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## IN THIS ISSUE

In his article "Carter Versus Reagan: The Human Rights Records of Two Administrations," Michael A. Kelley tests, after a review of the history of human rights in American foreign policy, whether or not the Carter administration's aid policies reflected a bias in favor of third world regimes with good or improving human rights records and whether Reagan has departed from the human rights position of his predecessor. Despite some mixed results it is apparent that while neither administration had a global approach to human rights Carter tended to reward or punish allies in aid giving, while under Reagan there is no correlation between aid levels and the human rights records of American allies. It is argued that in a limited sense Carter actualized his human rights rhetoric and became a moral interventionist while Reagan fearful of the "evil empire" exhibited attitudes reminiscent of the 1950s.

Donald E. Parente and Mario Perez-Reilly in "Pretrial Publicity and Prospective Jurors: Problems in the Use of Survey Research" examine two problems that are likely to be encountered in the use of survey research in support of motions of change of venue: reading too much into questionnaire responses and culling of information to make a case for a change of venue. In this study it is demonstrated how misinterpretation of responses by prospective jurors led to the false claim that media coverage of a criminal case had produced inordinately high levels of awareness of the case and an ensuing condemnatory predisposition toward the defendant. Parente and Perez-Reilly write that the use of selectively organized survey information by an expert witness to support the change of venue is documented.

The access of professional, marginal and amateur lobbyists in the Arkansas General Assembly is the subject of the Whistler and Dunn article. They find that professional lobbyists: are more likely to represent an organization named as active in Arkansas politics and possessed of organizational resources known to be important for lobbying influence in a legislature; share a closer affinity with legislators on education, age and gender; are more experienced, committed to lobbying as a vocation, and positive about the value of lobbying for a democracy; are likely to be interwoven with the General Assembly's electoral politics outside the legislative process; are more aware of what methods of communication are most effective in the legislative process; determine legislative strategies in consultation with a board or committee or chief executive, while amateurs are more organizational-entrepreneurs who "report" to themselves or represent a regional/national organization; do not perceive themselves as much more effective than do amateur lobbyists. Whistler and Dunn suggest that access is not restricted to professional or insider lobbyists.

In their "Introduction to U.S. Government: Prior Levels and Correlates of Political Knowledge," F. David Levenbach, David E. England and Charles W. Hartwig report the results from a survey of university students beginning the study of US Government. They reveal that students arrive at college with a shockingly low level of political knowledge. Variations between students in their knowledge can be partially explained by several factors—exposure to a high school civics course, gender, self-reported consumption of political information, and an expression of internal political efficacy. The paper con-

cludes with a consideration of three research problems that merit attention.

John S. Jackson, III projects the "southernization" of American politics. In his note of that title, Jackson suggests that the nation has become more like the South politically, while the South has become more like the rest of the nation culturally. He writes that the personalized southern style of image politics has become a characteristic of American national politics.

In "The Constitutionality of Death-Qualified Juries" Charles Chastain reviews the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion on the subject and analyzes the various routes the Court could have taken in arriving at its conclusions. In *Lockhart v. McCree*, decided in May of 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court considered an appeal of an Arkansas inmate on death row. McCree's appeal was based on the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of a fair trial, which he argued was violated in his case because the state dismissed from jury duty any person who was so strongly opposed to the death penalty as to be unwilling to impose it in any case. This procedure was in conformity with the ruling of *Witherspoon v. Illinois* (1968), but McCree argued that those persons excluded because of their opposition to the death penalty should be excluded only from the penalty phase of the trial, not the guilt-innocence phase. To do so, the argument ran, would be to exclude a significant group of people within the community and make the jury more guilt-prone than an ordinary jury. The Court rejected McCree's arguments, thereby overruling the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and agreeing with a ruling in another case from the Fifth Circuit.

Marvin E. De Boer in "Governor Clinton and Educational Reform: The Use of Non-Language Based Symbolism" describes the Arkansas public education reform and related tax program enacted in 1983. Governor Bill Clinton was the chief spokesman in the campaign. During the campaign period, the Governor delivered three major addresses which are the subject of this analysis. Rather than examining the arguments and other contest elements of these addresses, this analysis focuses on some other factors which are called non-language based symbols. More specifically the writer examines the symbolic use of leadership style and setting elements to ascertain their role in achieving public and legislative approval for the educational reform program. While some may argue that the inherent need for educational reform in Arkansas was so self evident, thus requiring no more of the Governor than stating the case, this analysis clearly demonstrates that the Governor made no such assumption. De Boer writes that there is clear evidence that Governor Clinton was aware of and used these non-language based symbols to enhance the prospects of winning public acceptance.

NOTE: The content of articles and notes herein are solely the responsibility of the authors.