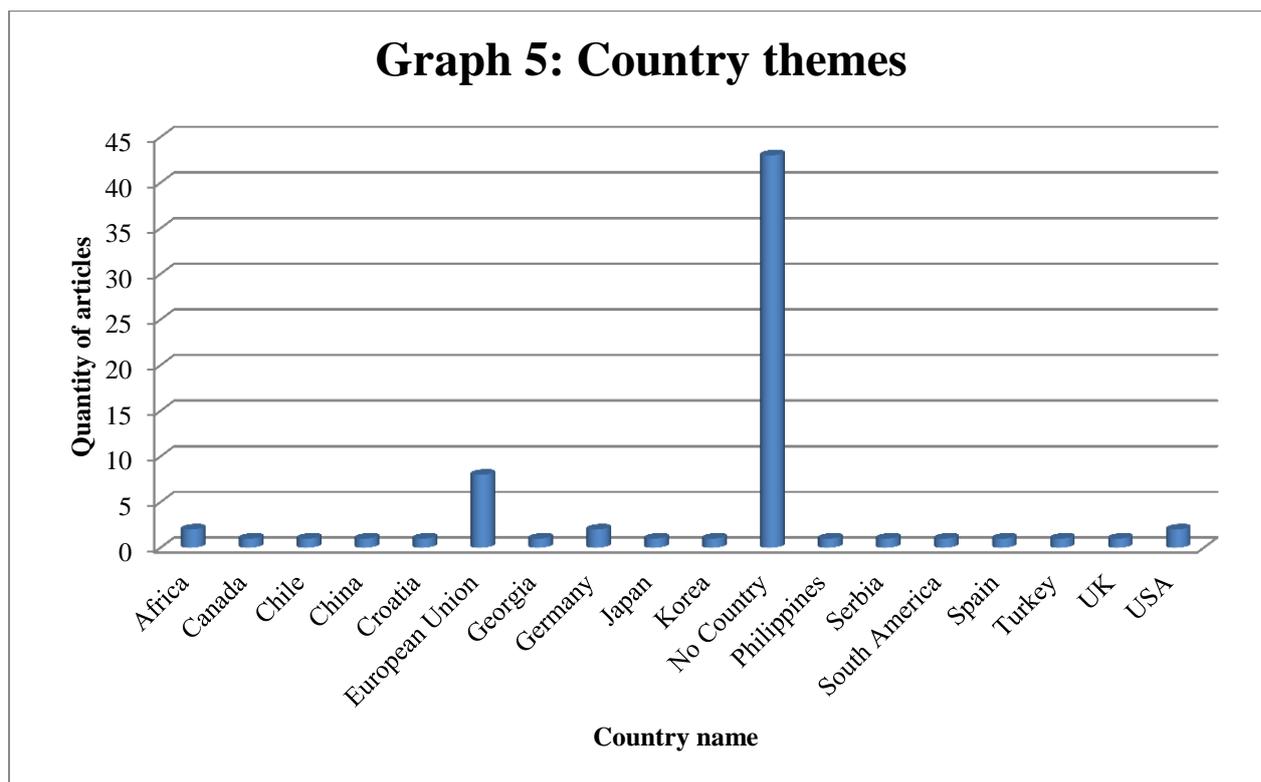
All of the articles in the *JIRD* are written about the twentieth and twenty first centuries. Iver Neumann's article, 'Russia as a great power, 1815-2007', is the only one that has references dating back to the nineteenth century. The *JIRD*'s focus is on themes in modern IR more generally, which can explain the lack of historical articles.¹³⁸

¹³⁷ See Graph 2 in the Annex for a yearly breakdown of themes, which includes forums.

¹³⁸ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), 'Instructions for authors'.

Geography of themes

Many of the articles in the *JIRD* are not written about a particular country. Those that do focus on a particular country do so in a wider context; they tend to apply a theory to a case study in order to test the theory or analyse the case study. Other articles have a regional focus, such as the EU or Africa in order to analyse patterns within IR. The chart below summarises the cumulative quantity of articles about specific states or regions.¹³⁹



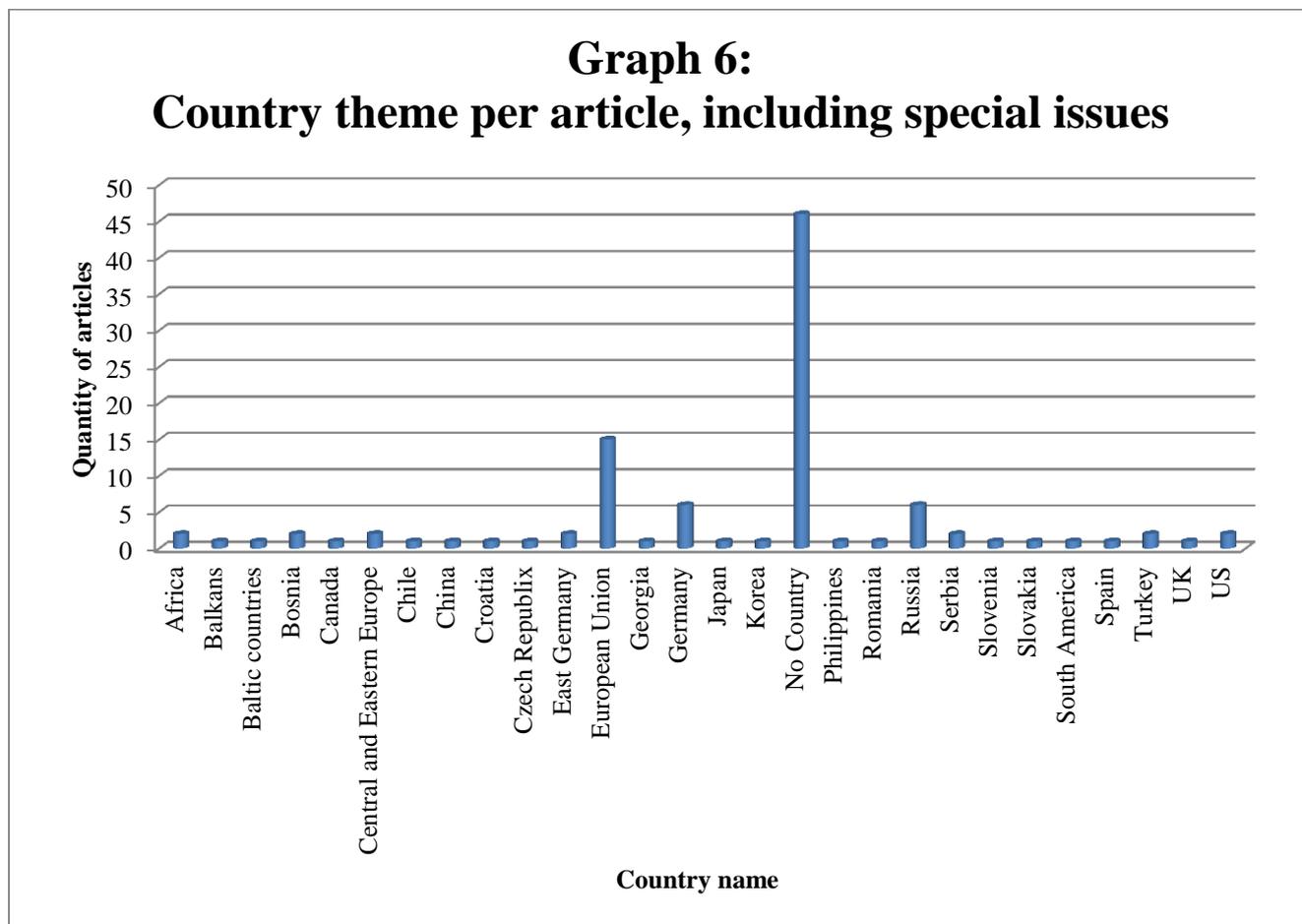
In 2006, there were nine articles published that do not contain a focus on a particular country, and in 2007, there were fourteen. In comparison, in 2008 and 2009, there were only five articles that lacked a country focus. By 2010, the number was again up to ten. This indicates that from 2006-2007, the *JIRD* had a more theoretical focus than from 2008-2009. The reason for the change between 2007 and 2008 could be the change in Editor-in-Chief from Guzzini to Jackson.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ This chart excludes forums, symposiums, and special selection articles. However, one should note that articles that are about more than one country are double counted. Three articles compared three countries' foreign policy, and were therefore counted three times – once per country discussed.

Furthermore, these categorisations exclude articles that use countries as examples for an article that is based on theory development. The articles that were counted are those where the author indicates they are writing about particular states either in the title or abstract. Authors that write they are writing articles about a theory are excluded. The regional categories are also based on indications in the articles.

¹⁴⁰ Jackson (2008), p.219.

While the graph above omitted all special issues, the graph below indicates the cumulative quantity of articles, forums, symposiums and special selection articles by country theme.¹⁴¹



Some forums and special selection articles tend to contain more country specific material. For instance, in 2009, there was a special selection on German Foreign Policy and a forum on post-socialism that discussed problems in particular post-Communist countries. In 2008, there was another special selection on Russian foreign policy and identity. These special issues tend to contain a more specific focus than regular articles because it is otherwise difficult to find a single specialist that would have knowledge about the topics.¹⁴² For example, Jackson writes that the post-communism forum was established because ‘it is difficult to imagine’ one

¹⁴¹ Forums, symposiums, and special issues are separated from regular articles in order to see on which countries (if any) the editors desired to have special focus.

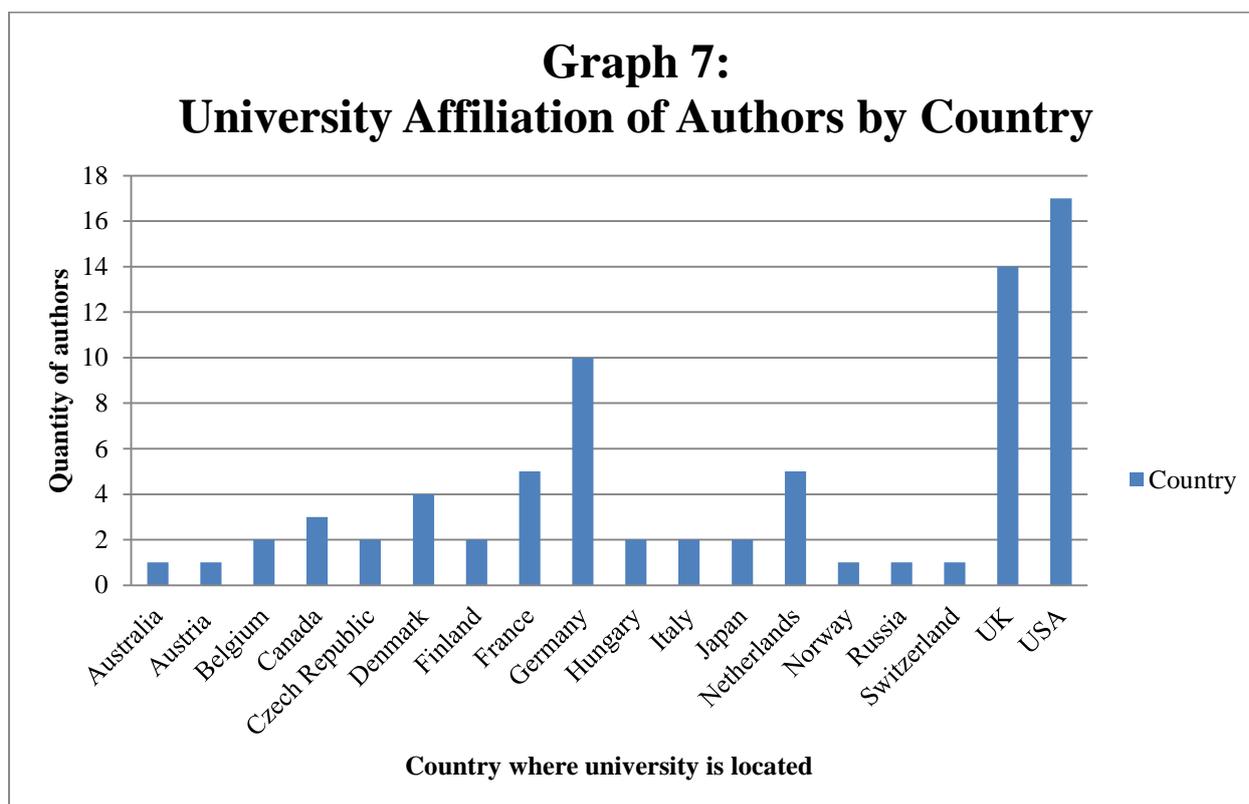
¹⁴² Jackson (2009b), p.114.

article that could address the development of the field international relations in six countries.¹⁴³ Jackson writes that the forum was made as a solution to such a problem.¹⁴⁴

Even though, according to the *JIRD* website, the scope of the journal does not include country specific articles, there were approximately 27 articles (excluding all special issues) written about particular case studies. Out of the total quantity of forums, special selections articles, symposiums, and regular articles, there were approximately 58 country specific articles published, but the single largest category is still articles without a country focus.

Geography of authors

Although one of the claims and goals of this journal is to feature authors from the CEE region, the extent to which this is done can be questioned. The chart below contains the Geography of authors for articles published in the *JIRD* from 2006-2010.¹⁴⁵



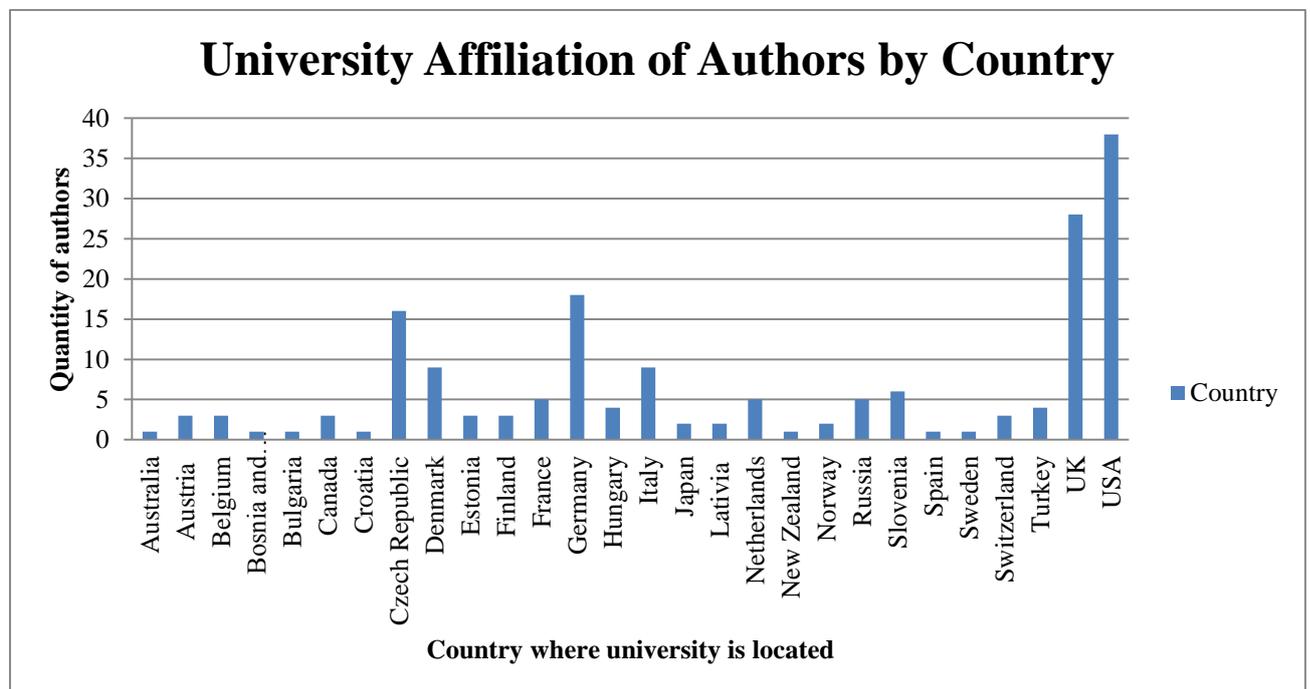
¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ Note: these charts include the total quantity of authors being published. If there was one article written by two or more authors, all were included. The geography of the authors is based on their university affiliations, not their countries of birth.

Out of a total of 72 articles published from 2006-2010, excluding forums, the chart below demonstrates that 17 came from the US, 14 from the UK, and 10 from Germany. The journal does not specify which countries it includes as being ‘Central and Eastern European’. Also, whether Germany would be counted is unclear. The quantity of articles published from these countries included two from the Czech Republic, two from Hungary, and one from Russia. Based on these numbers, the goal of featuring more authors from CEE countries seems unachieved.

When examining articles, forums, special selection articles, and symposiums, more authors from CEE states are published. The graph below shows this information.

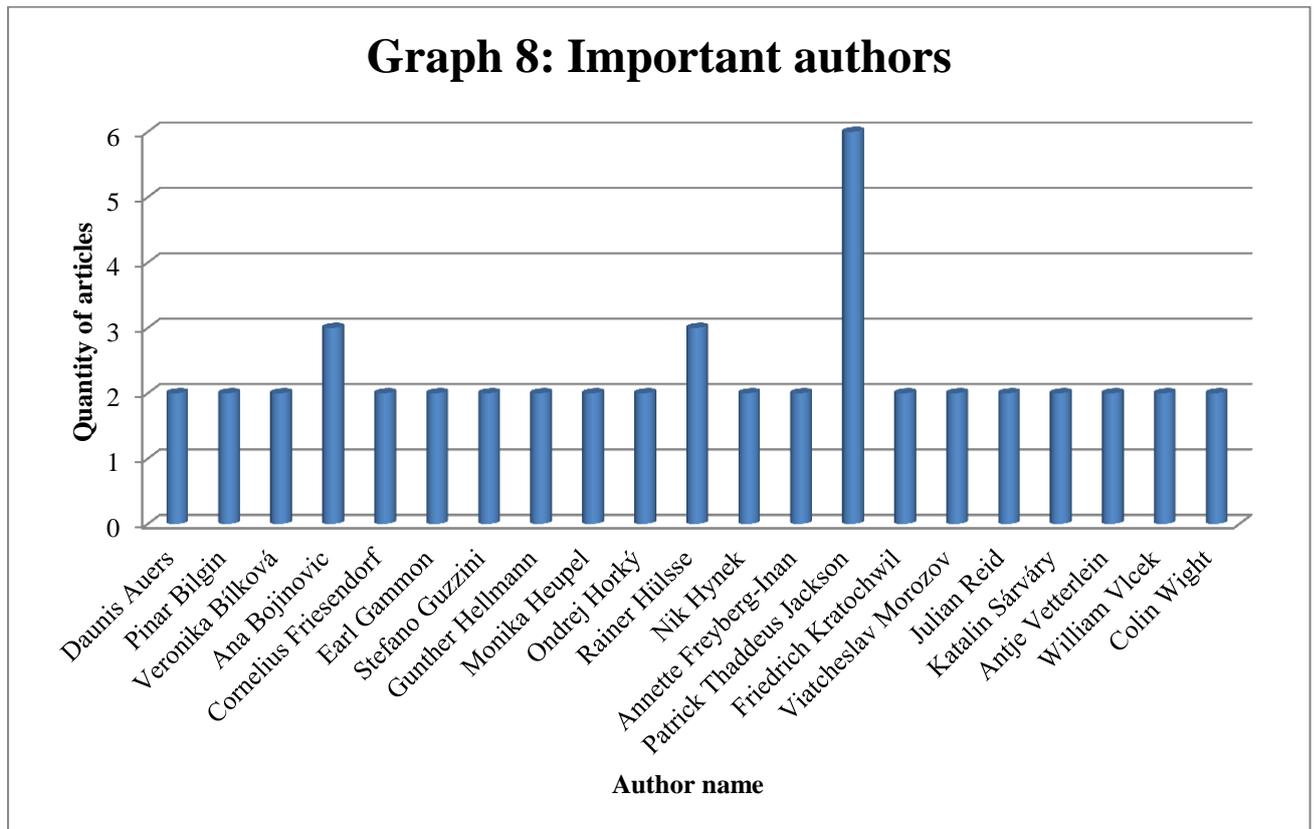


Authors from the US, UK, and Germany are still published most - with 38, 28, and 18 publications respectively. After Germany, the fourth largest quantity of authors being published is from the Czech Republic - 16 authors were published from the Czech Republic. These numbers appear to make the goal of the *JIRD* closer to being attained.

Discussion

Authors

For all of the articles, forums, special selection articles and symposiums published during the period under review, there have been 156 authors. Twenty authors have published more than one piece, and the graph below shows this information. Dr. Patrick Jackson has had six pieces published, all of which were editorials. Ana Bojinovic and Rainer Hulsse each had three articles in the *JIRD* during the period under review. Bojinovic has written articles and Hulsse wrote a special issue article, and two regular articles.



If one includes book reviews into the aforementioned information, the quantity of authors that have written more than one piece for the *JIRD* increases significantly from 20 to 55.^{146iv} Jackson becomes tied for the largest quantity of published pieces with Ana Bojinovic. The total quantity of authors is still 156 because each author that has written a book review has also written an article for the journal.

¹⁴⁶ See Chart 1 in the Annex for a chart that shows the quantity of pieces each author has written that includes book reviews.

Topics

As previously discussed in the section on themes, the largest quantity of articles the *JIRD* publishes is on IR. After that, articles about security are the second largest group. This section focuses in further detail on topics in IR, including constructivism and methodology, as well as security because they were some of the most common topics in the journal.

One of the topics in IR that has been a recurrent theme is ‘IR thinkers’ from the CEE region. This theme was established in 2007 with Petr Kratochvil’s article on George Liska.¹⁴⁷ The articles were intended to be about IR theory and thinkers from the CEE region, which was exactly the case with Kratochvil’s article.¹⁴⁸

These articles were not about developments within a particular country. This theme is picked up again by Katalin Sárváry in her article, ‘Democracy and international relations: the theory of István Bibó’. She applies Bibó’s work on the relationship between democracy and IR to the modern day world and concluded that before democracy cannot be imposed, but security and the legitimacy of democracy must be established first.¹⁴⁹ A forum on IR thinkers in the CEE region was also published in 2009.

Another topic that has received a significant quantity of attention in the *JIRD* is constructivism. For example, during the second editorial regime until 2008, two articles were written on this topic: ‘Bridging the rationalist–constructivist divide: re-engineering the culture of the World Bank’ and ‘Strategies for Research in Constructivist International Relations’ which were published in 2008 and 2007 respectively. Several others included constructivist theory as a part of their analyses. For example, Andre Broome writes about governance and explanation.¹⁵⁰ Specifically, he discusses policies regarding currency zones and why they may fail; he rejects a rationalist and strictly constructivist approach.¹⁵¹ Instead, he opts for a historical sociological approach to currency zones.¹⁵²

The *JIRD* has also featured articles connecting psychology and human nature to IR. For example, Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari’s theories were part of a special selection

¹⁴⁷ Editors’ Note (2007), ‘“Recurrent themes” in the Journal of International Relations and Development’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 10, pp.95–96: p.95.

¹⁴⁸ Kratochvil, Petr (2007), ‘George Liska and political realism: on the tension between history and structure, and between norms and power’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 10 (2), pp.97–121.

¹⁴⁹ Bibó was a Hungarian IR scholar who died in 1979, prior to the collapse of the USSR.

Sárváry, Katalin (2008), ‘Democracy and international relations: the theory of István Bibó’, *Journal of International Relations and Development* 11 (4), pp.385–414: p.410.

¹⁵⁰ Broome, André (2009), ‘Money for nothing: everyday actors and monetary crises’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 12(1): pp.3–30: p.3.

¹⁵¹ Broome (2009), p.4.

¹⁵² *Ibidem*, p.6.

issue. The issue consists of six articles, each of which presents an interpretation of their theories and applies to IR. The articles were only theoretical. Guzzini organized the special issue on Human nature in international relations in 2006 because he believed it was an ‘upcoming topic (and that proved right)’.¹⁵³ These articles were all purely theoretical and required that the reader have background knowledge of IR theory in order to understand them. Articles such as these were to be expected based on the goals and focus of the *JIRD* – to feature theory based articles.

The *JIRD* contains several articles on methodology of IR. For example, Ondrej Ditrych wrote an article where he applies the ‘critical political ontology’ concerning the modern nation-state created by Carl Schmitt, Walter Benjamin and Giorgio Agamben to the case study of Georgia.¹⁵⁴ Before that, there was a symposium in 2007 that features several articles about methodology as a debate based on a lecture by Friedrich Kratochwil. Kratochwil argues that certain theories and approaches in IR detract from other more important questions, and suggests a practical approach as the solution.¹⁵⁵ Three authors wrote replies to Kratochwil: Lebow, Suganami, and Wight. Wight was the only one to ardently disagree with Kratochwil’s argument and supports a foundationalism and relativist methodology.¹⁵⁶ The debate provided several approaches and interpretations of one theme, and the scholars engaged Kratochwil in a dialogue. However, the dialogue was not complete because Kratochwil wrote a reply to his critics to which only Wight wrote a response. The editors did not explain why this particular author was chosen to respond and not the others. The debate was later picked up again in 2010, when Guzzini, wrote an article that reconstructs Kratochwil’s position.¹⁵⁷ This symposium was the one of the few topics in the *JIRD* that includes a debate.

Other articles are more difficult to categorise because they contain overlapping topics and themes. For example, Liam Clegg’s article, ‘In the loop: multilevel feedback and the politics of change at the IMF and World Bank’ utilises agent-structure theory and

¹⁵³ Guzzini (2011).

¹⁵⁴ Ditrych, Ondrej (2010), ‘Georgia: a state of flux’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 13 (1), pp.3-25: pp.4-5.

¹⁵⁵ Kratochwil, Friedrich (2007), ‘Of false promises and good bets: a plea for a pragmatic approach to theory building (the Tartu lecture)’ *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 10 (1), pp.1-15: p.14.

¹⁵⁶ Wight, Colin (2007), ‘Inside the epistemological cave all bets are off’ *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 10 (1), pp.40-56: p.41-42.

¹⁵⁷ Guzzini, Stefano (2010), ‘Imposing coherence: the central role of practice in Friedrich Kratochwil’s theorising of politics, international relations and science’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 13 (3), pp. 301–322: p.305.

constructivism to generate a dynamic theory about change in international organizations.¹⁵⁸ This article could be classified because it provides an analysis of a constructivist and agent-structure theory and discusses developments in IPE during his analysis of the IMF and WB. Similarly to Clegg's article, Oliver Kessler wrote an article that analyses the agent-structure debate; the article also contains overlapping themes, such as constructivism, linguistics, and philosophy.¹⁵⁹

As previously mentioned, the second largest quantity of articles is written about security. A forum on Deseucritisation and Emancipation was written in 2006, which was based on an article that Claudia Aradau wrote in 2004. All of the articles analyse the Copenhagen School's securitisation theory.¹⁶⁰ The theme of security, and specifically, the theory of the Copenhagen School, was also picked up in later years. In 2007, four articles were written about security. These analysed the relationship between 'the political' and security; again, the central theory analysed was the Copenhagen School.¹⁶¹ Later in 2008, Salter wrote an article about desecurcritisation, where he concludes that securitising moves can be made in a variety of 'sociological settings' that have their own 'rules, norms, and practices'.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁸ Clegg, Liam (2010), 'In the loop: multilevel feedback and the politics of change at the IMF and World Bank', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 13 (1), pp.59-84: pp.77-78.

¹⁵⁹ Kessler, Oliver (2007), 'From agents and structures to minds and bodies: of supervenience, quantum, and the linguistic turn', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 10 (3), pp:243-27.

¹⁶⁰ Alker, Hayward (2006), 'On securitization politics as contexted texts and talk', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 9(1), pp.70-80.

Aradau, Claudia (2006), 'Limits of security, limits of politics? A response', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 9(1), pp. 81-90.

Behnke, Andreas (2006), 'No way out: desecuritisation, emancipation and the eternal return of the political — a reply to Aradau', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 9(1), pp.62-69.

Taureck, Rita (2006), 'Securitization theory and securitization studies', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 9(1), pp.53-61.

¹⁶¹ Burger, Christian and Villumsen Trine (2007) 'Beyond the Gap: relevance, fields of practice and the Securitizing Consequences or (democratic peace) research', *Journal of International Relations and Development* 10(4): 417-48.

Chandler, David (2007) 'The Security-development Nexus and the Rise of "Anti-foreign Policy"', *Journal of International Relations and Development* 10(4): 362-86.

Jeandesboz, Julien (2007) 'Labelling the "Neighbourhood": towards a genesis of the European Neighbourhood policy', *Journal of International Relations and Development* 10(4): 387-416.

Olsson, Christian (2007) 'The Politics of the Apolitical: Private Military Companies, Humanitarians and the Quest for (anti-)politics in Post-intervention Environments', *Journal of International Relations and Development* 10(4): 332-61

¹⁶² Salter, Mark B. (2008), 'Securitization and desecuritization: a dramaturgical analysis of the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 11 (4), 2008, pp.3 21-349: pp.343-344.

Not all of the articles on security in the *JIRD* are about the Copenhagen School. For example, Bernhard Zangl and Heupel wrote an article about ‘new wars’.¹⁶³ The authors clarify the mechanisms that have caused the supposed change in modern warfare.¹⁶⁴ They conclude that they support the new war thesis, based on their assessment of the plausibility of said thesis.¹⁶⁵ This article, in comparison to others in the *JIRD*, contributed to the new war thesis debate on a theoretical level. Other articles, such as that of Ditrych, contribute to a debate only by testing it empirically.

Overall, many articles tend to address certain problematic aspects of a particular theory, and do not compare or address other theories or topics. Many IR articles are about constructivism, and other theories, such as realism are underrepresented.¹⁶⁶ Most of the articles about security in the *JIRD* are based on the Copenhagen School, whether about expanding a certain aspect of the theory or critiquing it.

Criticism and positive aspects

The *JIRD* website explains that the *JIRD* does not accept articles that are policy descriptions.¹⁶⁷ However, Nuemann’s article, which was part of the Russian foreign policy special selection, was largely a summary of Russian history and great power status.¹⁶⁸ The articles in the German Foreign Policy section had more of a theoretical base, but were also largely policy analyses.¹⁶⁹ Another article by Aram Ziaia is also policy based as its name implies, ‘German development policy 1998–2005: the limits of normative global governance’.¹⁷⁰ Overall, it seems contradictory to include articles that conflict with the overall goals and scope of the journal.

¹⁶³Heupel, Monika and Zangl, Bernhard (2010), ‘On the transformation of warfare: a plausibility probe of the new war thesis’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 13 (1), pp.26-58: p.27.

The new war thesis holds that ‘modern intra-state warfare’ has undergone a ‘fundamental transformation’ since and because the collapse of the Soviet Union and end of the Cold War.

¹⁶⁴ Heupel et al (2010): p.31.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibidem*, pp.35-47.

¹⁶⁶There was only one article written about realism in the *JIRD* during the period under review – Sean Molloy’s article, ‘[From The Twenty Years’ Crisis to Theory of International Politics: a rhizomatic reading of realism](#)’

¹⁶⁷ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), ‘Welcome to the Journal of International Relations and Development’, [accessed 13 April 2011], < <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/JIRD/index.html>>.

¹⁶⁸ Neumann, Iver (2008), ‘Russia as a great power, 1815–2007’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 11(2), pp.128-151.

¹⁶⁹Hellman, Gunther (2009), ‘IR/foreign policy theory and German foreign policy’, *Journal of international relations and development*, 12 (3), pp. 251–256: pp.251-252.

¹⁷⁰ Ziaia, Aram (2010), ‘German development policy 1998–2005: the limits of normative global governance’, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 13 (2), pp.136–162.

There is also an inconsistency between what editors write is to be expected from the *JIRD*, and what is delivered. For example, Jackson wrote an editorial in 2009, issue 1 where he claimed that he was creating a new tradition of including an editorial with each issue.¹⁷¹ These editorials were intended to serve the purpose of explaining the context of the journal articles and introducing them.¹⁷² In spite of this, volume 12, included only three editorials and in volume 13, there was one editorial and one guest editorial.¹⁷³ Another point of critique is that grammatical errors have been made in the publications. For example, in Kratochwil's article 'Of false promises and good bets', it is written - 'the art historian. and it serves'.¹⁷⁴ Either there should be no period, or the 'and' should be erased and a new sentence started. Grammatical errors in the journal seem unprofessional and should have been removed by the editorial team.

The *JIRD* has featured a few debates as part of their special selection articles or symposiums, which is a positive aspect of the journal. These are particularly interesting to read, and tend to focus on important topics in the field that are gathering attention. These parts of the journal allow for in depth analysis, and facilitate the development of several points of view on a single topic. For example, as tensions between Georgia and Russia were growing in the summer of 2008, the *JIRD*, had a special section on Russian Foreign Policy and Identity. Russia was also gaining attention that year due to its relationship with NATO, and also because presidential elections were held that year.¹⁷⁵ However, it could be more interesting to see a larger quantity of debates in the journal, especially those about theoretical concepts rather than country specific themes.

Another positive aspect is that the journal does feature a significant quantity of articles written by scholars from the CEE region. The concept of having a journal that tries to feature work from this region is in itself unique, and could be extremely beneficial to the field of IR more broadly. The *JIRD* permits scholars from this region to analyse these developments as they take place within their own countries; their experiences, having knowledge of the culture, or language could be a benefit that scholars from other regions may

¹⁷¹ Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick (2009c), 'Editorial', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 12 (1), pp.1-2: p.1.

¹⁷² Thaddeus Jackson, Patrick (2009c): p.1.

¹⁷³ *Journal of International Relations and Development* (2011), 'Archive'.

¹⁷⁴ Kratochwil (2007): p.6.

¹⁷⁵ Mankoff, Jeffrey (2009), *Russian foreign policy: the return of great power politics*, Plymouth, UK: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc, pp. 256, 59, 168.



lack.¹⁷⁶ In upcoming years, it could be beneficial to obtain a more even balance. This goal may be difficult to attain because the *JIRD* team does want it to be a top ranking journal.¹⁷⁷ The editors do not accept authors merely because of they are from the region, but want to maintain the quality of the journal; also, by featuring well-known authors, this could improve the journal's reputation.¹⁷⁸ Generally, the *JIRD* does have room to attain its self-proclaimed goals, such as publishing more scholars from the CEE region, but progress thus far is promising.

¹⁷⁶ For geography of authors, see Chapter: Content, section: Geography of authors, p.19.

¹⁷⁷ Jackson, 'RE: Questions'.

¹⁷⁸ Guzzini (2011).

Conclusion

Biases

It is possible that there are several biases that impact the articles and material in the *JIRD*. Even though the *JIRD*'s name implies that the journal would focus on both international relations and development, the breakdown of the themes covered in the journal from 2006 to 2010 reveals that articles on development are significantly less frequent than those about IR. The *JIRD* editors tend to have backgrounds in IR and especially IR theory. This could be the reason why articles about international relations theory are the single largest theme in the journal.

For example, former *JIRD* Editor-in-Chief, Stefano Guzzini worked on a research project on Alexander Wendt's constructivism.¹⁷⁹ This project was published as a special issue in the *JIRD* in 2001.¹⁸⁰ During Guzzini's editorship, two articles were published that specifically focused on constructivism, and several others that utilised constructivism as the theoretical base of their articles. Moreover, one of the associate editors, Antje Vetterlein, teaches courses on international organisations and IPE.¹⁸¹ This could account for the quantity of articles about these subjects. Wolfgang Wagner is also an associate editor who specialises in foreign policy, and was born in Germany.¹⁸² This could have impacted the decision to include a special issue in the *JIRD* on German foreign policy.

Another bias is explained by the editors of the *JIRD* – the journal seeks to develop international relations theory from CEE authors and scholars. Many of the case studies are about states in the EU or CEE region.¹⁸³ This bias is based on the focus and goals of the *JIRD*.

Importance to the discipline and relevance to studies

The *JIRD* is a young journal whose reputation and importance within the field of IR is improving. As the Chapters Sections and Discussion show, the debates featured in the journal especially add to the field of IR. These debates and special issues could lead to new ideas and topics being discussed as scholars are forced to defend their theses and positions to other specialists. Furthermore, a journal that focuses on scholarship from the CEE region could be a positive addition for the discipline of IR by adding a perspective from the CEE. As

¹⁷⁹Guzzini, Stefano 'Curriculum vitae: Guzzini, Stefano'.

¹⁸⁰*Ibid.*

¹⁸¹ Copenhagen Business School, 'CV for Antje Vetterlein'.

¹⁸² VU University Amsterdam, 'Dr. Wolfgang Wagner: CV'.

¹⁸³ See chapter: Content, section: *Geography of themes*, pp.17-19.



emphasised in the Chapter on Contents, the *JIRD* especially emphasises articles that focus on theoretical developments, and tries to lead to a more equal balance of scholarly articles and debates from Western and Eastern European scholars. This could lead to a richer debate on certain perspectives in IR especially due to the history in the CEE region that other journals may lack.

Because of the regional focus of the *JIRD*, this could lead to an ‘inside perspective’ about development and post-communist transition. The *JIRD* seems to be extremely relevant to studies of the former Soviet Union, especially due to the articles that focus particularly on IR scholarship from the region. The themes in the journal, such as IR theory more broadly, and constructivism and security studies more specifically are relevant to students of IR. These articles have provided insight to the field and were interesting to read. Several volumes featured theoretical debates or special issues featured several articles about a particular topic which was gaining increasing attention in IR at the time. The journal seems to be overall relevant to the study of international relations theory, and less so to development studies or IPE.

This analysis of the *Journal of International Relations and Development* concludes that the journal is relevant to the field of *IR*, generally and especially to scholars that focus on the CEE region. The journal has grown significantly since its initial creation in the 1990s, and its acceptance into the Science Citation Index of the Thomson Reuters ISI in 2008 marks a significant accomplishment. While there is still room to attain its goals of more balanced scholarship from the CEE region and Western Europe, the progress made thus far is promising.

Annex

ⁱ *List 1: The International Advisory Board*

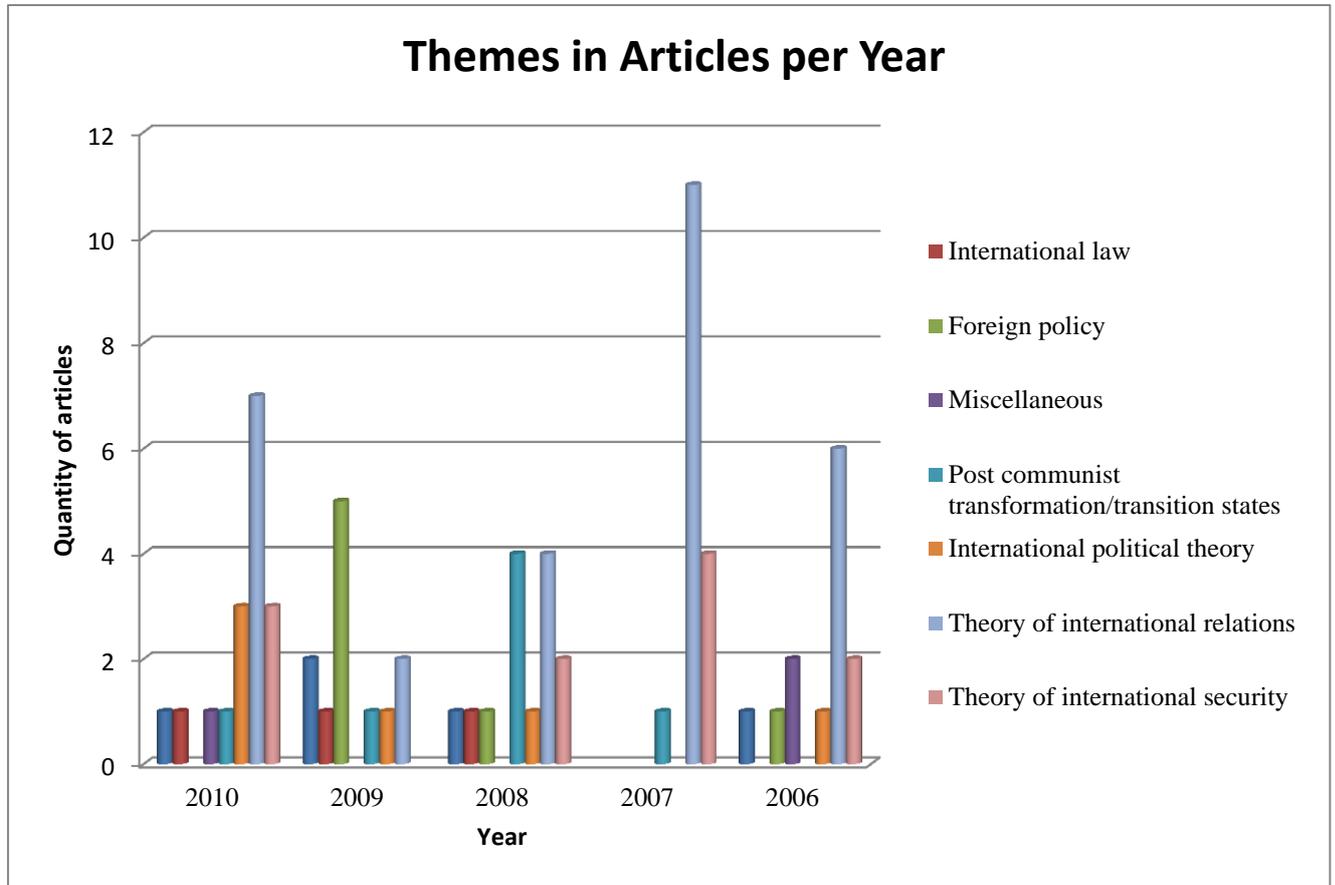
Emanuel Adler, University of Toronto
Paul Dragos Aligica, George Mason University and National School for Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest
Filippo Andreatta, Università di Parma
Alexander Astrov, Central European University, Budapest and University of Tartu
Bertrand Badie, Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris
Wolfgang Benedek, University of Graz
Eiki Berg, University of Tartu
Dider Bigo, Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris
Milan Brglez, University of Ljubljana
László Bruszt, European University Institute
Bojko Bučar, University of Ljubljana
Charles Bukowski, Bradley University
Lars-Erik Cederman, ETH Zürich
Jeffrey Checkel, Simon Fraser University
Jaap de Wilde, University of Groningen
Paul F. Diehl, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Alexander Duleba, Slovak Foreign Policy Association, Bratislava
Matthew Evangelista, Cornell University
Tuomas Forsberg, University of Helsinki
Annette Freyberg-Inan, University of Amsterdam
Randall Germain, Carleton University
Stefano Guzzini, Danish Institute for International Studies, Copenhagen and Uppsala University
Lene Hansen, University of Copenhagen
Colin Hay, University of Sheffield
Eric Helleiner, University of Waterloo
Christopher Hill, Cambridge University
Ted Hopf, Ohio State University
Aida A. Hozic, University of Florida
Jef Huysmans, Open University, Milton Keynes
Markus Jachtenfuchs, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin
Peter J. Katzenstein, Cornell University
Robert O. Keohane, Princeton University
László J. Kiss, Teleki Institute, Budapest and Andrássy Universität, Budapest
Friedrich Kratochwil, European University Institute
Keith Krause, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva
Vendulka Kubálková, University of Miami
Merje Kuus, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
Yosef Lapid, New Mexico State University
Zuzana Lehmanová, University of Economics, Prague
Margot Light, London School of Economics and Political Science



Peter Mayer, University of Bremen
Andrei Melville, MGIMO, Moscow
Helen Milner, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University
Andrew Moravcsik, Princeton University
Iulia Motoc, University of Bucharest
Craig Murphy, Wellesley College
Iver Neumann, University of Oslo
Heikki Patomäki, University of Helsinki
Zlatko Šabic, Centre of International Relations, University of Ljubljana
Frank Schimmelfennig, ETH Zürich
Jan Aart Scholte, University of Warwick
Jiří Šedivý, NATO Headquarters, Brussels
Alexander Sergounin, St Petersburg State University
Steve Smith, University of Exeter
Džemal Sokolović, University of Bergen
Elzbieta Stadtmüller, University of Wrocław
Jennifer Sterling-Folker, University of Connecticut
Marjan Svetličič, University of Ljubljana
Biljana Vankovska, University of Skopje
John Vasquez, Colgate University
Vatroslav Vekarić, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Belgrade
Gedeminas Vitkus, University of Vilnius
Thomas J. Volgy, University of Arizona
Radovan Vukadinović, University of Zagreb
Jutta Weldes, University of Bristol
Alexander Wendt, Ohio State University
William Wohlforth, Dartmouth College
Maja Zehfuß, University of Manchester
Michael Zürn, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin

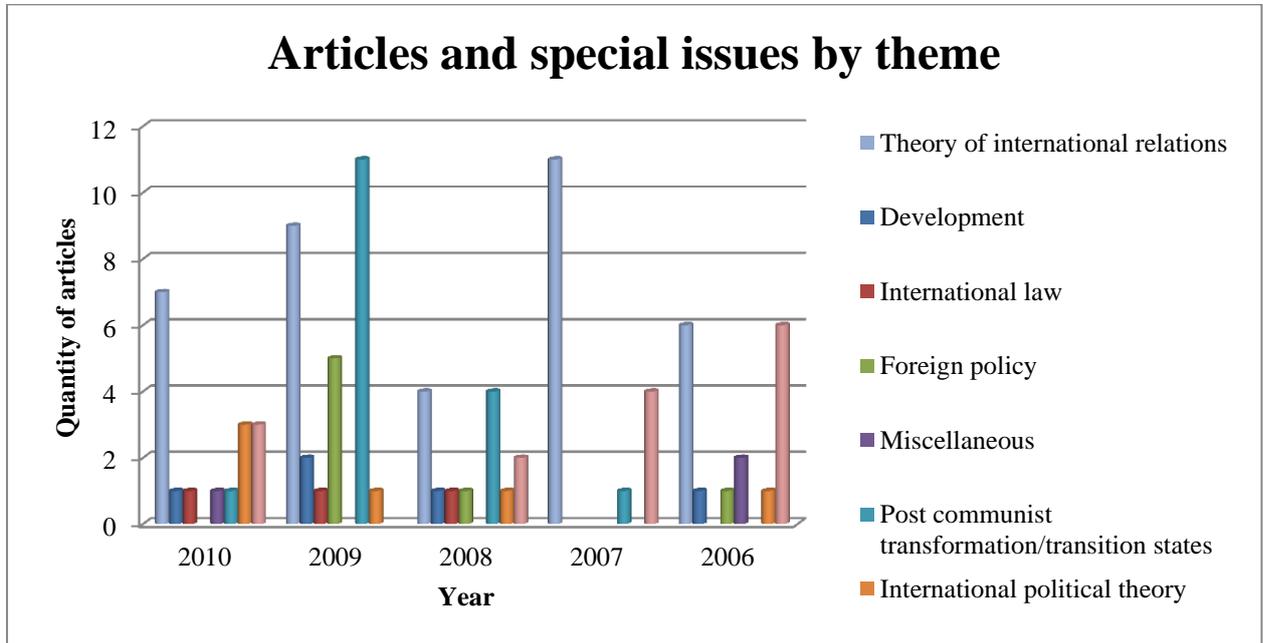
Journal of International Relations and Development (2011), 'About the journal'.

ii *Graph 1: Themes in Articles per Year*



The graph shows a fairly consistent pattern – there tends to be diversity in the themes covered within the journal over time. Theory of international relations is one of the main themes featured in the *JIRD*, and is the only one that is featured each year. In 2007, there were only three themes, but this year also had the most articles on international relations theory, making a total of 11 articles.

iii *Graph 2: Articles and special issues by theme annually*



This graph shows that IR theory is still the dominant theme in the *JIRD*, but now there is significantly more material published about Post-communist transformation.

iv *Chart 1: Quantity of articles written by author (including Book Reviews)*

 The highlighted authors are the two that have written the largest quantity of pieces for the *JIRD*.

Author Name	Quantity of pieces written
Samer Abboud	2
Rebecca Adler-Nissen	2
Daunis Auers	4
István Benczes	2
Pinar Bilgin	3
Veronika Bílková	4
Pamela Blackmon	2
Ana Bojinovic	6
Victor D Bojkov	2
Ana-Maria Boromisa	2
Alexander Brand	2
Cristina Bucur	2
Marcus Cavelius	2
Ivana Chlapcova	2
Bezen Balamir Coskun	2
David Criekemans	2
Jean F Crombois	2
Victoria Donovan	2
Mary Farrell	2
Rita Floyd	2
Cornelius Friesendorf	3
Earl Gammon	2
Stefano Guzzini	2
Gunther Hellmann	2
Javier Morales Hernández	2
Monika Heupel	2
Ondrej Horký	4
Ilina Hristova	2
Rainer Hülsse	3
Nik Hynek	2
Annette Freyberg-Inan	2
Patrick Thaddeus Jackson	6
Markéta Kocmanová	2
Natasa Kogej	2
Lucie Königová	2
Michal Koran	2
Friedrich Kratochwil	2
Omer Kurtbag	2



Anna Leander	2
Andrey S Makarychev	2
Laura G Montoya	2
Viatcheslav Morozov	2
Jana Peterková	2
Paulina Pospieszna	2
Julian Reid	2
Katalin Sárváry	2
Glen Segell	2
Jan Stuchlik	2
Zuzana Trávníčková	2
Antje Vetterlein	2
Marianna Vindimian	2
William Vlcek	2
Thomas J Volgy	2
Sárka Waisová	2
Jonathan P J White	2
Colin Wight	2

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