

Who Rules America

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## Introduction

The book 'Who Rules America' by G. William Domhoff provides an explanation of both the general reasons and the specific sources and steps for carrying the researches. It may be theoretically simple enough, but power structures and researches are feasible enough to understand the concepts outlined. The book represents different structures of social sciences as they can be applied for complex and large studies by employing ideas that are generally essential. It initiates with the empirical study of power with a search of connections among different organizations and people that are thought to constitute the supportive class or group. Outcomes of considerable observations are derived as a result of these procedures.<sup>1</sup> The first chapter brings about an understanding of the research mechanisms on national or local level, involving a sequential process of network analysis.

The fundamental study of power commences with a connection search among the individuals and organizations that are considered as powerful class or group. This process is majorly known as membership network analysis. It involves the study of people and the organizational background they have. Conversely, the study begins with a list of organizations that involve all of their members. It results in similar functionalities and outcomes. The results are published in the book as the presentation of personal and organizational information such as members, owners, financial donors and additional powerful personalities. The attitudes provided against an organization can be involved as well such as opponent or supporter. This is more of a psychological understanding in relativity to the organizational perspectives. The information can be provided to outline the characteristics of interpersonal and organizational networks, such as existence of major subgroups or points. In some parts, social network may find additional

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<sup>1</sup> Domhoff, G. William. *Who Rules America?* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967).

interconnections than others, for instance, some types of businesses may be more central in the corporate community, or there may be a presence of moderately limited and extremely limited sub-groups within the policy-planning network generally.

References were made in the book to upper class social indicators as social individuals and organizations such as clubs and private schools. These elements are defined in the writing as indicators of an upper-class design. There are two things that have been estimated to keep in consideration implementing these indicators.<sup>2</sup> First, some of the individuals from these clubs or schools may not actually be the upper class members. Secondly, implementing the upper-class indicators discussed is that some of these clubs and schools may have not existed, or failed during the process. In this matter, this content analysis can be constructed to take appropriate steps for output and strategy security.

#### Discussion

Further chapters identify growth coalition theory at the local level. Power structures at the level of city differ from the power structure the nation. They cannot be classified under the processes of the national corporate community. This is due to the fact that local power structures and its functions are coalitions of land-based growth. Such associations are interested in the magnification of land use.<sup>3</sup> They are contradicted by the neighborhoods in which they are functioning, and by environmentalists.

The book represents a local power structure at the core of political economy of urban power structures through which land-based interests can increasingly benefit from. It is a group of property owners who observe their future recommendations as a link because of a common

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

requirement to increase individual values. Through the understandings, the book presents the ideas that corporations are owned by individual families; people share smaller interest groups for the cause as well. A successful elite individual is the one that is capable of attracting the corporate offices and plants, the federal and state companies, the defensive contracts, or/and research and educational corporations that result in an extensive work force.

There are different segments outlined for the ownership class. That is, as employers of wage labor and as owners, there are some general economic categorizations present in the economic categories, sharing common facts and representations with non-owners. But nevertheless, these components are essential enough for business providers and deal managers.<sup>4</sup> Domestic growth corporations and coalitions are responsible for the income producing properties, and they have much more in common to be working with one another. This is somewhat different than the rationalization provided in the literature. The differences and category development in the classes is responsible to have local regulations and responsibilities assigned for multiple individuals. Therefore, growth coalitions can thrive and function in an effectual manner.

Entrepreneurs cultivate in a considerable manner, the approaches of increasing and optimizing the changing allocations and needs of corporate capital. The book identifies these as school courses, relevant journals of trade mechanisms, and discussions with the local capitalists. These planning and governmental circles can observe the details of planning and governmental actions in a coordinating manner.

Although the growth coalition depends strongly on the land ownership and mediation of responses as such, it still includes interests that take benefit from the optimization of land use.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 207

Thus, bank executives, and additional owners of the stores and organizations can benefit from the prominent structures. Social cohesion and the Bohemian Grove further elaborate the powerful, supportive and effective nature of population structure and criteria. The study of the Bohemian Grove brings about policy and social cohesion. There are different class-domination theories regarding the critical assumptions present of power in the United States. The theoretical framework of class-domination theory can be outlined by the most essential theorists' group in the social sciences during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the pluralists. These formulate the concept that there could be a class representation in the region, and one of the reasons for the action is that the upper class of rich people is possibly too divided to be capable enough of organizing power outcomes.

The organizers of 'pension fund capitalism perceived owners of the corporations responsible for the problem they intended to address. Since the Industrial Revolution, industries and corporations became major employers. However, since the workers' rights were not considered by the laissez-faire capitalists, therefore, the classical liberal principles must be modified. According to the organizers, instead of promoting the pension fund capitalism of the government, the pension fund capitalism of employees was to be promoted by the owners as they are the most responsible social institution. Moreover, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, they also emphasized that pension fund capitalism must be adopted by business leaders of America as the management ethos of the company. The organizers intended to address the issue of disagreements that can emerge between management and workers in the absence of principles of pension fund capitalism. Moreover, the organizers of pension fund capitalism also perceived the government as responsible for the problem, as minimum labor standards were maintained by them.

Throughout the history of the United States, providing pension fund capitalism benefits has been controversial. The belief that poverty is the responsibility of the indigent has been reflected by the government pension fund capitalism policy since the colonial period. For providing assistance to the needy and poor, some responsibility was imposed by local and state governments until the Great Depression of the 1930s. Pension fund capitalism assistance was beyond the financial resources of the states with millions of people unemployed during the economic depression of the 1930s. To help the needy, new federal initiatives were included by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his new deal policies. Federal programs were established following the 1930s and additional pension fund capitalism benefits including Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, public housing, and medical care were provided by them.

The type of social pension fund capitalism present in the United States presently is depending on the factors of the public social security system. However, multiple American individuals are dependent on both private amount sanctions and social security for the additional plans they have. There is retirement planning program planning along with the health coverage to ensure that there is an equal contribution as well as an appreciation of individuals present in the culture. Both state and federal governmental structures are responsible for the appreciation of legislative structures for the offerings of these plans.

Arrangements of legislative structures have represented a significant growth in the potential of workers and the usual population; a sense of being appreciated and needed has increased interest levels in business and entrepreneurship perceptions of the country. The United States governmental sector has carried out significant developmental plans that are promoted by the business and legislative structures as they are positive for the employee stock ownership plans. Private retirement and coverage plans are also innovated for increasing the number of

productive individuals using conventional IRAs. There have been several investors in the process to bring about a detailed analysis of the pension roles pointing out the classification of employees who can politically be associated optimized outcomes.

The author depicts his ideas and contributions regarding income and wealth distributions in the United States, explaining how individuals use these distributive processes for the indication of power. The most highlighting amounts of these processes come eventually, involving the considerable changes in the average ratio of the paychecks that are being availed.

This publication focuses on the top 1% of the individuals who own a considerable amount of wealth and financial assets, depending on the returns they receive. The author has selected individuals as such because they traditionally cut-off point for the highlighting approaches in academic successes.<sup>5</sup> Wealth is distributed and the significance of this process is important to take into consideration because both wealth and income are super concentrated in the upper portions of the population, which is merely one in a thousand.

Usually, figures and statistics are provided regarding the basic information but they can also be outdated with the functions of experts to collect basic information and acknowledgements of accuracy. Experts have analyzed the strategies commencements of the wealthy corporations as well and the information provides declines; this is due to turning to the specifics. Individuals that have considered such options in the past have often experienced consistent taxation decreases in some of the income equality conditions.

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 109

## Conclusion

The writer notifies that there is an unequal wealth distribution in the United States. These involve the financial inheritances and perceptions of financial figures. Population is also aware of these have an idea that the wealthy population comprises a major portion of some social developments. Even in much striking manner, the distributions have been provided for the actual distributions and involvements. Americans from different populations are unified in their perception of what the perfect wealth distribution will be, which may be easier to formulate than several other processes. There is a stronger relationship between power and wealth. Wealth is a resource that can be derived for implementing focused objectives. With the monetary solutions, donations, payments grants, and affiliations are provided to the governmental associations. Wealth can also be useful in outlining the social environment overall.

Capitalism construction is basically an approach that wanted big companies to follow their decisions of workers in order to keep their productivity high, avoid the intervention of unions and prevent strikes by workers. Including policies like industrial safety codes, collective bargaining, universal health care, and social security, the social welfare of the worker was the major concern of welfare capitalism. However, due to welfare capitalism, in the time period of the 2000s, a lot of members were lost by organized labor. In the nineteenth century, it emerged during the industrial revolution, when benefits were begun to be offered to factory workers by their manufacturers. As this movement started, wages were raised by employers and for the immigrants, English classes were provided, health plans and vacations also were provided by employers. Currently, in the United States, it has become mostly the responsibility of private employers to provide social benefits to their workers.



## References

Domhoff, G. William. *Who Rules America?* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967.

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