Elitism, Populism, and European Politics
Jack Hayward (ed.)

Are European elites losing touch with their peoples? The populist challenge to representative democracy is as old as democracy itself but its impact has differed between European countries. Should elected representatives respond to people's demands or to their needs? Is the press a reliable source of public information and a critical check on governments and powerful interests? Are political parties effectively mediating between leaders and mass publics or do they face a legitimacy crisis? Are parliaments able to enforce government accountability? Can the European Union and national governments persuade their peoples to accept the necessity of economic constraints upon their demands? The challenge to political leaders in liberal democracies is to deal realistically with problems without provoking public alienation from the political process, a challenge that they are finding increasingly difficult to face successfully.

The Representative Claim
Michael Saward

In an era of disaffection from traditional political institutions and the rise of transnational politics, the need to rethink political representation – who speaks for whom and with what authority – has taken on a new and practical urgency. This book offers and defends an innovative approach to the topic, built around the straightforward but versatile idea of the ‘representative claim’. Representation is defined broadly as a dynamic process of claim-making, and not solely an institutional fact deriving from election. The book shows how the idea of the representative
From Sword to Shield
Steven A. Bank

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: May 2010
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195326192.001.0001
Item type: book

The U.S. corporate income tax — and in particular the double taxation of corporate income — has long been one of the most criticized and stubbornly persistent aspects of the federal revenue system. Unlike in most other industrialized countries, corporate income is taxed twice, first at the entity level and again at the shareholder level when distributed as a dividend. The conventional wisdom has been that this double taxation was part of the system's original design over a century ago and has survived despite withering opposition from business interests. In both cases, history tells another tale. Double taxation as it is known today did not appear until several decades after the corporate income tax was first adopted. Moreover, it was embraced by corporate representatives at the outset and in subsequent years businesses have been far more ambivalent about its existence than is popularly assumed. From Sword to Shield: The Transformation of the Corporate Income Tax, 1861 to Present is the first historical account of the evolution of the corporate income tax in America. It explains the origins of corporate income tax and the political, economic, and social forces that transformed it from a sword against evasion of the individual income tax to a shield against government and shareholder interference with the management of corporate funds.
The European Union and National Politics
Vivien A. Schmidt

in Democracy in Europe: The EU and National Polities
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: 2007
Published Online: January 2007
Item type: chapter

The chapter begins with a brief sketch of the EU’s representative politics in comparison with national politics. It then examines the EU’s effects on national politics generally as well as differentially between majoritarian and proportional representation systems in terms of questions related to party politics and electoral participation, referenda and citizen activism, trust in government, identity and class between majoritarian and proportional representation systems. This is followed by a more detailed consideration of the EU’s effects in France, Britain, Germany, and Italy. While Europeanization has been equally problematic for the polarized, majoritarian politics of France and Britain, Britain has been more politically polarized for much longer around the issue of Europe than France, despite the fact that it has shielded itself more from EU encroachments on national policies. Europeanization has been least disruptive to Germany’s consensus-oriented, proportional representation system and most salutary to Italy’s more conflictual, mixed system of representation.

Kingship and Propaganda
Suzanne F. Cawsey

Published in print: 2002 Published Online: 2010
Published Online: January 2010
Item type: book

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Crown of Aragon in Spain was a rapidly expanding and powerful political unit with an original form of representative government. Throughout this period, a series of energetic and talented rulers sought to maintain royal authority and govern their realms effectively. Their persuasive rhetoric, and that of their advisers, is preserved in the archives of the Crown of Aragon in Barcelona, which provide a rich and under-exploited vein of source material for historians. There are long letters to their subjects, historical works, and the proceedings of the courts, where the kings and queens persuaded their reluctant subjects to grant taxes and to support their decisions. This book examines the tradition of royal eloquence, thereby illuminating the nature of political discourse and persuasion in Aragon.
during the medieval period and exploring the key ideas shared by the king and the political classes of the kingdom.

Separability and Aggregation

W. M. Gorman

C. Blackorby and A. F. Shorrocks (eds)

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: book

W. M. (Terence) Gorman has been a major figure in the development of economics during the past 40 years. His publications on separability, aggregation, duality, and the modelling of consumer demand are recognized as fundamental contributions to economic theory. Many of his unpublished papers have achieved similar status as privately circulated classics. This volume brings together, for the first time, all Gorman's important work on aggregation across commodities and agents, including separability, budgeting, representative agents, and the construction of capital and labour aggregates; much of this has never been published before. The 26 chapters are arranged in two parts: I. Separability and budgeting, and II. Aggregation across agents and firms. Each chapter (except the first) is preceded by an editorial introduction describing its origin and place within the literature, as well as the main results themselves. The book is of interest to academic economists interested in the foundations of consumer and producer theory, and in the interface between microeconomics and macroeconomics. A second volume of works, Modelling and Methodology, covers topics on duality, demand, trade, and welfare.

What is a Secondary Data Set?

Thomas P. Vartanian

in Secondary Data Analysis

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: January 2011
Item type: chapter

This chapter explains the differences between primary and secondary data sets. It explains how secondary data sets are typically collected, the ability of large institutions to collect both sizable and representative data sets and their ability to use sophisticated sampling designs in their data collection, how these large data sets can utilize statistical techniques
that may not be available to smaller data sets, and differences between cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets.

Muellbauer's Representative Consumer
W. M. Gorman
C. Blackorby and A. F. Shorrocks (eds)
in Separability and Aggregation: The Collected Works of W. M. Gorman, Volume I
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

The following paper has been constructed from handwritten notes, probably dating from 1976, which contain only an introduction, the beginning of a proof, and a conclusion; the proof of the main result is missing, although a straightforward application of the main result of Sect. 2 of 'More measures for fixed factors' (Ch. 21) fills this gap. The problem of the representative consumer is one posed and solved by Muellbauer (1976), but it had already been addressed by Gorman in 1953, when it was conceived of in either of two equivalent ways: either the representative consumer replicates average demand with average total income or it replicates total demand with total income. Muellbauer suggested looking for a representative consumer, the proportional breakdown of whose consumption mirrors that of society as a whole, and who replicates the shares demanded, but not necessarily the levels; furthermore, he permitted the utility level of the representative agent to depend upon prices, as well as upon the incomes of all members of the society. Gorman follows the general lines of Muellbauer's treatment, showing that the solution he gets is not quite the general one, and that this has misled him into believing that his central result is not a direct generalization of that in Gorman (1953). He also discusses the ideas of the 'representative consumer' underlying the two analyses.

Culture, Self-Identity, and Work
Miriam Erez and P. Christopher Earley
Published in print: 1993 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: book

The focus of this book is the development and application of a middle-range theory of culture, self-identity, and work behaviour. According to
the authors' self-representative theory, three components are relevant to an individual's work behaviour: cultural and situational characteristics, cognitive representation of the self, and managerial practices and techniques used in an organisation. Culture is viewed as a shared knowledge structure that results in decreased variability in individual interpretation of stimuli. The self is viewed as a dynamic interpretive structure that shapes an individual's interpretation of social milieu. Managerial practices influence work behaviour, and in this book the focus is on how these practices relate to the components of culture and the self. A final chapter provides a number of specific recommendations for how organisations might consider structuring their environment and managerial practices in order to match culture–self interaction.

The History of Government from the Earliest Times

S. E. Finer

Published in print: 1999 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: book

No one has hitherto had the breadth of imagination and intellectual boldness to describe and analyse government throughout recorded history and throughout the world. Ranging over 5,000 years, from the Sumerian city state to the modern European nation state, five themes emerge in this book: state-building, military formats, belief systems, social stratification, and timespan. The three volumes examine both representative and exceptional polities, and focus on political elites of different types. This text is the second volume and it analyses the ‘church’ politics of the Byzantine Empire and the Caliphate; the evolution of the T'ang and Ming Empires in China; the characteristics of feudal Europe, the ‘republican alternatives’ of Florence and Venice, and finally the growth of representative assemblies across Europe.

Electoral Institutions and Political Representation

David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

in Representing Europe's Citizens?: Electoral Institutions and the Failure of Parliamentary Representation

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
Item type: chapter

This chapter reviews existing scholarly knowledge about electoral institutions and political representation. The first section provides a brief
overview of the main strands of electoral system research. The chapter then explores the more recent body of research that has shown how electoral systems can affect political ‘representativeness’ in ways that go beyond the preoccupation with partisan proportionality. It then moves on from this discussion to explore the extent to which previous work has identified any consequences for electoral systems in terms of styles of representation: that is, the behaviour of representatives. The next section demonstrates that even under previous classifications of electoral systems, knowledge about the relationship between electoral systems and the attitudes and behaviour of political representatives remains scanty.

Representation in Europe: The Institutions and the Individuals
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

This chapter examines the attitudes and behaviour of the representatives themselves. It considers MEPs' views in two important areas: their collective position as members of the EP and their role as individual representatives. Drawing on evidence from a recent survey of MEPs, the extent to which these views are predicted by individual, institutional, and political factors, are assessed.

Electoral Reform and the British MEP
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

The electoral system used in Britain for EP elections was changed radically in 1999, the SMP system being replaced by a PR, regional closed-list system. This change represented a very rare case of fundamental electoral reform in an established democratic political system, and by far the most substantial electoral reform ever introduced for EP elections. This chapter outlines the precise nature of the change
instituted in 1999, elucidating the differences between the two electoral systems, outlining how key features of the new system can be expected to have an impact on the nature of the representative process, and tracing the immediate consequences of reform for the social and political representativeness of the British cohort of MEPs. The chapter then examines some survey evidence on the differences in attitudes to representation among MEPs that were produced by the new electoral system.

The Politics of Policing Reform in Northern Ireland
John McGarry and Brendan O'Leary

in The Northern Ireland Conflict: Consociational Engagements

This chapter builds on the arguments presented in John McGarry and Brendan O'Leary, Policing Northern Ireland: Proposals for a New Start (Belfast: Blackstaff 1999), arguments that were widely seen as influencing the findings of the Independent Commission on Policing (the Patten Commission). The chapter analyses the Commission's report and the controversy surrounding its implementation by Secretary of State Peter Mandelson. It discusses the relationship between the struggle over police reform and the stalemate in Northern Ireland's political institutions, and argues that the successful completion of policing reform is essential to the Agreement's consolidation.

Formal Approaches
Joseph E. Stiglitz, José Antonio Ocampo, Shari Spiegel, Ricardo Ffrench-Davis, and Deepak Nayyar

This chapter discusses advances in formal economic theory by examining how different positions among economists arise from their different assumptions and models. The discussion focuses on ways in which real world economies differ from the ‘competitive equilibrium’ model that has become the benchmark model. The current benchmark competitive equilibrium framework includes new classical, representative agent, and
real business cycle models which assume that all markets (including the labor market) have clear, perfect information, complete markets (including perfect capital and insurance markets), perfect wage and price flexibility, perfect competition, perfect rationality, and no externalities. If these models accurately portrayed reality, the economy would be efficient and there would be no need for government intervention. The assumptions of these models, however, are unrealistic and it is difficult to reconcile the required macro-formulations with what is known about microeconomic behavior (without resorting to ad hoc assumptions about the nature of the stochastic shocks to preferences and technology). The inadequacies of these models are even greater for developing countries where information imperfections are more pervasive and more markets are missing or incomplete (e.g., insurance markets). Accordingly, economic research since the 1990s has focused on identifying the most important limitations of the standard competitive model, particularly those limitations that help to explain the nature of economic volatility.

Introduction to Electoral Systems
Michael Gallagher and Paul Mitchell

in The Politics of Electoral Systems
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: February 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter establishes the importance of the electoral system as the central political institution in representative democracy. It discusses the dimensions of electoral systems, such as district magnitude, ballot structure, the extent of voter choice for individual candidates, levels of seat allocation, thresholds, and malapportionment. It identifies the most important questions to ask about the origins and effects of electoral systems.

The Exercise of Executive Authority
Richard Caplan

in International Governance of War-Torn Territories: Rule and Reconstruction
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: July 2005
Item type: chapter

The extraordinary power available to international authorities raises questions about the effectiveness and appropriateness of seeking
to impose outcomes and the implications of these actions for the development of local political culture and institutions. Examines the opportunities and limitations of rule by decree—with special reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina—and discusses the considerations that ought to govern the exercise of international authority. Observes that the heavy-handed approach to governance may not always be successful: it can generate a popular backlash against transitional administrators and inhibit the development of autonomous political capacity. However, without broad authority international administrators maybe frustrated in their efforts to achieve the aims of their mandates.

Conclusion: No Integration Without Representation? 1  
Berthold Rittberger

in Building Europe's Parliament: Democratic Representation Beyond the Nation State

The conclusion discusses the broader implications of the book’s findings for the ‘state’ of parliamentary democracy in the EU and the prospects for parliamentary democracy in other international organizations. Are concerns for democracy in international polities linked to the degree to which national governments transfer sovereignty to international organizations? Under what conditions can we expect parliamentary institutions to arise and develop outside the EU?

Introduction: Walking the Tightrope  
Andrew Kuper

in Democracy Beyond Borders: Justice and Representation in Global Institutions

In the face of globalization, an international political system based on states is unable to meet daunting political challenges that confront our world. Is it possible to develop a global order that would enable more justifiable and effective rule for the world’s people? In particular, can the principles and practices of justice and representative democracy be extended, to answer this challenge, beyond the state contexts for which they were devised? This book argues that we should end our
dubious romance with the nation-state in favour of a multi-form global system called Responsive Democracy. To this end, the book presents core components of (a) a theory of global justice that arises out of a critique of the influential political philosophy of John Rawls; (b) a theory of democratic representation that constitutes an alternative to the approach taken by Jurgen Habermas and his deliberative democratic followers; and (c) a theory of how political and moral ideals that are necessarily framed in abstract terms can help orient practice in messy, non-ideal conditions. Together, these three currents of this text form a novel approach to global justice and democracy. The concrete implications of this approach to constitutionalism, institutional design, and politics will be explored for four leading global institutions.

Choosing Governments or Identifying Preferences? The Role of Elections in Democracy

Michael D. McDonald and Ian Budge

in Elections, Parties, Democracy: Conferring the Median Mandate

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: February 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter lays out the general questions as described in the overview. Is it really satisfactory to have ‘democracy with qualifiers’ (majoritarian, consensus, and so on) each justified in their own terms? A unifying median mandate approach is proposed which also gives a guarantee of a necessary connection between popular preferences and public policy, which no other account of representative democracy provides.