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AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

98/99



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To the Reader

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the *public press* in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully *collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced* in a *low-cost format*, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS. Under the direction of each volume's *academic editor*, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an *Advisory Board*, each year we seek to provide in each ANNUAL EDITION a current, well-balanced, carefully selected collection of the best of the public press for your study and enjoyment. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to let us know what you think.

American Government 98/99 is the twenty-eighth edition of a book that has become a mainstay in many introductory courses on American politics. The educational goal is to provide a readable collection of up-to-date articles that are informative, interesting, and stimulating to students beginning their study of the American political system.

In 1995, for the first time since 1947, a Democratic president faced a Congress in which Republicans controlled a majority of seats in both houses. So-called "divided government"—a situation in which control of the presidency, the House of Representatives, and the Senate is split between Democrats and Republicans—has become commonplace in United States national government since 1969. However, for the first 2 years of President Clinton's term, party control of American national government was *not* divided between the two major parties: Democrats controlled the presidency as well as both houses of Congress. But the hotly contested congressional elections of November 1994 marked a sharp departure from post-World War II norms. In January 1995, the House of Representatives elected Congressman Newt Gingrich of Georgia to be the first Republican Speaker in 40 years.

The November 1996 elections did little to change the prevailing partisan equation in Washington. President Clinton was reelected by a comfortable margin over Republican Bob Dole, yet Republicans maintained majority control in both houses of Congress. As this book goes to press, politicians, campaign contributors, and political observers are focusing increasingly on the November 1998 congressional elections.

The first year of President Clinton's second term in office was an interesting one. Attorney General Janet Reno was pressured to appoint independent prosecutors to investigate alleged wrongdoing by President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore but she declined to do so. As more information about shady campaign finance practices during the 1996 presidential campaign became available, criticism of how American election campaigns are financed reached new heights. Meanwhile, President Clinton was beset by allegations of other scandals including the Paula Jones case and the Whitewater affair.

Late in 1997, other events seemed to be prologues to 1998 and beyond. President Clinton's request for so-

called "fast track" trade authority seemed headed for certain defeat in Congress. Most Republican members of Congress supported the president on the issue, but his Democratic colleagues did not. Iraq's Saddam Hussein resisted inspections by UN officials charged with ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, thus provoking a crisis that was unresolved as 1998 began. In late 1997 it became likely that the national economy would produce a budget surplus and, as 1998 began, so did debate about what to do with it. President Clinton now faced a public pleased with the economy but perturbed by new allegations of sexual scandal.

The systems approach provides a rough organizational framework for this book. The first unit focuses on ideological and constitutional underpinnings of American politics, from both historical and contemporary perspectives. The second unit treats the major institutions of the national government. The third covers the "input" or "linkage" mechanisms of the system—political parties, elections, interest groups, and media. The fourth and concluding unit shifts the focus to policy choices that confront the government in Washington and resulting "outputs" of the political system.

New to this edition are *World Wide Web* sites that can be used to further explore the topics. These sites will be cross-referenced by number in the *topic guide*.

Each year thousands of articles about American politics are published, and deciding which to reprint in a collection of readings such as this is not always easy. Since no position on the political spectrum has a monopoly on truth, articles are chosen with an eye toward providing viewpoints from left, right, and center. About half of the selections in this book are new to this year's edition.

Next year will bring another opportunity for change, and you, the reader, are invited to participate in the process. Please complete and return the postpaid article rating form on the last page of the book and let us know your reactions and your suggestions for improvement.



Bruce Stinebrickner
Editor

UNIT 1



Foundations of American Politics

The eighteen selections in this unit outline the foundations of American politics. In addition to primary documents, there are discussions of contemporary political ideals and viewpoints as well as recent commentaries on constitutional issues.

To the Reader	iv
Topic Guide	2
Selected World Wide Web Sites	4
Overview	6
A. BASIC DOCUMENTS	
1. The Declaration of Independence, 1776, This document formally announces that 13 former British colonies have become the free and independent United States of America. It eloquently identifies certain <i>historic principles</i> on which their claim to independence rests.	8
2. The Constitution of the United States, 1787, The Constitution provides an organizational blueprint for the national government and for the <i>federal</i> relationship between the national government and the states. In addition, the first 10 amendments, commonly known as the <i>Bill of Rights</i> , spell out limits on what the government can do. A commentary accompanying the actual document provides a brief account of the writing of the Constitution and also notes some of its significant features.	10
3. The Size and Variety of the Union as a Check on Faction, James Madison, <i>The Federalist Papers</i> , No. 10, 1787. James Madison argues in support of the union of the 13 states under the new <i>Constitution</i> . According to Madison, a system of representative democracy governing a large territory and many people will help control the undesirable effects of "faction."	21
4. Checks and Balances, James Madison, <i>The Federalist Papers</i> , No. 51, 1787. According to James Madison, both the <i>separation of powers</i> among three branches of government and the <i>division of powers</i> between the states and the central government will help preserve representative democracy under the new <i>Constitution</i> .	25
5. The Judiciary, Alexander Hamilton, <i>The Federalist Papers</i> , No. 78, 1787. Alexander Hamilton discusses the federal <i>judiciary</i> to be established under the new <i>Constitution</i> . He emphasizes the crucial role of the courts in a system of limited government with a written constitution.	27
B. CONTEMPORARY VIEWS AND VALUES	
6. What Good Is Government? William J. Bennett and John J. Dilulio Jr., <i>Commentary</i> , November 1997. The authors assess the state of <i>big government</i> in the United States today and conclude that the era of big government is far from over. They also analyze two currently popular alternatives to the status quo: <i>devolution</i> of power from Washington to the states and greater dependence on voluntary organizations and institutions to do what needs to be done.	30
7. It's Not as Bad as You Think It Is, Nicholas Lemann, <i>The Washington Monthly</i> , March 1997. Nicholas Lemann argues that the widespread perception of overall <i>social decline</i> and decay in American society is misguided and distracting. He discusses why the misperception has developed and how it works to inhibit solutions to the nation's real problems.	38
8. The Spiral of Inequality, Paul Krugman, <i>Mother Jones</i> , November/December 1996. Paul Krugman argues that the United States is no longer a <i>middle class nation</i> . In economic terms, the gap between rich and poor has widened in the past three decades to such an extent that the majority of Americans are no longer able to afford approximately the same standard of living.	40

9. **The New Mugwumps**, Paul Starobin, *National Journal*, November 1, 1997. 45
Paul Starobin recounts the historical roots of today's *good government* reformers. He compares and contrasts nineteenth-century "mugwumps" and contemporary reformers who claim to pursue the *public interest* through their emphasis on issues such as *campaign finance reform*.
 10. **A Civics Lesson**, Benjamin R. Barber, *The Nation*, November 4, 1996. 49
Benjamin Barber criticizes American politicians who run "against" Washington by suggesting that "we" and "government" are antagonists. Instead, Barber argues, in a representative democracy such as ours, government is the way *liberties* are secured for all.
 11. **The Selfish Decade**, Peter Wilson, *World Press Review*, September 1996. 51
Peter Wilson suggests that the 1990s are a decade of increased selfishness for Americans. There is *less sympathy* for the poor, a growing sense of *isolationism* in international affairs, and support for smaller and less generous government.
 12. **What Will Rogers Could Teach the Age of Limbaugh**, Jon Meacham, *The Washington Monthly*, January/February 1994. 54
Jon Meacham compares two popular political and social commentators from different eras, Will Rogers of the *Great Depression/New Deal* period and Rush Limbaugh of today. Meacham argues that Rogers's style and tone were far more helpful to a *troubled American nation* than those of his counterpart of the 1990s.
 13. **The Disunited States**, John D. Donahue, *The Atlantic Monthly*, May 1997. 59
John Donahue argues that *devolution* of governmental power from Washington to the states is not the cure-all that it is often reputed to be. He cites persuasive evidence supporting his case and concludes by suggesting five propositions to guide contemporary efforts to restructure *American federalism*.
 14. **Marches and Rallies: Americans Looking to One Another Rather than Toward Government**, Michael Janofsky, *New York Times*, October 27, 1997. 62
Michael Janofsky suggests that recent mass rallies and demonstrations are different from their counterparts in the 1960s and 1970s. According to Janofsky, contemporary mass gatherings seem to focus on changing the individual instead of seeking government solutions to pressing *social problems*.
- C. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS**
15. **Race and the Constitution**, Thurgood Marshall, *Social Policy*, Summer 1987. 64
In this 1987 article, Thurgood Marshall, the first African American to serve on the Supreme Court, argues that the 1787 *Constitution* contained many defects, including several provisions that supported the continuation of slavery. He suggests that the Constitution has evolved in desirable ways since originally written, but he notes that there is room for more progress in certain spheres.
 16. **The Bill of Rights and the Supreme Court: A Foreigner's View**, Frank Brennan, *America*, April 13, 1996. 67
Frank Brennan describes what he sees as the consequences of "constitutionalizing" individual rights in the American political system. He argues that the balancing of *individual rights* and the *public interest* is left to unelected judges whose decisions leave a great deal to be desired.
 17. **Vigilante Justices**, Antonin Scalia, *National Review*, February 10, 1997. 73
Supreme Court justice Antonin Scalia evaluates the approach to *constitutional interpretation* known as "The Living Constitution." He argues that such an evolutionary approach in the long run renders the *Constitution* useless and irrelevant in the American political system.

UNIT 2



Structures of American Politics

The seventeen articles in this unit examine the structure and present status of the American presidency, Congress, judiciary, and bureaucracy.

18. **The Future of Single-Sex Education**, D. Grier Stephenson Jr., *USA Today Magazine* (*Society for the Advancement of Education*), January 1997.
D. Grier Stephenson traces the legal details of a recent *U.S. Supreme Court* decision on the all-male student body of Virginia Military Institute. He also discusses the implications of that decision for *single-sex education* in general.

Overview 80

A. THE PRESIDENCY

19. **Do We Ask Too Much of Presidents?** Burt Solomon, *National Journal*, June 18, 1994.
Burt Solomon notes that the presidents of the last 25 years have generally been judged to be disappointing. He argues that the difficult challenges besetting *contemporary presidents* and the *unrealistic expectations* held by the public have led to Americans' negative perceptions of recent presidents.
20. **The Separated System**, Charles O. Jones, *Society*, September/October 1996.
Charles Jones explores the implications of the *separation of powers* for *presidential accountability*, the expectations that people hold for a president, and the realities of governing.
21. **The Permanent Campaign**, Norman J. Ornstein and Amy S. Mitchell, *The World & I*, January 1997.
The authors observe that *presidential campaigns* are today a continuous phenomenon throughout a president's term in office, quite different from earlier presidential campaigns in American history. They attribute this important change to advances in *technology* and ever-increasing reliance on *public opinion polls*.
22. **Rush to Judgment: Picking Presidents**, James A. Barnes, *National Journal*, June 18, 1994.
James Barnes explains how changes in the presidential nominating process a quarter of a century ago have affected *congressional-presidential relations* and the overall conduct of the *presidency* itself. He suggests that the changing roles of *political parties*, *primaries*, and *news media* have been most significant.
23. **Will Clinton Sing Second-Term Blues?** William Schneider, *National Journal*, November 23, 1996.
William Schneider discusses the challenges that *second-term presidents* such as *Bill Clinton* face. He also summarizes the performances of previous second-term presidents in this century.

B. CONGRESS

24. **Imperial Congress**, Joseph A. Califano Jr., *New York Times Magazine*, January 23, 1994.
Joseph Califano argues that *Congress* is now more powerful than the *presidency* and has become the dominant government branch in the American political system. He explains that this change has taken place since the presidency of Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s and suggests some ways to *redress the current imbalance*.
25. **The "Outside" Role: A Leadership Challenge**, Joe S. Foote, *Extensions*, Fall 1996.
Joe Foote distinguishes "inside" and "outside" roles for *congressional leaders* and discusses the growing emphasis on "outside" leadership on Capitol Hill. He notes the significant role that Speaker Newt Gingrich has played in this development.
26. **It's Not Mr. Smith Goes to Washington**, Bill Dauster, *The Washington Monthly*, November 1996.
Bill Dauster discusses how the practice known as the *filibuster* has evolved in the *U.S. Senate*. It no longer provides the colorful spectacle that it did in times past.

27. **In the Money: A Congressman's Story**, Dan Hamburg, *Harper's*, July 1997. 107

Former congressman Dan Hamburg reports the centrality of *money* in his career on Capitol Hill. He details how the pursuit of *campaign funds* shaped his day-to-day activities as a *congressman* and affected his position on questions of public policy.

28. **Jousting with Jesse**, James Kitfield, *National Journal*, September 27, 1997. 109

James Kitfield reports the central role in *foreign policy making* played by Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the *Senate Foreign Relations Committee*. In so doing, Kitfield provides insights into the way the Senate works and into conflicting viewpoints about *American foreign policy* in the *post-cold war world*.

C. JUDICIARY

29. **The Rehnquist Reins**, David J. Garrow, *New York Times Magazine*, October 6, 1996. 112

David Garrow discusses the *dynamics of the U.S. Supreme Court* during the 10 years in which William Rehnquist has served as *Chief Justice*. He emphasizes the key roles of Rehnquist and Associate Justice *Anthony Kennedy* and the important decisions made on questions of *federalism*.

30. **Benchmarks of Justice**, Linda Greenhouse, *New York Times*, July 1, 1997. 121

Linda Greenhouse summarizes the key *Supreme Court decisions* that made the 1996-1997 term a noteworthy one. Key decisions treated everything from Paula Jones's lawsuit against *President Clinton* to assisted suicide and *freedom of expression* on the Internet.

31. **La Dolce Vita**, Christina Alex, *The Washington Monthly*, October 1997. 127

Christina Alex criticizes the productivity and work ethic of *Supreme Court justices*. She cites the considerable perquisites that justices receive and details the rather dramatic decline in the number of cases that the Supreme Court has heard in recent years.

32. **A Judge Speaks Out**, H. Lee Sarokin, *The Nation*, October 13, 1997. 130

H. Lee Sarokin, a former federal judge, argues that the recent *politicization of the judiciary* by politicians and *news media* alike is undermining the *rule of law* in the United States. He explains why he thinks it is crucially important for judges to uphold various controversial provisions of the *Bill of Rights*.

33. **Gaveling Back the Imperial Presidency**, Joan Biskupic, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, June 9, 1997. 133

Joan Biskupic compares two landmark cases involving twentieth-century *U.S. presidents*: *U.S. v. Nixon* and *Jones v. Clinton*. In both cases, the Supreme Court issued rulings contrary to the president's position and the *U.S. v. Nixon* decision led to President Nixon's resignation in 1974.

D. BUREAUCRACY

34. **You Can't Fix It If You Don't Raise the Hood**, Amy Waldman, *The Washington Monthly*, July/August 1995. 135

Amy Waldman argues that government executives responsible for *supervising the bureaucracy* have an inadequate understanding of what government bureaucrats are actually doing. In turn, making them perform better is difficult.

35. **The Case for More Regulation**, Nurith C. Aizenman, *The Washington Monthly*, October 1997. 140

According to Nurith Aizenman, the incidence of accidents involving hazardous materials being transported in the United States shows the need for greater *government regulation*. She discusses why stricter regulation does not occur.

UNIT 3

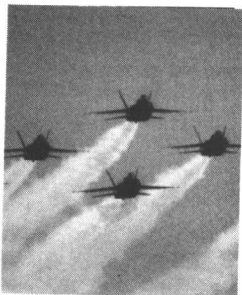


Process of American Politics

Sixteen articles in this unit review how political parties, voters, election processes, interest groups, and the media work in the process of American politics.

Overview	146
A. POLITICIANS, ISSUES, PARTIES, AND ELECTIONS	
36. Running Scared, Anthony King, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , January 1997.	148
Anthony King argues that the American political system is anchored in what he considers a <i>permanent election campaign</i> . In turn, according to King, American politicians are "hyper-responsive" and American government suffers accordingly.	
37. Primary Colours: Nasty, Brutish and Short? Godfrey Hodgson, <i>The World Today</i> , April 1996.	159
Godfrey Hodgson explains the way the U.S. <i>presidential primary system</i> distorts the way candidates campaign, the way issues are debated, and the role that <i>news media</i> play.	
38. Democrats at the Cross Roads, Theda Skocpol, <i>Mother Jones</i> , January/February 1997.	163
Theda Skocpol identifies two factions competing for control of the <i>Democratic Party</i> . One, embodied in the Democratic Leadership Council, favors <i>centrist positions</i> that often rely heavily on free-market solutions to national problems. The other faction, more <i>populist</i> in orientation, favors more protections for workers and more government activity aimed at reducing <i>inequalities</i> among Americans.	
39. What If We Held an Election and Nobody Came? Phil Keisling, <i>The Washington Monthly</i> , March 1996.	168
Phil Keisling explains Oregon's vote-by-mail procedures and how they can significantly raise <i>voter participation</i> rates in elections. He strongly supports making it easier for citizens to vote and explains why.	
B. MONEY AND ELECTIONS	
40. The Politics of Money, Robert L. Borosage and Ruy Teixeira, <i>The Nation</i> , October 21, 1996.	170
The authors report a survey showing how the political views of major campaign donors differ from those of average citizens. In turn, they discuss the implications for <i>democracy</i> and for <i>responsive public policy</i> .	
41. The Dirtiest Election Ever, Fred Wertheimer, <i>Washington Post National Weekly Edition</i> , November 11-17, 1996.	173
Fred Wertheimer argues that the 1996 <i>elections</i> were the worst ever in terms of shady fund-raising and flouting of campaign laws. He explains why, and sets forth five steps to bring about <i>effective reform</i> .	
42. Democracy v. Dollar, Paul Starr, <i>The American Prospect</i> , March/April 1997.	176
Paul Starr explores the role of <i>money</i> in recent <i>congressional elections</i> . He suggests that, in effect, two competitions are held: one a competition for dollars and the second a competition for votes.	
43. Campaign Financing: Four Views, Michael Walzer, Joanne Barkan, Michael Merrill, and James B. Rule, <i>Dissent</i> , Summer 1997.	180
Four political observers identify what they see as the central <i>problems in campaign financing</i> in the United States and the <i>reforms</i> they see as likely to improve the situation. All agree that the problems are serious, but there is little consensus on what ought to be done.	
44. Stop the Madness! Outlaw those Phony Campaign Commercials, Curtis Gans, <i>The Washington Monthly</i> , May 1997.	186
Curtis Gans argues that <i>declining voter turnout</i> in the United States is a result of <i>negative television advertising</i> . He explains how such advertising discourages citizens from voting and he concludes that careful government regulation is the only solution.	

UNIT 4



"Products" of American Politics

The ten selections in this unit examine the domestic, economic, foreign, and defense policies that American government produces.

45. **Party Favors**, Robert B. Reich, *The New Yorker*, October 13, 1997. 190

Robert Reich describes the "mutual seduction" between elected officeholders and wealthy contributors that accompanies the *campaign fund-raising process* in the United States. He suggests that rarely do politicians trade specific votes on particular issues for money.

C. INTEREST GROUPS

46. **Demosclerosis**, Jonathan Rauch, *The New Democrat*, June/July 1994. 192

Jonathan Rauch identifies the important connection between *interest groups* and the shortcomings of government in Washington. He documents the connection and explains why any solution will be difficult to put into effect.

47. **Going to Extremes, Losing the Center**, W. John Moore, *National Journal*, June 18, 1994. 197

W. John Moore describes the factors that lead *interest groups* to take extreme positions on most *public policy issues*. He notes that when there are intensely committed groups on both sides of most issues, debate becomes polarized. In turn, centrist, consensus policy outcomes become more difficult to achieve.

48. **Cultivating the Grass Roots to Reap Legislative Benefits**, Joel Brinkley, *New York Times*, November 1, 1993. 200

Joel Brinkley reports new techniques that *interest groups* use to influence members of *Congress*. The most noteworthy innovation is the use of *new technologies* to stimulate *grassroots communications* that change the way Congress works.

49. **Q: Are Ethnic and Gender-Based Special-Interest Groups Good for America?** Anita Perez Ferguson and Ward Connerly, *Insight*, July 7-14, 1997. 204

Anita Perez Ferguson and Ward Connerly argue the pros and cons of interest groups based on so-called *identity politics*. Ferguson believes that such interest groups are beneficial, while Connerly suggests that identity politics undermines *American democracy*.

D. MEDIA

50. **Did You Have a Good Week?** James Fallows, *The Atlantic Monthly*, December 1994. 208

James Fallows identifies and laments the tendency of *news media* to exaggerate the critical and especially the emergency nature of a variety of public policy issues. According to him, the *negative consequences* include making "the week" the fundamental unit of political evaluation and treating political news in the same manner as sports.

51. **The 'New' Media and Politics: What Does the Future Hold?** Doris A. Graber, *PS: Political Science and Politics*, March 1996. 210

Doris Graber explains how "*new*" *media* can empower individual citizens in significant ways. She discusses political implications and possible directions of future change.

Overview

214

A. DOMESTIC AND ECONOMIC POLICY

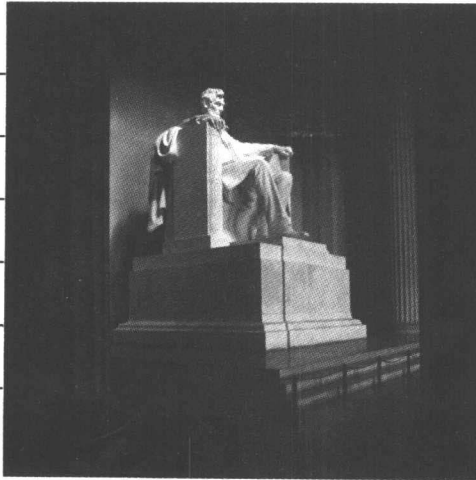
52. **Federal Government Mandates: Why the States Are Complaining**, Martha Derthick, *The Brookings Review*, Fall 1992. 216

Martha Derthick identifies four main ways in which the national government influences state governments. In this context, she discusses affirmative commands—that is, *mandates*—from the national government to the states and evaluates their implications for *federalism* in the United States.

53. The Entitlement Time Bomb , John Attarian, <i>The World & I</i> , November 1996.	221
John Attarian describes the steep increase in spending on entitlements over the past three decades as well as the even steeper increase that will occur in the near future. He discusses the causes and the dangers of <i>entitlement spending trends</i> .	
54. Put an End to Corporate Welfare , Stephen Moore and Dean Stansel, <i>USA Today Magazine</i> (<i>Society for the Advancement of Education</i>), September 1995.	226
Stephen Moore and Dean Stansel argue that <i>taxpayer subsidies to industries and firms</i> should be ended. They identify several examples and consider why such policies are misguided and dangerous.	
55. What's Really Going on with the Economy? Bernard Sanders, <i>USA Today Magazine</i> (<i>Society for the Advancement of Education</i>), March 1997.	230
Congressman Bernard Sanders describes the growing <i>economic inequalities</i> between rich and poor in the United States. He identifies a number of policies that he thinks will work to lessen the economic gap and produce a more humane society.	
56. Do It Yourself , Julie Kosterlitz, <i>National Journal</i> , November 23, 1996.	233
Julie Kosterlitz reports that Americans are at a crossroads between, on the one hand, a collective approach to <i>health care and retirement benefits</i> and, on the other, more self-reliance in these spheres. She discusses the likely consequences of each alternative.	
57. Ten Essential Observations on Guns in America , James D. Wright, <i>Society</i> , March/April 1995.	238
James Wright identifies what he considers to be 10 fundamental truths about guns and gun violence and then discusses their implications for <i>American public policy</i> .	
58. OK, Boys and Girls—Don't Do It , Annys Shin, <i>National Journal</i> , October 25, 1997.	243
Annys Shin describes a recent congressional enactment that provides federal money to states for promoting <i>abstinence from sexual activity</i> among young people. She also reports various reactions to such a program.	
B. FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY	
59. America's Incoherent Foreign Policy , Morton A. Kaplan, <i>The World & I</i> , August 1996.	245
Morton Kaplan notes the incoherence of U.S. <i>foreign policy</i> since the end of the demise of the Soviet Union and outlines a <i>set of proposals</i> for American foreign policy at this time.	
60. Fatal Distraction: Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy , Richard N. Haass, <i>Foreign Policy</i> , Fall 1997.	248
Richard Haass notes that President Bill Clinton's <i>foreign policy</i> lacks a general framework to give it direction and focus. He suggests that Asia, international trade, and the Middle East should serve as foreign policy priorities for the Clinton administration during its second term.	
61. Political Asylum: The Achilles' Heel of Immigration Control , David Simcox, <i>USA Today Magazine</i> (<i>Society for the Advancement of Education</i>), January 1997.	254
David Simcox argues that the United States must work toward having a smaller population more suitable for available physical resources. In turn, according to Simcox, <i>political asylum</i> , which accounts for more than 25 percent of all immigration into the United States, must be more strictly controlled and limited.	
Index	257
Article Review Form	260
Article Rating Form	261

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT 98/99

Twenty-Eighth Edition



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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to topics likely to be treated in American politics textbooks and courses. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic, and the selections that give substantial coverage to each topic are named. Many of the topics in the topic guide come from the italicized terms in the brief descriptions of each selection that appear in the table of contents. In addition, relevant Web sites, which are annotated on pages 4 and 5, are noted in bold italics under the topic articles.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Balanced Budget	53. Entitlement Time Bomb (1, 3, 25, 29, 30)	Devolution	13. Disunited States (1, 2, 3, 5, 7)
Big Government	6. What Good Is Government? (2, 3, 4, 6, 9)	Economy	55. What's Really Going On with the Economy? (4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 25, 29, 30)
Bureaucracy	6. What Good Is Government? 34. You Can't Fix It If You Don't Raise the Hood 35. Case for More Regulation (2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 22)	Elections and Nominations	21. The Permanent Campaign 27. In the Money: A Congressman's Story 36. Running Scared 37. Primary Colours: Nasty, Brutish, and Short? 39. What If We Held an Election and Nobody Came? 40. Politics of Money 41. Dirtiest Election Ever 42. Democracy v. Dollar 43. Campaign Financing: Four Views 44. Stop the Madness! Outlaw Those Phony Campaign Commercials 45. Small Change (14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20)
Clinton, Bill	23. Will Clinton Sing Second-Term Blues? 30. Benchmarks of Justice 33. Gaveling Back the Imperial Presidency 41. Dirtiest Election Ever 60. Fatal Distraction: Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26)	Equality	7. It's Not as Bad as You Think It Is 8. Spiral of Inequality (2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
Congress	24. Imperial Congress 25. "Outside" Role: A Leadership Challenge 26. It's Not Mr. Smith Goes to Washington 27. In the Money: A Congressman's Story 28. Jousting with Jesse (1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 18)	Federalism	2. Constitution of the United States, 1787 3. Size and Variety of the Union as a Check on Faction 13. Disunited States (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8)
Constitution	3. Size and Variety of the Union as a Check on Faction 4. Checks and Balances 5. The Judiciary 16. Bill of Rights and the Supreme Court: A Foreigner's View 17. Vigilante's Justices (1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 13)		

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Foreign and Defense Policy	28. Jousting with Jesse 59. America's Incoherent Foreign Policy 60. Fatal Distraction: Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy 61. Political Asylum <i>(1, 2, 3, 24, 26, 27, 31)</i>	Political Parties	38. Democrats at the Crossroads 45. Party Favors <i>(4, 18)</i>
Historic Perspectives	1. Declaration of Independence, 1776 2. Constitution of the United States, 1787 3. Size and Variety of the Union as a Check on Faction 4. Checks and Balances 5. The Judiciary 24. Imperial Congress 48. Cultivating the Grass Roots to Reap Legislative Benefits <i>(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16)</i>	Presidency	19. Do We Ask Too Much of Presidents? 20. Separated System 21. Permanent Campaign 22. Rush to Judgment: Picking Presidents 23. Will Clinton Sing Second-Term Blues? 33. Gaveling Back the Imperial Presidency 60. Fatal Distraction: Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy <i>(1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16)</i>
Interest Groups	3. Size and Variety of the Union as a Check on Faction 46. Demosclerosis 47. Going to Extremes, Losing the Center 48. Cultivating the Grass Roots to Reap Legislative Benefits 49. Are Ethnic and Gender-Based Special-Interest Groups Good for America? <i>(1, 2, 3, 8, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23)</i>	Reform	9. New Mugwumps 41. Dirtiest Election Ever 43. Campaign Financing: Four Views 44. Stop the Madness: Outlaw Those Phony Campaign Commercials <i>(2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 17, 23)</i>
Media	32. Judge Speaks Out 37. Primary Colours: Nasty, Brutish, and Short 44. Stop the Madness! Outlaw Those Phony Campaign Commercials 50. Did You Have a Good Week? 51. 'New' Media and Politics: What Does the Future Hold? <i>(18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23)</i>	Separation of Powers	20. Separated System <i>(13, 14, 15, 16)</i>
		Supreme Court	16. Bill of Rights and the Supreme Court 17. Vigilante Justices 18. Future of Single-Sex Education 29. Rehnquist Reins 30. Benchmarks of Justice 31. La Dolce Vita 33. Gaveling Back the Imperial Presidency <i>(1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 13)</i>

Selected World Wide Web Sites for Annual Editions: American Government

All of these Web sites are hot-linked through the *Annual Editions* home page:
<http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions> (just click on a book). In addition, these sites are referenced by number and appear where relevant in the Topic Guide on the previous two pages.

Some Web sites are continually changing their structure and content, so the information listed may not always be available.

General Sources

1. The Federal Web Locator—<http://www.law.vill.edu/Fed-Agency/fedwebloc.html>—Use this handy site as a launching pad for the Web sites of U.S. federal agencies, departments, and organizations. It is well organized and easy to use for informational and research purposes.
2. John F. Kennedy School of Government—<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/>—Starting from Harvard University's KSG page, you will be able to click on a huge variety of links to information about American politics and government, ranging from political party and campaign data to debates of enduring issues.
3. Library of Congress—<http://www.loc.gov/>—Examine this Web site to learn about the extensive resource tools, library services/resources, exhibitions, and databases available through the Library of Congress in many different subfields of government studies.

Foundations of American Politics

4. American Studies Web—<http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/asw/>—This eclectic site provides links to a wealth of Internet resources for research in American studies, including agriculture and rural development, government, and race and ethnicity.
5. Federalism: Relationship between Local and National Governments—<http://mason.gmu.edu/~mgoldste/index.federalism.html>—Federalism versus states' rights has always been a spirited debate in American government. Visit this George Mason University site for links to many articles and reports on the subject.
6. Opinion, Inc.: The Site for Conservative Opinion on the Web—<http://www.opinioninc.com/>—Open this site for access to political, cultural, and Web commentary on a number of issues from a conservative political viewpoint. The site is updated frequently.
7. Scanned Originals of Early American Documents—<http://www.law.emory.edu/FEDERAL/>—Through this Emory University site you can view scanned originals of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. The transcribed texts are also available, as are *The Federalist* papers.
8. Smithsonian Institution—<http://www.si.edu/>—This site provides access to the enormous resources of the Smithsonian, which holds some 140 million artifacts and specimens in its trust for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." Here you can

learn about American social, cultural, economic, and political history from a variety of viewpoints.

9. The Written Word—<http://www.mdle.com/WrittenWord/>—This is an online journal of economic, political, and social commentary, primarily from a center or left-of-center viewpoint. The site provides links to governmental and political Web resources.

Structures of American Politics

10. Department of State—<http://www.state.gov/>—View this site for understanding into the workings of a major U.S. executive branch department. Links explain exactly what the Department does, what services it provides, and what it says about U.S. interests around the world, and it also provides much more information.
11. Federal Reserve System—<http://woodrow.mpls.frb.fed.us/info/sys/index.html>—Consult this page to learn the answers to FAQs about the Fed, the structure of the Federal Reserve system, monetary policy, and more. It provides links to speeches and interviews as well as essays and articles presenting different views on the Fed.
12. Policy Digest Archives—<http://www.public-policy.org/~ncpa/pd/pdindex.html>—Through this site of the National Center for Policy Analysis, access discussions on an array of topics that are of major interest in the study of American government, from regulatory policy and privatization to economy and income.
13. Supreme Court/Legal Information Institute (LII)—<http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html>—Open this site for current and historical information about the Supreme Court. The LII archive contains many opinions issued since May 1990 as well as a collection of nearly 600 of the most historical decisions of the Court.
14. United States House of Representatives—<http://www.house.gov/>—This page of the House of Representatives will lead you to information about current and past House members and agendas, the legislative process, and so on. You can learn about events on the House floor as they happen.
15. United States Senate—<http://www.senate.gov/>—This U.S. Senate page will lead you to information about current and past Senate members and agendas, legislative activities, committees, and so on.
16. The White House—<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Welcome.html>—Visit the White House page for direct access to information about commonly requested federal services, the White House Briefing Room, and the presidents and vice presidents. The Virtual Library allows you to search White House documents, listen to speeches, and view photos.

Process of American Politics

17. The Henry L. Stimson Center—<http://www.stimson.org>—Stimson, a nonprofit and (self-described) nonpartisan organization, focuses on issues where policy, technology, and politics intersect. Use this site to find assessments of U.S. foreign and domestic policy and other topics.
18. Marketplace of Political Ideas/University of Houston Library—<http://info.lib.uh.edu/politics/markind.htm>—Here is a valuable collection of links to campaign, conservative/liberal perspectives, and political party sites. There are General Political Sites, Democratic Sites, Republican Sites, Third Party Sites, and much more.
19. National Journal's Cloakroom—<http://www.Cloakroom.com/>—This is a major site for information on American government and politics. There is reportage and discussion of campaigns, congressional calendar, a news archive, and more for politicians and policy makers. Membership is required, however, to access much of the information.
20. Political Pages—<http://www.ais.org/~paxton/other.html>—Dean Paxton's site will point you to a number of resources for domestic and international political and government news, including The LSU Political Science WWW Server, which is maintained by a dedicated group of professionals.
21. Poynter Online—<http://www.poynter.org/research/research.htm>—This research site of The Poynter Institute for Media Studies provides extensive links to information and resources about the media, including media ethics and reportage techniques. Many bibliographies and Web sites are included.
22. RAND—<http://www.rand.org/>—RAND is a nonprofit institution that works to improve public policy through research and analysis. Links offered on this home page provide for keyword searches of certain topics and descriptions of RAND activities and major research areas.
23. Social Influence—<http://www.public.asu.edu/~kelton>—This site focuses on the nature of persuasion, compliance, and propaganda, with many practical examples and applications. Students of such topics as the roles of public opinion and media influence in policy making may find these discussions of interest.

"Products" of American Politics

24. American Diplomacy—<http://www.unc.edu/depts/diplomat/>—*American Diplomacy* is an intriguing online journal of commentary, analysis, and research on U.S. foreign policy and its results around the world.
25. Cato Institute—http://www.cato.org/research/ss_prjct.html—The Cato Institute presents this page to discuss its Project on So-

cial Security Privatization. The site and its links begin from the belief that privatization of the U.S. Social Security system is a positive goal that will empower workers.

26. Clinton Foreign Policy Page—<http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/8514/>—For a change of pace from the sites of journals, think tanks, and government organizations, check out Eddie Robert's personal home page. Roberts, an individual who is very critical of President Bill Clinton's foreign policy, provides space for you to respond to his opinions.
27. Foreign Affairs—<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/>—This page of the well-respected foreign policy journal is a valuable research tool. It allows users to search the journal's archives and provides indexed access to the field's leading publications, documents, online resources, and so on. Links to dozens of other related Web sites are possible from here.
28. The Gallup Organization—<http://www.gallup.com/>—Open this Gallup Organization page for links to an extensive archive of public-opinion poll results and special reports on a huge variety of topics related to American society, politics, and government.
29. Tax Foundation—<http://www.taxfoundation.org/index.html>—Ever wonder where your taxes go? Consult the site of this self-described "nonprofit, nonpartisan policy research organization" to learn the history of "Tax Freedom Day," tax burdens around the United States, and other information about your tax bill or taxes in general.
30. STAT-USA—<http://www.stat-usa.gov/stat-usa.html>—This essential site, a service of the Department of Commerce, contains daily economic news, frequently requested statistical releases, information on export and international trade, domestic economic news and statistical series, and databases.
31. U.S. Information Agency (USIA)—<http://www.usia.gov/usis.html>—This wide-ranging page of the USIA provides definitions, related documentation, and a discussion of topics of concern to students of American government. It addresses today's Hot Topics as well as ongoing issues that form the foundation of the field. Many Web links are provided.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>.