**A Descriptive Study of Manuscripts and Reviewers
for the Armed Forces & Society Journal**

By

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An Applied Research Project
(Political Science 5397)
Submitted to the Department of Political Science
Texas State University
In Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements for the Degree of
Masters of Public Administration

Spring 2005

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Chapter One

Introduction

Setting

Armed Forces & Society is the preeminent, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary and international journal that publishes empirical, theoretically-informed articles, research notes, book reviews, and review essays. The journal covers military establishments, civil-military relations, the use and limits of force throughout the spectrum of military operations, security, and other related topics. The journal serves as a tool of the Inter-University Seminar for promulging communication and criticism relevant to these topics (*Armed Forces & Society* website, 2003).

Journal Management

Managing the functional requirements of the *AF&S* Journal presents challenges. From maintaining a diverse group of volunteer reviewers, soliciting manuscripts for publication, managing correspondence of the iterative peer-review process, and coordinating issues for publication, each published volume represents months of hard work and dedication. Glossing over these processes oversimplifies the level of specificity required to produce a journal of such preeminence. Examining the cycle of a typical manuscript from submission to final disposition serves to elucidate the complete process.

On average, the editorial staff receives about five new manuscripts each month. Upon receipt, a nineteen-step manuscript worksheet guides the actions of the editorial staff. A staff member dates each manuscript, assigns an internal tracking number, codes information into the manuscript database, and sends an acknowledgment letter to the author(s). Determining the main topic of the manuscript and finding reviewers capable of critiquing it happens next. The editorial staff maintains a Microsoft Access Database to store every reviewer's information. The vast majority of reviewers are selected according to their self-stated areas of expertise (explained in Chapter Three) that coincide with the manuscript's main topic; however,

some manuscripts are so regionally or technically focused that the reviewers are selected according to their institutional affiliation, native language, or country of origin. Dr. Shields utilizes a copy of the most recent International Biennial Conference of the Inter-University Seminar proceedings to quickly find reviewers to address these manuscripts

Once identified, a staff member contacts the reviewers to determine their interest in reviewing the manuscript. Interested reviewers receive a complete copy of the manuscript in the mail. Generally, they are asked to complete their assessment of the manuscript within three to five weeks. The majority of reviewers complete the task within this timeframe. Others take longer. The editorial staff tracks the status of each manuscript out for review and sends reminders to those who are somewhat dilatorious. The reviewers complete their assessment according to criteria establish in the manuscript topic form. Grading on a scale from poor-fair-good-excellent, the reviewers consider the manuscript's contribution to the field of knowledge, use of literature, methods of analysis, originality or significance of evidence, and the potential interest to the journal's readership. The reviewers send the assessment back to the editorial staff. As editor, Dr. Shield's critical role becomes evident at this point.

Everyone has an opinion. Nowhere is this as evident as in the reviews of manuscripts. Dr. Shields distills the numerous, often wildly divergent opinions of the reviewers and consolidates them into coherent suggestions for improving the manuscript. If the reviews are split (one reviewer recommends outright rejection, one reviewer recommends accept), Dr. Shields requests a third reviewer to serve as the tie-breaker. Very few manuscripts are unequivocally rejected; however, it does happen. Almost exclusively, all manuscripts go back to the authors for at least one revision. Many manuscripts go through numerous revisions before being published, withdrawn from consideration, or rejected.

This vetting process operates on the assumption that the journal's infrastructure serves to enable the publishing of quality manuscripts. As the seventh editor of Armed Forces & Society, Dr. Patricia Shields strives to enhance the quality, relevance, and insightfulness of the journal established by its progenitor, Dr.

Morris Janowitz in 1974. Most recently, Dr. Shields enjoined two applied research projects intended as quality assurance tests of the journal. Arian Oldashi completed the first of these projects. In the 2002 "Civil Military Relations in Emerging Democracies as Found in the Articles *of Armed Forces & Society*," Oldashi sought to describe the content and methods used in recent *AF&S* articles that addressed civil military relations in emerging democracies (2002 p. 5). Nathan Sexton's 2003 "A Description of the Articles of the Past Five Years of *Armed Forces & Society*" sought to describe the content of recent *AF&S* articles to identify major trends of the journal (2003 p. 6). Each of these Applied Research Projects provided a focused look at specific areas of the journal's performance.

Expounding upon this introspective look, Dr. Shields wanted to clarify the overall capacity for addressing issues throughout the *AF&S*'s eclectic purview. As a current editorial assistant and active-duty officer, Dr. Shields' suggestion of querying the journal's reviewer database as well as the manuscripts submitted for publication in *AF&S* seemed interesting. The journey of discovery, occupational learning, and utter frustration in completing this project came as a surprise to this author. In retrospect, Dr. Shields seemed prescient enough to know this would be an appreciated and invaluable experience.

Chapter Summaries

Chapter One outlined the nature of the *Armed Forces & Society* Journal, briefly delved into the managing of the journal, and described the nascence of this study. Chapter Two outlines the field of civil-military relations, fleshes out many of its subcategories, and introduces the conceptual framework around which this entire study coalesces. Chapter Three delineates the methodology guiding this study, the sample and population utilized, and the operationalization of the conceptual framework. Chapter Four provides a descriptive analysis of the results. Chapter Five provides some recommendations to strengthen and streamline the journal's processes and a conclusion. The appendices contain coding sheets and the rationale of the new reviewer form.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

Introduction

  This chapter entails an examination of the vastly arrayed civil-military literature pertinent to *Armed Forces & Society*. It introduces some of the field's seminal contributors and broadly defines several key theories and concepts. It further demonstrates the interconnectedness that exists between theory, the field, and the *Armed Forces & Society* Journal.

  As stated in chapter one, this research analyzes and describes the content of *AF&S* manuscripts and the background of *AF&S* reviewers. This chapter utilizes a reviewer data sheet developed by former *AF&S* editor James Burk. This data sheet serves as a tool both in the determination of content for submitted manuscripts and in the self-assessment of expertise of volunteer reviewers for the *Armed Forces & Society* Journal. Its categories encapsulate major areas of civil-military relations. As such, this sheet also serves as the conceptual framework around which the author seeks to articulate this research. The form's major categories include:

- Civil-Military Relations
- Logic of War
- Military Organization
- Regional Concentration
- Discipline
- Method

To facilitate a coherent discussion of the pertinent material, this literature review is segmented according to these major categories.

Civil-Military Relations in Democratic States

Succinctly put, civil-military relations concerns the supremacy of civilians over armed forces. Burk posits that the explanation of how civilian control over the military is established and maintained remains the central problem of civil-military theory (2002, p. 7). Civil-military relations in the United States constitute a special confluence of events. From developing democratic principles and structures to possessing a large, combat-oriented volunteer military that has never turned on society, America civil-military relations are unique (Cohn, p. 66). Schiff (1995, p. 10) argues that current civil-military theory is "historically and culturally bound to the American case." America's separation of the military from civilian institutions relies on a high degree of military professionalization, and this successful standard became the model for other nations to emulate (1995, p 10).

Recent civil-military literature demonstrates the perdurability of theory from the field's progenitors Samuel Huntington and Morris Janowitz[1]. The literature is replete with hypotheses and theories seeking to define and explain the field. This successive maturation of connected and opposing literature cultivates current thoughts and beliefs. Understanding these concepts from a democratic paradigm enables an understanding of the field's intellectual foundation and its continuing development.
In lieu of the field's nascence and success in the United States, it seems intuitive to concentrate on the American experience.

Early Defining Theories

Two conflicting schools of thought shaped the beginnings of America's modern military. Ackley defines the Federalists, led by Washington and Hamilton, as seeking to have both a small professional military force that could be *expansible* in time of war with universal military training for militia. The Popularists, led by Jackson and Jefferson, advocated the "military sovereignty of the people," and that every

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[1] Huntington's 1957 *The Soldier and the State* and Janowitz's 1960 *The Professional Soldier* established American democratic concepts as the vanguard in the study of civil-military relations.

citizen should be a soldier (1982, p. 79). Additionally, two distinct theories of democracy helped conceptualize disparate approaches to America's civil-military relations.

Theory 1: Liberal theory argues the first priority of a democratic state is to protect the rights and liberties of individual citizens assuming a world where conflict threatened their lives and freedoms. The liberal democratic state fulfills its protective role within the political community by instituting a rule of law enforced by punishment; however, the state must deal with individuals in external states covered by potentially divergent laws.

It is in this international arena where conflict management occurs. Having an effective military establishment enables state protection of its citizens from these foreign threats. According to Burk (2002, p.10), this theory fails to take into account precautions against abusing the rights and liberties of the citizens served through the execution of this state sovereignty. Snyder articulates this dichotomy of internal versus external protection as a state's problem in implementing sovereignty. This dichotomy, as Snyder (2003, p. 188) asserts, is a central problem for any democratic society.

Theory 2: Civic Republican Theory, on the other hand, goes against the notion that the purpose of the democratic state is to protect individual rights and liberties. Instead, this theory emphasizes engaging citizens in active public life. Burk classifies participation in the rule and defense of the republic as the basis of citizenship. The central problem in the implementation of this theory is how to maintain citizen opportunity and enthusiasm for public service. Further, the application of this theory requires individual willingness to soldier and protect the state from defeat in war (2002, pp. 10-11).

This concept of the "Citizen-Soldier" is central to civic republicanism. Like most democracies, Snyder asserts, citizens of the United States have traditionally viewed military service synonymous with first-class citizenship (2003, p. 186). In fact, military service has been viewed as a universal obligation. General Leonard Wood (1919, p. 65) proclaimed that, "It is a tax upon which all others depend, and a nation which fails to recognize this prepares its own downfall."

Clearly, concerns similar to these two theories weighed heavily on the minds of the founders of the Constitution. The Constitution addresses these concerns by codifying methods to protect citizens against military rule while simultaneously advancing the defense of the democratic state. In *The Modern Military in*

American Society (1982, pp. 81-82), Ackley states that the Constitution is "a mirror of tangled fears and good intentions of the Founding Fathers, and perhaps, as well, of their wisdom."

Toner posits the "fundamental and enduring purpose of the military…is to prepare to kill the national enemies of the United States." However, establishing control requires a balance that lends the armed forces freedom and capacity to successfully discharge its responsibilities (1995, p. 101). General Harry Lee understood this internal and external conflict but feared too much civilian control. In *The Military Obligation of Citizenship* Lee (1919, p. 42) emphasizes the vital, primary responsibility of democratic states in the preparation for war:

> Convinced as I am that a government is the murderer of its citizens
> which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught, where they are to
> meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and
> discipline for battle, I cannot withhold my denunciation of its wickedness
> and folly.

Regardless of its internal or external reasons for existence, a standing military serving a democratic state needs to be effectively controlled. The following discussion outlines these methods of control.

Objective versus Subjective Civilian Control

Early theorists sought to establish an appropriate civil-military balance from two diverse normative perspectives. Janowitz argued that the "technical requirements of modern warfare forced the development of more skills and orientations" and this "growth of skill specialization produces professionalization that invariably influences social and political perspectives" (1960, p. 7). Huntington's terminology for seeking to maximize military professionalism is "Objective Civilian Control." Objective civilian control is the distribution of political power between civilian and military groups that is most conducive to professional attitudes and behavior in the officer corps. Objective civilian control recognizes the autonomous military profession as a tool of the state (1995, p. 83). Even with this concept of an autonomous military profession, Perlmutter (1977, p. 26) hastens to remind us that the military establishment has no autonomous reason to exist. It is simply an instrument of the nation-state that defines its functions, expectations, and behavior."

In *The Soldier and the State*, Samuel Huntington (1995, p. 80) espouses minimization of military power as the only way to achieve control over non-professional armed forces. This "Subjective Civilian Control," as he terms it, is problematic in that it mendicates which civilians are doing the controlling. Subjective Civilian Control, Huntington asserts, is fundamentally pointless in any society where the division of labor has created a distinct class of specialists in the management of violence (1995, p. 85).

Siebold (2001, p. 154) reasons that for any given size society, the military engages in a struggle for its relative importance among institutions, its survival, and the broad ability to shape itself to carry out its purposes. The institution must justify the resources allocated to it (e.g., people, money, laws, and equipment) and account for them in a political rather than an economic marketplace. The blending of civilian and military roles and responsibilities complicates this struggle.

Hendrickson (1988, p. 21) finds that the roles of civilians and the military are so similar in both strategy and administration that it is extremely difficult to specify the formal relationship that should exist between them. Further, Hendrickson states that finding the proper distribution of authority in the areas of strategy, operations, and administration is no easy task. United States' civilian authority is divided between the executive and legislative branches, and military expertise is divided among independent military services. The United States is the only major power in the world that faces these challenges (1988, p. 28).

This lack of unity causes the military services to seek from one set of civilians what another would deny them. Conversely, this lack of unity causes civilians to become involved in military matters. This "fusionism" is what characterizes our national security decision making process (1988, p. 28). Hendrickson believes that this constant checking and division of power is the principal virtue of America's democratic system of government. Nevertheless, Hendrickson (1988, p. 33) posits by giving Congress a major role in the policy making process almost guarantees considerations other than military effectiveness and administrative efficiency will affect the management of the military establishment.

The preceding pages serve to provide a conspectus of the history, contributors, and theories of civil-military relations. The following pages define some generally accepted subcategories encompassed by the field that are pertinent to the purview of *Armed Forces & Society*.

- **Defense Economics**

As previously discussed, the military must account for its resources in a political marketplace and there must be some form of civilian control. Shields (1993, p. 511) asserts that throughout the Cold War neoclassical economics accomplished both by shaping military policy. In 1960, *The Economics of Defense in a Nuclear Age* sought to apply an economic paradigm to defense. Referred to as "economic rationalism, bureaucratic rationalism, econometric studies, engineering model, managerialism, careerism, and occupationalism," this paradigm sought to help conceptualize military decisions (whether specifically involving budgetary allocations or not) as inherently economic decisions. Proponents of this paradigm sought to establish economic criteria for selecting the most efficient military and national security objectives (1993, pp. 511-512).

Shields (1993, p. 513) delineates the new bureaucratic methods needed to implement this economic approach to military matters. From establishing efficiency as an institutional criterion, determining the most efficient alternatives through systemic quantitative analysis, and bureaucratic recognition that military decisions are also economic decisions, these principles became ensconced as legitimate means of addressing military questions. This bureaucracy engenders negative connotations; however, in *The Bureaucracy in Military Sociology* (2003, p. 181), Shields espouses that, "An effective bureaucracy promotes military professionalism, seamlessly implements complicated logistics, and procures the best weapons for the job." Conversely, Shields (1993, p. 514) asserts that predicating defense policy on neoclassical economics of self-interest, utility maximization, and rationality reduces moral behavior to economic terms.

Rather than implementing defense policy on the principles of selfishness, individuality, and rationality, Shields (1993, p. 515) advocates a more comprehensive framework know as Socioeconomics[2]. The basic tenets of this comprehensive framework include the dual utility function (I&We), normative commitments and affective involvement, and the concept of rationality. Socioeconomics serves to broaden the limited view of neoclassical economics and, as Shields (1993, p. 526) contends, it is a better way to address defense problems and challenges of the Post-Cold War.

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[2] Amitai Etzioni develops this concept in 1988's *The Moral Dimension: Toward a New Economics*. A basic assumption of this book proffers that the application of military policy without considering moral elements is essentially flawed.

- **Family Issues**

The Institutional/Occupational debate introduced in 1977 gained attention from social scientists and senior commanders of the armed forces. Moskos and Woods (1988, pp. 3-4) posit that the shifting balance from an institutional army towards an occupational army ("creeping occupationalism"} affects mission performance, member motivation, and professional responsibility. Members of a professional institution, they argue, relate to a calling expressed in terms of duty, honor, and country. Soldiers are commonly viewed and think of themselves as being distinct from society. Institutional features of the military are evidenced by soldiers having "fixed terms of enlistment, liability for 24-hour service, frequent moves of self and family, subjection to military discipline and law, and inability to resign, strike, or negotiate working conditions."

From the opposing occupational viewpoint, Morgan (2003, p. 381) notes that,

> As the service to society of a calling has increasingly been overtaken by careerism, institutions no longer can command the respect and confidence that was at one time vested in them. The military, especially in the officer corps, is subject to the dangers of careerism as other fields are. In addition, there is evidence that many in and out of the armed services consider the military to be an occupation rather than a civic institution.

> Related work also proposed that prospective soldiers would view military service more as part of the job market than in terms of civic obligations as the military assumed more traits of a competitive entity in the civilian market for human resources.

The All-Volunteer Force of 1973 witnessed a dramatic increase of married enlisted soldiers serving in the military. Segal (2003, p. 61) notes that the percentage of active duty personnel married increased to about 60%. Those in higher ranks present higher percentages. Military communities used to rely on informal and personal relationships to address many family issues. Coates and Pellegrin (1965, p. 384) depict the modern military establishment as larger and more mobile; consequently, more formal and impersonal aids now facilitate family issues.

Rosen, Knudson, and Fancher (2003, p. 327) assert the role of the military family became a central part of military life – contributing directly to morale, retention, and readiness. Bourg and Segal (1999, p. 635)

elucidate this further with three facts: spousal attitudes towards military service directly impact member attitudes, perceptions of supporting military families affect adaptation of and satisfaction with the military lifestyle, and the perceived degree of competition between family needs and the military job affects spouse satisfaction. Supportive family issues[3] demonstrate the military's attempt in maintaining a balance between a motivated, effective fighting force and a relevant societal institution capable of executing the defense of the state.

- **Elites**

The study of the elite[4] in any society mainly concerns the sources and concentration of power within and among various groups. The nuance of how the military vies for power within and among these elites is a central topic of civil-military relations. Lasswell, Lerner, and Rothwell argue that in democratic countries the elites of society are recruited from a broad base. In nondemocratic societies, elites derive from a narrow base of a few families (Bachrach, 1971, p. 14). Domhoff (2000, p. 11) posits that elites are inevitable in any large, bureaucratically based society, and these elites may or may not be unified, self-conscious, or morally and intellectually superior to nonelites.

Who are these elites? Lerner, Nagai, and Rothman (1996, p. 11-15) define the **business elites** to include Fortune 500 companies, the leading fifty retail outlets, banks, public utilities, leaders of the largest unions, and New York and Washington, DC law firms with more than fifty partners. Their definition of **political elites** includes those elites whose primary mission revolves around government. Included are presidents, members of Congress, federal civil servants, congressional aides, federal judges, public interest group leaders, and military elites of general and flag grade officers. Members of the **media elite** fall into policy-formation organizations and include journalists and editors from the *New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report,* and the news organizations of NBC, ABC, CBS, and PBS. Wiegand and Paletz (2001, p. 185) proffer *Proceedings of the US Naval Institute*, the *Armed*

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[3] Family support issues entail a wide spectrum of topics to include: pay, education, housing, relocation assistance programs, job placement and assistance for spouses, medical and dental activities, counseling and training. Probably the most important factor in achieving success is command involvement and communication with soldiers and their families.
[4] Elites are categorized as Business Elites, Intellectual Elites, Media Elites, or Political Elites.

Forces Journal International, and Gannett, Incorporated's publications of *Army Times, Marine Navy Times, Navy Times,* and *Air Force Times* for inclusion in the **media elite**.

- **Militarism**

Militarism, viewed in the context of civil-military relations, represents a failure in the implementation of liberal theory. In *Militarism: Rule Without Law*, Carlton (2001, p. 7) notes Alfred Vagts' distinction between the 'military way' and 'militarism' in a society. Generally, all societies that engage in warfare conduct it out of necessity in a rational and efficient manner. Carlton asserts that militaristic societies share several common features to include: aggressiveness in foreign policy and a readiness to resort to war; subordination of most aspects of social life (especially economic activity) to the needs of the military; and pompous displays of military rituals and procedures (2001, pp. 62-63). Coates and Pellegrin (1965, p. 40) define militarism as "an attitude toward public affairs which conceives war and the preparation for war as the chief instruments of foreign policy and the highest form of public service." Reardon describes militarization as a process, not a static condition, that invests social, economic, and political responsibilities in military institutions and values (1982, p. 3). In *The Professional Soldier*, Janowitz (1960, p. 14) describes circumstances where "unanticipated militarism" results from a lack of effective traditions for controlling the military, as well as failure on the part of civilian leaders to act relevantly and consistently.

- **Democracy in Theory**

As discussed earlier, the most effective, idea civil-military relations exist in mature democracies. What is so special about democracy? Strong, mature democracies are immune from coups, produce balanced civil-military relations (as opposed to a Praetorian regime), and establish institutions that facilitate furthered democratic values and practices. Dahl (1998, pp. 47-59) argues that a democracy is incapable of guaranteeing happy, prosperous, wealthy, healthy, or wise citizenry – to seek such a goal is beyond the capacity of any government. Despite its shortcomings, democracy is simply more desirable than any alternative to it in at least the following ways:

1. Democracy helps to prevent government by cruel and vicious autocrats.
2. Democracy guarantees its citizens a number of fundamental rights that nondemocratic systems do not, and cannot, grant.
3. Democracy insures its citizens a broader range of personal freedom than any feasible alternative to it.
4. Democracy helps people to protect their own fundamental interests.

5. Only a democratic government can provide a maximum opportunity for persons to exercise the freedom of self-determination – that is, to live under laws of their own choosing.
6. Only a democratic government can provide a maximum opportunity for exercising moral responsibility.
7. Democracy fosters human development more fully than any feasible alternative.
8. Only a democratic government can foster a relatively high degree of political equality.
9. Modern representative democracies do not fight wars with one another.
10. Countries with democratic governments tend to be more prosperous than countries with nondemocratic governments.

Given the obvious benefits, what are some of the prerequisites for establishing democracy? Normatively speaking, what is the best way for governments to obtain and sustain democratic civil-military relations? Varying interpretations of these questions on democracy have the potential to dramatically influence the viability of a nation's civil-military relations.

Diamond (1999, p. 7) discourses the challenges in classifying regimes, the conditions for making and consolidating democracy, and its consequences for peace and development. Such a conceptual discord exists that more than 550 subtypes of democracy are identified. In *On Democracy*, Dahl (1998, p. 38) seeks to minimize the confusion and enumerates five basic criteria for a democratic process:

1. Effective participation: Each person should equal and effective opportunities for making their views known to others.
2. Voting equality: Each person must have an opportunity to vote and all votes are equal.
3. Enlightened understanding: Each person must have opportunities for learning alternatives, policies, and possible consequences.
4. Control of the agenda: The preceding policies are always subject to change if the members choose.
5. Inclusion of adults: All or most adult permanent residents should have the full rights of citizens implied by the preceding four criteria.

Burk (2002, p. 12) contends addressing democratic civil-military relations requires a return to the venerable theories of Huntington and Janowitz. Huntington's liberal theory and Janowitz's civic republican theory[5] have guided the field for over half a century, but they are both somewhat fallible in respect to militaries sustaining and protecting democratic values and practices.

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[5] Both theories are explained earlier in this chapter under the section **Early Defining Theories**.

Burk argues that Huntington's theory fails to address how to protect a democratic state after World War II. Liberal theory presumes a distinct military sphere independent and removed from social or political spheres. Burk asserts that, "In an era still beset by weapons of mass destruction, there can be no clear distinction between the ends and means of war, between the policy decisions of political elites, and the operational decisions of military elites." Huntington also incorrectly assumed that the United States would embrace a conservative realism to protect itself from Cold War security threats. Just the opposite was true. Beginning in the 1960s through 1989, support for the military remained sufficiently high to collapse the Soviet Union.

Burk faults two conditions in Janowitz's theory as well (2002, pp. 13-14). Janowitz's citizen-soldier theory posited sustainment of democratic values and practices through involvement of a large standing army, but his theory fails to address this sustainment in the absence of mass mobilizations. Janowitz correctly foresaw the low possibility of mass mobilizations after World War II; furthermore, he predicted a smaller, continuously mobilized professional force. Janowitz assumed the citizen-soldier ideal would prevail in a system of voluntary national service and political education programs linking professional training of soldiers to national and transnational purposes. National service programs received limited political support, and political education of soldiers failed to diffuse the citizen-soldier ideal throughout society.

Huntington and Janowitz's theories also have faults in common. Burk (2002, p. 14) demonstrates that both authors delimit their theories to the relations between soldiers and civilians within a sovereign state. "Mature democracies," Burk adduces, "participate in transnational military and political alliances." Additionally, Huntington and Janowitz's theories address only one side of the civil-military relations problems. Huntington focuses on protecting democracy and spurns the issue of sustaining democratic values and practice. Janowitz concentrates on sustaining democratic values while disregarding the protection of the democratic state.

- **Democracy in Action**

The underpinnings of theory previously discussed enable an appreciation of democracy's developmental processes. Diamond (1999, p. 1-2) refers to Huntington's "waves of democratization" that has occurred in three distinct periods. The first wave of democratic transition occurred during 1828-1926, and the second wave occurred during 1943-1964. After each of these periods (1922-1944, 1961-1975), a reverse wave demonstrated the breakdown of some but not all of the new or reestablished democracies. The third wave of global democratic expansion began in Southern Europe in the mid-1970s. It then spread to militaristic regimes of South America, and then affected East, Southeast, and South Asia through the late 1980s. Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union began democratic transition in the late 1980s, and then spread to Africa in 1990.

The process of a developing democracy ranges from electoral democracy to liberal democracy. Electoral democracies are characterized by minimal levels of freedom (speech, press, organization, and assembly) that enable meaningful competition and participation. Electoral democracies are civilian, constitutionally based systems in which the legislative and chief executive offices are assumed through "regular, competitive, multiparty elections with universal suffrage" (1999, pp. 9-10). Liberal democracies extend the electoral concepts and require additional checks and balances. To begin, neither the military nor other institutions have reserved domains of power directly or indirectly unaccountable to the electorate. Secondly, vertical accountability is ensured through elections, and horizontal accountability is ensured through constraints on executive power. Finally, Diamond (1999, p. 11) posits that a "rule of law" exists where all citizens have legal and political equality and the state and its agents are subject to the law.

Through a roundabout manner, the concept of an emerging democracy takes shape. Dahl (1998, p. 119) refers to the constitutional experience of older democracies (where basic democratic institutions have existed continuously since about 1950-twenty-two in total) where all the criteria and conditions for liberal democracy exist. These include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The vast majority of the remaining states is somewhere in the developmental phase and may be termed developing democracies. In fact, Diamond (1999, p. 18) asserts that democracy should be viewed as a "developmental phenomenon." He urges that all

"democratic institutions can be improved…elected (and appointed) officials can be made more responsive and accountable; civil liberties can be better protected; and the rule of law can become more efficient and secure."

Logic of War

Liberal theory argues the first priority of a democratic state is to protect the rights and liberties of individual citizens assuming a world where conflict threatened their lives and freedoms, and the state must deal with individuals in external states. Historically, the use of military force available to political leaders was constrained because the use of measured force is more appropriate for attaining valid political objectives. The actual use of force remains a substantive reality, but political leaders must be cognizant of the limits of military force. Janowitz (1983, p. 76) argued that commanders and their subordinates must also be aware of the "changing calculus of making war and making peace." Janowitz (1992, p. 14) also posited that,

> The growth of the destructive power of warfare increases, rather than decreases, the political involvements and responsibilities of the military.
> The solution to international relations becomes less and less attainable by use
> of force, and each strategic and tactical decision is not merely a matter of
> military administration, but an index of political intentions and goals.

Janowitz (1992, p. 264) defines two competing theories of how military forces should be used to achieve political objectives. The absolutist view is that warfare – whether actual or threatened – is the most fundamental basis of international relations. Here, political objectives are gained through military victory. The more complete the victory, the greater the possibility of attaining political goals under this school of thought. The pragmatic view is that warfare is but one instrument of international relations. Political objectives of warfare are gained by adapting the threat or use of violence to the objectives to be achieved. The absolutists assume total victory as a foregone conclusion and that all ends are achievable. Janowitz (1992, p. 265) asserts that pragmatists assume some ends cannot be achieved and that military means must be adapted to achieve desired political ends.

Page and Smith (2000, p. 80) expound on this point by declaring that there is no such thing as apolitical or motiveless violence. Page and Smith (2000, p. 81) assert that war cannot exist outside the political realm, and the degree of political influence imparts a major role in the shaping of strategy. In quoting Clausewitz, Garofano (2003, p. 303) cites, "For military operations to be effective, there must be *strategic objectives* that are both clearly stated and attainable through military means." If a military commander chafes at strategic political guidance, he does not understand that his role is operational instead of political.

Listed below are some key concepts/definitions of the logic of war. Each addresses a normative view on aspects of intra/international conflict.

- **Consequences**

Haass (1999, p. 197) adduces that in any political system the question of if and when to commit the use of military force is always controversial because of the potential human, economic, or political costs (both intended and unintended). The use of force and the resultant consequences is difficult to fully comprehend. Cohen (1999, p. 227) conceptualizes this reality by stating "war is a catalogue of folly, unintended consequences, blunder, and calamity." Sometimes the carnage of committing force does serve its own purpose. Mandel (2003, p. 184) questions, "whether relatively bloodless armed conflicts, with little loss of life, injuries, or property damage among allies, neighboring populations, and even foes, can achieve decisively successful and stable outcomes."

- **Arms Control**

Defined as all forms of military cooperation between potential enemies in the interest of reducing the likelihood of war, its scope and violence if it occurs, and the political and economic costs of being prepared for it, these multinational agreements serve to enhance the security of any nation. Forsberg et al (1995, p. 11) assert proliferation of weapons of mass destruction accounts for increased national security and foreign policy planning.

- **Laws of War**

These are written and unwritten rules and principles regulating an armed conflict between nations. These laws are designed to minimize the destruction of life and property, to proscribe cruel treatment of noncombatants and prisoners of war to establish conditions under which the belligerents may consult with

one another. To mitigate the effects of insurrections and civil wars, established governments often recognize the belligerency of domestic opponents and conduct conflicts with them according to the laws of war.

- **Conflict Resolution**

Baker (1999, p. 562) asserts that "small wars" (internal conflicts based on ethnic, religious, or linguistic identities) constitute one of the biggest dangers to world peace since the Cold War. Craig (2003, p. 550) demonstrates that cessation of previous wars often resulted from the limits of geography and military technology. Realizing these dimensional limitations of war, political and military leaders under the threat of defeat or stalemate rationalized resolution. Post Cold War nuclear weaponry serves to expand these boundaries of war and threatens regional and international security.

- **Deterrence**

Howard (1984, p. 538) cites Liddell Hart's suggestion that short of disarmament, the rules of warfare should be revived to limit its destructiveness. Howard (1984, pp. 543-543) the civilian leadership of Dr. Robert Osgood and Dr. Henry Kissinger helped shift strategic thinking from waging conventional war to preventing the use of tactical nuclear weapons in limited war.

- **Revolution**

O'Neill (1984, pp. 799-800) classifies revolution as one of eight types of insurgent movements. He defines insurgency as a,

> struggle between a nonruling group and the ruling authorities in which the
> former consciously uses *political resources* (e.g., organizational expertise, propaganda, and
> demonstrations) and *violence* to either destroy or reformulate
> the basis of legitimacy for aspects of politics that the non-ruling group believes are illegitimate under
> existing conditions.

O'Neill advises that an insurgency is basically a political legitimacy crisis of some sort. He delineates the eight types as: secessionist, democratic, restorational, reactionary, conservative, reformist, anarchist, and revolutionary. Revolutionary insurgent movements seek to establish a new regime based on, "egalitarian values and centrally controlled structures designed to mobilize the people and radically transform the social structure" of an existing political community.

- **Peacekeeping**

Roberts (1999, p. 298) explains that based on the four decades of its existence, UN peacekeeping is defined as:

> field operations established by the United Nations, with the consent of the parties concerned, to help control and resolve conflicts between them, under United Nations command and control, at the expense collectively of the member-states, and with military and other personnel and equipment provided voluntarily by them, acting impartially between the parties and using force to the minimum extent necessary.

The *Encyclopedia of International Peacekeeping* Operations (1999, pp. xix-xxi) includes peacekeeping as part of the operational terminology in the spectrum of conflict. Military Operations Other Than War encompasses military doctrine for operations that have the objectives of "deterring war, resolving conflict and promoting peace, supporting the civil power in domestic crises, arms control, combating of terrorism, enforcement of sanctions, narcotics interdiction and control, humanitarian assistance, protection of shipping, ensuring freedom of navigation, and oversight." This umbrella of Peace Operations now includes the missions of peace support operations, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace building, peace enforcement, and preventive diplomacy.

Donald (2003, p. 415) clarifies, there are three principles of peacekeeping: impartiality, consent of affected parties, and limited/non-use of force. Donald voices concern that impartiality equates to neutrality, and this subtle distinction has remained unexamined for four decades. Betts (1999, p. 333) accepts the legitimacy of peace support operations, and predicts a successful cease-fire monitoring when agreed to by all parties. However, he anticipates the "messier realm" of peace enforcement where all parties have yet to decide that fighting fails to serve their purpose. Limited intervention (tipping the balance of power to help one of the parties) may end a war but it demonstrates partiality. Impartial intervention may end a war only if the peace is *imposed by force* (so much for being limited) on the parties. This limited/impartial dichotomy usually hinders peace by keeping the parties from defeating each other but not enough to deter them from trying.

Military Organization

This third category of the form addresses topics quintessential to the journal. The majority of manuscripts received tend to coalesce around these topics. These topics are not mutually exclusive. They are interrelated and directly affect readiness. As such, Janowitz[6] (1983, p. 71) espouses the necessity to address them.

- **Cohesion/Disintegration**

Rosen et al (1999, p. 366) define cohesion as the comradeship of the small unit essential to both mission accomplishment and individual survival. It entails bonding that engenders commitment to one another, to the unit, and to their fighting spirit. Shields (1993, p. 523) finds that cohesion affects morale and helps control the behavior of unruly individuals. Cohesion refers to the horizontal bonding of interpersonal associations at the primary group and to the vertical bonding at the company level. Bondy's "Postmodernism and the Source of Military Strength in the Anglo-West" (Forthcoming) refers to the primary group cohesion as social cohesion and task cohesion as the collective commitment towards a common goal. Demographic similarities in social background, ethnicity, age, values, and upbringing are positive contributors in the development of cohesion.

- **Command/Control**

Command and Control is the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of the mission. The centralized, hierarchical command structures of the Cold War are too rigid and overloaded. Vogelaar and Kramer's "Mission Support in Dutch Peace Support Missions" (Forthcoming) demonstrate that in the post-Cold War era, the army has to operate in various operations and under varied circumstances. As a result, much of the command and control is delegated (flatter structures) to the initiatives of the local commanders. Vogelaar and Kramer posit that these "thinking commanders" must be imbued with mission command based on autonomy of action, clarity of objectives, adequacy of means, and trust between commanders.

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[6] Morris Janowitz is the founder of the Inter-University Seminar and the first editor of the *Armed Forces & Society* journal. Founded in 1960, the IUS advocates objective research of military organizations.

- **Military Culture**

Culture can be defined as the totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought. It seems a monolithic idea of culture has yet to be formalized in the military. This struggle to define military culture is continually evidenced. Moskos and Wood (1988, p. 16) espoused that members of an institution relate to a calling expressed in terms of duty, honor, and country. Rosen et al (2003, p. 326) indicate the contradictory norms of hypermasculinity against this calling. Military members are commonly viewed and think of themselves as being distinct from society. Moskos and Wood feared the "creeping occupationalism" would alter the culture of the military. Morgan (2003, p. 374) recognizes a dearth in scholarship on military personnel issues that consider culture tendencies of the America citizen.

- **Military Effectiveness**

Military effectiveness refers to how the military generates combat power through the use of existing resources. Bartone (2003, p. 279) charges that how to grow and develop highly effective leaders is an urgent task for the military. In "Postmodernism and the Source of Military Strength in the Anglo-West" (Forthcoming), Bundy states that armies can only remain effective if they become self-correcting professions with a balance of bureaucracy and professionalism. Bureaucracy is referred to as essential to large-scale productivity, coercive hierarchy, and the delivery of public goods.

- **Professionalism/Leadership**

The basic tenet of Huntington's objective civilian control over the military is to maximize military professionalism. In "Career Development, Job Rotation, and Professional Performance" (Forthcoming) Jans demonstrates the military's 'rhythm' of individual successive appointments with increasing challenges and responsibility. The intent is to expose leaders to jobs within and outside of their military specialization. Jans adduces that this process focuses too heavily on the short term, governs the pace of change within individual organizations, and affects subtle changes in leadership styles and organizational behavior.

Leadership, according to Bartone (2003, p. 268), is defined as "influencing the choice of objectives and strategies, organization of tasks and activities, the development of skills, commitment and motivation of people in an organization or group, and (critically) by influencing how events get interpreted." Bartone's

(2003, pp. 269-277) enumeration of various individual characteristics, attributes and skills associated with effective leader performance recognizes that effective leader development entails more than just skills acquisition (as indicated in the paragraph above). Leader development should also seek to grow and mature officers throughout their career.

- **Race/Gender**

Moore (2003, p. 241) proffers that race in the United States is largely defined in terms of black and white. Over the past five decades, the military has changed from once being the most racially segregated to the most racially integrated institutions of society. Moore (2003, pp. 244-245) laments the unresolved issue of equal opportunity in the military. African Americans account for a disproportionately large number of enlisted soldiers while also accounting for a disproportionately small number of officers. Further, African Americans are over-represented in each branch's special operations forces-particularly in the army.

Toner (1995, p. 97) demonstrates that the presence of women in military life is an inescapable fact. More than half of all jobs in the United States' Army are open to women. Armor (1996, p. 8) delineates the percentages as 83% of M.O.S.'s are open to enlisted females and 97% of career fields are open to female officers. Even though no statute specifically restricts their assignment to combat, Army policies exclude women from serving in Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) that might involve, "engaging an enemy with individual or crew-served weapons while being exposed to direct enemy fire, a high probability of direct physical contact with the enemy, and a substantial risk of capture." Burk (2001, p. 268) asserts, "It is no longer contentious whether women should serve in the military." The controversial question is whether women should have the choice or even be required, if qualified, to fill combat roles. The new technology of war makes it difficult to delineate between combat and non-combat roles.

Regardless of the jobs female soldiers hold, their impact as a collective group is consequential. Shields (1988, P. 99) expresses the U.S. Military's increased reliance on women as an unplanned consequence of the draft's demise, and that no other industrialized nation has ever used women so extensively. Snyder (2003, p. 189) believes that the increasing entry of women into the armed forces served as an impetus in making the new all-volunteer military successful. The lifting of the two-percent cap in 1967 and increased volunteering of women through the 1970s helped ensure the fielding of sufficient forces. Women volunteers enabled the

success of the AVF, and by effect, truncated even the question of drafting women citizens.

Shields believes this increased reliance on women represents a more equitable use of personnel while others fear it decreases readiness and combat effectiveness (1988, pp. 99-102). According to Shields, two questions arise in the study of women in the military. What are the values of women as they enter and remain in the military, and does the institution really support the incorporation of women in its ranks? Shields theorized that, "the entire package of relatively higher wages, job security, and training should make the military an attractive employer to women;" however, what she discovered was,

> that military women do not like to classify or rank their reasons for joining. Instead, they said they were attracted to the military because
> it offered new and exciting challenges. They enjoyed the thought of
> seeing the world and viewed themselves apart and different from
> civilian women. Theirs was not just another job-it offered excitement, adventure, discipline, and structure. They seemed to be attracted to
> the military because it had institutional qualities unlike civilian employment. Nevertheless, despite the chance for an exciting life, a
> large part of their enlistment decision rested with the need to find employment, support themselves, and enter the adult world

Shield's (1988, p. 107) demonstrates men of the armed forces have been hostilely resistive towards gender integration attempts. Even when women were assigned to traditional tasks such as nursing, typing, or other clerical work, integration was not accepted at the day-to-day level. Nevertheless, during the interim 30 years since the beginnings of the AVF, a number of factors have contributed to reduced tensions between the sexes that include: time, a greater number of women, changing expectations of cohorts, and explicit military programs and directives addressing sexual harassment. According to Shields (1988, pp. 107-110) pregnancy and childcare remain two of the most emotional and controversial issues associated with female integration. An interesting point is made about the misconception of lost time during pregnancy. Men have lost more time for abusing drugs and alcohol than women have lost for these reasons and pregnancy combined. Women have been integrated into almost every aspect of military obligations except direct combat activities and draft registration. Shield states, "the military is giving women a message that undermines female institutional values and, by implication, promotes an occupational orientation."

Snyder (2003, p. 195) furthers this argument by stating that if conscription is ever revived in the U.S., female citizens should be drafted along with men. She questions, "If women are citizens, why should they have the option of not serving in the military?" Snyder (2003, p. 199) pertinaciously believes that any changes made to integrate women into the military should be judged not only on terms of their impact on military effectiveness but also on their effect of democratic values.

- **Recruitment**

Segal (2003, p. 60) describes declining propensity of American youth to serve in the military. A concern exists relating to the social construction of those who volunteer to serve. These issues have forced the renewed attention of conscription among military sociologists. McAllister (1995, pp. 88-89) illuminates a central concern of the military in all societies by focusing on the recruitment of only the most able and committed trainees. Training is an expensive undertaking not to be taken lightly by those who lack commitment or skill, or those most likely incapable of completing the rigorous training requirements. Studies illustrate that 76 percent of the new recruits entering the military have parental (particularly the father) affiliation with the military.

- **Reserves**

Lakhani (1995, pp. 117-118) identifies the fact that the relative importance of citizen soldiers in the U.S. Army is likely to increase concomitantly with the downsizing of the active force. He outlines the reservist training requirements and utility in that they are actively involved in training for one weekend per month, required to serve active duty for two weeks each year, and they can be mobilized at short notice for up to six months. Fulfilling these requirements often has the negative effects of loss of civilian pay and benefits, loss of health and other benefits, and reduced promotion opportunities in their civilian occupations.

Lakhani (1995, p. 125) recommends a few policy-related ideas to mitigate the crippling average of 25% attrition in the reserve forces. Firstly, Congress should increase reserve pay to match or surpass civilian wage opportunities. Secondly, Army policymakers should seek to influence the spouse's favorable

opinion of the reserves since it is directly correlated to soldier's decision to reenlist. Thirdly, Army policymakers should seek to assign reservists in an occupation congruent with their primary military occupational specialty. Lakhani asserts that implementing these recommendations will help solve the abysmal attrition rates in the reserve forces.

- **Technology Change**

Rowen (1984, pp. 521-524) identifies four non-nuclear technological advances most likely to impact a decisive role in future wars. These technologies are: sensing and transmitting signals that operate over a wide range of the electro-magnetic spectrum; data processing; advances in aerodynamics and propulsion; and ordinance. The implications of these technologies are evident. Targets that are visible and free of enemy interference are capable of being hit. There will be less damage to civilians. Distance matter less. Command and control will be greatly increased. Shields (2003, 183) highlights that the changes in military technology demonstrate the flaws of the traditional hierarchy. Access to information and the ability to process it is unprecedented. A flatter chain of command that enables quick tactical decisions is a logical extension of this technology.

Regional Concentration

Authors, scholars, and reviewers for the *AF&S* Journal generally have specialized knowledge pertaining to particular regions of the world. To enable a common frame of reference, Table 2.1 below delineates which countries compose each of the world's regions. The countries included were determined by cross-referencing maps from the CIA World Fact book, Nationsonline.Org, the University of Texas online map site, and Rand McNally maps online. This represents a highly subjective call on the author's part, so there may be areas of overlap from one region to the next.

Table 2.1: Regional Concentration

Region of the World	Countries Included
Africa	The entire continent plus the island of Madagascar
Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mongolia
East Asia	North and South Korea, Japan
Southeast Asia	China, India, Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sumatra, Australia, and New Zealand
Central Europe	Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Macedonian, Albania, Greece
Eastern Europe	Belarus, Moldavia, Russia, Ukraine, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia
Western Europe	Germany, U.K., Ireland, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Sicily, Scotland
North Latin America	Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador, Panama
Central Latin America	Columbia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Caribbean Islands, Dominican Republic
South Latin America	Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Falkland Islands
Middle East	Turkey, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, Yemen
North America	United States, Mexico, Greenland, Iceland, Alaska, Canada

Discipline

This category of the form enables a selection for the field of study utilized in the writing and assessment of manuscripts. The areas are self-defining. Based solely on the literature review conducted and the limited time working on the *AF&*S Journal (and at the expense of leaving someone truly notable out) listed beside their particular disciplines are some of the field's most noteworthy contributors.

- **Economics** – Roger Little, Patricia Shields
- **History** – Stuart Cohen, Christopher Dandeker
- **Law** - Guy Seidman, Kingsley Browne
- **Philosophy** – Kenneth Ashworth

- **Political Science** – Don Snider, Paul Camacho, Claude Welch, Eviathar Ben-Zedeff, Deborah Avant, R. Claire Snyder, John Nagl

- **Sociology** – Morris Janowitz, Samuel Huntington, James Burk, Morten Ender, David Segal, Jan van der Meulen, Mady Segal

Method

The last category of the form is for the type of methodology used in the writing and assessment of manuscripts.

Conceptual Framework Tied to the Literature

Table 2.2 listed below serves to visually link elements of the literature review previously discussed to their respective categories in the conceptual framework.

Table 2.2 Conceptual Framework Tied to the Literature

<u>Civil-Military Relations</u> Defense Economics Family Issues Business Elites Militarism Representativeness Intellectual Elites Media Elites Political Elites Veterans Emerging Democracy Mature Democracy	Burk (2002), Cohn (2003), Schiff (1995), Huntington (1995), Janowitz (1960,1964,1965), Ackley (1982), Wood (1919), Toner (1995), Siebold (2001), Hendrickson (1988), Shields (1993), Moskos & Wood (1988), Morgan (2003), Segal (2003), Coates & Pellegrin (1965), Rosen, Knudson, and Fancher (2003), Bourg & Segal (1999), Bachrach (1971), Domhoff (2000), Lerner, Nagai, and Rothwell (1996), Wiegand & Paletz (2001), Carlton (2001), Dahl (1998), Diamond (1999), Street (2003), Perlmutter (1977), Schulz (1966)
<u>Logic of War</u> Consequences Arms Control Laws of War Conflict Resolution Deterrence Revolution Origins/Forms of Conflict Peacekeeping	Janowitz (1983,1992), Page & Smith (2000), Garofano (2003), Haass (1999), Cohen (1999), Mandel (2003), Forsberg et al (1995), Baker (1999), Craig (2003), Howard (1984), O'Neill (1984), Roberts (1999), Donald (2003), Betts (1999), Reardon (1982), Roberts (1999) *The Official Dictionary of Military Terms*
<u>Military Organization</u> Cohesion/Disintegration Command/Control Health Care Military Culture Military Effectiveness Professionalism/Leadership Race/Gender Recruitment Reserves Technology Change	Janowitz (1983), Rosen et al (1999), Shields (1988,1993,2003), Bondy (Forthcoming), Vogelaar & Kramer (Forthcoming), Moskos & Wood (1988), Morgan (2003), Bartone (2003), Jans (Forthcoming), Moore (2003), Toner (1995), Burk (2001), Snyder (2003), Segal (2003), McAllister (1995), Lakhani (1995), Rowen (1984),
<u>Regional Concentration</u> Africa Central Africa East Asia Southeast Asia Central Europe Eastern Europe Western Europe North Latin America South Latin America Middle East North America	CIA World Fact Book (2003), Nationsonline.org (2003), University of Texas online map site (2003), Rand McNally maps online
<u>Discipline</u> Economics, History, Law, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology	*The American Heritage Dictionary* (2000)
<u>Method</u> Historical, Fieldwork, Quantitative	Babbie (1995)

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Chapter Three

Methodology

</div>

Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology used to conduct this Applied Research Project. It includes the rationale for choosing this methodology and operationalization of the conceptual framework.

Content Analysis and Archival Record Analysis

This research relies on content analysis and archival record analysis of the *Armed Forces & Society* reviewer database, abstracts and manuscripts from January 2002 through October 1, 2003. Archival analysis of the reviewer database enables an understanding of available reviewer expertise and background. Yin (1994, p. 84) recommends caution in determining the conditions under which archival data is produced as well as its accuracy. Each individual reviewer in the database volunteered their expertise for reviewing *AF&S* manuscripts. This makes the data both relevant and accurate for this study. Archival analysis of abstracts from every manuscript submitted for publication serves as the basis of comparison for this research. Again, the intent is to determine expertise of reviewers against the topical content of manuscripts submitted. If the title of the abstract is vague or insufficient to determine the topic covered, content analysis of the complete manuscript will be utilized.

Content analysis serves as an appropriate technique for this part of the research because as Babbie states, "Content analysis methods may be applied to virtually any form of communication. Among the possible artifacts for study are books, magazines, poems, newspapers, songs, paintings, speeches, letters, laws, and constitutions" (Babbie 1995 p. 307). Additionally, content analysis is economical both in terms of time and money-clearly a concern given academic time constraints (Babbie 1995 p. 320).

Since content analysis is a coding operation of communications according to a conceptual framework (Babbie 1995 p. 311), this research uses a dual-purpose coding sheet detailed in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 (see appendix A). Each individual file and manuscript is the unit of observation, and the areas of expertise and categorical sub-topics are the units of analyses. The weaknesses of content analysis as described by Babbie are overcome because only written communications are being analyzed. Further, the validity of the areas of expertise is ensured since the reviewers rate their own capabilities and the usage of the data precludes the necessity of recasting or recoding.

Collecting and articulating the data with the coding sheets in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 (Appendix A) directly connects to the research question because it enables a straightforward means of answering the question without gathering extraneous data. The coding sheet directly relates to the conceptual framework because it encompasses exactly the same areas of concern. In *Working with Archival Data: Studying Lives*, the authors validate these objectives in stating, "the investigator seeks to maximize the fit between the research question and the data" (1993, p. 5).

Sample

This research includes every manuscript submitted from January 2002 through October 1, 2003. These ninety-five manuscripts represent the vast majority of those eligible for publication in *Armed Forces & Society* Volumes 29 through 31 – a total of twelve issues. This large sample size covers such an extended period of time as to be considered representative of the scope of manuscripts ordinarily received for consideration. This research also includes the entire population of 694 reviewers currently in the *AF&S* database.

Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 illustrate the operationalization of the conceptual framework. Figure 3.1 depicts the operationalization of a typical reviewer datasheet. The areas that are highlighted represent those areas this reviewer marked. This sheet is from Dr. Michael Ray Smith. He checked expertise in Veterans, Laws

of War, Experience of War, Technology Change, Africa, Political Science, and Historical/Comparative. Each of these areas that are checked would be coded in the coding sheet as a one (1). The remaining areas left unchecked are coded as zeros (0). As happens normally, this sheet has multiple areas of expertise checked. Doctor Smith could have checked all 60 categories. This helps to explain the analysis of the database presented later because most categories have multiple topics selected.

Figure 3.2 depicts the operationalization of a typical manuscript. This particular manuscript addresses the command/control of British soldiers. The author approached the issue from a political science standpoint and conducted fieldwork as the methodology. Each of these areas checked would be coded in the same manner described above.

Armed Forces & Society
Reviewer Information

TITLE	*FIRST NAME*	MIDDLE NAME	LAST NAME
Dr.	Michael	Ray	Smith
DEPARTMENT	**INSTITUTION**		
History	Institute for Advanced Studies		
ADDRESS			**CITY**
12815 Memory Lane			San Marcos
STATE	**ZIP**	**COUNTRY**	
TX	78666	U.S.	
TELEPHONE #	**FAX#**	**E-MAIL**	
512 555-1212	512 555-1213	smith@cheapmail. com	

PLEASE CHECK AREAS OF EXPERTISE

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS	LOGIC OF WAR & CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS	MILITARY ORGANIZATION	REGIONAL CONCENTRATION	*DISCIPLINE*
Defense Economics	Consequences	Cohesion/	Africa	Economics
Family Issues	Arms Control	Disintegration	Asia	History
Business Elites	Laws of War	Command/Control	Asia-Australia	Law
Militarism	Conflict Resolution	Health Care	New Zealand	Philosophy
Representativeness	Deterrence	Military Culture	Asia-East	Political
Intellectual Elites	Experience of War	Military	Asia-Southeast	Science
Media Elites	Revolution	Effectiveness	Europe	Sociology
Political Elites	Origins /	Professionalism/	Europe-Eastern	Discipline
Veterans	Forms of Conflict	Leadership	Europe-Central	Other:
Emerging Democracy	Peacekeeping	Race/Gender	Latin America	
Mature Democracy	Logic of War Other:	Recruitment	Latin America -Central	METHOD
Civil-Military Relations Other:		Reserves	Latin America-South	Historical
		Technology Change	Middle East	Comparative
		Military Organization Other:	North Americas	Fieldwork
			Other:	Quantitative
				Method Other:

ADDITIONAL   INFORMATION:

Figure 3.1 Operationalization of Reviewer Data Sheet

Manuscript Topic Form

Manuscript # _____

Title: The Challenges of Communication over Long Distances: A Leader's View of Directing Soldiers over Dispersed Geography

 # Pages _____26_____   **#Tables**_____4_____   **#Figures**____2_____

Manuscript Topic

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS	LOGIC OF WAR & CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS	MILITARY ORGANIZATION	REGIONAL CONCENTRATION	DISCIPLINE
Defense Economics	Consequences	Cohesion/	Africa	Economics
Family Issues	Arms Control	Disintegration	Asia	History
Business Elites	Laws of War	Command/Control	Asia-Australia	Law
Militarism	Conflict Resolution	Health Care	New Zealand	Philosophy
Representativeness	Deterrence	Military Culture	Asia-East	Political
Intellectual Elites	Experience of War	Military	Asia-Southeast	Science
Media Elites	Revolution	Effectiveness	Europe	Sociology
Political Elites	Origins /	Professionalism/	Europe-Eastern	Discipline
Veterans	Forms of Conflict	Leadership	Europe-Central	Other:
Emerging Democracy	Peacekeeping	Race/Gender	Latin America	
Mature Democracy	Logic of War Other:	Recruitment	Latin America -Central	
				METHOD
Civil-Military Relations Other:		Reserves	Latin America-South	Historical
		Technology Change	Middle East	Comparative
		Military Organization Other:	North Americas	Fieldwork
			Other:	Quantitative
				Method Other:
Names:				

Table 3.2 Operationalization of Manuscript Topic Form

Statistics

Simple descriptive statistics serve to answer the research question. Not only is it helpful to understand the backgrounds and general areas of expertise of the reviewers, but it is also important to ensure the journal has reviewers capable of addressing manuscripts covering an eclectic range of topics. Further, areas of the manuscript topic form less utilized will be described by simple descriptive statistics. This helps determine subcategories addressed less frequently, those that may need to be reorganized or retitled, and those areas considered for removal entirely.

Summary

This chapter explained the content analysis and archival record analysis methodology used and the rationale for utilizing these methods. The chapter detailed the operationalization of the conceptual framework. A discussion explained the sample of manuscripts, the population of reviewers, and the use of descriptive statistics. The next chapter discusses the results of identifying and describing both the topical content of the manuscripts and the reviewers' areas of expertise.

Chapter Four

Results

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of this study. The chapter is divided into the six major categories of the conceptual framework that analyzes the reviewers' data with the manuscript data.

General Findings

The most striking finding of this study is the quality of information in the reviewer database. Of the 694 reviewers in the database, only 320 (46%) were fully usable. The database contained 374 reviewers without a single entry in any subcategory; further, some of the most prominent persons associated with the journal were not actually in the database. Missing were contributors such as Patricia Shields, Morten Ender, and Charles Moskos. A total of 189 reviewer information sheets (hard copies) were coded into a new database and compared with the information on the journal's database. Thirty-four of these individuals were not in the journal's database, and thirty-six of the reviewer's information had to be corrected on the journal's database. Additionally, the two subcategories of Emerging Democracies and Mature Democracies are missing from the journal's database. The editorial staff's success at assigning qualified reviewers to every manuscript reflects Dr. Shields' experience, leadership, and professional/personal affiliations with innumerable professionals in the fields. But, Dr. Shields will not always be the editor.

Another finding of this study concerns the journal's archives at Texas A&M's Cushing Memorial Library. Due to the limited storage capacity in the editorial office, old manuscripts are sent to Cushing. The library currently has thirty of the manuscripts used in this study. A researcher can only utilize pencil (not pen!) and paper when examining the archived data. The library personnel forbid use of any electronic media stored as part of the archived records. Simply put, the library's rules for handling/using archival records are

singularly unhelpful and counterproductive to research. Both of these general findings are addressed in the next chapter.

Civil-Military Relations

Table 4.1 depicts the first of six categories in the conceptual framework. The total in each subcategory represents the percentage of times that topic was addressed throughout the analysis of the manuscripts and also the percentage of reviewers who stated these as their areas of expertise.

Table 4.1 Civil-Military Relations Subcategories
　　　　　　Addressed in Manuscripts and Reviewer Sheets

	Manuscripts n=95	Reviewers N=320
Defense Economics	3%	11%
Family Issues	1%	13%
Business Issues	1%	6%
Militarism	0%	23%
Representativeness	0%	16%
Intellectual Elites	1%	16%
Media Elites	0%	14%
Political Elites	4%	33%
Veterans	4%	9%
Emerging Democracy	12%	3%
Mature Democracy	3%	2%
CMR Other	15%	13%

Data from this category shows an absolute dearth of manuscripts addressing any aspect of Militarism, Representativeness, or Media Elites. At only three percent and two percent respectively, the subcategories of Emerging Democracy and Mature Democracy demonstrate a paucity of reviewers capable of addressing manuscripts on this topic. It seems necessary to address the general finding that neither Emerging Democracy nor Mature Democracy was actually listed in the reviewer database. This data came from the Civil-Military Relation Other (CRMO) column in the database. This column contained 75 entries of which 32 belonged in other subcategories. Table 4.1 reflects the correct data after removing these. Of the remaining 43 entries in CMRO, two addressed terrorism, seven addressed public support (an old subcategory before the current reviewer datasheet), seven addressed theory, seven were a general "yes" entry, and 20 addressed civil-military relations.

Logic of War

The percentage of instances where subcategories in Logic of War were addressed throughout the analysis of the manuscripts and reviewer sheets is indicated in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Logic of War Subcategories Addressed in Manuscripts and Reviewer Sheets

	Manuscripts n=95	Reviewers N=320
Consequences	1%	14%
Arms Control	0%	12%
Laws of War	1%	9%
Conflict Resolution	0%	20%
Deterrence	2%	14%
Experience of War	1%	20%
Revolution	1%	17%
Origins/Forms of Conflict	2%	21%
Peacekeeping	4%	26%
Logic of War Other	6%	1%

None of the manuscripts examined specifically addressed Conflict Resolution or Arms Control. Although only 4% of the manuscripts addressed peacekeeping, the journal has 26% of its reviewers with expertise in this area. Crises Behavior, Preventative Diplomacy, and War Literature comprised the 1% of reviewers with expertise in Logic of War Other topics. Generally speaking, with the exception of Logic of War Other, the journal is comfortably suited with a much greater percentage of reviewers than manuscripts addressing this category.

Military Organization

The percentage of instances where subcategories in Military Organization were addressed throughout the analysis of the manuscripts and reviewer sheets is indicated in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 Military Organization Subcategories
      Addressed in Manuscripts and Reviewer Sheets

	Manuscripts n=95	Reviewers N=320
Cohesion/Disintegration	3%	23%
Command/Control	2%	20%
Health Care	2%	6%
Military Culture	5%	43%
Military Effectiveness	9%	23%
Professionalism/Leadership	5%	39%
Race/Gender	15%	23%
Recruitment	9%	19%
Reserves	1%	15%
Technology Change	5%	22%
Military Organization Other	11%	0%

Data from Military Organization subcategories represent the only occasion where the reviewer expertise in the database fails to explicitly cover manuscript topics. Sexual harassment, social networks, downsizing, and minorities prevail in the Military Organization Other subcategory. However, manuscripts that fall under this subcategory concomitantly address issues of Race/Gender or Culture, and reviewers can be assigned based off these criteria.

The confluence of reviewer expertise occurs most notably in Military Organization. Of the three subject matter categories in the conceptual framework, Logic of War lists 425 cumulative reviewers' areas of expertise, Civil-Military Relations lists 513, and Military Organization lists 746. Surprisingly, the relationship of manuscripts submitted coincides with the grouping of reviewer expertise in each of these categories. Seventeen manuscripts address some element in Logic of War, 42 address some element in Civil-Military Relations, and 58 manuscripts address some element of Military Organization. All three

subject matter categories of the framework have a sufficient number of reviewers to address manuscripts submitted to the journal.

Regional Concentration

The percentage of instances where subcategories in Regional Concentration were addressed throughout the analysis of the manuscripts and reviewer sheets is indicated in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Regional Concentration Subcategories
          Addressed in Manuscripts and Reviewer Sheets

	Manuscripts n=95	Reviewers N=320
Africa	6%	10%
Central Asia	2%	8%
East Asia	5%	5%
Southeast Asia	9%	7%
Central Europe	7%	24%
Eastern Europe	5%	11%
Western Europe	20%	16%
North Latin America	2%	9%
Central Latin America	4%	5%
South Latin America	5%	7%
Middle East	10%	14%
North America	41%	23%
Regional Concentration Other	0%	0%

Data from this category demonstrates a wide dispersion of reviewer expertise across all regions of the world. Surprisingly, the bulk of manuscripts address topics in North America (41%) and Western Europe (20%). The cradles of most mature democracies, neither the manuscripts nor the reviewers' expertise areas proportionately demonstrate this fact in the Civil-Military Relations category. Even though the percentage of manuscripts addressing North America is nearly twice as large as the reviewers with this expertise, the journal has 70 reviewers with this capability. The superfluous Regional Concentration Other category (0% for both manuscripts and reviewers) delineates this as the easiest to complete out of the entire conceptual framework. It may be one of the most misleading and inaccurate categories in this study as well.

Discipline

The percentage of instances where subcategories in the Discipline category are addressed throughout the analysis of the manuscripts and reviewer sheets is indicated in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 Discipline Subcategories Addressed in Manuscripts and Reviewer Sheets

	Manuscripts n=95	Reviewers N=320
Economics	4%	8%
History	15%	23%
Law	1%	5%
Philosophy	6%	5%
Political Science	29%	48%
Sociology	38%	25%
Discipline Other	0%	13%

An overwhelming percentage of both manuscripts and reviewers in this table demonstrate a proclivity towards the disciplines of Political Science (29%/48%) and Sociology (35%/25%) respectively. International Studies with eight reviewers, Anthropology with nine reviewers, and Psychology with twelve constitute the majority of 42 reviewers with expertise in other disciplines.

Method

The percentage of instances where subcategories in the Method category are addressed throughout the analysis of the manuscripts and reviewer sheets is indicated in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.5 Method Subcategories Addressed in Manuscripts and Reviewer Sheets

	Manuscripts n=95	Reviewers N=320
Historical Comparative	15%	49%
Fieldwork	2%	31%
Quantitative	25%	28%
Method Other	47%	4%

At first glance, the data between the manuscripts and the reviewers seems diametrically opposed. With the exception of Quantitative, the majority of reviewers prefer Historical Comparative methodology (49%) while most manuscript writers utilize other methodologies (47%). Narrative/Descriptive loosely defines the methodology employed in most manuscripts. Generally in sequential time format, this methodology depicts a historical narrative. Interestingly, however, innovating methodologies fall into this other category. One researcher incorporated an ethnographic methodology of observation, surveys, interviews, and content analysis of student papers and academy archives. A Dots/Extremes or Crabs/Frogs concept demonstrating policy decisions provided the most intriguing/horribly confusing methodology.

Summary

This chapter provided some generalized findings and analyzed the data in the six categories of the conceptual framework. The next chapter provides conclusions and recommendations to streamline and strengthen the journal's capabilities.

Chapter Five

Recommendations and Conclusion

Introduction

This chapter expands on the numerous results identified in the previous chapter and proffers changes for both the Texas State University – San Marcos editorial staff and the Inter-University Seminar (I.U.S.) Armed Forces and Society website. A conclusion introduces minor changes to streamline and strengthen various processes of the journal.

Summary of Key Findings

Table 5.1 below encapsulates the most common topics addressed in each category. For quick comparison, it is segmented between those addressed by manuscripts and those addressed by reviewers.

Table 5.1 Most Common Topics Addressed by Manuscripts and Reviewers

Category	Manuscripts	Reviewers
Civil-Military Relations	CMR Other (15%) Emerging Democracy (12%) Veterans/Political Elites (4%)	Political Elites (33%) Militarism (23%) Representativeness/Intellectual Elites (16%)
Logic of War	Logic of War Other (6%) Peacekeeping (4%) Deterrence Origins/Forms of Conflict (2%)	Peacekeeping (26%) Origins/Forms of Conflict (21%) Experience of War/Conflict Resolution (20%)
Military Organization	Race/Gender (15%) Military Organization Other (11%) Military Effectiveness/Recruitment (9%)	Military Culture (43%) Professionalism/Leadership (39%) Cohesion/Disintegration Military Effectiveness Race/Gender (23%)
Regional Concentration	North America (41%) Western Europe (20%) Middle East (10%)	Central Europe (24%) North America (23%) Western Europe (16%)
Discipline	Sociology (38%) Political Science (29%) History (15%)	Political Science (48%) Sociology (25%) History (23%)
Method	Descriptive (47%) Quantitative (25%) Historical/Comparative (15%)	Historical Comparative (49%) Fieldwork (39%) Quantitative (28%)

General Recommendations

The diminished utility (only 46% fully usable) of the current Microsoft Access Database mandates a complete updating. The database contains multiple modes of contacting reviewers (i.e. address, email, telephone, facsimile). Asking each reviewer to complete the new form discussed later facilitates this objective. Maintaining the database after the complete update must be a priority. Dr. Shields finds it easy to track the editorial process on paper; however, becoming personally more acquainted with the database and receiving periodic printouts ensures staff compliance in properly maintaining the database.

This leads to the recommendation concerning the disconnect between the reviewer information format of the I.U.S. website and the reviewer form utilized by the editorial staff. Having each of these forms exactly the same and building the new database upon this information precludes the collection of extraneous information and assures the continuity and value of information collected. Appendix B details the new form and recommended changes to the I.U.S. website.

The next recommendation concerns the archiving of manuscripts. It is impossible to store all manuscripts and associated correspondence at the Texas State University – San Marcos's editorial department. However, continuing research of the journal's infrastructure like this study proves invaluable to its quality and efficiency. This demands better utilization of technology. Before sending manuscripts to Cushing Memorial Library, making a copy of the entire manuscript on a zip drive affords future researchers the ability to quickly and efficiently conduct similar research.

Conclusion

The findings of this study demonstrate the journal's success in maintaining an appropriate infrastructure to support its mission of publishing a quality interdisciplinary and international journal. Implementing the recommended changes continues the tradition of improving the journal's quality and capacity to continue this mission.

Appendix A

General Information

      The coding sheets in this appendix reflect the actual data retrieved and analyzed for this study. Both the manuscript and reviewer files consume a great deal of memory in their respective databases. Presentation of these tables by each category of the conceptual framework requires less memory requirements and facilitates comprehension of an extensive amount of input. Many of the tables require several pages to present the entire categorical information. These tables have the continuation abbreviation placed in their title. Table 3.1 depicts all the manuscripts (from 02-481 through 03-575) used in this study and uses a simple 0 or 1 coding to illustrate which subcategories the manuscript or abstract covers. A 0 indicates no mention of the subcategory and a 1 indicates the subcategory as a central issue of the manuscript of abstract. Table 3.2 depicts all the reviewers in the database and also uses a simple 0 or 1 coding to illustrate which subcategories of expertise each reviewer possesses. A 0 indicates no stated expertise and a 1 indicates the reviewer has expertise in that subcategory.

Table 3.1 Manuscript Coding Sheet for Civil-Military Relations Category

Manuscript #	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Veterans	Emerging Democracy	Mature Democracy	CMR Other
02-481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-482	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-488	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-491	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-493	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-501	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
02-510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-519	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
02-522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-541	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
03-572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	1	1	3	14

Table 3.1 Manuscript Coding Sheet for Logic of War Category

Manuscript #	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Conflict Resolution	Deterrence	Experience of War	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	Logic of War Other	Manuscript #	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Conflict Resolution	Deterrence	Experience of War	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	Logic of War Other
02-481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-484	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	02-532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-539	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-492	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-493	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	03-552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	03-555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-511	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-515	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-528	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Totals	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	4	6

Table 3.1 Manuscript Coding Sheet for Military Organization Category

Manuscript #	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Veterans	Emerging Democracy	Mature Democracy	CMR Other
02-481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-482	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-488	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-491	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-493	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-501	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
02-510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-519	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
02-522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
02-526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manuscript #	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Veterans	Emerging Democracy	Mature Democracy	CMR Other
02-529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-540	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
03-548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
03-570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
03-572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
03-573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03-574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	4	11	3	14

Table 3.1 Manuscript Coding Sheet for Regional Concentration Category

Manuscript #	Africa	Central Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Western Europe	North Latin America	Central Latin America	South Latin America	Middle East	North America	Other
02-481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-486	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-489	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-491	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-492	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
02-493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-494	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-497	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-498	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-501	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
02-503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-504	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-507	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-510	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-511	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-512	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-514	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
02-515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-516	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-517	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
02-518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-522	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-524	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-527	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-528	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-531	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-534	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-536	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-539	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-542	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
03-553	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-563	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-564	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-565	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
03-567	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-568	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
03-570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
03-571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
03-572	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-573	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03-574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
03-575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	2	5	9	7	5	19	2	4	5	10	39	0

Table 3.1 Manuscript Coding Sheet for Discipline Category

Manuscript #	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline Other	Manuscript #	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline Other
02-481	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	02-529	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-482	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02-530	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-483	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	02-531	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-484	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02-532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02-533	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-486	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	02-534	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-487	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	02-535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-536	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-489	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-537	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
02-490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-538	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-539	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-492	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	03-540	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-493	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-541	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-494	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-542	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-543	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-496	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-544	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-497	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-545	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-498	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-546	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-499	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-547	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-500	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-548	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-501	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-502	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-550	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
02-503	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-551	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-504	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-552	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-505	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-553	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
02-506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-554	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-507	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	03-555	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-556	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-509	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-557	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-510	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-558	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-511	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	03-559	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-512	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-560	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-561	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-514	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-562	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
02-515	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-563	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-516	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-564	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-517	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-565	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-518	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-566	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-519	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-567	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-568	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-521	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-569	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-522	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-570	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-523	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-571	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-524	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	03-572	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
02-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03-573	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-526	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	03-574	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
02-527	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03-575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-528	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Totals	4	14	1	6	28	33	0

Table 3.1 Manuscript Coding Sheet for Method Category

Manuscript #	Historical Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Method Other	Manuscript #	Historical Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Method Other
02-481	0	0	0	1	02-529	0	0	1	0
02-482	1	0	0	0	02-530	0	0	0	1
02-483	1	0	0	0	02-531	0	0	0	1
02-484	0	0	0	1	02-532	0	0	0	0
02-485	0	0	0	0	02-533	0	0	1	0
02-486	1	0	0	0	02-534	0	1	0	0
02-487	1	0	0	0	02-535	0	0	0	1
02-488	1	0	0	0	03-536	0	0	0	1
02-489	0	0	1	0	03-537	0	0	0	1
02-490	0	0	1	0	03-538	0	0	1	0
02-491	0	0	0	1	03-539	0	0	0	1
02-492	0	0	1	0	03-540	0	0	1	0
02-493	0	0	0	1	03-541	0	0	1	0
02-494	1	0	0	0	03-542	0	0	0	1
02-495	0	0	0	0	03-543	0	0	0	1
02-496	1	0	0	0	03-544	0	0	1	0
02-497	0	0	1	0	03-545	0	0	0	1
02-498	0	0	0	1	03-546	0	1	0	0
02-499	0	0	1	0	03-547	0	0	0	1
02-500	1	0	0	0	03-548	0	0	0	1
02-501	0	0	0	1	03-549	0	0	1	0
02-502	0	0	0	1	03-550	0	0	0	1
02-503	0	0	1	0	03-551	0	0	0	1
02-504	0	0	0	1	03-552	0	0	0	0
02-505	1	0	0	0	03-553	0	0	0	1
02-506	0	0	0	0	03-554	0	0	0	1
02-507	1	0	0	0	03-555	0	0	1	0
02-508	0	0	0	0	03-556	0	0	0	1
02-509	0	0	0	1	03-557	1	0	0	0
02-510	0	0	1	0	03-558	0	0	0	1
02-511	0	0	0	1	03-559	0	0	0	1
02-512	0	0	1	0	03-560	0	0	1	0
02-513	0	0	0	0	03-561	0	0	0	1
02-514	0	0	1	0	03-562	0	0	0	1
02-515	0	0	0	1	03-563	0	0	0	1
02-516	1	0	0	0	03-564	0	0	0	1
02-517	0	0	0	0	03-565	0	0	0	1
02-518	0	0	0	1	03-566	0	0	0	1
02-519	0	0	1	0	03-567	1	0	0	0
02-520	0	0	0	0	03-568	0	0	0	1
02-521	0	0	1	0	03-569	0	0	0	1
02-522	1	0	0	0	03-570	0	0	1	0
02-523	0	0	0	1	03-571	0	0	0	1
02-524	0	0	0	1	03-572	0	0	1	0
02-525	0	0	0	1	03-573	0	0	0	1
02-526	0	0	1	0	03-574	0	0	1	0
02-527	0	0	0	1	03-575	0	0	0	0
02-528	0	0	0	1	Totals	14	2	24	45

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Civil Military Relations Category

Reviewer Number	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Veterans	Civ-Mil Relations-Other	Reviewer Number	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Veterans	Civ-Mil Relations-Other
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1		61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		62	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	public support
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		63	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Germany-Russia
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Comparative CMR	64	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	66	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		67	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	military vs national cultures
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	jihad-islam	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Yes
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	public support
12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	public support	74	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		75	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		76	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		77	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	future concepts, emerging doctrine	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Civ-military	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		80	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		83	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	civil military relations
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
26	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		86	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
27	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		87	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	strategic culture
28	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	multinationality	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		90	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Emerging Democracy
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		91	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
33	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	science & civil military	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Coups
34	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		96	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Civ-Mil Relations;ethics
37	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	Yes	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	defense contracting
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	civ-mil relations	99	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		101	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		102	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
43	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	human rights & military	103	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		104	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	national policy into military strat	106	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		108	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
49	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		110	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		111	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Civ-Mil relations	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		115	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		116	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	public opinion
57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	defense industrial relations	117	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		119	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		120	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Civil Military Relations Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Veterans	Civ-Mil Relations-Other
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	civ-mil relations
123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
124	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
125	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
126	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
127	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Yes
128	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	civ-mil relations
130	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Inter elite relations
131	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Yes
132	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Civ-Mil Relations
133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
134	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
136	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
137	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
139	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
140	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
141	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The legal dimension
142	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
143	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
145	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	civ-mil relations
146	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
147	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
148	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
150	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
151	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
152	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
156	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
157	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Civ-Mil Relations
159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
160	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
161	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Civ-Mil relations
162	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	theory
163	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
165	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
166	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
167	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
168	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Civ military relations
169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
172	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	civ-mil relations
173	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Democratic Consolidation
174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
175	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
177	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
178	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
181	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
183	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
184	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
185	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
186	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
190	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	legal aspects of civil-mil relations
191	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
192	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
194	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	Civ-Mil Relations
195	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
197	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
199	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Emerging & Mature Democracy
202	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
203	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
206	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
207	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
208	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Socialization/Values/Identity
211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
212	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
213	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
216	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
217	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
218	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military-political
220	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
222	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
223	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Terrorism
224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
225	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	emeging & mature democracies
226	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	women and military/ emerging democracy
227	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
228	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
229	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	mature democracy
230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
231	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Civ-Mil Relations
232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	stratification life style
233	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Civ-military relations
234	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Emerging Democracy
235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
236	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
237	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
238	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	emerging Democracy
239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Civil Military Relations Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Veterans	Civ-Mil Relations-Other	Reviewer Number	Defense Economics	Family Issues	Business Elites	Intellectual Elites	Media Elites	Political Elites	Militarism	Representativeness	Veterans	Civ-Mil Relations-Other
241	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
242	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		283	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
244	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
245	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Naval Industrial Complex	286	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
246	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		287	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Humanitarian Operations
247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Public Support	288	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	solider to citizen transition	289	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
249	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		290	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		291	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
251	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		292	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
252	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		293	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
253	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Emerging Democracy	294	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
255	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Emerging/Mature Democracy	296	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
256	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		299	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
259	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		300	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Public Support
260	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		301	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public Support
261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Historical Geography	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	emerging/mature Democracy	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	civil military gap	304	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
264	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
265	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
266	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		307	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Terrorism, Nation bldg	308	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
268	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		309	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Industrial	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Public Support
270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		311	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
271	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Use of Force
273	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	Info Warfare, Propaganda	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	volunteer soldiers
274	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Resettlement and Civilinization	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
275	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		316	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
276	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		317	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
277	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0		318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
279	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1												
281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Totals	36	43	18	52	44	106	74	52	30	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Logic of War Category

Reviewer Number	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Deterrence	Experience of War	Conflict Resolution	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	LogicWar-Other
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	holy war western culture
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
11	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
17	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	urban & expeditionary ops
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
26	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
27	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
28	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
33	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	crisis behavior
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
41	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
42	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
54	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
62	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
63	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
64	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
72	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
73	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
75	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	forms of conflict
76	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
78	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
91	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
92	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
93	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
94	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
97	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
100	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
104	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	military expenditure
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
106	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
107	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
109	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	logic of war
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
112	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	logic
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
114	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
117	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
119	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Logic of War Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Deterrence	Experience of War	Conflict Resolution	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	LogicWar-Other	Reviewer Number	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Deterrence	Experience of War	Conflict Resolution	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	LogicWar-Other
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		182	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Primitive War
122	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		184	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
124	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		185	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		186	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
126	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		187	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		188	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
128	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0		189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
129	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
130	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	security forces	191	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
131	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		192	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
132	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1		193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		195	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
135	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Regional Security
136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
137	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		198	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
138	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		200	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		201	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
141	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
142	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		204	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Ethics
146	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	logic War	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
147	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		208	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
148	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		209	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
149	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		210	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Civil Conflict
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
151	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	strategy, ethnic conflict	212	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		213	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
153	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		214	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
154	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		216	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
156	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		217	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
157	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		218	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		219	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		220	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
160	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		221	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
161	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1		222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
162	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	military organization	223	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		224	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		225	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
165	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		227	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
167	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
169	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		231	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		234	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		235	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
177	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	Preventative Diplomacy	238	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		239	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
179	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		240	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	War Literature
181	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Logic of War Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Deterrence	Experience of War	Conflict Resolution	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	LogicWar-Other
243	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	
244	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
245	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	naval operations
247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
252	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
253	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
256	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
259	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
260	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
262	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
263	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
266	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
267	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
270	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
271	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Theory
272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
274	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	
275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
276	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	
277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Reviewer Number	Consequences	Arms Control	Laws of War	Deterrence	Experience of War	Conflict Resolution	Revolution	Origins/Forms of Conflict	Peacekeeping	LogicWar-Other
283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
284	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
288	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
289	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
292	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
294	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
296	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
297	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
299	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
301	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
303	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
304	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
305	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
310	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
312	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
315	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
316	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
317	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
318	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
319	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
320	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	45	39	30	44	65	64	53	68	83	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Military Organization Category

Reviewer Number	Cohesion/Disentegration	Command/Control	Health Care	Military Culture	Military Effectiveness	Professionalism/Leadership	Race/Gender	Recruitment	Reserves	Technology/Change	MilOrg-Other
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	Downsizing & civilian resettlement
6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
11	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	conscription
13	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
14	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
16	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	future military structures & equip.
19	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
21	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	intelligence analysis
26	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
27	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
28	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	paricularly Navy
34	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
37	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
40	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
41	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
44	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
45	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
46	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	deviant behavior
47	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
48	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
51	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
52	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
53	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
55	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
56	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	miltary organization
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	organized crime, terrorism
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
59	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
68	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
69	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
71	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
72	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
73	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
74	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
75	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
76	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
77	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
78	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	sexual orientation
79	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
80	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Military ethics
81	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Social Work
87	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
89	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
90	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
91	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
93	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
94	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
99	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
100	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
103	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
104	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
106	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
107	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
108	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
111	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
112	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
113	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
114	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
115	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
116	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
117	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
118	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
120	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	personnel security

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Military Organization Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Cohesion/Disentegration	Command/Control	Health Care	Military Culture	Military Effectiveness	Professionalism/Leadership	Race/Gender	Recruitment	Reserves	Technology/Change	MilOrg-Other	Reviewer Number	Cohesion/Disentegration	Command/Control	Health Care	Military Culture	Military Effectiveness	Professionalism/Leadership	Race/Gender	Recruitment	Reserves	Technology/Change	MilOrg-Other
121	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		181	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		182	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
123	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Intelligence	183	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		184	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
125	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		185	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		186	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
127	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0		187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
128	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		188	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	
129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		189	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
130	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		190	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
131	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		191	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
132	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		192	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		193	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
134	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1		194	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
135	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	military unionisation	195	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
136	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		196	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
137	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		197	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
138	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	gays in military	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		199	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
140	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
141	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		201	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
142	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		202	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
143	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
144	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		204	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
145	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
146	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		206	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
147	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		207	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
148	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		208	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		210	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
151	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		211	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
152	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		212	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
153	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
154	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	private security, multinationalism	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
156	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		217	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
158	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		218	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
159	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
160	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	war fighting	220	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
161	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	defense ministries	221	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
162	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0		222	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
163	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		223	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		224	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
165	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		225	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
166	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1		226	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
167	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0		227	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
168	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		228	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
169	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		229	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	military history
170	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Morale	230	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
171	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		231	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
172	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		232	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	multinationality
173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
174	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Military Subculture, Morale	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
175	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0		235	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		236	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		237	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
178	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		238	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
179	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Institutional Development	239	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
180	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Military Organization Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Cohesion/Disentegration	Command/Control	Health Care	Military Culture	Military Effectiveness	Professionalism/Leadership	Race/Gender	Recruitment	Reserves	Technology/Change	MilOrg-Other	Reviewer Number	Cohesion/Disentegration	Command/Control	Health Care	Military Culture	Military Effectiveness	Professionalism/Leadership	Race/Gender	Recruitment	Reserves	Technology/Change	MilOrg-Other
241	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0		281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
242	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	innovation	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		283	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
244	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		284	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
245	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		285	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
247	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	citizenship	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
248	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
249	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		289	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ethics
250	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
251	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		291	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
252	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		292	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
253	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Enlisted force/ concerns	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
255	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
256	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
257	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	innovation	297	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
258	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		299	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		300	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
261	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		301	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		302	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
263	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		303	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
264	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0		304	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
265	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		305	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
266	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		306	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
267	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		307	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
268	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		308	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
269	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		309	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
270	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
271	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0		311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
272	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		312	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
273	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	resettlement	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
274	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		314	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		315	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
277	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
278	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		318	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
279	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		319	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
280	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Totals	73	65	20	137	72	126	73	62	47	71	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Regional Concentration Category

Reviewer Number	Africa	Asia	Asia-Australia/New Zealand	Asia-East	Asia-Southeast	Asia-Southwest	Europe	Europe-Eastern	Europe-Western	Latin America	Latin America-Central	Latin America-South	Middle East	North America	Region-Other	Reviewer Number	Africa	Asia	Asia-Australia/New Zealand	Asia-East	Asia-Southeast	Asia-Southwest	Europe	Europe-Eastern	Europe-Western	Latin America	Latin America-Central	Latin America-South	Middle East	North America	Region-Other
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0		73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0		74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	94	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	107	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	119	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Regional Concentration Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Africa	Asia	Asia-Australia/New Zealand	Asia-East	Asia-Southeast	Asia-Southwest	Europe	Europe-Eastern	Europe-Western	Latin America	Latin America-Central	Latin America-South	Middle East	North America	Region-Other
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
123	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
128	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
130	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
135	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
140	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
146	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
148	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
151	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
152	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
153	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
158	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
161	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
162	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
163	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
167	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
172	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
174	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
181	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
182	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
202	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
212	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
216	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
219	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
220	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
224	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
225	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
226	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
229	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
232	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
233	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Regional Concentration Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Africa	Asia	Asia-Australia/New Zealand	Asia-East	Asia-Southeast	Asia-Southwest	Europe	Europe-Eastern	Europe-Western	Latin America	Latin America-Central	Latin America-South	Middle East	North America	Region-Other
241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
252	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
255	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
261	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
264	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
265	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
268	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
273	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
274	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
283	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
285	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
287	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
290	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
291	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
292	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
293	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
296	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
297	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
315	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
317	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	26	7	15	14	4	76	36	52	28	17	23	46	74	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Discipline Category

Reviewer Number	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline-Other	Reviewer Number	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline-Other
1	0	1	0	0	1	1		61	0	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	0	0	0	1		62	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0		63	0	0	0	1	1	0	
4	0	1	0	0	0	1		64	0	1	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	1		65	0	0	0	0	1	1	
6	1	0	0	0	1	0		66	0	0	0	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	1		67	0	0	0	0	1	0	
8	0	1	0	0	1	0		68	0	0	0	0	0	1	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0		69	0	1	0	0	0	0	education
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	public admin	70	1	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	International Relations	71	0	0	0	0	0	1	
12	0	1	0	0	1	0		72	0	0	0	0	1	0	International
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	anthropology	73	0	0	0	0	1	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0		74	0	1	0	0	0	1	
15	0	0	0	0	1	1		75	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	1	1	0	0	1	0		76	0	0	0	0	1	0	
17	0	0	0	0	1	0		77	0	1	0	0	1	0	
18	0	1	0	0	1	1		78	0	0	0	0	1	0	
19	0	1	0	0	0	0		79	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Environ Sci & Eng	80	0	0	0	0	1	0	
21	1	0	0	0	0	0		81	0	0	0	1	1	1	
22	0	0	0	0	0	0		82	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0		83	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	0	0	0	0	1	0		84	0	1	0	0	0	0	
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	staistics	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	0	0	0	0	1	0		86	0	0	0	0	0	0	Social Work
27	0	0	0	0	1	0		87	0	1	0	0	0	0	
28	0	0	0	0	1	0		88	0	0	0	1	1	1	Phsychology
29	0	0	0	0	1	0		89	0	0	0	0	0	1	
30	0	1	1	0	1	0		90	0	1	0	0	1	1	
31	0	0	0	0	0	1	education	91	0	1	0	0	0	0	
32	0	1	0	0	0	0		92	0	1	0	0	1	1	
33	0	0	0	0	1	0		93	0	0	0	0	0	1	
34	0	0	0	1	1	1		94	0	0	0	0	1	1	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0		95	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	0	1	0	0	0	0		96	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	0	0	1	0	0	1		97	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	0	0	0	0	1	0		98	0	0	0	0	0	1	org psychology
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	anthropology	99	0	1	1	0	0	1	
40	0	0	0	0	1	0		100	1	1	0	0	1	0	
41	0	1	0	0	0	0		101	1	0	0	0	0	0	
42	0	0	0	0	1	0		102	1	0	0	0	0	0	
43	0	1	0	0	0	0		103	1	0	0	0	0	0	
44	0	0	0	0	1	0		104	1	0	0	0	0	0	
45	0	0	0	0	1	0		105	0	0	0	1	1	1	
46	0	0	0	0	0	0		106	1	0	0	0	0	0	
47	0	0	0	0	1	1		107	0	0	0	0	1	0	
48	0	0	0	0	1	1		108	1	0	0	0	0	0	
49	0	0	0	0	1	0		109	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0	0	0	0	1	0		110	1	0	0	0	0	0	
51	0	0	0	0	1	0		111	0	0	0	0	1	0	
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	anthropology	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	0	1	0	0	1	0		113	0	0	0	0	0	0	management
54	0	0	0	0	1	0		114	0	0	0	0	0	0	Psychology
55	0	0	0	0	0	1		115	0	0	0	0	0	0	Org Behavior
56	0	0	0	0	0	1		116	0	0	0	0	0	1	
57	0	0	0	0	1	0		117	0	0	0	0	1	1	
58	0	1	0	0	0	0		118	0	0	0	0	1	0	
59	0	1	0	0	0	0		119	0	0	0	0	1	0	
60	1	1	0	0	1	0		120	0	0	0	0	0	1	psychology

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Discipline Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline-Other	Reviewer Number	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline-Other
121	0	0	0	0	1	0		181	0	0	0	0	0	0	Anthropology
122	0	0	0	0	0	1		182	0	0	0	1	1	1	
123	0	1	0	0	0	0		183	0	0	0	0	1	0	
124	1	0	0	0	1	0		184	0	0	0	0	1	1	
125	0	0	0	0	1	1		185	0	1	0	0	1	0	International Relations
126	0	0	0	0	1	0		186	0	0	0	0	0	0	
127	0	1	0	0	1	0		187	0	1	0	0	1	1	
128	0	0	0	0	0	0		188	0	0	0	0	0	0	Psychology
129	0	0	1	1	1	0		189	0	0	0	0	0	1	
130	0	0	0	0	0	0	anthropology	190	0	0	1	0	0	0	
131	0	0	0	0	1	0		191	0	1	0	0	0	0	
132	0	0	0	0	1	0		192	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	0	0	0	0	0	0		193	0	0	0	0	0	1	
134	0	0	0	0	0	1		194	0	0	0	0	0	0	
135	0	0	0	0	0	1		195	0	0	0	0	1	0	
136	0	0	0	1	1	0		196	0	0	0	0	0	0	
137	0	0	0	0	0	0	Psychology	197	0	1	0	0	0	1	
138	0	0	0	0	0	0	psychology	198	0	0	0	0	1	0	
139	0	0	0	0	1	0		199	0	0	0	0	1	0	
140	0	1	0	0	1	0		200	0	0	0	0	0	1	
141	0	0	1	0	0	0		201	0	0	0	0	1	0	
142	0	0	0	0	1	0		202	0	0	0	0	1	0	
143	0	0	0	0	0	0	anthropology	203	1	0	0	0	0	0	
144	0	0	0	0	0	0	psychology	204	0	0	0	0	0	1	
145	1	1	1	0	1	0		205	0	0	0	1	0	0	
146	0	0	0	0	0	1		206	0	0	0	0	0	1	
147	0	1	0	0	0	0	International Relations	207	0	0	0	0	1	0	
148	0	0	0	0	1	0		208	0	0	0	0	0	1	
149	0	0	0	0	1	0		209	0	0	1	0	1	0	
150	0	1	0	0	1	0	international relations	210	0	0	0	1	0	0	
151	0	0	0	0	1	0		211	0	0	0	1	0	0	
152	0	0	0	1	1	1		212	0	1	1	1	1	1	
153	0	0	0	0	1	0		213	0	0	0	0	0	0	Anthropology
154	0	0	0	0	1	0		214	0	0	1	0	0	1	
155	0	0	0	0	0	0		215	0	0	0	0	1	0	
156	0	0	0	0	1	0		216	0	0	0	0	1	0	
157	0	0	0	0	1	0		217	0	1	0	0	1	0	
158	0	0	0	0	0	1		218	0	0	0	0	1	0	
159	1	0	0	0	0	0		219	0	0	0	0	1	0	
160	0	1	0	0	0	0		220	0	1	0	0	1	0	
161	0	1	0	0	1	0		221	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mgmt Statistics
162	0	0	0	0	1	0		222	0	0	0	1	0	0	
163	0	0	0	0	0	0	psychology	223	0	1	0	0	1	0	media
164	0	0	0	0	1	0		224	0	0	0	0	1	1	
165	0	0	0	0	0	0	psychology	225	0	1	0	1	1	0	
166	0	0	0	0	1	0		226	0	1	0	0	1	0	
167	0	0	0	0	0	1		227	0	0	0	0	1	0	
168	0	0	0	0	1	0		228	0	0	0	0	1	1	
169	0	1	0	0	0	0		229	0	0	1	0	0	1	
170	0	0	0	1	0	1		230	0	0	0	0	0	1	
171	0	0	0	0	0	0		231	1	0	0	0	0	0	
172	0	0	0	0	0	1		232	0	0	0	0	0	1	
173	0	0	0	0	1	0		233	0	0	0	0	1	0	
174	0	0	0	0	0	1		234	0	0	0	0	0	0	International Studies
175	0	0	0	0	0	1		235	0	0	0	0	0	0	Business Mgmt
176	0	0	0	0	1	0		236	0	0	0	0	1	0	
177	0	0	0	0	1	0		237	0	1	0	0	0	0	
178	0	0	0	0	1	0		238	0	1	0	0	1	0	Area Studies
179	0	1	0	0	0	0		239	0	0	0	0	1	0	
180	0	0	0	0	1	0		240	0	0	0	0	0	0	Literature

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Discipline Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline-Other	Reviewer Number	Economics	History	Law	Philosophy	Political Science	Sociology	Discipline-Other
242	0	1	0	0	1	0		282	0	1	0	0	1	0	
243	0	1	0	0	1	0		283	0	1	0	0	0	0	
244	0	0	0	0	1	0		284	0	1	0	0	0	0	
245	0	1	0	0	0	0		285	0	0	0	0	0	1	
246	1	0	0	0	0	0		286	0	0	0	0	1	0	
247	0	0	0	0	1	0		287	0	1	0	0	1	0	
248	0	0	0	0	0	1		288	0	0	0	0	1	0	
249	0	0	0	0	1	0		289	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250	0	0	1	0	0	0		290	0	0	0	0	0	1	
251	0	0	0	0	1	1		291	0	1	0	0	1	0	
252	0	0	0	0	1	0		292	0	0	0	0	0	1	
253	0	1	0	1	1	1		293	1	1	0	0	1	0	
254	0	0	0	0	1	1		294	1	0	0	0	0	1	
255	0	0	0	0	1	0		295	0	1	1	0	0	0	
256	0	0	0	0	0	1		296	0	0	0	0	1	0	
257	1	0	0	0	0	0		297	0	0	1	0	0	0	
258	0	1	0	0	1	0		298	0	0	0	0	0	1	
259	0	0	0	0	1	1		299	0	0	0	0	1	0	
260	0	1	0	1	0	0	Education	300	0	0	0	0	1	0	
261	0	1	0	0	0	0	geography	301	1	0	0	0	1	0	
262	0	0	0	0	1	0		302	0	0	0	0	0	0	
263	0	0	0	0	1	0		303	0	0	0	0	0	0	anthropology
264	0	0	0	0	1	0	Political Theory	304	0	0	0	0	1	0	
265	0	0	0	0	1	0		305	0	0	0	0	0	0	Psychology
266	0	0	0	0	1	0		306	0	0	0	0	1	0	
267	0	0	0	0	1	0		307	1	0	0	0	0	0	
268	0	0	0	0	1	0		308	0	0	0	0	1	0	
269	0	1	0	0	0	0		309	0	1	0	0	0	0	
270	0	0	0	0	0	1		310	0	0	0	0	0	0	
271	0	1	0	0	0	0	antropology	311	0	0	0	0	0	1	Peace Studies
272	0	0	0	0	0	0	public Administration	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public Sector Reform
273	0	1	0	0	0	0		313	0	0	0	0	1	0	
274	0	0	0	0	0	1		314	0	1	0	0	0	0	
275	0	0	0	0	1	1	communications	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	
276	0	0	0	0	1	0		316	0	1	0	0	0	0	
277	0	0	0	0	1	0		317	0	1	0	0	0	0	
278	0	0	0	0	1	0		318	0	0	0	0	1	0	
279	0	0	0	0	0	1		319	0	1	0	0	0	0	
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	social psycology	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	
281	0	0	0	0	0	0		Totals	26	72	17	16	155	80	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Method Category

Reviewer Number	Historical-Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Methods-Other	Reviewer Number	Historical-Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Methods-Other
1	1	0	0		61	1	1	1	
2	0	0	1		62	1	1	0	
3	0	0	0		63	1	0	0	
4	1	0	0		64	0	1	1	
5	1	1	0		65	1	1	0	
6	1	0	0		66	0	0	1	
7	1	1	0		67	0	0	1	Qualitative
8	0	0	0		68	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0		69	0	0	0	
10	1	0	0		70	0	0	1	
11	0	0	0		71	0	1	1	
12	1	0	0		72	0	0	0	
13	1	1	0		73	0	1	1	
14	0	0	0		74	1	1	1	
15	0	0	1		75	0	0	0	
16	1	1	1		76	1	0	0	
17	1	0	0		77	1	1	0	
18	1	0	0		78	0	0	0	
19	1	0	0		79	0	0	0	
20	0	0	1		80	0	0	0	
21	0	0	1		81	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0		82	0	0	0	
23	0	0	1		83	0	0	0	
24	1	1	0		84	0	0	0	
25	0	1	1		85	0	0	0	
26	1	0	0		86	0	0	1	
27	1	0	0		87	0	0	0	
28	1	0	0		88	0	0	0	
29	0	0	0		89	0	0	0	
30	0	0	0		90	1	0	0	
31	0	0	0		91	0	0	0	
32	1	0	0		92	0	0	0	
33	1	0	0		93	1	1	1	
34	1	1	1		94	0	1	1	
35	0	0	0		95	0	0	0	
36	1	1	0		96	0	0	0	
37	1	1	1		97	0	0	0	
38	0	0	0		98	0	0	1	
39	0	0	0		99	1	1	1	
40	0	0	0		100	1	1	0	
41	1	0	0		101	0	0	0	
42	1	0	0		102	0	0	1	
43	1	0	0		103	0	0	1	
44	1	1	0		104	0	0	1	
45	1	1	0		105	1	0	0	interpretation theory
46	0	0	0		106	1	0	0	
47	0	1	1	qualitative	107	1	0	0	
48	1	1	0		108	0	0	1	
49	1	0	0		109	1	1	1	
50	0	0	0		110	0	1	1	
51	0	0	0		111	1	1	0	
52	0	0	0		112	1	1	0	
53	0	0	0		113	0	1	0	
54	0	0	0		114	0	0	0	
55	0	1	1		115	0	0	1	
56	1	1	1		116	0	1	1	
57	1	1	0		117	1	1	0	
58	1	1	0		118	1	1	1	
59	1	0	0		119	1	0	1	
60	1	1	1		120	1	0	1	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Method Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Historical-Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Methods-Other	Reviewer Number	Historical-Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Methods-Other
121	1	0	0		181	1	1	0	
122	0	0	0		182	1	1	0	
123	1	0	0		183	1	1	0	
124	1	1	0		184	1	1	0	
125	1	0	1		185	1	1	0	
126	1	1	0		186	0	0	0	
127	1	0	0		187	1	1	1	
128	0	0	0		188	0	0	1	
129	1	1	0		189	1	0	1	
130	0	1	0		190	1	0	0	
131	1	1	0		191	1	0	0	
132	1	0	0		192	0	0	0	
133	0	0	0		193	0	1	1	
134	1	1	0		194	0	0	0	
135	0	0	0		195	1	1	1	
136	0	0	0		196	0	0	0	
137	0	0	0		197	0	0	0	
138	0	0	1		198	0	0	0	
139	1	1	1		199	1	1	1	
140	0	0	0		200	0	0	1	
141	1	0	0		201	1	0	0	
142	1	0	0		202	1	0	0	
143	1	1	0	modeling/simulation	203	0	0	1	
144	0	0	1		204	1	0	1	
145	1	0	0		205	0	0	0	
146	1	1	1	qualitative	206	1	0	0	
147	1	1	0		207	1	1	0	
148	1	0	0		208	0	0	0	
149	0	0	0		209	1	0	0	
150	1	0	0	elite interviews	210	1	0	0	Legal Analysis
151	1	0	0		211	0	0	1	
152	0	1	1		212	1	0	0	
153	0	0	0		213	1	1	1	
154	0	1	0		214	0	1	0	
155	0	0	0		215	0	0	0	
156	0	0	0		216	0	0	0	
157	0	0	0		217	1	0	0	
158	0	0	0		218	1	1	0	
159	0	1	1		219	1	1	0	
160	1	0	0		220	1	0	0	
161	1	1	0	theoretical	221	1	0	0	
162	1	1	0		222	0	0	1	
163	0	0	1		223	0	0	0	
164	0	0	0		224	1	0	0	
165	0	0	1	survey	225	0	0	0	
166	1	0	1		226	1	0	0	
167	0	1	0		227	0	0	0	
168	1	1	0		228	0	0	1	
169	1	1	0		229	0	1	1	other
170	1	0	1	Network Analysis	230	1	0	1	
171	1	0	1		231	0	0	0	
172	0	1	0		232	0	1	1	
173	1	1	1		233	0	0	0	
174	1	1	1		234	1	1	0	
175	0	0	0		235	0	0	1	
176	1	1	0		236	0	1	0	
177	1	0	0		237	1	0	0	
178	1	1	0		238	1	1	1	
179	1	0	0		239	1	0	0	
180	1	0	0		240	0	0	0	

Table 3.2 Reviewer Coding Sheet for Method Category Cont.

Reviewer Number	Historical-Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Methods-Other	Reviewer Number	Historical-Comparative	Fieldwork	Quantitative	Methods-Other
241	1	1	0		281	1	1	0	
242	1	0	0		282	1	0	0	
243	1	0	1		283	0	0	0	
244	1	0	0		284	1	1	0	
245	0	0	1		285	1	1	1	
246	0	1	1		286	0	0	0	
247	1	0	1		287	0	0	0	
248	0	0	0		288	0	0	0	
249	0	0	0		289	0	0	1	
250	0	0	1		290	1	0	0	
251	1	1	1		291	0	0	0	
252	1	0	0		292	0	0	0	
253	0	0	0		293	0	0	0	
254	1	0	1		294	1	0	0	
255	1	1	0		295	0	0	1	experimental
256	0	0	1		296	0	0	0	
257	1	0	0		297	1	0	1	
258	0	0	1		298	0	0	0	
259	0	0	0		299	1	1	0	
260	0	0	0		300	0	1	1	
261	1	1	1		301	0	0	0	
262	1	1	0		302	0	0	0	
263	1	0	0		303	0	0	0	
264	1	0	0		304	0	0	0	
265	1	1	1		305	1	0	1	
266	1	0	0		306	0	0	0	
267	1	1	0		307	1	1	0	
268	0	0	0		308	0	0	0	
269	0	1	0		309	1	1	0	
270	1	1	0		310	0	1	0	
271	1	0	0	Qualitative	311	0	0	0	
272	1	0	0		312	0	0	0	
273	0	0	0	discourse	313	0	0	0	
274	0	1	1		314	0	0	0	
275	0	0	1		315	1	0	0	
276	1	0	1		316	0	0	0	
277	1	0	0		317	0	0	0	
278	0	0	0		318	0	0	0	
279	0	0	1		319	0	0	0	
280	0	0	0		Totals	156	99	91	

Appendix B

Introduction

 This appendix contains the recommended reviewer information sheet and corresponding examples to update the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces & Society website. As stated in Chapter Five, implementing these changes serves to improve the journal's quality and capacity to continue its mission.

Improvements to the Reviewer Information Form

 Based on the literature, current events, and the findings of this study, the changes to the reviewer information form reflect both an aesthetic and content recension. Placing the I.U.S/*AF&S* logo on the forms adds a professional appearance and associates the document with the website. The content revision affects every category of the reviewer form. Some reflect a shift in the sub categorical order of precedence. Others reflect addition/removal of data within and between categories. The discussion below enumerates all of these changes by category.

 Civil-Military Relations - the addition of "Theory" reflects the journal's goal of publishing "theoretically-informed articles," and based on literature and current events (the Global War on Terror and the resulting relationship between nations) it seems intuitive to develop the capacity to address this topic. The removal of "Representativeness" reflects the dearth of manuscripts addressing this topic as well as the lack of literature espousing this as a central issue to civil-military relations. Placing "Family Issues" under **Military Organization** demonstrates a belief of its relative insignificance to the comprehensive issues affecting civil-military relations.

 Logic of War - The addition of "Terrorism" evinces a topic expectantly to soon emerge as a salient issue of the field. Currently, the greatest percentage (26%) of *AF&S* reviewers under

this category asserts expertise in "Peacekeeping." The issue of terrorism currently dominates society at large. Proactively seeking reviewers and planning to address terrorism positions the journal for success in the future.

Military Organization – The shifting of "Family Issues" to this category makes it more congruent with the similar organizational topics listed.

Regional Concentration – The reorganization of this category reflects the proportion of reviewers and manuscripts that most commonly address these areas.

Discipline – The reorganization of this category also reflects the proportion of reviewers and manuscripts most commonly utilizing these disciplines. Adding "Psychology" and "Anthropology" represents the number of reviewers stating these as preferred disciplines.

Method - The ordering of this category blends the stated preferences of reviewers and the proportion of manuscripts utilizing the different methodologies.

The reviewer information sheet posted below implements all recensions previously discussed.   Incorporating these changes on the I.U.S. website ensures the continuity of data collection, precludes extraneous data collection, and enables a more user friendly application.

Reviewer Information

Title	First Name	M.I.	Last Name
Institution		Department	
Address		City	
State	Zip-Code	Country	
Telephone Number		Facsimile	E-Mail Address

Please Circle Your Areas of Expertise

Civil-Military Relations	Logic of War	Military Organization	Regional Concentration	Discipline
Theory	Origins/Forms of Armed Conflict	Professionalism/ Leadership	North America	Political Science
Emerging Democracy	Conflict Resolution	Command & Control	Western Europe	Sociology
Mature Democracy	Deterrence	Military Effectiveness	Central Europe	History
Defense Economics & Military Procurement	Consequences	Cohesion/Disintegration	Eastern Europe	Philosophy
Militarism & Militarization	Experience of War	Military Culture	Central Asia	Psychology
Political Elites	Laws of War	Race/Gender	East Asia	Economics
Business Elites	Control of Armed Forces/Arms Control	Health Care	Southeast Asia	Anthropology
Media Elites	Revolution	Family Issues	Middle East	Law
Intellectual Elites	Peacekeeping	Recruitment	Africa	Other
Military Elites	Terrorism	Reserve Forces	North Latin America	
Veterans and Military Organizations	Other	Technology/Organizational Change	Central Latin America	
Other		Other	South Latin America	**Method**
			Other	Quantitative
				Historical/ Comparative
				Fieldwork
				Other

Please List Any Additional Information You Would Like to Include

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