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Throughout, Lischer challenges rival socioeconomic theories for why refugees might spread violence. She persuasively shows that camp size, the distance of camps from borders, the supposed prevalence of bored young men in camps, and poor living conditions are insufficient explanations. Lischer's arguments are sound, but the hypotheses she examines are often ad-hoc explanations, not sophisticated rivals. Lischer might have devoted less space to debunking them. But these are minor criticisms of an otherwise significant contribution. *Dangerous Sanctuaries* advances and systematizes debates about humanitarian aid while offering a careful argument about how and when refugees will spread war.

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New Media Campaigns and the Managed Citizen by Philip N. Howard. *New York, Cambridge University Press, 2005. 288 pp. Cloth, \$65.00; paper, \$23.99.*

The Internet and related technologies—what Philip Howard calls “hypermedia”—have become an obvious part of political culture. The question is, with what consequences? As Howard notes, much literature about the Internet's impact on politics only speculates about its potential merits and demerits. Howard examines the consequences of hypermedia for how political campaigns are organized, a subject often ignored in favor of the Internet's impact on citizens. His investigation shows that the structure and goals of hypermedia organizations are important, especially because of their implications for citizenship.

The book makes four key claims. First, hypermedia campaigns are distinct from mass media campaigns. Howard characterizes mass media campaigns as involving traditional survey research, television advertising, and centralized control among elite political consultants. Hypermedia campaigns involve polls of narrowly tailored samples, “data mining” of political and consumer information, and “narrowcasted” messages designed to reach only select citizens. These techniques are freely available in the marketplace rather than the exclusive domain of consultants.

Second, hypermedia consultants are themselves a cohesive community. Although not part of any single organization, they identify with each other rather than with partisan or ideological groups, and share the goal of improving political discourse. However, as Howard argues, important tensions exist between hypermedia in theory and in practice.

Third, hypermedia campaigns are organized in a “heterarchy” rather than in the hierarchy that characterizes mass media campaigns. Participants are thus interdependent in complex ways, with information and accountability flowing horizontally more than vertically.

The fourth claim is normative: while hypermedia tools empower citizens, they also “manage” citizenship in deleterious ways. Hypermedia tools allow both citizens and campaigns to engage in “red lining”: filtering content so that citizens encounter less information at random and often information different from that seen by others. Red lining degrades the public sphere, in Howard’s view. Meanwhile, the practice of data mining ensures that citizens’ preferences are continually monitored without their consent. Howard calls this an invasion of privacy and proposes government oversight of hypermedia campaign practices.

The strengths of this book are many. It overflows with provocative theoretical claims. Future work on the nexus of the Internet and politics must grapple with Howard’s ideas. His interviews with consultants and case studies of organizations produce fascinating insights. His methodology—a social network analysis that “mapped” the hypermedia community, combined with ethnographic research within that community—is an innovative way to research decentralized communities.

I will offer three brief criticisms, all of which suggest questions for future research. First, I question the dichotomization of hypermedia and mass media campaigns. These categories are ideal types, but in fact, many campaigns are hybrids. The central questions concern how these hybrids function and with what consequences. Second, Howard is sometimes too quick to praise hypermedia campaigns and criticize mass media campaigns. For example, he describes the shift from the “blunt” survey instruments of mass media campaigns to the targeted polls and data mining of hypermedia campaigns as “the progression of scientific method out of alchemy” (p. 95). However, because hypermedia polling often involves non-random, self-selected samples—which Howard later acknowledges (p. 197)—it better embodies alchemy’s goal of producing something valuable from something worthless. Finally, Howard’s case studies of hypermedia campaigns emphasize instances in which they effected change in citizens or policymakers, not instances in which they failed to do so. He writes, “Cataloging all of these movements to weigh successes against failures ... would be an impossible project” (p. 124). This is true, and, to be fair, Howard’s book is not explicitly about this subject. Nevertheless, the importance of hypermedia campaigns will be clearer when we know whether they succeed at what is perhaps their primary goal: to change citizens’ attitudes and behaviors.

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Uncompromising Positions: God, Sex, and the U.S. House of Representatives by Elizabeth Anne Oldmixon. Washington DC, Georgetown University Press, 2005. 224 pp. Cloth, \$44.95; paper, \$26.95.

Evidence of Congress’ contemporary foray into social policy abounds: the Defense of Marriage Act and the Partial Birth Abortion Act are two products