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**Who Intervenes?**
Ethnic Conflict and Interstate Crisis
David Carment, Patrick James, and Zeynep Taydas

"Who Intervenes? articulates a well thought out theory of the relationship between ethnic conflict and international conflict. It builds on the work of Robert Putnam on two-level games, but sets out a quite new and original theory that ties domestic institutional constraints, affect, and ethnic interests together into a coherent argument. This is a fine study that will stimulate considerably more research on the nexus between ethnic conflict and international conflict." —Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Stanford University and New York University

Who Intervenes? takes as a given that there are tensions among ethnic groups throughout the world. But it is not at all clear when and why these tensions escalate into violence. The likelihood and character of intervention depend upon the interplay of two factors: ethnic composition and institutional constraint. A fourfold typology is produced. For example, states with high constraints and ethnic diversity are likely to intervene only for reasons related to national interests, while states with both ethnic dominance and low constraint are most disposed to intervene. The disposition to intervene is catalyzed, the authors hypothesize, by the presence of ethnic affinity and cleavage.

The book includes a comparative analysis of five case studies: India and Sri Lanka, Somalia and Ethiopia, Malaysia and the Thai Malay (a non-intervention), the immediate aftermath of the breakup of Yugoslavia, and Greece and Turkey with Cyprus. The case histories produce strong support for the relevance of the typology and catalysts. Ethnic composition, institutional constraint, and ethnic affinity and cleavage are very useful factors in distinguishing both the likelihood and form of intervention.

Policies that encourage institutional reform and support ethnic diversity can be expected to reduce the likelihood and even the perceived need for intervention.

David Carment is professor of international affairs, NPSIA, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Patrick James is professor of international relations at the University of Southern California. Zeynep Taydas teaches courses in international relations and comparative politics at the University of Missouri–Columbia.
Challenging Parties, Changing Parliaments
Women and Elected Office in Contemporary Western Europe

Miki Caul Kittilson

“Kittilson asks why some parties respond to pressure to promote women candidates and others do not. Her attention to the party-parliament nexus provides a nice link between the women and politics literature and the party politics literature. This book will be valued by many scholars.” —Cindy Simon Rosenthal, University of Oklahoma

“Kittilson’s material is clear and with heavy documentation of the data. The book is sure to attract the attention of the best scholars in the discipline and provide fodder for further advances and understanding.” —Janet M. Box-Steffensmeier, Vernal Riffe Professor of Political Science, The Ohio State University

In Challenging Parties, Changing Parliaments, Miki Caul Kittilson examines women’s presence in party politics and national legislatures, and the conditions under which their entrance occurs. She theorizes that parties are more likely to incorporate women when their strategy takes into account the institutional and political “opportunity structures” of both the party and party system. Kittilson studies how women pressed for greater representation, and how democratic party systems responded to their demands. Research on women’s representation has largely focused at the national level. Yet these studies miss the substantial variations between parties within and across European democracies.

This book provides systematic cross-national and case study evidence to show that political parties are the key mechanism for increasing women’s parliamentary representation. Kittilson uncovers party-level mechanisms that explain the growth in women’s parliamentary participation since the 1970s in ten European democracies. The inclusion of new challengers in party politics is often attributed to mounting pressures from activists and public opinion at large. This book contradicts the conventional wisdom by demonstrating that women’s gains within parties flow not only from pressure from party supporters, but also from calculated efforts made by the central party leadership in a top-down fashion under specific circumstances. Certainly women’s efforts are essential, and they can be most effective when they are framed, timed, and targeted toward the most opportune structures within the party hierarchy. Kittilson concludes that specific party institutions encourage women’s ascendance to the top ranks of power within a political party.

Miki Caul Kittilson is assistant professor in the department of political science at Arizona State University.
The Logic of Pre-Electoral Coalition Formation
Sona Nadenichek Golder

“This book takes up a topic that those of us studying coalition governments have come increasingly to realize is vital. The empirical work in this book fills a crucial gap, and I am sure that comparativists of all stripes will want to read this work to understand this phenomenon.” —Frances Rosenbluth, Yale University

“The Logic of Pre-Electoral Coalition Formation is a model of research that is well designed and extremely well communicated. It has changed the way I think about the formation of parties and party systems. I will no longer be able to think about why parties are the sizes they are, or why countries have the number of parties they do, without considering the options that small parties have to form pre-electoral coalitions while keeping their own identity as small parties.” —Kathleen Bawn, University of California–Los Angeles

Why do some parties coordinate their electoral strategies as part of a pre-electoral coalition, while others choose to compete independently at election time? Scholars have long ignored pre-electoral coalitions in favor of focusing on the government coalitions that form after parliamentary elections. Yet electoral coalitions are common, they affect electoral outcomes, and they have important implications for democratic policy-making itself.

The Logic of Pre-Electoral Coalition Formation by Sona Nadenichek Golder includes a combination of methodological approaches (game theoretic, statistical, and historical) to explain why pre-electoral coalitions form in some instances but not in others. The results indicate that pre-electoral coalitions are more likely to form between ideologically compatible parties. They are also more likely to form when the expected coalition size is large (but not too large) and when the potential coalition partners are similar in size. Ideologically polarized party systems and disproportional electoral rules in combination also increase the likelihood of electoral coalition formation.

Golder links the analysis of pre-electoral coalition formation to the larger government coalition literature by showing that pre-electoral agreements increase (a) the likelihood that a party will enter government, (b) the ideological compatibility of governments, and (c) the speed with which governments take office. In addition, pre-electoral coalitions provide an opportunity for combining the best elements of the majoritarian vision of democracy with the best elements of the proportional vision of democracy.

Sona Nadenichek Golder is assistant professor of political science at Florida State University.
The Presidential Agenda
Sources of Executive Influence in Congress
Roger T. Larocca

“The Presidential Agenda is an excellent book, both substantively and methodologically. Its substantive appeal should give it an audience among those interested in the politics of the presidency and of legislative politics generally. It will have particular appeal in teaching because of its methodological sophistication.” —Randall Calvert, Washington University in St. Louis

“This is a great fun book. There is a lot in here, not just for students of Congress and the Presidency, but for anyone interested in how individuals without formal institutional power can nonetheless influence political action.” —Douglas Dion, University of Iowa

“The Presidential Agenda is about a very important problem—agenda setting. It is unique in several ways. One is that it seeks to be an addition to both theory and empirics. Another is that it develops, as far as I know, the first formal account of agenda setting in the sense used in the empirical literature. Finally, Larocca studies the role of the president in agenda setting. This is of singular value in and of itself.” —John Aldrich, Duke University

It is well understood that the president is a powerful agenda-setting influence in Congress. But how exactly does the president, who lacks any formal power in early stages of the legislative process, influence the congressional agenda? In The Presidential Agenda, Roger T. Larocca argues that the president’s agenda-setting influence arises from two informal powers: the ability to communicate directly to voters and the ability to control the expertise of the many executive agencies that advise Congress on policy.

Larocca develops a theoretical model that explains how the president can raise the public salience of issues in his major addresses, long accepted as one of the president’s strongest agenda-setting tools. He also develops a theoretical model that explains how control over executive agency expertise yields a more reliable and persistent influence on the congressional agenda than presidential addresses.

The Presidential Agenda tests these theoretical models with an innovative empirical study of presidential agenda setting. Using data from all House and Senate Commerce Committee bills from 1979 to 2002, Larocca converts information about bills into information about policy issues and then traces the path of presidential influence through the committee and floor stages of legislative consideration.

Roger T. Larocca is assistant professor of political science at Oakland University.
Although legislative studies is thriving, it suffers from one glaring weakness: a lack of truly comparative, cross-institutional research. Instead, research focuses overwhelmingly on the U.S. Congress. This unfortunate fixation limits the way scholars approach the testing of many compelling theories of legislative organization and behavior, and it ignores the invaluable research possibilities that comparison with the 99 American state legislative chambers offers. State legislatures are easily compared to Congress: They arise out of the same political culture and history. Their members represent the same parties and face the same voters in the same elections using the same rules. And the functions and roles are the same, with each fully capable of initiating, debating, and passing legislation. None of the methodological problems found when comparing presidential system legislatures with parliamentary system legislatures arise when comparing Congress and the state legislatures.

Peverill Squire is professor and collegiate fellow in the department of political science at the University of Iowa. Keith E. Hamm is professor of political science at Rice University.
Parties, Rules, and the Evolution of Congressional Budgeting

Lance T. LeLoup

“Lance LeLoup’s study will appeal to scholars in budget policy, political parties, and executive-congressional relations.” —Dennis Ippolito, Southern Methodist University

“The topic of LeLoup’s book is important, the study is well designed, the interpretations of events are smart, and the writing is crisp.” —C. Lawrence Evans, College of William and Mary

Parties, Rules, and the Evolution of Congressional Budgeting traces how Congressional macrobudgeting has fundamentally changed the way in which Congress frames and enacts budget choices. Included in the analysis are the 974 Budget Act, the Reagan tax cuts in 1981, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings mandatory deficit reduction plan of 1985, the Bush and Clinton deficit reduction packages in 1990 and 1993, the balanced budget agreement in 1997, and the Bush tax cuts in 2001 and 2003. With steadily increasing partisanship, this study presents evidence that divided government has significant consequences for both the budget process and budget outcomes.

Lance T. LeLoup is Edward R. Meyer Distinguished Professor of Political Science at Washington State University.

The Power of the People

Congressional Competition, Public Attention, and Voter Retribution

Sean M. Theriault

This book argues that the people play a vital role in controlling the actions of their representatives in Congress. In examining issues that divide constituent opinion from representatives’ desires, it finds that when the public is paying attention, members usually act against their own material interests. On those occasions when members do not heed the public’s warnings, they suffer an electoral punishment in their next election. These results suggest that, contrary to many congressional critics, democratic accountability has been, and continues to be, alive and well in America.

Sean Theriault is assistant professor in the department of government at the University of Texas at Austin.
Doing the Right Thing
Collective Action and Procedural Choice in the New Legislative Process
Lawrence Becker

Doing the Right Thing examines the use of extraordinary legislative procedures in four cases in the U.S. Congress to accomplish policy objectives that many political scientists would argue are impossible to achieve. It not only shows that Congress is capable of imposing parochial costs in favor of general benefits but it argues that Congress is able to do so in a variety of policy areas through the use of very different kinds of procedural mechanisms that are underappreciated.

Lawrence Becker is assistant professor of political science at California State University at Northridge.

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Series Editors

Janet M. Box-Steppensmeier, Vernal Riffe Professor of Political Science at The Ohio State University, pursues research and teaching interests in American politics (legislative politics, public opinion, and voting behavior and in methodology: time series and duration analysis). She has published articles in the American Political Science Review, American Journal of Political Science, Journal of Politics, Political Analysis, and Legislative Studies Quarterly. She is the author of Event History Modeling: A Guide for Social Scientists, published by Cambridge University Press. She has been a recipient of the Gosnell Award for the best work in political methodology twice and the Emerging Scholar Award of the Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior Section of the American Political Science Association.

David T. Canon is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin—Madison. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota and previously taught at Duke University. His teaching and research interests are in American political institutions, especially Congress. He is author of Race, Redistricting, and Representation, winner of the Richard Fenno award for the best book on legislative politics. He is also involved in the Relational Database on Historical Congressional Statistics Project which is connected to his interests in realignments and political careers and the historical study of Congress.

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“Thanks, again, for your patience and sympathy (and professionalism) throughout the process. I can’t tell you how much better OSUP runs itself than other presses with which I’ve had experience!” —Carolyn Reitz, author of Detecting the Nation: Fictions of Detection and the Imperial Venture

“I have been very, very happy in my association with The Ohio State University Press. I am still hearing horror stories from colleagues and friends about the frustration they experience dealing with other publishers, and I always feel a little sheepish having to tell them that, no, I haven’t had any of these experiences with my press. So many thanks again to you and your team for making the life of a rookie author as good as it can be.” —Jürgen E. Grandt, author of Kinds of Blue: The Jazz Aesthetic in African American Narrative