

## Notes from the Editor

This issue of the *Review* completes the sixth and final volume to appear with my name on the masthead. Over the last six years, our readers will have noticed and will, I hope, have admired the striking graphics adorning the cover of each issue (for which I continue to express my appreciation to Rob Hauck and Steve Yoder of the APSA office). Those who have taken the trouble to read the editorial comments that have opened every issue will also know that in each instance the cover graphic has been keyed to the theme of the “lead” article in an issue. This issue is the lone exception to that pattern—an exception born of a small bit of self-indulgence on the part of the departing editor.

The cover of “my” very first issue of the *Review*, in March 2002, featured a peace symbol. I chose that symbol because it appealed to me on many dimensions, not least of which was my Rodney King-like reaction to the disenchantment and strife that were then sweeping through our discipline, much of it directed toward the *Review* itself. Over the last six years, the *Review*’s staff, editorial board, and I have tried to do whatever we legitimately could to advance the historic mission of the *Review*: publishing the very best research from the scattered precincts of our far-flung discipline. We have tried both to maintain high professional standards and efficiency and transparency in the review process and to consider on their merits papers representing various approaches and subject matters.

In any event, this issue’s cover graphic recycles the peace symbol from our March 2002 issue. This is not because we have finally depleted the storehouse of good ideas for a cover. Rather it is because, first, the discipline now appears to be in a more peaceful place than it was six years ago, and that progression seems worth commemorating; second, because I want to leave the *Review* in the same spirit as I entered it—with the best wish I can think of for it and for the discipline.

As a final self-indulgence, I am taking the liberty of using this space to express my sincere gratitude to the APSA presidents under whom I have served: to Michael Brintnall and his comrades in arms at the APSA office; to the APSA Council; to the members of the *Review*’s editorial board; to Elizabeth Cook, the assistant editor who has worked closely with me and to the editorial assistants who have worked with us; to the thousands of authors who have entrusted their work to our review process; and to the thousands of reviewers who have willingly provided their expertise and judgment. Well done, one and all! I have been honored and privileged to serve as editor of the *Review*, and I can only hope that the new editorial team will find the enterprise no less rewarding and enjoyable than I have done.

### IN THIS ISSUE<sup>1</sup>

In the late 1970s, the American television program *Saturday Night Live* regularly and often hilariously spoofed the acrimonious “Point-Counterpoint” 60 *Minutes* exchanges between conservative James J. Kilpatrick and liberal Shana Alexander. In these skits, Dan Akroyd would begin his remarks to Jane Curtin with the trademark phrase, “Jane, you ignorant slut,” and the discussion would spiral downward from there. That combative format of televised consideration of public issues has, if anything, become much more prominent on television today than it was 3 decades ago, and what one sees and hears on these “shout shows” sometimes makes the *Saturday Night Live* scripts seem tame by comparison. What effect does this coarsening of political dialog have on viewers? Does it actually alter their opinions, or do they simply write these programs off as entertainment—the political equivalent of mud wrestling? These are precisely the issues that Diana C. Mutz tackles in “Effects of ‘In-Your-Face’ Television Discourse on Perceptions of a Legitimate Opposition.” Using innovative experimental techniques, Mutz captures viewers’ visceral reactions to such exchanges. In a study that should be of prime interest to political psychologists and media specialists, but more broadly to anyone who relies heavily on television for understanding politics, Mutz finds that both the form and the nature of political information shape viewers’ perceptions.

Dennis Chong and James N. Druckman present another ambitious analysis of political rhetoric and debate “Framing Public Opinion in Competitive Democracies,” an earlier version of which was named the best paper presented at the 2006 APSA annual meeting. Chong and Druckman’s experiments enable them to assess the impact of one frame in competition with another based on both its strength and its frequency. With results suggesting that the quality of framing matters more than the extensiveness of the frame, Chong and Druckman’s work provides a positive outlook on democratic challenges.<sup>1</sup>

Government waste as a result of pork-barrel projects, such as the infamous “bridge to nowhere,” is a staple of modern political coverage and a predictable irritant to a citizenry that considers itself overtaxed. To this point, the scholarly consensus has been that the larger the legislature, the more government is likely to spend on such projects, reflecting the need to spread the wealth among the constituencies of a large number of legislators. Yet the results of recent studies have not conformed to this notion. In “The Law of k/n: The Effect of Chamber Size on Government Spending in

<sup>1</sup>This section was drafted by editorial assistant Elizabeth Franker.

Bicameral Legislatures,” Jowei Chen and Neil Malhotra resolve this discord between expectation and evidence by emphasizing the importance of one particular feature of bicameral legislatures. The number of lower house seats relative to seats in the upper house, they find, plays a key role in shaping the incentives and behavior of members of the lower house. By resolving the puzzle with which they began, Chen and Malhotra strengthen theory and provide insight into the practice of legislative politics.

The next three articles in this issue focus on ethnicity in the provision of public goods, in building state unity, and in ending wars of nationalism. In “Partition as a Solution to Wars of Nationalism: The Importance of Institutions,” Thomas Chapman and Philip G. Roeder identify key causal mechanisms that explain different outcomes, reaching conclusions that defy the prevailing anti-partition wisdom. Chapman and Roeder’s analysis should be considered a must-read for both scholars and policymakers concerned with civil war resolution, as its focus on the impact of institutions on outcomes such as peace duration and democratization fills a wide gap in the literature.

In “Can Institutions Build Unity in Multiethnic States?” Zachary Elkins and John Sides continue along the same general lines, this time by examining the role of institutions in resolving ethnic differences within an established multiethnic state. As in the Chapman and Roeder study, Elkins and Sides’s findings call into question the conventional wisdom, which in this instance advocates federalism and proportional representation as means of grappling with the challenges engendered by ethnic differences. These solutions, it appears, simply do not live up to the hype surrounding them.

Whereas Elkins and Sides focus on the gap between majority and minority groups and their relative degrees of national identity, James Habyarimana, Macartan Humphreys, Daniel N. Posner, and Jeremy Weinstein look at the flip side of this issue. In “Why Does Ethnic Diversity Undermine Public Goods Provision?” this research team reports on a natural experiment in the slums of Kampala, Uganda, where local entities are responsible for providing public goods. Taking as their starting point the fact that less diverse areas receive better services, the authors design a series of imaginative games to identify the reasons for this observed disparity. Their finding go well beyond the standard explanations attributing cooperation to shared tastes, making this analysis a worthy contribution to the extensive literature on ethnicity.

Reflecting the diversity of our discipline, we next shift the scene to two articles by political theorists and two by comparativists. In his exploration of sociality in “Rousseau’s Discriminating Defense of Compassion,” Jonathan Marks improves on current scholarship on Rousseau’s theme of compassion by focusing on it in relation to other elements, such as self-interest or virtues, rather than to isolation. In an exemplary display of scholarship, Marks presents his discussion of Rousseau’s sophisticated political psychological defense of compassion alongside counterevidence, show-

ing his readers what is at stake in the dispute and presenting them with clear alternatives.

In “‘What Does Heaven Ever Say?’ A Methods-centered Approach to Cross-cultural Engagement,” Leigh Kathryn Jenco invites political scientists to throw off the shackles of Western political thought and embrace alternative frames of reference. The allegedly unbiased method of cross-culturalism is not enough; Jenco argues, a position she illustrates by examining whether a dialog is a viable method in cross-cultural analysis.

Etel Solingen’s “Pax Asiatica versus Bella Levantina: The Foundations of War and Peace in East Asia and the Middle East” demonstrates some of the best features of historical and comparative analysis. Solingen begins by observing that whereas East Asia and the Middle East shared many attributes immediately after World War II, they exhibit vast differences today. She identifies the key to this divergence by considering models of development. Her novel theoretical account of an important question is supported by a detailed plausibility probe and supplemented by an examination of competing explanations. Scholars of both comparative politics and international relations will want to read this article for its methodological and theoretical contributions.

“Strikes and Labor Organization in Hybrid Regimes,” by Graeme B. Robertson, uses new data on Russia to develop a general theory of strikes and labor organizations in partially liberalized countries. Robertson begins with the observation that because unions have different functions in hybrid regimes than in democracies, current understandings based on their operation in democracies are inadequate. By examining patterns of strikes and protest activity in Russia, he is able to provide an account of labor activity in these hybrid regimes. Because this article adds significantly to the literatures on political mobilization, labor politics, hybrid regimes, and postcommunist politics, it should appeal to a wide range of scholars.

The next three contributions in this issue contribute to both formal theory and their respective policy areas. Robert Powell’s “Allocating Defensive Resources with Private Information about Vulnerability” speaks to questions of public policy and domestic security—specifically how best to secure potential terrorist targets. Whereas common sense seems to tell us that more is better, especially when security at a nuclear power plant is in question, Powell points to the dangers of inadvertently providing information to terrorists, who may see where money is being spent and adjust their strategy accordingly.

In “Institutions and Equilibrium in the United States Supreme Court,” Robert Anderson IV and Alexander M. Tahk relax two primary assumptions of earlier theoretical work on the Supreme Court, unidimensionality and binary choice, to create a more accurate picture of decision making. In so doing, Anderson and Tahk also manage to provide a more solid theoretical foundation for past and future game theoretic work on the Supreme Court.

Harry S. Truman once remarked, “Men make history, and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.” Thus, a key to understanding politics is understanding leadership. Torun Dewan and David P. Myatt help us do just that in “Leading the Party: Coordination, Direction, and Communication.” Dewan and Myatt use formal modeling tools to analyze the extent to which leaders can coordinate mass action. This question not only has important theoretical implications but also can aid our understanding of the real, day-to-day policy world.

Our “Forum” section reopens a discussion begun in the December 1999 issue of the *Review* by Massimo Morelli in “Demand Competition and Policy Compromise in Legislative Bargaining.” Maria Montero and Juan J. Vidal-Puga make a worthwhile reconsideration of the complexities and limitations of Morelli’s model. Departing from the customary stance of critiqued authors, Morelli embraces Montero and Vidal-Puga’s results, focusing on the implications of the revision of the literature on demand bargaining.

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