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Notes from the Editors

We would like to begin with an announcement and a thank you. As you may already know, we have decided not to continue to serve as editors of the *Review* once our first four-year term expires, and will be passing the editorship on to the new editorial team in July 2016. We had been offered by the APSA leadership to continue our editorship until 2018 (i.e., a two-year extension, which would be the maximum allowable term as editors). However, for some very personal reasons we decided to decline that offer. Each of us had reasons—for instance, for me (John Ishiyama), I chose not to continue because my daughters, who are now in high school, will graduate in 2018. I do not want to miss out on this important time in their lives—this is very important to me. Although we enjoy being editors, and are honored by the confidence the association has in our leadership of the journal, we believe that one full term at the helm is enough. So thank you for your support, and we will continue to serve our discipline and the Association as editors of the *APSR* to the best of our abilities until July 2016.

In this issue, we highlight the continuing importance of partisanship both in American politics and in other parts of the world. Our first three articles focus on extreme partisanship and its consequences. Hence, our cover reflects this focus. Other important questions addressed in this issue include whether or not Confucianism is compatible with liberalism. Does racial prejudice affect public attitudes about the provision of foreign aid among Americans? And perhaps most controversially, do local officials discriminate based upon ethnicity when providing information about voting to voters?

In This Issue

Those who study party identification and partisan politics have long debated whether partisan political actions reflect an expressive social identity and the defense of party status (sometimes referred to as "tribalism" by comparative party scholars) *or* the instrumental advancement and protection of policy and ideology. In "**Expressive Partisanship: Campaign Involvement, Political Emotion, and Partisan Identity**," the findings of Leonie Huddy, Lilliana Mason, and Lene Aarøe lend strong support to the power of expressive partisan identity to instigate campaign involvement and also produce strong emotional reactions to ongoing campaign events. Using social identity theory to inform their research, they draw on data from four experimental studies conducted among populations that differ in their level of political activity to show that threat and reassurance to the party's status aroused greater anger and enthusiasm among strongly identified partisans than a threatened loss or victory to central policy issues.

With the growth in support for and success of Tea Party candidates, Republican leaders as well as scholars and strategic voters could learn a great deal from reading **"What Happens When Extremists Win Primaries?"** by Andrew B. Hall. Using a regression discontinuity design with U.S. House primary-election data from 1980–2010, Hall shows the severe electoral penalty that the party pays when the more extreme candidate—as measured by primary-election campaign receipt patterns—wins a close election over a more moderate candidate. The penalty is similar for the Democrats if an extremely liberal candidate wins over a more moderate candidate. The electoral penalty to the district also spills over to the district's subsequent roll-call representation.

In **"Does Electoral Competition Exacerbate Interethnic or Interpartisan Economic Discrimination? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Market Price Bargaining,"** Kristin Michelitch asks a fundamental question: Does political competition have the power to exacerbate economic discrimination between ordinary citizens along ethnic or partisan lines? The paper argues that political competition is known to shape the structure and salience of ethnic and partisan group memberships and individuals often discriminate along group lines in ordinary activities, especially in low-income, weak-state settings. This study explores discrimination over the electoral cycle in market price bargaining in Ghana. The paper tests a series of hypotheses derived from a formal model and tests them in field experiments at three points in time around Ghana's 2008 election. It finds that sellers accept lower prices from coethnic buyers regardless of temporal proximity to the election. However, only at election time do sellers accept lower prices from copartisans (especially if they are coethnics) and demand higher prices from noncopartisans. In sum, political competition has the power to affect commonplace economic transactions between citizens. Bias occurs among different ethnic groups but becomes exacerbated at election time, and even more so when the members of the ethnic group look like they are displaying partisan affiliation.

In **"Quantifying Social Media's Political Space: Estimating Ideology from Publicly Revealed Preferences on Facebook,"** Robert Bond and Solomon Messing provide a new means of estimating the ideology of politicians and citizens who are active on social media on the same ideological scale. After demonstrating that their new method produces reliable ideological estimates that are predictive of alternate measures of elite ideology and self-reported liberal-conservative ideological background, the authors use their measure to examine political polarization, and

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the structure of ideology in social relationships and how that structure is associated with voter turnout rates.

How are we to understand political ambition? Is it motivated by a desire to serve, or by self-interest? Is it inherently idealistic, or inherently cynical? Indeed, can we speak of it as a single thing at all? Lewis Fallis undertakes a close reading of one portion of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* to explore these issues. In **"Six Portraits of Political Ambition in Xenophon's *Memorabilia*,"** he uncovers multiple layers of meaning in Xenophon's account of Socrates' conversations with six ambitious individuals in Book Three of that work. Fallis suggests that the six may have been chosen to span the whole range of political ambition and that the seemingly meandering conversation Socrates has with each is in fact an incisive investigation of the motivations, and the hopes, that underlie each type of ambition. The result is a fascinating catalogue of ambitions, which sheds light on this important, and perennial, issue of political life.

In "**Race, Paternalism, and Foreign Aid: Evidence from U.S. Public Opinion,"** Andy Baker uses a cleverly designed set of survey experiments to evaluate the impact of racial prejudice and paternalistic attitudes of white Americans on their support for foreign aid spending. Baker employs the notions of resentment and paternalism toward out-groups and shows that respondents were more supportive of aid when the target was a poor black recipient than a poor white one. This suggests experimental support for racial paternalism as a motivating factor for development aid. Although Baker seeks to contribute to the literature on foreign aid and development, his work is also of interest to scholars interested in racial prejudice.

In **"Competing for Transparency: Political Competition and Institutional Reform in Mexican States,"** Daniel Berliner and Aaron Erlich focus on the question of why political actors undertake reforms that constrain their own discretion. Using the case of Mexico, they examine the passage of access to information (ATI) laws across the 31 Mexican states from 2001 to 2007. Using a Cox Hazard model with time-varying covariates, they find that more politically competitive states passed laws more rapidly, even taking into account the party in power, levels of corruption, civil society, and other factors. They test a number of theoretical mechanisms and find the greatest evidence in favor of an insurance mechanism, by which incumbent parties who face uncertainty over future political control seek to ensure access to government information, and means of monitoring future incumbents, in case they lose power.

In **"What Do I Need to Vote? Bureaucratic Discretion and Discrimination by Local Election Officials,"** Ariel R. White, Noah L. Nathan, and Julie K. Faller address the question of whether street-level bureaucrats discriminate in the services they provide to constituents. Using a rather innovative field experiment, they measure differential information provision about voting provided by local election administrators in the United States. They contacted more than 7,000 local election officials in 48 states who were responsible for providing information to voters and implementing voter identification laws. They found evidence to support the idea that officials provide different information to potential voters based upon ethnicity. Emails sent from Latino aliases are significantly less likely to receive any response from local election officials than those from non-Latino white aliases and receive responses of lower quality. This finding raises concerns about the effect of voter ID laws on access to the franchise and about ethnic bias in the provision of services by local bureaucrats.

In **"How to Rule the World: An Introduction to Xenophon's *The Education of Cyrus*,"** Robert C. Bartlett offers a reading of Xenophon's *The Education of Cyrus* that highlights Cyrus' techniques of leadership. Cyrus built a worldwide empire, and Xenophon says that he solved the problem of how to successfully manage human beings, how to bring about political concord. Xenophon details numerous tactics to achieve this, but Bartlett focuses on one idea that underlies them all. Cyrus succeeded by catering to a certain type of moral earnestness in human beings. People want the world to be a place where moral behavior is rewarded, perhaps for eternity; Cyrus fed this craving. Bartlett argues that Xenophon uses the case of Cyrus to show that this is the principal key to successful rule. One upshot is that human beings do not require freedom or the rule of law, so long as these moral hopes are fulfilled.

In **"Presidential Particularism and Divide-the-Dollar Politics,"** Douglas L. Kriner and Andrew Reeves argue that presidents are not universalistic but particularistic. In other words, presidents do not simply represent the American people as a whole, but instead favor those constituencies that are most likely to advance their political goals. Kriner and Reeves employ county-level data to demonstrate that presidential particularism operates several distinct ways: presidents target federal grants to enhance their prospects of reelection, they use federal grants to reward their partisan base, and they use such funds to strengthen their legislative support in Congress.

Adam M. Dynes and Gregory A. Huber present new evidence that the allocation of federal spending is driven by *both* the president's and the House majority's partisanship in their article entitled **"Partisanship and the Allocation of Federal Spending: Do Same-Party Legislators or Voters Benefit from Shared Party Affiliation with the President and House Majority?"** Additionally, they show that presidents do not simply favor all districts that are represented by same-party House members. Instead, they target states that are more competitive in presidential elections and districts where legislators are more vulnerable. In other words, presidents do not benefit all same-party House members equally, but favor those who are electorally vulnerable.

Sungmoon Kim tackles the very topical question whether Confucianism is compatible with modern liberalism in **"Public Reason Confucianism: A Construction."** Kim argues that they are compatible, though

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perhaps only given a modified Confucianism and a modified liberalism. Employing the Rawlsian criterion of non-neutral "public reason," he argues that Confucian liberalism would need to privilege certain kinds of societal values—indeed expect them of non-Confucians and immigrants—while at the same time the values of staunch or traditional Confucianism would need to be moderated or scaled back. A South Korean court case involving gender relations provides a revealing illustration.

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[3] *Behavior Genetics* 42 (2012): 1–2, DOI 10.1007/s10519–011-9504-zvi

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- It was an exploratory study or test of a novel hypothesis, but with an adequately powered, direct replication study *reported in the same paper*.
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