

Feta W. Odgaard, Bureau Bulletin: The Story of the Anti-Saloon League O  
(Columbus UP, 1928) WVK 10 An 87i 9280

- p 105. "Had the Anti-Saloon League not demonstrated its ability to elect + defeat candidates for public office, it is probable that the Eighteenth Amendment would still be a phony and-symbol in the mind of some political ideologist."  
"A single weapon was its actual or assumed control of votes (then the chamber, after)

No question about the fact that the ASL went into non-elect process

- p 91: "Elaborate networks of politicians + their records were kept at Washington and in most of the states, and professions of sympathy were matched with deeds. The voters were constantly apprised of the doings of their reps."

David M. Olson and Cynthia T. Nonidez, "Measures of Legislative Performance in the U.S. House of Representatives," 16 MJPS 269-277, May 1972

p. 273-74. They find (house, 1965-66 a sample of members) a significant relation between district competitiveness and floor amendments offered to bills. (Relation in the expected direction.)

p. 277. bills passed: "Almost half of the House members did not have a single bills pass the House in the two year period." (Their calculations here excluded private bills)

Edgar O. Olsen, "An Econometric Analysis of Rent Control"  
80 Journal of Political Economy 1081 - 1100, NOV - Dec 1972

Another example of an irrelevant article

Kenneth G. Olson, "The Service Funding of the United States Congress" - in de Grazia book

Totals 15  
6000

p 338 "No single request left unchecked is likely to rock the Republic. But the provision of millions of such minuscule services, in their totality, amount to a major funding of modern American govt."

p 340 - a Senator's quote: "During the last year and a half, I have done favors for about 3,000 persons. When you consider the word of-mouth spread, this amounts to a substantial number of votes." (multiplier)

p 342 - as he says, it's the localized name election system that forces a Congressman to build & maintain his own constituency.

"In most constituencies, the basic electoral practice is that every man runs essentially by himself for his own election. A candidate must be a political entrepreneur who builds a personal org. out of whatever resources are available to him - from family, friends, business associates, party workers, & more in the organization's offices. If he is to have a career in Congress, he must solve the persistent & recurring problems of obtaining campaign funds & assistance."

### Olson #2

p 343 - The MC competes with others (back on the scene) for these resources.

So it is this highly competitive nature of the pol life, the essential isolation of the rep in Wash, & the need to lose his investment of time, money, & personal sacrifice which compel a member to throw himself with unremitting energy into the task of building a personal following among his constituents."

p 344: If you like MC + stuff, the chances are good that casework is (time wise) pretty active

p 344 volume: Kuchel gets ca 1000 to 2000 pieces of mail a day, Pflug to 6000!

p 345-46 - increase of mail: due to a) pop ↑ b) ad ↑ (→ more articulate elected), c) # ↑ (→ land + phone calls), d) programs ↑

### Olson #3

Quote from Krivan, How to Succeed in Politics (NY, Macfadden Books, 1964) p. 20

"NO Congressman who gets elected + who wants his business should ever be beaten. Everything is there for him to use if he'll only keep his nose to the grindstone and use what is offered."

# Olson #1

p14: "A common, collective, or public good is here defined as any good such that, if any person  $x_i$  in a group  $x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n$  consumes it, it cannot feasibly be withheld from the others in that group."  
— plus a good footnote on p 14 (on collective goods)

pp 43-44 — He says his indeterminate level group (not too small) has a pattern like leg. assembly  
(footnote) — It's indeterminate = "the legs may be added or they may not"

51) "Only a separate + 'selective' incentive will stimulate a rational individual in a latent group to act in a group-oriented way."

53-54) — He says big output, delegate to committees so not get things done.  
33) "When the no. of participants is large, the typical participant will know that his own efforts will probably not make much difference to the outcome, + that he will be affected by the meeting's decision in much the same way no matter how much or how little effort he puts into studying the issues. Accordingly, the typical participant may not take the trouble to study the issues as carefully as he would if he had been able to make the decision by himself."

# Olson #2

57) Congress has small sc's — But this works both ways. You can  $\therefore$  get credit in a smaller output.

61) social status, etc. is an individual, non-collective good — can be individually given + taken away.

127) — Important point: "The distinction between the privileged and intermediate groups, on the one hand + the latent group, on the other, also damages the pluralistic view that any outrageous demands of ~~the group~~ one group will be counterbalanced by the demands of other groups, so that the outcome will be reasonably just + satisfactory."  
— i.e., asymmetry. — potential groups won't organize

132) — ch on selective incentives (by product)  
(either non-coercion or non-collective benefits)