1. Record Nr. UNINA9910454247703321 Autore Grofman Bernard Titolo The Federalist Papers and the New Institutionalism [[electronic resource]] New York, : Algora Publishing, 2007 Pubbl/distr/stampa Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (296 p.) Disciplina 328.730734 328.73'0734-dc19 Soggetti Representative government and representation Social choice Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di contenuto CONTENTS; List of Tables and Figures; About the Editors; About the Contributors: Preface: The Federalist Papers and the New Institutionalism: An Overview; Part I. The Madisonian Vision and the Theory of Public Choice: Comparisons and Contrasts; Introduction; 1. Madison's Theory of Representation: 2. Publius and Public Choice: 3. Electoral Institutions in The Federalist Papers: A Contemporary Perspective; 4. Restraining the Whims and Passions of the Public; Part II. Optimal Institutions: Introduction 5. The Constitution as an Optimal Social Contract: A Transaction Cost Analysis of The Federalist Papers6. Stability and Efficiency in a Separation-of-Powers Constitutional System; 7. Why A Constitution?; Part III. Power: Checks and Balances; Introduction; 8. Are the Two Houses of Congress Really Coequal?; 9. Assessing the Power of the Supreme Court; 10. Checks, Balances, and Bureaucratic Usurpation of Congressional Power; 11. The Distribution of Power in the Federal Government: Perspectives from The Federalist Papers - A Critique; Part IV. The Ratification Debate: Introduction 12. Public Choice Analysis and the Ratification of the Constitution13.

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## Sommario/riassunto

The Madisonian approach to institutional design, as set forth in The Federalist Papers, is examined from the point of view of leading theorists of the ""public choice"" school who see themselves as the political heirs of that earlier legacy.Bernard Grofman taught a course on representation in which the readings included both the Federalist Papers and Buchanan and Tullock s Calculus of Consent. In teaching that course (and, as he writes, forcing himself to reread the Federalist carefully for the first time since his own graduate student days), his admiration for its authors, already high, grew