

*Questions used in Columbia Exam*

Final Examination

GOVERNMENT 104: THE PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT

Date: May 23, 1952

Time: 7:10-9:10

Place: 310 Fayerweather

Instructor: Alfred de Grazia

INSTRUCTIONS

There follows a list of thirty questions on the materials of the course. They may be used to guide one's review of the course. At the beginning of the examination, the proctor will designate four of these questions as constituting the written examination, and each student taking the examination will be required to answer all four questions within the allotted time of two hours. No materials other than blank paper and writing instruments will be used by persons taking the examination.

1. What institutional and other historical events entered into the development of representative government before 1600?

2. What are the major methods of apportionment in representative government? What are their general effects on the political behavior of the population?

3. Describe the historical conflicts between the ideas of representing property and individual personalities.

4. To what extent may American government today be characterized as a pluralist type of government?

5. What socio-economic interests in America receive continued and preferred representation through the institutional mechanisms of representative government (excluding the political party)?

6. When one speaks of "party government" in America, who is one to understand gets what, when, and how through such party government?

7. Compare and contrast the means employed by law and in fact to regulate political campaign expenditures and to regulate pressure group expenditures in the American national government.

8. What propaganda techniques are employed in political party propaganda during a national presidential election campaign in America? Are there notable differences between the techniques used by the Democratic and Republican Parties? How do the major party techniques differ from those employed by a totalitarian party abroad?

9. Describe some of the methods a political scientist might use to determine the effects of the use of money and propaganda in any given political contest.

- ✓ 10. Describe the organization, goals, financing, techniques of lobbying and public relations, and apparent effects of the actions of a single pressure group.
11. What are the points of access to the attention of a legislator? (Granted an average legislator is an unrealistic notion, adapt your remarks to types of legislators, if you please.) Distinguish between points of access and measures of influence.
12. What evidence exists to indicate a growing interest of pressure groups in the administrative process? To what extent do present national, state, and local lobbying laws and corrupt practices legislation take account of this development?
13. Under what conditions would you insert a system of proportional representation in a current process of government? Why would you do so, or why would you not do so? What results would you expect to ensue?
14. What are the major formulae of the present time predicting the developments of the next generations in the process of government and the distribution of power in America?
15. Is there an irreconcilable conflict between the necessary conditions of the supremacy of the legislature and a significant increase in the rationality of the process of government? Explain your judgment.
16. Compare Max Weber's "Politics as a Vocation," in From Max Weber, pp. 77-128, with T. V. Smith's Legislative Way of Life (or a similar statement by Smith elsewhere). In what respects do the two theories hold similar positions? Whose analysis embraces greater numbers of politicians? In what way?
17. Describe the methods that may be used to study the influence of pressure groups. If your methods are adequate for providing statements only about one group at a time, what chance do you have of providing generalizations about pressure groups as a generic phenomenon?
18. Given the problem of weighing the degree of rationality of the process of government in America from the particular standpoint of a hypothetical individual, how would you go about making such a study? How would you keep track of the individual's values? Is this the method of traditional biography? Can one ever generalize from such a method?
19. Summarize briefly the history of the suffrage in the United States. What restrictions exist today, as relics or as expedients to cope with perennial problems of election administration?
20. In what ways does the legislature, viewed as a corporate body, add new qualifications or variables to the process of government (that is, to the process of realizing values through government)?
21. Suppose that you are an outside expert in applied politics and are invited to conduct a political campaign for a naive candidate for

Congress who has the nomination of a major party. Supposing you go to work on September 7, what would be your program of activities, intellectual and operational, for the first month?

22. What comment, both evaluative and factual, would you make on the following statement of F. S. Oliver:

"In a thousand ways the art of politics is directly affected by moral considerations. Nevertheless, politics cannot properly be regarded as a branch of virtuous conduct; for though the two things are often intertwined, each has its own separate root and stem. The prime motive of the politician is not to do good to humanity or even to his own country, but simply to gain power for himself. Yet he will inevitably fail if he refuses homage to the moral standards of his particular age. And moreover — though this is a different matter — the great majority of politicians are to some extent restrained and impelled by their own consciences."

23. What characteristic deviations from legislative policy may one expect from the organization and personnel of the American administrative establishment?

24. Comment on the following statement:

"The American process of government, because it pleases no one at all all of the time, pleases more people more of the time than a bureaucratic process or a despotice process of government."

✓ 25. Comment on the following criticism Hans Morgenthau levels at Lasswell and Kaplan's Power and Society:

"Mr. Lasswell is the product of a school of political science which was, if not hostile, in any case indifferent, to the necessary contribution of political philosophy to political inquiry...Mr. Kaplan is the product of a school of philosophy which sees in the history of philosophy primarily a history of errors...They represent an obsolescent point of view...There is already at work — in Chicago as elsewhere — a strong reaction to the 'straight-forward empirical standpoint' of our authors."

✓ 26. What is or has been said to be the "general interest"? How will you answer the first student who will ask you what is the "general interest"?

27. What does Karl Mannheim regard as democratic planning? Does he attempt to reconcile this theoretical condition with any existing process of government? To what extent is the reconciliation possible?

28. Were the crucial decisions (or decision) in the study by Bailey (or Grodzins or Hulburd or Schattschneider or Banfield or the Lobbying Committee) controlled in their origins or effects by their initiators? In what way and to what extent?

29. Of Burke, Madison, and Jefferson, why has Burke's theory of man and government been least popular in America? Has it been least true of American politics?

30. Select from Truman's Governmental Process four generalizations of highly limited scope and four generalizations of maximum scope. Which group of statements contains the higher degree of probability and the greater degree of utility in predicting group behavior? Comment on the differences or similarities of the two groups of statements in this respect. What meaning do your conclusions hold for political science?