Ordination
Scott A. Kaukonen

“If my mother were to tell the story . . .” So begins the title piece in this debut collection of short fiction, eight stories that explore the gap between the stories we tell ourselves and the stories we have lived. In “Punitive Damages,” a father, the beneficiary of a huge financial settlement in compensation for his son’s death, must confront the truth of the life that the son’s death has provided. In “Punnett’s Squares,” winner of the Chicago Tribune’s Nelson Algren Award, an adopted son seeks to prove, against all evidence to the contrary, that his adoptive father is in fact his biological father. In “Induction Ceremony,” a small-town basketball hero returns to his hometown no longer a man but now a woman, and his onetime teammate-and-friend must reconsider who they were and who they are now. In the pair of pieces that bookend the collection, “Ordination” and “Be a Missionary,” a Baptist preacher’s son must reconcile the distance between the evidence of things seen and the evidence of things unseen.

These are men and boys who like to see themselves as worthy of the titles of father, son, husband, lover, and friend, but who must fight their own instincts and desires to claim such honors. These are boys and men for whom questions of identity—biological, cultural, sexual, religious, moral—are unavoidable, men and boys always seeking to be who they want to be, always aware of who they are.

Scott A. Kaukonen is a Ph.D. student in English and Creative Writing at University of Missouri-Columbia.
Kinds of Blue
The Jazz Aesthetic in African American Narrative
Jürgen E. Grandt

“Kinds of Blue is a strong contribution to the existing critical readings of the relationship between jazz and black literature. Grandt’s readings are sound, informative, and thoughtful.”
—Edward Pavlic, Union College

In this fresh and stimulating book, the author analyzes African American prose through the lens of a literary jazz aesthetic. While there is a substantial body of jazz criticism of poetry, African American narrative has not drawn as much critical attention. *Kinds of Blue* probes not how African American authors write about jazz, but how African American narratives are jazz—in other words, how they attempt to wrest beautiful art from the terrors of American history, to improvise a meaningful narrative of freedom over the dissonant sound clusters of the American experience.

This book combines analyses of select jazz performances with close readings of literary works by Sidney Bechet, Ann Petry, Langston Hughes, Ralph Ellison, Amiri Baraka, Hans Janowitz, and Toni Morrison. The jazz aesthetic is inextricably grounded in the black experience in America—and yet, at the same time, its inherent hybridity challenges the received categories of white and black, oppression and freedom, the past and the present, the New World and the Old (Europe, Africa, even Asia), the individual and the collective, tradition and innovation, even jazz and "non-jazz."

Considering the frequency with which musicians, critics, and musicologists reference the two major tropes of storytelling and language acquisition when discussing the art of jazz improvisation, it appears that this music can offer heretofore untapped opportunities to further our understanding of the African American literary tradition as a whole.

**Jürgen E. Grandt** is an instructor in the English Department at the University of Georgia.
“In the Light of Likeness—Transformed”
The Literary Art of Leon Forrest
Dana A. Williams

“This book is long overdue. It fills a huge gap in African American literary criticism and offers a critical appreciation of Forrest’s work.” —W. Lawrence Hogue, University of Houston

“In the Light of Likeness—Transformed”, by Dana A. Williams, looks critically at the work of contemporary African American author Leon Forrest. Not only does she bring to the critical table a well-known but as yet understudied modernist author—an important endeavor in and of itself—but she also explores Forrest’s novels’ cultural dialogue with black ethnic culture and other African American authors, as well as provides in-depth readings of his prose and interpretations of his narrative style. Highly touted by both his literary forebear Ralph Ellison, who wrote the foreword to Forrest’s first novel, and his literary contemporary Toni Morrison, who edited his first three novels and wrote the foreword to his third, Leon Forrest is among the most gifted African American writers of our time. Yet, he is also among our most difficult. Forrest’s highly experimental narrative style, his reinterpretation of modernism, and his transformations of black cultural traditions into literary aesthetics often pose challenges of interpretation for the reader and the scholar alike. As the first single-authored book-length study of Forrest’s novel, this book offers readers pathways into his fiction. What this culturalist approach to the novels reveals is that Forrest’s fiction was foremost concerned with investigating ways for the African American to survive in the contemporary moment. Through a variety of characters, the novels reveal the African American’s art of transformation—the ability to find ways to make the wretchedness of the past work in positive ways.

Dana A. Williams is assistant professor of African American literature at Howard University.

Also of Interest

The Intersecting Realities and Fictions of Virginia Woolf and Colette
Helen Southworth
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Dying to Be Beautiful
The Fight for Safe Cosmetics
Gwen Kay

Dying to Be Beautiful tells the story of how cosmetics came to be regulated in early-20th-century America. In 1906, the Food and Drug Administration was given the power to control food and drugs. Not until 1938 were other products that went into or onto the body, including cosmetics, similarly regulated. The intervening years saw death by depilatory and blindness by mascara and a rise in consumer and grassroots political activism.

This book examines who fought for regulation of these inherently feminine products and why it took so long for their goals to be achieved.

Gwen Kay argues that many activists, often at the grassroots level, set the stage for changes in legislation. The activists’ continued outrage, letters, negative press, books, and just plain attention to these matters allowed for the plodding Congressional committee hearings to transform into swift action in the face of a national crisis provoked by a lack of regulatory oversight. Ordinary citizens, doctors as individuals rather than as an association, government officials acting in a personal rather than an official capacity, and even manufacturers concerned about less-reputable industrial cousins tainting the cosmetic industry’s good name all supported the effort to regulate cosmetics.

This is the first book that substantively examines the cosmetics industry in light of the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act. Dying to Be Beautiful pays particular attention to the problems caused by cosmetics and to the possible solutions offered, both before and after implementation of the 1938 law.

Gwen Kay is assistant professor of history at SUNY Oswego.
Unlikely Entrepreneurs
Catholic Sisters and the Hospital Marketplace, 1865–1925
Barbra Mann Wall

“Unlikely Entrepreneurs is an important text on a much neglected topic. It is a fascinating story of the women who built the social institutions that we take for granted”—Sioban Nelson, The University of Melbourne

“Unlikely Entrepreneurs is a ground-breaking study that brings together major issues in the history of medicine, women's history and immigration history in a unique and highly original manner. This is a highly readable book suitable for anyone interested in the intersection between gender, medicine, and spirituality both past and present.”—Heather Munro Prescott, Central Connecticut State University

In Unlikely Entrepreneurs, Barbra Mann Wall looks at the development of religious hospitals in the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries and the entrepreneurial influence Catholic sisters held in this process. When immigrant nuns came to the United States in the late 19th century, they encountered a market economy that structured the way they developed their hospitals. Sisters enthusiastically engaged in the market as entrepreneurs, but they used a set of tools and understanding that were counter to the market. Their entrepreneurship was not to expand earnings but rather to advance Catholic spirituality.

Wall places the development of Catholic hospital systems (located in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and Utah) owned and operated by Catholic sisters within the larger social, economic, and medical history of the time. In the modern health care climate, with the influences of corporations, federal laws, spiraling costs, managed care, and medical practices that rely less on human judgments and more on technological innovations, the “modern” hospital reflects a dim memory of the past. This book will inform future debates on who will provide health care as the sisters depart, how costs will be met, who will receive care, and who will be denied access to health services.

Barbra Mann Wall is assistant professor of nursing at Purdue University.

Also of Interest

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Women, Gender, and Health
Susan L. Smith and Nancy Tomes, Series Editors
Executing Race
Early American Women’s Narratives of Race, Society, and the Law
Sharon M. Harris

“Executing Race provides a model for interrogating the language and structure of texts that are traditionally considered to be extra-literary. Harris’s conclusions concerning the construction and manipulation of our understandings of race and genre in the eighteenth century, and the implications of such for law and literature are both original and vitally important.” —Dorothy Z. Baker, University of Houston

“Executing Race offers a useful blend of historical material and theoretical perspective, based on solid current scholarly discussions and careful research. The chapters on Lucy Terry, Ann Eliza Bleecker, and Belinda alone will be worth the price of the book.” —Pattie Cowell, Colorado State University

Executing Race examines the multiple ways in which race, class, and the law impacted women’s lives in the 18th century and, equally important, the ways in which women sought to change legal and cultural attitudes in this volatile period.

Through an examination of infanticide cases, Harris reveals how conceptualizations of women, especially their bodies and their legal rights, evolved over the course of the 18th century. Early in the century, infanticide cases incorporated the rhetoric of the witch trials. However, at mid-century, a few women, especially African American women, began to challenge definitions of “bastardy” (a legal requirement for infanticide), and by the end of the century, women were rarely executed for this crime as the new nation reconsidered illegitimacy in relation to its own struggle to establish political legitimacy. Against this background of legal domination of women’s lives, Harris exposes the ways in which women writers and activists negotiated legal territory to invoke their voices into the radically changing legal discourse.

Harris’s recovery of little-known writings by well-known writers, along with the recovery of radical women authors of the Revolutionary period, offers new insights into women’s writings, race relations, and the construction of nationalism in the eighteenth century.

Sharon M. Harris is Lorraine Sherley Professor in Literature in the Department of English, Texas Christian University.
In this compelling interdisciplinary study of what has been called the “century of illegitimacy,” Lisa Zunshine seeks to uncover the multiplicity of cultural meanings of illegitimacy in the English Enlightenment. Bastards and Foundlings pits the official legal views on illegitimacy against the actual everyday practices that frequently circumvented the law; it reconstructs the history of social institutions called upon to regulate illegitimacy, such as the London Foundling Hospital; and it examines a wide array of novels and plays written in response to the same concerns that informed the emergence and functioning of such institutions. By recreating the context of the national preoccupation with bastardy, with a special emphasis on the gender of the fictional bastard/foundling, Zunshine offers new readings of “canonical” texts, such as Steele’s The Conscious Lovers, Defoe’s Moll Flanders, Fielding’s Tom Jones, Moore’s The Foundling, Colman’s The English Merchant, Richardson’s Clarissa and Sir Charles Grandison, Burney’s Evelina, Smith’s Emmeline, Edgeworth’s Belinda, and Austen’s Emma, as well as of less well-known works, such as Haywood’s The Fortunate Foundlings, Shebbeare’s The Marriage Act, Bennett’s The Beggar Girl and Her Benefactors, and Robinson’s The Natural Daughter.

**Lisa Zunshine** is assistant professor of English, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Ohio and the World, 1753–2053
Essays Toward a New History of Ohio
Edited by Geoffrey Parker, Richard Sisson, and William Russell Coil

Ohio and the World, 1753–2053 began as a set of lectures celebrating the State’s bicentenary, with America’s leading historians presenting a series of paradoxes. In the eighteenth century, Native Americans in the Ohio country forced Europeans to negotiate, yet failed to ally with or defeat the United States, then weaker than France and England. In the early nineteenth century, Ohioans spearheaded the democratic experiments of the Atlantic world but depended on trade with the Southern slave states. Around 1900, Clevelander John D. Rockefeller created the modern oil industry by centralizing economic power and reducing democratic opportunities, just as other Ohioans democratized public life and participated in international reform movements: temperance, women’s suffrage, urban renewal, and labor.

The paradoxes continued. What took 150 years to build—a vibrant culture, a strong economy, a highly educated citizenry—took only fifty years to decay. As the global economy changed, Ohio fell behind and thus became a good place to be from rather than the best place to be. What will help Ohioans once more to participate in the conversations and economic successes of the world? Ohio and the World offers an engaging look at the successes of Ohio’s past and invites readers to think anew about its future in an age of globalization.

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Contributors:
Herbert B. Asher
Andrew R. L. Cayton
R. David Edmunds
Eric Foner
James Oliver Horton
William E. Kirwan
James T. Patterson
Kathryn Kish Sklar

Geoffrey Parker is Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History at The Ohio State University. Richard Sisson is Board of Trustees Chair of Comparative Politics Emeritus at The Ohio State University. William Russell Coil is a graduate teaching assistant in the Department of History at The Ohio State University.
Lake Effects
A History of Urban Policy Making in Cleveland, 1825–1929
Ronald R. Weiner

“Lake Effects is an imaginative and path-breaking analysis of the history of public policy in a major Midwestern city. No book has so successfully examined such a breadth of urban policy making in such a useful fashion.” —Robert Fairbanks, University of Texas at Arlington

“Weiner takes on the problem of Cleveland and how it got to be that way. He talks about the ‘regimes’ that made public policy out of shared assumptions of how the world worked, based sometimes on observations (sometimes incorrect) and sometimes on a set of principles about what was desirable, moral, proper, or possible. Weiner is wise, thorough, and always clear as a bell.” —Henry D. Shapiro

Lake Effects is a history of urban policy making in the large Midwestern industrial city of Cleveland, Ohio. Urban policy making requires goal setting in four critical areas: economic development, urban growth, services, and wealth redistribution. Ronald Weiner shows how urban policy was conceived and implemented by the local governing elites, or regimes, between 1825 and 1929. Each regime—Merchant, Populist, Corporate, and Realty—set policy goals in the four areas; set priorities among the goals; and used their power, public and private, to guide the city toward these ends. Each regime dominated policy making for at least twenty years, and the successes and failures of each regime contribute to our understanding of how Cleveland became the city that it is today.

The successes of the Merchant Regime’s economic development policy made Cleveland’s industrialization possible. The urban growth policy of the Corporate Regime built the downtown civic center and University Circle. However, the Populist, Corporate, and Realty regimes’ failures to plan for Cleveland’s economic future helped set in motion the declining economic fortunes so harshly in evidence today, and the triumph of the expansionist Realty Regime’s urban growth policy promoted heedless suburban development at the expense of the central business district and inner city.

Ronald R. Weiner is professor of history at the Cuyahoga Community College.
By the end of the 19th century it had become possible for American women to identify themselves as serious Artists. This was a relatively new phenomenon, one that became possible only after American women writers had dismantled the conceptual frameworks that had authorized their artistic production since the early days of the Republic.

Making the “America of Art” demonstrates that beginning in the 1850s, women writers challenged the terms of the Scottish Common Sense philosophy, which had made artistic endeavors acceptable in the new Republic by subordinating aesthetic motivation to moral and educational goals. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Augusta Jane Evans drew on Ruskin to argue for the creation of a religiously based national aesthetic. In the postbellum years Louisa May Alcott, Rebecca Harding Davis, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Constance Fenimore Woolson continued the process in a series of writings that revolved around three central areas of concern: the place of the popular in the realm of high art; the role of the genius; and the legacy of the Civil War.

Sofer significantly revises the history of 19th-century American women’s authorship by detailing the gradual process that produced women writers wholly identified with literary high culture at the century’s end. Sofer argues that, counter to conventional wisdom, American women writers produced a large body of theoretical writing on the central aesthetic questions of the day. Although the writers Sofer studies were finally unable to construct viable new models for women’s artistic production, their attempts to do so are an essential piece of American literary history.

Naomi Z. Sofer is an independent scholar.
Hawthorne and the Real
Bicentennial Essays
Edited by Millicent Bell

“The volume’s strong scholarship, varied subject matter, and diverse critical approaches promise to make it a milestone of Hawthorne criticism.”—Dennis Berthold, Texas A&M University

In this edited collection commemorating the bicentennial of Hawthorne’s birth in 1804, Millicent Bell gathers essays by distinguished scholars and critics that examine the ways in which Hawthorne related himself to the “real” in his own world and expressed that relation in his writing. Radically revising the older view that he was detached from conditions of actual life in 19th-century American society, the authors undertake to show how current social conditions, current events, and political movements taking place at a crucial point in American history were an evident part of Hawthorne’s consciousness. The essays situate his imaginative writings in a contemporary context of common experience and rediscover a Hawthorne alert to pressing problems of his day, especially slavery, feminism, and reform in general—the very issues that motivated his contemporaries on the eve of the Civil War. Hawthorne was, with his own complicity, long described as a writer of unreal romances (as he preferred to call his novels) or “allegories of the heart” as he termed some of his short stories. But the literary mode of his fiction has long needed to be redefined. The essays in this collection contribute to the turn in recent Hawthorne criticism which shows how deeply implicated in realism his writing was. This volume should long continue to provide new starting points for changing views of a great writer.

Millicent Bell, past president of the Nathaniel Hawthorne Society and author of Hawthorne’s View of the Artist, as well as other books on Hawthorne and other writers, is professor emerita at Boston University.

Also of Interest

Selected Letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne
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Pursuing Johns
Criminal Law Reform, Defending Character, and New York City's Committee of Fourteen, 1920–1930

Thomas C. Mackey

“In this groundbreaking manuscript, Mackey expands the boundaries of prostitution illuminating how the history of vice involves a larger community than those who are labeled moral offenders. Mackey’s excellent use of original materials and range and depth of research make this a model of historical craft.”—Anne Butler, Professor Emerita, Utah State University

In Pursuing Johns, Thomas C. Mackey studies the New York Committee of Fourteen and its members’ attempts to influence vagrancy laws in early-20th-century New York City as a way to criminalize men’s patronizing of female prostitutes. It sought out and prosecuted the city’s immoral hotels, unlicensed bars, opium dens, disorderly houses, and prostitutes. It did so because of the threats to individual “character” such places presented. In the early 1920s led by Frederick Whitin, the Committee thought that the time had arrived to prosecute the men who patronized prostitutes through what modern parlance calls a “john’s law.”

After a notorious test case failed to convict a philandering millionaire for vagrancy, the only statutory crime available to punish men who patronized prostitutes, the Committee lobbied for a change in the state’s criminal law. In the process, this representative of traditional 19th-century purity reform allied with the National Women’s Party, the advanced feminists of the 1920s. Their proposed “Customer Amendment” united the moral Right and the feminist Left in an effort to alter and use the state’s criminal law to make men moral, defend their character, and improve New York City’s overall morality.

Mackey’s contribution to the literature is unique. Instead of looking at how vice commissions targeted female prostitutes or the commerce supporting and surrounding them, Mackey concentrates on how men were scrutinized.

Thomas C. Mackey is professor of history at the University of Louisville and adjunct professor of law, Brandeis School of Law, University of Louisville.

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Andrew T. Harris
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History of Crime and Criminal Justice
David R. Johnson and Jeffrey S. Adler, Series Editors
Gender and Petty Violence in London, 1680–1720

Jennine Hurl-Eamon

"Meticulous research in rich and underused primary sources, innovative thinking and original conclusions make this one of the most interesting books of the year in British Studies."— Margaret R. Hunt, Amherst College

Looking at a heretofore overlooked set of archival records of London in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, Hurl-Eamon reassesses the impact of gender on petty crime and its prosecution during the period. This book offers a new approach to the growing body of work on the history of violence in past societies. By focusing upon low-cost prosecutions in minor courts, Hurl-Eamon uncovers thousands of assaults on the streets of early modern London. Previous histories stressing the masculine nature of past violence are questioned here: women perpetrated one-third of all assaults. In looking at more mundane altercations rather than the homicidal attacks studied in previous histories, the book investigates violence as a physical language, with some forms that were subject to gender constraints, but many of which were available to both men and women. Quantitative analyses of various circumstances surrounding the assaults—including initial causes, weapons used, and injuries sustained—outline the patterns of violence as a language.

Hurl-Eamon also stresses the importance of focusing on the prosecutorial voice. In bringing the court’s attention to petty attacks, thousands of early modern men and women should be seen as agents rather than victims. This view is especially interesting in the context of domestic violence, where hundreds of wives and servants prosecuted patriarchs for assault, and in the Mohock Scare of 1712, where London’s populace rose up in opposition to aristocratic violence. The discussion is informed by a detailed knowledge of assault laws and the rules governing justices of the peace.

Jennine Hurl-Eamon is assistant professor of history, Trent University.
In the climate of social panics that characterized so much of the Victorian period, there was keen consciousness of the threats a variety of crimes posed to social stability. Conversations about crime, particularly via the media, were a major feature of Victorian Britain’s daily life, and it was through such conversations that people learned about the nature of crime and criminality, as well as about the individuals who committed crimes or were merely guilty of socially offensive conduct or “bad” behavior.

The essays in this book set out to explore the ways in which Victorians used newspapers to identify the causes of bad behavior and its impacts, and the ways in which they tried to “distance” criminals and those guilty of “bad” behavior from the ordinary members of society, including identification of them as different according to race or sexual orientation. It also explores how threats from within “normal” society were depicted and the panic that issues like “baby-farming” caused.

Victorian alarm was about crimes and bad behavior which they saw as new or unique to their period—but which were not new then and which, in slightly different dress, are still causing panic today. What is striking about the essays in this collection are the ways they echo contemporary concerns about crime and bad behavior, including panics about “new” types of crime. This has implications for modern understandings of how society needs to understand crime, demonstrating that while there are changes over time, there are also important continuities.

Judith Rowbotham is senior lecturer in history, Nottingham Trent University. Kim Stevenson is senior lecturer in law at the University of Plymouth. Rowbotham and Stevenson are founders and directors of SOLON: Promoting Interdisciplinary Studies in Bad Behavior and Crime.
Margaret Atwood’s Textual Assassinations
Recent Poetry and Fiction
Edited by Sharon Rose Wilson

“This book is indispensable reading for those interested in Atwood and women’s studies, as well as Canadian and North American literature.”—Lee Thompson, University of Vermont

Margaret Atwood’s Textual Assassinations is an edited collection of scholarly essays that concentrate on the recent work—poetry and fiction—of renowned Canadian author Margaret Atwood. The contributors concentrate on the postmodern and postcolonial techniques Atwood marshals in this body of work—the “textual assassinations” of the title—and also the writings in their Canadian cultural context. Atwood’s recent poetry and short fiction, especially experimental pieces, have been largely ignored. This collection explores Atwood’s new ways of presenting continuing themes, including survival. The issues of power and sexual politics that mark Atwood’s earliest work have evolved. Beginning in the eighties and nineties and now in the 21st century, Atwood’s characters and readers have become more aware of the multicultural, colonized, racist, and classist as well as patriarchal, sexist, and hypocritical nature of the worlds they occupy. Increasingly, Atwood’s survivors are trickster creators, using their verbal “magic” to transform their worlds.

This new book contains new, never-published, groundbreaking essays on recent texts by many of the most well-known, Atwood and Canadian studies scholars, most of whom have written books on Margaret Atwood. Many of the essays consider the focus text in reference to all Atwood’s work.

Sharon Rose Wilson is professor of English and women’s studies at the University of Northern Colorado.

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Margaret Atwood Society’s 2003 “Best Book on Atwood’s Work” Award
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.

The book opens by developing a theory of procedural choice to explain why Congress chooses to delegate in differing degrees in dealing with similar kinds of policy problems. The theory is then applied to four narrative case studies—military base closures, the Yucca Mountain Project, NAFTA, and the Tax Reform Act of 1986—that both show the variety of factors that impact procedural choice and highlight how our national legislature was able to “do the right thing.”

The book concludes by pointing to the variety of ways in which Congress will be confronted with similar policy problems in the coming years and offering some lessons from these cases about what kinds of procedures and policy outcomes we might expect. In short, I find that Congress is remarkably adept at “doing the right thing,” even under difficult circumstances, but only when legislators are willing to manipulate procedures in all the necessary ways.

Lawrence Becker is assistant professor of political science at California State University, Northridge.
101 Chambers
Congress, State Legislatures, and the Future of Legislative Studies
Peverill Squire and Keith E. Hamm

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.

However, while there are great similarities, there are also important differences that provide scholars leverage for rigorously testing theories. The book compares and contrasts Congress and the state legislatures on histories, fundamental structures, institutional and organizational characteristics, and members. By highlighting the vast array of organizational schemes and behavioral patterns evidenced in state legislatures, the authors demonstrate that the potential for the study of American legislatures, as opposed to the separate efforts of Congressional and state legislative scholars, is too great to leave unexplored.

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.
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.

In examining a unique set of issues that divide the public’s preferences from the interests of members of Congress—civil service reform, congressional pay, campaign finance reform, and term limits—The Power of the People finds that members of Congress whose hold on their seats are most tenuous are the most likely to forsake their personal desires to cast their lot with their constituents. The relationship is especially strong when the congressional actions garner media attention. Although rare, members of Congress have lost their seat for not following their constituents’ wishes on these issues.

Sean M. Theriault is assistant professor in the department of government, University of Texas at Austin.
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Edited by Masao Ogaki, Mark Flannery, and Ken West

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A Journal of History, Criticism, and Bibliography
Edited by Susan Williams, Steven Fink, and Jared Gardner

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