three diversity hypotheses are tested using data on the gender makeup of parties, parliamentarians, and heads of government in 110 countries in order to test the needs of contemporary governance. [R] [First article of a thematic issue on "Westminster system". See also Abstr. 66.6361, 6455, 6494, 6614, 6678]


Public servants in Westminster countries are being drawn into the limelight by demands from their political masters that they publicly defend policies purely on the basis of their capabilities, rather than the willingness of senior public servants to manage the enduring Westminster tension between serving elected governments and remaining non-partisan. Interviews with senior officials from Australia, Canada, and the UK challenge this pessimistic view, showing that officials consistently stress the importance of not "crossing the line" when dealing with their elected masters. Two exploratory case studies are presented — one of an Australian ministerial department (Treasury) and another of a Canadian quasi-autonomous agency (Statistics Canada) — in which public servants faced pressure to defend controversial government policies. These cases show how contemporary public servants actively interpret, establish, and defend the line between appropriate responsiveness and inappropriate partisanship in Westminster systems. [R] [See Abstr. 66.6360]


In presidential nomination campaigns, individual state primaries and a national competition take place simultaneously. The relationship between divisive [US] state primaries and general election outcomes is substantially different in presidential campaigns [from that] in single-party state campaigns. To capture the full impact of divisiveness in presidential campaigns, one must estimate both the impact of national party division (NPD) and the impact of divisive primaries in individual states. To do so, we develop a comprehensive model of state outcomes in presidential campaigns that incorporates both state-level and national-level controls. We also examine and compare several measures of NPD and several measures of divisive state primaries found in previous research. [R, abr.]


This article examines recent literature on the role of development NGOs in the aid sector. We find that the development NGOs do not distinguish themselves from donor governments especially in their preferences for recipient countries with better governance and moderate poverty. This seems to be due to the NGO's inherent financial structure that relies on external funding as well as the donor government increasing aid-through-NGO in the 2000s. In order to secure funding, development NGOs become risk-averse. With dependency towards the government increasing, NGOs are likely to align themselves against their governments. [R, abr.]


This article examines the role that democratic organizations play in fostering political activism in America. Activists make democracy work by attending meetings, engaging others, trying to make their voice heard, and participating in myriad other ways. Yet, we still need a deeper understanding of what role organizations play in cultivating that activism. The article presents data from three field experiments showing that creating a relational organizational context makes targets more likely to sign petitions, recruit others, and attend meetings. The article argues that civic organizations can have a powerful impact on activism. It introduces a new set of variables related to organizational context to consider in understanding the sources of participation. The article thus extends a burgeoning body of experimental research on the social bases of voter turnout. [R, abr.]


This article explains the use of inside and outside lobbying by organized interests at global diplomatic conferences. At first sight, the lobbying at these venues is puzzling, as it does not seem to be a very fruitful way to acquire influence. The use of outside strategies especially is perplexing