

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS; AN
ANALYSIS OF AVENUES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

205

by

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PREFACE

The Reagan administration has altered urban policy by cutting federal programs and by withdrawing the national government from an active role in redressing the cities' problems. A serious recession in the early 1980s deepened the financial problems of declining cities and regions. The incidence of national poverty has risen, and high unemployment levels have increased the problems of many urban areas. Urban regional growth has become a national issue: the Sunbelt cities and states are trying to address the consequences of growth, while the Frostbelt grapples with the problems of decline. Social inequalities within urban areas continue to be obvious. While inner-city neighborhoods in almost all cities are undergoing a revitalization process, gentrification of these areas often displaces minorities, the poor, and the aged.

Historically landscape architects have participated in finding solutions to similar problems. Today, landscape architects have the technical skills which should allow them to be active participants seeking the solutions to many of these growth and development issues. The question is how should they participate, at what levels, and through which channels? This study addresses these questions and raises several others.

This research effort benefited from the guidance of two officers in the American Society of Landscape Architects. Past President Darwina L. Neal, FASLA, and Director of Governmental Affairs, Raymond Freemond, FASLA, both read and commented on the research proposal. President Neal also wrote and telephoned several times with additional comments and suggestions on how the research might proceed.

I would like to call attention to the assistance I have received from several people at Kansas State University throughout the course of this study. Professors Kenneth R. Brooks and Lynn Ewanow, guided the original raw ideas for this study into an understandable and workable state. Dr. Joseph K. Unekis was the inspiration for the research design and the matrix of political culture and governmental structure which this study is based upon. I am indebted to Joe for his scholarly attitude, guidance, and the sheer number of hours which he spent working on this project.

Professors Lynn Ewanow, Alton A. Barnes and Richard H. Forsyth were also thesis committee members. Lynn and Tony demon-

strated high levels of commitment, provided valuable guidance and served as thesis editors. Rick participated in the oral examination and made valuable comments towards the revision. Professor Kenneth R. Brooks, chair of the thesis committee, provided constant challenge, support, encouragement, and guidance. Ken's positive "we can do it" attitude is a model of professionalism which I will carry with me throughout my career.

Diane M. LaBarbera, my partner in life, has now seen us through two graduate degrees, and five years of graduate school. Diane's role in this accomplishment cannot be understated. Her good humor, commitment, participation, and sacrifice are deeply appreciated.

William C. Sullivan, III
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The quality of life in the designed environment is a reflection of the public policies which shape that environment. Professional designers (architects, landscape architects, urban designers and planners) should be concerned with social, cultural, environmental, and political issues. Public policy is dependent upon these political and cultural influences much as the development of the physical environment is dependent upon master plans. Those who shape public policy in turn shape the quality of the built environment. However, the vast majority of environmental designers have little or no experience at contributing to the collective development of public policy.

Use of the political process is required if one is to participate in policy development and governmental decision making. Recently, the understanding that design professionals have about

the use of the political process has been questioned (Baum 1983, Marshall 1981). Lane Marshall, a past president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, has written:

"Landscape architects have been called the most politically naive of all professionals. ...if our advocacy and leadership skills were more finely tuned and coupled with a better understanding of the political process, our capacity to play an influential role in tomorrows' decisions would be greatly enhanced. If the profession is to develop any clout and have any real influence on the decisions which will impact the future, it must begin now to develop political skills which have only been viewed as ancillary in the past."

Howell S. Baum, Professor of Community Planning at the University of Maryland, has studied the use and understanding that professional planners have of the political process. Baum (1983) writes:

"Research shows that planners' experience limited power in decision making because they misunderstand the ways in which decisions are made in bureaucratic organizations and in the political process. [These findings] may be generalized to a wide range of experts who render advice."

Past and present officers (Neal, Able) in the American Society of Landscape Architects have urged the members to become more politically astute, aware and involved. This involvement would most logically begin at the municipal level. Recent issues of the American Institute of Architects Journal and Landscape Architecture Magazine describe designers working with cities on open space and recreation planning, adaptive use, transportation studies, housing, planning issues and site development. Working at the municipal level allows designers opportunities to participate in a range of decision making and policy

development. The question is what are the most effective avenues of political participation at the municipal level?

Research Objectives and Goals

This study will identify factors of the political environment which affect environmental designers' abilities to contribute to decision-making at the municipal level. The objective of the study is to analyze strategies for political interaction of landscape architects with city officials. The significance of this project is that it will describe the most effective strategies for professional designers to participate in the environmental policy decision-making process with city officials. This description of the effective strategies will be based upon a city's inherent combination of governmental structure and political culture.

SIGNIFICANCE

The quality of the urban environment is a physical expression, to a great extent, of the political and social policies that guide environmental design activities. This project will provide professional designers with the information needed in order to play a more active role in the development of policy which impacts that environment. By understanding the strategies for interaction with city officials, design professionals can make a greater contribution to policy development and ultimately the quality of the municipal environment.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

Municipal Reform Movement

During the period between 1900 and 1920, a well-organized and powerful municipal reform movement swept the nation. The historic literature suggests that this reform was built upon two distinct ideologies. One group of authors (Hays 1973, Stewart 1950), representing what appears to be the majority view point, argues that the reform movement grew as a response to the corruption and political graft which was common place in many cities at the turn of the century. The minority view point, presented by such authors as Dennis R. Judd (1984), and Melvin G. Holli (1974) maintains that the reform movement was an attempt to dismantle political party organizations which appealed to immigrant voters, thereby enhancing the influence of the "better classes" and undercutting the immigrants access to politics (Judd 1984).

The reform ideology which became the basis of the historical analysis preferred by the majority is well known. It appears in

classic form in Lincoln Steffens' Shame of the Cities. The urban political struggle of the Progressive Era, so the argument goes, involved a conflict between public impulses for "good government" against a corrupt alliance of "machine politicians" and "special interests" (Hays 1973).

During the rapid urbanization of the late 19th century, special interests had been free to aggrandize themselves, especially through franchise grants, at the expense of the public. The power of special interest groups vested primarily in their ability to manipulate the political process, by bribery and corruption, for their own ends. There gradually arose a public protest to this manipulation, a demand by the public for honest government, for officials to act for the public good rather than for themselves. To accomplish their goals, reformers sought basic modifications in the political system, both in the structure of municipal government and in the manner of selecting public officials (Hays 1973).

Judd (1984) states that the reformers' concern about political corruption was entwined with their fear of the corrupting moral influence of the Great Unwashed. While upper-class Victorians covered piano legs and attended lectures and concerts in formal dress, they observed the Irish and German immigrants drinking beer on Sundays and read accounts of prostitution, dance halls, gambling, and drunkenness in the immigrant wards. Protestants secured city and state statutes regulating or abolishing prostitution, gambling, and Sunday liquor sales.

Reformers passed laws requiring school attendance; raised the upper age limit for mandatory schooling; and built industrial schools and kindergartens to teach immigrant children proper dress, speech, manners, and discipline. The impulse toward municipal reform was rooted in class tensions. Most reformers were members of the upper class or exceptionally well-educated members of the middle class. The reforms they advocated were designed to enhance the influence of the "better classes" and to undercut the immigrants' access to politics (Judd 1984).

Holli (1974) argues that the reform movement facilitated a fundamental shift of urban political power. The lower classes invariably lost representatives and therefore representation to the business classes and other professional auxiliaries who moved into the centers of municipal power. The retooling of the city made it possible to "change the occupational and class origins of decision-makers." This radical departure from traditional municipal government structure caused "a revolution in the theory and practice of city government" (Hays 1973).

The Municipal Reform Agenda. It did not take long for municipal reformers to reach agreement about the urban problems they wished to attack. By November of 1899 the National Municipal League had reached agreement on a model municipal charter (Judd 1984). The primary objective was to abolish political machines. Therefore, the model charter recommended that ward elections be abandoned in favor of at-large elections, so that city councilors would represent the entire city's interests

rather than the interests of one faction or ethnic group. The principles of the charter sought also to abolish the party label on election ballots by instituting nonpartisan elections. The model recommended that most administrative positions be placed under civil service so that party officials would not be able to use public jobs for patronage purposes. The League also thought that local elections should be held at different times from national and state elections so that national parties would have no influence on local affairs (Stewart 1950).

All of these measures sought to undercut the basic organizing feature of machine politics; the political party. But besides eliminating the machines, the reformers wanted to "streamline" local government operations to make them more efficient. Samuel Haber (1964) points out that with no party organization, people of wealth or social standing would have dominated political offices. This result was, in fact, the objective of the nonpartisanship crusade -- to make politics once again an "honest" calling appropriate to the educated and cultured classes (Judd 1984).

The model charter (Stewart 1950) recommended that a small, unicameral city council replace the bicameral councils then existing in most cities. It also encouraged reformers to implement strong mayor governments, giving the mayor the power to appoint top administrators and to veto legislation. The purpose of this reform was to centralize power so that voters could clearly identify who was responsible for the city's overall governance.

Municipal reformers developed a theory of good governance that supplied the basis for all subsequent reform. Four basic elements made up the theory. First, the reformers held that there was a public interest, which could be defined objectively and which, if implemented, would benefit all citizens equally. The main components of this defined public interest included careful budgetary controls, to see that public services were delivered at the lowest possible cost and to achieve maximum efficiency and honesty from public officials and employees. Second, the theory held that politics -- elections and representation -- should be strictly separated from administration. If, after all, the public interest could be defined objectively, politics should have no part in satisfying it. It could best be implemented through efficient administrative procedures. The third component flowed quite logically from the second; namely, that experts with training, experience, and ability should run the public's business. Fourth, it was assumed that government should be run like a business and that the principles of scientific management then being applied in business should also be applied in government. Implementing efficient government services was, in sum, a question of mechanics (Judd 1984).

Throughout the period of reform, efforts were made to implement efficiency and cost accounting on municipal affairs. Corruption, both moral and political, was always a chief target. Attacks on petty vice, patronage, and favors were also priorities.

Involvement of Landscape Architects in the Municipal Reform Movement

Landscape architects such as Frederick Law Olmsted and Charles W. Eliot were participants in the municipal reform movement. Olmsted and Eliot used the vehical of their profession to advance the reform agenda.

Olmsted aligned himself with a gentlemanly cosmopolitan elite which tried hard through the post-civil war years to impose its will on American political and cultural development. Olmsted's work in landscape architecture, like that of his colleagues in journalism, history, economics, fine arts, academic administration, and railroad regulation reflected an urge to focus professional intelligence on goals of social order and cohesion.

Olmsted's connection with the reformist gentry was not a matter of coincidence or chance. He shared their assumptions about the design of a good society, where hierarchy, deference, and skilled leadership might impose tranquility on a contentious, egalitarian people (Blodgett 1976).

Olmsted's parks may be understood to reflect as accuretely as civil service reform or tariff reform a desire to counter the headlong popular impulses of the masses. The urban park, like the well-designed campus or suburb, was in his mind an urgent antidote for the restless habits of the American majority. Because his critique of these habits was so often clothed in an aesthetic rather than political vocabulary, it was less vulner-

able to public scorn. He could castigate Andrew D. White, Cornell's president, and New York Mayor Tweeds' associate Peter Sweeny with equal vigor for their shortsighted use of land, and survive with his professional credentials intact. Moreover, the creation of large city park systems was one of the few enterprises of the age around which it proved possible to gather a broad consensus in favor of conscious public planning. Olmsted's parks seemed to offer an attractive remedy for the dangerous problem of discontent among the urban masses. In contrast to other reforms put forward by the gentry, the parks visibly affected the everyday habits of large numbers of people. By providing pleasant and uplifting outlets in the narrow lives of city-dwellers, parks promised a measure of social tranquility (Blodgett 1976).

As a landscape architect Charles W. Eliot was concerned with preserving a rural-urban relationship in the wake of population migration to the growing cities. Eliot emphasized the psychological and physical importance of association with rural and scenic landscapes. His concept of integrating the open rural environment with the populated cities was perhaps the first American attempt to demonstrate the reciprocal relationship between rural and urban areas with respect to recreational demands on the environment. Eliot's foresight would provide the rationale for the renewal of private land conservation efforts in response to growing urban sprawl in the 1970's (Hoagland and Lapping 1985). Eliot established an organization with a board of trustees which would have "power to hold lands free of taxes in any

part of the Commonwealth (of Massachusetts) for the use and enjoyment of the public" essentially the first land trust in America (Abott 1982).

Eliot stated that the "profession of landscape architecture is going to be--indeed, it already is--the most direct professional contributor to the improvement of the human environment in the twentieth century... Eliot stated that city planning must take into account the interests of the whole community, as well as the interests of individual owners, however "the social or collective interests" must always prevail (Eliot 1914).

Structure of Municipal Governments.

With efficiency and scientific management supplying the rationale, it was predictable that the organization of municipal government would be compared with that of private business. Reformers pointed out (Stewart 1984) that municipal governments, unlike business firms, were not organized in such a way that decisions could be made efficiently. The reformers claimed that the "weak-mayor" form of government (which existed in most cities) dispersed authority so broadly that no one person could be held accountable for overall governmental policy.

A result of the reformers arguments was the development of three new structures of municipal government. Today the structures of municipal governments take on four typical forms. These forms, it should be noted, are models only and few governments actually match these in all respects. The four forms of municipal

government found in the United states are: (1) weak mayor; (2) strong mayor; (3) council-manager; and (4) commission. Approximately half of all American cities have the weak mayor or strong mayor forms of government, while about 40 percent use the council-manager and 6 percent use the commission structure (Berman 1984).

Weak-Mayor System. The weak-mayor system is the oldest form of municipal government in the nation. Under this form of government, mayors are labeled "weak" because they share executive authority with a large number of administrators who are directly elected by the voters (Watson 1978).

The weak mayor system reflects the traditional American suspicion of executive authority. The mayor is denied the formal power to act as the chief executive, many of the executive departments are headed directly by elected officials who the are able to dispense considerable patronage independent of the mayor, and no single official is charged with overall supervision of the bureaucracy. As a result it is extremely difficult for the public to know which officers are responsible for the various municipal policies. This broad dispersion of authority also tends to inhibit the coordination of municipal policy, so that the provision of governmental services is usually hindered (Berkley 1978, Berman 1984). Figure 2.1: Administrative Structure of Weak-Mayor Governments on the following page (Berman 1984), shows the administrative relationships of the weak-mayor system.

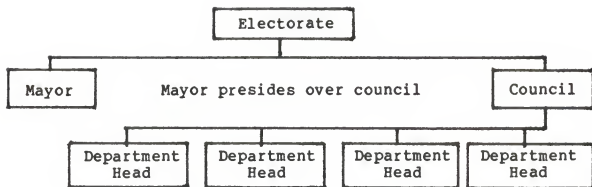


Figure 2.1: Administrative Structure of Weak-Mayor Governments

Strong Mayor System. Under the strong-mayor form, the mayor and the council are the only officials directly elected by the voters. This arrangement simplifies the demands made on the electorate and gives the mayor the unique advantage of being the only elected executive. In addition, the mayor has considerable authority to appoint and remove departmental personnel, to prepare a budget for submission to the council, and to veto acts of the council (subject to an override). Through these powers and the ability to recommend programs, the mayor is in a position to exercise policy leadership (Berkley 1978, Berman 1984, Watson 1978).

The strong-mayor structure is found in most large cities and many small ones. Large cities, where the mayor may not have time for administrative duties, have adopted a mayor-administrator structure. In this structure, a professional administrator (known as the controller or chief administrative officer) is appointed by the mayor to supervise department heads, prepare the budget, and manage personnel matters (Berman 1984). This leaves

the mayor free to assume the role of ceremonial head of the city and political leader, in which matters of broad policy are to be settled (Watson 1978). Figure 2.2: Administrative Structure of Strong Mayor Governments (Berman 1984), shows the administrative relationships of the strong mayor system.

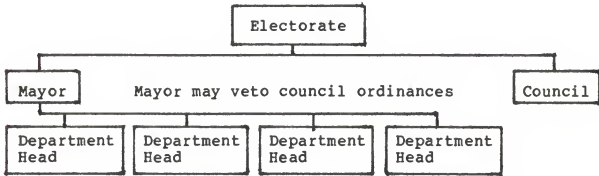


Figure 2.2: Administrative Structure of Strong Mayor Governments

Council-Manager System. The basic principle behind the council-manager plan for municipal government is that an elected council shall hold policy-making responsibility and an appointed professional administrator shall have responsibility for policy implementation as well as for overall supervision. The council is small (usually five to nine members), and is ordinarily elected at-large on a nonpartisan ballot to four year terms in office. The council is legally responsible to the electorate for the conduct of all city government, since it officially sets municipal policy and determines the selection, as well as direction, of the appointed professional administrator (Berkley 1978, Berman 1984, Watson 1978).

The manager is hired by the council and serves no definite term in office. A city manager's tenure is subject to the will

of the elected city council and it may fire the city manager at any time a majority decides to do so. The city manager is expected to hire other professionally competent technicians who will manage the departments of city government. Administrative positions below department heads are also supposed to be staffed with persons who are technically competent. These individuals are usually selected by civil service merit examination. Thus the manager-council plan places a premium on professional competence in the management of city government, from the professional city manager down, and is designed to bring expertise to bear upon municipal administration. The objectives of the system are to structure city government on the same principles as an efficient business corporation and to isolate politics from administration (Berkley 1978). Figure 2.3: Administrative Structure of Council-Manager Governments (Berman 1984), shows the administrative relationships of the council-manager system.

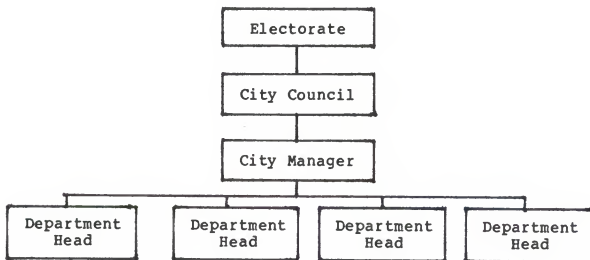


Figure 2.3: Administrative Structure of Council-Manager Governments

Because the commission system is used in only 6 percent of the cities in the United States, and because the cities in which it is used tend to be relatively small, the commission system will not be discussed in this study.

Political Culture

Daniel J. Elazar (1966), presented the pathbreaking analysis of political culture in his book American Federalism: A View from the States. Elazar describes three principal cultures in the American States: Moralistic, Individualistic, and Traditionalist. He then identifies the cultural type that prevails in each of the 48 mainland states and in 228 subareas of the states. (See Appendix A: Distribution of Political Cultures Within The States).

Elazar conceives political culture as "the particular pattern of orientation to political action in which each political system is imbedded." This orientation may be found among politicians and the general public, may affect their understanding of politics and what can be expected from government. Further, political culture may influence the ways in which people practice politics and formulate policy (Elazar 1966). This suggests that landscape architects must work within the dominant political culture in order to be effective participants in governmental decision-making.

The United States as a whole shares a general political culture (Elazar 1966). This American political culture is rooted in two contrasting conceptions of American political order, both

of which can be traced back to the earliest settlement of this country. In the first, the political order is conceived as a marketplace in which the primary public relationships are products of bargaining among individuals and groups acting out of self-interest. In the second, the political order is conceived to be a commonwealth - a state in which the whole people have an undivided interest - in which the citizens cooperate in an effort to create and maintain the best government in order to implement certain shared moral principles.

As Elazar describes the three principal cultures of Moralistic, Individualistic, and Traditionalist, they form a linear scale on several dimensions. With respect to political participation, the Moralistic orientation considers participation to be the duty of all citizens, each of whom should involve themselves in politics for the sake of the commonwealth. The Individualistic culture holds that participation is something to be engaged in more narrowly for the sake of improving one's position. In the Traditionalist culture, participation is ideally reserved for those with elite status. In its orientation towards bureaucracy, the Moralistic culture values extensive, well-paid and professional administrative corps at all levels of government. In the Individualistic culture, bureaucracy is viewed as a potential fetter to private affairs, but also as a resource that public officials can use to further their own goals. The Traditionalist culture opposes the growth of bureaucracy because it is a restraint on the political elite. The cultures also differ in their views towards governmental intervention in the community. The Moralistic wel-

comes intervention for the good of the commonwealth; the Individualist would minimize interventions to permit a balance of satisfactions from activities in the private and public sector; and the Traditionalist would oppose all government interventions except those necessary to maintain the existing power structure. In a related dimension, the Moralistic culture welcomes the initiation of new programs for the good of the community. In the Individualist culture, new programs would be initiated only if they could be described as political favors that would elicit favors for those who provided the programs. The Traditionalists would accept new programs only if they were necessary for the maintenance of the status quo (Elazar 1966, 1970). Table 2.4: Orientation of Political Cultures Towards Government illustrates the relationships just discussed.

DEMINSION	MORALIST	INDIVIDUALIST	TRADITIONALIST
Political Participation	obligation of all	okay, if it is to your advantage	reserved for those with elite status
Governmental Bureaucracy	values professional administration	can be a hinder to private affairs	seen as a restraint to private affairs
Governmental Intervention	welcomes intervention	wary of intervention	distain for intervention
New Government Programs	welcomes new programs	wary of new programs	acceptable only for maintenance of status quo

Figure 2.4: Orientation of Political Cultures Towards Government

Elazar traces the origin of the moralist culture to the Puritans of New England. Their Yankee descendants carried the culture westward, touching the northern parts of the midwestern states, all the way to Oregon, Washington, and California. Individualist culture originated in the settlement in the Middle Atlantic area which contained a number of different ethnic and religious groups from England and Germanic states. This pluralism developed in a greater acceptance of individualism in much of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The culture spread westward into the central parts of the midwestern states such as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where it continues to be the dominant political culture. Traditional culture, according to Elazar, developed with the settlement of southern states and a cotton-plantation-centered economy. Even though the influences of these patterns of settlement has undoubtedly lessened over the years, some empirical research suggests that these cultural influences continue to be important. States identified as predominantly moralistic, for example, do appear to have higher rates of citizen participation (such as voting turnout), higher tax efforts, and larger bureaucracies than those found in other states (Sarkansky 1969).

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

RESEARCH INTENT

Based upon of the defined structures of municipal governments, and Elazar's (1966) description of Moralism (M), Individualism (I), and Traditionalism (T), it is possible to create a two-dimensional matrix. The model created by this matrix (see Figure 3.1: Matrix of Political Culture and Governmental Structure) sets the framework for examining any combination of Elazar's descriptors with the structure of municipal governments.

	MORALIST	INDIVIDUALIST	TRADITIONALIST
COUNCIL-MANAGER			
WEAK MAYOR			
STRONG MAYOR			

Figure 3.1: Matrix of Political Culture and Governmental Structure

Hypothesis: The effectiveness of an avenue of political participation within any city is dependent on the inherent combination of governmental structure and political culture of that city.

In other words, the hypothesis states that cities with different combinations of municipal structure and political culture require different strategies for effective political participation.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Independent Variables. The independent variables will be: a) the structure of the municipal government, and b) the political culture of a given city, as defined in the background section.

Dependent Variables. The dependent variables are the avenues of political participation landscape architects use when working with or for cities.

Political Participation. Avenues of political participation are the means by which the interests, desires, and demands of the ordinary citizen are communicated. Political participation refers to all those activities by private citizens that are directly aimed at influencing the selection of governmental personnel and/or the decisions that they make. This definition is narrower than some and broader than others. It is narrower in that it does not consider psychological orientations like efficacy to be measures of participation; it does not include ac-

tivities not aimed at influencing the government such as "following politics" or discussing politics with one's neighbors; it does not include acts that manifest symbolic support for the government to be acts of participation (Verba 1971).

Many studies of political participation have focused heavily upon voting behavior and involvement of people in election campaigns. The definition of participation used in this study goes beyond participation in voting and elections. The idea that citizen participation in political life is or should be limited to the periodic selection of leaders at election time is empirically and normatively inadequate. Though elections may determine the general course of policy in a nation or municipality, they are rather blunt instruments. The most important set of political activities may be the myriad attempts to influence governmental decisions that are related to the specific problems faced by individuals and groups between elections.

Political Efficacy. Political efficacy is a measure of an individual's psychological orientation towards participating in politics. For instance, a question of political efficacy might ask if a person has confidence that his elected representatives will do what is right. If a person responds "yes, I believe that my representatives will do what is right," they have responded in an efficacious manner. A low measure of political efficacy infers a minimum level interest, confidence and rate of participation in politic events. A high measure of political efficacy infers much greater interest, confidence and level of participation.

Effectiveness. Effectiveness relates to the respondents perception that his actions have produced a desired effect.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROCEDURE

Landscape architects in ten United States were surveyed in order to identify the methods which they have used when attempting to participate in decision making or the development of policy at the municipal level. A second survey was employed to determine what city officials view to be the most effective ways of participating in the political process in order to effectively contribute to decision making.

Developing The Landscape Architects Survey

1. Initial Development and Pretest. A preliminary survey instrument and cover letter was developed and mailed to all those landscape architects listed by the ASLA Members Handbook 1984 as having an office address in Wichita, Kansas. Wichita was selected for the project because of the good relations the Department of Landscape Architecture at Kansas State University enjoys with the practitioners of that city. Nine surveys were mailed during the last week of November 1984. Seven surveys, or 77.8 percent of those distributed were returned by the second week of December. Based on a review of the pretested surveys, several revisions were made to the survey instrument and the cover letter. (See Appendix B: Cover Letter and Landscape Architects Survey.)

2. Research Instrument. Section I. The first part of the instrument focused on questions pertaining to demographic infor-

mation: gender, age, political party registration, present position, and number of years in that position. These items were adapted from measures described in the literature (Miller 1982).

Section II. The second section of the instrument focused on items related to political efficacy, political activity and political interest. These items were also be adapted from measures used in other studies (Miller 1982d).

Section III. The third part of the survey questioned the style and methods of interaction between the practioner and the city government; and asked respondents to list the municipal and national political issues about which they were most concerned. These items were written specifically for this survey.

Developing the Survey for Municipal Officials

1. Initial Development and Pretest. A preliminary instrument was developed and distributed to city officials in Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas City was selected because of its size, proximity to Kansas State University, and the positive reputation the University enjoys in the Kansas City area. Twenty cover letters and surveys were mailed to Kansas City municipal officials during the first week of January, 1985. Eleven surveys, or 55.0 percent of those distributed, were returned by the fourth week of January. Based on a review of the pretested surveys several revisions were made to the survey instrument and cover letter.

2. Research Instrument. Section I. The first section of the survey requested information about the city officials' current position, committee assignments, number of years as a council member, contact with constituents, amount and type of contact with landscape architects. These items were adapted from measures used in other studies (Miller 1982).

Section 2. The second part of the instrument quired the city officials views on the most effective ways of participating in the political process in order to contribute to decision making and policy development.

Survey Format. The survey questions (see Apendix B: SURVEY FORMS) were composed on 8 1/2" X 11" sheets. The four page landscape architects survey was photographically reproduced on 11" X 17" sheets. This format was choosen because the survey could be reproduced on one sheet of paper which could then be folded down to 8 1/2" X 11" size. The two page municipal officials survey was photocopied on the front and back of one 8 1/2" X 11" sheet. Personalized cover letters were chain-printed on high quality 50 percent rag paper using a dot-matrix printer with a new ribbon. The cover letters and survey forms were folded and packaged in a Department of Landscape Architecture envelope. The envelopes were addressed using mailing labels. A postage-paid self-addressed business return envelope was provided with each survey. No follow up postcards were sent to non-respondents.

STUDY SAMPLE

Selection of Cities. Selection of cities for this study will be based on the following criteria:

- a). Government Structure
Three cities from each category: council-manager, weak mayor, strong mayor.
- b). Political Culture
Three cities from each category: Moralistic, Individualistic, Traditionalist
- c). Population
All cities had greater than 100,000 people
- d). Landscape Architects
There were at least 10 landscape architects whose offices were located within the city being studied.

The municipal populations and structure of the city governments were based on data contained in the public record. The political culture of the cities has been determined by Daniel Elazar (1966). See Appendix A: Distribution of Political Cultures within the States.

The cities selected for this study are listed in Figure 5 on the following page. The cell defined by Strong Mayor structure and Moralistic political culture contains two cities. Boston fits more precisely into the cell when factors of governmental structure and political culture are analyzed. Seattle is included as a representative of the Pacific Northwest. (See Figure 3.2: Matrix of Cities Selected as Defined by Political Culture and Governmental Structure on the following page.)

	MORALIST	INDIVIDUALIST	TRADITIONALIST
COUNCIL-MANAGER	Grand Rapids	Phoenix	Richmond
WEAK MAYOR	Minneapolis	San Francisco	Houston
STRONG MAYOR	Boston/Seattle	Denver	Memphis

Figure 3.2 Matrix of cities selected as defined by governmental structure and political culture.

Landscape Architects Sample. All those practitioners who were members of the American Society of Landscape Architects who were listed in the ASLA Members Handbook 1984 and who had their offices within the city identified within the matrix were surveyed. The number of landscape architects surveyed in each city is listed in Table 3.1 below.

Municipal Officials. Those people who are officials of the city governments described will be surveyed. This includes elected executive and legislative members and appointed administrative officials, such as directors of the following departments: treasury, engineering, community development, economic development, community enrichment, public works, planning, public housing, neighborhood development, parks and recreation, transportation, water and the zoo. The number of municipal officials surveyed in each city is listed in Table 3.1 below.

City	Political Culture*	Governmental Structure**	Number of Landscape Architects Surveyed	Number of Municipal Officials Surveyed
Grand Rapids	M	CM	14	20
Phoenix	I	CM	38	19
Richmond	T	CM	21	20
Minneapolis	M	WM	26	17
San Francisco	I	WM	76	19
Houston	T	WM	114	20
Boston	M	SM	27	21
Seattle	M	SM	95	18
Denver	I	SM	94	17
Memphis	T	SM	25	21
			=====	=====
		Total	530	192

* CM: Council Manager, WM: Weak Mayor, SM: Strong Mayor

** M: Moralistic, I: Individualistic, T: Traditionalistic

Table 3.1: Number of Landscape Architects and Municipal Officials Surveyed From Each of Ten U.S. Cities Based upon Political Culture and Governmental Structure

On 18 January 1985, 530 surveys packages were mailed to landscape architects in the ten cities previously identified. There were no follow up postcards. A return rate of 40.9 percent was achieved by the end of February, with 217 forms returned by 28 February 1985. No forms were discarded.

On 12 February 1985, 193 survey packages were mailed to municipal officials in the same ten cities. There were no follow up postcards. A return rate of 42.0 percent was achieved by the end of March, with 81 forms returned by 30 March 1985. No forms were discarded.

Data Processing. Data from these forms was entered into a Zenith 150 microcomputer utilizing Lotus 1-2-3 software (Lotus Development Corporation 1983). The data was transferred to the mainframe computer on the Kansas State University campus via modem and MSKermit software (Columbia 1984, unlicensed). The compiled data were sorted by city to permit analysis of each survey at three levels: 1.) all cities together; 2.) by structure of municipal government; 3.) by the political culture for each city.

Statistical Analyses.

Several statistical analyses were used to analyze data from this study. Descriptive statistics; frequency, mean, median, minimum, maximum, range, standard deviation and variance were generated for each question on both surveys. One-way analysis of variance was used to analyze the significance of differences among the following groups for both surveys.

1) The ratings of effectiveness of the avenues of political interaction as they relate to the respondents city, where city has been defined first by the structure of the municipal government and then by Elazar's definition of political culture. The independent variable is city, and the dependent variable is the mean rating of effectiveness for each avenue of political interaction.

For the survey of landscape architects one way analysis of variance was used to determine the significant differences among the ratings for political efficacy, where political efficacy is

the dependent variable and governmental structures and political culture are the independent variables. Further one-way analysis of variance was used to analyze the significance of differences among the city official's responses to working with a landscape architect by the structure of the municipal government, and then by political culture.

One way analysis of variance were performed on all political efficacy questions with the measure of political efficacy as the dependent variable and political culture as the independent variable. Significant differences were calculated to the 95th percentile using the Scheffe Test.

Validity.

The following steps were applied in the design of the research in order to limit threats to validity:

- 1) All independent variables have been specifically defined to enable future replication of the experiment in an equal context.

- 2) The landscape architects as a group, and city officials as a group, were presented identical cover letters, survey forms and return envelopes.

- 3) Both surveys were conducted during a two-month period during January and February, 1985.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The results of the study have been organized into three sections. The first section reports the results of the landscape architects survey, the second reports results of the municipal officials survey and the final section presents a comparison of the two surveys. Results of each survey are reported with descriptive statistics, including means, standard deviations, frequencies and percentages. Results of inferential analyses, and tests of one-way analysis of variance, are reported on those variables which are related to the hypothesis as defined in Chapter Three. The comparison of the two surveys is also based upon those variables which relate to the hypothesis. The results are presented and discussed in the same order as the questions appear on the survey forms. The data is presented to show relative values of responses expressed in percent followed by the actual number of respondents in parentheses. (See Appendix B: Landscape Architects' Cover Letter and Survey Form.)

Landscape Architect Survey

Surveys were mailed to five hundred thirty landscape architects from ten United States cities during January of 1985. Two hundred seventeen surveys were returned for an overall return rate of 40.9 percent (see Table 4.1: Distribution of Landscape Architects by City).

CITY	POLIT CUL	GOV'T STR	NUMBER OF L.A.'S SURVEYED	NUMBER OF RETURNED SURVEYS	PERCENT RETURNED	PERCENT OF ALL RESPOND
Boston	M	SM	27	17	63.0	7.8
Grand Rapids	M	CM	14	7	50.0	3.2
Minneapolis	M	WM	26	10	38.5	4.6
Seattle	M	SM	95	42	44.2	19.4
Denver	I	SM	94	42	44.7	19.4
Phoenix	I	CM	38	15	39.5	6.9
San Francisco	I	WM	76	35	46.1	16.1
Houston	T	WM	114	31	27.5	14.3
Memphis	T	SM	25	11	44.0	5.1
Richmond	T	CM	21	7	33.3	3.2

TABLE 4.1: Distribution of Landscape Architects By City

Demographic Information: Questions 1 through 6 are listed on the next page in Figure 4.1: Questions 1 through 6 of the Landscape Architects Survey.

Gender. Question 1 asked respondents to indicate their gender. The respondents were 20.7 percent (45) female and 79.3 percent (172) male. Based on 1982 data, provided by Jean Kavanagh, Chair of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Committee on Women in Landscape Architecture, 13.3 percent

1. Are you: Female Male
2. How old are you? Years
3. In what metropolitan area is your office located?

<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> Grand Rapids	<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle
<input type="checkbox"/> Houston	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix
<input type="checkbox"/> San Jose	<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond	<input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco	<input type="checkbox"/> Wichita
4. Do you live in the city in which your office is located?

 Yes No
5. How many miles between your home and office? Miles
6. What is your current professional title?
 - A. Current Title
 - B. Number of Years at this Position?
 - C. This position is in which area of practice?

 Public Private Academic
7. How many years of full-time experience do you have in the following areas of practice?

 Public Private Academic

Figure 4.1: Questions 1 through 7 of the Landscape Architects Survey

of the ASLA membership is female. Kavanagh predicted that the percentage has "not changed noticeably" from the 1982 study. This indicates that a higher percentage of females returned survey forms than did males, assuming the sample to be representative of males and females in the ASLA. Based on this finding several questions can be raised: Why was there a higher return rate for women as opposed to men? Are women ASLA members more politically active than their male counterparts and thus more likely to fill out and return surveys which indicate professionals' use of the political process?

Age. Question 2 asked respondents to indicate their age. Table 4.2: Frequency Distribution of Landscape Architect Respondents by Age presents a break down of this information.

The mean age of respondents was 38.7 years with a standard deviation of 10.6 years, the youngest was 23 years, the oldest was 75 years. Although there is no data available on age distribution of ASLA members, this sample seems to be an accurate reflection of the population.

AGE	FREQUENCY
-----	-----
20 to 24	3
25 to 29	28
30 to 34	62
35 to 39	49
40 to 44	25
45 to 49	17
50 to 54	11
55 to 59	7
60 to 64	8
65 to 69	4
70 to 74	2
75 to 79	1
80 to 84	0

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Landscape Architect Respondents by Age.

Location. Questions 3, 4 and 5 asked landscape architects to indicate: in which metropolitan area their office is located, whether or not they live in that same city, and the number of miles from their home to their office. Information presented in Table 4.1: Distribution of Landscape Architects by City gives distribution of the respondents office location. One hundred sixty-six people (76.5 percent) live within the same city which their office is located. Forty-nine people (22.6 percent) live outside the city in which their office is located. Two people, about one percent did not respond to this question. The mean

distance from office to home was 8.0 miles with a standard deviation of 8.0 miles. Several landscape architects had offices within their homes. Forty-three respondents (20.8 percent) lived within two miles of their office. The maximum distance traveled from home to office was 65 miles.

This data indicates a strong majority (76.5 percent) of the landscape architects surveyed live and work in the same city. Furthermore, most respondents live within sixteen miles of their office (8 mile mean plus one standard deviation of 8 miles = 16 miles). Taken together these findings imply that landscape architects would have a number of professional and personal reasons to interact with the officials of the city in which they live.

Professional Title. Question 6 asked landscape architects to indicate: their professional title, the number of years at their current position, and to categorize the position as either within the public, private or academic sector. Table 4.3: Professional Titles Held by Landscape Architect Respondents provides the frequency and percentage for each title listed by the respondents.

From the data gathered, it is not possible to discern whether the engineers, planners or historical architect are indeed landscape architects. We can assume that because those people selected for the survey were listed in the 1984 ASLA roster as members or associate members of the ASLA, they therefore have a tie to the profession of landscape architecture. In some large multidisciplinary firms design professionals take on

titles which reflect the activity in which they are involved. For instance; a landscape architect who is responsible for large development schemes within a firm might have the in-house title of planner. For the purposes of this study, all respondents have been categorized in a broad way as landscape architects.

PROFESSIONAL TITLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Principal	70	32.3
Landscape Architect	70	32.3
Director of Design	25	11.5
Associate Landscape Architect	22	10.1
Project Manager	13	6.0
Planner	9	4.1
Academic	3	1.4
Engineer	3	1.4
Historical Architect	1	0.5
Retired Landscape Architect	1	0.5

Table 4.3: Professional Titles Held By Landscape Architect Respondents.

The respondents have held their current title for a mean value of 7.2 years with a standard deviation of 9.0 years. Thirty-six people (16.6 percent) were in the first year at their current position. One man indicated that he has been a landscape architect for fifty-four years.

The vast majority of respondents, 82.0 percent, categorized their practice as within the private sector; 13.4 percent indicated their practice as within the public sector, while 1.8 percent defined their practice as academic. Six people (2.8 percent) did not answer this part of question 6. We should have included an "other" category with a space for respondents to fill in other possibilities.

Years of full-time experience. Question 7 asked landscape architects to enumerate the amount of full-time experience they have had in the public, private and academic sectors. Ninety-five respondents (43.8 percent) indicated they had public sector practice experience. The mean number of years of experience was 7.0 with a standard deviation of 9.2 years. Three respondents had over 40 years of public sector experience with the maximum being 44 years.

Two hundred two respondents (93.1 percent) indicated they had private-sector experience. These landscape architects had a mean of 11.5 years of experience in the private sector with a standard deviation of 9.3 years. Five respondents had more than 40 years of experience with the maximum being 54 years.

Forty-three respondents (19.8 percent) indicated they had academic practice experience. These landscape architects had an average of 2.7 years experience as academicians, with a standard deviation of 2.6 years. Nearly half, 46.0 percent of these people indicated they had only one year of academic experience. Eleven years was the maximum number of years reported for this question. (See TABLE 4.4: Landscape Architect Respondents' Area of Professional Practice.)

AREA OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Public	30	13.8
Private	181	82.0
Academic	5	2.3

Table 4.4: Landscape Architect Respondents' Area of Professional Practice

Data from questions 6 and 7 can be summarized by describing the respondents as holding positions of responsibility; including landscape architect, planner, associate and principal. The respondents have worked primarily in the private sector and have held their current title for an average of seven (7) years. This data implies that the respondents have had opportunities, related to their positions of responsibility, to participate in the political process at the municipal level.

POLITICAL EFFICACY

Political efficacy is a measure of an individual's psychological orientation towards participating in politics. A low measure of political efficacy infers a minimum level interest and a minimum level of participation in political events. A high measure of political efficacy infers a much greater interest and level of participation. Landscape architects were asked twelve questions (Questions 8 - 19) which pertained to political efficacy. Efficacy results will be reported based upon Elazar's description of political culture as moralist, individualist and traditionalist.

Possible answers to efficacy questions were presented as yes or no, agree or disagree, rather than on an ordinal scale. Questions and answers were identical in composition to the Inter-University Consortium For Political And Social Research questions on political efficacy. A comparison of the results of this study was made with the general population of registered voters from across the United States.

Questions 9, 10, 13 through 16 and 19 were adapted from the American National Election Study (Miller 1982 Volume 1), published by the Inter-University Consortium For Political And Social Research at the Center For Political Studies, The University of Michigan. Questions 17 and 18 were written for this study, therefore there are no data available comparison with the general population. (See Figure 4.2: Questions 8 through 12 of the Landscape Architects Survey on this page and Figure 4.3: Questions 13 through 19 of the Landscape Architects Survey on the following page.)

8. Are you currently registered to vote?

Yes No

9. Did you vote in the November 1984 general election?

Yes No

10. Are you currently a registered member of a political party?

Yes No

11. Have you ever held an elected or appointed public office?

Yes No

If Yes, please mark the office(s) you have held and the number of years you have held that position:

Years

- Member of a neighborhood group or board
- Precinct Committee Chairperson
- School Board Member
- Planning Board Member
- City Commissioner
- City Council Member
- County Commissioner
- Mayor
- State Representative
- State Senator
- Other, please specify _____

12. Have you ever initiated contact with a city official?

Yes No

If yes, are you most likely to initiate contact with a city official to discuss:

- Environmental design policy matters
- Planning and zoning issues on behalf of a client
- Personal matters

Figure 4.2: Questions 8 through 12 of the Landscape Architects Survey

13. A good many local elections aren't important enough to bother with.
 Agree Disagree
14. People like me don't have any say about what the government does.
 Agree Disagree
15. Voting is the only way that people like me can have any say about how the government runs things.
 Agree Disagree
16. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.
 Agree Disagree
17. When dealing with the city government it is not what I know, but who I know, that is important.
 Agree Disagree
18. I believe that my effectiveness as a practitioner would be enhanced if I had a better understanding of the political process.
 Agree Disagree
19. Would you say that your city government is run for the benefit of all the people, or that it is pretty much run for the benefit of a few big interests looking out for themselves?
 For the benefit of all
 For the benefit of a few big interests

Figure 4.3: Questions 13 through 19 of the Landscape Architects Survey

A response to any one question relative to political efficacy is not a valid measure of an individual or group of individuals psychological towards participating in political events. To determine a rating on political efficacy for each political culture (moralist, individualist, traditionalist) each respondent

was scored on the twelve measures as having responded in an efficacious or non-efficacious manner. An efficacious response received a rating of one, while a non-efficacious response received a rating of zero. The ratings for each respondent were accrued resulting in a possible low score of zero and a high score of twelve. One-way analysis of variance was then performed with the political efficacy score as the dependent variable, and political culture as the independent variable. Results from the individual questions are presented first. This is followed by a discussion of the analysis of variance of political efficacy by political culture. Discussion on questions of political efficacy will focus on the efficacious response to each question (see Table 4.5: Efficacious Responses to Measures of Political Efficacy and Table 4.6: Percentage of Responses to Measures of Political Efficacy by Political Culture.)

	yes	no
	=====	
are you registered to vote?	**	
did you vote in Nov. 1984?	**	
registered with a political party?	**	
elected or appointed position?	**	
have you initiated contact?	**	

	agree	disagree
	=====	
elections aren't important		**
people like me don't have a say		**
voting is only way		**
politics seem complex		**
who I know is important		**
better understanding	**	
government only for big interests		**

** indicates efficacious response

Table 4.5: Efficacious Responses to Political Efficacy Measures

	POLITICAL CULTURE							
	Moral.		Individ		Tradit.		General Public	
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
reg. to vote?	96	4	94	6	98	2	60	40
vote in 1984?	90	10	86	13	88	12	52	48
reg. pol party?	30	70	64	34	52	48	*	*
elect or appt?	24	71	26	69	35	65	*	*
init. contact?	84	15	85	15	83	17	*	*

	Moral.		Individ		Tradit.		General Public	
	agr	dagr	agr	dagr	agr	dagr	agr	dagr
	agr	dagr	agr	dagr	agr	dagr	agr	dagr
elect not impt	7	93	12	88	8	90	10	85
people like me	4	96	8	90	4	96	38	53
voting only way	12	88	29	67	27	73	50	40
pol complex	26	71	32	65	25	75	65	26
who I know	42	45	50	39	46	40	65	23
better undstdg	84	15	84	15	79	21	*	*

* information not available for the general public

Table 4.6: Percentage of Responses to Measures of Political Efficacy by Political Culture

One-way analysis of variance were performed on all political efficacy questions with the measure of political efficacy as the dependent variable and political culture as the independent variable. Of the twelve measures outlined three contained significant differences between political cultures. Significant differences were calculated to the 95th percent confidence interval using the Scheffe Test. The Scheffe Test uses a single range value for all comparisons, which is appropriate for examining all possible linear combinations of group means, not just pairwise comparisons. Thus, it is stricter than other a posteriori contrast tests such as Least Significant Differences (LSD), Duncan Multiple Range Test or the Tukey Test. Furthermore, Scheffe is

exact, even for unequal group sizes, which is the case for this study.

Questions 8 and 9 asked if the landscape architect was currently registered to vote, and whether they had voted in the November 1984 General Election. Ninety-six percent of the respondents from the moralist political culture, 94 percent of the individualists and 98 percent of the traditionalists reported they were registered to vote. Ninety percent of the moralists, 86 percent of the individualists and 88 percent of the traditionalists reported they did vote in the November 1984 General Election. In response to both questions landscape architects from the three political cultures rated high on the scale of political efficacy as compared with the general voting age population. In 1982 60 percent of voting age people were registered to vote (Sohner et.al 1984). While 55 percent of the eligible voters did vote during the 1984 National Election.

Question 10 asked landscape architects to indicate whether or not they were a registered member of a political party. Thirty percent of the moralist, 64 percent of the individualists and 52 percent of the traditionalists reported that they were registered with a political party.

Question 11 asked whether or not the landscape architects had ever held an elected or appointed public office. Twenty-four percent of the moralists, 26 percent of the individualists and 35 percent of the traditionalists indicated that they had held an elected or appointed office.

The most frequently reported office held was that as a member of a neighborhood group or board; 16.1 percent of all respondents indicated that they had been a member of such a group. Moreover, 3.2 percent of the respondents had been members of a city planning board, while 1.4 percent of the landscape architects had served as school board members or on a state board of landscape architecture. Table 4.7: Elected and Appointed Positions Held by Landscape Architect Respondents is a list of those offices in which one or more respondents had participated. The majority of these positions were served at the municipal level.

FREQUENCY	POSITION HELD BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
35	Member of a neighborhood group or board
7	Planning Board Member
2	School Board Member
2	Precient Committee Chairperson
1	City Commissioner
1	State board on aging
1	State Board of Licensure

Table 4.7: Elected and Appointed Positions Held by Landscape Architects

Question 12 asked landscape architects to indicate if they had initiated contact with a city official. The vast majority of respondents from each political culture signified they had initiated contact with a city official, with 84 percent of the moralists, 85 percent of the individualists and 83 percent of the traditionalists responding yes. Landscape architects were most likely to discuss planning issues, as representatives of clients, followed by policy matters, then personal matters with city officials.

Landscape architects from traditionalist cities were more than twice as likely as those from moralist cities and more than three times as likely as those from individualist cities to discuss personal matters with city officials.

Question 13: Ninety-three percent of the moralists, 88 percent of the individualists and 90 percent of the traditionalists disagreed with the statement that many local elections are not important enough to bother with. 1982 data from the Inter-University Consortium For Political And Social Research found 84.8 percent of the general population disagreed with this statement. Landscape architects from the three political cultures had a higher measure of political efficacy than the general population relative to this question.

Question 14: Ninety-six percent of the moralists and traditionalists, 90 percent of the individualists disagreed with the statement that "people like me don't have any say about what the government does." Based on the Inter-University Consortium For Political And Social Research's 1982 data, only 52.5 percent of the general population disagreed with this statement. For this question landscape architects from the three political cultures had a much higher measure of political efficacy.

Question 15: Eighty-eight percent of the moralists, 67 percent of the individualists and 73 percent of the traditionalists disagreed with the statement that "voting is the only way that people like me can have a say about how government runs things." According to 1982 data from the Inter-University Consortium For Political And Social Research, 39.4 percent of the

general population of registered voters disagreed with this statement. When compared with the general population, a significantly larger portion of landscape architects from each political culture felt that they can have an impact on governmental decision making in more ways than voting.

Question 16: Seventy-one 71 percent of the moralists, 65 percent of the individualists and 75 percent of the traditionalists disagreed with the statement "sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on." The Inter-University Consortium For Political And Social Research results from 1982 found only 26.2 percent of the registered voters disagreeing with this statement. Here again, when compared to the general population of registered voters, a significantly higher percentage of landscape architects responded in an efficacious manner.

Question 17: Forty-five 45 percent of the moralists, 39 percent of the individualists and 40 percent of the traditionalists disagreed with the statement "when dealing with the city government it it not what I know but who I know, that is important." According to 1982 data from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 23.0 percent of the general population of registered votersdisagreed with this statement. When compared to the general population, a significantly larger portion of landscape architects from each political culture felt that what they know is more important than who they know.

Question 18: Eighty-four percent of the moralists and individualists, and 79 percent of the traditionalists agreed that their effectiveness as practitioners would be enhanced if they had a better understanding of the political process. There are no data available which allow a comparison of the results of question 18 with the general population. These questions however, are aggregated with the other measures of political efficacy used in this study to determine an average efficacy level for each political culture.

Question 19 asked landscape architects if they believe their city government has been run for the benefit of all the people, or for the benefit of a few big interests. Seventy-five percent of the moralists, sixty (60) percent of the individualists and 54 percent of the traditionalists indicated they believed that their city government was run for the benefit of all the people. The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research results from 1982 found that only 35.3 percent of the general population of registered voters believed that their city government was run for the benefit of all the people. As with several of the other efficacy questions, when compared with the general population, a significantly higher percentage of landscape architects responded to this measure in an efficacious manner.

Political efficacy responses were analyzed by political culture. The objective was to determine if the landscape architects responded differently from one another based on political culture. One-way analysis of variance was performed using the average total political efficacy score (low = 0, high = 11) as

the dependent variable and political culture as the independent variable. No significant differences existed between cultures at the 95 percent confidence interval using the Scheffe test.

AVENUES OF INTERACTION

There are a variety of methods of interaction available to any citizen who wishes to influence governmental decision makers. These methods have been documented in many books and studies (Verba 1971). The focus of this research is to determine which avenues of interaction are the most effective given the inherent combination of political cultures and governmental structure for each city. (See Figure 4.4: Questions 20 and 21 from the Landscape Architects Survey on the following page.)

Question 20 presented landscape architects with a list of twelve possible avenues of interaction between citizens and city officials. Respondents were asked to indicate which avenues were effective and not effective based upon their experience.

Question 21 asked the landscape architects to indicate which method was the most effective, second most effective and third most effective avenue of interaction. For the analysis of this question, each avenue was given a rating of one through five. The rating corresponded to the respondents ranking of the avenue as follows:

most effective = 1
second most effective = 2
third most effective = 3
effective = 4
not effective = 5

20. The researchers are interested in the ways in which landscape architects interact with city officials. Below is a list of typical ways of interacting with city officials. Please place an "X" to the left of each method to indicate if you have found that method effective or not effective.

Effective	Not Effective	
___	___	Work through the mayor's office
___	___	Write letters to the editor of the city's major newspaper
___	___	Work through a political action committee
___	___	Speak with key social and economic leaders within the community
___	___	Work through the city council's standing committees
___	___	Vote in local elections
___	___	Volunteer for service on one of the city council's standing committees
___	___	Work through your elected representatives
___	___	Participate in city council meetings
___	___	Work through your political party
___	___	Work through your professional organization
___	___	Work through a service organization
		Other, please specify _____

21. In question 20 above please place a number one (1) in front of the method you have found to be most effective, a number two (2) in front of the second most effective, and a three (3) in front of the third most effective way of interacting with your city government.

Figure 4.4: Questions 20 and 21 from the Landscape Architects Survey

Mean scores and standard deviations for each avenue are presented on the following pages by political culture and governmental structure in Table 4.8: Effectiveness Ratings by Landscape Architects on Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Political Culture, and Table 4.9: Effectiveness Ratings by Landscape Architects on Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Governmental Structure.

When analyzed by political culture, the three most effective avenues of political interaction are: 1) working through the mayors office, 2) speaking with key social and economic leaders within the community, and 3) working through city council standing committees. According to the landscape architects, the least effective avenues of political interaction include writing letters to the editor, working through your political party and working through a service organization.

POLITICAL INTERACTION METHODS	POLITICAL CULTURE					
	Moralist		Individual.		Traditional.	
	Mean	STD**	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Work w/ the Mayor's Office	3.1	1.5	3.5	1.4	3.2	1.4
Letters to the Editor	4.4	0.8	4.4	0.8	4.6	0.7
Through Political Action Com.	3.9	1.0	3.6	1.3	4.2	0.9
Speak w/ soc. & econ. leaders	3.2	1.3	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.3
Work w/ Council standing com.	3.4	1.4	3.3	1.4	3.3	1.4
Vote in local elections	4.1	0.7	4.1	0.6	4.1	0.5
Serve on voluntary com.	3.7	1.2	3.6	1.3	3.6	1.0
Work w/ elected reps.	*2.8	1.3	3.5	1.2	3.5	1.2
Participate in Council mtgs.	*3.6	1.2	*3.4	1.3	4.1	1.0
Work through political party	4.6	0.6	4.4	0.8	4.3	1.0
Work through prof. org.	3.6	1.2	4.1	1.0	3.8	1.1
Work through service org.	4.2	1.0	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.7
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
STD = standard deviation	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD

*Means within rows preceded by an astrick are significantly different from non-astricked means at the 90 percent confidence interval using the Scheffe test.

Table 4.8: Effectiveness Ratings by Landscape Architects on Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Political Culture.

When analyzed by governmental structure, the three most effective methods are: 1) speaking with key social and economic leaders within the community 2) working through elected repre-

sentatives and 3) working with city council standing committees. According to the landscape architects, the least effective avenues of political interaction include writing letters to the editor, voting in local elections, working through your political party and working through a service organization.

POLITICAL INTERACTION METHODS	GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE					
	Council Man.		Weak Mayor		Strong Mayor	
	Mean	STD*	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Work w/ the Mayor's Office	3.6	1.2	3.3	1.5	3.2	1.5
Letters to the Editor	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.9	4.3	0.7
Through Political Action Com.	*3.6	1.3	3.9	1.1	3.9	1.2
Speak w/ soc. & econ. leaders	3.3	1.3	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.3
Work w/ Council standing com.	3.0	1.6	3.4	1.4	3.5	1.4
Vote in local elections	4.1	0.7	4.2	0.5	4.0	0.6
Serve on voluntary com.	3.7	1.2	3.6	1.2	3.6	1.2
Work w/ elected reps.	3.1	1.3	3.3	1.3	3.3	1.3
Participate in Council mtgs.	*3.1	1.3	3.8	1.1	3.6	1.2
Work through political party	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.8	4.4	0.8
Work through prof. org.	3.7	1.1	4.0	1.1	3.8	1.2
Work through service org.	4.2	0.7	4.3	0.8	4.2	1.1
STD = standard deviation	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD

Table 4.9: Effectiveness Ratings by Landscape Architects on Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Governmental Structure.

One way analysis of variance using the Scheffe Test at the 90 percent confidence interval was performed on Questions 21 and 22. The avenue of interaction was the dependent variable and either political culture or governmental structure was used as the independent variable.

Participating in city council meetings was rated significantly more effective by the moralist and individualist political

cultures as compared with the traditionalist; and significantly more effective by respondents from council manager cities as compared with weak mayor and strong mayor cities. Working with elected representatives was rated significantly more effective by the moralist political culture as compared with the individualists and traditionalists. Working through political action committees was rated significantly more effective by respondents from council manager cities as compared with weak mayor and strong mayor cities.

The average of the mean scores (the mean of the means) for the avenues of political participation were analyzed by political culture. The moralist political culture had the lowest mean effectiveness rating across all avenues of political interaction with a rating of 3.72. The individualist political culture followed with a rating of 3.78, the traditionalists' mean rating was 3.87. While these ratings were not analyzed to determine if they are significantly different, they do infer a trend which supports Elazars description of political culture. The moralists found the avenues of political interaction more effective than did the traditionalists.

These findings, while not dramatic, do support the hypothesis that avenues of political interaction will have varying degrees of effectiveness within different cities based upon the inherent combination of political culture and governmental structure within that city. A comparison of these findings with the ratings for the same avenues of political interaction by the municipal officials from these ten cities will add another dimen-

sion to our understanding of the effect of political culture and governmental structure.

In Question 20 under "Others", landscape architects listed ten alternate avenues of political interaction. Working through neighborhood groups was the most frequent "Other" response. Five people indicated working through neighborhood groups was an effective avenue. The "Other" responses are listed below in Table 4.10: Other Avenues of Effective Political Interaction Listed by Landscape Architect Respondents by frequency, with the order being most frequent to least frequent.

OTHER RESPONSES

=====

- Work through neighborhood groups
- Work through environmental lobby
- Participate in planning community meetings
- Work through city staffs and appointed administrators
- Work through city planners
- As a paid consultant for city
- Interviews with media
- Demonstrations, boycotts
- Doing unselfish public work
- Network through friends and city committees and get radical if you have to

Table 4.10: Other Avenues of Effective Political Interaction Listed by Landscape Architect Respondents.

ISSUES OF CONCERN

Question 22 asked landscape architects to describe the political issues facing metropolitan areas which they are most concerned about. Respondents mentioned 35 issues of concern. (See Table 4.11: Metropolitan Issues of Concern to Landscape Archi-

tect Respondents on the next page). The most frequently mentioned metropolitan issue of concern include: transportation; the quality of, and preservation of urban open space; the quality, intensity, and scale of urban growth and development; the quality of urban design; environmental protection relative to air, water, soil, forests, wet lands and the manner in which land is used.

Question 23 asked landscape architects to describe the regional or national issue which concerned them most. (See Table 4.12: Regional Issues of Concern to Landscape Architect Respondents on page 56.) The most frequently mentioned regional or national issues of concern include: environmental protection relative to the quality of air, water, soil, forests and wet lands; the size and economic impact of the federal deficit; the arms race and arms control; and toxic waste disposal and management.

Responses to metropolitan and regional/national issues of concern may be grouped into three categories: economic, environmental, and social/political.

As a group, landscape architects have broad, well articulated concerns relating to their cities, regions and the nation. They report themselves to have a high degree of political efficacy as compared with the general population of registered voters. Landscape architects report differing levels of effectiveness on several avenues of political interaction based upon municipal culture and governmental structure.

METROPOLITAN ISSUE OF CONCERN TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BY POLITICAL CULTURE		
	Mor.	Ind.	Tra.
Nuclear War	1.3	0.0	0.0
Education	3.9	3.3	0.0
Open Space	22.4	17.4	14.6
Urban Growth & Development	11.8	20.7	8.3
Prof. Registration	7.9	2.2	0.0
Water	13.2	18.5	10.4
Air	6.6	14.1	0.0
Land Use	13.2	12.0	16.7
Defense Spending	1.3	1.1	0.0
Size of Federal Deficet	1.3	0.0	0.0
Environmental Protection	21.1	15.2	14.6
Preservation/Conservation	5.3	4.3	4.2
Land Maintenance	11.8	3.3	0.0
Quality of Urban Design	23.7	17.4	8.3
Parks	11.8	7.6	12.5
Housing	19.7	8.7	6.3
Transportation	27.6	26.1	22.9
Arms Race/Arms Control	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Tax Reform	2.6	0.0	2.1
Economic Policy	2.6	1.1	4.2
The National Economy	3.9	3.3	4.2
Preservation of Ag Land	5.3	1.1	0.0
Professional Recognition	3.9	4.3	4.2
Protection of Forests	0.0	1.1	0.0
Protection of Wet Lands	2.6	0.0	0.0
Development Process	3.9	8.7	0.0
Financing Public Projects	5.3	2.2	4.2
Toxic Waste	5.3	2.2	2.1
Waste Management	3.9	2.2	2.1
Social Responsibility	0.0	2.2	2.1
Resource Management	0.0	2.2	0.0
Professional Integrity	0.0	0.0	2.1
Quality of Life	3.9	3.3	0.0
Recreation	1.3	2.2	2.1
Comprehensive Planning	10.5	9.8	18.8
Adequate Public Services	2.6	1.1	4.2
Energy Conservation	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.11: Metropolitan Issues of Concerns to Landscape Architect Respondents

REGIONAL ISSUES OF CONCERN TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BY POLITICAL CULTURE		
	Mor.	Ind.	Tra.
=====	=====	=====	=====
Nuclear War	6.6	2.2	0.0
Education	1.3	3.3	2.1
Open Space	7.9	7.6	2.1
Urban Growth & Development	2.6	8.7	6.3
Prof. Registration	5.3	2.2	0.0
Water	15.8	15.2	6.3
Air	5.3	8.7	0.0
Land Use	2.6	8.7	2.1
Defense Spending	9.2	2.2	0.0
Size of Federal Deficet	1.8	13.0	10.4
Environmental Protection	34.2	19.6	25.0
Preservation/Conservation	3.9	7.6	10.4
Land Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quality of Urban Design	5.3	2.2	2.1
Parks	3.9	50.0	6.3
Housing	1.3	1.1	4.2
Transportation	6.6	6.5	4.2
Arms Race/Arms Control	9.2	5.4	6.3
Federal Tax Reform	3.9	4.3	0.0
Economic Policy	3.9	4.3	2.1
The National Economy	3.9	7.6	0.0
Preservation of Ag Land	7.9	2.2	2.1
Professional Recognition	2.6	3.3	4.2
Protection of Forests	3.9	0.0	0.0
Protection of Wet Lands	2.6	1.1	0.0
Development Process	0.0	4.3	0.0
Financing Public Projects	5.3	2.2	4.2
Toxic Waste	10.5	5.4	4.2
Waste Management	2.6	2.2	0.0
Social Responsibility	2.6	2.2	4.2
Resource Management	6.6	2.2	6.3
Professional Integrity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quality of Life	0.0	3.3	0.0
Recreation	0.0	0.0	2.1
Comprehensive Planning	9.2	6.5	4.2
Adequate Public Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Conservation	2.6	2.2	2.1

Table 4.12: Regional Issues of Concerns to Landscape Architect Respondents

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS SURVEY

One hundred ninety-two city officials from ten United States cities were mailed surveys during January of 1985. Eighty-one surveys were returned (see Table 4.13: City Official Respondent Distribution by City) for an overall return rate of 42.2 percent. Results are presented and discussed in the same order as they appear on the survey form. (See Appendix C: Municipal Officials Cover Letter and survey Forms.)

CITY	POLIT CUL	GOV'T STR	NUMBER OF CITY OFF SURVEYED	NUMBER OF RETURNED SURVEYS	PERCENT RETURNED	PERCENT OF ALL RESPOND
Boston	M	SM	21	7	33.3	8.6
Grand Rapids	M	CM	20	7	35.0	8.6
Minneapolis	M	WM	17	12	70.6	14.8
Seattle	M	SM	18	12	66.7	14.8
Denver	I	SM	117	5	29.4	6.2
Phoenix	I	CM	20	7	35.0	8.6
San Francisco	I	WM	19	8	42.1	9.9
Houston	T	WM	20	10	50.0	12.4
Memphis	T	SM	20	9	45.0	11.1
Richmond	T	CM	20	4	20.0	4.9

Table 4.13: City Official Distribution by City

Question 1 asked city officials to indicate the number of years of governmental administrative experience which they have had. Respondents reported that they have had governmental administrative experience for a mean value of 12.2 years with a standard deviation of 8.0 years. Three respondents were in their first year and one respondent had 35 years of public administrative experience. (See Figure 4.5: Questions 1 through 6 from the Municipal Officials Survey on the following page.)

1. How many years of governmental administration experience do you have?
 Years

2. By which city are you currently employed?
 Boston Denver Grandrapids Seattle
 Houston Kansas City Minneapolis Memphis
 Phoenix Richmond San Francisco San Jose

3. What is your current professional title?
 A. Current Title _____
 B. Number of years at this Position?

4. Please list your major committee assignments.

5. While conducting the duties of your office, what are the average number of contact hours per week which you have with your constituents?
 A. Average Hours per Week

6. Have you had an occassion to work with a landscape architect on any issue related to or concerning the city?
 yes, a number of times
 yes, but rarely
 no
 If yes, please list the types of issues you have discussed with the landscape architect.

Figure 4.5: Questions 1 through 6 from the Municipal Officials Survey.

Question 2 asked city officials to indicate which city they were employed by (see Table 4.13: City Official Respondent Distribution by City on the following page.) Minneapolis had the highest return rate of 70.6 percent. Minneapolis and San Francisco had the highest number of respondents, with 12 each.

Question 3 asked city officials to indicate their professional title and the number of years at their current position.

PROFESSIONAL TITLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
City Council Member	39	48.7
Dir Planning	7	8.7
Dir Finance	3	3.5
Director of Parks	3	3.7
Dir of Transportation	3	3.7
Community Development Dir	3	3.7
Dir Land Use	2	2.5
Assistant City Manager	2	2.5
Deputy Mayor	2	2.5
Staff Dir	2	2.5
Mayor	2	2.5
Dir Public Works	1	1.2
Art Designer	1	1.2
City Engineer	1	1.2
Superintendent of Water	1	1.2
City Coordinator	1	1.2
Dir City Beautiful	1	1.2
Dir Zoo	1	1.2
Manager General Serv	1	1.2
Deputy Dir	1	1.2
Dir Neighborhood Improv	1	1.2
Dir Environmental Dept	1	1.2
Landscape Architect	1	1.2

Table 4.14: Professional Titles of Municipal Official Respondents

Twenty-three different professional titles were reported, they include two mayors, 39 city council members, and a number of division and department directors. (See Table 4.14: Professional Titles of Municipal Official Respondents.) The respondents had held their current positions for a mean of 5.7 years with a standard deviation of 5.6 years. Thirty-one respondents were in their first two years at their current position, while one respondent has had the same position for 35 years.

Question 4 asked city officials to list their major committee assignments. Respondents sat on 23 different committees. Ways and Means, Community Development, Public Safety, Transportation and Planning represented the committees with the highest frequency of respondents. (See Table 4.15: Major Committee Assignments of Municipal Official Respondents) Of the 23 com-

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Ways and Means	19	23.5
Community Development	19	23.5
Public Safety	13	16.0
Transportation	12	14.8
Planning	11	13.6
Housing	8	9.9
Operations	8	9.9
Parks	6	7.4
Capital Improvement	6	7.4
Policy	5	6.2
Environmental Management	5	6.2
Public Works	5	6.2
Intergovernmental Affairs	5	6.2
Land Use	4	4.9
Cultural Events	4	4.9
Licensing	3	3.7
Energy and Technology	3	3.7
City Beautiful	2	2.5
Arson	2	2.5
Water	2	2.5
Administration	2	2.5
Festival Committee	1	1.2
Waste	1	1.2

Table 4.15: Major Committee Assignments of Municipal Official Respondents

mittees mentioned, twelve are committees which preside over issues germane to the practice of landscape architecture. These twelve include:

community development	public safety
transportation	planning
housing	parks
environmental management	land use
city beautiful	water
waste	

Question 5 asked city officials to report the average number of hours per week which they spend with their constituents. Table 4.16: Mean Number of Hours Per Week Which Municipal Official Respondents Spend With Their Constituents reports these findings.

CITY CLASSIFICATION	MEAN	STD
Entire Survey Population	18.1	15.6
Moralist	17.9	14.6
Individualist	24.3	17.2
Traditionalist	16.3	15.3
Council Manager	11.4	10.4
Weak Mayor	20.2	15.1
Strong Mayor	22.3	17.0

Table 4.16: Mean Number of Hours Per Week Which Municipal Official Respondents Spend With Their Constituents

City officials revealed that they spend a mean 18.1 hours per week with constituents with a standard deviation of 15.6 hours per week. Fifteen respondents reported spending five or less hours per week with constituents, and one respondent claimed

to spend an average of seventy hours per week with constituents. When analyzed by political culture, individualist city officials spend an average of 7.1 more hours per week with their constituents, city officials from moralist or traditionalist cities. When analyzed by governmental structure, strong mayor and weak mayor city officials spend a significantly greater amount of time with constituents than do council manager cities.

These results conflict somewhat with Elazar's description of political cultures. Based upon Elazar's description, one would expect the moralist city officials to devote the greatest number of hours per week to meeting with their constituents, followed by the individualists, then traditionalists.

Question 6 asked city officials if they had an occasion to work with landscape architects on any issue related to or concerning their city. (See Table 4.17: Contact Between Municipal Officials and Landscape Architects as Defined by Political Culture and Governmental Structure on the following page.) One-way analysis of variance was performed using the responses to question 6 (yes, a number of times; yes, but rarely; and no) as the dependent variable, and political culture as the independent variable. Significant differences were calculated to the 90th percent confidence interval using the Scheffe Test.

The traditionalist culture reported significantly fewer frequent contacts with landscape architects as compared with moralist and individualist respondents. The traditionalist respondents also reported a significantly higher percentage of

having no contact with landscape architects as compared with the moralist and individualist political cultures. No significant differences appeared at the 90 percent confidence interval level when the amount of contact was analyzed by governmental culture.

WORK WITH A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT? =====	POLITICAL CULTURE			GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE		
	MOR.	IND.	TRA.	C-MAN	WK. M	ST. M
Yes, A Number of Times	34.2	30.0	*17.4	38.9	30.0	21.2
Yes, But Rarely	52.6	35.0	39.1	27.8	53.3	45.5
No	13.2	35.0	*43.5	33.3	16.7	33.3

*Means within rows preceded by an astrick are significantly different from non-astricked means at the 90 percent confidence interval level using the Scheffe test.

Table 4.16: Amount of Contact Between Landscape Architect and Municipal Official as Defined by Political Culture and Governmental Culture

The second part of question 6 asked city officials to list the types of issues they have discussed with landscape architects. These issues are presented in Table 4.18: Issues Discussed Between Municipal Official Respondents and Landscape Architects. "Project design" was discussed most frequently, followed by "landscaping", "parks", "street improvement" and "community development".

By "project design" city officials referred to working with landscape architects on the design and development of specific projects. "Landscaping" inferred using a landscape architect's skills to select plant material for proposed of existing buildings. "Parks" referred to the design, renovation and mainte-

nance of municipal parks. "Street improvements" referred to working with landscaped architects on the renovation and planting of street scapes. "Community development" primarily referred to development of new housing and subdivisions.

ISSUE OF CONCERN DISCUSSED WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	POLITICAL CULTURE			GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE		
	Mor.	Ind.	Tra.	C-Man	Wk M.	St M.
Community Development	10.5	20.0	4.3	22.2	6.7	9.1
Street Improvement	13.2	25.0	8.7	11.1	13.3	15.2
Historic District Id	2.6	5.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
Parking	7.9	15.0	0.0	5.6	10.0	6.1
Project Design	42.1	15.0	17.4	22.2	36.7	24.2
Planning	13.2	10.0	0.0	5.6	6.7	12.1
Parks	26.3	20.0	34.8	11.1	26.7	36.4
Housing	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Landscaping	21.1	15.0	21.7	16.7	26.7	15.2
Environmental Concerns	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Preserv./Conserv.	10.5	0.0	4.3	5.6	0.0	12.1
Research	5.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.7	3.0
Design Review	7.9	5.0	4.3	0.0	13.3	3.0

Table 4.18: Issues Discussed Between Municipal Official Respondents and Landscape Architects

AVENUES OF INTERACTION

As with the landscape architects, city officials were asked to rate the effectiveness of the twelve avenues of political interaction. These avenues are identical to those given to landscape architects.

Question 7 presented city officials with a list of twelve possible avenues of interaction between citizens and city offic-

ials. Respondents were asked to indicate which avenues were effective and not effective based upon their professional experience as municipal officials. Question 8 asked the officials to indicate which method was the most effective, second most effective and third most effective avenue of interaction. For the analysis of this question, each avenue was given a rating of one through five. The ratings corresponded to the respondents ranking of the avenues as follows:

most effective = 1
second most effective = 2
third most effective = 3
effective = 4
not effective = 5

Mean scores and standard deviations for each avenue are presented in Table 4.19: Municipal Officials Effectiveness Ratings of Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Political Culture, and Table 4.20: Municipal Officials Effectiveness Ratings of Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Governmental Structure. Tables 4.19 and 4.20 are on the following page.

When analyzed by political culture, the three most effective avenues of political interaction are: 1) working through your elected representatives, 2) working through city council standing committees, and 3) working through the mayor's office. According to the city officials, the least effective avenues of political interaction include writing letters to the editor, working through your political party, and working through a political action committee.

POLITICAL INTERACTION METHODS	POLITICAL CULTURE					
	Moralist		Individual		Traditional	
	Mean	STD**	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Work w/ the Mayor's Office	3.4	1.1	2.8	1.3	3.4	1.5
Letters to the Editor	4.7	0.4	4.8	0.4	4.7	0.5
Through Political Action Com.	4.3	0.7	4.1	0.9	4.0	1.1
Speak w/ soc. & econ. leaders	3.7	0.9	3.9	0.6	3.4	1.1
Work w/ Council standing com.	3.2	1.4	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.3
Vote in local elections	4.0	0.8	4.2	0.4	3.9	1.0
Serve on voluntary com.	3.6	1.4	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.3
Work w/ elected reps.	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.3	2.7	1.3
Participate in Council mtgs.	4.2	0.9	*3.4	1.2	4.1	0.7
Work through political party	4.3	1.2	4.7	0.5	4.7	0.5
Work through prof. org.	3.8	1.3	3.7	0.8	3.7	1.0
Work through service org.	4.0	1.0	4.3	0.6	3.9	0.9

STD = standard deviation	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD

*Means within rows preceded by an astrick are significantly different from non-astricked means at the 90 percent confidence interval level using the Scheffe test.

Table 4.19: Municipal Officials Effectiveness Ratings of Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Political Culture.

POLITICAL INTERACTION METHODS	GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE					
	Council Man		Weak Mayor		Strong Mayor	
	Mean	STD*	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Work w/ the Mayor's Office	3.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	3.3	1.3
Letters to the Editor	4.9	0.3	4.7	0.5	4.7	0.5
Through Political Action Com.	4.6	0.5	*3.6	1.0	4.6	0.5
Speak w/ soc. & econ. leaders	3.7	0.6	3.8	0.8	3.6	1.1
Work w/ Council standing com.	3.4	1.3	3.1	1.5	3.4	1.1
Vote in local elections	4.2	1.0	4.0	0.8	3.9	0.8
Serve on voluntary com.	*2.8	1.5	*3.6	1.3	3.8	1.2
Work w/ elected reps.	2.9	1.0	2.7	1.2	2.9	1.4
Participate in Council mtgs.	4.1	0.9	4.3	1.0	*3.6	0.9
Work through political party	4.8	0.4	*4.2	1.2	4.6	0.7
Work through prof. org.	4.0	0.8	3.6	1.0	3.7	1.3
Work through service org.	3.9	1.0	4.0	0.4	4.2	1.1

STD = standard deviation	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD

*Means within rows preceded by an astrick are significantly different from non-astricked means at the 90 percent confidence interval level using the Scheffe test.

Table 4.20: Municipal Officials Effectiveness Ratings of Political Interaction Methods as Defined by Governmental Structure

When analyzed by governmental structure, the most effective avenues are the same as they were for political culture: 1) working through elected representatives, 2) working through city council standing committees and 3) working through the mayors office. The least effective avenues of political interaction are also identical to those defined by political culture, they include writing letters to the editor, working through your political action committee, and working through a political action committee.

One-way analysis of variance using the Scheffe Test at the 90th percent confidence interval was performed on Questions 7 and 8 using the avenue of interaction as the dependent variable, and either political culture or governmental structure as the independent variable.

Participating in city council meetings was rated significantly more effective by the individualist political culture when compared with the moralists and traditionalists. Working through a political action committee was rated as significantly more effective by respondents from weak mayor cities as compared with council manager and strong mayor cities. Serving on voluntary committees was rated significantly more effective by the council-manager and weak mayor respondents as compared with strong mayor respondents. Participating in city council meetings was rated as significantly more effective by the strong mayor respondents when compared with weak mayor and council manager respondents. Finally, working through your political party was

rated significantly more effective by weak mayor respondents when compared with council manager and strong mayor respondents.

The average of the mean scores (the mean of the means) for the avenues of political participation were analyzed by political culture. For each political culture (moralist, individualist, and traditionalist) the average was an effectiveness rating overall of 3.8. No significant differences existed among cultures.

Others. As with the landscape architects' survey, the most frequent "other" response (8 city officials, or 10 percent) was to "work through neighborhood groups or associations". "Volunteer efforts" came next with four responses, followed by "work through the city staff" with three respondents. Two city officials responded that "working through the planning board" was an effective avenue of political interaction. All remaining "other" comments had a frequency of one respondent each. Other responses from Question 7 are listed below by frequency, with the order being most frequent to least frequent. (See Table 4.21: Other Avenues of Effective Political Interaction Listed by Municipal Official Respondents.

- neighborhood association
- volunteer organizations
- city staff
- planning board
- public hearings
- good government groups: common cause, league of women voters, environmental groups
- being involved in community affairs throughout government, not just as a professional landscape architect

Table 4.21: Other Avenues of Effective Political Interaction Listed by Municipal Official Respondents.

Survey Comparisons

The first comparison of the landscape architect and municipal official surveys is based on those variables which relate to the hypothesis. The second group of comparisons looks at trends which do not relate to the hypothesis. The hypothesis stated that effectiveness of an avenue of political participation within any city is dependent on the inherent combination of political culture and governmental structure within that city.

Inferential Comparisons Related To Hypothesis

Each survey asked respondents to rate the effectiveness of twelve avenues of political participation. When analyzed by political culture landscape architects rated working through the mayors office as the most effective method of participation followed by speaking with key social and economic leaders, and working through city council standing committees. City officials rated working through elected representatives as the most effective avenue of political participation, followed by working through city council standing committees, and working through the mayors office. Overall, the city officials rate working through key social and economic leaders as effective, but not as effective as the landscape architects rated this method of participation.

One-way analysis of variance illuminated two significant differences between political cultures in the landscape architects' results and one significant difference between political cultures in the city officials' results. Two avenues out of twelve and one avenue out of twelve is not a significant enough

proportion to be able to accept the hypothesis that political culture has an impact on the effectiveness of avenues of participation. There is one interesting trend which supports Elazar's descriptions of moralist, individualist, and traditionalist. That is that the average ratings of effectiveness were lowest for moralists and highest for traditionalists in the landscape architects survey.

When analyzed by governmental structure landscape architects indicated that speaking with key social and economic leaders was the most effective avenue of participation, followed by working city council standing committees. The city officials indicated that the most effective avenue of participation was working through elected representatives, followed by working through city council standing committees, and working through the mayors office. As with the political culture results key social and economic leaders were rated as "effective" by city officials. Therefore, there is no strong disagreement between the results.

One-way analysis of variance turned up two significant differences between governmental structures in the landscape architects results and four significant differences between governmental structures in the city officials results. While these ratios of two to twelve and four to twelve are larger than those found for political culture, they are not significant enough to justify accepting the hypothesis that governmental structure has an impact on the effectiveness of avenues of political participation.

Inferential Comparisons Not Related To The Hypothesis

Landscape architects mentioned thirty-seven issues of municipal and national concern. They reported themselves to be more involved in the political process than registered voters surveyed in 1982 by the ICPSR. They reported being registered to vote, and voting in greater numbers than the general population. Nearly 85 percent of the landscape architects indicated that they had initiated contact with city officials. Seventy-three 73 percent of the municipal officials surveyed indicated that they had some type of contact with landscape architects. Of the 37 issues of concern raised by landscape architects, city officials reported discussing only eleven of these issues with them. This infers that landscape architects have a great number of concerns which their local governments remain unaware of.

Landscape architects should have easy access to these municipal officials, they spend an average of 20 hours per week with constituents and sit on key policy, budgetary and planning committees.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

The purpose of this research was to identify and evaluate the effectiveness of avenues of political participation by landscape architects at the municipal level. This evaluation focused on the impact of political culture and governmental structure on the effectiveness of twelve avenues of political participation. This chapter will focus on an evaluation of the study methodology in terms of its successes and limitations, followed by a discussion of the research results.

METHODOLOGY

Application. Theoretical definitions for this study can be found in political science literature. Elazars' work which defined political culture has been supported with empirical work authored by Sharkansky (1969) and continues to be referred to today (Berman 1984). While it is not precise, the literature agrees on broad definitions for the classification of municipal governments as council-manager, weak mayor and strong mayor

(Berkley 1978). This study relied on these definitions for the selection of participant cities. Cities are complex institutions and are influenced by other governments - local, county, state and national, and economic and social factors. Therefore, it is very difficult to isolate the variables of political culture or governmental structure to analyze their impact on the avenues of political participation.

Very few significant differences appeared in the landscape architects results when effectiveness of the avenues of participation were analyzed by political culture. The reason for this might relate to the respondents level of political involvement. An analysis of the political efficacy of the landscape architect respondents showed a high level of psychological orientation to and actual involvement in the political process. One reason for this might be that most landscape architects, regardless of their city's political culture, responded in a moralistic fashion. It is difficult to evaluate the impact of political culture between groups when the respondents possess a similar level of orientation to and participation in the political process. A broader sample size and scope and a greater return rate would help determine if a high rate of political efficacy would cloud any impact of political culture.

Analysis. This study incorporated standard descriptive statistics and analysis of variance procedures to calculate significant differences between groups. Further analysis would add another layer of insight into the amount and kind of interaction

which has occurred and might occur between landscape architects and municipal officials. For instance, an analysis of the amount of contact between landscape architects and city officials could occur by isolating on the city officials major committee assignments. By doing so the opportunities for future interaction, and appropriate avenues of interaction might become more apparent.

IMPLICATIONS OF RESULTS

Hypothesis. Governmental structure had a greater impact on the effectiveness of the avenues of political participation than did political culture. Neither political culture or governmental structure however, had a significant enough impact on the effectiveness of the twelve avenues of participation to warrant accepting the hypothesis.

Amount of Interaction. The survey results reported a fairly high level of contact between landscape architects and city officials. City officials however, reported a rudimentary relationship with landscape architects. Of the thirty seven issues listed by landscape architects as metropolitan and national concerns city officials reported discussing only eleven of these issues with them. This raises two questions. Are landscape architects ineffective in their attempts to communicate concerns to local governmental leaders in a fashion which is ineffective? Or are landscape architects not attempting to communicate their concerns to municipal officials?

Landscape architects responded that they would be more effective in their practice if they had a better understanding of the political process. What is the best method of communicating information relative to the political process to practicing landscape architects?

Future Study. These findings, and the questions that they raise, point to several areas of inquiry which could extend and supplement the findings of this survey. The questionnaire could be more specific when defining avenues of participation, instead of twelve possible avenues of inter-action there could be twenty-four to thirty avenues to investigate.

Given that political culture and governmental structure play a limited role in the effectiveness of political participation, what are the variables which impact effectiveness of participation? Do they include an individual personality, the kind of approach or process used during political interactions, possessing a great familiarity with the local government and its officials? These are areas for additional research.

With the Reagan Administrations proposed suspension of revenue sharing, there will be dramatic changes in the growth and development of our major cities. What will the role of the landscape architect be relative to this change?

Another important area for future study is the educational needs of landscape architects with respect to participation in local government, and adding to the collective development of

responsible environmental policy at all levels of government. How many universities offer discussions on the political process in professional practice courses? Where do practitioners learn about the political process?

These are several directions for future study and additional research which have been identified through the course of this study. There are many other important areas to pursue. Collaborating with a political scientist or public administrator would surely lead to other important questions. Numerous opportunities exist for landscape architects to make significant, meaningful, and sensitive contributions to the municipal environment, from both a design and political standpoint.

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APPENDIX A

Distribution of Political Cultures Within the States

Figure A.1 presents a nationwide geography of political culture as defined by Elazar (1966). Figure A.2 presents the particular pattern of political culture in each mainland state. In general, the states of the greater South are dominated by the traditionalistic political culture; the states stretching across the middle sections of the United States in a southwesterly direction are dominated by the individualistic political culture; and the states of the far North, Northwest, and Pacific Coast are dominated by the moralistic political culture (Elazar 1966).



Figure A.1: Distribution of Political Cultures within the States (Elazar 1966)

M: Moralistic, I: Individualistic, T: Traditionalistic

Note: Where two letters are juxtaposed, the first indicates the dominant political culture and the second, the secondary political culture

Alaska and Hawaii are omitted for lack of data.

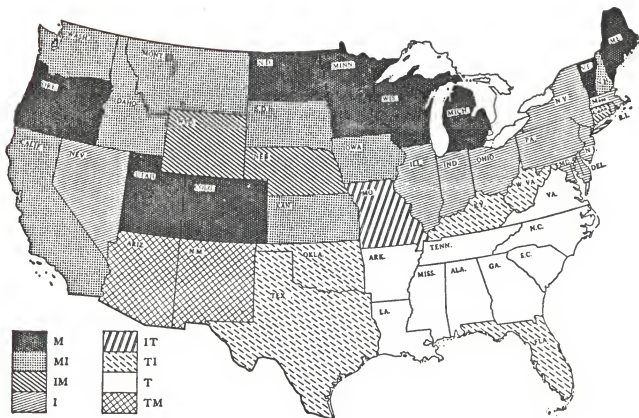


Figure A.2: Distribution of Political Cultures by State (Elazar 1966)

M: Moralistic, I: Individualistic, T: Traditionalistic

Note: Where two letters are juxtaposed, the first indicates the dominant political culture and the second, the secondary political culture

Alaska and Hawaii are omitted for lack of data.

APPENDIX B

Cover Letter and Landscape Architects' Survey

The landscape architects' cover letter and survey form were mailed to 530 practitioners during January, 1985. The cover letters were printed on 50 percent rag paper with an Epson dot-matrix printer. Ampersands on the cover letters indicate where personalized information appears in each letter. Each letter was signed in ink by the researchers.

The survey forms were photostatically reproduced in order to insure high quality reproductions. The survey form presented here contains printing on only one side of the page. The actual survey form was one 11"x 17" sheet, folded in half, with questions on both sides.

&date&

Department of Landscape Architecture
College of Architecture and Design
Seaton Hall 215
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Ks 66506

&TYPE& &FIRST& &LASTNAME&
&FIRM/O&
&STREET&
&CITYST& &ZIP&

Dear &TYPE& &LASTNAME&;

The Department of Landscape Architecture at Kansas State University is appealing to you for help. All we request is a few minutes of your time.

As landscape architects, it is to our advantage to understand the political process and the appropriate strategies for political participation with government officials. You can help the profession learn more about these issues by sharing your experiences with us in the enclosed questionnaire. We would ask you to give candid, honest answers based upon your professional practice. The brief survey is structured for rapid completion and will take no more than fifteen minutes to answer.

Landscape architects and the American Society of Landscape Architects are beginning to develop political clout. This research project looks to professionals such as yourself, and to government officials to help us determine the ways in which landscape architects can more effectively use the political process. We look forward to your participation in this study. Please complete the questionnaire and return it by January 23, 1985.

Results of this research will be published in a professional journal. If there is enough interest, we will prepare a workshop dealing with the political process and strategies for your participation with different governmental agencies. The information you provide is strictly confidential; published data will be aggregated so that no individual or firm can be identified.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely;

Kenneth R. Brooks, ASLA
Associate Professor
Dept. Landscape Architecture

William C. Sullivan, III
Assistant Instructor
Dept. Pre-Design Professions

SURVEY OF INTERACTION BETWEEN
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS
DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

In order for us to draw reliable conclusions from this survey we need to know some information about your background. Please answer the following questions by filling in the blank, or by placing an "X" next to the appropriate answer.

1. Are you: Female Male
2. How old are you? Years
3. In what metropolitan area is your office located?
 Boston Denver Grand Rapids Seattle
 Houston Memphis Minneapolis Phoenix
 San Jose Richmond San Francisco Wichita
4. Do you live in the city in which your office is located?
 Yes No
5. How many miles between your home and office? Miles
6. What is your current professional title?
 - A. Current Title _____
 - B. Number of Years at this Position? _____
 - C. This position is in which area of practice?
 Public Private Academic
7. How many years of full-time experience do you have in the following areas of practice?
 Public Private Academic
8. Are you currently registered to vote?
 Yes No
9. Did you vote in the November 1984 general election?
 Yes No
10. Are you currently a registered member of a political party?
 Yes No

11. Have you ever held an elected or appointed public office?
 Yes No

If Yes, please mark the office(s) you have held and the number of years you have held that position:

Years

- Member of a neighborhood group or board
 Precient Committee Chairperson
 School Board Member
 Planning Board Member
 City Commissioner
 City Council Member
 County Commissioner
 Mayor
 State Representative
 State Senator
 Other, please specify _____

12. Have you ever initiated contact with a city official?
 Yes No

If yes, are you most likely to initiate contact with a city official to discuss:

- Environmental design policy matters
 Planning and zoning issues on behave of a client
 Personal matters

Below are several comments people make when discussing politics. Please mark whether you agree or disagree.

13. A good many local elections aren't important enough to bother with.
 Agree Disagree
14. People like me don't have any say about what the government does.
 Agree Disagree
15. Voting is the only way that people like me can have any say about how the government runs things.
 Agree Disagree
16. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.
 Agree Disagree
17. When dealing with the city government it is not what I know, but who I know, that is important.
 Agree Disagree

18. I believe that my effectiveness as a practitioner would be enhanced if I had a better understanding of the political process.

Agree Disagree

19. Would you say that your city government is run for the benefit of all the people, or that it is pretty much run for the benefit of a few big interests looking out for themselves?

For the benefit of all

For the benefit of a few big interests

20. The researchers are interested in the ways in which landscape architects interact with city officials. Below is a list of typical ways of interacting with city officials. Please place an "X" to the left of each method to indicate if you have found that method effective or not effective.

Effective	Not Effective	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through the mayor's office
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Write letters to the editor of the city's major newspaper
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through a political action committee
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Speak with key social and economic leaders within the community
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through the city council's standing committees
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vote in local elections
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Volunteer for service on one of the city council's standing committees
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through your elected representatives
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Participate in city council meetings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through your political party
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through your professional organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work through a service organization
		Other, please specify _____

21. In question 20 above please place a number one (1) in front of the method you have found to be most effective, a number two (2) in front of the second most effective, and a three (3) in front of the third most effective way of interacting with your city government.

22. As a Landscape Architect, what political issues presently facing metropolitan areas are you most concerned about?

23. From the same professional stand point, please describe the regional or national political issue which most concerns you today.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

RETURN TO: (please use the enclosed postage-paid envelope)

William C. Sullivan, III
College of Architecture and Design
Kansas State University
Manhattan, KS 66506

If you have any questions about this survey, or our research in general, please feel free to give us a call at (913) 532-6846.

APPENDIX C

Cover Letter and Municipal Officials' Survey

The municipal officials' letter and survey form were mailed to 192 mayors, city councilpersons, and department heads during January, 1985. The cover letters were printed on 50 percent rag paper with an Epson dot-matrix printer. Ampersands on the cover letters indicate where personalized information appears in each letter. Each letter was signed in ink by the researchers.

The survey forms were photostatically reproduced in order to insure high quality reproductions. The survey form presented here contains printing on only one side of the page. The actual survey form was one 8 1/2" x 11" sheet with questions on both sides.

&date&

Department of Landscape Architecture
College of Architecture and Design
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Ks 66506

&TYPE& &FIRST& &LASTNAME&
&FIRM/O&
&STREET&
&CITYST& &Zip&

Dear &TYPE& &LASTNAME&;

The American Society of Landscape Architects has recently expressed an interest in helping landscape architects acquire a better understanding of the political process and the strategies for political participation within their city. If we can educate landscape architects and other design professionals (such as architects and planners) who interact with city administrators, they should be able to assist those administrators in developing a higher quality physical environment for residents of the city.

We would ask that you share with us your experiences and observations on how landscape architects might more effectively use the political process in order to serve the community, by filling out the enclosed questionnaire. This two-page survey is organized for rapid completion and will take no more than fifteen minutes of your time.

The information gained from this research will be published in journals directed towards professional designers and city management officials. The articles will outline the political process and stress effective avenues of political participation which increases the designers ability to provide an effective response to both public officials and their clients. The information you provide is strictly confidential; published data will be aggregated so that no individual or office can be identified.

We look forward to your participation in this study. Please complete the questionnaire and return it by February 15, 1985. If you have any questions or comments about this survey please feel free to write us or call us as follows: Project Director Bill Sullivan, 913-532-6846, or Associate Project Director Ken Brooks at 913-532-5961. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely;

William C. Sullivan, III
Assistant Instructor
Project Director

Kenneth R. Brooks, ASLA
Associate Professor
Associate Project Director

SURVEY OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

In order for us to draw reliable conclusions from the survey, we need to know some information about your background. Please answer the following questions by filling in the blank, or by placing an "X" next to the appropriate answer.

1. How many years of governmental administration experience do you have?
_____ Years

2. By which city are you currently employed?
____ Boston ____ Denver ____ Grandrapids ____ Seattle
____ Houston ____ Kansas City ____ Minneapolis ____ Memphis
____ Phoenix ____ Richmond ____ San Francisco ____ San Jose

3. What is your current professional title?
A. Current Title _____
B. Number of years at this Position? _____

4. Please list your major committee assignments.

5. While conducting the duties of your office, what are the average number of contact hours per week which you have with your constituents?
A. Average Hours per Week _____

6. Have you had an occassion to work with a landscape architect on any issue related to or concerning the city?
____ yes, a number of times
____ yes, but rarely
____ no

If yes, please list the types of issues you have discussed with the landscape architect.

7. The researchers are interested in determining the most effective avenues of participation for citizens who are interested in contributing to the development of public policy within your city. Below is a list of typical ways of participating in municipal policy development. Please place an "X" to the left of each method to indicate if you have found that method effective or not effective.

Effective	Not Effective	
___	___	Work through the mayor's office
___	___	Write letters to the editor of the city's major newspaper
___	___	Work through a political action committee
___	___	Speak with key social and economic leaders within the community
___	___	Work through the city council's standing committees
___	___	Vote in local elections
___	___	Volunteer for service on one of the city council's standing committees
___	___	Work through your elected representatives
___	___	Participate in city council meetings
___	___	Work through your political party
___	___	Work through your professional organization
___	___	Work through a service organization
		Other, please specify _____

8. In question 7 above please place a number one (1) in front of the method you have found to be most effective, a number two (2) in front of the second most effective, and a three (3) in front of the third most effective way of interacting with your city government.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

RETURN TO: (please use the enclosed postage-paid envelope)

William C. Sullivan, III
College of Architecture and Design
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Ks 66506

If you have any questions about this survey, or our research in general, please feel free to give us a call at (913) 532-6846.

(over please)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS: AN
ANALYSIS OF AVENUES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

by

William C. Sullivan III

Master of Science Horticulture,
University of Illinois, 1982

Bachelor of Science Ornamental Horticulture,
University of Illinois, 1980

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTERS THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Department of Landscape Architecture

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSTIY

Manhattan, Kansas

1985

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS: AN
ANALYSIS OF AVENUES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

The influences of political culture and municipal governmental structure on the effectiveness of avenues of political interaction among landscape architects and city officials was evaluated in this study. In January and February, 1985 a total of 530 landscape architects and 192 municipal officials from ten United States cities were surveyed. Overall, 42 percent (n=217) of the landscape architects and 43 percent (n=81) of the municipal officials responded. Respondents were stratified by political culture as moralist, individualist, or traditionalist; and by the structure of their municipal government as council manager, weak mayor, or strong mayor. Simple tabular comparisons were made on the landscape architects survey by age, area of professional practice, measures of political efficacy, impressions of effectiveness of twelve avenues of political interaction, and a list of concerns expressed by respondents. These same comparisons were made on the city officials survey by amount of governmental administrative experience, major committee assignments, amount and type of contact with landscape architects, and impressions of effectiveness of twelve avenues for political interaction. Bivariate comparisons were made in both surveys by isolating on political culture and governmental structure. Governmental structure was found to have a greater impact than political culture on the effectiveness of a number of the twelve avenues of interaction analyzed.