

INTRODUCTION TO THE CENTENNIAL ISSUE

Lee Sigelman, *Editor*

This issue completes the one-hundredth volume of the *Review*, the inaugural issue of which was published in November 1906. To mark this occasion, two years ago we began planning a centennial observance on the theme of “the evolution of political science.” My collaborator in this project, as the Co-Editor of what evolved into an entire issue of the *Review*, has been Editorial Board member M. Elizabeth Sanders, who joined me in overseeing the review and selection processes.

In the 1960s, there was much talk, in the program in which I was then a graduate student, about developing “a theory of the political.” That project filled me with wonder. For one thing, I wondered what noun the adjective “political” was supposed to be modifying: the political *what*? For another, I wondered at the sheer arrogance of the idea that a single theory could possibly encompass and illuminate the infinitely varied phenomena that “the political” subsumes.

That four-decade-old reaction to the political science equivalent of the physicist’s “theory of everything” lives on in the cover graphic of this issue. To represent the evolution of political science, many images initially came to mind. Eventually, the particular image that appears on the cover won out. One reason it did was that a jigsaw puzzle, like political science, is made up of a large number of separate pieces. Ours is a discipline of many parts. Another reason was that the separate parts of political science, like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, did not come preassembled. Our discipline was built from the bottom up rather than from the top down. Still, doubt remained about the appropriateness of jigsaw puzzle imagery, which could imply that all the separate pieces of political science should be expected (at least eventually—“a theory of the political”) to fit together in a neat and tidy package and to reveal the whole picture. But look more closely at the particular jigsaw puzzle that adorns our cover and you will see that some of the pieces have been jammed together in ways that obviously don’t fit, that significant gaps must still be filled in, that the pieces that are as yet unused may not fit at all, and that if the puzzle were eventually completed, what it says would constitute only a small part of a much larger story. All these features of this particular jigsaw puzzle combine to make it an especially appropriate image for the cover of the *Review*’s centennial issue.

THE REVIEW’S TABLE OF CONTENTS AS A RUNNING RECORD OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE DISCIPLINE

In preparing my essay “The Coevolution of American Political Science and the *American Political Science Review*” for this issue, I had numerous occasions to refer to the tables of contents of the back issues of the *Review*. From that endeavor I gained a keen apprecia-

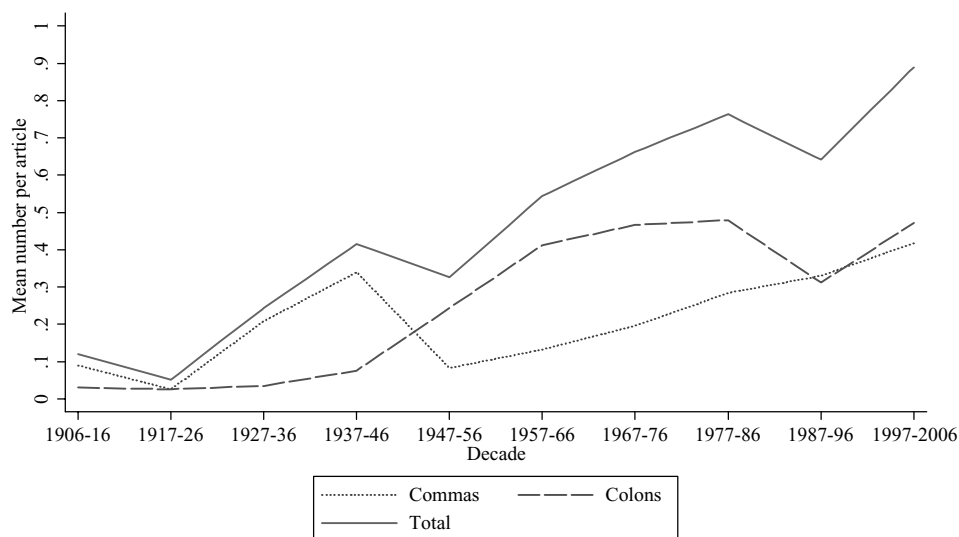
tion of how much could be learned about the evolution of the discipline without reading so much as a single article, simply by monitoring the table of contents of each issue.

Every table of contents has two main elements: the titles of the articles and the names of the authors. Therein lies a tale—or, more accurately, several tales.

Over the years, the *Review* has published some articles with remarkably cryptic titles (e.g., “Finland” and “Pan-Turanism”) and others whose titles leave little to the imagination (e.g., “Explaining Presidential Popularity: How Ad Hoc Theorizing, Misplaced Emphasis, and Insufficient Care in Measuring One’s Variables Routed Common Sense and Led Conventional Wisdom Down the Path of Anomalies” and “Political Corruption in America: A Search for Definitions and a Theory, or If Political Corruption Is in the Mainstream of American Politics Why Is it Not in the Mainstream of American Politics Research?”). It may be thought that such differences reflect nothing more momentous than the idiosyncrasies of authorial taste or the limits of editorial indulgence, but both casual (Becker 2003) and systematic titrologists (e.g., Buxton and Meadows, 1977; Whissell 2004) think there is more to it than that. In a wide array of scholarly fields, article titles have gotten longer and longer, and this phenomenon is taken seriously as an indicator of the evolutionary movement from generality to specificity as scholarly fields mature (Rouquette 1975–76). Whissell provides an apt example: “A single article written on the topic of dogmatism might be entitled ‘A study of dogmatism,’ but 10 articles written on the same topic must each be described by longer (and more specific) titles to be distinguished from one another, e.g., ‘A study of dogmatism: sex differences in university students’” (2004).

Indicatively, whereas “Finland” and “Pan-Turanism” graced the *Review*’s fourth and eleventh volumes, respectively, the articles with the prodigious titles noted in the preceding paragraph both appeared in its eighth decade. More generally, as can be seen in Figure 1, the length of article titles in the *Review* has followed the same course as that of titles in several other disciplines. From the *Review*’s first through its tenth decade, the mean number of words per title rose by 41%.

The same trend toward specification has cropped up in the increasing use of punctuation marks—commas and colons—in titles. (See Figure 2.) With tongue only partially in cheek, Dillon identified “titular colonocity” as “a discriminant of scholarly quality” (1981a,b, 1982) so it should occasion no great surprise that the titles of the *Review*’s early articles were rarely punctuated and that colons in particular were rare. Commas eventually began appearing fairly regularly, a trend Howard Becker attributes to the eagerness of authors to say to prospective readers, “‘Look at my variables! Look at my concepts! Look at my historical period! Look at my data!’ Not knowing what the passing reader might be

FIGURE 1. Mean Length of Article Titles in the *Review* by Decade**FIGURE 2. Commas and Colons in Article Titles in the *Review* by Decade**

looking for, the best strategy is to put everything that might be of interest in the title, just in case” (2003, v). Later, in the 1950s and 1960s, the colon displaced the comma as the political scientist’s punctuation mark of choice, attractive to authors because it enabled them to meld breadth (the main title) with specificity (the postcolonial subtitle). In more recent decades, both of these punctuation marks achieved such popularity that by the end of the *Review*’s first century it was the rare title that failed to embrace one or the other of them; we are now, it would seem, in a state of titular punctuated equilibrium.

This trend toward specification could be taken as evidence that political science research has, as critics have often charged, become “more and more about less and less” (Corwin 1929, 569). However, the imagery evoked by the titles of articles in the *Review*

actually has grown less concrete and more abstract.¹ (See Figure 3.) The point is not that articles published in the *Review* in recent decades have been theoretically and conceptually rich in an absolute sense, but merely that by comparison to the work that it published in its early volumes, the articles of the last few decades—or at least their titles—have been veritably awash in ideas. In any event, to the extent that the trend has been away from the concrete and toward the abstract, it runs

¹ The decade-by-decade abstractness scores were derived from the Regressive Imagery dictionary of McKenzie’s (1996) Alexis computer program; to calculate these scores, for each decade I subtracted the mean percentage of title words classified as “concrete” from the mean percentage classified as “abstract.” The overall upward trend shown in Figure 3 is similar to results reported by Hogenraad, Bestgen, and Durieux (1992) for two psychology journals, but not to Whissell’s (2004) findings for a third psychology journal.

FIGURE 3. Abstractness of Article Titles in the *Review* by Decade

counter to the notion of a narrowing of analytical focus over the long run.

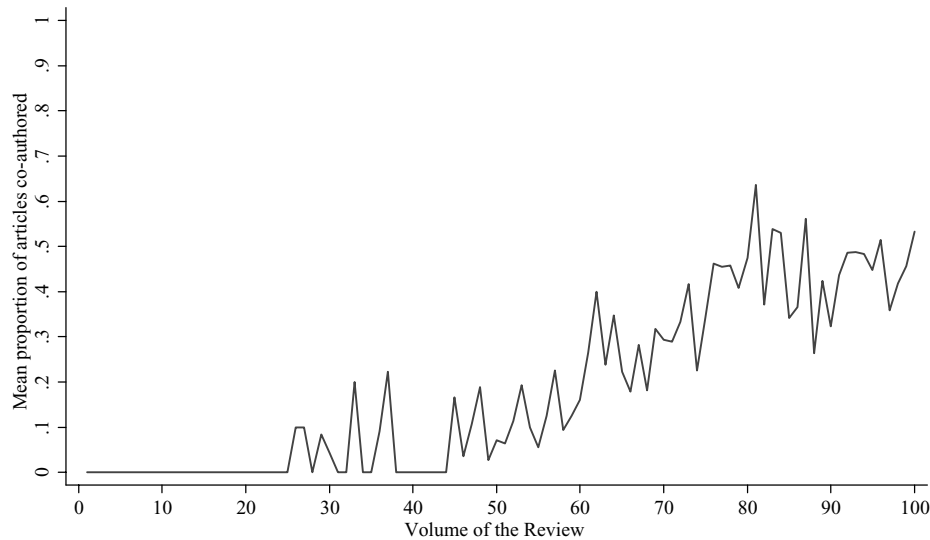
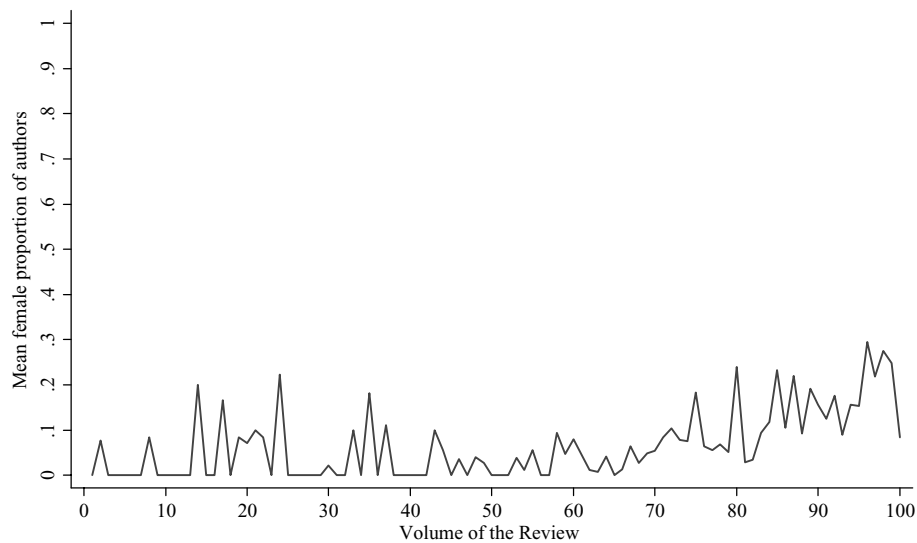
More conventional indications of long-term trends in the discipline can be derived from the other main component of the table of contents: the names of the authors. One such measure is the proportion of co-authored articles. The dramatic growth of collaborative research in the social sciences in general (Endersby 1996; Laband and Tollison 2000; Moody 2004) and in political science in particular (Baum, Griffiths, Matthews, and Schrruble 1976; De Maio and Kushner 1981; Fisher, Cobane, Vander Ven, and Cullen 1998) is an oft-told tale, so the trend depicted in Figure 4 serves primarily as a reminder and extension of what has already been reported elsewhere. Multiple authorship remained a rarity in the *Review* until it entered a takeoff phase in the mid- to late 1950s and early 1960s. By the mid-1970s, roughly one article in three was co-authored, and the turn of the twenty-first century found the proportion hovering in the vicinity of one in two. Thus, although the trend shown in Figure 4 and similar results reported in other studies fall short of validating the claim that “multiple authorship is becoming the norm within political science” (Fisher et al. 1998, 854), collaboration has become an increasingly widespread practice. Because this trend has sprung from such sources as the growth of specialization, the availability of funding to support research teams, and the rise of quantification, it has not diffused equally into all corners of the discipline; single-authorship still dominates, for example, among political theorists and comparativists. Although the broader implications of the trend toward co-authorship are still not entirely clear, there are some indications that the quality of research has improved because of it (Presser 1980).

Arraying the names of the authors over time also illuminates another long-term trend. Over the past century, and especially during the last three decades, the gender composition of the political science profession

in the United States underwent marked change. During the 1960s, women occupied only about one political science faculty position in twenty, but by the 1990s the proportion had risen to about one in four (Sarkees and McGlen 1999; Young 1995). As the discipline became less of a male preserve, so did research activity; for example, only 8% of the papers presented at the 1971 annual APSA meeting were by women, but the counterpart figure for 2000 was 28% (Gruberg 2000). Notwithstanding some occasional breakthroughs into its pages, through the mid-1960s women maintained only a shadow presence in the *Review* (see also Hajjar, Bowman, and Richard 1975, 369). Then, propelled by the changing gender composition of the discipline and the growth of collaborative research in general and cross-gender collaboration in particular,² the proportion of authors of articles in the *Review* who were women began to rise. From the mid-1980s through the mid-1990s, about one author in six was a woman. (See Figure 5.)

After noting that this proportion lagged behind those of other political science journals, Young speculated that “The large group of women who are still at the lower academic tiers may be targeting lower status journals because they are still learning their craft and may be hesitant to submit their work to the top ranking journal. As more women enter the upper tiers of academe and as they become more grafted into major research institutions, *APSR* will likely have more articles with female authors” (1995, 526). That speculation was borne out over the ensuing decade, during which about one author in four was a woman—still a few percentage points below the female presence in the discipline as a whole.

² Fisher et al. reported that more than half of the articles by women in leading political science journals were products of collaborations between women and men (1998, p. 854).

FIGURE 4. Co-authorship of Articles in the *Review* by Volume**FIGURE 5. Co-authorship of Articles in the *Review*, by Volume**

THE “EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE” ESSAYS³

Only a glance at the table of contents will be needed to establish that this issue is devoted primarily to a jumbo assortment of essays about the evolution of political science. During 2004–2005, we circulated a call for expressions of interest in submitting papers on this theme for a special section of the centennial issue. We specified that completed papers would have to be brief, at least by the *Review*'s normal standards, so that we could accommodate the large and diverse array of perspectives on the evolution of the discipline that we hoped

to represent. We were more than a little concerned that our invitation might attract few takers, especially because we were offering no guarantee that any submitted paper would actually be published. Reflecting this uncertainty, we referred to our project as a thematic *section* of this issue rather than as a thematic issue, leaving ourselves an out in case we received few submissions. As it turned out, we need not have worried, for we received many more expressions of interest than we had dreamed possible (around 100 in all). Following the lead of our sister publication, *Perspectives on Politics*, we provided extensive reactions to each pre-proposal or proposal that we received, conveying feedback to every author about whether a project seemed promising and offering detailed advice about how it might be developed.

³ Thanks are due to Elizabeth Franker for her help in drafting this section.

Every paper that was ultimately submitted underwent a full-scale peer-review process during the spring of 2006. Based on the reviewers' comments and recommendations and on our own assessments, we invited the authors of a subset of these papers to revise them for further consideration. We ultimately accepted 24 papers as the core of this issue.

As we had hoped they would, these essays represent a wide array of perspectives on the evolution of political science. Even so, many important topics are unrepresented here and others may be overrepresented. That was inevitable, given space limitations, our approach of issuing a general call for papers on a broad theme rather than assigning authors of our choosing to address topics that we specified, and the heterogeneous character of our discipline. Thus, the assembled essays constitute a patchwork rather than a comprehensive portrait of the evolution of the discipline. Still, we are confident that every reader of the *Review* will find much of interest in these essays, and we are hopeful that our readers' knowledge and understanding of political science will be significantly improved as a consequence.

Preceding these 24 essays is my own consideration of "The Coevolution of American Political Science and the *American Political Science Review*." Based in large part on a survey of the research articles that have appeared in the *Review* over the course of its century-long existence, this essay is intended primarily as a conversation starter and as a stage setter for the more specifically focused essays that follow it.

The assumption underlying our call for papers was that fostering greater awareness of where the discipline has been would promote new insight into where it currently stands and where it is likely to go. And what better place to start than at the beginning—at least at the beginning of the organized profession of political science in the United States? In "The Founding of the American Political Science Association: Discipline, Profession, Political Theory, and Politics," John G. Gunnell suggests that the founders of the APSA launched a rebellion when they sought to disestablish the then-dominant voices in the discipline by spearheading a new journal. Of course, the idea of the *Review* as a revolutionary rather than counter-revolutionary force may seem ironic in an era in which the *Review* is one of the most conspicuous manifestations of "mainstream" political science. In what should be read as a companion piece to Gunnell's essay, John S. Dryzek argues in "Revolutions Without Enemies: Transformations in Political Science" that the most successful internal attempts to alter the theoretical and methodological foundations of political science have been facilitated by the absence of serious dissent. Approaching the same subject matter from a different perspective, Mark Blyth devotes "Great Punctuations: Prediction, Randomness, and the Evolution of Comparative Political Science" to outlining a process of conceptual and theoretical development marked by rare times when prevailing wisdom has fallen victim to real-world events. Blyth is skeptical about whether the end product is progress; rather, he contends that like the drunkard searching for his lost keys under a streetlight

because that is where the light is, political scientists have focused so much of their attention on the middle of the bell curve that they have failed to see the action in the tails of the distribution of events. Much farther out in the critical region of the distribution of assessments of the political science is Michael Parenti's provocative interpretation of establishmentarian biases from the earliest times through the present against scholars whose backgrounds or outlooks have positioned them outside the mainstream.

Whereas Parenti focuses on factors like social background, political ideology, and theoretical and methodological orientations, in "Far From Ideal": The Gender Politics of Political Science" Sue Tolleson-Rinehart and Susan J. Carroll study political science as a gendered institution with a decidedly mixed history of women's participation and advancement. Mixed, too, has been the history of political scientists' (in)attentiveness to some of the most divisive issues of western society, including race/ethnicity and religion. In "*Su Casa Es Nuestra Casa*: Latino Politics Research and the Development of American Political Science," Luis R. Fraga, John A. Garcia, Rodney E. Hero, Michael Jones-Correa, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Gary M. Segura argue that although it has long been regarded as a separate area of research, walled off from mainstream scholarship, research on Latino politics has actually engaged constructively with and contributed significantly to the broader discipline. At the same time, religion and politics remains something of a backwater within political science, under-theorized and under-researched. In "Getting Religion: Has Political Science Rediscovered the Faith Factor?," Kenneth D. Wald and Clyde Wilcox suggest that this neglect of a vitally important topic stems from both its perceived complexity and the social backgrounds of political scientists.

Although cleavage lines of various sorts were evident within political science from the very beginning, they coalesced and exploded in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, sparked in large measure by the "behavioral revolution." At that point, as David Kettler chronicles in "The Political Theory Question in Political Science, 1956–1967," the Straussian school of political theorists strove to establish itself as the "ethical teacher and loyal opposition of American political science." Its failure to solidify its leadership position left political theory as a loose federation united only by its rejection of many of the core tenets of the behavioral revolution. Benjamin Barber takes a closer look at a key episode from that era in "The Politics of Political Science: 'Value-Free' Theory and the Wolin-Strauss Dust-Up of 1963." Ironically, Barber notes, the theorists participating in that controversy directed their fire at one another rather than at what each regarded as their main target, behaviorialism—implicitly confirming Strauss's concern that political theorists were fiddling while the discipline was burning. At approximately the same time, Bernard Crick was lambasting American political science, as Michael Kenny relates in "History and Dissent: Bernard Crick's *The American Science of Politics*." Though little read today, at least on this side of the Atlantic, Crick raised questions that continue

to resonate, such as whether and how political science can meaningfully engage contemporary political controversies and speak to wider audiences outside the discipline.

Lindsay Rogers's fame has probably faded even faster than Crick's within political science, but in Amy Fried's "The Forgotten Lindsay Rogers and the Development of American Political Science," we learn that in the middle of the twentieth century he stood at the forefront of the field. Crossing traditional disciplinary and sub-disciplinary boundaries, Rogers criticized both the practice and the study of democratic politics in ways that seem no less relevant today than when they were written. Focusing on another challenge to the established disciplinary order, in "Hermeneutics, Political Inquiry, and Practical Reason: An Evolving Challenge to Political Science" Michael T. Gibbons homes in on the interpretivist critique of mainstream political science. Gibbons's dissection of interpretivism and its historical tension with mainstream approaches provides important insights for those who sit on one side of the aisle or the other.

Many of the momentous events and trends analyzed in this issue were propelled by a few key individuals, some of whom live on in memory while others are long forgotten. Preeminent among the former is Woodrow Wilson, whose attempt to set the discipline on a track of his design ultimately ended as a road not taken. In "Wilson's Failure: Roots of Contention about the Meaning of a Science of Politics," Peter N. Ubertaccio and Brian J. Cook trace the discipline's contentious history from Wilson's unsuccessful attempts to steer it away from the natural sciences and to bridge the gap between politics as practice and as science. A later attempt to bridge the gap occupies center stage in James Farr, Jacob S. Hacker, and Nicole Kazez's "The Policy Scientist of Democracy: The Discipline of Harold D. Lasswell." Lasswell envisioned political science as a "policy science" actively engaged in the political process by speaking truth to power. Intriguingly, Lasswell's vision was largely consonant with that of Charles Merriam, an early leader of the behavioral movement, which has long been castigated as "apolitical." As Michael T. Heaney and John Mark Hansen establish in "Building the Chicago School," the institution that Merriam built, which housed an extraordinary array of talented scholars, emerged not as a fortuitous convergence of previously unaligned forces, but by conscious design. Some of its prominent members were European émigrés who had sought refuge in the United States. Tracing the role that European émigré scholars played in the development of one particular subfield of political science, Gerald Loewenberg shows in "The Influence of European Émigré Scholars on Comparative Politics, 1925–1965" that notwithstanding its distinctly American cast, the American study of comparative politics has deep European roots.

Political science has always been a federation of loosely connected subfields rather than a tightly integrated field of study. To what extent have the separate ontogenies of its scattered components recapitulated the phylogeny of the discipline as a whole? Several of

the essays in this issue consider the evolution of particular subfields. In "Researching Electoral Politics," Philip E. Converse, who with his fellow co-authors of *The American Voter* did so much to shape our understanding of electoral behavior, offers both an insider's view of the early voting studies and a critical perspective on more recent scholarship. Converse's essay is likely to be the *pièce de résistance* of this issue for many readers, but by no means does it stand alone. Consider, for example, Howard L. Reiter's "The Study of Political Parties, 1906–2005: The View from the Journals" and Kathleen Knight's "Transformations of the Concept of Ideology in the Twentieth Century," two painstakingly researched synopses of the evolution of scholarship on topics closely related to Converse's. Consider, too, the interplay between the development of new methodological approaches and tools, on the one hand, and advances in theoretically based substantive understanding of politics, on the other. In that connection, James N. Druckman, Donald P. Green, James H. Kuklinski, and Arthur Lupia, in "The Growth and Development of Experimental Research in Political Science," analyze the growing embrace of experimental research by political scientists and Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, in "Game Theory, Political Economy, and the Evolving Study of War and Peace," turns a spotlight on the impact of game theoretic methods on our understanding of some of the most enduring issues of international relations theory.

Over the years, even as political science has evolved according to its own (il)logic, it has not been isolated from developments in the "real world." This interplay between events and trends inside and outside of political science has been complex. In "From Opposition to Accommodation: How Rockefeller Foundation Grants Redefined Relations between Political Theory and Social Science in the 1950s," Emily Hauptmann probes a case in point of how profoundly external funding of political science research has shaped the development of a field. Nor is the real world of politics immune to the influence of political science theory and research. In "The *Review's* Evolving Relevance for U.S. Foreign Policy, 1906–2006," Andrew Bennett and G. John Ikenberry argue that even though the *Review* has moved away from the direct attempts at policy relevance that were characteristic of its early years, by influencing what scholars teach and publish in policy-oriented outlets it indirectly informs policy debates on major issues.

Although our theme of evolution suggests change, much about political science has remained largely unchanged over the last century. A good example is the profession's posture toward undergraduate teaching, which is unwittingly conveyed by faculty members who speak of research "opportunities" and teaching "loads." In "A Century of Continuity and (Little) Change in the Undergraduate Political Science Curriculum," John Ishiyama, Marijke Breuning, and Linda Lopez describe the ebb and flow of the profession's interest in curricular reform over the years and conclude that the reform proposals promulgated by a series of high-profile panels have been ineffectual.

THE “TOP 20” COMMENTARIES

A special feature of this centennial issue is a set of looks back at some of the most influential articles that have appeared in the pages of the *Review* during its century-long existence. To identify these articles, we knew of no better approach than the increasingly conventional, though obviously fallible, one of tracking citation frequencies. Thus understood, the most influential articles are those that have served most often as source material for political scientists and other scholars—a definition that highlights one important dimension of influence while ignoring others. With the pertinent data in hand, we asked the authors of the twenty most frequently-cited articles in the history of the *Review* or, where necessary, appropriate stand-ins for these authors, to prepare brief commentaries addressing such issues as why their article had been so influential, whether their views had changed since it was published, and how they might write it differently today. We think their responses make for fascinating reading and we expect these “Top 20” essays to be avidly read.

THE REVIEW’S CENTENNIAL TRIVIA QUIZ

Finally, as a once-in-a-century (“FREE!”) bonus feature of our centennial issue, we challenge readers to try their hands at, and grade themselves and their colleagues on, our Centennial Trivia Test. The terms “fun” and “*American Political Science Review*” are rarely used in conjunction with one another, but we hope that this little exercise will prove both instructive and entertaining.

The *American Political Science Review* Centennial Trivia Quiz (20 points possible. Go to the end of the quiz for the answers.)

1. (THE INITIAL QUESTION—1 point) V.O. Key’s given name was:
 - a. Valdimer Orlando
 - b. Victor Oswald
 - c. Vivien Ormsby
 - d. Vaughn Oglethorpe
 - e. None of the above
2. (ANOTHER INITIAL QUESTION—1 point) E.E. Schattschneider’s given name was:
 - a. Eberhard Egon
 - b. E.E.
 - c. Emil Eckhard
 - d. Ezra Edom
 - e. Elmer Eric
3. (RELATIONSHIPS—1 point) W. W. Willoughby (the first editor of the *Review* and ninth president of APSA) and William F. Willoughby (the twenty-seventh president of the APSA) were:
 - a. Not related
 - b. First cousins

- c. Father and son
 - d. Twins
 - e. None of the above
4. (THE STATE OF NURTURE—5 points) Name the state in which three editors of the *Review* grew up (1 point), the three editors who grew up there (3 points), and the undergraduate institution from which two of the three graduated (1 point).
 5. (TYPE CASTING—7 points) Match each prominent political scientist with the title of his article in the *Review* (1 point apiece).
 1. Charles A. Beard
 2. Bruce Bueno de Mesquita
 3. Heinz Eulau
 4. Carl J. Friedrich
 5. Samuel Huntington
 6. V.O. Key, Jr.
 7. Herbert A. Simon
 - a. “A Revised Theory of American Party Politics”
 - b. “Letters to the Editor as a Means of Measuring the Effectiveness of Propaganda”
 - c. “Need for Achievement and Competitiveness as Determinants of Political Party Success in Elections and Coalitions [in India]”
 - d. “The Effect of Television on Voting Behavior in Iowa in the 1952 Presidential Election”
 - e. “Some Aspects of Regional Planning”
 - f. “Theories of Federalism Under the Holy Roman Empire”
 - g. “The Reconversion Phase of Demobilization”
 6. (SENATORS—1 point) Which of the following was *not* the author of an article in the *Review*?
 - a. Estes Kefauver
 - b. Daniel Patrick Moynihan
 - c. Fred R. Harris
 - d. Robert M. La Follette, Jr.
 - e. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
 7. (FOREIGN AFFAIRS—1 point) And which of the following was *not* the author of an article in the *Review*?
 - a. Dag Hammarskjold
 - b. Ralph Bunche
 - c. William Fulbright
 - d. Zbigniew Brzezinski
 - e. Henry Kissinger
 8. (VEEPS—1 point) And which of the following was *not* the author of an article in the *Review*?
 - a. Richard B. Cheney
 - b. William Howard Taft
 - c. Hubert H. Humphrey
 - d. Henry A. Wallace
 - e. Herbert Hoover

9. (STATE SECRETS—1 point) Which of the following was listed as the author of an article in the *Review*?
- X
 - Anonymous
 - Publius
 - Messenger
 - Mr. Perestroika
10. (JUST FOR GOOD MEASURE, A TRUE-FALSE QUESTION—1 point) From v. 1, no. 1 (November 1906), through the present, the *Review* has been published on a quarterly basis.
- True
 - False

The answers: (1) a (2) e. (3) d. (4) South Dakota/Charles Jones, Samuel Patterson, Lee Sigelman/University of South Dakota). (5) 1e, 2c, 3f, 4b, 5a, 6g, 7d. (6) e. (7) c. (8) e. (9) b. “The Recording of World War II” (v. 38, April 1944), was published anonymously, accompanied by the following editorial note: “This REVIEW has never before published a major contribution anonymously, and would not choose to do so now. During the war period, however, policies adopted in government circles in Washington will make it necessary to depart from established practice in a few instances. The present article comes first-hand from competent official authorities.” (10) False. The *Review* was a bimonthly from v. 26 (1932) through v. 43 (1949).

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