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het politieke bestaan daarvan bewust maakt en daarnaast ons een aantal problemen voorschotelt die nog diepgaande studie behoeven.

F. A. Wijzenbeek

SUMMARIES

SOCIAL BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL RECRUITMENT OF DUTCH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN 1968

by H. Daalder and S. Hubée-Boonzaaijer

In this second of two articles (see *Acta Politica*, April 1970, pp. 292-333 for the first instalment) data are presented on three groups of factors in the political recruitment of Dutch members of Parliament sitting in the spring of 1968: (a) political orientation and activity of fathers and other members of the representative's family; (b) the development of social and political interests during the member's younger years and (c) the *cursus honorum* through which members moved before nomination to Parliament. Within each of these groups the following tables are presented (numbers between brackets):

(a) *Family milieu*: degree of interest and political activity of fathers and mothers of members (16-17); family relationship to persons in legislative, executive and official roles (18); the relationship between social stratification and political activity of father and other family relations (19-20); degree of political heredity in political choice (21-22); the relation between political identification and political activity in parental circles and crossing of traditional party lines by members (23); differences between the parties in political activity of member's families (24, diagram 6).

(b) *Activities during youth*: province and type of community in which members grew up (25-26); member's assessments of factors which influenced their political choice; activity in various types of youth associations (27-28); extent of membership in certain traditional student fraternities and other student associations (29-30); party vote at first election in which member participated; age at which they began to show interest in political office (31-33).

(c) *Cursus Honorum*: membership of party executives at central and local level (34); membership of lower representative bodies (35-36); experience in other political roles (37); factors in nomination (38); assessment of importance of certain desirable qualities in a member of parliament (39).

Certain differences between Upper and Lower House, and between the major Dutch parties, are summarized. These differences can be partly attributed to differences in the institutional arrangement of the two Houses (e.g. differences in size, in nomination and election procedures, in demand on member's time, in party composition), partly to historical and organizational differences between the Dutch parties.

DECOLONISATION AND PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

by M. R. Doornbos

This paper is concerned with two distinct patterns of African political development. An attempt is made to relate differences in elite performance, particularly as regards mobilization towards development efforts, to different processes of change during colonial times. On the basis of two broadly opposed types of elite orientations produced by the processes, a distinction is proposed between 'mobilization' and 'quasi-mobilization' situations. In contrast to earlier work by

Apter and Rosberg, who coined the term 'mobilization system', the emphasis is here on variations in the extent of development commitment rather than alternative avenues to modernization. It is argued that background characteristics of the 'quasi-mobilization' type may help clarify why development efforts have fallen short of expectations in a number of countries. It is suggested that such expectations themselves appear to have been unwarranted, probably due to over-generalization in regard to African development.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT POLICY: A KEY FOR REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING?

by J. F. Verhoog

The article discusses some aspects of traffic and transport policy in the Netherlands, as formulated in a 1966 governmental publication on regional and urban planning. Although the government sees traffic and transport as central elements of regional and urban planning, it can be doubted whether these two terrains of governmental policy are sufficiently integrated. In this regard a.o. the criteria for planning of high roads and the financing of high road construction are examined.

The article ends with a discussion of the main policy instruments the government intends to use for the solution of traffic and transport problems in, and for the reconstruction of the inner cities.

CONGRUENCE AND INCONGRUENCE: THE OFFICERS CORPS AND THE WAR

by G. Teitler

The article deals with the reaction of the professional officers corps on three types of war: antagonistic, absolute and instrumental. Engaging of the officers in instrumental warfare will proceed without tensions (congruence); engagement in absolute and antagonistic warfare will produce tensions (incongruence) and in these cases attempts will be made to reach agreement.

This thesis is commented upon in detail and illustrated by two historical examples: Prussia during the Napoleonic wars and the West after the 2nd world war.

THE PRISONERS OF THE DILEMMA

by J. W. Nobel

There are models of Prisoner's Dilemma which are by no means equivalent. On the one hand there is a game theoretical model which is based strictly on the concept of utility. On the other hand there is a 'real life' model which has become popular in social and political writing and in gaming, which is based on a completely different concept of the stakes as suggested by the figures in the matrix. Not to distinguish between these two leads to much confusion. The reasoning which is valid in the game theoretical framework — spelling out the consequences of underlying utility theory — has no significance for the analysis of prisoner's dilemma, once the conditions of game theory have been dropped. In the purely game theoretical approach it turns out, on closer inspection, that there is no dilemma involved, neither in the decision to act on certain utilities, nor, necessarily, in the assignment of utilities to basic outcomes. Therefore the solution put forward by game theory for this problem, has no meaning for real life prisoner's dilemma's, where the dilemma between cooperation at the risk of being double-crossed, and non-cooperation at the risk of losing the benefits

of mutual cooperation, is actually felt. As far as prisoner's dilemma and, more generally, non-zero sum games are concerned, it can be concluded that the utility concept which is employed by game theory, robs the model of all practical significance. However, if the conditions of game theory are relaxed, the model may be employed usefully for the analysis of the processes by which the dilemma is empirically resolved one way or the other. Depending on the number of players or parties to the conflict, and depending on the number of possible outcomes and the values attached to them, processes take place in the minds of the players modifying the values they attach to different outcomes, so that in the end the dilemma may be overcome. An example, speculating on this process, is given in the form of the armament/disarmament dilemma. Generally speaking, interaction between the structure of conflicts and values of participants may prove a rewarding field of study.

MEDEWERKERS AAN DIT NUMMER

Dr. P. J. Boukema is lector in het administratief recht aan de Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Prof. Dr. H. Daalder studeerde politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en de London School of Economics. Promoveerde in 1960 aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam op *Organisatie en reorganisatie van de Britse regering 1914-1958*, Assen, 1960. Hij is sinds 1963 hoogleraar in de politieke wetenschap aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden. Hij heeft de leiding van een door Nederlandse Organisatie voor Zuiver-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek ondersteund onderzoek naar *De plaats en het functioneren van het Nederlands parlement*. Publ. o.a. *Leiding en lijdelijkheid in de Nederlandse politiek*, Assen, 1964; 'The Netherlands' in Robert A. Dahl, Ed., *Political oppositions in Western democracies*, New Haven, 1966.

Drs. M. R. Doornbos studeerde politicologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en de Universiteit van Californië in Berkeley (als Harkness Fellow), en heeft gedoceerd aan Makerere University College, Uganda en Syracuse University, N.Y. Hij is thans als wetenschappelijk hoofdamtenaar verbonden aan het Institute of Social Studies, Den Haag. Publ. o.a. 'Kumanyana and Rwenzuru: two responses to ethnic inequality', in Robert I. Rotberg and Ali A. Mazrui, Eds., *Power and protest in black Africa*, London 1970, en (met D. E. Apter) 'Development and the political protest: a plan for a constitution', in *The African Review*, 1 (1970), nr. 1. Hij is redacteur van DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE. Mevr. mr. S. Hubée-Boonzaaijer studeerde rechten aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden. Zij verrichtte onderzoek in het kader van een project over *The politics of smaller European democracies*, was van 1966 tot 1967 wetenschappelijk medewerkster bij de afdeling politieke wetenschap van de Leidse universiteit, en is sinds september 1967 in dienst van de Nederlandse Organisatie voor Zuiver-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek werkzaam in het kader van een onderzoek naar *De plaats en het functioneren van het Nederlandse parlement*.

R. E. van der Land studeert politicologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en is werkzaam als kandidaat-assistent bij het Instituut voor Wetenschap der Politiek.

Prof. dr. A. Lijphart is hoogleraar in de leer der internationale betrekkingen aan de Universiteit van Leiden.

Mr. J. Nobel studeerde rechten en is thans wetenschappelijk medewerker aan het Polemologisch Instituut.

Mr. L. Prakke is verbonden als wetenschappelijk medewerker aan het Juridisch

Instituut van de Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Drs. G. Teitler studeerde sociologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en is thans als wetenschappelijk medewerker verbonden aan het Sociologisch Instituut van die Universiteit. Publ. 'Guerilla en Samenleving', in: *Mens en Maatschappij*, nov./dec. 1969.

P. A. Vuurens studeert politicologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en is verbonden als kandidaat-assistent aan het Instituut voor Wetenschap der Politiek van die Universiteit.

F. A. Wijsenbeek is graduate assistant of political science aan de University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, en studeerde politicologie aan de Universiteit te Leiden.



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Aan gegadigden en hen, die op mogelijke kandidaten de aandacht willen vestigen, wordt verzocht zich met uitvoerige toelichting en zo mogelijk met bijvoeging van een curriculum vitae en een lijst van publikaties te wenden tot de voorzitter van het faculteitsbestuur, Erasmuslaan 16 te Nijmegen.