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COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
TO ABSTRACTION, STORAGE, AND RECOVERY OF PROPOSITIONS
FROM POLITICAL SCIENCE LITERATURE

by

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and

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The Problem of an Unmanageable Literature

With an increasing number of researchers using a continually improving technology and turning out an accelerating amount of data and findings, every academic is faced with the growing urgency of finding some way to keep pace with the literature. He has difficulty even being aware of all the publications relevant to his interest much less trying to read them all. In our own discipline of political science the number of books published annually has increased greatly in recent years. New journals are being started to meet the urgent need for publication outlets for research findings. With the development toward interdisciplinary research a greater variety of journals contain articles of interest to political scientists. It is patently impossible, at this point, for the conscientious political scientist to read everything he should and the burdens of teaching and research make it almost impossible for him to read even those pieces with highest priority.

The problem is not merely one of inadequate time for reading; with the growing volume of literature, the search for relevant materials becomes so time consuming that searching may take as much time as reading. Apart from the difficulties of finding and reading literature relevant to one's interests there is the task of comprehending its significance. It is important to inventory the findings in a given area if the full import of past research is to be realized in future research. Yet, a single researcher using traditional note taking methods faces a physically exhausting task in preparing such an inventory. As a consequence, inadequate inventories of findings impede progress in the vital task of theory construction. This is especially true of inductive theory which builds on data and findings from empirical studies. Coordinate and/or contradictory findings may not be brought into juxtaposition and opportunities for special insights or the creation of islands of theory may slip by.

Because we fall behind in comprehending or even reading the relevant literature, we introduce great inefficiencies in our research efforts. There is an increasing probability that important relevant materials will be overlooked. By falling behind in our reading we may collect data that have already been collected or conduct a study that has already been done. By falling behind in theory construction, we undertake research projects without an effective strategy for assigning research priorities.

Greater specialization is not an effective solution to the problem. Specialists reading only in their field of interest still have the problem of integrating and remembering what they have read and the flow of materials in any specialty seems to be increasing. Furthermore, qualified specialists must be aware of general developments in their discipline and in related disciplines in order to most effectively advance their specialty. Thus, specialists too have a storage and retrieval problem that is well nigh insurmountable with present methods.

Traditional methods for note-taking, card-filing, citation-gathering, bibliography-compiling, and indexing are inadequate to handle contemporary search and retrieval problems for they usually are tied to the physical capabilities of one human being. Because these personal responses to the problem are tailor-made to the temperaments and styles of individual scholars, they do not lend themselves

to coordination, cumulation, and collective use. Notes taken by a scholar for one project are seldom adaptable by a colleague for a somewhat different project. Thus we find waves of scholars returning to the same mine of materials without knowing what earlier scholars have abstracted or what their contemporaries are currently abstracting; it is an enormously wasteful duplication of effort.

Some sort of organization probably could be imposed on these traditional methods so that the work of many scholars could be coordinated and cumulated, thus obviating some of the currently wasteful duplication of effort. Abstracting would have to be done according to a carefully worked out set of procedures and the final product would have to be readily intelligible by the non-initiate to the abstracting procedure. A coordinated abstracting effort could produce an enormous stack of materials but this very enormity would create an even more difficult storage, search, and retrieval problem that traditional methods could not handle.

An Automated Information Storage, Search, and Retrieval System

Searching for some more adequate way to handle the storage, search, and retrieval of abstracted materials we have been trying to see if computers could be used for that purpose. They hold promise because of their enormous physical capacity not only in memory storage but in storage on magnetic tape. Their great speed enables them to search, retrieve, and assemble with much greater speed and thoroughness than could ever be achieved by humans. Recent models read and write ordinary language text. They are expensive to rent or use but, considering the amount of work they can do in a unit of time, they probably are not as expensive as human labor. To put it another way, they enable us to undertake tasks that would be unthinkable if we had mere human labor available.

Recent thinking about computer usage has resulted in several ingenious applications to political science materials: a) Computers now are widely used to make statistical analyses of quantitative data. The Banks and Textor application to gross data describing more than 100 polities is one of the more ambitious and imaginative.¹ b) New roles have been found for computers in the storage, manipulation, and retrieval of raw data. Ralph Bisco's paper discusses the sophisticated data retrieval system being developed for the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research.² c) Computers also have been used to test hypotheses and construct theories in a variety of simulation contexts, oftentimes by having the computer simulate thought and other processes of human behavior.³ d) Computers can process textual information and there are several instances of their being used for content analysis.⁴ e) Computers have been used to prepare keyword indexes to

1. Arthur S. Banks and Robert B. Textor, A Cross-Polity Survey. (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1963).
2. Also see his, "Information Retrieval from Data Archives: The ICPR System," American Behavioral Scientist, 7 (June, 1964) 45-48.
3. Carl I. Hovland, "Computer Simulation of Thinking,"; James S. Coleman, "Analysis of Social Structures and Simulation of Social Processes with Electronic Computers,"; Ithiel de Sola Pool and Robert Ableson, The Simulmatics Project," all in Harold Guetzkow (ed.) Simulation in Social Science: Readings. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1962).
4. Philip J. Stone, et al., "The General Inquirer: A Computer System for Content Analysis and Retrieval Based on the Sentence as a Unit of Information," Behavioral Science, 7 (October, 1962) 484-498. Also see Robert C. North, et al. Content Analysis. (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1963).

political science literature.⁵ Finally, we are hopeful that computers will help to solve the problems discussed above.

Specifications for an Adequate Storage and Retrieval System

In thinking about the specifications for an adequate system we have sought to devise a system which will alleviate the major literature handling problems of the modern scholar. Thus, this discussion of specifications will be placed in the context of a description of the uses scholars could make of a fully developed and operational system. Someday systems will be developed to achieve the goals and specifications set forth here; we cannot, at this stage, guarantee that our system is the full answer to the problem.

The researcher or writer with a given topic to study should be able to obtain a quick and reliable search of the relevant literature. The search should be thorough and yet selective so that the researcher is not drowned in computer output. This requires a powerful search program able to retrieve information closely relevant to the needs of the scholar. The retrieved information should be ready to use without translation and lengthy processing; thus, the system must handle natural language text in the search and retrieval procedures. In addition, the retrieved information should be printed out in the context of the original study thus facilitating proper interpretation of the material. The retrieved information must satisfy the scholar so that he is not driven to consult the original publications; thus, the abstracted material should, so far as possible, use the author's own words and full information for citation purposes (page numbers and bibliography citations) should be included in the output.

The scholar needs to be reasonably certain that he has before him all available information relevant to his task, thus the system must be able to accommodate vast quantities of input. This input may be in the form of full texts or, more likely, in the form of abstracts. It is important that some provision be made for updating and revising the master input file so that the latest information becomes available without delay. Having all the available findings on the subject before him at once enables the researcher to see gaps in the literature and to hypothesize relationships that might bridge them. The scholar is better able to build islands of theory with a full set of findings before him. He can see where the findings from several studies are cumulative and also where they conflict, thus indicating the need for future research.

Studying output from the retrieval system probably will be no substitute for a general acquaintance with the literature. The more one knows about a given field, the more readily intelligible the retrieval output will be. Scholars coming fresh to a subject probably will want to read generally in an area before asking the computer to search it for them.

The teacher too will find use for this system. Suppose he has a lecture coming up next week for which he would like to revise his lecture notes. He can ask the system to search the literature on the topic and can, with minimum effort, bring his notes up to date. In a similar vein, the resources of the system should be of enormous aid to writers and revisers of text books. Time costs for finding

5. Kenneth Janda (ed.), Cumulative Index to the American Political Science Review, Volumes 1-57: 1906-1963. (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1964).

the most up-to-date information and reporting it in a text should be substantially reduced. It might even considerably improve the quality of the texts.

So far we have been talking about specific retrieval requests. It also will be possible to leave a continuing request with the system which will automatically deliver to the scholar any new information on the topics he specifies. Suppose, for example, that an academic leaves a request that he receive abstracts of any new articles on books on his specialty (e.g., political behavior, voting behavior, political participation, legislative behavior). Whenever an abstract of a new book or article on any of these topics is added to the repository, his request is automatically activated and the abstract is printed out and delivered to his desk. Such a system would be a great aid to the scholar attempting to keep current with the literature. ⁶

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In the light of these potential uses let us summarize the specifications for an adequate search and retrieval system. 1) It should have a powerful search feature retrieving information closely relevant to the needs of the scholar. 2) It should use natural language text. 3) Retrieved information should be placed in the context of the original study to facilitate interpretation. 4) Abstracted material should, so far as possible, use the author's own words and be accompanied by page and bibliographic citations. 5) The system should accommodate vast quantities of input either as full texts or as abstracts. 6) It should provide for updating and revising the master input file. 7) It should have a provision for automatic notification of scholars of new materials in their sphere of interest. 8) Finally, let us add that the system should be easy to use and economical in both time and money, thus facilitating ready access and full use by all scholars.

TRIAL: Technique to Retrieve Information from Abstracts of Literature

The title of our attempt to set up a system that matches, so far as possible, the above specifications is called TRIAL. The title not only is descriptive of our method but also reflects the exploratory nature of the effort. Some day automated information retrieval systems will be commonplace aids to scholars, but many exploratory steps must be taken along that road. New developments probably will improve on the system described here, and technological breakthroughs may make the TRIAL approach to the problem altogether obsolete. In the meantime, the system will provide valuable experience and should supply some aid to scholars in managing their literature.

Experimentation with propositionalizing and information retrieval has for several years been part of the developmental efforts of the Political Science Department at Northwestern. Dennis Sullivan, under the direction of Harold Guetzkow and Richard Snyder, co-directors of the International Relations Program, embarked on an effort to propositionalize international relations textbooks.⁷ His effort was not totally successful, largely because of the fuzzy conceptual level of the materials on which he worked. Later Harold Guetzkow worked with Barry Collins to develop a system for abstracting propositions from the literature on small group

6. A forerunner of such a system has been in operation at the University of California at Berkeley for the past two years. See Julian Feldman, "A Not-So-Happy Experience with Selective Dissemination of Information," (ditto, U. of Cal., June 10, 1964).

7. Dennis G. Sullivan, Towards an Inventory of Major Propositions Contained in Contemporary Textbooks in International Relations. (Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern University, June 1963).

experiments in psychology and social psychology. The abstracts were used to write a textbook on small group research.⁸ Their system was designed to use keysort cards for the search and retrieval procedures, but this met with only limited success. Hand sorting proved to be almost as fast and was more thorough and flexible in that all the categories did not have to be anticipated at the time the cards were notched.

In the fall of 1962 Milbrath lead a graduate seminar on political participation; the seminar project was to propositionalize the literature on political participation. The Collins-Guetzkow abstracting system was adopted for this project with slight modifications. Propositions were formalized and recorded with independent variables stated on the left side of the page and dependent variables on the right; arrows and other symbols were used to indicate the findings about the relationship between the variables. These propositions were dittoed on individual sheets of paper with the intention of transferring them onto 5 x 8 key-sort cards. The twenty participants in the seminar abstracted about 180 articles and books and collected about 5,000 propositions. It soon became clear that the keysort search procedure did not have the capacity and the flexibility that would be required to handle a large amount of literature. Some more adequate system had to be devised for searching and retrieving propositions from abstracts. *reference*

We turned to recording the information on punchcards so that computers could be used in the search and retrieval operations. Drawing on our experience with keyword indexing of social science titles,⁹ we conceived of a computerized system for searching out and retrieving specific propositions according to their main terms or keywords. We envisioned a system that not only would retrieve propositional statements containing the keywords specified in the searching process but also would place these propositions in the context of the original study. Accompanying each retrieved proposition was a summary of the original study and a paragraph of elaboration giving the meaning and basis of each statement. This would enable the user of the system to evaluate the information retrieved by his search within the context of the original study.

Our initial thinking on automating the system was conducted within the Collins-Guetzkow-Milbrath propositionalizing framework which isolated formal propositions and stated them as a simple juxtaposition of keywords, such as "Education -----Voting," with the connecting line indicating the statement of the relationship. The role assigned to the computer in this scheme involved little more than matching the keywords in the propositions with the keywords specified for the search. Human abstracters had to perform the difficult and tedious task of reducing the propositions in the literature to this format. We began to think of shifting some of this work from the abstracters to the computer after consulting with Mr. William Tetzlaff of Northwestern University's computing center. He proposed writing a more general searching program that could accommodate natural language text with virtually no format restrictions. This stimulated a change in the focus of the project from that of propositionalizing the literature to that of abstracting it for both genuine propositions and simple statements of fact or "findings."

8. Barry E. Collins and Harold Guetzkow, A Social Psychology of Group Processes for Decision Making. (New York: Wiley, 1964.)

9. Kenneth Janda, "Keyword Indexes for the Behavioral Sciences," American Behavioral Scientist, 7 (June, 1964) 55-58.

Preparation of the TRIAL Input: Although there is no technical obstacle to the use of full texts as input to TRIAL, we have elected to use abstracts. It, certainly, is less expensive in terms of material, keypunching time, storage space, and computer time to include only abstracted "essential" information. In addition to achieving these economies, abstracting also promised to improve the effectiveness of the retrieval process itself. Findings and propositions are sometimes well camouflaged in the literature and might escape detection by machine searches. A skillful abstracter often must expose them for selection in the retrieval process.

Borko and Chatman have recognized a basic distinction between types of abstracts:

One kind of abstracting is usually referred to as "Informative" ("informational," "direct,"); it provides the reader with the basic informational content of the article. The other is the "descriptive" abstract ("indicative," "alerting,"), whose function is to "direct," "alert," "provide current awareness," "acquaint . . . with the gist of the article," "bring reader's attention to important articles they may have overlooked," and to "permit the reader to decide whether the article or book reviewed would be of value or interest to him," etc.¹⁰

According to this distinction, our abstracts are clearly designed to be "informative" rather than merely "descriptive" in character. The function of our abstracting is to obviate the necessity of reading the article at all.

Every TRIAL abstract is physically divided into a "summary" section describing the study as a whole and one "statement" and one "elaboration" section for each proposition or finding identified in the study. The "summary" section of the abstract attempts to describe the article in terms of each of the following headings: "the problem," "research design," "conclusions," and "suggestions for research." Not every article can be described in terms of these headings, therefore, the abstracter may omit reference to them if they are inappropriate. They are intended mainly to give a somewhat uniform structure to the information in the summary.

Each proposition or finding identified in the article is represented in the abstract by a "statement" and an "elaboration." The "statement" contains a clear presentation of a given proposition or finding. Direct quotations of propositions or findings are used whenever the original language is suitable, but it is sometimes desirable for the abstracter to prepare his own statement for greater clarity or economy of expression. The statement is followed immediately by an "elaboration," which contains additional information relevant to understanding the proposition or finding. This information might include the operational or conceptual definitions employed, statistical procedures followed, and the introduction of control variables.

The quality of the abstract is, of course, affected by the skills and knowledge of the person doing the abstracting. It is obviously important that the abstracter know the literature in which he is working. A student thoroughly familiar with the subject simply makes better decisions about what to include and exclude, and he often is able to facilitate the retrieval process by introducing

10. Harold Borko and Seymour Chatman, "Criteria for Acceptable Abstracts: A Survey of Abstracters' Instructions," American Documentation. 14 (April, 1963), 150.

in parentheses key terms that did not appear in the original statement. To insure accuracy it would be wise, whenever possible, to submit abstracts to the author(s) of the original article or book for suggestions for revision. Even the best abstracter can overlook an important point or misinterpret a complicated analysis.

A major drawback is that abstracting is a tedious process thus making it difficult to enlist the energies of established scholars on a full or part-time basis. It could offer employment to advanced graduate students or to knowledgeable and skilled persons who are confined to their homes by familial responsibilities. If the utility of the system proves to be sufficiently great, it is not inconceivable that scholars could be persuaded to adjust their personal note taking procedures so that their individual efforts could contribute to a "pool" of abstracts.

The abstracts for this beginning phase of TRIAL were prepared by Mrs. Jean Jacobsohn, who graduated from Northwestern in 1964 with a B.A. and honors in political science. In general she followed the procedure of first reading through the original article in order to identify the propositions and take notes for the summary. She then reread the article and typed the abstract on erasable paper with the margins adjusted for a 60 space line; this corresponds exactly with the 60 columns of space available to record information on each punchcard in accordance with the TRIAL format. By not hyphenating any words at the end of the line and by making agreed upon substitutions for characters not available on the computer printers, Mrs. Jacobsohn produced a copy that was exactly reproducible by a key-punch operator on punchcards.

In shifting our focus from propositionalizing to abstracting propositions and findings, we decided to make greater use of quotations from the original publication than abstracting conventions normally allow. Borko's and Chatman's survey of 130 sets of abstracting instructions prepared by various scientific publications did not even mention rules pertaining to the use of quotations. We believed, however, that frequent use of direct quotations would decrease the amount of subjectivity involved in preparing the input, better preserve the meanings intended by the authors, and increase user satisfaction with the TRIAL output, for he would not need to consult the original article in order to cite it. Our abstracting instructions stressed absolute accuracy in punctuating quoted material so the user could be confident about using TRIAL output in this manner.

According to our abstracting philosophy, the "ideal" abstract would be constructed entirely out of quotations from the original text. If the wording of the article did not lend itself to quotation, the goal was to construct a clear and concise statement of the proposition or finding. Such statements also were to be used as bridges between quotations or to summarize information. The abstracter also was instructed to indicate the boundaries of the information available in the original article. For example, this called for disclosing whether or not the statistical procedures reported in the article were reported fully in the abstract. In short, we aimed at preparing abstracts that gave the essential information in the author's own words and told the reader what additional information he could expect to find if he consulted the original article.

The Computer Searching Process. The keypunch operator punches one card for each of the lines on the typewritten copy prepared by the abstracter. The letter text is placed within the first 60 columns of an 80 column card. The key-punch operator also adds a "class" number in column 75 of each card. The class numbers indicate whether the individual cards contain information about the author,

title, or journal of the article (classes 1, 2, or 3 respectively) or whether the cards represent lines in the summary (class 4), a statement (class 7), or an elaboration of a statement (class 8). These numbers are used by the program to instruct the machine what cards it should search.

The keypunch operator also assigns a number i in columns 73-74 to every card in the ith statement and the ith elaboration, so that all the cards relevant to the first proposition or finding identified in a given article are punched "01" in those columns, all the cards for the second proposition or finding are punched "02," and so forth. Finally, after all the cards for an abstract have been punched and corrected for errors, they are numbered sequentially in four columns (76-79) beginning with 0001; column 80 is punched 0. In effect, this produces a sequencing by tens instead of units. This facilitates editing the abstracts once they have been read from the punchcards onto magnetic tape as explained in the next paragraph. These sequence numbers are not used in the searching operations.

Magnetic tape is used for the search and retrieval operations instead of punchcards because it is much more efficient and convenient for communicating with computers. Once the information has been put on magnetic tape, however, it is removed from direct human observation and manipulation. A spelling error is easily remedied when punchcards are being processed; one merely removes the card in error and inserts a correct one. Corrections and changes are not so simple when the information is represented by magnetized spots on a plastic ribbon. William Tetzlaff wrote a special program as part of the TRIAL system to provide greater flexibility in editing abstracts after they have been put on tape. This program, which will not be discussed in detail in this paper, provides for automatically inserting, replacing, or deleting whole abstracts and for changing any number of individual cards in any given abstract without changing the sequence of the original cards. Because the original cards are numbered in tens instead of units, as many as nine new cards may be inserted between cards "00040" and "00050" by numbering the new ones in column 80 so as to make them "00041," "00042," etc.

The system's search and retrieval program, like the editing program, was written by William Tetzlaff in MAP language for the IBM 709 computer operating under the IBM IBSYS monitor. Like the editing program, it is quite simple in its operation. A search of the abstract tape is initiated simply by placing after the program deck a card bearing information identifying the search to be made. The information on this card serves only the function of labeling the print-out for identification purposes; it could contain a phrase like "MILBRATH AND JANDA -- SEARCH FOR EDUCATION AND VOTING TURNOUT." Since all instruction cards are virtually free of format restrictions, this information could begin anywhere on the card. The program tells the machine to begin scanning in column 1 for a non-blank column and to regard the contents of that column and the following 58 columns as the identifying label. The machine considers the identification label terminated when it encounters a simple comma, wherever that comma may appear. Identifying information that extends past a comma, or is more than 59 columns in length, is ignored by the machine.

The comma serves both to end the identification label and to instruct the machine to be on the alert for the designation of the "classes" of cards in which the user wants to search for keywords. Assume, for example, that the user wants to search for findings or propositions relevant to the relationship between "education" and "voting turnout." The program is designed to permit searching any or all classes of input cards. In this example, however, the search probably would be made

only within the statement cards, class 7. The instruction to the machine would be to ignore the author, title, journal, summary and elaboration cards and to search only the statement cards for information dealing with the relationship between "education" and "voting turnout."

The search command is communicated to the computer by specifying within parentheses certain keywords and logical connections that must exist between the keywords in order for a statement to qualify for retrieval. After reading the code number or numbers of the classes of cards to be searched, the machine senses it is receiving a search command when it reads a left parenthesis. Because any given command may contain more than one combination of keywords arranged in "nests" of parentheses, the machine continues to read keywords until the number of right parentheses read equals the number of left. It will then evaluate the logic of the command, working outward from the innermost set of parentheses.

The researcher or user of the system must specify the keywords he wants the machine to use in making its search. In our example, the words "education," "voting," and "turnout" would certainly be used, but we would also want the search to include "college," "school," "schooling," and perhaps the phrase "political participation." All these possibilities can be incorporated in the search in the TRIAL system by means of special word commands and logical operators.

Merely stating a word within parentheses will involve that word in the searching process. Enclosing any word between slashes (e.g., "/SCHOOL/") will define the first six characters of that word as the root word and will cause the machine to retrieve any word containing the same combination of characters. The command "/SCHOOL/" therefore will retrieve "schooling" as well as "school." Joining any pair of words with an asterisk (e.g., "POLITICAL*PARTICIPATION") will define the words as a phrase and will cause the machine to search for exactly the same phrase.

The power of the search command inheres in the use of standard logical operators expressed on the punchcard as follows: ".NOT.", ".OR.", ".AND.", and ".EOR." (the last operator stands for either/or and is sometimes called the exclusive rather than the inclusive "or"). Perhaps the use of these operators can best be conveyed by constructing a sample command for our illustrative education and turnout search.

MILBRATH AND JANDA— SEARCH FOR EDUCATION AND TURNOUT, 7 ((EDUCATION .OR. /SCHOOL/ .OR. COLLEGE) .AND. (/VOT/ .OR. TURNOUT .OR. POLITICAL*PARTICIPATION))\$

This command would cause the machine to select only those statements containing both one or more keywords specified within the first nest of parentheses and one or more keywords specified within the second nest. If the machine finds any statement of a proposition or finding that satisfies this logical combination of keywords, it will print out the statement and its supporting elaboration along with the summary of the study. Theoretically any number of these searches can be made during one run on the computer, but the current program is limited to 198 operators for a given search. The dollar sign appearing after the last right parenthesis of the search command starts the machine looking for another identification label for the next search command.

We are not convinced for all time that the currently used search and retrieval operations in TRIAL are the best approach to the problem of managing the political science literature, but we do think that TRIAL offers considerable

potential and deserves to be given an adequate test. We are preparing to do this by using the system for our own literature searches. The long range utility of the system can only be evaluated by the experiences of a variety of scholars. Whether or not this system is adopted by the profession is less important than the fact that some technique for information retrieval must be found if we are ever to exploit fully our political science literature.

Implementation and Costs

Although the development of a retrieval system of the kind we envisage can go forth at a single university, if the system proves successful and has wide applicability, it might be desirable for the national association of a given discipline to take responsibility for abstracting and retrieving its literature. The associations for sister disciplines which overlap in their literature might cooperate in producing and maintaining their retrieval system. A national center might be designated to coordinate the preparation of abstracts and the development of the retrieval system. All abstracted information could be stored on magnetic tapes at the center with a large computer available for daily searches at the request of academicians throughout the country.

A large university with a large and readily accessible computer may wish to buy a set of the storage tapes and the computer program; thus placing the system at the fingertips of local social scientists. New abstracts could arrive periodically on new tapes (the computer program accepts abstracts in any order). Scholars located at universities and colleges without full computer facilities could write or phone search requests to the center and receive printed output by return mail. Photo offset printed copies of the abstracts (arranged alphabetically by author) could be published periodically and kept in the reference rooms of college and university libraries.

Such a system would undoubtedly be expensive to develop and maintain. The two major costs would be hiring labor for abstracting and buying computer time for the storage, search, and retrieval functions. Our very preliminary estimates are that it costs a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$50 to prepare an abstract of an average length journal article, edit it, and keypunch it for computer input. The number of political science articles deserving of abstracting probably does not exceed 5,000. We do not have estimates on the cost of abstracting a book but one would expect it to average about five times that of an article. The number of political science books deserving of abstracting probably does not exceed 2,000. Using maximum estimates throughout we arrive at a total abstracting cost in the neighborhood of \$750,000. The reader is cautioned to treat these estimates as very soft.

Computer rental costs are changing very rapidly. Although the dollar amount per hour is going up, the amount of work done per unit of time is going up even faster. As the number of abstracts involved in the search increases, the thoroughness and usefulness of the system also increases, but also, searching time will increase. It is impossible at this point to estimate how long it will take to search abstracts that are not yet written, according to a program that probably will be changed, on an advanced machine that has not yet been developed. A fully operative system, widely used by scholars, could easily use \$1,000 a day, or more, in computer time. The more searches that could be scheduled for a single run, the more efficient the system becomes.

Although the total cost figure seems large, several considerations help to keep it in perspective. Abstracting costs are one-time costs; a well prepared

abstract can be searched hundreds of times without change. Amortized over ten years, say, the annual cost is not great. Secondly, although it costs \$25 or \$50 to abstract an article, it is small compared to the original cost of the labor going into the article which may have run from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Spending an additional \$50 to significantly increase the utility of the article seems only a minor addition. In all likelihood the equivalent of that, or more, is spent in time costs by separate scholars taking notes on the article without any cumulative benefits being derived. Furthermore, relief from the drudgery of abstracting and searching would free academics for more theorizing and creative investigation. Being able to keep on top on their jobs and having the work of coordinate investigators automatically brought to their attention should improve the overall quality of the work in the discipline. Especially one would predict a greater likelihood that current work would build on and be additive to previous work. Such an improvement in the quality of work should more than compensate for the cost of the retrieval system.

Over time the abstracting system, if it should become widely used, will influence the manner in which research results are reported. Articles and books more frequently will be written so that propositions and findings stand out for ease in abstracting. The abstracting form could become the standard outline form for articles. Eventually, as a retrieval system is accepted, researchers may be content to report their findings solely to the abstracting center. This would have several advantages: 1) An abstract prepared by the author generally would be more accurate than one prepared by an abstracter at the center. 2) Delay of publication, now often up to two years, could be cut to two or three weeks. 3) Preparation of an abstract would take about one third the writing time of a journal article. 4) Following a standard format would more likely insure comparability of findings from one piece of research to another.

This arrangement would have the disadvantage that full data could not be reported in the abstract, thus other scholars would have difficulty evaluating for themselves the results reported by the researcher. Abstracts could be expanded to include full data reports but that would lengthen them to the size of journal articles and obviate one of the major time saving functions of abstracts. Perhaps some other means, apart from journal articles, could be found to evaluate the quality of research, thus making it possible to confine research reporting to abstracts.

We are saying, then, that, although an abstracting, storage, and retrieval system will be expensive to develop and maintain, over the long run it will be a less costly way for the discipline to function than the outmoded system now in use. Considering this, and the fact that it is physically impossible for scholars to keep abreast of their field single handedly, we arrive at the conclusion that in order to maintain and improve the quality of its research the discipline cannot afford to ignore current and future developments in automated information storage and retrieval systems.

Attachments:

Sample abstracts

ABSTRACT 000003

MILBRATH LW AND KLEIN WH
PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.
ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, 6 (1962), 53-66

PROBLEM-- INVESTIGATES THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY FACTORS (AS SEPARATE FROM ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS) ON POLITICAL PARTICIPATION. A STUDY OF WASHINGTON LOBBYISTS PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO TEST THIS EFFECT WITH "...SES FACTORS AND SOME ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS... CONSTANT WITHIN THE SAMPLE ITSELF." (P.54)

RESEARCH DESIGN-- "A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 114 RESPONDENTS WAS DRAWN FROM A TOTAL POPULATION OF 614 OFFICIALLY REGISTERED WASHINGTON LOBBYISTS, 101 OF THE 114 WERE INTERVIEWED." (P.54) FROM THE GROUP, 88 OF THE RESPONDENTS FILLED OUT SHORT PERSONALITY TESTS. THE LOBBYISTS WERE NEARLY ALL IN THE UPPER-MIDDLE SES STRATUM-- SAME OCCUPATION, WELL EDUCATED, HIGH INCOMES.

"THE SHORT TEST INSTRUMENT ADMINISTERED TO THE LOBBYISTS CONTAINED SHORTENED SUB-SCALES FROM THE DOMINANCE, SELF-CONTROL, SOCIAL PRESENCE, SOCIABILITY, AND SELF-ACCEPTANCE SCALES OF GUGH'S CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY (CPI). IT ALSO CONTAINED CHRISTIE'S VERSION OF THE F SCALE WITH HALF THE ITEMS REVERSED TO COMPENSATE FOR POSSIBLE RESPONSE SET." (P.56) (THIS SCALE MEASURES AUTHORITARIANISM.) CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT THE SOCIABILITY, SOCIAL PRESENCE, AND SELF-ACCEPTANCE SUB-SCALES TENDED TO MEASURE THE SAME THING, AND THE SELF-CONTROL SUB-SCALE MEASURED IT IN A REVERSE DIRECTION.

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"THE DOMINANCE SCALE CONTAINS 19 ITEMS AND HAS A CORRECTED K-R RELIABILITY OF .73." (P.58)

AN "ESTEEM" SCALE WAS USED "...TO MEASURE SELF-ESTEEM AS WELL AS A DESIRE FOR RECEIVING ESTEEM FROM OTHERS." (P.61) "IT IS MADE UP OF THESE 5 ITEMS-- 'AS LONG AS THE JOB GETS DONE I DO NOT MIND IF SOMEONE ELSE GETS THE CREDIT.' 'I LIKE TO BE THE CENTER OF ATTENTION.' 'I TEND TO DRAMATIZE A STORY I AM TELLING' 'IT MAKES ME UNCOMFORTABLE TO PUT ON A STUNT AT A PARTY EVEN WHEN OTHERS ARE DOING THE SAME THING.' 'IT IS HARD FOR ME TO TELL ANYONE ABOUT MYSELF.' " (P.60) "THE CORRECTED K-R RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT FOR THE ESTEEM SCALE IS .92." (P.61) "WE CONSIDER IT THE BEST SHORT MEASUREMENT OF THE GENERAL SOCIALITY-DOMINANCE SYNDROME SHOWN HERE TO BE A FACILITATING OR PREDISPOSING FACTOR FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION." (P.61)

CARE WAS TAKEN TO AVOID RESPONSE SET IN ALL THE SCALES.

CONCLUSIONS-- "WE CONCEIVE OF THE SOCIALITY-DOMINANCE-ESTEEM SYNDROME AS A FACILITATING BUT NOT SUFFICIENT CONDITION FOR PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS. A PERSON WITH LOW SOCIALITY-DOMINANCE-ESTEEM IS NOT LIKELY TO PARTICIPATE, BUT THOSE WITH HIGH SOCIALITY-DOMINANCE-

ESTEEM WILL NOT NECESSARILY PARTICIPATE. PERSONS WHO ARE LOW ON THESE QUALITIES HAVE A GREATER BARRIER TO PARTICIPATION IN THOSE ACTIVITIES WHICH REQUIRE A HIGH DEGREE OF SOCIAL INTERACTION SUCH AS CAMPAIGNING AND SOLICITING POLITICAL FUNDS.... THE SOCIALITY-DOMINANCE-ESTEEM SYNDROME IS PROBABLY JUST AS FACILITATIVE OF ACTIVITY IN COMMUNITY GROUPS AS IT IS OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY." (P.65)

AUTHORITARIANISM SEEMS TO BE A BARRIER TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.

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STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT WHEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS IS CONTROLLED, THERE ARE STILL SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.

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"...ORDINARILY HE WILL SIT ON THE SIDELINES. THE MERE POSSESSION OF THESE TRAITS, HOWEVER, DOES NOT INSURE PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS. IT MERELY MEANS THERE IS A SMALLER BARRIER TO SURMOUNT."

"PERSONS WHO DO NOT POSSESS SOCIABILITY HAVE A BARRIER INHIBITING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A HIGH LEVEL OF SOCIAL INTERACTION." (P.60)

TABLE 3 CORRELATION OF SCALES WITH POLITICAL ACTIVITY

	DOMINANCE 19 ITEMS CORRECTED K-R RELIABILITY .73	SOCIALITY 22 ITEMS COR'D K-R	ESTEEM 5 ITEMS COR'D K-R	F SCALE
PARTY ACTIVITY	.18	.22*	.25*	-.31**
CAMPAIGNING	.31**	.28**	.38**	-.23*
CONTRIBUTE	.09	.19*	.15	-.24*
SOLICIT	.18	.35**	.39**	-.29**
HOLD ELEC. PUB. OFF.	.14	.14	.14	-.08
ACTIVE IN NON-POLITICAL GROUPS	.35**	.43**	.30**	-.05

* CORRELATION SIGNIFICANT FOR THIS SIZE SAMPLE, AT .05 WITH ONETAILED TEST

** CORRELATION SIGNIFICANT FOR THIS SIZE SAMPLE, AT .01 WITH ONETAILED TEST

(ONLY PART OF THE TABLE IS SHOWN HERE)

REFERS TO FINDINGS OF L. MILBRATH, "PREDISPOSITIONS TOWARD POLITICAL CONTENTION." THE WESTERN POLITICAL QUARTERLY, VOL. 13, MARCH 1960, PP. 5-18. THIS ARTICLE FOUND THAT RESPONDENTS RANKING HIGH ON SOCIABILITY "... WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO CONTACT A POLITICIAN, CAMPAIGN, SOLICIT FUNDS, AND BE CONSULTED ON POLICY." (P.60) THE SOCIALITY SCALE FOR THE LOBBYISTS CORRELATED HIGHLY WITH CAMPAIGNING AND SOLICITING FUNDS AS DID THE OTHER STUDY. BEING ACTIVE IN A PARTY, CONTRIBUTING FUNDS, NO HOLDING OFFICE ACHIEVED A LOW CORRELATION FOR THE LOBBYISTS. THESE WERE NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE OTHER STUDY.

"...POLITICAL PARTICIPATION SEEMS TO BE A SPECIAL CASE OF

SARSTRACE 000007

SIGEL RS AND BUTLER DJ

THE PUBLIC AND THE NO THIRD TERM TRADITION-- INQUIRY INTO
ATTITUDES TOWARD POWER.

MIDWEST JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, 8 (FEBRUARY, 1964),
39-54.

PROBLEM-- STUDENTS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY
VIEW THE 22 AMENDMENT AS ESSENTIALLY UNDEMOCRATIC. "...A
CURB ON THE POPULAR WILL TO REELECT A PRESIDENT AS
FREQUENTLY AS HE HAS THE PUBLIC'S CONFIDENCE AND APPROVAL."
(P.40). HOWEVER, THE AMENDMENT COMMANDS OVERWHELMING
POPULAR APPROVAL. SEEK TO UNDERSTAND REASONS FOR PUBLIC
APPROVAL OF THE 22 AMENDMENT TO EXPLORE THE PUBLIC'S
PERCEPTION OF POWER, ESPECIALLY EXECUTIVE POWER.

RESEARCH DESIGN-- "TO EXPLORE THIS TOPIC WE CONDUCTED
A SURVEY AMONG 1350 REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE CITY OF
DETROIT DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRECEDING THE 1960
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION." (P.43) "THE SAMPLE WAS DRAWN
FROM 113 PRECINCTS WHICH THE DETROIT CITY ELECTION
COMMISSION DESIGNATED AS KEY PRECINCTS BECAUSE THEY ARE A
REPRESENTATIVE CROSS SECTION OF THE DETROIT VOTING
POPULATION WITH RESPECT TO VOTING, RACIAL, RELIGIOUS,
ETHNIC, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AS WELL AS VOTING
BEHAVIOR." (P.43) RESPONDENTS WERE SELECTED FROM THE
LISTS OF VOTERS IN THESE 113 PRECINCTS BY A RANDOM TABLE
OF NUMBERS. 1342 INTERVIEWS WERE USABLE.

"ALTHOUGH THE SURVEY EXPLORED MANY OTHER FACETS OF
THE PRESIDENCY, WE SHALL HERE RESTRICT OURSELVES TO AN
ANALYSIS OF REACTIONS TO THE 22 AMENDMENT. SPECIFICALLY
THE INTERVIEW ITEM READ-- 'IN 1951 WE ADDED AN AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION STATING THAT NO PRESIDENT IS ALLOWED
TO SERVE MORE THAN TWO TERMS=. DO YOU THINK THAT THIS
WAS A "GOOD" IDEA OR A "BAD" IDEA.' THE STRUCTURED QUESTION
WAS THEN FOLLOWED BY AN UNSTRUCTURED ONE PROBING INTO THE
REASONS FOR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL." (P.43)

CONCLUSIONS-- "...FEAR OF MONOPOLIZATION OF POWER BY
ONE MAN OR ONE PARTY AND BELIEF IN THE VIRTUE OF CHANGE
LARGELY ACCOUNT FOR THE POPULARITY OF THE AMENDMENT. THE
POPULAR EXPLANATIONS OF PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE 22ND
AMENDMENT RELATE TO PERSONAL FEELINGS TOWARD FOR OR IKE,
OPPOSITION TO STRONG PRESIDENTS, AND LACK OF INTERNAL
CONSISTENCY IN REASONING. THESE DO NOT APPEAR TO BE TRUE
FROM THE PEOPLE'S RESPONSES.

INSTEAD OF INTERPRETING THE AMENDMENT AS "...AN
INFRINGEMENT OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, THE PUBLIC SAW IT AS
A PROTECTION OF SUCH." (P.53) PEOPLE REGARDED IT AS
"...A DEVICE TO PROTECT DEMOCRACY FROM PRESIDENTIAL
ABUSING." (P.54) ALTHOUGH IN FAVOR OF STRONG PRESIDENTS,
THE "...PEOPLE WANT TO GUARD THEMSELVES AGAINST HAVING
EXECUTIVE STRENGTH DEGRADATE INTO EXECUTIVE
DICTATORSHIP." (P.53) THIS REFLECTS AN AMBIVALENT ATTITUDE
TOWARD POWER. "LIMITED TENURE IS THE DEVICE BY WHICH TO
KEEP STRONG POWER FROM BECOMING IRRESPONSIBLE POWER." (P.54)
ANOTHER ASPECT IS THAT "THE 22ND AMENDMENT MAY
REPRESENT...A RITUALISTIC RESPONSE OR CONDITIONED REFLEX
TO THE VERY IDEA OF POWER." (P.54) "THE STEADILY
INCREASING APPROVAL OF THE AMENDMENT MAY REFLECT AN
ADJUSTMENT TO THE STATUS QUA," (P.54) AND AN UNWILLINGNESS

TO TAMPER WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

THE 22 AMENDMENT RECEIVED WIDESPREAD APPROVAL FOR 3 MAJOR REASONS-- 1) FEAR, 2) APPROVAL OF CHANGE, 3) DISTRUST OF OLD AGE. (P.44)

"THE FEAR EXPRESSED INCLUDED BOTH FEAR OF POWER AND FEAR OF THE PEOPLE'S ERRORS OF JUDGMENT."

"...FEAR OF POWER, FEAR OF AGE AND DESIRE FOR CHANGE ACCOUNT FOR 91 PCT. OF ALL THE REASONS OFFERED IN SUPPORT OF THE AMENDMENT."

"STRONGEST SUPPORT /FOR THE 22 AMENDMENT/ IS FOUND AMONG REPUBLICANS (79 PCT.), DEMOCRATS 60 PCT.)." (P.47)

THIS DIFFERENCE IS SIGNIFICANT AT THE 0.001 LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE.

"SUPPORT FOR THE 22ND AMENDMENT IS LARGEST, CLOSE TO UNANIMOUS, AMONG HIGH SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS REPUBLICANS (91 PCT.), AND LOWEST AMONG LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS DEMOCRATS (53 PCT.)." (P.48)

"EDUCATION ALONE IS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO APPROVAL (COLLEGE EDUCATED 70 PCT. PRO, HIGH SCHOOL 67 PCT., WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL 62 PCT.). SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SHOWS A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP (HIGH SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS 79 PCT., MEDIUM 72 PCT., LOW 63 PCT.)." (P.47)

"WHEN, HOWEVER, WE CONTROL FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PARTISANSHIP, WE FIND MUCH MORE PRONOUNCED DIFFERENCES." "WITH PARTISANS AND NON-PARTISANS WE OBSERVE A TREND FOR APPROVAL TO INCREASE WITH INCREASE IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS.... IT IS MOST PRONOUNCED WHEN HIGH SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PARTISANSHIP INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER, AS IN THE CASE OF HIGH ECONOMIC STATUS REPUBLICANS (91PCT. PRO, LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS REPUBLICANS 66 PCT. PRO)." (P.48)

HIGH SES PEOPLE OFTEN (61 PCT.) APPROVED OF THE 22 AMENDMENT BECAUSE OF SUSPICION OF PUBLIC WISDOM. (P.48)

IN RELATION TO OTHER FINDINGS THIS PORTRAYS "...A GREAT DEAL MORE DISTRUST OF PEOPLE AND MORE RELIANCE ON STRONG LEADERS THAN DO THE ANSWERS OF LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS PEOPLE."

FOR PEOPLE OF OTHER THAN HIGH SES, "...THE MOST POPULAR REASON FOR APPROVAL /OF THE 22 AMENDMENT/ IS THE IDEA THAT THE AMENDMENT IS A TOOL WHICH CAN PREVENT ONE-MAN RULE." (P.49)

OPPOSITION TO THE 22 AMENDMENT IS ONLY SLIGHTLY HIGHER AMONG DEMOCRATS, HOWEVER, MORE OF THEM HAVE "MIXED" FEELINGS ABOUT IT. (P.50)

24 PCT. OF THE DEMOCRATS SEE BOTH GOOD AND BAD IN IT, REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS 10 PCT. AND 16 PCT. RESPECTIVELY.

NO MARKED RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN SES AND OPPOSITION TO THE 22 AMENDMENT OR BETWEEN PARTISANSHIP AND OPPOSITION. THERE WAS NO RELATIONSHIP TO OPPOSITION WHEN BOTH PARTISANSHIP AND SES WERE CONTROLLED. (P.50)

"OPPOSITION...DOES NOT SEEM TO BE UNIQUE TO ANY ONE GROUP--AND IS SLIGHT IN ANY CASE, NEVER EXCEEDING 12 PCT. EXCEPT FOR ONE GROUP-- HIGH SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEMOCRATS. THIS GROUP IS MOST OPPOSED TO THE AMENDMENT (25 PCT.) AND FOR THE REASON THAT IT IS ANTI-DEMOCRATIC. WE MUST, HOWEVER, BEAR IN MIND THAT OUR N FOR THIS GROUP IS ONLY 9. THESE PEOPLE ARE A VERY HOMOGENEOUS GROUP-- THEY ARE ALL STAUNCH PARTISANS, NEVER HAVING SWITCHED THEIR VOTE. THEY ARE ALSO ALL JEWS." (P.50)

SEND

COSTANTINI E
INTRAPARTY ATTITUDE CONFLICT--DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERSHIP
IN CALIFORNIA.
THE WESTERN POLITICAL QUARTERLY, 16 (DECEMBER, 1963),
956-972.

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THE PASSIVE CITIZEN.
ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, 6 (1962) 9-21.

WILLIAMS OP AND ADRIAN CR
THE INSULATION OF LOCAL POLITICS UNDER THE NONPARTISAN
BALLOT.
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, 53 (DECEMBER, 1959),
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SIGEL RS AND BUTLER DJ
THE PUBLIC AND THE NO THIRD TERM TRADITION-- INQUIRY INTO
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MIDWEST JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, 8 (FEBRUARY, 1964),
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SIGEL RS AND FRIESMA HP
URBAN COMMUNITY LEADERS' KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

KURCDA Y
SOCIABILITY AND POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT
(MIMED 1963)

KURCDA Y
MEASUREMENT, CORRELATES, AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POLITICAL
PARTICIPATION AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL.
(MIMED, 1964)

METER DL
ANOMIA, LIFE CHANGES, PERCEIVED ACHIEVEMENT, AND MODES OF
ADAPTATION.
(MIMED 1963)

BARNES SM
CURRENTS AND MEMBERS IN AN ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION.
(MIMED 1964)

MILBRATH LW AND KLEIN WM
PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.
ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, 6 (1962), 53-66

THE TITLES LISTED ABOVE WERE ABSTRACTED AND
SEARCHED ACCORDING TO THIS COMMAND:

PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION , Z7
(PERSONALITY, OR, SOCIABILITY, OR, EFFICACY, OR, TRAIT, AND,
PARTICIPATION, OR, POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT, OR, INTEREST, OR, ACTIVITY) \$

ALLERATH LW AND KLEIN WM

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TABLE 3... CORRELATION OF SCALES WITH POLITICAL ACTIVITY

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CONTRIBUTE	.09	.19*	.15	-.24*
SOLICIT	.18	.35**	.39**	-.29**
HOLD ELEC.				
PRE. OFF.	.14	.14	.14	-.08
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STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"...POLITICAL PARTICIPATION SEEMS TO BE A SPECIAL CASE OF A GENERAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION PATTERN." (P.54)

PERSONALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CORRELATING WITH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION "...SEEM TO CORRELATE ALSO WITH PARTICIPATION IN OTHER TYPES OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES PERSONALITY FACTORS REQUISITE FOR GENERAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION ARE ALSO REQUISITE FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, BUT THEIR PRESENCE DOES NOT NECESSARILY PRODUCE POLITICAL ACTIVITY."

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

SOME LOBBYISTS ARE NOT ACTIVE IN PARTISAN POLITICS, BUT OTHERS ARE. (P.55)

CITES ARTICLE BY L. MILBRATH, "THE POLITICAL PARTY ACTIVITY OF WASHINGTON LOBBYISTS." THE JOURNAL OF POLITICS, VOL. 20, MAY 1958, PP. 33-34.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"WHETHER OR NOT A LOBBYIST IS ACTIVE IN PARTISAN POLITICS DEPENDS MAINLY ON HIS PRE-LOBBYING EXPERIENCE RATHER THAN UPON HIS ROLE AS A LOBBYIST." (P.55)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"PERSONS RANKING HIGH ON SOCIALITY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN A POLITICAL PARTY, TO HAVE GIVEN 25 HOURS OR MORE TO A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, TO HAVE GIVEN 3 OR MORE MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO A POLITICAL PARTY OR CANDIDATE IN THE PAST 5 YEARS, AND TO HAVE SOLICITED POLITICAL FUNDS THAN WERE PERSONS RANKING LOW ON SOCIALITY." (P.59)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"IT IS OUR CONCLUSION THAT THE ORGANIZATIONS LOBBYISTS WORK FOR HAVE NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES." (P.64)

THE ORGANIZATIONS THE LOBBYISTS WORKED FOR WERE GROUPED AS TO THEIR "POWER AT THE POLLS," (P.64) REFLECTING SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND CONCERN WITH ELECTORAL OUTCOME. POWER AT THE POLLS WAS RUN AS A CONTROL, AND ITS EFFECT WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"OUR DATA INDICATE THAT PERSONS SCORING HIGH ON F /A MEASURE OF AUTHORITARIANISM/ DO HAVE A BARRIER TO PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY." (P.63)

"A HIGH SCORE ON THE F SCALE CORRELATES NEGATIVELY WITH ALL TYPES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION CONSIDERED IN THIS STUDY." (P.62) THE K-R RELIABILITY OF THIS SCALE IS .55. AUTHORITARIANISM REFLECTS PREJUDICE AND ANTIDEMOCRATIC ATTITUDES. IT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED WHAT IT MEANS IN TERMS OF THE BEHAVIOR OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

SOCIALITY FACTORS INFLUENCE MOTIVATION FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE BUT NOT FOR APPOINTIVE OFFICE. (P.61)

ONLY 5 PERSONS IN THE SAMPLE HAD HELD ELECTIVE OFFICE. "FOUR OUT OF FIVE SCORED HIGH ON DOMINANCE, SOCIALITY, AND ESTEEM.... MANY LOBBYISTS HAD HELD APPOINTIVE OFFICE BUT THIS BEHAVIOR SHOWED NO RELATION WITH THE PERSONALITY VARIABLES...." (P.61)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

DIFFERENT PERSONAL FACTORS ENTER THE SELF-SELECTION PROCESS OF RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC OFFICE IN THE LEGISLATIVE VS. THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH. LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS ARE MORE SOCIABLE, HAVE MORE STRONGLY PARTISAN ATTITUDES, AND ARE MORE ACTIVE IN POLITICS THAN EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.

"THIS SUGGESTS THAT PERSONALITY FACTORS ENTER INTO THE SELECTION OF DECISION-MAKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND DECISION-MAKERS IN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH."

SOCIABILITY AND POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

(MINEO 1963)

PROBLEM-- "THE DEGREE TO WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATES IN DECISION-MAKING WILL VARY GREATLY IN ANY INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUCH FACTORS AS POLITICAL OFFICE, SOCIAL CLASS, POLITICAL IDEOLOGY, AND SKILL IN INTERACTING WITH INDIVIDUALS OF DIVERSE VALUE PREFERENCES." (P.1) "THE QUESTION IS WHY SOME MEN ARE MORE POLITICAL THAN OTHERS AND FOR WHAT REASONS." (P.1)

"THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO SUGGEST SOME OF THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AND MORE PARTICULARLY THE DEGREE OF INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT." (P.2) DEFINES PERSONALITY AS A "...SET OF ENDURING PREDISPOSITIONS TOWARD SOME ASPECTS OF THE PERSON'S WORLD." (P.2) DEFINES POLITICS AS A COMPLEX OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS.

DISCUSSES THE PERSONALITY TRAIT OF SOCIABILITY TO DETERMINE UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS IT ACTS TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT.

RESEARCH DESIGN-- DATA USED WERE DERIVED FROM A SURVEY OF JAPANESE LAW STUDENTS CONDUCTED IN EARLY 1960 IN COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO. DATA WERE GATHERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, THE UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO, AND THE LEGAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE BECAUSE THESE SCHOOLS HAVE A TRADITION AS INSTITUTIONS OF POLITICAL TRAINING. THE SAMPLE CONTAINS 290 SECOND-YEAR INSTITUTE TRAINEES, 260 UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO STUDENTS, AND 113 UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO STUDENTS.

SEVEN ITEMS ARE USED TO MEASURE THE DEGREE OF SOCIABILITY. THE ITEMS ARE--

- "1. IN A GROUP, I USUALLY TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GETTING PEOPLE INTRODUCED.
2. IN SOCIAL CONVERSATIONS, I FREQUENTLY HAVE DEFINITE IDEAS AND TRY TO CONVINCE OTHERS.
3. IT IS HARD FOR ME TO FIND ANYTHING TO TALK ABOUT WHEN I MEET A NEW PERSON.
4. WHEN I THINK SOMETHING IS GOOD FOR SOMEONE, I FREQUENTLY TRY TO PERSUADE HIM THAT THIS IS THE CASE.
5. WHEN IN A GROUP OF PEOPLE, I HAVE TROUBLE THINKING OF THE RIGHT THINGS TO TALK ABOUT.
6. I WOULD RATHER NOT HAVE VERY MUCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR OTHER PEOPLE.
7. I PREFER BEING WITH OTHER PEOPLE THAN BY MYSELF.

"IN CONSTRUCTING THE SCALE OF SOCIABILITY BASED UPON THE RESPONSE PATTERNS OF STUDENTS TO THE SEVEN ITEMS, THE RESPONDENTS ARE DICHOTOMIZED ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF THEIR SOCIABILITY. THOSE WHO SCORED ONE, TWO, THREE OR FOUR (52 PCT.) ARE CATEGORIZED AS HIGH SOCIABLE AND THOSE WITH SCORES OF FIVE, SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT (48 PCT.) ARE CATEGORIZED AS LOW SOCIABLE. THE COEFFICIENT OF REPRODUCIBILITY IS .913." (P.5)

"...THE RESPONDENTS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR EXPRESSED INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS-- POLITICALS (32 PCT.) WHO HAVE A STRONG ENOUGH INTEREST IN POLITICS TO PLAN A POLITICAL CAREER ON EITHER A PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME BASIS, SPECTATORS (52 PCT.) WHO ARE MERELY INTERESTED IN WATCHING POLITICAL EVENTS AND HAVE NO CURRENT INTENTION OF GOING INTO POLITICS THEMSELVES, AND APOLITICALS (16 PCT.) WHO ARE NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS." (P.5-6)

CONCLUSIONS: "...THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES TEND TO OPERATE TOGETHER WITH SOCIABILITY IN INDUCING THE HIGH SES RESPONDENTS INTO AN ACTIVE POLITICAL CAREER-- LIBERALISM, THE HOLDING OF A PART-TIME JOB WHILE IN LAW SCHOOLS, AND THE HAVING OF MANY CLOSE FRIENDS. SOCIABILITY MOTIVATES ONE TO ENTER POLITICAL LIFE WHEN IT IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING CONTINGENT FACTORS-- HAVING NO MEMBERS OF THE PRIMARY GROUP IN GOVERNMENT WORK, HAVING NO EXPERIENCES IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS, AND BELONGING TO THE YOUNGEST AGE GROUP (19-22). SOCIABILITY IS OPERATIVE IN MOTIVATING THE HIGH SES RESPONDENTS TO GO INTO AN ACTIVE POLITICAL LIFE REGARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE ONE OR MORE OF THEIR PRIMARY GROUP MEMBERS IN ACTIVE POLITICS." (P.14)

"...SOCIABILITY IS A RELEVANT CATEGORY OF ANALYSIS IN EXPLAINING THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND THE RECRUITMENT OF POLITICAL LEADERS." (P.14)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"THE HIGHER THE SOCIABILITY OF A RESPONDENT THE MORE POLITICIZED HE IS." (P.6)

	POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT			
	POLITICALS	SPECTATORS	APOLITICALS	N
SOCIABILITY				
HIGH	42 PCT.	45	13	139
MEDIUM	32	52	16	315
LOW	25	52	22	126

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"...SOCIABILITY HAS AN INDEPENDENT EFFECT ON THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT, UNRELATED TO IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION." (P.6)

"THIS RELATIONSHIP IS NOT AS STRONG FOR THE LIBERAL AS FOR THE CONSERVATIVE RESPONDENTS,, HOWEVER, THERE IS DEFINITELY A DISCERNIBLE TENDENCY FOR THE HIGH SOCIABLE RESPONDENTS TO BE MORE POLITICIZED."

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"...SOCIABILITY DOES NOT RELATE TO THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT UNLESS A RESPONDENT COMES FROM AN UPPER SOCIAL CLASS BACKGROUND." (P.7)

THE ONLY POSITIVE AND STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIABILITY AND THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT WE FIND IS AMONG THE HIGH SES LIBERAL RESPONDENTS. THE CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS OF THIS DIFFERENCE IS 8.13, WHICH IS SIGNIFICANT AT THE .02 LEVEL. ALTHOUGH THE TREND IS NOTICEABLE, THE RELATIONSHIP IS NOT SIGNIFICANT FOR THE HIGH SES CONSERVATIVE RESPONDENTS....THIS RELATIONSHIP DISAPPEARS COMPLETELY FOR THE MEDIUM SES AND LOW SES RESPONDENTS."

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"...SOCIABILITY HAS AN INDEPENDENT EFFECT ON THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER OR NOT A RESPONDENT HAS ANY PRIMARY GROUP PERSON IN POLITICS." (P.8)

"...HAVING PRIMARY GROUP MEMBERS IN POLITICS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP... FOUND BETWEEN SOCIABILITY AND POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT."

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"THE MORE HIGHLY SOCIABLE PERSON WILL BE MOTIVATED TO A GREATER POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IF HE HAS RELATIVES IN GOVERNMENT WORK. (P.8)

"IF HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY OF HIS PRIMARY GROUP IN GOVERNMENT WORK, SOCIABILITY DOES NOT RELATE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE DEGREE OF HIS POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT. ...THOSE WITHOUT ANY PRIMARY GROUP MEMBER IN GOVERNMENT WORK, AS A WHOLE, APPEAR TO BE MORE POLITICIZED THAN THOSE WITH." (P.8-9)

"...CANNOT EXPLAIN WHY SOCIABILITY RELATES TO POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT AMONG THOSE WITHOUT RELATIVES IN POLITICS AND NOT THOSE WITHOUT RELATIVES IN GOVERNMENT." (P.9) DOES NOT DEFINE GOVERNMENT OR POLITICS.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"SOCIABILITY AS A CAUSAL FACTOR FOR A GREATER POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IS CONTINGENT UPON WHETHER OR NOT A RESPONDENT HAS HAD EXPERIENCES IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS." (P.11)

"...THE HIGH SOCIABLES ARE TWICE AS LIKELY TO TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS AS ARE THE LOW SOCIABLES. BUT IF THE LOW SOCIABLES TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS, THEY SEEM TO BECOME HIGHLY POLITICIZED." (P.10-11)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"IF A HIGH SES RESPONDENT IS WORKING PART-TIME AND IS SOCIABLE, HE IS MOST LIKELY TO TAKE ON AN ACTIVE POLITICAL CAREER (66 PCT.), WHEREAS IF A HIGH SES RESPONDENT IS WITHOUT PART-TIME WORK AND IS NOT VERY SOCIABLE, HE IS LEAST LIKELY TO BE ATTRACTED TO AN ACTIVE POLITICAL ROLE (13 PCT.). AGAIN ALL THESE RELATIONSHIPS ARE ABSENT FOR THE LOWER SES GROUPS." (P.11-12)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"HIGH SOCIABILITY ALONE INDUCES A RESPONDENT TO AN ACTIVE POLITICAL ROLE BUT THE PROBABILITY INCREASES IF HE ALSO FEELS THAT HE HAS 'MANY' FRIENDS." (P.12)

KURODA Y

MEASUREMENT, CORRELATES, AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL.

(UNIMO, 1964)

PROBLEM--"....ONE OF THE BASIC QUESTIONS WHICH CHALLENGES POLITICAL SCIENTISTS IS WHY SOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE MORE POLITICAL THAN OTHERS AND FOR WHAT REASONS." (P.1)

"IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY...TO CLASSIFY THE GENERAL POPULATION OF A JAPANESE COMMUNITY INTO SEVERAL CATEGORIES IN TERMS OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH ONE PARTICIPATES IN COMMUNITY POLITICAL LIFE, AND SECOND, TO DETERMINE ATTRIBUTES OF EACH CATEGORY." (P.1) CONCERNED WITH WHY SOME MEN ARE MORE POLITICAL THAN OTHERS AND THE IMPLICATIONS FROM THIS FOR POLITICAL CHANGE. "POLITICS IS CONCEIVED HERE AS THE WEB OF INTERACTION CONCERNED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ELECTION, AND OTHER COMMUNITY AFFAIRS. POLITICS REFERS TO ANY BEHAVIOR AFFECTING THE SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES." (P.2)

RESEARCH DESIGN-- INTERVIEWS 287 VOTERS, SELECTED AT RANDOM, IN THE SUMMER OF 1963 IN A SMALL JAPANESE COMMUNITY OF 16,500 PEOPLE LOCATED NEAR TOKYO.

"FIVE ITEMS FROM A BATTERY OF STATEMENTS REGARDING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ARE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GUTTMAN'S SCALING TECHNIQUES TO MEASURE THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION. THE FIVE ITEMS INCLUDED ARE--

1. HAS ANYONE COME TO YOU WITHIN THE PAST YEAR FOR ADVICE ON POLITICAL PARTY OR ELECTION MATTERS. \$

2. HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR COMMUNITY MATTERS DURING THE PAST YEAR WITH FAMILY. \$

3. HAVE YOU TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART ON ANY LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR COMMUNITY ISSUE SINCE THE ANNEXATION IN 1955. \$

4. I HAVE A LIST OF SOME OF THE THINGS PEOPLE DO THAT HELP A PARTY OR A CANDIDATE TO WIN ELECTION. COULD YOU TELL ME WHETHER YOU DID ANY OF THESE THINGS DURING THE LAST ELECTION CAMPAIGN (HOUSE OF COUNSELOR) LAST YEAR. \$ DID YOU ATTEND ANY POLITICAL MEETINGS. \$

5. HOW INTERESTED ARE YOU IN WHAT THE CITY GOVERNMENT IS DOING. \$

REPRODUCIBILITY FOR THIS SCALING IS .99 WHILE ITEM SCALABILITY IS .77. FIVE ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE SCALING GIVE US SIX GROUPS OR CATEGORIES OF 'PERFECT' PATTERNS. THE FIRST THREE GROUPS ARE COMBINED TO FORM THE GROUP OF 'HIGH' POLITICAL PARTICIPATION (N=49). THE FOURTH GROUP

CONSTITUTES THE "MEDIUM" POLITICAL PARTICIPATION GROUP (N=90), WHILE THE REMAINING TWO GROUPS ARE GROUPED INTO ONE, WHICH IS REFERRED TO IN THE SUBSEQUENT ANALYSIS AS THE GROUP OF "LOW" POLITICAL PARTICIPATION (N=141).'' (P.2)

CONCLUSIONS-- "...THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES CHARACTERIZE THE HIGH LEVEL OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL-- MIDDLE-AGED MALE, HAVING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, HIGH EDUCATION, PARENTS' COMMUNITY AFFAIRS INVOLVEMENT WHILE RESPONDENTS WERE GROWING UP, DISPOSITION TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE COMMUNITY, ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP, HAVING FRIENDS WHO ARE ACTIVE IN POLITICS, FREQUENT ASSOCIATION WITH CITY OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS, HIGH SOCIABILITY, HIGH SELF-ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE, THE DESIRE FOR MORE POLITICAL INFLUENCE, HIGH POLITICAL EFFICACY, HIGH SENSE OF CIVIC DUTY, LIBERAL IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION, AND THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.'' (P.6)

"...THE LEVEL OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IS RELATED TO--

- 1) THE SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HOW INFLUENTIAL ONE FEELS IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (P .005) , ,
- 2) THE DESIRE TO HAVE MORE INFLUENCE (P .001) , ,
- 3) POLITICAL EFFICACY (P .000) , , AND
- 4) POLITICAL OBLIGATION (P .010) , , (P.9)

STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION...

"THE HIGHER THE FEELING OF CIVIC DUTY OR POLITICAL EFFICACY THE HIGHER THE LEVEL OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION." (P.6)

"POLITICALLY ACTIVE RESPONDENTS FEEL THAT ALL PERSONS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS REGARDLESS OF HOW IMPORTANT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SEEM TO THEM." (P.6)