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ITS STATE, TRENDS, AND PROBLEMS

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Working Paper 91-2
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Ichiro Sunada

1) Present State and Past Development

The study of American politics has established itself as a major sub-field of political science in Japan today. Some sixty out of a little more than one thousand members of the Japanese Political Science Association (JPSA) register their specialties as "American Politics". Many of them have overlapping membership in the Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAS), which was once organized by Americanists mostly in history and literature, functioning as the most active part of the association. To take account of all those who are more or less engaged in research and/or education concerning American politics, the total number of scholars in this sub-field now could be estimated at over one hundred. The recent development of the study is also observed in the quality as well as quantity of academic output, which will be described later.

It was no more than two decades ago, however, that the study of American politics acquired its identity as a viable sub-field of the discipline. There was no such category of speciality as American Politics in the roster of the JPSA in the 1950s and 60s. At the same time, the JAAS held few panels and workshops on American politics at its annual conventions. One might wonder whether the overwhelming American influence in post-war Japan did not cause a great interest in American politics. Of course, it did in general. It is also true that the American influence was so dominant in the study of politics that most Japanese political scientists who started their careers after the end of World War Two relied heavily on the works of their American counterparts for their academic activities and headed for the United States when they had opportunities to study abroad.

Yet a paradoxical fact is that the prevalence of American political science in Japanese academia during this period rather discouraged the early development of the study of American politics, because many Japanese political scientists were eager to seek theories, concepts, and analytical tools from a pile...
of American studies on politics in order to understand and analyze political phenomena in general. Their inclination toward theory-seeking was primarily due to their need to fill the vacuum of general theories after the decline of the traditional framework of Staatswissenschaft. Moreover, the nature of American political science must have encouraged such a move, for the titles of many American political science works as well as the way their theses were proposed implicitly claimed that the hypotheses, propositions, and conceptual schemes derived from empirical analysis of American political behavior were general theories applicable across national borders. Japanese scholars might well take the American theories as such. For example, many of them mastered pluralism and group theories with scant examination of their empirical context. It goes without saying that the impact of the behavioral revolution flourishing in American social science in the 1960s gave impetus to their quest for more scientific, sophisticated theories through American writings.

If we call the assertion of theoretical universality based on the American experience American parochialism in political science, it could be overcome in Japan by the development of inherently parochial study of American politics per se. In fact, the extent to which the theoretical American parochialism was overcome corresponded to the increasing influence of the study of comparative politics, another basically American discipline prevailing in the 60s, which was transmitted to Japanese academia in the early 1970s. The comparative perspective made many students realize the limited generality of American political theories, and some acquired a particular interest in analyzing American political reality itself as the study of a foreign country. In other words, the impact of comparative politics along with other factors facilitated the division of the Japanese scholars under the strong influence of American political science into those who still sought theoretical knowledge on generalization yet with a more comparative perspective and those who explored the unique characteristics of the American political system based on intensive analysis of data on domestic American politics. What followed was an influx of political scientists with analytical rigor and concerns about contemporary problems into the area of American studies. Thus the study of American politics has grown as an interdisciplinary sub-field overlapped by political science and American studies. Admittedly, the discrepancy
inherent in foreign area studies in any country between theory-oriented political scientists and Americanists in political history whose major concerns are detailed description and total understanding emerged in the Japanese studies of American politics, too, and still exists today. But the gap has not necessarily become an obstacle to the advancement of the study. The recent academic products in this field seem to show that the interactions between the two different approaches at various forums have rather produced favorable effects for their studies in a heuristic manner.

2) New Trends in Research

Since the study of American politics took form, there have been significant changes in the scope, methods, and, more generally, mode of research conducted in this field. Let me point out the new research trends that have been salient particularly in the last decade.

* Focus of Studies (Research Subjects)

Even before the sub-field was established, there appeared a considerable number of studies dealing with political institutions in the United States. The major institutions, such as the Presidency and Congress, and the working principles of the entire Constitutional structure had long been one of the most popular subjects of American studies. Although institutional studies are still common, it is now obvious that the focus of significant amounts of research has moved to political process and behavior. A review of books and articles on American politics in the 1980s indicates a remarkable increase in the number of studies on voting behavior, public attitudes, political culture, elections, parties, and pressure groups. The study of institutions itself has also changed. The focus of interest is shifting from the macro to the micro, that is, from the Presidency, Congress, and their relations in the Constitution to more specialized institutions in relation to the electoral process. Congressional operations, etc., such as campaign financing and budgetary procedures.

Evidently, various reform attempts have called researchers' attention to these institutions. By the same token, research interest is also turning to the institutions at lower levels—local and state governments and their peculiar systems, such as referenda and initiatives.
The Mode of Studies

It is no wonder that the methodological trends in the study of American politics have tilted toward more analytical, quantitative, and theory-oriented studies since a significant number of political scientists came into American studies in the early 1970s. A more interesting recent change is observed in the conduct of studies, specifically, the way in which they depend upon the source of academic information. The heavy dependency of Japanese political scientists on American writings in the post-war period mentioned above was more or less a common phenomenon among all social scientists. Americanists in history and literature were also eager readers of American books and articles. Undoubtedly, the American presence and its powerful influence over the nation was a driving force. But their dependency also reflected the sub-culture among the intellectuals of this nation characterized by its traditional desire for learning new knowledge and information from foreign countries. The continuing wealth of translations of foreign works was a manifestation of the culture of "learn foreign". In addition, limited access to original data by Japanese scholars was a more practical reason why they counted on American writings, which is inherent in foreign area studies in any country. The academic reliance on the Americans was so deep-rooted that it went on even after many political scientists became skeptical of the theoretical hegemony of American political science. Thus, until recently, a considerable number of scholarly works in this field were full of quotations from analyses by Americans with frequent reference to the data they used. Accordingly, some works with monographic titles seemed to become no more than review articles of American books and theses on certain topics.

A breakthrough occurred, however, around the late 1970s, as rapid development of communication media and transportation made original data on American
politics more available in Japan. More significant was the concomitant attitudinal change of Japanese Americanists. The younger generation coming to the academic field in the last decade with American higher educational backgrounds have been active in investigating their topics of interest by collecting original data by means of their own labor. Their orientation toward more independent original research was evident not only in their references to data but also in the conduct of analysis, where they tried to add new insights to their American knowledge acquired by heavy reading. The increase of empirical analysis with the limited scope mentioned before can be considered to be one of the consequences of the new attitude in research toward originality. In a word, more methodically empirical analysis of political processes and behavior based on original survey data has represented a new direction in the study of American politics in Japan since the 1980s. A typical example would be Makiko Yamada's *Lobbying* which investigates several cases of corporate lobbying under the Carter administration by scrutinizing Congressional records and interviewing many parties concerned by the author. (6)

Motivational Changes

What are the causes of these new trends? Firstly, a change in the macro-environment in which American studies have been conducted can be viewed as a factor in the incentives for the new research modes. It is not surprising that the dramatic socio-political changes salient in the American 1960s presented even to foreign students good incentives to study the dynamic contemporary aspects of American politics rather than the more static structure of government. The following reform attempts emerged as the responses to such changes attracted attention to the institutional alterations. Furthermore, the American political system underwent extensive changes in the 1980s as a result of the Reagan Revolution, and the studies could not be done completely outside the changing political reality.
The second and conceivably more important factor is the motivational change on
the side of Japanese Americanists. Hitoshi Abe once pointed out the two major
motives that might have driven Japanese students to study American politics. According to him, one motive was to seek the general theories and analytical
frameworks of political science. As I discussed before, however, this motive
is not powerful any more since the empirical theoretical studies have become
more comparative. By his remarks, the other motive was more practical—to get new insights in understanding Japanese politics through American
studies and to explore what the politics should be in the light of American
politics. It is true that there was a strong national demand to learn from
the experience of American democracy and utilize its knowledge and wisdom for
the reform of political systems of their own in the post-war period, and some academic works were responses to it. Whether scholars were conscious
of the reform imperative or not, such wide-spread demand for democratic
reform naturally gave them incentives to seek a democratic model from academic
interest, which was eventually a tacit response to the social demand.

In my view, a public need for learning from American democracy still exists
today and so does the academic motive to respond to it, though the enthusiasm
for democratization waned long ago. Without speaking of the normative studies
for the advocacy of more democracy, no small portion of the empirical analyses
of the day can also be distinguished as being motivated by the quest for
democratic politics, as far as they provide knowledge and information to
the reformists. In fact, the perpetual American zeal for political
innovation has long stimulated Japanese political scientists
to study the alternative institutions for democratic politics and good
government while assessing their effects. Mitsunobu Matsumo’s “Institu-
tionalization of the Initiatives in the United States: A Study for the Exam-
ination of Our System of Claims for Repealing Ordinance” is a good example in
which the researcher's intention to study American politics as a model for Japanese reforms is articulated in the subtitle of his article.(8)

In addition to the motive of learning from American democracy that will be perpetuated as long as the social need for the knowledge of democratic reform exists. I could point out a noticeable new research motive in recent works which has also appeared as an academic response to the changing social environment. The rapid increase of socio-economic interdependency of the two nations, combined with the remarkable development of overseas mass communication, has led Japanese life to far-reaching internationalization with the spread of transnational relations across society. Consequently, a growing number of Japanese in various sectors—government officials, businessmen, intellectuals, citizen activists, etc.—have come to be exposed to direct contact with their American counterparts. Thus, what many segments of Japanese society need today is objective knowledge and detached observation on how Americans behave in various political situations, how decisions are made there, and what policy output is anticipated, without any normative implication. The new social demand for American information is more crystallized among the Japanese elite in negotiating situations with Americans, for those Japanese need to understand the disposition and the pattern of behavior of their opponents with conflicting interests, analyze the alternatives open to them, and anticipate their next action for seeking rational accommodation. It is significant to note that this rising social need for analytical information has coincided with the growing academic concerns among Japanese political scientists with more scientific empirical knowledge of American political behavior and processes, encouraging the trend of their study by widening the opportunity for publications and research grants. Let me take Ikuo Kabashima's article "If You Push this Button, the US Congress Will Move: An Analysis of the Policy-Making Process
of the Local Contents Act” as an example. This somewhat sensational main
title does not fit the content of the academic article, which is well analyzed
based on firm data. Still it is interesting to see how the publisher of the
popular critical magazine in which this article appeared titled it, because it
evidently reflects what information society expects from its Americanists today.

3) Problems and Prospects
Finally, I would like to discuss some problems Japanese scholars are facing in
making further progress in their study. The first problem is the need for
searching for general theories, concepts, and frameworks that can explain
all or at least a wide range of the American political system. As I already
described, the new direction in the study of American politics is oriented
toward more rigorous and quantitative data-based empirical analysis with
relatively limited scope. Its result is flourishing case studies with micro-
scopic theorization, if any, and feeble interest in the search for grand
theories of American politics. It is necessary, however, for any analyst
to envisage the total picture of the politics of this country so as to realize
the relevancy of his study, even though his focus is on a small component or a
specific problem of the political system. The simple accumulation of many
types of case studies cannot naturally produce wide-ranging general theories.
A conscious effort to expand the propositions or hypotheses with narrow scope
and to infer general regularities of the entire system from micro-analytical
observations is required for the advance of the study, as broad theoretical
frameworks in turn usher in further significant empirical analyses and relevant
case studies. The claim for seeking grand theories does not mean going back
to the previous quest for general theories of political science assumed
to have universal applicability in the study of American politics. What we
need is to search for new theoretical models with broader scope which could
explicate the unique characteristics of the entire political system, thereby organizing our thoughts in understanding and interpreting American politics in general. In Samuel Huntington’s term, it is new paradigms of American politics that we want. This is surely a formidable task for Japanese scholars and intellectuals with less resources than their American counterparts. Nevertheless, we have some possibilities like other foreign Americanists to search for paradigmatic theories. In a sense, foreign observers would have an advantage to play some roles in developing paradigms of American politics to the extent that they are detached from an adherence to the legitimacy of established paradigms as well as from the normative ardor for reform causes. Tocqueville is the eternal idol for any foreign student of American political society.

The second problem has to do with the language used in the study of American politics in Japan. Except for some papers presented by Japanese participants in international academic meetings, almost all the books and articles on American politics by Japanese scholars were published in Japanese until lately. The bulletin of the Japanese Association for American Studies, Amerika Kenkyu (The American Review), published annually since 1967, has been basically a Japanese journal which occasionally contains articles written in English by both Japanese and American contributors. Yet the English articles have represented no more than 10 percent of the total number of articles appearing in the bulletin. Similarly, the spoken language at various academic meetings held by Japan’s Americanists, including the annual conventions of the Japanese Association for American Studies, has still been dominantly Japanese, though the international Summer Seminars at Kyoto and Sapporo every year have made a unique contribution to the intellectual exchange between limited number of Japanese and American scholars in American studies by the use of the English language. One could not deny that this language parochialism in
Japan has circumscribed the internationalization of its American studies, particularly the study of American politics. In fact, the publication of books and articles in Japanese limited the overseas publicity of the academic achievements of Japanese scholars and thereby became an obstacle to their contribution to the development of the study of American politics and American studies in general. Recent years, however, have seen some auspicious indications that the language barrier surrounding us has become low enough to get over. The multiplication of younger scholars with the good ability of using English is leading to the steady increase of English publications in Japan’s American studies, which has made it possible for the editors of the English journal of the JAAS, The Japanese Journal of American Studies, issued every four years since No. 1 appeared in 1981, to publish it biennially from No. 3 in 1989. The JAAS also announced that two out of the five panel sessions to be held at its annual convention in the spring of 1991 will be conducted in English with American participants, and that association will continue this policy for English panels at the conventions hereafter. More active participation in international gatherings and in joint research with American and other foreign scholars is encouraged, too. Yet all of these moves have just started. Indeed, the use of the English language would be imperative for Japanese Americanists in the age of internationalization. In this respect, the foreign Americanists today have to do more than what the great Tocqueville did some 160 years ago.
Notes

(2) As of March 1990, the membership of the Japanese Association for American Studies reached 822, of whom about one hundred indicate their field of interest in American studies as politics and/or foreign policies. (Membership List of the JAAS. 1990)
(4) Ichiro Sunada, "Studies of Contemporary American Politics in Japan: A Review of the Articles and Books Published in 1980—1985." in The Bulletin of the Center for American Studies of the University of Tokyo. No.8. 1985, pp.11-24. This review article was written in Japanese, based on comprehensive list of the articles and books published in Japan from 1980 through 1985 compiled by the author. In order to make up the list, I thoroughly referred such Japanese written publication data books as follows:
   According to the list, the total number of academic publications on American politics during this period amounted to 110 (15 books and 95 articles). The English version of the list is appended at the end of this paper. Needless to say, many of my observations in the paper are based on the list I made in 1985. To take account of the development of research trends after 1985, however, I also referred to a new review article written by another author in Japanese in 1988: Atsushi Kusano. "American Studies in Japan," in Leviathan. No.3. Oct. 1988. pp.190-201.
(5) Sunada. ibid., p.23; the English version of the list in this paper.
(7) Hitoshi Abe. "Studies of American Politics in Japan (Reviews)." in The


APPENDIX

A Classified List of the Japanese Publications on American Politics in 1980—1985 by Subject Category

All publications are written in Japanese language with Japanese titles. In order to indicate what topics Japanese scholars have been concerned with in their writings, I dare to translate their titles into English as literally as possible and list them without showing the original Japanese titles. Therefore, the responsibility for the English wording of the titles lies entirely with me. The name of publishers and periodicals all in Japanese are also omitted. The original Japanese wordings for the titles, publishers, and periodicals of all publications listed here will of course be available to interested readers.

[Political Behavior]

(1) Public Opinion, Political Attitude, and Voting Behavior


Murayama, Kouji. "The American Distrust of Political Institutions from 1968 to 78: Its growing trend and various forms." 1982


(2) Party Realignment


(3) Political and Social Movement


(4) Presidential Elections


[Political Process and Political Groups]

(1) Developmental Process of the Contemporary American Polity

(2) Policy-Formation and Decision-Making Process
Kabashima, Ikuo. "If You Push this Button, the US Congress Will


(3) Parties and Pressure Groups


(4) Foreign Policy-Making Process


Inokuchi, Takeshi. "The Foreign Policy Strategies in the Second American Revolution: A Road to the Establishment of the
Hegemony of Dollars." 1985
Kusano, Atsushi. The Orange Negotiations Between Japan and America: A New Perspective to the Economic Conflict. 1983.
Kusano, Atsushi. The Structure of Japan—US Trade Frictions. 1984
Takamatsu, Motoyuki. "Driving Force in the Dulles Diplomacy: Interactions Among the Secretary of State, the President, and the State Department." 1980.
Yamada, Keishin. "President Johnson's Decision Not to Run for Reelection and his Vietnam War Policies." 1984

[Political Institutions]

(1) General Structure

(2) The Presidency and Congress

(3) Federalism

(4) Electoral Systems

(5) Local Political Institutions

(6) Power Structure

[Macro-Theory of the American Polity]

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A Classified List of the Japanese Publications on American Politics in 1980—1985 by Subject Category

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[Political Behavior]

(1) Public Opinion, Political Attitude, and Voting Behavior


Murayama, Kouji. "The American Distrust of Political Institutions from 1968 to 78: Its growing trend and various forms." 1982


(2) Party Realignment

(3) Political and Social Movement

(4) Presidential Elections

[Political Process and Political Groups]

(1) Developmental Process of the Contemporary American Polity

(2) Policy-Formation and Decision-Making Process
Kabashima, Ikuo. "If You Push this Button, the US Congress Will
Nakamura, Yoichi. "Decision-Making Process of the Disposition of
the ABM: The Role of Advisory Organization for the Secretary
Ohga, Mutsuo. "Political Process of Reapportionment in the United
States." 1982
Sunada, Ichiro. "Aspects of Issue Conflict in the Legislative Process:
Patterns and Dimensions of Conflicts in Groups' Rating of
Congressional Votes."

(3) Parties and Pressure Groups
Abe, Takematsu. "Parties in Crisis in the Presidential Election
Sunada, Ichiro. "Party Decline and Party Reform in Contemporary
Sunada, Ichiro. "The Relationship Between the Individual and the
Takeo, Takashi. "Aspects of Formal and Informal Organization of
the Two Major Parties: Multi-Layering and Bipolarization." 1979.
Tsujinaka, Yutaka. "Pluralist Nature of American Society and Interest
Uchida, Mitsuru. "Theses on the Formation of American Pressure
Groups and Their Critics." 1982.

(4) Foreign Policy-Making Process
Hanai, Hitoshi. "A Preface to American Foreign Policy: Its Political
Culture and Institutions." 1981.
Inokuchi, Takeshi. "Foreign Policy Strategies in the Second
American Revolution: The Road to the Establishment of the
Hegemony of Dollars.” 1985
Kusano, Atsushi. The Structure of Japan--US Trade Frictions. 1984
Yamada, Keishin. "President Johnson's Decision Not to Run for Reelection and his Vietnam War Policies." 1984

[Political Institutions]

(1) General Structure

(2) The Presidency and Congress

(3) Federalism

(4) Electoral Systems

(5) Local Political Institutions

(6) Power Structure

[Macro-Theory of the American Polity]

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1991

91-10 Intra-Party Preferences, Heterogeneity, and the Origins of the Modern Congress: Progressive Reformers in the House and Senate, 1890-1920 David W. Brady

91-9 The Information-Seeking Behavior of Local Government Officials Marc A. Levin


91-7 Pork and Votes: The Effect of Military Base Closings on the Vote in Ensuing Congressional Elections David Hadwiger

91-6 Designing an Interactive, Intelligent, Spatial Information System for International Disaster Assistance Louise K. Comfort

91-5 Constitutional Mischief: What's Wrong with Term Limitations Nelson W. Polsby

91-4 Thermidor in Land Use Control? Paul van Seters

91-3 Parchment Barriers and the Politics of Rights Jack N. Rakove


91-1 The Revision of California's Constitution: A Brief Summary Eugene C. Lee

1990

90-34 Recent Developments in Disease Prevention/Health Promotion in the Federal Republic of Germany, Rolf Rosenbrock

90-33 Recent Developments and Reform Proposals in the Politics of Pharmaceutical Supply in the Federal Republic of Germany, Rolf Rosenbrock

90-32 Speech Before the Meeting of Texas Public Interest Organizations, David Cohen

90-31 A Curious Life—The Pursuit of an Understanding of Public Administration, James W. Fesler

90-30 The Cultural Conquest of the Presidency: Incorporation and the Transformation of American Political Life, 1890-1916, Peter Schwartz

90-29 The Fat Lady Has Not Yet Sung: Is the Tax Revolt Over? Randy H. Hamilton

90-28 A Tightrope Walk Between Two Spheres of Logic: Observations—and Self-Observations—of a Social Scientist in Parliamentary Politics, Rolf Rosenbrock

90-27 Iran Air Flight 655 and the USS Vincennes: Complex, Large-Scale Military Systems and the Failure of Control, Gene I. Rochlin

90-26 Political Leadership and Value Change: Reagan, Thatcher and the Conservative Revolution? Pippa Norris


90-24 Political Cultures, Michael Thompson, Richard Ellis, and Aaron Wildavsky


90-22 The San Jose Metropolitan Area: A Region in Transition, Donald N. Rothblatt

90-21 The Demand for Referendums in West Germany “Bringing The People Back In?” Wolfgang Lüthardt

90-20 Sunset As Oversight: Establishing Realistic Objectives, Cynthia Opheim, Landon Curry, and Pat Shields

90-19 Government Expenditure Levels: Alternative Procedures for Computing Measures, Brian Stipak

90-18 Transformation of American Liberalism, 1940s-1980s: An Analysis of Liberal Policy Change and the ADA, Ichiro Sunada

90-17 The Politics of Policy: “Political Think Tanks” and Their Makers in the U.S.-Institutional Environment, Winand Gellner
90-16 CAUTION: Excessive Use of Government Statistics May Be Injurious to the Health of the Body Politic, Randy H. Hamilton

90-15 Thermidor In Land Use Control? Paul van Seters

90-14 Taxation For a Strong and Virtuous Republic: A Bicentennial Retrospective, W. Elliot Brownlee

90-13 How the Cases You Choose Affect the Answers You Get: Selection Bias in Comparative Politics, Barbara Geddes

90-12 Counterfactuals and Hypothesis Testing in Political Science, James D. Fearon

90-11 Pat Crashes The Party: Reform, Republicans, and Robertson, Duane M. Oldfield

90-10 The Acquisition of Partisanship by Latinos and Asian-Americans: Immigrants and Native-Born Citizens, Bruce E. Cain, D. Roderick Kiewiet, and Carole J. Uhlman

90-9 New Perspective on the Comparative Method, David Collier

90-8 California Agency Reconnaissance Project: Teaching Public Administration Through Field Research, Todd R. La Porte and David Hadwiger

90-7 Earthquake Safety For New Structures: A Comprehensive Approach, Stanley Scott

90-6 Government Policies And Higher Education: a Comparison of Britain and the United States 1630 to 1860, Sheldon Rothblatt and Martin Trow

90-5 Dominance and Attention: Images of Leaders in German, French, and American TV News, Roger D. Masters, Siegfried Frey, and Gary Bente

90-4 Nonverbal Behavior and Leadership: Emotion and Cognition in Political Information Processing, Roger D. Masters and Denis G. Sullivan

90-3 The Dredging Dilemma: How Not to Balance Economic Development and Environmental Protection, Robert A. Kagan

90-2 Turning Conflict Into Cooperation: Organizational Designs for Community Response in Disaster, Louise K. Comfort

90-1 The Effect of Campaign Spending, Turnout, and Dropoff on Local Ballot Measure Outcomes and The Initiative and California's Slow Growth Movement, David Hadwiger

1989

89-27 On Campaign Finance Reform: The Root of All Evil is Deeply Rooted, Daniel Hays Lowenstein

89-26 Toward A Dispersed Electrical System: Challenges to the Grid, Jane Summerton and Ted K. Bradshaw

89-25 Top Bureaucrats and the Distribution of Influence in Reagan's Executive Branch, Steven D. Stehr


89-23 Learning From Risk: Organizational Interaction Following the Armenian Earthquakes, Louise K. Comfort

89-22 The Elusiveness of Rural Development Theory and Practice: Domestic and Third World Perspectives Joined, Ted K. Bradshaw

89-21 Saints and Cardinals in Appropriations Subcommittees: Academic Pork Barreling and Distributive Politics in an Era of Redistributive Budgeting, James D. Savage

89-20 The Case for Experiential Knowledge, Gene I. Rochlin

89-19 Choice vs. Control: Increasing Organizational Effectiveness in Interdependent Environments, Louise K. Comfort and Keun Namkoong

89-18 Bingo! An Untapped Revenue for California Cities, William B. Rumford, Jr. and Randy H. Hamilton

89-17 The Research on Higher Education Program: An Appreciation of Eskil Bjorklund, Martin Trow

89-16 Santa Cruz County Planning Issues: Papers on Planning, Housing And Forestry, Edward J. Blakely and Ted K. Bradshaw

89-15 Why Pretend One Size Fits All: An Examination of Management Issues That Concern Small Federal Agencies, Randy H. Hamilton
89-14 Music of the Squares, a Lifetime of Study of Public Administration, Herbert Kaufman
89-10 Ernst Fraenkel Lecture, Free University of Berlin the American Election of 1988: Outcome, Process and Aftermath, Nelson W. Polsby
89-9 The Ambiguous Status of Science and Technology in Australia, Anthony Pecotich and Kelvin Willoughby
89-8 1992, European Integration and The Times, David Morgan
89-7 American Higher Education: “Exceptional” or Just Different? Martin Trow
89-6 American Higher Education: Past, Present and Future, Martin Trow
89-4 London 2001, Peter Hall
89-3 The University of London: An American Perspective, Eugene C. Lee, Frank M. Bowen
89-2 Ukiah, 1904: A Modest Footnote to the History of the Council-Manager Form of Municipal Government in the United States, Randy H. Hamilton
89-1 American Identity and the Politics of Ethnic Change, Jack Citrin, Beth Reingold, Donald P. Green

1988

88-27 Locality and Custom: Non-Aboriginal Claims to Customary Usufructuary Rights as a Source of Rural Protest, Louise Fortmann
88-26 Bruce Keith's Almanac: Patterns of Voting in California, Bruce Keith
88-25 Cold Turkeys and Task Force: Pursuing High Reliability in California's Central Valley, Todd R. La Forte and Ted Lasher
88-24 Environmental Ethics in California, Carolyn Merchant
88-23 Crisis as Opportunity: Designing Networks of Organizational Action in Disaster Environments, Louise K. Comfort
88-22 The Logic of Uncertainty: Interorganizational Coordination in International Disaster Assistance, Louise K. Comfort
88-21 Information Networks in International Disaster Assistance, Louise K. Comfort
88-20 The Decay of Federal Theory, S. Rufus Davis
88-19 Inside Japan's Leviathan Decision-Making in the Government Bureaucracy, Brian Woodall and Nobuhiro Hiwatari
88-17 From Crisis to Community: The 1988 Oil Spill in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Region, Louise Comfort, Joel Abrams, John Camillus, and Edmund Ricci et al.
88-16 The Arrogance of Optimism, Martin Landau, Donald Chisholm
88-15 American Democracy in World Perspective and What to Do About It, Nelson W. Polsby
88-14 Modernization of the U.S. Senate, Nelson W. Polsby
88-13 The Iowa Caucuses in a Front-Loaded System: A Few Historical Lessons, Nelson W. Polsby
88-12 The Reagan Presidency After Seven Years, Eugene C. Lee (moderator)
88-11 The United States Air Traffic System: Increasing Reliability in the Midst of Rapid Growth, Todd La Porte
88-10 Issues in Rural and Small Development, Case Study: Watsonville, Santa Cruz County California, Trish Ramos, Lakshmi Srinivas, Miriam Chion, Ana Lopez, Harry Hecht, Chris Broughton, Robert Murray
88-9 White Reactions to Black Candidates: When Does Race Matter? Jack Citrin, Donald Philip Green, David O. Sears
88-8 Are Chicanos Assimilating? Jorge Chapa
88-7 California Agency Reconnaissance Project Reports, Todd R. La Porte, David Hadwiger, Steven Stehr

88-6 Do You Have To Be Crazy To Do This Job? Causes and Consequences of Job Satisfaction Among Local Legislators, Edward L. Lascher, Jr.

88-5 American All-Mail Balloting: A Summation of a Decade's Experience, Randy H. Hamilton

88-4 Corporate Campaign Spending and Initiative Outcomes in California, Tom E. Thomas

88-3 Research Applications: Perspectives on the California Seismic Safety Commission, Stanley Scott

88-2 Earthquake Engineering and Public Policy: Key Strategies for Seismic Policy, Stanley Scott

88-1 What Do Decision Models Tell Us About Information Use? Evert A. Lindquist

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