Articles and Essays by Edward G. Carmines, Wayne A. Cornelius, Thomas C. Nowak and Kay A. Snyder, Kenneth Jowitt, David W. Moore, Robert A. Bernstein and William W. Anthony, Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, John Wanat, Paul Allen Beck, Gordon S. Black, George H. Quester, Samuel H. Beer

Arthur H. Miller, Jack Citrin

Trust in Government

Walter Dean Burnham, Philip E. Converse, Jerrold G. Rusk, Jesse F. Marquette

Political Change in America

Larry B. Hill

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Peter G. Stillman

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Lawrence C. Dodd

Party Coalitions in Multiparty Parliaments

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Kenneth Prewitt and Sidney Verba AN INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

This introduction to the foundations, spirit, and operation of the American political system includes innovative discussions of how the U.S. economic system has shaped our democracy, how political capitalism effects the class structure, the degree to which the principle of democracy has its roots in the hearts and minds of the American people, and how the American citizen participates in political life. Policy is discussed in depth with applications made to taxes, medical care, desegregation, and Vietnam. There is a postscript on Watergate. 630 pages; \$9.95. 1974. *Instructor's Manual.*

Sidney Verba and Norman H. Nie PARTICIPATION IN AMERICA: Political Democracy and Social Equality

NOW IN PAPER Received the 1973 Gladys M. Kammerer Award of the American Political Science Association for the best publication of 1972 in the field of U.S. National Policy as well as honorable mention in the 1973 Woodrow Wilson Foundation award competition. The most extensive study of the subject available, this book, based on a large-scale empirical study, provides not only new information and a new perspective on the ways in which citizens take part in political life, but also a new theoretical understanding of the role of participation in a democracy. 428 pages; \$5.95; paper. 1972.

Monte Palmer, Larry Stern, and Charles Gaile THE INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF POLITICS

This text deals with the problems of clarity, precision, operationalization, and measurement inherent in the use by political scientists of concepts, theories, and conceptual frameworks developed by members of other social science disciplines. The intent is to provide students with a basic conceptual understanding which will facilitate their acceptance of concepts and conceptual frameworks. Tentative: 177 pages; \$4.95; paper. August 1974.



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ARTICLES

951 Political Issues and Trust in Government: 1964–1970. National survey data demonstrate that support of the federal government decreased substantially between 1964 and 1970. Policy preference, a lack of perceived difference between the parties, and policy dissatisfaction were hypothesized as correlates of trust and alternative explanations of this decrease. Analysis revealed that the increased distrust in government, or cynicism, was associated with reactions to the issues of racial integration and U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. A curvilinear relationship was found between policy preference on these and other contemporary social issues and political cynicism. The minority favoring centrist policies was more likely to trust the government than the large proportion who preferred noncentrist policy alternatives. This complex relationship between trust and policy preference is explained by dissatisfaction with the policies of both political parties. The dissatisfied noncentrists formed highly polarized and distinct types: "cynics of the left," who preferred policies providing social change, and "cynics of the right," who favored policies of social control.

By ARTHUR H. MILLER, Study Director, The University of Michigan, Center for Political Studies.

Comment. By JACK CITRIN, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley.

Rejoinder. By ARTHUR H. MILLER.

1002 Theory and Voting Research: Some Reflections on Converse's "Change in the American Electorate." Philip E. Converse has challenged the findings of a 1965 article, "The Changing Shape of the American Political Universe," and other work by Burnham. Converse asserts that most of the very high voter participation which occurred before 1900 can be explained by a combination of electoral corruption, the absence of personal-registration requirements and other "undramatic" factors, and thus that the anomalies which Burnham reported are largely spurious. Issues of major importance for social-science explanation are joined. The present article attempts to demonstrate that intervening structural variables cannot come close to explaining all the post-1900 decline in voting participation and that the genuine existence of universal nineteenth-century rural corruption has yet to be demonstrated. These efforts to explain away anomaly are held to be unpersuasive. The weight of evidence supports the objective reality of the phenomena originally reported. This in turn means that more adequate conceptualizations are needed to integrate empirical findings than those which have hitherto dominated the voting-behavior research community.

By WALTER DEAN BURNHAM, Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Comment. By PHILIP E. CONVERSE, Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan.

Comment. By JERROLD G. RUSK, Associate Professor of Government, University of Arizona.

Rejoinder. By Walter Dean Burnham.

1058 Social Change and Political Mobilization in the United States: 1870-1960. The central problem of the general search for explanations of political change has been the lack of adequate explanations of the relationship between social change and political change. This research proposes and tests a six-variable causal model of the process of social change and political mobilization in the United States during the period 1870 to 1960. The variables used are based on previous theoretical efforts which have indicated that the process of social and political change is a syndrome. From these previous efforts a new model is synthesized. The model is found to operate as proposed during the period 1870 to 1910, and a simplified version in four variables is identified for the period 1920 to 1960.

One of the central questions explored by this research is the degree to which the pattern of social change alters as the process of change proceeds through time. The transition in the United States is explained by reference to the threshold effect of two social infrastructures—urbanization and government activity in education.

In light of the identification of the model, an attempt is then made at revising certain aspects of modernization theory.

By Jesse F. Marquette, Assistant Professor of Political Science, The University of Akron.

1075 Institutionalization, the Ombudsman, and Bureaucracy. This article proposes an authority based conception of the phenomenon of institutionalization. Whereas most social science writing on the subject focuses either upon the organization's internal structural integration (such criteria as well-boundedness, universalism, complexity, and coherence often are employed) or upon its ability to cope with environmental challenges (the concepts of adaptability and autonomy have been suggested), I propose that an organization's offensive capabilities vis à vis environmental actors be viewed as a measurement of its institutionalization.

Principally based upon fieldwork in New Zealand bolstered by additional research in Scandinavia, Britain, and Hawaii, this study focuses upon the institutionalization of the ombudsman—an increasingly

popular bureaucratic control mechanism. A sociometric analysis of ombudsman-bureaucratic interaction is undertaken, and four questions are investigated: How extensive is the interaction? How consequential is the threat posed by complaints? What demands does the ombudsman make? How cooperative is the agency in responding? The investigation provides answers which are indicative of the ombudsman's successful institutionalization. That is, the office performs its mission and has established itself with the environmental actors as an authority figure.

By LARRY B. HILL, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Oklahoma.

1086 Hegel's Critique of Liberal Theories of Rights. In "Abstract Right," the first part of the *Philosophy of Right*, Hegel criticizes the usual content and formulations of liberal theories of rights. In terms of content, Hegel argues that the subject of rights is only a narrow abstraction from the full human being; that he has limited self-determination and limited political freedom; and that, when he acts on his rights, he produces terror and destruction. In terms of formulations, Hegel argues that the pervasiveness of contract relations is inaccurate and undesirable; that the state cannot be derived from the natural man's alienating his right to punish; and that it is inaccurate to conceptualize civil society as only limiting natural man's freedoms. By transforming natural to abstract rights, Hegel retains much of the substance of rights, while concurrently preparing for the later sections of his text which try to overcome the inadequacies of a political theory based only on rights.

By Peter G. Stillman, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Vassar College.

1693 Party Cealitions in Multiparty Parliaments: A Game-Theoretic Analysis. This study focuses on A. Lawrence Lowell's classic thesis that a parliamentary democracy must possess a majority party system if durable cabinets are to exist. The argument of this study is that majority party government is not essential to cabinet durability. Rather, in line with the British analyst W. L. Middleton as well as more contemporary game-theoreticians, the critical factor is held to be the coalitional status of the cabinet: (1) cabinets of minimum winning status should be durable; as cabinets depart from minimum winning status, cabinet durability decreases; (2) the coalitional status of the cabinet that forms is partially a product of party system fractionalization, instability, and polarization. Hypotheses derived from the theory are tested with data drawn from 17 Western parliamentary democracies, from 1918 to 1940 and from 1945 to 1970. The findings generally support the theory. A key to durable government is the minimum winning status of the cabinet. Minimum winning cabinets are possible in multiparty and majority party systems.

By LAWRENCE C. DODD, Assistant Professor of Government, University of Texas, Austin.

1118 The Mediating Influence of State Legislatures on the Linkage Between Interparty Competition and Welfare Policies. The purpose of this paper is to reformulate the linkage between interparty competition and welfare policies in the American states. Specifically, it is hypothesized that this linkage should be substantially greater among states with strong, effective legislatures than among states with weak, ineffective legislative systems. When legislative effectiveness was defined in terms of professionalism and welfare effort was assessed by seven specific measures, it was found that the link between party competition and welfare expenditures was indeed stronger among states with effective, as opposed to ineffective, legislative systems. Further, when controls were introduced for several socioeconomic factors, the linkage continued to be stronger among states with professional legislatures. It is concluded, consequently, that the influence of party competition on state welfare policies is mediated by the differential effectiveness of state legislatures.

By EDWARD G. CARMINES, Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science, State University of New York at Buffalo.

1125 Urbanization and Political Demand Making: Political Participation Among the Migrant Poor in Latin American Cities. This paper investigates the proposition that rapid urbanization produces significant changes in the kinds, volume, and intensity of demand making aimed at local and national governments, leading to political system "overload" and pressure for major shifts in resource allocation. Drawing upon data gathered among low-income migrants to Mexico City and other Latin American cities, the paper analyzes the process through which objective needs are converted into demands upon government. The findings indicate that there are often major lags in the process of demand creation among cityward migrants, and that many kinds of felt needs are viewed by migrants as needs to be satisfied primarily through individual rather than governmental action.

Data are presented on the incidence of demand making among the migrant population and the substantive nature of the demands they make upon government. Strategies used in attempting to influence government decisions are described, and the attitudes and perceptions underlying the migrant's preference among alternative strategies are analyzed. The long-term propensity of migrants and their offspring to engage in demand making with regard to broad social and economic issues rather than individual or community-related needs is assessed.

By WAYNE A. CORNELIUS, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1147 Clientelist Politics in the Philippines: Integration or Instability? Philippine data are presented which indicate that a contradiction exists between changes induced partly through capital accumulation by the indigenous elite and foreign investment, and both increased political factionalism and declining voting participation. While national elites become more powerful through capital accumulation, local political machines confront structural changes weakening their power. More specialized patron-client structures diminish local elites' ability both to deliver votes to national patrons and to stimulate electoral participation. Growth of the middle class in a stagnant economy increases competition for lucrative local political office Factions proliferate and with the increased concentration of private income, become more dependent on national patronage resources. Unable to meet rising patronage demands, the government resorts to extensive deficit spending which stimulates inflation and further undermines economic growth. The national elite's economic activities thus undermines its authority base as the state becomes increasingly less able to provide security to individuals dislocated by changes generating profit for the elite.

By THOMAS NOWAK, Assistant Professor of Political Sociology, Justin Morrill College, Michigan State University, and KAY SNYDER, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Michigan State University.

1171 An Organizational Approach to the Study of Political Culture in Marxist-Leninist Systems. This paper is addressed to three tasks and the analysis operates at three levels. First, there is an attempt to specify an analytic approach to Marxist-Leninist sociopolitical systems that integrates regime and sociocultural units. This approach rests on a structural conception of political culture, a conception that stresses the informal adaptive quality of political culture, and that includes behavioral as well as attitudinal patterns. The second task consists of analyzing the paradoxical character of development in Soviet-type systems; development that simultaneously reinforces and undermines traditional-peasant political cultures at the community, regime, and elite levels. Finally, this pattern of development is examined in the context of a single Soviet-type regime and society, the Romanian.

By Kenneth Jowith, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley.

1192 Foreign Policy and Empirical Democratic Theory. This paper compares the research on the determinants of domestic policy outcomes, primarily in American state governments, with similar research in the area of foreign policy. Using seven foreign policy measures, it then tests a hypothesis based on Cutright's cross-national analysis of social insurance programs, that political representativeness is more important in accounting for policy outcomes among developed than among undeveloped nations. Finally, it suggests what implications the reported findings may have on empirical democratic theory.

By DAVID W. MOORE, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of New Hampshire.

1198 The ABM Issue in the Senate, 1968-1970: The Importance of Ideology. Three hypotheses suggesting why senators might adopt or change positions on such an issue as the ABM are compared. The empirical analysis clearly substantiates the contention that position reflects ideology, not party commitment or potential state economic benefits. Furthermore, the influence of ideology is seen to have grown more apparent each year the issue was contested in the Senate. Virtually all the senators who changed position between 1968 and 1970 had initial positions that did not accord with their ideology, and they moved so as to bring them in accord. Virtually all those senators whose initial position was in accord with their ideology maintained that position.

by ROBERT A. BERNSTEIN, Assistant Professor of Political Science and WILLIAM W. ANTHONY, Lecturer in Political Science, Texas A&M University.

1207 Need for Achievement and Competitiveness as Determinants of Political Party Success in Elections and Coalitions. Need for achievement and strategic predispositions among political party elites are hypothesized to have an important impact on the success parties enjoy in elections and in coalitions. More specifically, this study develops and tests a model which suggests that parties whose leaders have high need for achievement and are predisposed to pursue a mixed competitive/cooperative strategy are more likely to do well in elections and in coalitions than are parties whose leaders are low in need for achievement and oriented to either cooperative or competitive strategies.

When the Indian political party system between 1967 and 1971 is used as the data base, the success or failure of political parties is correctly predicted by need for achievement for thirteen out of fourteen variables. By means of multiple regression analysis, as much as seventy-two per cent of the variance in the electoral success of Indian parties is explained by the model.

By Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Rochester.

1221 Bases of Budgetary Incrementalism. This essay analyses the explanatory power of Davis, Dempster, and Wildavsky's theory of budgetary incrementalism. By means of sensitivity testing, it demonstrates that inferences to "gaming" or strategic explanations of budgetary incrementalism are not warranted on the basis of correlational analysis.

To explain budgetary incrementalism more satisfactorily, recourse is made to concepts and variables explicit in the vocabulary of the budget process participants. When mandatory requests are distinguished from programmatic requests, the differential treatment of the two by Congress is observed to allow good explanation of budgetary relations. In particular, the inexorable but small mandatory request, which is almost automatically granted, is adequate by itself to explain why requests always increase and why one year's appropriation surpasses the previous one.

By JOHN WANAT, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Kentucky.

1229 Environment and Party: The Impact of Political and Demographic County Characteristics on Party Behavior. While many scholars have recognized that decentralization encourages American party organizations to tailor activities to the local environment, few have studied systematically the relationships between that environment and party behavior. This study examines the impact of certain political and demographic county characteristics on the activities of a national sample of county party organizations in 1964. Three dimensions of party behavior—organization, mobilization, and persuasion—are utilized as dependent variables. The relationships between the environment and these dimensions of party behavior in the North support a revised "machine theory" of environment and party: organizational effort does not vary with environmental conditions, while mobilization and persuasion activities are opposites in their relationships with the concentration of parochially-oriented voters. Additionally, the division of partisan strength influences party activity: parties perform their "natural" activities well where they have strong support and the other party's "natural" activities well under competitive conditions. Few significant relationships are found in the South, but their similarity in direction to those in the North suggests that the normal relationships may have been attenuated by circumstances unique to that region, particularly one-partyism and decades of "whites only" politics.

By PAUL ALLEN BECK, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh.

1245 Conflict in the Community: A Theory of the Effects of Community Size. Two theories of community conflict are examined in this paper with data from elections in 89 cities in the San Francisco Bay area. One theory is developed from the work on group conflict by Georg Simmel and Lewis Coser while the other is a rational choice theory based on assumptions about the costs and risks of conflict in different size cities. Both theories suggest that conflict, while more frequent in larger communities, is likely to become most severe in smaller communities. Both theories are confirmed by the pattern of findings in the analysis, but the rational choice theory proves to have the greater generality, i.e., that it can explain more of the findings in the paper.

By GORDON S. BLACK, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Rochester.

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