AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION LEGISLATIVE STUDIES SECTION







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Disertations



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From the Chair

C. Lawrence EvansCollege of William and Mary

Although our annual conference and business meeting are still six months off, there are a few matters I need to bring to your attention now.

Most important, the **March 1 deadline** for submitting nominations for the five annual awards of the Legislative Studies Section is quickly approaching. Please submit all relevant material as soon as possible to the appropriate award committee for these annual awards:

- · Richard F. Fenno, Jr. Prize for best book in legislative studies;
- Alan Rosenthal Prize for best book or article in legislative studies written by a junior scholar that has potential value to legislative practitioners;
- <u>Carl Albert Dissertation Award</u> for best doctoral dissertation in the area of legislative studies;
- Congressional Quarterly Press Award for best paper on legislative studies from the annual meeting of APSA;
- · <u>Jewell-Loewenberg Award</u> for best article in the *Legislative Studies Quarterly*.

Contact information for award committee chairs and members, as well as complete details about the awards, can be found by clicking on the individual links above or visiting the Announcements section of the LSS website at http://www.apsanet.org/~lss/announce.html. In particular, even though the 2012 APSA Conference was cancelled, we're still doing our best to consider fully the papers prepared for that conference for the annual CQ Press Award, so if you authored or are familiar with a 2012 APSA paper that you think might merit the honor, please pass the nomination right away to Daniel Lee, chair of that selection committee (lee dan@msu.edu).

Not surprisingly, Frances Lee and Gail McElroy, our program co-chairs for APSA 2013, received hundreds of quality proposals and they are scheduling an excellent slate of papers for the event. Since Chicago is far removed from hurricane territory, and tornadoes there are very rare, the likelihood of a natural disaster interfering with this year's meeting appears low. Perhaps we can even convince LSQ and Wiley-Blackwell to fund an especially nice reception in August because of savings from last year's cancellation! I'll work on that, and look forward to seeing you in Chicago.

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Volume 36, Number 1, January 2013

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- The President's Legislative Policy Agenda, 1789-2002, Jeffrey E. Cohen

The Congressional Black Caucus, Minority Voting Rights, and the U.S. Supreme Court, Christina R. Rivers, 2012, University of Michigan Press, ISBN 9780472118106, \$75.00, cloth, 213 pages.

On February 27, 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court will hear oral arguments in *Shelby County v. Holder*, a case seeking to invalidate Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965 by questioning whether Congress exceeded its authority in 2006 when it extended Section 5's preclearance requirement for an additional 25 years. Section 5 is widely heralded as an essential provision of the VRA, credited as the most effective federal civil rights statute in American history.

Christina R. Rivers' timely account of the influence of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) on minority voting rights in the U.S. contains valuable insight into the historical and political role of race in the Supreme Court's voting rights decisions. According to Rivers, the Supreme Court and the CBC have long disagreed about the interpretation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment as well as the meaning and scope of the VRA. Rivers primarily contends that the Court majority's current voting rights jurisprudence constrains, rather than fosters, meaningful discussion about the role of race in constitutional law.

As Rivers sees it, the point of contention between the Court and the CBC hinges on the fact that *Shaw v. Reno* (1993) and its progeny stand for a qualified rule of raceblindness, entitling all voters to a color-blind redistricting and electoral process. According to Rivers, however, *Shaw* fosters stereotypical and potentially retrogressive decision-making, undermining the original intent of the Fourteenth Amendment and the VRA. Rivers examines five Supreme Court voting rights cases to advance her assertion that, in opposition to the Court, the CBC advocates taking a race-conscious, originalist approach to racial equality and race-based districting. Rivers grounds the contemporary approach taken by the CBC in nineteenth-century African American political thought, demonstrating that early black political activism influenced the CBC's efforts to protect minority voting rights through remedially race-conscious approaches to the VRA.

Rivers argues that the Court has disrupted the balance of institutional power in favor of the Court by invalidating Congress's interpretations of the VRA and by rejecting the CBC's appeals to expand its interpretation of the Equal Protection Clause. Rivers attempts to measure the CBC's impact on minority voting rights by examining the Caucus's legislative advocacy of the VRA and by engaging in content analysis of five *amicus curiae* briefs submitted to the Court on behalf of the Caucus.

Unfortunately, the CBC may have little influence on the Court. While the CBC filed amicus briefs on behalf of black voters in cases involving race-based districting and vote dilution, the impact of these briefs is hard to substantiate. Rivers admits that, of the five Court decisions she examined, the Court never once makes reference to the CBC's briefs. The CBC did play an important legislative role in protecting minority voting rights during times when the VRA faced amendment or reauthorization, and the CBC's efforts at engaging the Court on behalf of black voters is laudable.

Ultimately, Rivers expresses concern that the Roberts Court majority's color-blind voting rights jurisprudence risks perpetuating the inegalitarian status quo, precisely what the VRA purports to combat. She contends that "by failing to acknowledge the fundamental differences between race consciousness and racism, the Court appears motivated to avoid the specter of 'reverse racism'" (160). In February 2013, Shelby County v. Holder will provide further insight into whether the current Supreme Court's voting rights jurisprudence will preserve central tenets of the VRA or continue, as Rivers characterizes it, to chip away at Congress's intent for Section 5 to prevent retrogression of the minority vote.

Victoria Rickard Carl Albert Graduate Fellow University of Oklahoma

Defending Congress and the Constitution, Louis Fisher, 2011, University Press of Kansas, ISBN 9780700617999, \$24.95, paper, 384 pages.

People tend to believe the Supreme Court is the final arbiter when it comes to constitutional interpretation. Louis Fischer wants us to think about the Supreme Court as only one of the political institutions that interprets the Constitution. *Defending Congress and the Constitution* successfully demonstrates how the Congress's interpretations of the Constitution have been just as effective and lasting as those made by the Court throughout American history. As the author explains, "the obligation to defend constitutional government also rests, realistically, on the elected lawmakers who represent the citizens" (21). Fischer argues that the Court's decisions cannot be the final stop for matters concerning the Constitution, and deference toward the Court by either the Congress or the president is dangerous for democracy.

The power of Fischer's book is the author's ability to provide a rich history of the many conflicts between the Congress and the Court in terms of constitutional interpretation across a wide range of issues. The study begins with a potent explanation of the ambiguity and politics surrounding the Court's seminal *Marbury* decision. Fischer then supplies the reader with an in-depth history of the attempts by elected officials to decide how a number of issues – ranging from federalism to minority rights and even national security – apply to the Constitution. Each of the issue areas is detailed in a separate chapter. The chapters describe these broad issue areas by examining very narrow, specific problems the Congress and the Supreme Court have encountered when each branch has attempted to defend the Constitution. By focusing on specific conflicts – such as state liquor laws or the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1994 – Fischer's study culminates in a broad understanding of how the different branches of government have had a hand in shaping each issue area. These historical examinations are important because they demonstrate how elected officials have been successful in defining core concepts in American democracy, such as federalism. Fischer even explains how interactions between the Court and the Congress often result in the Court backing congressional interpretations of the Constitution.

The book is anchored by the strong normative view that the Congress needs to be an innovator in constitutional interpretation – not just a bystander. In fact, Fischer advocates American democracy functions at its best when all three branches of government take an independent and active role in protecting and interpreting the Constitution. In the words of the author, "instead of praising the judiciary, with its very shaky record, lawmakers should direct compliments at their own branch" (316). Beyond these normative elements, *Defending Congress and the Constitution* is an important work, because it gives us a clear understanding of how each branch of government has affected the interpretation of the Constitution. The historical examinations provided by Fischer explain with great detail and nuance the legal and political dilemmas that have shaped our nation. Individually, each chapter in this book broadens our understanding of how both the judiciary and elected officials have shaped specific aspects of American democracy, and, taken as a whole, Fischer's work supplies us with a fascinating examination of the role the Congress has played in interpreting and defending the Constitution.

Tyler Hughes Carl Albert Graduate Fellow University of Oklahoma

The Evolution of American Legislatures: Colonies, Territories, and States, 1619-2009, Peverill Squire, 2012, University of Michigan Press, ISBN 9780472118311, \$89.00, cloth, 450 pages.

With most legislative scholars focusing their attention on modern developments in legislatures, the history and evolution of legislative institutions across the broad sweep of U.S. history has garnered scant attention. Peverill Squire has remedied this deficiency with an impressive sweep of organization theory-based analysis of American legislatures from colonial times to the present. This book posits a simple theory but is rich in complex details.

Squire argues that American legislative assemblies evolved from a series of purposeful decisions made by political leaders who designed legislatures with rules, procedures, and practices borrowed from other legislative bodies with which they were familiar. The evolutionary process began with the assemblies convened during colonial times. These assemblies borrowed a great deal from the British parent but distinguished themselves particularly in the makeup of the upper houses. The original 13 colonial assemblies evolved directly into their state legislatures building on fairly well established practices.

In successive chapters, Squire documents the evolution of the 31 state legislatures from the circumstances and features of the territorial legislatures which preceded them. Another ten state legislatures present the "odd evolutionary cases" to which Squire devotes another chapter rich in details about curious "developmental twists." For example, Kansas witnessed a struggle between the "Bogus Legislature" dominated by proslavery members and the "Free State Legislature" organized simultaneously.

At each stage of his analysis, Squire explores the characteristics of the members, their facilities, rules and procedures, staff and other resources, compensation, and living quarters. For example, many of the territorial legislatures experienced extraordinary turnover and included members who were often young, unskilled, and ill-prepared for the lawmaking task. Life in most of the territorial capitols lacked simple amenities but was made tolerable with large amounts of whiskey (128-129).

Squire traces his evolutionary developments through the nineteenth century, arguing that the institutionalization began to take hold in some, though not all, state legislatures. More complex rules and committee structures evolved, and some legislatures adopted annual pay designed to make legislative service more attractive and to stem the high membership turnover. Nonetheless, Squire concludes: "... the institutions themselves created obstacles to their own development. Corruption gnawed at their organizational fabric. Patronage trumped informational needs in the use of legislative staff" (264).

The final chapters of this impressively detailed work focus on the professionalization of state legislatures in the twentieth century, a story better known to many. Driven primarily by external forces, state legislatures became more like the U.S. Congress with increasing numbers of staff, more member pay, and reformers' efforts to professionalize the institutions. Regarding the last 30 years, however, Squire paints a mixed picture. Some states have imposed term limits on legislators, eliminated staff resources, and limited legislative tax and expenditure authority, while other state legislatures have continued to add days to their legislative sessions and bolster professional staff expertise. For Squire, the jury is still out on whether the professionalizing trend has been reversed (chapter 8).

This is a well-researched and carefully documented addition to the field of legislative studies, but just as important, Squire's book is highly readable and filled with great stories of legislative life and lore.

Cindy Simon Rosenthal Professor of Political Science and Women's Studies Director and Curator, Carl Albert Center, University of Oklahoma

Living Legislation: Durability, Change, and the Politics of American Lawmaking, edited by Jeffery A. Jenkins and Eric M. Patashnik, 2012, University of Chicago Press, ISBN 9780226396453, \$29.00, paper, 359 pages.

When examining congressional policymaking, scholars have generally focused on understanding the factors that lead to the passage/enactment of important pieces of legislation. However, as Jeffery Jenkins and Eric Patashnik note in the opening chapter of *Living Legislation: Durability, Change, and the Politics of American Lawmaking*, laws have lives both before enactment as policymakers struggle to get their legislative proposals placed on the agenda and after enactment as laws are implemented and policymakers attempt to guide how these laws will tangibly affect the lives of U.S. citizens (6). In *Living Legislation*, Jenkins and Patashnik compile excellent scholarship on the factors that affect each of the stages of policymaking in Congress.

Utilizing a wide range of methodological approaches, the authors in this edited volume uncover many interesting and novel findings about some of the understudied aspects of the congressional policy cycle. With respect to agenda setting, acknowledging the strong impact that the president's agenda has on the congressional agenda, Jeffery Cohen and Matthew Eshbaugh-Soha study changes in presidential agendas over time and find that change and durability of a president's agenda are affected mostly by factors outside of the president's control: the size of the government, the state of the economy, the onset of war, and the degree to which past presidents have concentrated on particular issues in the past (chapter 3).

While attention is paid to the earlier stages in the policy process, most of the chapters in *Living Legislation* are devoted to understanding the factors that affect the durability or longevity of a legislative measure after it has been enacted into law. The authors reveal a number of important factors that influence the ultimate impact of an enacted law. Attempts to repeal and significantly amend laws after they have been enacted pose a key threat to the lasting impact of laws. Sean Gailmard and Jeffery Jenkins reveal that unified governments tend to be most likely to repeal significant laws when they first come to power after a long period of control by the opposite party (chapter 4).

Christopher Berry, Barry Burden, and William Howell find that federal policy programs are more likely to be terminated, subjected to spending cuts, and significantly changed when the Congress that takes the responsibility for continuing the programs is controlled by a different party than the Congress that created the programs (chapter 5). Forrest Maltzman and Charles Shipan discover that laws enacted by ideologically unified coalitions are more likely to withstand future attempts to change significantly the law than are laws enacted by more ideologically diverse coalitions (chapter 6).

A law's durability may also be challenged by efforts to persuade the courts to invalidate sections of the law. For instance, Stuart Chinn finds that business interests used the courts to weaken and invalidate labor-friendly sections of the Wagner Act of 1935 (chapter 10). Using the Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968, Vesla Weaver demonstrates how laws can often produce unintended effects many years after enactment that can hurt the overall durability of the original intent of the law (chapter 11).

The authors in the volume also provide important lessons to policymakers seeking to preserve the legacy of their laws. First of all, as Amihai Glazer and Eric Patashnik note, policy programs are typically more difficult to repeal or to change significantly when "costly investments" have been made in support of the programs (chapters 7 and 8). In particular, Patashnik finds that the federal government's commitment to deregulation of the airlines has remained strong due to the large, long-term investments in the airline industry made by private businesses (chapter 8). Finally, David Lewis demonstrates that policy makers should strategically grant the responsibility for implementing policies to independent commissions, because their political isolation makes them more resistant to attempts to change policies than other bureaucratic organizations (chapter 9).

Living Legislation is an exceptional addition to the existing literature on congressional policymaking. Too often, scholars focus exclusively on the process of enacting a piece of legislation into law while ignoring the crucially important steps that take place before and after the law has been enacted. As the scholars in this edited volume expertly demonstrate, the ultimate legacy of an enacted law is often determined by what happens after the Congress passes a bill and the president signs it into law. Scholars of congressional policymaking would be well served to seek out this volume and to continue to expand upon the fine base of scholarship provided by this group of authors.

Walt Jatkowski Carl Albert Fellow University of Oklahoma

Moved by Politics: 12 Episodes in an Academic Life, Gerhard Loewenberg, 2012, Gray Pearl Press, ISBN 9780974588117, \$17.95, paper, 131 pages.

Gerry Loewenberg's memoir should be read by every Legislative Studies Section member because it traces the evolution of legislative studies from its emergence as a systematic area of inquiry after World War II through the establishment of the *Legislative Studies Quarterly* in 1976, to the maturation of the field in more recent years. Every political scientist should read this book because it offers a prism through which to view the progress of political science as a discipline over the past sixty years. And every academician should read this book because of the insights it offers into the nature of higher education in America. LSS members, knowing Gerry through or in connection with his work on *LSQ*, may be surprised to discover that it emerges on page 100 of this 131-page book. The material that appears before and, as Locke once said, is more than all the rest, tells the story of the Loewenberg family's escape from Nazi Germany, the challenges of their resettlement in New York, Gerry's early life and attraction to politics, and his career as a political scientist at Mt. Holyoke and the University of Iowa.

While this particular story is distinctly the property of its author, the narrative reflects the tensions and trends in American higher education during this, its greatest era. We learn about tensions among the faculty at Mt. Holyoke arising from interpersonal and professional disagreements. We learn about the institutional cleavages that defined Cornell University and undergirded the tumult associated with the Vietnam War protests. Alternatively, we are told about the remarkable harmony in the Political Science Department at the University of Iowa and the manner in which that department was able to concentrate its focus and enhance its reputation by stressing legislative studies and political behavior. Gerry Loewenberg's story is, as are all memoirs, a personal one. But like the best memoirs, the personal voyage navigates universal truths. In this instance those truths are about the discipline of political science and the larger academy in which it is set. As this book comes into print a sea change in American higher education is underway. We cannot know where this tide will carry us. Gerry Loewenberg's story tells us where we have been.

Ronald M. Peters, Jr.
Regent's Professor of Political Science
University of Oklahoma

The President's Czars: Undermining Congress and the Constitution, Mitchel A. Sollenberger and Mark J. Rozell, 2012, University Press of Kansas, ISBN 9780700618361, \$24.95, paper, 298 pages.

In *The President's Czars* (2012), Sollenberger and Rozell tackle the controversial issue of modern presidents' use of executive branch czars to determine public policy without the consent of the national legislature. The authors do not argue whether any individual czar's policy outcomes have been beneficial or not; they state flatly that the use of these officials is a "constitutional aberration" (3). Nor do they take a partisan or ideological position; no matter which party controls the White House, the use of czars is not constitutional. While most previous scholarship has addressed the issue by focusing on the concept of power – do czars enhance a president's power – Sollenberger and Rozell adopt a public law approach: is it legal?

Chapter One provides evidence from the Federalist Papers and the Constitution to support their claim that czars do "severe damage" (3) and violate the principles of representative government, the system of checks and balances, and especially the separation of powers. Article II's Appointments clause requires the advice and consent of the Senate specifically to avoid the concentration of power in the executive branch. Czars have "complete discretion over public funds" (17) as illustrated by a straightforward criticism of President Obama's 'Pay Czar' handling the distribution of funds to victims of the British Petroleum oil spill in 2010. With no clear legal basis for creating the position, Mr. Obama's czar had control of over \$20 billion.

Presidential historians will appreciate Chapter Two's overview of commission heads and special envoys, what we often call czars today, and their actions under several presidents. Modern presidents did not invent the idea of circumventing Congress; it is a practice that has grown over time. The authors disagree with the justifications that others have offered to defend the use of czars. First, the law of nations which gives the executive authority to appoint diplomatic agents is not appropriate in an American context. The law of nations is referenced in Article I, not Article II, which the authors interpret to mean that presidents cannot act unilaterally. Second, the president's inherent powers, required to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, do not justify the use of czars because the Constitution requires Senate confirmation and congressional funding for diplomats' salaries.

In Chapter Three, the authors discuss the concentration of executive power during the New Deal, which resulted in the proliferation of executive branch czars. Even though the book is not a polemic on policy outcomes, Sollenberger and Rozell do make the point that Roosevelt's use of "emergency-based powers" was largely ineffective with respect to the efficient operations of the White House (76).

Chapter Four highlights a key problem with creating new czars: subsequent administrations "institutionalize the practice of appointing executive branch czars, even in nonemergency situations" (78). In Chapter Five, Sollenberger and Rozell offer a credible explanation for Congress's delegation of its responsibilities – as more and more Americans view the federal government as "all things to all people" (120), members of the president's party believe they have an incentive to unite behind a strong president.

Chapter Six makes the point that presidents can still overreach and escape accountability by relying on individuals with czar-like powers, citing the Iran-Contra Scandal during the Reagan Administration. Chapter Seven includes a comparison between George W. Bush and Barack Obama. Based on the authors' definition of the term 'czar', Bush had 11 and Obama has had 22 thus far, compared to a total of 9 between Ford and Clinton (161). The use of executive branch czars has increased as Congress has gotten more polarized, so it would be incorrect to blame September 11 and the recent recession for Bush and Obama's return to the imperial presidency.

In Chapter Eight, we are reminded that passing toothless legislation which presidents can undermine with skillfully worded signing statements will not end the use of czars (171). Opposition to efforts aimed at restraining the president predictably fall along partisan lines. The authors propose several solutions (174–175): no president can transfer people into the White House without congressional approval; all persons serving in the White House and EOP must have official titles and be subject to congressional oversight; the president must issue annual reports including the names, job titles, job descriptions, and salaries of all persons working in the White House; and finally, all positions falling under the authors' definition of 'czar' must be confirmed by the Senate. Sollenberger and Rozell warn that only a strong, committed Congress can wrestle back the democratic controls required by the Constitution.

Sondra Petty Graduate Student in Political Science University of Oklahoma

The President's Legislative Policy Agenda, 1789-2002, Jeffrey E. Cohen, 2012, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 9781107634978, \$29.99, paper, 260 pages.

Jeffrey Cohen seeks to answer a seemingly straightforward question – why do presidents allow themselves to be defeated in the legislative arena? A number of political scientists have attempted to answer this question, and most theories imply that modern presidents are simply indifferent to their legislative losses. Conventional wisdom also suggests the president's agenda-building process is separate and distinct from the legislative policy-making process. Cohen turns conventional wisdom on its head by supplying the reader with a comprehensive examination of presidential legislative agendas across the whole of American history.

The book's main contribution is the introduction of the theory of "congressional anticipation." In the author's words, "the core tenet of the theory is that presidents take into account the congressional environment when deciding which proposals to submit to Congress" (4). The concept of congressional anticipation is important because the theory assumes presidents use strategic behavior to minimize the likelihood of legislative failure. Additionally, Cohen's theory suggests that the president's agenda-building process and the legislative policy-making process are actually linked to one another. After describing the core concepts of congressional anticipation, Cohen proceeds to test the multitude of hypotheses generated by his theory.

The true power of Cohen's analysis is the comprehensive dataset he employs. It contains every legislative proposal submitted by the president to Congress from 1789 to 2002. This extensive compilation has the obvious advantage of not being time bound. Most examinations of presidential success in Congress only examine the modern presidency – Cohen's work does not suffer from this weakness. The data employed in this book also allow Cohen to track the prevalence of policy issues across time, which greatly enhances our understanding of the continuing evolution of the president's legislative agenda.

Over the course of the book, the numerous analyses reveal the relationship between the president's agenda and divided government – a puzzle that has continued to garner significant attention in political science. We also learn how partisan polarization in Congress tends to allow presidents to be less moderate when building their legislative agenda. Cohen's analysis uncovers how the size and substance of the president's legislative agenda have changed over time. More importantly, the analysis highlights several vital differences between the modern and traditional presidency.

Cohen's book truly makes a significant contribution to our understanding of presidential attempts at legislative success. The theory of congressional anticipation is particularly important, as it helps to answer several puzzles put forth by the extant literature concerning the interactions between the president and the Congress. Overall, *The President's Legislative Policy Agenda, 1789-2002* supplies us with a captivating and comprehensive investigation of the presidential-congressional relationship.

Tyler Hughes Carl Albert Graduate Fellow University of Oklahoma

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Dissertations Completed

This section is meant to provide LSS members with the basic citation information about recently completed dissertations 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.

Author	Title of Dissertation
Atkinson, Matthew Downey	Political Alignments in America
Balero, Cynthia J.	The power of Precedents in Perpetuating a Culture of Fear: An Analysis of the Correlation between Fear-based Legislation in the United States and the Passage of the U.S.A. Patriot Act
Benya, Frazier	Biomedical Advances Confront Society: Congressional Hearings and the Development of Bioethics, 1960–1975
Birkhead, Nathaniel	Legislative Polarization and the Sorted Electorate: A View from the States
Carlos, Robert Felix	Congressional Casework: Why Bother? An Insider's Perspective on Casework
Cluverius, John G.	Legislator Technology Adoption and Presentation of Self through Twitter
Cotti, Lyon	Congress and the Politics of Foreign Aid
Dabros, Matthew S.	Horizon Problems in Congress? The Effects of Self-policing on Political Opportunism
Del Rosso, Jared	The Reality of Torture: Congress and the Construction of a Political Fact
Farrar, Douglas	Earmarks: The Bad Word for Making Good Things Happen
Gagliano, Joseph A.	Congressional Interests in Making China Policy: An Analysis of the Post-Cold War Evolution of Congressional Policymaking toward China
Galantucci, Robert A.	Who Preaches Protectionism? Economic and Electoral Influences on Trade-related Position Taking in the Senate

Author	Title of Dissertation
Gandy, Lisa	Automated Political Anomaly Detection and Explanation
Goedert, Nicholas Michael	Exploring Gerrymandering through Electoral Uncertainty and Competing Norms of Representation
Greene, Zachary David	Motivating Parliament: The Policy Consequences of Party Strategy
Greenfest, Seth W.	Rules of Access: Congress, the Federal Courts, and Judicial Agenda-setting and Change
Hayes, Thomas Joseph	The Representational Sources of Political Inequality
Innanchai, Yanyong	The Roles of the Legislature and Civil Society in Civil-military Relations
Jatkowski, Walter J., III	Subsystem Contexts and Policy Information: Conditional Effects on Information in Congressional Hearings
Kalaf-Hughes, Nicole Georgette	Legislating the Border: Policy Responses to Immigration
Kuhlmann, Robynn Marie	Statehouse Mosaics and the American Electorate: How State Legislatures Affect Political Participation
Kypriotis, Allen Christos	Interest Group Subsidization of Congressional Work: A Theory of Interest Group Influence through Legislative Committees
Law, Richard Brian	Congress' Intersections with the Executive Branch and Public Opinion
Lee, Jae Mook	The Political Consequences of Elite and Mass Polarization
Martin, Brandon Timothy	What Benefits Come From Prestige Committees? The Effects of Committee Assignments on the Valence Quality of U.S. House Members
Matsuo, Akitaka	The Electoral Strategy of Legislative Politics: Balancing Party and Member Reputation in Japan and Taiwan
Rauhaus, Beth Marie	Linking Active to Passive Representation in State Bureaucracies and Legislative Committees: An Examination of Gender Representation and State Domestic Violence Policies
Riambau-Armet Guillem	Three Essays on Strategic Political Behavior in Proportional Representation Systems
Roberts, Christopher	A Contest of Legitimacy: The Supreme Court, Congress, and Foreign Law
Robinson, Jenna Ashley	Partisan Bias and Competition: The Effect of Redistricting Methods on State Legislative Elections
Rogowski, Jon Christopher	Representation and the Electoral Connection
Sass, Thomas C.	Managing Defense Procurement: The Role of United States Special Operations Command, Congress, and Private Industry
Scott, James Louis	The Role of the Congress in Shaping the Emergency Shipbuilding Program of the World War II Era, 1933–1943
Smith, David Ryan	Getting Earmarks Right: Examining Both Requests and Awards to Members of the U.S. Congress
Smith, Zachary C.	From the Well of the House: Remaking the House Republican Party, 1978–1994

Author	Title of Dissertation
So, Florence Grace Hoi Yin	Party Leadership Selection in Parliamentary Democracies
Steiner, James E.	The "Wall Street" Effect on Incumbent Vote Share in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1982–2008
Stevenson, Maryam Tanhaee	Caught in the Immigration Cross-fire: The Changing Dynamics of Congressional Support for Skilled Worker Visas
Tison, Jennifer S.	Female Legislators and the Power of the Purse: Does Gender Affect Government Spending? A Cross-national Analysis
Torrence, Ashley Lynn	Not the Man in the Mirror: A Quantitative Content Analysis of Northern and Southern Newspaper Frames of Strom Thurmond
Valenzuela, Rosalinda M.	Latinos in Electoral Politics: Turnout, Representation, and Perspectives
Walker, Doretha C.	Female State Legislators: Lived Experiences
Wallner, James Ian	The Death of Deliberation: Political Parties, Procedure, and Policy in the United States Senate
Webb, Brian	Minority Party Strategy in the House of Representatives: Cross- pressuring and the Motion to Recommit

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This section is meant to provide LSS members with the basic citation information about recent 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 names.

Author	Journal	Title of Article
Bailey, Michael A.; Mummolo,	American Politics Research 40. 5	Tea Party Influence: A Story of
Jonathan; Noel, Hans	(Sep 2012): 769-804	Activists and Elites
Branton, Regina P.; Cassese, Erin C.; Jones, Bradford S.	Legislative Studies Quarterly 37. 4 (Nov 2012): 465-490	Race, Ethnicity, and the U.S. House Incumbent Evaluations
Callen, Zachary	American Politics Reasearch 40.	Congress and the Railroads:
	2 (Mar 2012): 293-326	Federalism, American Political
		Development, and the Migration of Policy Responsibility
Childs, Sarah; Evans, Elizabeth	The Political Quarterly 83. 4 (Oct	Out of the Hands of the Parties:
	2012): 742-748	Women's Legislative Recruitment at
		Westminster
Costic, Paul James	Journal of Palestine Studies 41. 4	Congressional Monitor
	(Jul 2012): 158-184	
Cunow, Saul; Ames, Barry;	Legislative Studies Quarterly 37.	Reelection and Legislative Power:
Desposato, Scott; Renno, Lucio	4 (Nov 2012): 533-558	Surprising Results from Brazil
Delshad, Ashlie B.; Hall, Ruby	Congress & the Presidency 39. 2	Revisiting "Who Influences Whom?"
Jones	(May 2012): 177-198	Agenda Setting On Biofuels
Dinan, Desmond	Journal of European Integration	The Arc of Institutional Reform in
	34. 7 (Nov 2012): 843-858	Post-Maastricht Treaty Change
Dodd, Lawrence C.;	Congress & the Presidency 39. 2	Congress And The Polarity Paradox:
Schraufnagel, Scot	(May 2012): 109-132	Party Polarization, Member Incivility
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Dougherty, Keith; Moeller, Justin	American Politics Research 40. 6	Constitutional Change and American
	(Nov 2012): 1092-1120	Pivotal Politics

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Dwyer, Caitlin E.; Treul, Sarah A.	American Politics Research 40. 2 (Mar 2012): 355-379	Indirect Presidential Influence, State- Level Approval, and Voting in the U.S. Senate
Ellis, Christopher	Political Research Quarterly 65. 4 (Dec 2012): 938-951	Understanding Economic Biases in Representation: Income, Resources, and Policy Representation in the 110th House
Fine, Jeffrey A.; Warber, Adam L.	Presidential Studies Quarterly 42. 2 (Jun 2012): 256-274	Circumventing Adversity: Executive Orders and Divided Government
Fisher, Louis	Presidential Studies Quarterly 42. 4 (Dec 2012): 754-790	Presidential Budgetary Duties
Gillion, Daniel Q.	The Journal of Politics 74. 4 (Oct 2012): 950-962	Protest and Congressional Behavior: Assessing Racial and Ethnic Minority Protests in the District
Gilmore, Jason	New Media & Society 14. 4 (Jun 2012): 617-633	Ditching the Pack: Digital Media in the 2010 Brazilian Congressional Campaigns
Grosskoph, Anke; Frye, Nancy	The Social Science Journal 49. 1 (Mar 2012): 24-32	Breaking It Is One Thing, Fixing It Is Another: Responsibility Attributions and Support for the U.S. Presidency, Congress, and the Supreme Court
Hayes, Thomas J.; Bishin, Benjamin G.	Congress & the Presidency 39. 2 (May 2012): 133-159	Issue Salience, Subconstituency Politics, And Legislative Representation
Hoffman, Donna R.; Howard, Alison D.	Social Science Quarterly 93. 5 (Dec 2012): 1316-1337	Obama in Words and Deeds
Howell, William G.; Jackman, Saul P.; Rogowski, Jon C.	Presidential Studies Quarterly 42. 4 (Dec 2012): 791-810	The Wartime President: Insights, Lessons, and Opportunities for Continued Investigation
Jacobson, Gary C.	American Behavioral Scientist 56. 12 (Dec 2012): 1612-1630	The Electoral Origins of Polarized Politics: Evidence From the 2010 Cooperative Congressional Election Study
Katznelson, Ira; Mulroy, Quinn	The Journal of Politics 74. 2 (Apr 2012): 604-620	Was the South Pivotal? Situated Partisanship and Policy Coalitions during the New Deal and Fair Deal
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McCulloch, J. Houston	The Independent Review 17.2 (Oct 2012): 219-225	An Improved Balanced Budget Amendment
Meagher, Erin Asher; Vander Wielen, Ryan J.	Political Research Quarterly 65. 3 (Sep 2012): 669-684	The Effects of Party and Agenda Control: Assessing the Ideological Orientation of Legislation Directing Bureaucratic Behavior
Park, Hong Min	Journal of Theoretical Politics 24. 2 (Apr 2012): 248-264	Why Does the Majority Party Bother to Have Minority Party Members on Committees?

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Ponder, Daniel E.	Presidential Studies Quarterly 42. 2 (Jun 2012): 300-323	Presidential Leverage and the Politics of Policy Formulation
Praino, Rodrigo; Stockemer Daniel	The Social Science Journal 49. 3 (Sep 2012): 270-274	Tempus Edax Rerum: Measuring the Incumbency Advantage in the U.S. House of Representatives
Praino, Rodrigo; Stockemer, Daniel	Congress & the Presidency 39. 2 (May 2012): 160-176	Tempus Fugit, Incumbency Stays: Measuring The Incumbency Advantage In The U.S. Senate
Relyea, Harold C.	Government Information Quarterly 29. 2 (Apr 2012): 275- 280	Across the Hill: The Congressional Research Service and Providing Research for Congress – A Retrospective on Personal Experience
Rottinghaus, Brandon; Tedin, Kent L.	American Behavioral Scientist 56, 12 (Dec 2012): 1696-1717	Presidential "Going Bipartisan" and the Consequences for Institutional Approval
Rudalevige, Andrew	Social Science Quarterly 93. 5 (Dec 2012): 1272-1294	"A Majority is the Best Repartee": Barack Obama and Congress, 2009–2012
Saghaye-Biria, Hakimeh	Discourse & Society 23. 5 (Sep 2012): 508-524	American Muslims as Radicals? A Critical Discourse Analysis of the US Congressional Hearing on 'The Extent of Radicalization in the American Muslim Community and That Community's Response'
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Sobel, Russell S.; Ryan, Matt E.	Public Choice 153. 1-2 (Oct 2012): 171-190	Seniority and Anti-competitive Restrictions on the Legislative Common Pool: Tenure's Impact on the Overall Production of Legislation and the Concentration of Political Benefits
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Links to recent articles in Governing magazine:

"Rural Areas Lose More Legislative Representation" by Alan Greenblatt
With fewer state lawmakers representing rural districts, issues important to rural areas may
go unheard.

"Newbies Infiltrate State Legislative Chambers" by Alan Greenblatt

Thanks to term limits and anti-incumbent fervor, half the lawmakers across the country have less than two years' experience.

Link to a recent article in State Legislatures magazine:

"The Conservative Difference" by Lou Cannon

GOP lawmakers have enjoyed remarkable success in the past two legislative sessions, but
the long-term effects of some efforts rest in the courts' hands.

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<u>APSA</u> – Papers presented at the American Political Science Association annual meeting, New Orleans, August 30 – September 2, 2012 [Note: Meeting was cancelled due to weather].

NPSA – Papers presented at the Northeastern Political Science Association annual meeting, Boston, November 15 – 17, 2012.

SPSA – Papers presented at the Southern Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Orlando, FL, January 2 – 5, 2013.

American Political Science Association (APSA)

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Anderson, Richard	The Effect of Candidate Appeals to Port on Voter Evaluations
Anderson, Sarah	Constrained Policy: Dynamic Gridlock Intervals and the U.S. Budget
Asako, Yasushi; Ueda, Michiko; Matsubayashi, Tetsuya	Term Limits, Seniority, and Government Spending: Theory and Evidence from the U.S. States
Beck, Kris Aaron	Voice in the House of Representatives: Representation as the Re- Presentation of Citizen Virtues and Characteristics
Boehmke, Frederick J.; Schilling, Emily	Legislative Representation and Referendum Voting in California
Bond, Jon R.; Fleisher, Richard; Cohen, Jeffrey E.	Party Polarization and the Changing Effects of Supermajority Procedures in the Senate: Presidential Success of Bush and Obama
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Fuentes, Jonathan J.; Tillotson, Amanda Rowe	Economic Representation and the Regulation of Payday Lending in the Texas State Legislature

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Brookings Institution Blog

" Congress, the Fed, and the FOMC" posted by Senior Fellow Sarah Binder on January 27, 2012.

Charting the Congressional Experience: The Papers of Richard Gephardt

The inaugural Gephardt Fellow, Daniel E. Ponder, had the privilege of perusing the letters, records, press clippings, and other minutiae of Richard Gephardt's congressional career. The collection is housed at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. <u>Click here to read Ponder's description of the Gephardt collection</u>.

Civil Rights Documentation Project

THE DIRKSEN CONGRESSIONAL CENTER

The landmark civil rights legislation of the mid-1960s has attracted considerable scholarly attention, deservedly so. Much of the analysis of this legislation has centered on the social and cultural conditions that gave birth to such laws as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

As valuable as the emphasis on the civil rights movement has been, an equally vital chapter has been neglected – the story of the legislative process itself. The Dirksen Congressional Center has posted a new feature on "CongressLink" that provides a fuller accounting of law-making based on the unique archival resources housed at The Center, including the collection of then-Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-IL), widely credited with securing the passage of the bills.

Intended to serve the needs of teachers and students, <u>The Civil Rights Documentation Project</u> demonstrates that Congress is capable of converting big ideas into powerful law, that citizen engagement is essential to that process, and that the public policies produced forty years ago continue to influence our lives.

The project takes the form of an interactive, Web-based presentation with links to digitized historical materials and other Internet-based resources about civil rights legislation created by museums, historical societies, and government agencies.

Please contact Cindy Koeppel by email at ckoeppel@dirksencenter.org if you have any ideas or comments about this new feature.

Congress to Campus Program

THE UNITED STATES ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The <u>Congress to Campus Program</u> is designed to address several aspects of the civic learning and engagement deficit among the country's college-age young people, combining traditional educational content with a strong message about public service. The Program sends bipartisan pairs of former Members of Congress - one Democrat and one Republican - to visit college, university and community college campuses around the country. Over the course of each visit, the Members conduct classes, hold community forums, meet informally with students and faculty, visit high schools and civic organizations, and do interviews and talk show appearances with local press and media.

In the summer of 2002, the Board of Directors of the U. S. Association of Former Members of Congress (USAFMC) engaged the Center for Democracy & Citizenship (CDC) at the Council for Excellence in Government to help manage the Congress to Campus Program in partnership with the Stennis Center for Public Service (Stennis). CDC and Stennis, with the blessing of the USAFMC, agreed to undertake a number of initiatives to greatly increase the number of campuses hosting program visits each year, expand the pool of former Members of Congress available for campus visits, develop new sources of funding, raise the profile of the program and its message in the public and academic community, and devise methods of measuring the impact of the program at host institutions.

Congressional Bills Project

A website at http://www.congressionalbills.org allows academic researchers, students, and the general public to download information about public and private bills introduced in the U.S. Congress along with information about those bills' sponsors.

Each record is a bill. The download tool allows you to select a large number of related variables to include in your download request. Obviously, limited requests will download more quickly.

- The bill's title and progress (from government resources)
- The bill's subject (using the topic codes of the Policy Agendas Project)
- Member biographical, committee, and leadership positions (much of this comes from Elaine K. Swift, Robert G. Brookshire, David T. Canon, Evelyn C. Fink, John R. Hibbing, Brian D. Humes, Michael J. Malbin and Kenneth C. Martis, <u>Database of Congressional Historical Statistics</u>; as well as more recent data available through Charles Stewart's website
- Member DW-Nominate Scores (from Poole and Rosenthal of course)

The website is a work in progress by John D. Wilkerson and Scott Adler at University of Washington, Seattle.

Congressional Timeline THE DIRKSEN CONGRESSIONAL CENTER

The Congressional Timeline, developed and maintained by The Dirksen Congressional Center, arrays more than 550 of the nation's laws on a timeline beginning in 1933 and continuing to the present. A second timeline "band" depicts major political events of the period as a way to provide context for Congress's law-making. Please contact Frank Mackaman with comments and suggestions: fmackaman@dirksencenter.org.

Major features of the Congressional Timeline [http://www.congressionaltimeline.org]:

- At the beginning date for each Congress, this timeline features session dates, number of recorded votes, total bills introduced and enacted, the partisan composition of both the House and the Senate, information about African-Americans and women serving in that Congress, and links to the presidential administration and to congressional leaders in that Congress. Click on January 3, 1985: 99th Congress, First Session, convenes" for an example.
- Click on any of the laws and you will see a brief summary of its provisions. In some cases, we link you to the full text of the law and related resources. For example, select July 2, 1964, the Civil Rights Act of 1964. There are links to a dozen historical documents, six photographs, and two videos--all related to the passage of that landmark legislation.
- The timeline is searchable in both the "legislation" and "events" bands. If you enter the word "labor" in the filter box for the legislation band and enter "management" in the yellow highlight box, the timeline will clear out all other laws except those that deal with labor. It also will highlight in yellow those that include "management."

That search finds these laws: Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (June 25, 1938), the Farm Labor Supply Act (April 29, 1943), the Employment Act of 1946 (February 20, 1946), the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act (June 23, 1947), the Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments of 1949 (October 26, 1949), the Landrum-Griffin Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (September 14, 1959), the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (June 10, 1963), the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (December 29, 1970), and the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (January 23, 1995).

Note that the search will identify not only laws with the search words in the title but also laws that contain the terms in their descriptions. This is the case with the Employment Act of 1946, for example.

By selecting "Clear All," the timeline will revert to its original state.

There is a separate search feature for the "events" band which works the same way. Descriptions are not included with individual events, however.

Navigation takes place in two ways. Scrolling from right to left or left to right moves you through the
entire timeline seamlessly. But you can jump to a particular Congress by selecting it from the boxed
list at the top of the timeline.

Congressional Whip Count Database

Professor Larry Evans at College of William and Mary has announced the first release of the Congressional Whip Count Database, which provides extensive data about the whip polls conducted by party leaders in the U.S. House prior to major roll call votes on the floor, 1955-86. The data are based on records included in the personal papers of former congressional party leaders. Included in this release are coded data of more than 650 whipped questions and nearly 150,000 individual-level responses by lawmakers.

The project has received support from the National Science Foundation (Award SES-0417759), The Carl Albert Center, The Dirksen Congressional Center, and the Roy R. Charles Center of the College of William and Mary.

The data, codebooks, and other relevant information can be accessed at http://wmpeople.wm.edu/site/page/clevan/congressionalwhipcountdatabase

Data on Legislative Voting and Representation

Professor John Carey has established a website at Dartmouth that includes various resources from his field research and data collection in an organized data archive. Of particular significance is the data from a project on legislative voting and representation. That project includes:

- Transcripts from interviews with 61 legislators and party leaders from 8 countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela) from 2000-2001).
 The interviews followed a stable protocol for the most part, regarding how decisions are reached within parties and carried out (or not) in the legislative environment, and how legislators interact with party leaders, the executive, and the citizens they represent. The interviews frequently cover other topics as well, however, according to the subject's train of thought. The transcripts are available in both English and Spanish.
- Recorded vote data from 21 legislative chambers in 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, United States, Uruguay). In addition to the data and codebook, also available on the site are some files with STATA code to produce the measures of party voting unity employed in the research.

Visitors are invited to use any of the data, qualitative or quantitative, that is available on the site. The address of the website is http://www.dartmouth.edu/~jcarey/dataarchive.html. Professor Carey's email address, in case of questions, suggestions, or problems related to the data, is john.carey@dartmouth.edu.

Dirksen Center Congressional Research Grants

<u>The Dirksen Congressional Center</u> invites applications for grants to fund research on congressional leadership and the U.S. Congress.

The competition is open to individuals with a serious interest in studying Congress. Political scientists, historians, biographers, scholars of public administration or American studies, and journalists are among those eligible. The Center encourages graduate students who have successfully defended their dissertation prospectus to apply and awards a significant portion of the funds for dissertation research.

The awards program does not fund undergraduate or pre-Ph.D. study. Organizations are not eligible. Research teams of two or more individuals are eligible.

There is no standard application form. Applicants are responsible for showing the relationship between their work and the awards program guidelines. Applications are accepted at any time. Incomplete applications will NOT be forwarded to the screening committee for consideration.

All application materials must be received no later than February 1. Awards are announced in March. Complete information about eligibility and application procedures may be found at The Center's Web site: http://www.dirksencenter.org/print_grants_CRAs.htm.

The Center, named for the late Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen, is a private, nonpartisan, nonprofit research and educational organization devoted to the study of Congress and its leaders.

For more information about the Congressional Research Awards, contact Frank Mackaman by email at fmackaman@dirksencenter.org or phone 309.347.7113.

Election Results Archive

CENTER ON DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCE AT BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY

The Center on Democratic Performance at Binghamton University is pleased to announce the launch of the Election Results Archive (ERA), a collection of electronic files containing data on election results from around the world. This unique online database with global coverage provides researchers, policy-makers, scholars, and others interested in elections with information on over 900 elections from around the world. It includes information on the following:

- Types of Elections: Results for presidential and national legislative elections.
- Countries: The Archive currently contains election results from 134 countries that have met a minimum threshold of democratic performance for the year in which the elections took place.
- Dates of Elections: The ERA contains results back to 1974. This date was selected because it is frequently cited as a beginning point of the recent phase of democratic expansion (democratic elections in Greece and Portugal).

More election data will be added to this Archive as time and resources permit. The archive can be searched by country, region, or year and type of election. Please visit the archive at http://cdp.binghamton.edu/era/index.html.

European Consortium for Political Research

ECPR has a new standing group on Parliaments, coordinated by Shane Martin, University of California, San Diego) and Matti Wiberg (University of Turku). For a number of years the study of legislatures has concentrated on the US Congress. Parliaments in Europe have not been a subject of investigation to any comparable extent. Nevertheless, the body of knowledge is ever expanding on both the long-standing parliaments in Europe and the new institutions of the European Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

The Standing Group's aim is to promote comparative research and theory-building on the institutionalisation, capacity, operation, and performance of legislatures and the dissemination of such research. For more information, and to register for membership (which is free) please see the web site at: http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/standinggroups/parliaments/index.htm.

International Political Science Review

International Political Science Review, the official journal of the International Political Science Association edited by Kay Lawson and Yvonne Galligan, would be pleased to receive quality submissions likely to be of interest to its international readership from the members of Legislative Studies Section of the American Political Science Association.

The IPSR is committed to publishing material that makes a significant contribution to international political science. It seeks to meet the needs of political scientists throughout the world who are interested in studying political phenomena in the contemporary context of increasing international interdependence and global change.

IPSR reflects the aims and intellectual tradition of its parent body, the International Political Science Association: to foster the creation and dissemination of rigorous political inquiry free of subdisciplinary or other orthodoxy. We welcome work by scholars who are focusing on currently controversial themes, shaping innovative concepts of methodologies of political analysis, and striving to reach outside the scope of a single culture.

Authors interested in submitting their work should consult either a recent copy of the journal or http://ipsr.sagepub.com and follow submission guidelines, sending electronic copies to both klawson@sfsu.edu and y.galligan@Queens-Belfast.AC.UK.

Preliminary queries are welcome.

Legislative Archives Fellowship

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The Legislative Archives Fellowship supports scholarly work in United States history that is based on research in the records of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero created the Fellowship with support from the Foundation for the National Archives. To qualify for the fellowship, applicants must be Ph.D. candidates with an approved dissertation proposal at the time of application or have received their Ph.D. within the last five years. Research proposals are considered on any topic that uses the historical records of Congress at the Center for Legislative Archives. Applicants must submit a research plan that identifies the records at the Center that support their topics, and must spend at least one month researching at the Center for Legislative Archives. Application instructions for the 2012 Fellowship are displayed at http://www.archives.gov/legislative/research/fellowship-2011.html
If you have questions about the fellowship or have a research interest in the records of Congress, you may contact the Center for Legislative Archives at www.archives.gov/legislative or 202-357-5350.

New Web Site: History, Art & Archives of the U.S. House of Representatives

http://history.house.gov

All the material formerly on the Art & History tab of the Clerk's website has been migrated to the new site at http://history.house.gov; but there is much new content, too. Among the features:

- The "Institution" tab has sections on the origins and development of the House (that include mini
 essays on topics such as the oath of office, the House's impeachment powers, constitutional
 qualifications for members, biennial elections, etc.) and individual Congress-by-Congress
 summaries.
- The "People" tab has a searchable database which pulls the roughly 11,000 individuals with House service from the *Biographical Directory of Congress*; but unlike the *Biographical Directory*, it is keyword searchable and has a number of new levels of filtering.
- "Exhibitions & Publications" contains Web versions of books such as *Women in Congress*, as well as special pages on artwork and historic spaces in the Capitol.
- "Collections" is a searchable database of more than 1,000 artifacts in the House Collection (many of which aren't on display in the Capitol). Additions will be made to this over time.
- "Oral History" includes full interviews with a range of individuals from House history—from Pages who served in the 1930s to Speaker Hastert. These interviews are biographical and also event/thematically based (such as the 9-11 remembrance page).
- The "Education" tab features content and lesson plans for teachers and students.
- "Records and Research" provides finding aids for open House records dating to 1789 (using Archivists Tool Kit) as well as research tips and bibliographic resources for conducting congressional research.
- Additionally, the site features a Blog and a dynamic map with various filters for state
 representation by Congress and state affiliations of House Speakers and other leaders over time.
 Users can recommend their favorite pages or exhibitions. A few months after launch, social
 media components—including You Tube and Twitter—will be added.

Bringing all three principal parts of House heritage—historical lists, oral histories, and biographies; art and artifacts; and records—onto one Web site will make searching for such information far more intuitive and accessible for the Hill community and the general public. Perhaps the most exciting thing about the site is that each section is built to expand over time.

Please share reactions and suggestions with Kenneth Kato, Associate Historian, U.S. House of Representatives, 202-226-1300 or 202-226-6555.

Oral History of Chuck Ludlam

Chuck Ludlam's career as a Capitol Hill staffer, which spanned a 40-year period (1965–2005), has been documented by the Senate Historical Office in a series of oral history interviews. Ludlam provided extensive notes for many of the individuals and issues discussed in his interviews and provides background on Senators Jim Abourezk, Phillip Hart, Robert Byrd, Jim Allen, Dale Bumpers, and Joseph Lieberman; Congressmen Burt Talcott, Glen Lipscomb, and Gillis Long; and Senate Parliamentarian Murray Zweben. The oral history also provides insights into the lifestyle, skills, and tactics of a senior Capitol Hill staffer who fought in the political trenches. The oral history is available online at http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/oral history/Ludlam chuck.htm.

Political Science Blog: Voir Dire

University of George faculty members Jeff Yates and Andy Whitford have established a new blog that focuses on law, courts, politics, and policy. They also address topics concerning academia generally and have very occasional discussion of pop culture and other topics of lighter fare. The blog address is http://lawandcourts.wordpress.com/.

SSRN Political Science Network

The new Political Science Network (PSN) provides a world-wide, online community for research in all areas of political science, following the model of the other subject matter networks within the Social Science Research Network. PSN provides scholars with access to current work in their field and facilitates research and scholarship. PSN is directed by Professors David A. Lake and Mathew D. McCubbins (UC – San Diego). The website address is http://www.ssrn.com/psn/index.html.

State Politics and Policy Quarterly Archive

Every article in every issue of SPPQ is now on-line in pdf format, accessible free of charge to SPPQ subscribers and those whose university libraries subscribe. Furthermore, non-subscribers may purchase a time-limited "research pass" for a reasonable price.

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To access this archive, go to: http://sppg.press.uiuc.edu/sppgindex.html and follow the links on the tables of contents to the articles. When you find an article you wish to view, click on the "view pdf" button at the bottom of its page. If your library subscribes to SPPQ, you will be sent straight to the article in pdf format. If your library does not subscribe (or if you are connecting from off campus), do one of the following:

1. If you are an individual SPPQ subscriber, set up a personal access account. Simply register with SPPQ by using your personal subscription ID number, as shown on your journal mailing label (note: save your mailing envelope to get your subscriber number). Alternatively, you can contact the SPPQ access helpdesk at sppq@merlyn.press.uiuc.edu and request your subscriber number.

2. If you are an institutional SPPQ subscriber, you should have already received access to full online content automatically. Your on-campus computers can access the archive automatically through the use of institutional IP numbers and, therefore, your students and faculty do not need to login personally. If your institution subscribes to the paper journal but you find that you cannot access the full-text on-line version from your campus, please ask your librarian to fill out the Online IP Registration Form at http://sppq.press.uiuc.edu/ip_submit.html, which will add their institutional IP numbers to the SPPQ control system.

If you have any questions or difficulties accessing the *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* Archive, please contact the University of Illinois Press SPPQ help desk at: sppg@merlyn.press.uiuc.edu.

The Thicket at NCSL

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

The National Conference of State Legislatures has established a blog, <u>The Thicket at State Legislatures</u>, about the legislative institution and federalism. By and for legislative junkies, the blog includes these categories: American Democracy, Budgets, Congress, Courts and Legislatures, Elections, Ethics, Executives and Legislatures, Federalism, Initiative and Referendum, Leadership, Legislation, Legislative Culture, Legislative Staff, Legislators, Media, NCSL, Redistricting, and Term Limits.

The Richard A. Baker Graduate Student Travel Grant Association of Centers for the Study of Congress (ACSC)

Application Deadline: March 11, 2013

The Richard A. Baker Graduate Student Travel Grant is awarded annually to support graduate-level research conducted at member repositories of the Association of Centers for the Study of Congress (ACSC). An award of up to \$1000 may be used to underwrite travel, lodging, copying, and other research expenses incurred from July 1- June 1 of the award year. Each application will be evaluated on its merits. Primary consideration will be given to projects involving the substantive study of issues related to the study of Congress. Each proposal should be aimed at a discrete end product such as a book, dissertation, thesis, article, documentary, film, exhibit, Web site or social networking site. Budgets may be approved in whole or in part. Each award recipient is required to acknowledge the award in any resulting published work(s) and donate a copy of the work(s) to ACSC and the sponsoring archival repository. The recipient may also be requested to submit a brief article summarizing their findings and research experience for publication by ACSC. The Baker Award honors ACSC founding member and U.S. Senate Historian Emeritus Richard A. Baker. Generally, applications will be made available in January, accepted until early March, and award notifications made by early April.

Applications: 2013 Baker Award Application (.pdf) or 2013 Baker Award Application (.docx)

Visiting Scholars Program APSA CENTENNIAL CENTER

The Centennial Center for Political Science and Public Affairs can be an invaluable resource to political and social scientists. The Center has space for hosting 10 scholars for extended periods of time, ranging from weeks to months. Space for shorter "drop-in" stays is also available. Scholars are expected to pursue their own research and teaching projects and contribute to the intellectual life of the residential community by sharing their work with Center colleagues in occasional informal seminars.

Located within the Association's headquarters building near Dupont Circle, with easy access to the Washington Metro system, the Center offers visiting scholars furnished work space, telephone, fax, personal computers, Internet connection, conference space, a reference library, and library access at the George Washington University. Scholars are responsible for securing their own housing, but the Center will make every effort to assist scholars in locating suitable accommodations.

Eligibility is limited to APSA members. Senior or junior faculty members, post-doctoral fellows, and advanced graduate students are strongly encouraged to apply. The Center also has a limited number of funding opportunities to support scholars working at the Centennial Center or other research locations. Full details on the Center and the Visiting Scholars Program, including an application form, can be found online at www.apsanet.org/centennialcenter. Scholars may also call 202-483-2512 or email to center@apsanet.org.

Visiting Scholars Program CARL ALBERT CENTER

The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma seeks applicants for its Visiting Scholars Program, which provides financial assistance to researchers working at the Center's archives. Awards of \$500 - \$1000 are normally granted as reimbursement for travel and lodging

The Center's holdings include the papers of many former members of Congress, such as Robert S. Kerr, Fred Harris, and Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma; Helen Gahagan Douglas and Jeffery Cohelan of California; Richard Armey of Texas; and Neil Gallagher of New Jersey.

Besides the history of Congress, congressional leadership, national and Oklahoma politics, and election campaigns, the collections also document government policy affecting agriculture, Native Americans, energy, foreign affairs, the environment, the economy, and other areas.

Topics that can be studied include the Great Depression, flood control, soil conservation, and tribal affairs. At least one collection provides insight on women in American politics. Most materials date from the 1920s to the 1970s.

The Center's archives are described at http://www.ou.edu/carlalbertcenter/archives/.

The Visiting Scholars Program is open to any applicant. Emphasis is given to those pursuing postdoctoral research in history, political science, and other fields. Graduate students involved in research for publication, thesis, or dissertation are encouraged to apply. Interested undergraduates and lay researchers are also invited to apply. The Center evaluates each research proposal based upon its merits, and funding for a variety of topics is expected.

No standardized form is needed for application. Instead, a series of documents should be sent to the Center, including: (1) a description of the research proposal in fewer than 1000 words; (2) a personal vita; (3) an explanation of how the Center's resources will assist the researcher; (4) a budget proposal; and (5) a letter of reference from an established scholar in the discipline attesting to the significance of the research. Applications are accepted at any time.

For more information, please contact: Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. Telephone: (405) 325-5835. FAX: (405) 325-6419.

Email: cacarchives@ou.edu

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Legislative Studies Section

American Political Science Association

January 2013

An email will be sent via the LSS listserv as soon as Extension of Remarks is ready to be viewed.

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