number of actors (M) and majority outcomes (N); (3) the manner in which boundaries M and N are to be read in on data cards; and (4) the different voting options.

Availability. VOTEPOW program deck can be obtained free of charge from New York University, Academic Computer Center, 725 Commerce Building, Washington Square, New York, New York 10003. All questions concerning the interpretations of VOTEPOW can be addressed to the authors of this report.

REFERENCES

- Brams, S. J. *Reconstructing coalition-formation processes and influence structures from roll-call votes.* New York University, 1972.
Kushner, H. W., & Urken, A. B. Measuring power in voting bodies. *Public Choice*, 1973, 15, 77-85.

PARSUPPORT: A computer program for measuring the support of a party member for his party

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PARSUPPORT uses combinatorial mathematics to generate an a posteriori probabilistic measure of party support by an individual in a voting body. Roll call data is used as input to ascertain the support score percentage (SSP) of a party member for his party. The party position is defined to be that position which a majority of party members support.

PARSUPPORT will generate a listing of SSPs for all party members. The SSP of a party member, *i*, is defined as the probability that Member *i* votes in agreement with the majority of his party across a set of roll calls. But the

set comprises only roll calls of which a distinct party preference is determinable. That is, tied outcomes are discounted.

The SSP can be used to ascertain the probability of a party member's support of party voting in respect to ideologically defined issues (De Maio & Kushner, 1972). In addition to denoting the probability of a party member's agreement with the party position, it is also possible to use the measure to denote the difference between subgroups within the party, e.g., southern Democrat. By dividing the party into subgroups, it becomes possible to ascertain the SSP of a party member in respect to the subgroup as well as the whole party. The researcher is left free to develop different sets of subgroups which can lead to some interesting findings. Among the most interesting findings would be those that are not intuitively obvious (De Maio & Kushner, 1973).

Computer and Language. PARSUPPORT is written in basic FORTRAN IV for an IBM System/360 computer. The size of the data matrix determines the running time. In addition to providing roll call data, the user must (1) adjust the DIMENSION statement if the matrix is larger than 100 x 600, i.e., 100 party members and 600 roll calls; (2) set the boundaries on the number of party members and roll calls; and (3) set the different voting options.

Availability. A copy of a PARSUPPORT program can be obtained free of charge by writing the New York University Academic Computer Center, 725 Commerce Building, Washington Square, New York, New York 10003. All questions concerning the interpretations of PARSUPPORT can be addressed to the author of this report.

REFERENCES

- De Maio, G., & Kushner, H. W. Can a voter employ an ideological differential in selecting congressional representation. New York University, 1972.
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