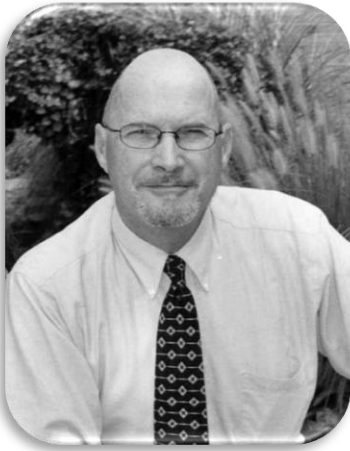


NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the 2015 edition of *Oklahoma Politics*.



This volume of *Oklahoma Politics* is in memory of Dr. John Ulrich. As a recipient of the Robert Darcy Lifetime Achievement Award, he was a very dear colleague who taught at East Central University and served as the chief editor of this journal for five years. John's kind personality combined with his immense expertise and wisdom enriched the *Oklahoma Political Science Association* and each of us who had the privilege of meeting him during

our annual conferences. He will be missed greatly by everyone who knew him. As his successor as chief editor, I can only hope that he would have been proud of the 2015 edition of *Oklahoma Politics*.

In that spirit, let us review some highlights of both the annual conference and *Oklahoma Politics*. The 2014 Oklahoma Political Science Association Annual Meeting at Redlands Community College featured an insightful keynote speech that focused on a global issue that has been high on the public and policy agenda. On Thursday evening, Brian Houghton from Brigham University-Hawaii examined the changing nature and tactics of terrorism. From a comparative perspective, Houghton began with an analysis of terrorist incidents during the 1990s and how incidents like the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing shaped our perceptions of terrorism by the end of the 20th century. Then, we

believed that the ultimate goal of terrorists was not to actually kill hundreds or thousands of people, but to create a theatric spectacle that draws mass attention and creates an environment of fear. However, the nature and tactics of terrorism has changed since the beginning of the new millennium. Since 2000, we have witnessed more than 3,000 suicide attacks compared to just 145 suicide attacks between 1982 and 1999. Within the context of this explosion of suicide attacks, we have learned that such attacks are the major tactic used by terrorist organizations across the globe. In light of this major shift, we must ask: Why? Suicide attacks are relatively easy to carry out, effective in terms of getting attention, and cheap as far as the resources needed to plan and implement them.

As for our peer-reviewed entries, we have four very interesting and engaging topics that rely on different methodological approaches and highlight different aspects of politics in Oklahoma from both a comparative and case study perspective. Let us begin with a comparative perspective that focuses on the 2012 Democratic primary elections in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. Using advanced quantitative methods, Chad Kinsella offers a thorough and insightful analysis that examines the causes of protest votes against Barak Obama during the 2012 Democratic primary election. The findings suggest that protest voting was not a marginal phenomenon, but associated with broader trends across specific areas and populations.

Following this broader perspective of voting behavior, Neal Allen focuses on motivated public opinion within the context of the 1963 Civil Rights legislation. This comparative and qualitatively driven research project tests as to whether citizen opinion on contested policy issues like the Civil Rights Act is affected by the issue position of their representatives in Congress. By focusing on House Majority Leader Carl Albert, Democratic Representative from Oklahoma and strong supporter of the Civil Rights Act, the study reveals that opinion on controversial policy issues is driven by factors beyond congressional representatives' political stances on controversial policy issues.

The remaining articles focus on Oklahoma politics in terms of policymaking and policy formation. In light of the significance attributed to football in the State of Oklahoma, Rick Farmer offers an innovative metaphorical approach to examine and understand the complexity of policymaking processes at the Oklahoma State Capitol. Taking into consideration the negative connotations traditionally associated with metaphors that describe the legislative process in American politics and the desire to create a link between metaphor and experience, the study offers a thorough background of the legislative process in Oklahoma based on the rules used and strategies pursued in a football game. Similar to enhancing our ability to communicate complex policymaking processes to all consumers of politics, Kristopher Copeland focuses on a specific aspect of policymaking. Within the theoretical contexts of political communication and social construction of reality, Copeland offers a very interesting qualitative case study that examines the role of state legislators in socially constructing Oklahoma citizens while forming lottery policy.

Our new Book Review Editor of *Oklahoma Politics*, Christine Pappas, brings together a series of classic reviews covering politics in Oklahoma and beyond. I encourage you to read through them.

I would like to thank all our contributors to this year's edition of *Oklahoma Politics*. I would also like to encourage all to submit their research manuscripts for consideration in future editions.

Tony Wohlers
 Editor, *Oklahoma Politics*

OKLAHOMA POLITICS SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

GENERAL

Oklahoma Politics invites submissions that explore the broad context of politics affecting Oklahoma and its place in the surrounding region. We are especially interested in submissions that bring to bear a variety of methodological, analytical, and disciplinary perspectives on state and local politics of the central-south region of the United States: Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Because “politics” cannot be thoroughly explored from only a single disciplinary point of view, trans-disciplinary and collaborative projects are encouraged. Though we are the journal of the Oklahoma Political Science Association, we encourage submissions from economists, sociologists, environmental scientists, policymakers, analysts, as well as political scientists and other scientists and practitioners whose substantive research bears on the politics and issues of the state and region.

Oklahoma Politics is a fully peer-reviewed journal. Each submission receives at least three anonymous reviews and each is reviewed by the editors before a decision is made to accept a manuscript for publication.

MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be no longer than 30 pages or more than 9,000 words, double-spaced; text, graphics, notes, and references included; no extra space between paragraphs. Do not indent paragraphs. Type font: Times New Roman; 12 point. Notes should be footnotes, not endnotes, and references should be the last part of the manuscript. Graphics (tables and figures count 300 words) submitted separately, one per page, with internal reference indicating the approximate placement in the body of the text (i.e.: “[Table 1 about here]”). Tables/figures must not be larger than a single page.

Internal note style: footnotes, sequentially numbered superscript (e.g. ¹, ², ³, ⁴...).

Internal reference style: (authorlastname year); e.g. (Jefferson 2007).

Internal reference with page number: (authorlastname year, page#); e.g. (Jefferson 2007, 32). Multiple internal references separated by semi-colon; alphabetical first, then by year: (AuthorA 2007; AuthorB1994; Author CA1 2007; Author CA2 1992).

Reference and note style:

Manuscripts and book reviews must follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* or *Style Manual of Political Science*. These format and citation styles can be found in the journals of the American Political Science Association: *American Political Science Review*, *Perspectives on Politics*, and *PS: Political Science & Politics*.

Examples:

Journals: Author last, author first or initial. Date. "Article Title." *Publication* Volume (Number): Page-Page. Example: Budge, Ian. 1973. "Recent Legislative Research: Assumptions and Strategies." *European Journal of Political Research* 1 (4): 317-330.

Books: Author last, author first or initial. Date. *Title*. Publication City: Publisher. Example: Green, Donald, and Ian Shapiro. 1994. *Pathologies of Rational Choice Theory*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Chapters: Author last, author first or initial. Date. "Chapter Title." In *Book Title*, ed. Book Author First, Last. Publication City: Publisher. Example: Mezey, Michael L. 1991. "Studying Legislatures: Lessons for Comparing Russian Experience." In *Democratization in Russia: The Development of Legislative Institutions*, ed. W.H. Jeffrey. New York: M.E. Sharpe.

Table and Figure style:

TABLE 1
Votes Missed, of First 100, by Term Limited

	<u>Mean*</u>	<u>SD</u>
Not Term Limited (n = 72)	2.4	7.5
Term Limited (n = 28)	5.0	8.6

*Difference significant at the .10 level

Each table or figure must fit on a single page. Authors must submit tables and figures in appropriate format.

Organization/Headings:

MAJOR SECTION HEAD (BOLD CAPS & CENTERED)

SUBSECTION HEAD (CAPS & LEFT; NO PERIOD)

Sub-sub Section Head (Title Caps, Left, & Italicized; No Period)

Manuscript Submission

Manuscripts must contain: A cover page with title, author, and author affiliation and contact information; a separate cover page with title only; an abstract of no more than 150 words; and the text of the manuscript. Authors whose manuscripts are accepted for publication must submit a short biographical sketch for inclusion in the journal.

BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews should be no longer than 1500 words. Reviews should be of books on topics relevant to the journal as delineated above, especially if written by Oklahoma-based authors. Review style should follow that of the journal as a whole. Full bibliographic information should be included as the lede to the review.

Manuscripts (or ideas for manuscripts) should be emailed to:

Tony Wohlers,
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Telephone: 580-581-2496

Book Reviews (or ideas for book reviews) should be emailed to:

Christine Pappas
Book Review Editor, *Oklahoma Politics*
East Central University
Email: cpappas@ecok.edu
Telephone: 580-559-5640

Manuscripts and book reviews must be submitted electronically, in either Microsoft Word 2003 (or later) format (.doc/.docx) or Rich Text Format (.rtf). No other forms of submission will be accepted. Manuscripts not in format compliance will be returned to authors without review.