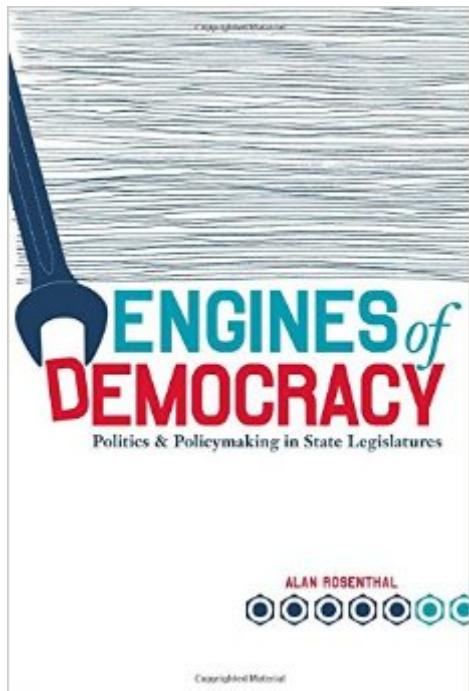


The book was found

# Engines Of Democracy: Politics And Policymaking In State Legislatures



## **Synopsis**

State legislators have often been in the shadow of their national counterparts, but they drive the processes of democracy. Rosenthal brings together a lifetime of research and experience on state legislative politics into one eminently readable volume-- a dynamic, inside view of the people involved, the politics that prevail, and the interest groups and lobbyists who advocate their causes. Building on earlier work with new data and recent interviews and observations, Rosenthal looks at the way representation works, Americans critical view of their legislatures, the role of legislative leaders, the dynamics of executive-legislative relationships, as well as norms and ethics. Both a complement and contrast to the policymaking process on Capitol Hill, *Engines of Democracy* proves that no one gives insight into state legislators and their work the way Alan Rosenthal can.

## **Book Information**

Paperback: 442 pages

Publisher: CQ Press; 1 edition (October 7, 2008)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 0872894592

ISBN-13: 978-0872894594

Product Dimensions: 6 x 1.1 x 9.1 inches

Shipping Weight: 1.2 pounds

Average Customer Review: 5.0 out of 5 starsÂ  See all reviewsÂ  (4 customer reviews)

Best Sellers Rank: #337,059 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #149 inÂ  Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Politics & Government > United States > Legislative Branch #418 inÂ  Books > Textbooks > Social Sciences > Political Science > Political Ideologies #533 inÂ  Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Politics & Government > Ideologies & Doctrines > Democracy

## **Customer Reviews**

dr. rosenthal is a professor of mine at eagleton. literally, i think he knows just about everything there is to know about state legislatures. this book is exhaustive yet written in a very approachable style. you will definitely learn something new within its pages. a great introduction by an expert!

Alan Rosenthal, perhaps the only professional political scientist who has concentrated his research efforts on state legislatures, has published a book that bet summarizes his career of research. This is the best researched book on state legislatures ever. Readers will learn how legislators identify with the districts that elect them. State legislatures across the country are examples of how

representative democracy operates. Rosenthal sees state legislatures are operating more effectively than most of the public and media recognize. The legislative process, in most cases, works. Legislative districts tend to be small enough that legislators hear of, and know, their constituent needs. While there was once a historical disconnect between the issues discussed in legislative elections and the matters legislators faced, increased public awareness has bridged the concerns of voters to what legislator debate. Constituents have expectations of their legislators. As one legislator noted, a constituent complaining about a barking dog explained to him that "I don't want you to do anything. I just want you to listen." Constituents are important to legislators. 42% of legislators who were surveyed stated constituent work took "a great deal" of their time. On a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 being the most important, legislators on average, and with only small variation amongst states, rated constituent rate as being 4.46 on the scale of importance. Lobbyists have suffered from media scorn and public disapproval. Many experts, also referred to as people in the knowledge network, believe lobbyists have too much influence within the legislative process. Every state has more legislators than lobbyists. Many successful lobbyists have rallied interest groups to present their strongest cases before legislators. The Governor is seen as a Legislator in Chief. The Governor proposes the most important piece of legislation, the budget. The Governor is an active participant in shaping how the legislator responds to the budget and other legislative proposals. The Governor decides whether to sign or veto legislation. Debate is a part of the legislative process. About half of those surveyed within the knowledge network recognize that bickering and compromise are important components of the legislative process. About a third of those surveyed think there are too many disagreements. The book contains some interesting public survey information. In 2008, 42% of those surveyed did not approve of the Pennsylvania legislature (a decrease from 48% in the 2007 survey), 37% approved of the Pennsylvania legislature (an increase from 34% in 2007), while 21% had no opinion (an increase from 18% in 2007). This is not uncommon. Connecticut is the only state out of 8 states where such surveys exist that found more of the public approve of their General Assembly than there are those who dislike it. There is an old saying that "I've got two boys and I'm mighty proud of them. Neither has ever been in the penitentiary or the legislature." Legislators tend to be from the upper or upper middle class. Candidates, and thus elected legislators, tend to have high self-esteem. Most sought to run for office. The days of party leaders begging people to run are mostly gone, although party recruitment was found a factor in New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. The most noticeable changing trend in legislative composition in recent decades is the increase in the numbers of female legislators. Rosenthal finds most state legislators are competent and honest officials. Those who aren't may get

disproportionate attention, yet they are only a few of the legislators. Most legislators tend to serve until they believe they have gotten what they personally sought from the experience. Many tend to leave being legislators after around ten years. The largest political shift in the composition of legislators over recent decades has been the growing numbers of Republican legislators in Southern states, where they are now mostly the majority party in legislative bodies. The South is a section of the nation where 95% of state legislators in the 1950s were Democrats. In 2004, there were 3,663 Democratic state legislators and 3,642 Republican state legislators across the nation. In 1979, there were 16,930 legislative staffers nationwide. This number grew to 24,555 in 1988 and 27,822 in 1996. The number has increased only slightly since 1996. 12 states including Pennsylvania have mostly partisan staffs. Legislative leaders have become important components of election campaigns and fund raising. In previous decades, political parties and individual campaigning had greater importance than today. Legislative leaders tend to take criticism for their caucuses. The rank and file members tend to elect leaders willing to be the defenders of their caucus, especially during critical times. Some legislative leaders are seen as great strategists in getting legislation passed. The days of controlling leaders has diminished as rank and file members are more apt to feel more responsible to their constituents than their leaders. The 1970s and 1980s saw legislators demanding and receiving greater oversight roles over Administrative actions. Legislators have become more powerful relative to the Executive branch as they become more full time and have more professional staffs.

This was purchased as a text book for my significant other. If you have not discovered that you can purchase most text books at a better rate online, it is time to discover that. After my honey was done with the class, he sold the text to someone on campus, an act that may become illegal (as would reselling online) if the U.S. Supreme Court upholds an appellate court ruling. You can read more about that [here](#)[...]

Alan Rosenthal, perhaps the only professional political scientist who has concentrated his research efforts on state legislatures, has published a book that best summarizes his career of research. This is the best researched book on state legislatures ever. Readers will learn how legislators identify with the districts that elect them. State legislatures across the country are examples of how representative democracy operates. Rosenthal sees state legislatures are operating more effectively than most of the public and media recognize. The legislative process, in most cases, works. Legislative districts tend to be small enough that legislators hear of, and know, their

constituent needs. While there was once a historical disconnect between the issues discussed in legislative elections and the matters legislators faced, increased public awareness has bridged the concerns of voters to what legislator debate. Constituents have expectations of their legislators. As one legislator noted, a constituent complaining about a barking dog explained to him that "I don't want you to do anything. I just want you to listen." Constituents are important to legislators. 42% of legislators who were surveyed stated constituent work took "a great deal" of their time. On a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 being the most important, legislators on average, and with only small variation amongst states, rated constituent rate as being 4.46 on the scale of importance. Lobbyists have suffered from media scorn and public disapproval. Many experts, also referred to as people in the knowledge network, believe lobbyists have too much influence within the legislative process. Every state has more legislators than lobbyists. Many successful lobbyists have rallied interest groups to present their strongest cases before legislators. The Governor is seen as a Legislator in Chief. The Governor proposes the most important piece of legislation, the budget. The Governor is an active participant in shaping how the legislator responds to the budget and other legislative proposals. The Governor decides whether to sign or veto legislation. Debate is a part of the legislative process. About half of those surveyed within the knowledge network recognize that bickering and compromise are important components of the legislative process. About a third of those surveyed think there are too many disagreements. The book contains some interesting public survey information. In 2008, 42% of those surveyed did not approve of the Pennsylvania legislature (a decrease from 48% in the 2007 survey), 37% approved of the Pennsylvania legislature (an increase from 34% in 2007), while 21% had no opinion (an increase from 18% in 2007). This is not uncommon. Connecticut is the only state out of 8 states where such surveys exist that found more of the public approve of their General Assembly than there are those who dislike it. There is an old saying that "I've got two boys and I'm mighty proud of them. Neither has ever been in the penitentiary or the legislature." Legislators tend to be from the upper or upper middle class. Candidates, and thus elected legislators, tend to have high self-esteem. Most sought to run for office. The days of party leaders begging people to run are mostly gone, although party recruitment was found a factor in New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. The most noticeable changing trend in legislative composition in recent decades is the increase in the numbers of female legislators. Rosenthal finds most state legislators are competent and honest officials. Those who aren't may get disproportionate attention, yet they are only a few of the legislators. Most legislators tend to serve until they believe they have gotten what they personally sought from the experience. Many tend to leave being legislators after around ten years. The largest political shift in the composition of legislators over recent decades has been the growing numbers of

Republican legislators in Southern states, where they are now mostly the majority party in legislative bodies. The South is a section of the nation where 95% of state legislators in the 1950s were Democrats. In 2004, there were 3,663 Democratic state legislators and 3,642 Republican state legislators across the nation. In 1979, there were 16,930 legislative staffers nationwide. This number grew to 24,555 in 1988 and 27,822 in 1996. The number has increased only slightly since 1996. 12 states including Pennsylvania have mostly partisan staffs. Legislative leaders have become important components of election campaigns and fund raising. In previous decades, political parties and individual campaigning had greater importance than today. Legislative leaders tend to take criticism for their caucuses. The rank and file members tend to elect leaders willing to be the defenders of their caucus, especially during critical times. Some legislative leaders are seen as great strategists in getting legislation passed. The days of controlling leaders has diminished as rank and file members are more apt to feel more responsible to their constituents than their leaders. The 1970s and 1980s saw legislators demanding and receiving greater oversight roles over Administrative actions. Legislators have become more powerful relative to the Executive branch as they become more full time and have more professional staffs.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Engines Of Democracy: Politics and Policymaking In State Legislatures Smoking and Politics: Bureaucracy Centered Policymaking (6th Edition) The Migration Apparatus: Security, Labor, and Policymaking in the European Union F is for First State: A Delaware Alphabet (Discover America State by State) G is for Garden State: A New Jersey Alphabet (Discover America State by State) M is for Mountain State: A West Virginia Alphabet (Discover America State by State) The American Deep State: Wall Street, Big Oil, and the Attack on U.S. Democracy (War and Peace Library) American Government and Politics: Deliberation, Democracy and Citizenship Analyzing American Democracy: Politics and Political Science The Challenge of Democracy: American Government in Global Politics, The Essentials (with Aplia Printed Access Card) The Irony of Democracy: An Uncommon Introduction to American Politics Jet Propulsion: A Simple Guide to the Aerodynamics and Thermodynamic Design and Performance of Jet Engines James Watt: The Development of Steam Engines and How They Created Our Industrial Society (Scientists Who Have Changed the World) Real-Time 3D Terrain Engines Using C++ and DirectX 9 (Game Development Series) Small Engines and Outdoor Power Equipment: A Care & Repair Guide for: Lawn Mowers, Snowblowers & Small Gas-Powered Imple How to Repair Briggs and Stratton Engines, 4th Ed. How to Build and Modify GM LS-Series Engines (Motorbooks Workshop) Life's Engines: How Microbes Made Earth Habitable Engines of Change: A History of the American Dream in Fifteen Cars Flashing Fire

Engines (Amazing Machines)

[Dmca](#)