Barbara Sinclair has a number of ambitious goals in this book. She seeks to describe and analyze the role of Democratic leaders in the postreform House and to explain how strong party leadership could emerge and flourish in a weak party era. She understands, however, that the quality of empirical work depends on the quality of the conceptions that inform and guide it. Thus, she also seeks to provide a broad and eclectic theory of congressional leadership to frame analysis and empower explanation.

To realize these objectives, Sinclair makes two critical strategic choices. One is to modify but rely on the perspectives of a principal-agent approach. She, therefore, bases her analysis on the presumption that leaders respond to member expectations, while recognizing that these expectations involve collective as well as self-oriented needs and that they are shaped by contextual factors inside and outside the House. A second is to approach the study of congressional leadership as a study of the entire legislative process from the vantage point of party leadership. The bulk of the book is thus devoted to a detailed analysis of patterns of interaction among Democratic leaders and members at all stages of the legislative process in recent decades. Despite what the author argues, these choices are rooted as...
1807, four years before the wing was fully completed. Representatives. Leadership. Publish with us. Subscribe to our journals.

Complete Chicago Package. Lethal Force in Black and White: Assessing Racial Disparities in the Circumstances of Police Killings. Streeter. Political Homophily in Social Relationships: Evidence from Online Dating Behavior. Huber et al. Voter Identification Laws and the Suppression of Minority Votes. Hajnal et al. The United States House of Representatives is the lower house of the United States Congress, with the Senate being the upper house. Together they compose the national bicameral legislature of the United States. The composition of the House is established by Article One of the United States Constitution. The House is composed of representatives who sit in congressional districts allocated to each state on a basis of population as measured by the U.S. Census, with each district entitled to one. The House of Representatives shares equal responsibility for lawmaking with the U.S. Senate. As conceived by the framers of the Constitution, the House was to represent the popular will, and its members were to be directly elected by the people. In contrast, members of the Senate were appointed by the states until the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment (1913), which mandated the direct election of senators. Know how the United States elects the offices of the House of Representatives, the Senate, the president, and the vice president unlike the United Kingdom.