

Volume 26, Number 2, July 2003

---

## Journal Articles

This section is meant to provide LSS members with the basic citation information about journal articles dealing with legislatures. The source for this information is Cambridge Scientific Abstracts' database, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, using the query: KW= ((congress) OR (parliament) OR (legislative)). The report is arranged in alphabetical order by author name.

---

Banwart, Mary Christine; Bystrom, Dianne G; Robertson, Terry

"From the Primary to the General Election: A Comparative Analysis of Candidate Media Coverage in Mixed-Gender 2000 Races for Governor and U.S. Senate"

*American Behavioral Scientist*, 2003, 46, 5, Jan, 658-676.

Abstract: Prior research on the media's portrayal of female candidates in comparison to male candidates has indicated that differences do exist, although most studies have focused on general election races of senate candidates. This study analyzed the media's portrayal of candidates in mixed-gender gubernatorial & U.S. Senate races through a comparison of primary coverage to general election coverage in 2000. The study relied on content analyses of more than 1,200 articles from major newspapers to understand how female & male candidates might be framed differently when running for their party's nomination as opposed to during the general election. The findings suggest that although the coverage from the primaries to the general election was relatively consistent across most categories of analysis, female candidates continue to face some stereotypical biases in the news coverage of their campaigns. 3 Tables, 39 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.]

---

Bavastro, Roberto; Szusterman, Celia.

"The Congressional Elections in Argentina, 2001"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 2, June, 352-360.

Abstract: The 14 Oct 2001 election marked a watershed in the Argentine political system for at least two reasons. First, the government did not actively support any candidate standing in the election. Secondly, it was the first time that a considerable proportion of the electorate declined to be represented by any of the political parties; instead, they either abstained or spoiled their ballot paper. In addition, the 2001 election marked the first time that the entire Senate was directly elected by a popular vote, following an amendment to the constitution in 1994. 2 Tables, 3 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Birch, Sarah

"Two-Round Electoral Systems and Democracy"

*Comparative Political Studies*, 2003, 36, 3, Apr, 319-344.

Abstract: Taking as its point of departure a little-noted recent increase in use of two-round electoral systems in parliamentary elections, this article assesses the impact of such systems on democratic performance. It argues that the possibility of holding a second round of voting is a destabilizing factor that inhibits democratic development & encourages the use of nonelectoral means of exercising power. This is because the institution of the double ballot works to fragment the party system by establishing district-specific strategic incentives & by diminishing the element of uncertainty that is key to securing cooperation by important political actors. This proposition is tested on a data set of all states that as of 1 January 1999 held elections to the lower houses of their national assemblies, as well as on a smaller database of democratizing countries. 4 Tables, 1 Appendix, 65 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.]

---

Bond, Jon R; Fleisher, Richard; Wood, B Dan

"The Marginal and Time-Varying Effect of Public Approval on Presidential Success in Congress"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 92-110.

Abstract: We analyze the relationship between public approval & presidential success in Congress using time-varying parameter regression methods. Cues from constituency, ideology, & party dominate congressional vote choice, so the effect of public approval of the president is typically marginal. Because the strength of these primary cues varies through time, the effect of public approval on presidential success should also be time varying. Analysis of conflictual roll-call votes from 1953 through 2000 using the time-varying Kalman filter reveals that the effect of public approval on presidential success is marginal & changing through time. These models assume that the time variation is a stochastic process, & finding time-varying relationships may indicate model misspecification. Our theory, however, suggests that this time variation depends on a systematic factor - partisanship. A better specified model that allows systematic parameter variation confirms that the level of partisanship conditions the relationship between public approval & presidential success in Congress. 1 Table, 3 Figures, 46 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Bryner, Gary (Review of: Tzoumis, Kelly)

"Environmental Policymaking in Congress: The Role of Issue Definitions in Wetlands, Great Lakes, and Wildlife Policies"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 283-285.

---

Burnell, P

"The Tripartite Elections in Zambia, December 2001"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 2, June, 388-395.

Abstract: On 27 Dec 2001, Zambia held elections for the presidency, parliament, & local government, the first ever tripartite elections. The last general election, in Nov 1996, returned President Frederick Chiluba & the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) to power. On that occasion, Chiluba won almost 69% of the vote; his party won just over 60% of the vote & 131 of the 150 elected seats in the legislature. Those elections were boycotted by the main opposition party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP), due to changes to the constitution that barred UNIP's leader, former

President Kenneth Kaunda, from contesting the presidency (Burnell, 1997) 2 Tables, 5 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Butler, Anthony

"South Africa's Political Futures"

*Government and Opposition*, 2003, 38, 1, winter, 93-112.

Abstract: The prospects for strengthening democracy in South Africa are contemplated. The consequences of the African National Congress' (ANC) electoral dominance for South African democracy are considered; specifically, it is stated that South African democracy cannot endure further domination by the ANC yet also cannot survive the fragmentation of the current liberation movement. The capacity of existing mechanisms to render the ANC politically accountable in the immediate future is then addressed; the need for the executive & judicial branches to cooperate rather than adopt adversarial positions toward each other is stressed. In addition, the question of whether the ANC will challenge the existing political alliance between the ANC, the South African Communist Party, & the Congress of South African Trade Unions is pondered. Moreover, issues concerning the continuing spread of political corruption & whether the HIV/AIDS epidemic will engender a crisis within the South African government are tackled. It is concluded that preserving the existing political alliance will provide the best strategy for maintaining democratic politics in South Africa. J. W. Parker.

---

Carey, John M

"Discipline, Accountability, and Legislative Voting in Latin America"

*Comparative Politics*, 2003, 35, 2, Jan, 191-211.

Abstract: Accountability in legislative representation carries implications for the relationship between legislators & constituents regarding communication, information, responsiveness, & the potential for punishment. There is an inherent tension between party discipline & responsiveness by individual legislators to their constituents. Recent institutional reforms in Latin America have sought to increase individual responsiveness of legislators, even at the expense of party discipline. The most important are mixed electoral systems combining single member districts with proportional representation & public voting in legislatures. 1 Table, 2 Figures. Adapted from the source document.

---

Carrubba, Clifford J

"The European Court of Justice, Democracy, and Enlargement"

*European Union Politics*, 2003, 4, 1, Mar, 75-100.

Abstract: In Europe, there is increasing concern with how the operation of the Commission, Council of Ministers, & European Parliament is creating a democratic deficit. One institution that is generally considered central to the effective functioning of a democratic system, but tends to be neglected in these discussions, is the European Court of Justice (ECJ). After all, it is at least ostensibly the job of the legal system to ensure that no one is above the law, not even governments. This study applies a theory of judicial politics to identify under what conditions the ECJ can act as an effective democratic check in the European Union & how enlargement may affect that role. 3 Tables, 1 Figure, 38 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.].

---

Case, William

"Singapore in 2002: Economic Lassitude and Threats to Security"

*Asian Survey*, 2003, 43, 1, Jan-Feb, 167-173.

Abstract: During 2002, Singapore's government attempted to stimulate political life by encouraging debate among its backbenchers in parliament. It took steps also to revive economic competitiveness, adjusting tax incentives & targeting new industries. It tried to perpetuate security, setting up a range of new agencies through which to deal with terrorist threats. Adapted from the source document.

---

Chaisty, Paul

"Defending the Institutional Status Quo: Communist Leadership of the Second Russian State Duma, 1996-99"

*Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 2003, 28, 1, Feb, 5-28.

Abstract: The 1995 Russian parliamentary elections returned a State Duma dominated by an alliance of the Communist Party (CPRF) & the Agrarian (APG) & Popular Power (PP) groupings, whose combined number fell just four votes short of an overall majority. Such a powerful voting bloc might have been expected to undo the power-sharing principles on which the First Duma (1994-95) operated. Rather than challenge the status quo, however, the CPRF defended it on several occasions. In this paper, I argue that existing arrangements held benefits for the CPRF & its leftist allies. In the absence of a stable, disciplined majority, the Duma's rules gave leftist deputies the incentives & flexibility to organize collectively. 3 Figures, 23 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Clayton, Dewey M

"African American Women and Their Quest for Congress"

*Journal of Black Studies*, 2003, 33, 3, Jan, 354-388.

Abstract: As many barriers to Black electoral success were removed during the latter half of the 20th century, Black representation in Congress increased dramatically from 2 in 1949 to 38 in 2000. Many of these Black congresspersons (particularly from southern states) were first elected from majority Black districts but were subsequently reelected from majority White districts. However, the percentage of Blacks in Congress remains low. Black females face a double disadvantage when running for Congress because of race & gender biases. The 2000 congressional election in the third district of Louisville, KY, provides an excellent case study to examine what obstacles Black females running for Congress outside the South encounter in forming multiracial coalitions to win election. This race pitted Eleanor Jordan, a Black female challenger, against Anne Northup, a White female incumbent. 6 Tables, 1 Appendix, 43 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Cole, Alistair; Jones, J Barry; Storer, Alan

"Inside the National Assembly for Wales: The Welsh Civil Service under Devolution"

*Political Quarterly*, 2003, 74, 2, Apr-June, 223-232.

Abstract: Draws on 2001/02 data from about 50 interviews conducted with Welsh National Assembly members, ministers,

& other key policy personnel to explore devolution in Wales. It is argued that a stronger National Assembly with full legislative powers would clarify the role & character of the Welsh civil service. The history of Welsh devolution is traced from the 1964 creation of the Welsh Office. Civil service organization is discussed, highlighting why Wales & Scotland went a different route than Northern Ireland, resulting in much ambiguity regarding the Welsh system. Following a brief description of the National Assembly administrative structure, civil servants' perceptions of life under devolution are detailed in terms of changes, relationships with ministers & other officials, the new civil servant masters, linkages to civil servants elsewhere, & expectations for the future. It is demonstrated that change in Wales far exceeds that in Scotland & Northern Ireland under devolution. J. Zendejas.

---

Cook, Robin

'A Modern Parliament in a Modern Democracy'

*Political Quarterly*, 2003, 74, 1, Jan-Mar, 76-82.

Abstract: Proposed changes to the UK's Parliament are discussed. In the House of Commons, significant changes to the select committee system will make it easier for committees to hold ministers to account. Additionally, Prime Minister Tony Blair has agreed to testify before the Liaison Committee twice a year. Other proposals include allowing bills to be carried over from one session to the next, changing the start time of the House of Commons to make it easier for the media to report key exchanges in the House, shortening the period of notice for questions to ministers from two weeks to three days, & increasing the transparency of the parliamentary press lobby system. Responsibility for the reform of

the House of Lords, which includes the removal of hereditary peers, has been given by the government to Parliament. In addition to these changes, it is argued that the health of democracy in the UK depends on government's ability to engage voters. This, it is concluded, requires that Parliament show more concern for the public interest than party politics. J. Paul.

---

Croissant, Aurel; Dosch, Jorn

"Parliamentary Elections in Thailand, March 2000 and January 2001"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 1, Mar, 153-160.

Abstract: On 4 Mar 2000, Thai voters went to the polls for the first ever Senate elections held since the installation of a bicameral parliament in 1946. On 6 Jan 2001, the reforms to the electoral system withstood another crucial test when the first vote to the House of Representatives was held under the 16th Constitution, which was promulgated in Oct 1997. Election law, the electoral system, & election results are discussed. 3 Tables, 8 References.

---

Crombez, Christophe

"The Democratic Deficit in the European Union: Much Ado about Nothing?"

*European Union Politics*, 2003, 4, 1, Mar, 101-120.

Abstract: This paper studies the democratic deficit in the European Union (EU). It examines what constitutes a democratic deficit, analyzes whether there is one in the EU, & offers suggestions for a solution. I focus on the output of the legislative process & study whether policies deviate from those emerging in other political systems. In particular, I present a formal model of policy-making in a bicameral system, apply it to the EU, & compare the EU with the United States. I conclude that the institutional setup of the EU does not lead to policies that are fundamentally undemocratic, & that the composition of its institutions is not inherently less democratic than that of the US political institutions. I also find, however, that a

democratic deficit may exist owing to a lack of transparency & an excess of delegation in the legislative process. 4 Figures, 17 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.].

---

Darmanovic, Srdjan

"Montenegro: Dilemmas of a Small Republic"

*Journal of Democracy*, 2003, 14, 1, Jan, 145-153.

Abstract: Discusses Montenegro's democratization, identifying two transitions a la Guillermo O'Donnell (1994): 1989-1996 & 1997-present. The first transition hinged on the Jan 1989 ousting of the communists in what is deemed a Serbian-driven nationalist coup; this developed into a dominant -party semiauthoritarian oligarchy, or competitive semidemocracy. By 1997, the perennial Montenegrin dilemma of choosing Serbian nationalism or independence had reared its head in the form of a pro- vs anti-Slobodan Milosevic conflict, leading to the second transition as evidenced by the Sept 1997 regime reformist-opposition agreement on the development of the democratic infrastructure. Details surrounding the Oct 1997 presidential election of Milo Djukanovic & the legislative elections are related, along with the upshot of NATO's 1999 intervention in Kosovo. Post-Milosevic developments are examined, highlighting the onvergence with European/Western standards. J. Zendejas.

---

Dawood, Yasmin A

"Minority Representation, the Supreme Court, and the Politics of Democracy"

*Studies in Law, Politics, and Society*, 2003, 28, 33-72.

Abstract: This article develops an alternative theoretical approach to the Supreme Court's controversial electoral redistricting decisions in *Shaw v. Reno* (1993) & its progeny. Instead of relying on the traditional equal protection interpretation, this paper argues that controversies over electoral redistricting are at base disputes among competing visions of democracy. In the Court's recent redistricting cases, the majority & the dissent adopted fundamentally different visions of democracy - Individualist Democracy & Democracy as Power. In addition to elaborating these rival understandings of democracy this article develops the concept of Symbolic Democracy to explain a central paradox in the Court majority's decision: its simultaneous denial & recognition of the relevance of racial groups in representation. 50 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Dezhbakhsh, Hashem; Tohamy, Soumaya M; Aranson, Peter H

"A New Approach for Testing Budgetary Incrementalism"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 2, May, 532-558.

Abstract: We present evidence suggesting that the widely used regression method for testing budgetary incrementalism (Davis, Dempster, & Wildavsky, 1966a, 1966b, 1971) is not suited for US budgetary data that appear to be nonstationary. The method, moreover, cannot detect a nonincremental period following (or preceding) an incremental period. We offer an alternative method that is valid even in nonstationary cases. Our method exploits both the cross-sectional & time-series characteristics of the budgetary data to identify statistically the occurrence of incremental decisions (counts) & to estimate incremental cycles for various agencies. More important, the method lends itself to explanatory hypotheses testing. We formulate a set of hypotheses about how various political & economic factors may affect incremental budgeting. We test these hypotheses using the estimated counts in a Poisson regression context. Our results suggest that the Democrats' control over the political process, a switch in the party controlling the White House or Congress, & presidential election year promises (& political vulnerabilities) all cause departures from incremental budgeting. The public pressure resulting from a persistently large deficit has a similar effect. This work may contribute to our understanding of legislative choice. 1 Table, 2

Figures, 71 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Farnsworth, Stephen J

"Congress and Citizen Discontent: Public Evaluations of the Membership and One's Own Representative"

*American Politics Research*, 2003, 31, 1, Jan, 66-80.

Abstract: This study, which uses a national survey conducted by Hibbing & Theiss-Morse, finds that evaluations of the membership of Congress & of one's own representative in the U.S. House are both tied closely to issues of procedural justice &, in particular, to the perceived fairness of Congress & to the perceived responsiveness of the legislative branch to the citizenry. The extent to which a citizen desires parochial legislative behavior is of little consequence for evaluating the legislative branch, or even one's own representative. 2 Tables, 1 Appendix, 32 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Finocchiaro, Charles J

"An Institutional View of Congressional Elections: The Impact of Congressional Image on Seat Change in the House"

*Political Research Quarterly*, 2003, 56, 1, Mar, 59-65.

Abstract: The literature on seat change in US House elections abounds with explanations regarding the factors contributing to the biennial change in the partisan balance of the body. While a number of theoretically & empirically appealing models have been presented, many base their explanations around presidential politics & a variety of factors independent of Congress. In this article, I argue that in developing models of congressional seat change, it is worthwhile to consider how the public image of the institution impacts the electoral success of its members. I describe & test a model that captures the influence of the public's perception of Congress on party seat change. Encompassing tests suggest that this framework significantly improves upon existing models. The results underscore the importance of endogenous, Congress-specific factors in explaining aggregate seat change in the US House of Representatives. 1 Table, 1 Appendix, 35 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Fitzmaurice, J

"Parliamentary Elections in Lithuania, October 2000"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 1, Mar, 161-165.

Abstract: Describes the Oct 2000 parliamentary elections in Lithuania, focusing on the electoral system, party system, campaign, & election results. 1 Table.

---

Frendreis, John; Gitelson, Alan R; Jenkins, Shannon; Roscoe, Douglas D

"Testing Spatial Models of Elections: The Influence of Voters and Elites on Candidate Issue Positions"

*Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 2003, 28, 1, Feb, 77-101.

Abstract: This research tests spatial models of electoral competition using survey data on state legislative candidates' policy positions & ideology in eight US states. Our data support several hypotheses: (1) candidates' issue positions do not converge; (2) party elites have more extreme positions than do candidates; (3) candidate issue positioning is a function of party-elite issue positions & union involvement in the campaign, as well as constituency characteristics; & (4) when candidates rely heavily on elite resources during their campaign, elites become more important in shaping candidate issue positions. 4 Tables, 4 Figures, 1 Appendix, 54 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Frisch, Scott A; Kelly, Sean Q

"Don't Have the Data? Make Them Up! Congressional Archives as Untapped Data Sources"

*PS: Political Science & Politics*, 2003, 36, 2, Apr, 221-224.

Abstract: An examination of the nature, usefulness, & accessibility of congressional archives for scholarly research maintains that they contain a wealth of valuable information that has remained largely untapped because of geographic, financial, & time constraints. The papers of former members of Congress are usually located in the state the legislator represented. The results of 10 visits to seven archives in different states indicate that the papers provide important insights into both current & lapsed debates. However, a strong research design is needed before delving into the voluminous archival material. Helpful Web sites maintained by the Clerk of the House of Representatives are described, available funding to support archival research is discussed, & helpful hints are provided for planning trips, as well as making the best use of both time & copying funds. The enormous benefits of archival research for congressional scholars are enumerated. J. Lindroth.

---

Gay, Oonagh

"Parliamentary Standards: A Developing Issue"

*Political Quarterly*, 2003, 74, 1, Jan-Mar, 83-90.

Abstract: The problem of enforcing ethical codes of conduct for Members of Parliament (MPs) in the UK is discussed. It is claimed that a major obstacle to this process is the fact that Parliament, to maintain its independence from the judicial & executive branches, has been given the right to regulate its own affairs. This lack of external oversight is said to have led to several scandals involving MPs in recent years. Solutions to this dilemma recommended by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in 1995 & 2002 are reviewed, followed by an overview of systems for regulation of parliamentary standards in Australia, Canada, & Ireland. It is noted that standards of conduct in the House of Commons have improved considerably since the recommendations of the 1995 Committee were adopted. However, it is argued that there is a risk of over-enforcement; MPs could end up being policed for all aspects of their behavior, which would make it more difficult to recruit potential members from broader sections of society. J. Paul.

---

Golden, Miriam A

"Electoral Connections: The Effects of the Personal Vote on Political Patronage, Bureaucracy and Legislation in Postwar Italy"

*British Journal of Political Science*, 2003, 33, 2, Apr, 189-212.

Abstract: This article examines the relationship between the legislature & the public administration in postwar Italy (understood as the period from about 1948 through 1994). Italian public administration is normally characterized as badly designed & inefficient, & government performance is usually classed as poor. I argue by contrast that bureaucratic

inefficiency, excessive legislation, & widespread bureaucratic corruption were features of Italian public administration that were deliberately designed by legislators & intended to enhance the reelection prospects for incumbents by providing them with opportunities for extensive constituency service. The underlying incentives stemmed from the candidates' search for the personal vote, essential for retaining public office. Differences in the laws regulating the financing of political campaigns explain why excessive bureaucratization in the Italian context also resulted in extensive political corruption. Adapted from the source document.

---

Grose, Christian R; Yoshinaka, Antoine

"The Electoral Consequences of Party Switching by Incumbent Members of Congress, 1947-2000"

*Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 2003, 28, 1, Feb, 55-75.

Abstract: What are the electoral consequences of switching parties for incumbent members of Congress? Do incumbents who switch fare better or worse after their switch? Aldrich (1995) & Aldrich & Bianco (1992) present a model of party affiliation for all candidates. We empirically extend this model for incumbent legislators who have switched parties. Specifically, we look at the universe of incumbent representatives who have run for Congress under more than one party label since WW II. We find that the primary & general election vote shares for party switchers are

not as high after the switch as before. Additionally, we learn that party switching causes the primaries in the switcher's party & in the opposing party (the switcher's old party) to become more competitive in the short run. Over the long run, however, primaries in the switcher's new party are less competitive than those in the old party before the switch. 5 Tables, 1 Appendix, 30 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Harper, M A G

"The 2001 Parliamentary and Presidential Elections in Bulgaria"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 2, June, 335-344.

Abstract: Discusses the 2001 parliamentary & presidential elections in Bulgaria, focusing on the campaigns & results. 2 Tables.

---

Harris, Douglas B (Review of: Irwin, Lewis G)

"A Chill in the House: Actor Perspectives on Change and Continuity in the Pursuit of Legislative Success"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 268-270.

---

Herrnson, Paul S; Stokes, Atiya Kai

"Women Running as Women: Candidate Gender, Campaign Issues, and Voter-Targeting Strategies"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 244-255.

Abstract: Previous research has demonstrated that voter stereotypes about gender place certain strategic imperatives on female candidates. This study examines the effects of the interplay of candidate gender & campaign strategy using a new data set consisting of survey responses from US House & state legislative candidates who ran for office in 1996 or 1998. We demonstrate that women gain a strategic advantage when they run as women, tressing issues that voters associate favorably with female candidates & targeting female voters. These findings suggest that one of the keys to success for female candidates is to wage campaigns that use voters' dispositions toward gender as an asset rather than a liability. 2 Tables, 1 Appendix, 37 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Hirsch, Michael

"Painted into a Corner: Liberals amid the Wreckage of the 2002 Elections"

*New Politics (New Series)*, 2003, 9, 2(34), winter, 43-46.

Abstract: The Democratic Party was unsuccessful in gaining a majority in Congress because its members were afraid to campaign on the party's core progressive values. The party lacked the courage to present positive plans for the economy or to stand against war. The huge issues of unemployment, state budget cuts, global markets & job exports, & inexpensive prescription medication for seniors were neglected while the Republicans stood for war & national security issues. The election demonstrated that fear is not successful. Although the Democratic Party held only a two-seat deficit in the Senate & was close to a majority in the House, its candidates lacked the courage to take a stand &, therefore, brought an election collapse. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Hogan, Robert E

"The Effects of Primary Divisiveness on General Election Outcomes in State Legislative Elections"

*American Politics Research*, 2003, 31, 1, Jan, 27-47.

Abstract: Does a divisive primary contest harm a candidate's chances in the general election? This question is addressed in an analysis of legislative campaigns in nine states during the 1994 & 1996 election cycles. Findings indicate that primary divisiveness does affect general election outcomes but in the opposite direction than anticipated. Greater divisiveness in a candidate's primary leads to a higher vote share in the general election. Similarly, greater divisiveness in a general election opponent's primary leads to a candidate receiving a lower vote share. Simply the presence of a primary challenge is found to exert a substantial positive influence for a candidate in the general election, particularly in open seat contests. Such counterintuitive results are attributed to the low levels of information that voters typically possess about state legislative primaries & to the strategic decisions of candidates who seek legislative office.

Tables, 1 Appendix, 41 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Hogan, Robert E

'Sources of Competition in State Legislative Primary Elections'

*Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 2003, 28, 1, Feb, 103-126.

Abstract: Primaries are an important but understudied component of American elections. In this article, I examine competition in state legislative primaries across 25 states during the 1994 & 1996 election cycles. My findings indicate that competition varies greatly & is affected by a number of factors on the state & district levels. The presence of an incumbent reduces competition, but strong district support for a party leads to greater competition in that party's primaries. Population size & social diversity do little to affect competition, but urbanism & unified party control have a positive impact. Further,

legislative professionalism is associated with greater competition, particularly in open-seat races. Overall, the results have important implications for theories about the conditions that enhance or inhibit competition across different types of elections. 4 Tables, 1 Figure, 62 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Hug, Simon

"Endogenous Preferences and Delegation in the European Union"  
*Comparative Political Studies*, 2003, 36, 1-2, Feb-Mar, 41-74.

Abstract: The interplay among intergovernmental & supranational actors is a defining feature of the institutional life of the European Union (EU). Too often, however, these actors are considered independent of each other, & their autonomy is assessed in a vacuum. This is problematic because if there is such a thing as endogenous preferences in the EU, it appears exactly through this interdependence of intergovernmental & supranational actors. None of the institutionalist approaches to the EU has come to grips with this fact yet. Based on some very simple game-theoretic ideas, I offer in this article a rationale for endogenous preferences & discuss their impact on issues of delegations. Some cursory empirical evidence supports the claims that the preferences of supranational actors are related to those of the actors who select or appoint them. Similarly, the analyses presented here suggest that preferences over delegation to supranational actors are influenced by differences in policy views between principals & agents. 5 Tables, 10 Figures, 1 Appendix, 60 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.]

---

Hurley, Patricia A; Hill, Kim Quaile

"Beyond the Demand-Input Model: A Theory of Representational Linkages"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 2, May, 304-326.

Abstract: We offer a theory of the direction & nature of representational linkages between constituents & their elected representatives based on two attributes of issues: their complexity & their relationship to the lines of partisan cleavage. We show that the theory is compatible with the existing evidence on representation & then offer results of tests of new predictions from the theory for both simple & complex party-defining issues. For additional evidence of the dyadic basis of these findings, we also show that the strength of the observed linkages varies in accordance with theoretical expectations about the seniority of members of Congress &, for senators, recency of election. We also explain how the theory can account for a number of seemingly contradictory empirical findings in the large literature on policy representation & how it allows scholars to make precise predictions about the characteristics of representational linkages. 3 Tables, 2 Figures, 79 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Jackson, David J; Engel, Steven T

"Don't Bite the PAC That Feeds You: Business PAC Punishment over the China Vote"

*American Politics Research*, 2003, 31, 2, Mar, 138-154.

Abstract: Previous research has found evidence that in high-profile cases, political action committees (PACs) sometimes punish members of Congress for voting in opposition to the PACs' interests. This finding contradicts the conventional understanding of campaign contributions as an inducement or reward for voting record or access to a member of Congress. To understand better the dimensions of the punishment strategy, we test whether corporate PACs engage in punishment by examining the pattern of contributions of finance & insurance PACs in the wake of the House vote on granting permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) with China in May 2000. Using ordinary least squares regression models, we find support for a punishment strategy of finance & insurance PACs as a result of a no vote on PNTR. The magnitude of the punishment is highest for those members of the House who have the strongest relationship with the PAC. 2 Tables, 1 Appendix, 40

References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Jacobson, David; Ruffer, Galya Benarieh

"Courts across Borders: The Implications of Judicial Agency for Human Rights and Democracy"

*Human Rights Quarterly*, 2003, 25, 1, Feb, 74-92.

Abstract: The global expansion of human rights has shifted modes of political engagement in significant ways. This article analyzes this shift as one towards 'judicial agency', where an increasingly dense web of legal rights mediated by judicial & administrative bodies enables the individual to bypass traditional democratic forms of political mobilization. Through this new mode of political engagement, litigants challenge legislative & executive authority as they cross organizational & even national boundaries through a 'nesting process', seeking judicial ways through which they can restructure rules & norms over a range of issues. This development is particularly marked in the EU. Adapted from the source document.

---

Jahanbegloo, Ramin  
"Pressures from Below"

*Journal of Democracy*, 2003, 14, 1, Jan, 126-131.

Abstract: Explores the impasse between Iranian reformist president Mohammad Khatami & conservative clerics & security establishment that control power in the armed forces, intelligence services, & judiciary. Iran's political landscape is characterized as chaotic, marked by multiple diverse power struggles between the broad forces of reformism & conservatism, resulting in institutional gridlock. The idea of democratization is seen to be diffusing among the population, adding to the problem, as it backlights the conservative campaign against reform in a glare of illegitimacy. The spread of reformism among the populace is seen in the emergence of an ethic of individualism counter to the ethic of obedience & the rise of a new generation of intellectuals. However, there is some disillusionment among the movement over the lack of success of Khatami & the legislative branch. The poor economic conditions of Iran are seen to motivate antigovernment demonstrations & popular mobilization. In light of this, & the failure of the reform movement thus far, three scenarios are posited: hardline coup against Khatami, popularly compelled fracturing of & changing of the guard in the conservative government structures, toppling of repressive elements by a student-intellectual democratic movement. J. Zendejas.

---

Jenkins, Jeffery A; Munger, Michael C

"Investigating the Incidence of Killer Amendments in Congress"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 2, May, 498-517.

Abstract: While much empirical research has been devoted to the study of killer amendments in recent years, few studies have explicitly examined the theoretical foundations of the phenomenon. The goal of this paper is to investigate why some killer amendment attempts are successful, when theory suggests that they should always fail. More specifically, we examine the practical political constraints on legislators' abilities to neutralize the imminent threat of killer amendments through sophisticated voting. We also present two new cases, both occurring during the Reconstruction era, in which killer amendments were used successfully. In the end, our findings support previous research on all successful killer amendments detailed in the congressional literature: race was the issue under consideration at the amendment stage. 4 Tables, 36 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Jerome, Bruno; Jerome-Speziari, Veronique; Lewis-Beck, Michael S

"Reordering the French Election Calendar: Forecasting the Consequences for 2002"

*European Journal of Political Research*, 2003, 42, 3, May, 425-440.

Abstract: French politicians sometimes change election rules for political advantage. In the spring of 2001, the ruling Socialists pushed through the inversion of the 2002 election calendar despite stiff opposition. What were the consequences of scheduling the presidential election before the legislature elections? Employing new techniques for French election forecasting, we show that the inversion brought great vote gains to the Socialist-led coalition in both the legislative & presidential arenas. One advantage of this forecasting methodology is that it allows counterfactual comparisons in advance of the actual election contest. Comparing the scenarios 'inversion' vs 'no inversion,' the Socialist leadership appeared highly strategic & successful. 2 Tables, 24 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Jeydel, Alana; Taylor, Andrew J

"Are Women Legislators Less Effective? Evidence from the U.S. House in the 103rd-105th Congress"

*Political Research Quarterly*, 2003, 56, 1, Mar, 19-27.

Abstract: We compare the ability of female & male members of the House of Representatives to turn policy references into law - something we label legislative effectiveness. The existing literature on women in American legislatures is opaque, with some scholars suggesting women are less effective than their male colleagues & others arguing they are just as effective. Using data from the 103rd-105th Congresses - specifically, data on bill & amendment sponsorship & Stein & Bickers' data on the distribution of federal domestic spending - we argue women House members are not demonstrably less effective than their male counterparts. Legislative effectiveness is the product of seniority, preferences, & membership in important House institutions. 4 Tables, 67 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Johnson, Robert David

"The Unintended Consequences of Congressional Reform: The Clark and Tunney Amendments and U.S. Policy toward Angola"

*Diplomatic History*, 2003, 27, 2, Apr, 215-243.

Abstract: Explores the impact of the Tunney amendment to the Dept of Defense appropriations bill that terminated covert assistance to anticommunist forces in Angola & Dick Clark's amendment to the foreign aid bill that extended the ban. The two amendments gave Congress unprecedented & controversial power in foreign policy to oversee covert intelligence operations & to legislate foreign policy through the regulation of defense spending. Surprisingly, the amendments, inspired by liberals, did not support the liberal agenda of eroding the Cold War institutional structure of Congress & forming an anti-interventionist, pro-human-rights foreign policy. The amendments, instead, allowed the conservatives in Congress to utilize the revitalized power for their own interests. Although Congress had more tools to challenge executive authority, its approach to international affairs became the subject of ideological & tactical shifts. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Jones, Mark P; Mainwaring, Scott

"The Nationalization of Parties and Party Systems: An Empirical Measure and an Application to the Americas"

*Party Politics*, 2003, 9, 2, Mar, 139-166.

Abstract: Political parties & party systems exhibit widely varying degrees of nationalization, that is the extent to which a party receives similar levels of electoral support throughout the country. The level of party nationalization has a prominent effect on such important factors as the survival of democracy, the types of issues that dominate political competition, legislative behaviour & public policy. In spite of its importance, party nationalization has been neglected in the comparative politics literature. Our article makes two contributions. First, it provides a measure of party & party system nationalization, based on the Gini coefficient, that is superior for comparative analysis to those employed to date. Second, it utilizes these measures to analyse nationalization in 17 democracies in the Americas, the first time nationalization has been examined empirically outside the advanced industrial democracies. The measure underscores the widely varying degrees in nationalization across party systems, within party systems over time, across parties within countries & within parties over time. 7 Tables, 1 Appendix, 33 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.].

---

Kar, Mehrangiz

"Constitutional Constraints"

*Journal of Democracy*, 2003, 14, 1, Jan, 132-136.

Abstract: Examines the obstacles to democratization in Iran's Constitution, noting that while some articles call for the implementation of basic rights & freedoms, others negate liberal concepts. The failure of reformist legislators is rooted in contradictory provisions on the functions & prerogatives of the Iranian legislature, the Majlis. Passed bills are not binding until the Guardian Council of jurists & clerics accepts it; every reform bill for the past 2 years has been rejected by the council. Further, the so-called Expediency Council, created by the Ayatollah Khomeini & added to the Constitution in 1990, exists to settle impasses between the Guardian Council & Majlis in the interest, it is claimed, of the Islamic Republic & not the citizenry. Thus, it is argued that the Majlis is not a true parliament, having to answer to two other bodies, & its ineffectiveness in oversight only adds to its impotence. These factors indicate that democratic progress is unlikely, & in light of persistent social tensions, violence would appear a likely prospect. J. Zendejas.

---

Karp, Jeffrey A; Banducci, Susan A; Bowler, Shaun

"To Know It Is to Love It? Satisfaction with Democracy in the European Union"

*Comparative Political Studies*, 2003, 36, 3, Apr, 271-292.

Abstract: Recent reforms have been designed to enhance the power of the European Parliament to counter criticisms of a democratic deficit in the European Union (EU). We examine how citizens now view these institutions & whether such evaluations influence their satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU. Previous research has maintained that evaluations of the quality of democracy are difficult to assess because opinions about the EU largely reflect opinions about national institutions. Our results indicate that this is not necessarily the case, particularly among those who are politically aware. Those with high levels of political knowledge rely more heavily on evaluations of EU institutions when assessing democracy in the EU. We also find evidence that evaluations of democratic performance in the EU are motivated by the economic benefits & costs associated with membership. The implications for the democratic deficit & the satisfaction with democracy measure are discussed. 1 Table, 4 Figures, 30 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Kellough, J Edward; Selden, Sally Coleman

"The Reinvention of Public Personnel Administration: An Analysis of the Diffusion of Personnel Management Reforms in the States"

*Public Administration Review*, 2003, 63, 2, Mar-Apr, 165-176.

Abstract: Reform is a common theme in American public administration. During the twentieth century, at least 12 major administrative reforms took place at the federal level & countless others in state & local governments. Frequently, these reforms addressed the operation of public personnel management systems. Recent efforts associated with the reinventing government movement, for example, have proposed numerous alterations to civil service rules & procedures, & many jurisdictions have implemented significant changes in their personnel practices. This article examines the extent to which these kinds of personnel reforms have been implemented by state governments. A reform index is developed to document the considerable variation among states in their approach to personnel practices. Several state characteristics are associated with scores on this index, including legislative professionalism, which bears a positive relationship to reform, & the level of unemployment within a state & the proportion of state employees associated with public employee unions, which are both negatively associated with reform. 3 Tables, 1 Appendix, 59 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Kramer, Karl-Heinz

"Nepal in 2002: Emergency and Resurrection of Royal Power"

*Asian Survey*, 2003, 43, 1, Jan-Feb, 208-214.

Abstract: Under a nine-month state of emergency amid civil war, violence escalated & the human rights situation deteriorated. Dissent over extension of the emergency, & personal aversions between Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba & party president Girija Prasad Koirala, led to a split in the ruling Nepali Congress Party. King Gyanendra dissolved the House of Representatives on the recommendation of the prime minister & called new elections for 13 Nov. Gyanendra dismissed Deuba on 4 Oct, as Deuba proved unable to hold the elections in time. The king assumed executive powers himself, nominated a new council of ministers, & delayed elections for an uncertain time. Adapted from the source document.

---

Krehbiel, Keith

"The Coefficient of Party Influence"

*Political Analysis*, 2003, 11, 1, winter, 95 -103.

Abstract: In a 2000 article in *American Journal of Political Science*, James Snyder & Tim Groseclose develop & apply an innovative method for detecting & estimating the frequency & magnitude of party influence in congressional roll call voting. This paper presents a framework for assessing the coefficient that the authors interpret as party influence. The analysis reveals that, & shows why, the coefficient manifests two troublesome characteristics. The coefficient cannot discriminate between disparate types of party influence because the mapping between types of partisan influence & signs of the coefficient is not one-to-one. Similarly, the coefficient has a responsiveness problem because a marginal increase in one party's influence can cause the estimate of the coefficient to increase, decrease, or remain constant. Because the literature on parties in Congress emphasizes majority-party strength, the inability of the coefficient to isolate party-specific effects is a serious drawback in the ongoing hunt for genuine party discipline. 1 Table, 2 Figures, 23 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Kreppel, Amie; Hix, Simon

"From Grand Coalition to Left-Right Confrontation: Explaining the Shifting Structure of Party Competition in the European Parliament"

*Comparative Political Studies*, 2003, 36, 1-2, Feb-Mar, 75-96.

Abstract: In this article, the authors address the rationalist-constructivist debate head on. They start by discussing a significant empirical phenomenon in contemporary EU politics: the changing pattern of political competition in the European Parliament (EP), from a grand coalition of the two main parties in the 1994-1999 EP, to a new structure of left-right competition in the 1999-2004 EP. The authors then illustrate how rational choice & constructivist assumptions offer competing explanations of this shift in the culture of competition in the EP, which in turn generate competing empirically testable hypotheses. These propositions are tested using a logistic analysis of more than 400 roll-call votes in a period from the 1994-1999 & the 1999-2004 parliament. The authors conclude that neither basic theoretical framework performs well & that the best explanation needs to incorporate assumptions from both frameworks. 6 Tables, 28 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Ladrech, Robert

"The Left and the European Union"

*Parliamentary Affairs*, 2003, 56, 1, Jan, 112-124.

Abstract: This article surveys the efforts of the party-political Left (primarily social democratic parties) to influence the European Union policy agenda. It does so by analyzing (a) the points of contact between the Left & the EU, & (b) evaluating the output of such efforts. It focuses on the recipients of the EU's regional policy, the interaction of national ministers in EU settings such as the Council of Ministers & European Council, & the activities of the Left in the European Parliament. It next evaluates the policy influence of social democrats through the initiatives of the Party of European Socialists, their transnational party federation. The party's actions as regards the Employment Chapter in the Treaty of Amsterdam, as well as efforts at promoting economic coordination in monetary & fiscal affairs, are specifically reviewed. Adapted from the source document.

---

Leal, David L

"Early Money and Senate Primary Elections"

*American Politics Research*, 2003, 31, 1, Jan, 93-104.

Abstract: This article investigates the role of early money in Senate primary elections. The data show that in elections from 1988 to 1996, early money played an indirect role by leading to more money raised in the normal (nearly) electoral period but not by directly affecting election outcomes. This dynamic exists while controlling for factors such as previous political experience & candidate wealth, so it is not simply the case that early money is following the more experienced candidates or reflecting personal resources. These results confirm the view that the possession of early money signals political elites that a candidate is credible. The conclusions are similar to those of some previous researchers, although this study focuses on a different electoral arena & a different type of election & uses a different specification of the early variables. Early money does not specifically benefit female candidates, however, which has not been previously tested. 2 Tables, 21 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Lewis, Jeffrey

"Institutional Environments and Everyday EU Decision Making: Rationalist or Constructivist?"

*Comparative Political Studies*, 2003, 36, 1-2, Feb-Mar, 97-124.

Abstract: What difference do institutional environments make? Do they primarily affect strategy, with constraining & enabling effects on behavior as rationalists hold? Or do they also affect attitudes, identities, & how interests are formulated

as constructivists assert? Within a given institutional environment, what impact does the style of decision making - which beyond formal characteristics such as the decision rule includes informal rules, norms, & shared understandings - play in determining bargaining outcomes? This article examines these questions in the context of EU decision making by focusing on the Committee of Permanent Representatives (Coreper). Coreper is an ideal laboratory to test these questions empirically, because this committee represents the needle's eye through which the legislative workload of the Council flows. And the permanent representatives who live in Brussels & meet weekly to prepare upcoming ministerial meetings are exemplars of state agents given their prominence in articulating & defending national interests across the gamut of EU affairs. 1 Table, 49 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Lopez, Edward J

"Term Limits: Causes and Consequences"

*Public Choice*, 2003, 114, 1-2, Jan, 1-56.

Abstract: This paper consults multiple literatures to specify & evaluate the economic rationales for term limitation, particularly on Congress. I first consider theories that arose to explain, among related issues, why individual states might unilaterally self-impose term limits on their own delegations to Congress. Next, I consider two main lines of argument for universal limits, both of which begin with the empirical phenomenon of high & rising congressional tenure. First, supporters of term limits argue that higher tenure biases legislatures toward inefficient big government (high spending). Second, higher tenure creates inefficient (anti-competitive) conditions in the legislative election market. Term limitation would remedy these inefficiencies by virtue of decreasing average tenure. These claims are then evaluated in light of the evidence amassed in the literature. Based on the literature reviewed, this paper finds that, while term limits will reduce average tenure, there is no evidence to suggest that term limits will affect the underlying causes of these inefficiencies. Further research on a more general reform, which would strike deeper at these underlying causes, is implied. 3 Tables, 2 Figures, 39 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Louishomme, Claude

"Competing for Growth: The Exceptional Case of Gaming"

*American Behavioral Scientist*, 2003, 46, 8, Apr, 1104-1125.

Abstract: Contrary to what the urban political economy literature would lead us to predict, riverboat casinos have increasingly faced strong, organized opposition in many states across the country despite the large amounts of private investments, jobs, & tax revenues generated by casino developments. Yet at the same time, no such significant opposition has developed to successfully challenge the granting of large public subsidies to other private businesses by state & local governments. The author argues that this anomaly is explained by the mobilization of nationally organized interest groups that are successful in framing gaming as a moral, expressive issue, not only an instrumental strategy of economic development. These groups have been able to exploit the decentralization & fragmentation of the political system by exerting influence in several arenas, including citizen referenda, legal appeals, & legislative action. 6 Tables, 56 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Lovenduski, Joni; Norris, Pippa

"Westminster Women: The Politics of Presence"

*Political Studies*, 2003, 51, 1, Mar, 84-102.

Abstract: The entry of the 1997 cohort of Labour women into public life offers a test case of whether, & under what conditions, women politicians have the capacity to 'make a substantive difference.' We outline the theory of the politics of presence & discuss how to operationalize this in a testable model. We use the British Representation Study survey of 1,000 national politicians (including parliamentary candidates & elected Members of Parliament) conducted in the 2001 general election. Analysis centers on the impact of gender on five scales measuring attitudes & values on issues that commonly divide British party politics. Once we control for party, there are no significant differences among women & men politicians across the value scales concerning the free market economy, Europe, & moral traditionalism. Yet on the values most directly related to women's interests - ie, the affirmative action & the gender equality scales - women & men politicians differ significantly within each party, even after controlling for other common social background variables that explain attitudes, such as their age, education, & income. The conclusion considers why these findings matter for the composition of parliament, the public policy agenda, & women's roles as political leaders. 4 Tables, 1 Figure, 63 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Lublin, David; Voss, D Stephen

"The Missing Middle: Why Median-Voter Theory Can't Save Democrats from Singing the Boll-Weevil Blues"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 227-237.

Abstract: Racial redistricting decimated the southern congressional districts once represented by centrist Democrats. Electoral maps drawn in the 1990s instead helped polarize the South's congressional delegation into a mixture of minority Democrats & right-wing Republicans, creating a more favorable environment for conservative legislation. The median-voter approach offered by Ken Shotts misses this phenomenon, primarily because neither his statistical model nor his formal model incorporates the sharp rightward shift in the House median that followed the 1994 Republican takeover of Congress. As a result, his models completely discount gains made by hard-Right Republicans at the expense of moderate Democrats. 1 Table, 1 Figure, 11 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Maestas, Cherie

"The Incentive to Listen: Progressive Ambition, Resources, and Opinion Monitoring among State Legislators"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 2, May, 439-456.

Abstract: This article argues that political ambitions combined with the resources offered by professional legislatures can enhance the prospects for representation of citizen interests because ambitious legislators have strong incentives to closely monitor constituent opinions while they wait for a strategic opportunity to run for higher office. The effect of ambition for higher office should be especially pronounced in professional legislatures that provide members with high salaries, staff, & office budgets to aid their efforts. The relationship between ambition, legislative professionalism, & behavior are tested using data drawn from a survey of upper & lower chamber members in 8 state legislatures. The results show that legislators who are progressively ambitious spend more time monitoring public opinion than legislators who are nonambitious or statically ambitious & that legislative resources augment this effect. 2 Tables, 1 Figure, 28 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Maestas, Cherie; Neeley, Grant W; Richardson, Lilliard E , Jr

"The State of Surveying Legislators: Dilemmas and Suggestions"

*State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 2003, 3, 1, spring, 90-108.

Abstract: State-level research affords scholars a unique opportunity to study legislative behavior because state legislators are accessible in ways that members of Congress are not. State legislators' willingness to respond to interviews & questionnaires has provided scholars with a rich array of data about their behavior & perceptions. This survey research has contributed greatly to our theoretical & practical knowledge of legislative behavior & institutions. We examine 73 articles published in top academic journals from 1975 to 2000 to identify common techniques of surveying state legislators, & suggest ways in which scholars can enhance the prospects for collecting high quality data. We also consider what type of collective efforts could be undertaken to enhance this underutilized resource for studying legislative politics. 3 Tables, 92 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Marcella, Rita; Baxter, Graeme; Moore, Nick

"The Effectiveness of Parliamentary Information Services in the United Kingdom"

*Government Information Quarterly*, 2003, 20, 1, Jan, 29-46.

Abstract: A pilot study was conducted to reveal the quality of the public information services provided by the UK Parliament in London & also the legislatures in Scotland, Wales, & Northern Ireland as they sought to increase democratic participation & reach marginalized groups. The study, funded by the Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), conducted interviews with service providers & also with visitors to the road shows throughout the UK. The service providers possessed differing activities & resources, but each faced specific challenges due to the rapid growth of e-mail & blocks to user focus & consistency of approach over the official Web sites. While the road show approach was promising in its potential to raise interest & participation, many people found the resources difficult & confusing, & excluded groups did not seem to be materially assisted by the information & communications technologies. 1 Table. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Maurer, Andreas

"Less Bargaining-More Deliberation. The Convention Method for Enhancing EU Democracy"

*Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*, 2003, 1, 167-190.

Abstract: The decision-making process in the EU has a fundamental flaw: because negotiations take place largely behind closed doors the European demos feels left out of it, therefore undermining the democratic basis of the EU & its reason for existing. Such a demos needs to be gradually formed by deliberative democracy that focuses not on majority decision, but on the joint search, by means of an open exchange of arguments, for solutions to shared problems. This Convention Method points to new ways to democratize the EU decision-making processes, because, separately from all rules on who is responsible for what, it brings members of the European Parliament & of national parliaments together with government & commission representatives for an intensive, results-oriented exchange of views. It creates scope for the representatives of the people at the EU & national levels to substantively influence EU policy & should therefore be promoted by all European parliaments. Adapted from the source document.

---

May, R J

"Turbulence and Reform in Papua New Guinea"

*Journal of Democracy*, 2003, 14, 1, Jan, 154-165.

Abstract: Examines Papua New Guinea's (PNG) brand of democracy, which while continuous since independence, exhibits multiple signs of a weak state. The fluidity of the party system is described in terms of a lack of ideological distinction, mass organization, & party discipline; a fondness for coalition politics that prohibits the legislative process; & the large

number of candidates who stand & win as independents, a sign that party's lack campaign resources. The nature of PNG elections is addressed, finding most votes cast along clan or village lines, corruption & unscrupulous tactics by candidates who need only secure a small number of votes, & problematic provincial governments established to forestall potential regional separatist movements in Papua & Bougainville. The role of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force in civilian affairs is recounted, highlighting the Sandline International scandal & instability at the top military echelons. Reform efforts, eg, the Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties & Candidates, are noted, & the troubling circumstances of the 2002 national election are recounted. The future of PNG's democracy is assessed in light of the country's deep ethnolinguistic fragmentation, volatility of the electoral process, & impact of coalition politics on governance. J. Zendejas.

---

Mayhew, David R

"Supermajority Rule in the U.S. Senate"

*PS: Political Science & Politics*, 2003, 36, 1, Jan, 31-36.

Abstract: Explores the topic of supermajority rule & legislative dynamics in the US senate. Examples of 1937-1938 legislative drives, e.g., the push for anti-lynching legislation, are underpinned with theoretical arguments surrounding the congressional strategies. Guidelines for studying congressional behavior & supermajority politics are evaluated. 40 References. L. Collins.

---

McDermott, Monika L; Jones, David R

"Do Public Evaluations of Congress Matter? Retrospective Voting in Congressional Elections"

*American Politics Research*, 2003, 31, 2, Mar, 155-177.

Abstract

Although recent research has made great strides in explaining the causes of public approval or disapproval of Congress, there has been little evidence that evaluations of Congress have had any demonstrable effects on the political system. In fact, the literature suggests that individual members are largely insulated from public judgments of Congress. In contrast, we show that attitudes toward congressional performance affect outcomes in congressional elections. Specifically, voters hold the congressional majority party responsible for Congress's performance, punishing House candidates from this party when they disapprove of Congress & rewarding them when they approve, regardless of incumbent status. These findings carry implications both for the behavior of those in Congress, where majority party members would benefit from acting in ways that boost the public image of Congress, & for strategic politicians hoping to attain office, who should take congressional approval into account when deciding whether to challenge an incumbent from a particular party. 2 Tables, 1 Appendix, 29 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.]

---

Messmer, William B

"Taming Labour's MEPs"

*Party Politics*, 2003, 9, 2, Mar, 201-208.

Abstract: The national party leaders of Europe, sitting in separate national parliaments from their party's Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), normally have difficulty influencing MEP policy decisions. This article, after pointing out the obstacles which minimize national party influence, analyzes a new & largely unacknowledged system of MEP coordination & control developed by the British Labour Party. Using data from interviews with Labour's MEPs, the article

concludes that Labour's leaders have created an influential system of rewards & sanctions that have encouraged a closer & more disciplined relationship in this dual-parliamentary setting. 5 Tables, 24 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.].

---

Millard, F

"The Parliamentary Elections in Poland, September 2001"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 2, June, 367-374.

Abstract: The parliamentary election in Poland in Sept 2001 accelerated upheaval in the party system. It saw the victory of a new left-wing electoral coalition led by the successan following the trend in limiting the scope of parliamentary immunity, the use of the Authorization Model applies a sensitivity to accountability that accommodates the tension between political corruption & representational independence. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Morris, Lorenzo

"Presidential Impeachment, Ideology, and Party Politics: Comparing 1868 to 1999"

*National Political Science Review*, 2003, 9, 206-229.

Abstract" A comparison of the Andrew Johnson & Bill Clinton impeachment cases reveals that a breakdown in the established party alignment made each president vulnerable to impeachment for personally reprehensible acts. For Clinton, the sexual indiscretion, & for Johnson, the violation of the Tenure of Office Act, were not seen as betraying political expectations. Clinton's Democratic Leadership Council placed barriers between the liberal & conservatives wings of the Democratic Party in 1992 that survived the elections, but not the tensions of public scandal. Only the divisions within the Republican Party & the impulsion of incumbency saved Clinton from losing the office. Both Johnson & Clinton faced both Houses of Congress controlled by opposition parties, a rare situation that has occurred only eleven times in American history, & both uniquely faced unbalanced factions with their own parties. Ironically, both presidents appeared to gain greater support from Congress & their fellow party members after their impeachment trials. 3 Figures, 25 References. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Pacek, Alexander C; Radcliff, Benjamin

"Voter Participation and Party-Group Fortunes in European Parliament Elections, 1979-1999: A Cross-National Analysis"

*Political Research Quarterly*, 2003, 56, 1, Mar, 91-95.

Abstract: Scholars have addressed the relationship between voter participation & party electoral fortunes for some time. Specifically, a number of studies postulate that Left-of-center parties are the primary beneficiaries of higher rates of voter turnout. This research note extends this argument to a classic low turnout environment: the elections to the European Parliament. Using data from 11 members of the European Union between 1979 & 1999, we test the turnout-party vote linkage through pooled cross-national time series analysis. We find that, indeed, increased turnout benefits the Left party groups in the European Parliament. We conclude with some implications for this finding. 3 Tables, 32 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Popescu, Marina

"The Parliamentary and Presidential Elections in Romania, November 2000"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 2, June, 325-395.

Abstract: Parliamentary & presidential elections took place in Romania on 26 Nov 2000, with the second round of the presidential elections held two weeks later. The elections saw defeat for the parties that governed Romania in the 1996-

2000 period. Following the elections, the Romanian Party of Social Democracy (PDSR), the left-wing party that governed Romania before 1996, returned to government & Ion Iliescu regained the presidency he lost in 1996. For most observers, the most surprising aspect of the election was not the victory of the PDSR & Iliescu, but the unexpectedly high support gathered by the extremist nationalist Party of Greater Romania (PRM). 3 Tables, 8 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Ripley, Randall B (Review of: Henehan, Marie T)

"Foreign Policy and Congress: An International Relations Perspective"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 259-261.

---

Romero, David W

"Divisive Primaries and the House District Vote: A Pooled Analysis"

*American Politics Research*, 2003, 31, 2, Mar, 178-190.

Abstract

The verdict on the divisive primary hypothesis has fluctuated as investigators have pursued a variety of theoretical & methodological debates. Although most recent studies find that divisive primaries harm general election outcomes, some claim that this effect is spurious, an artifact of uncontrolled electoral prospects phenomena. I argue that this claim is debatable because it rests on questionable conceptual & model constructs & evidence inconsistent with an investigation that controls for the phenomena central to the spurious effect claim. Instead, I show that null & alternative hypothesis findings turn on an unfeatured design characteristic, pooling election years. After controlling for phenomena central to the spurious effect claim & pooling election years, I extend the divisive primary hypothesis to the arena currently void of evidentiary support: elections to the House of Representatives. In addition, I find that the divisive primary penalty is asymmetric, applying in incumbent but not open-seat races. 1 Table, 1 Appendix, 17 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications, Inc.].

---

Rosenson, Beth A

"Against Their Apparent Self-Interest: The Authorization of Independent State Legislative Ethics Commissions, 1973 -96"

*State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 2003, 3, 1, spring, 42-65.

Abstract: Why do state legislators enact policies that conflict with their immediate self-interest? I address this question by assessing the impact of traditional & nontraditional policy determinants on ethics policy adoption. Specifically, I use event history analysis to identify the factors that explain the authorization of independent state legislative ethics commissions from 1973 to 1996. I find that the determinants of ethics policy are substantially, but not completely, different from those of other policies, with ethics policy fitting into an agenda-setting model better than many other policies. Scandals & the actions of other states played a prominent role in setting the agenda & facilitating the authorization of ethics commissions. The agenda-setting process transforms the immediate self-interest of legislators on this issue from one of concern about their own economic well being to one of concern about reelection. In addition, political culture, institutional power arrangements, legislative compensation, & party competition had small but discernible effects on the likelihood of a state establishing a legislative ethics commission. 3 Tables, 94 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Rudolph, Thomas J

"Institutional Context and the Assignment of Political Responsibility"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 190-215.

Abstract: Comparative analyses of economic voting in Europe & in the American states suggest that institutional context structures the assignment of political responsibility for policy outcomes. Since most of it has proceeded at the aggregate level, however, the extant literature is ill equipped to comment critically on the ability of individuals to incorporate information about institutional context into their responsibility judgments & on whether the effects of such contextual factors outweigh those of individual-level characteristics. This article analyzes attributions of executive versus legislative responsibility for fiscal policy outcomes in the American states & represents the first attempt to integrate both institutional context & responsibility attributions into a single analysis. Exploiting recent advances in multilevel modeling techniques, this article analyzes the extent to which individuals' responsibility judgments are shaped by institutional & individual-level factors & how, in turn, these responsibility judgments influence political evaluations. 5 Tables, 1 Appendix, 66 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Saez, Lawrence

"India in 2002: The BJP's Faltering Mandate and the Morphology of Nuclear War"

*Asian Survey*, 2003, 43, 1, Jan-Feb, 186-197.

Abstract: This article surveys some of the critical events that took place in India in 2002, paying particular attention to India's uneasy relationship with Pakistan. It also evaluated the significance of internal political developments, such as the significance of state assembly elections & the occurrence of riots in Gujarat. The survey concludes with a brief examination of India's economic developments. Adapted from the source document.

---

Samuels, David J; Shugart, Matthew Soberg

"Presidentialism, Elections and Representation"

*Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 2003, 15, 1, Jan, 33-60.

Abstract: How does presidentialism affect various forms of representation? All else being equal, presidentialism is likely to impede the prospects for 'mandate' representation but enhance the prospects for 'accountability' representation. The degree of mandate or accountability representation is a function of the balance of powers & the degree of separation of purpose between the branches. Strong presidentialism works against mandate representation by freeing the president from his/her legislative copartisans & promoting 'policy switching'. In contrast, a high 'separation of purpose', defined primarily by a country's electoral institutions, clarifies for voters the responsibility of each branch for policy. Thus presidentialism - under certain common institutional configurations - provides accountability representation to a degree overlooked by existing research. 2 Tables, 1 Figure, 47 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.].

---

Santos, Gevanilda Gomes dos

"Racism: A Contradiction within the Brazilian Democratic System"

*National Political Science Review*, 2003, 9, 87-95.

Abstract: Studies the role of the Brazilian political party system within the democratic system in offering a legal & administrative framework for the equitable distribution of power & the guarantee of black civil rights. In the 1930s the Frente Negra Brasileira (FNB) was organized to achieve social integration through the party system. From 1945 through 1964, the Brazilian Workers Party (PTB) worked for racial-social relations, but it was the National Democratic Union (UDN) that introduced the Afonso Arinos Law against discrimination. Under the Geisel regime, the ideological myth of racial democracy necessitated an enforced silence to hide the reality of racism. The Unified Black Movement emerged in 1978, & a few black people were elected to parliament. A political opening was created in the 1980s allowing the operation of a multiparty system. A racial vote emerged, & new uncompromising black legislators defended black rights. In the 1990s, the federal government acknowledged social & racial inequalities & the need to transform the discourse into effective change. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Sarkees, Meredith Reid; Wayman, Frank Whelon; Singer, J David

"Inter-State, Intra-State, and Extra-State Wars: A Comprehensive Look at Their Distribution over Time, 1816-1997"

*International Studies Quarterly*, 2003, 15, 1, Mar, 49-70.

Abstract: For more than three decades the Correlates of War Project's database has served the research needs of most of the quantitative world politics community, especially in identifying & trying to account for several classes of war (interstate, extra-systemic, & civil) throughout the international system since 1816. However, a number of the disagreements in the literature concerning the prospects of war derive from the tendency of many researchers to

rely on only one of our data sets (eg, interstate war). Here we wish to stimulate a broader view of war by examining the interplay among the three major types of war. Historical developments of the past half-century, & especially since the end of the Cold War, have rendered the original COW war typology increasingly incomplete. Consequently, we developed a modified typology of war & attempted to format the descriptive variables in ways that would facilitate a more comparative & comprehensive analysis of warfare. While the reader should be reassured that Interstate Wars remain as previously defined, we introduce the term 'Intrastate War' in place of our original Civil War category, & the term 'Extra-state War' in place of our initial Extra-systemic War category, allowing us to reclassify several such wars. This revised typology coupled with an update of the data allows us to take a fresh look at the question whether, from the perspective of the past two centuries, war is in fact becoming less common. The article concludes with a series of analyses that describe the patterns & trends of all types of war - reflecting the new typology - since the Congress of Vienna. These analyses reflect a disquieting constancy in warfare & hint at patterns of interchangeability or substitutability among the types of war. 4 Tables, 6 Figures, 55 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Schleiter, Petra

"Mixed Constitutions and Political Instability: Russia 1991-1993"

*Democratization*, 2003, 10, 1, spring, 1-26.

Abstract: Mixed constitutions combine executive presidents with assembly-dependent prime ministers. While some analysts argue that these regimes foster stability, their presidents are also often viewed as pivotal actors when such regimes collapse. Russia's First Republic seemed to fit the latter pattern, & this article inquires into whether the addition of an executive presidency to its constitution truly had a destabilizing effect on Russia's first attempt at democracy. Specialists provide different perspectives on this question. One view is that the constitution had no effect on political outcomes; a second suggests that it may have had effects particular to Russia. Alternatively, its impact may have followed patterns similar to other countries. To examine these views, the article provides the first classification of this constitution using a comparative typology & then looks at the outcomes of political disagreements over government, policy, & the constitution. It finds that these followed the sort of patterns of compromise & conflict that one might expect from a comparative

perspective. The implications for our understanding of Russian politics & political transitions are explored. It is argued that the Russian case helps to clarify the strengths & weaknesses of the mixed constitutions that have attracted such divergent views. 3 Tables, 4 Figures. Adapted from the source document.

---

Scully, Roger

"External Change, Internal Development: Studying the European Parliament"

*Government and Opposition*, 2003, 38, 1, winter, 131-138.

Abstract: A review essay on a book by A. Kreppel, *The European Parliament and Supranational Party System: A Study in Institutional Development* (Cambridge: Cambridge U Press, 2002).

---

Semetko, Holli A; Krasnoboka, Natalya

"The Political Role of the Internet in Societies in Transition: Russia and Ukraine Compared"

*Party Politics*, 2003, 9, 1, Jan, 77-104.

Abstract: Our research investigates the opportunities provided by the Internet for political parties to communicate to the electorate, & the extent to which party Web sites are used vs other information sources on the Web. We find that parties in Parliament, major parties & newly created parties are more prominent online than others, &, based on standard quality indicators, that parliamentary parties & new parties have better quality Web sites. This confirms some of the findings concerning parties online in established democracies. On comparing party with news Web sites, however, we find that sites of online -only newspapers are the most popular; that online versions of offline news outlets are of secondary importance, in contrast to what has been found in established democracies; & that party & politician Web sites are of least importance to users, based on the number of hits to these Web sites. The political role of the Internet in Russia & Ukraine is discussed in conclusion. 2 Tables, 2 Figures, 2 Appendixes, 49 References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.]

---

Sharlet, Robert

"Constitutional Law and Politics in Russia: Surviving the First Decade"

*Demokratizatsiya: The Journal of Post-Soviet Democratization*, 2003, 11, 1, winter, 122-128.

Abstract: Examines the survival of Russian constitutional reforms across the tumultuous 1990s. Critical moments include the constitutional crisis of the First Republic's 1993 collapse; the 1994-1996 (first) Chechen war, which motivated parliamentary challenges to executive power & the reemergence of the Constitutional Court; the Aug 1998 economic crisis, which set a new benchmark for legislative-executive culture in the constitutional framework; the first transfer of power, 1999/00, from Boris Yeltsin to Vladimir Putin, which stayed within constitutional & legal bounds of presidential succession; & the 1992-2002 challenge of nurturing a constitutional culture. The increasing salience of the Constitutional Court is cited. J. Zendejas.

---

Shotts, Kenneth W

"Does Racial Redistricting Cause Conservative Policy Outcomes? Policy Preferences of Southern Representatives in the

1980s and 1990s"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 216-226.

Abstract: This research note uses a median legislator model to assess the claim that racial redistricting leads to conservative policy outcomes. I examine policy preferences of southern representatives to the US House in the late 1980s & early 1990s. Surprisingly, the fraction of southern representatives who were liberal, that is, to the left of the House median, increased after racial redistricting. To explain this empirical pattern, I develop a simple formal model of redistricting's electoral effects. In the model, racial redistricting in a conservative state increases the number of members of that state's delegation to the left of the US House median, thereby moving national policy outcomes to the left. 1 Table, 2 Figures, 11 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Shotts, Kenneth W

"Racial Redistricting's Alleged Perverse Effects: Theory, Data, and Reality"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 238-243.

Abstract: In this rejoinder I address Lublin & Voss's (2003) theoretical & empirical critique of my analysis of racial redistricting. I first show that their theoretical critique simply consists of unsubstantiated assertions. Moreover, Lublin & Voss fail to recognize that their unproven assertions are directly contradicted by previously published theoretical analysis. I then turn to Lublin & Voss's empirical critique & demonstrate that the research design underlying their claims is fundamentally flawed. Thus, Lublin & Voss provide no compelling reason to question my conclusion that racial redistricting for the US House of Representatives promotes liberal policy outcomes. 11 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Smith, Daniel A

"Overturning Term Limits: The Legislature's Own Private Idaho?"

*PS: Political Science & Politics*, 2003, 36, 2, Apr, 215-220.

Abstract: Discusses the ID legislature's 2002 overturning of a 1994 statutory initiative that mandated term limits for nearly all state & local elected officials. The action, which was in opposition to both public opinion & the will of Republican governor Dirk Kempthorne, made ID the first state to use legislative action to strike down citizen-imposed term limits. The focus is on what led the GOP-controlled legislature to make the bold, seemingly self-serving move to reverse a ballot initiative that had overwhelming public support. Contributing factors explored include the large number of uncontested seats; the power of long-serving legislators; Republican desire to continue dominance of the legislature; & geographic considerations, including rural/urban differences. The impact of each factor is assessed to conclude that, although self-serving motives were obviously in play, there was equal concern over the consequences of the 1994 initiative for local official like county clerks, sheriffs, tax assessors, & mayors, who have powerful lobbying associations. The political repercussions are discussed. 2 Tables, 1 Photograph, 44 References. J. Lindroth.

---

Sorensen, Rune J

"The Political Economy of Intergovernmental Grants: The Norwegian Case"

*European Journal of Political Research*, 2003, 42, 2, Mar, 163-195.

Abstract: The centralization of local public finance is commonly justified in terms of equality. The welfare state regulates local government & allocates grants in a way that sacrifices efficiency to achieve equality. The political economy model suggests that democratically elected national politicians may pursue policies that diverge from this. This article outlines a version of the political economy model based on seat-maximizing politicians in central & local government. Both parliamentary policy making & local government lobbying may generate disparities in grant allocation. On the basis of data on central grant distribution in Norway, we observe persistent disparities in local government revenues that cannot be accounted for by regional policy aims or egalitarian objectives. Extensive data on local governments, the lobbying activities of local council members & the Storting (the Norwegian Parliament) allows us to test the political economy hypotheses. Disparities in the number of seats allocated to the national election districts, & differences in the local lobbying activities, influence the distribution of grants between municipalities & counties. 7 Tables, 1 Figure, 30 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Talbot, Ian

"Pakistan in 2002: Democracy, Terrorism, and Brinkmanship"

*Asian Survey*, 2003, 43, 1, Jan-Feb, 198-207.

Abstract: This article focuses on three areas that dominated Pakistan during 2002. The first was the transition to democracy in Oct. The background to the elections & the controversies surrounding this are examined along with the main party groupings & the outcomes. Second, the article considers the tense relations with India that threatened war both in Jan & May. The military standoff is explained in terms of the cross-border terrorism issue. Third, the article explains that Pakistan itself was a major victim of terrorism during the year. These outrages were designed to hit out at soft Western targets, & to undermine the Musharraf government. Uncertainties abounded in Pakistan throughout much of the year. These arose firstly from the military standoff with India that followed the 13 Dec 2001 attack on India's Parliament; secondly, from the threat of terrorist outrages within Pakistan; & thirdly, from anxieties concerning the future of civil-military relations in the wake of the Oct parliamentary elections. Adapted from the source document.

---

Tate, Katherine

"Black Opinion on the Legitimacy of Racial Redistricting and Minority-Majority Districts"

*American Political Science Review*, 2003, 97, 1, Feb, 45-56.

Abstract: Minority-majority districts are highly controversial. To assess the degree to which black positions on this controversial matter were well-thought-out & fixed, questions based on Sniderman & Piazza's (1993) counterargument technique were included in the 1996 National Black Election Study. Black opinion instability on the issue of race & redistricting reveals the complexity of mass attitudes & the reasoning process, & reflects the manner in which a set of clashing interests & core values is balanced & prioritized. Although a large majority of blacks voiced initial opposition to creating districts where blacks & Hispanics are the voting majority, most blacks changed their position in response to the counterargument. This asymmetry suggests that blacks more strongly favor the goal of increasing minority representation than the principle of color blindness in Congressional redistricting. Education & racial identification are key predictors of black opinion on racial redistricting. Less educated blacks & weak racial identifiers were less supportive of minority-majority districts & racial redistricting practices. These results support the revisionist perspective among public opinion scholars that rational, thinking individuals can hold wavering opinions on questioning because they generally encapsulate a set of contradictory values & interests. 9 Tables, 1 Appendix, 45 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Tenpas, Kathryn Dunn

"Campaigning to Govern: Presidents Seeking Reelection"

*PS: Political Science & Politics*, 2003, 36, 2, Apr, 199-202.

Abstract: A symposium contribution examines the mechanics of presidential reelection campaigns & the impact of campaigning on a president's ability to take care of government business. The three components of presidential reelection campaigns explored are the White House, the national party organization, & the campaign organization. Functions & responsibilities of all three components are described to argue that the White House, which has top-level aides devoted to campaign strategizing & communicating with the other two components, is the most influential. Problems that arise when there is an intra-party challenge for the nomination are examined, along with the effect of the priority shift from governing to campaigning on the substance & quantity of presidential staff work. It is noted that there is usually a decline in legislative proposals & executive orders between the third & fourth year of a president's first term. It is concluded that governing takes a back seat to campaigning during reelection years when presidents face the delicate challenge of balancing a dual role. 19 References. J. Lindroth.

---

Therriault, Sean M

"Patronage, the Pendleton Act, and the Power of the People"

*Journal of Politics*, 2003, 65, 1, Feb, 50-68.

Abstract: The conventional wisdom & congressional scholarship find that members of Congress use their public authority to facilitate their re-elections (Aldrich 1995; Moe 1990; Parker 1992; Weingast & Marshall 1988). The adoption of the Pendleton Act of 1883 has been cited as another in a long line of examples in which members have stacked the deck in their own self-interests (Johnson & Libecap 1994a). I challenge these pervasive views by presenting evidence that public pressure was an important & frequently overlooked factor in explaining the adoption of civil service reform in the late 19th century. More generally, I argue that members of Congress will enact reforms that diminish their power or restrict their authority only when the public is attentive & united; otherwise, they will establish governing structures & rules that facilitate their own re-elections. This insight sheds light, more broadly, on the relationship between the represented & their representatives. 4 Tables, 1 Figure, 34 References. Adapted from the source document.

---

Tkach-Kawasaki, Leslie M

"Politics@Japan: Party Competition on the Internet in Japan"

*Party Politics*, 2003, 9, 1, Jan, 105-123.

Abstract: This article discusses how Japanese political parties & candidates have been using the Internet to compete for public support in two national elections held in 2000 & 2001. The major question examined is how far the unique institutional context within Japan of long-standing one-party rule & a controlled media environment has affected the development of Web campaigning by political actors. This question is addressed through analysis of trends over time in party activity online & content analysis of Web sites. It is concluded that the Internet has had a significant impact on the fortunes of minor parties, opening up cross-party competition & enhancing their calls for legislative reform. 7 Tables, 40

References. [Copyright 2003 Sage Publications Ltd.].

---

Valen, Henry

"The Storting Election in Norway, September 2001"

*Electoral Studies*, 2003, 22, 1, Mar, 179-185.

Abstract: Discusses the Sept 2001 Storting (parliament) elections in Norway. The formation of a government coalition is described, along with the election issues & results. 3 Tables, 12 References.

---

Wigley, Simon

“Parliamentary Immunity: Protecting Democracy or Protecting Corruption?”

*Journal of Political Philosophy*, 2003, 11, 1, Mar, 23-40.

Abstract: Two stylized models of parliamentary immunity, the Legislative Agency Model & the Authorization Model, are compared to determine the correct balance between protecting representatives from outside interference & limiting their potential to abuse their positions. The Legislative Agency Model only bars the legal questioning of the immediate legislative agency of representatives, while the Authorization Model also requires the consent of the representative assembly before the nonlegislative agency of representatives can be legally questioned. The author argues that the Authorization Model provides a better protection for representative self-government. Rather than following the trend in limiting the scope of parliamentary immunity, the use of the Authorization Model applies a sensitivity to accountability that accommodates the tension between political corruption & representational independence. L. A. Hoffman.

---

Yang, Dali L

"China in 2002: Leadership Transition and the Political Economy of Governance"

*Asian Survey*, 2003, 43, 1, Jan-Feb, 25-40.

Abstract: The 16th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party defined the policy agenda for 2002. Hu Jintao succeeded Jiang Zemin as Party general secretary, but Jiang retained the chairmanship of the Central Military Commission. Politically, the Chinese leadership gave special emphasis to stability, & continued to combat the Falungong & crack down on dissent on the Internet. In the economic sphere, the People's Republic of China enjoyed another year of rapid growth, & largely complied with the first-year requirements of its WTO membership. Restructuring & regulatory reforms in major industries accelerated. In the face of major worker protests, populism dominated social policy, with greater assistance to the poor & a crusade against tax evasion by the new rich. Major fiscal reforms were implemented. China enjoyed stable relations with the world's major powers but its ties with North Korea came under strain. Adapted from the source document.

---

---

[BACK TO TOP](#)

---

| [Front Page](#) | [Research & Teaching](#) | [Legislative News](#) |  
| [Papers Presented](#) | [Journal Articles](#) | [Book Notes](#) | [Extension of Remarks](#) |

---

| [Other Editions of the LSS Newsletter](#) | [Announcements](#) |  
| [Legislative Studies Section Home Page](#) | [APSA Home Page](#) |

---

