CHAPTER 1
Presidential Character and How To Foresee It

When a citizen votes for a Presidential candidate he makes, in effect, a prediction. He chooses from among the contenders the one he thinks (or feels, or guesses) would be the best President. He operates in a situation of immense uncertainty. If he has a long voting history, he can recall time and time again when he guessed wrong. He listens to the commentators, the politicians, and his friends, then adds it all up in some rough way to produce his prediction and his vote. Earlier in the game, his anticipations have been taken into account, either directly in the polls and primaries or indirectly in the minds of politicians who want to nominate someone he will like. But he must choose in the midst of a cloud of confusion, a rain of phony advertising, a storm of sermons, a hail of complex issues, a fog of charisma and boredom, and a thunder of accusation and defense. In the face of this chaos, a great many citizens fall back on the past, vote their old allegiances, and let it go at that. Nevertheless, the citizen’s vote says that on balance he expects Mr. X would outshine Mr. Y in the Presidency.

This book is meant to help citizens and those who advise them cut through the confusion and get at some clear criteria for choosing Presidents. To understand what actual Presidents do and what potential Presidents might do, the first need is to see the man whole—not as some abstract embodiment of civic virtue, some scorecard of issue stands, or some reflection of a faction,
but as a human being like the rest of us, a person trying to cope with a difficult environment. To that task he brings his own character, his own view of the world, his own political style. None of that is new for him. If we can see the pattern he has set for his political life we can, I contend, estimate much better his pattern as he confronts the stresses and chances of the Presidency.

The Presidency is a peculiar office. The Founding Fathers left it extraordinarily loose in definition, partly because they trusted George Washington to invent a tradition as he went along. It is an institution made a piece at a time by successive men in the White House. Jefferson reached out to Congress to put together the beginnings of political parties; Jackson's dramatic force extended electoral partisanship to its mass base; Lincoln vastly expanded the administrative reach of the office, Wilson and the Roosevelts showed its rhetorical possibilities—in fact every President's mind and demeanor has left its mark on a heritage still in lively development.

But the Presidency is much more than an institution. It is a focus of feelings. In general, popular feelings about politics are low-key, shallow, casual. For example, the vast majority of Americans knows virtually nothing of what Congress is doing and cares less. The Presidency is different. The Presidency is the focus for the most intense and persistent emotions in the American polity. The President is a symbolic leader, the one figure who draws together the people's hopes and fears for the political future. On top of all his routine duties, he has to carry that off—or fail.

Our emotional attachment to Presidents shows up when one dies in office. People were not just disappointed or worried when President Kennedy was killed; people wept at the loss of a man most had never even met. Kennedy was young and charismatic—but history shows that whenever a President dies in office, heroic Lincoln or debased Harding, McKinley or Garfield, the same wave of deep emotion sweeps across the country. On the other hand, the death of an ex-President brings forth no such intense emotional reaction.

The President is the first political figure children are aware of (later they add Congress, the Court, and others, as "helpers" of the President). With some exceptions among children in deprived circumstances, the President is seen as a "benevolent leader," one who nurtures, sustains, and inspires the citizenry. Presidents regularly show up among "most admired" contemporaries and forebears, and the President is the "best known" (in the sense of sheer name recognition) person in the country. At inauguration time, even Presidents elected by close margins are supported by much larger majorities than the election returns show, for people rally round as he actually assumes office. There is a similar reaction when the people see their President threatened by crisis: if he takes action, there is a favorable spurt in the Gallup poll whether he succeeds or fails.

Obviously the President gets more attention in schoolbooks, press, and television than any other politician. He is one of very few who can make news by doing good things. His emotional state is a matter of continual public commentary, as is the manner in which his personal and official families conduct themselves. The media bring across the President not as some neutral administrator or corporate executive to be assessed by his production, but as a special being with mysterious dimensions.

We have no king. The sentiments English children—and adults—direct to the Queen have no place to go in our system but to the President. Whatever his talents—Coolidge-type or Roosevelt-type—the President is the only available object for such national-religious-monarchical sentiments as Americans possess.

The President helps people make sense of politics. Congress is a tangle of committees, the bureaucracy is a maze of agencies. The President is one man trying to do a job—a picture much more understandable to the mass of people who find themselves in the same boat. Furthermore, he is the top man. He ought to know what is going on and set it right. So when the economy goes sour, or war drags on, or domestic violence erupts, the President is available to take the blame. Then when things go right, it seems the President must have had a hand in it. Indeed, the flow of political life is marked off by Presidents: the "Eisenhower Era," the "Kennedy Years."

What all this means is that the President's main responsibilities reach far beyond administering the Executive Branch or commanding the armed forces. The White House is first and foremost a place of public leadership. That inevitably brings to bear on the President intense moral, sentimental, and quasi-religious pressures which can, if he lets them, distort his own thinking and feeling. If there is such a thing as extraordinary sanity, it is needed nowhere so much as in the White House.

Who the President is at a given time can make a profound difference in the whole thrust and direction of national politics. Since we have only one President at a time, we can never prove this by comparison, but even the most superficial speculation confirms the commonsense view that the man himself weighs heavily among other historical factors. A Wilson re-elected in 1920, a Hoover in 1932, a John F. Kennedy in 1964 would, it seems very likely, have guided the body politic along rather different paths from those their actual successors chose. Or try to imagine a Theodore Roosevelt ensconced behind today's "bully pulpit" of a Presidency, or Lyndon Johnson as President in the age of McKinley. Only someone mesmerized by the lures of historical inevi-
tability can suppose that it would have made little or no difference to
government policy had Alf Landon replaced FDR in 1936, had Dewey beaten
Truman in 1948, or Adlai Stevenson reigned through the 1950s. Not only
would these alternative Presidents have advocated different policies—they
would have approached the office from very different psychological angles. It
stretches credibility to think that Eugene McCarthy would have run the
institution the way Lyndon Johnson did.

The burden of this book is that the crucial differences can be anticipated
by an understanding of a potential President’s character, his world view,
and his style. This kind of prediction is not easy; well-informed observers often
have guessed wrong as they watched a man step toward the White House. One
thinks of Woodrow Wilson, the scholar who would bring reason to politics; of
Herbert Hoover, the Great Engineer who would organize chaos into progress;
of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that champion of the balanced budget; of Harry
Truman, whom the office would surely overwhelm; of Dwight D. Eisenhower,
militant crusader; of John F. Kennedy, who would lead beyond moralisms to
achievements; of Lyndon B. Johnson, the Southern conservative; and of
Richard M. Nixon, conciliator. Spotting the errors is easy. Predicting
with even approximate accuracy is going to require some sharp tools and close
attention in their use. But the experiment is worth it because the question is
critical and because it lends itself to correction by evidence.

My argument comes in layers.

First, a President’s personality is an important shaper of his Presidential
behavior on nontrivial matters.

Second, Presidential personality is patterned. His character, world view,
and style fit together in a dynamic package understandable in psychological
terms.

Third, a President’s personality interacts with the power situation he faces
and the national “climate of expectations” dominant at the time he serves.
The tuning, the resonance—or lack of it—between these external factors and
his personality sets in motion the dynamic of his Presidency.

Fourth, the best way to predict a President’s character, world view,
and style is to see how they were put together in the first place. That happened in
his early life, culminating in his first independent political success.

But the core of the argument (which organizes the structure of the book)
is that Presidential character—the basic stance a man takes toward his Presidential
experience—come in four varieties. The most important thing to know
about a President or candidate is where he fits among these types, defined
according to (a) how active he is and (b) whether or not he gives the
impression he enjoys his political life.

Let me spell out these concepts briefly before getting down to cases.

PERSONALITY SHAPES PERFORMANCE

I am not about to argue that once you know a President’s personality you
know everything. But as the cases will demonstrate, the degree and quality of
a President’s emotional involvement in an issue are powerful influences on
how he defines the issue itself, how much attention he pays to it, which facts
and persons he sees as relevant to its resolution, and, finally, what principles
and purposes he associates with the issue. Every story of Presidential decision-
making is really two stories: an outer one in which a rational man calculates
and an inner one in which an emotional man feels. The two are forever
conflicting. Any real President is one whole man and his deeds reflect his
wholeness.

As for personality, it is a matter of tendencies. It is not that one President
“has” some basic characteristic that another President does not “have.” That
old way of treating a trait as a possession, like a rock in a basket, ignores the
universalism of aggressiveness, complacency, detachment, and other human
drives. We all have all of them, but in different amounts and in different
combinations.

THE PATTERN OF CHARACTER, WORLD VIEW, AND STYLE

The most visible part of the pattern is style. Style is the President’s
habitual way of performing his three political roles: rhetoric, personal rela-
tions, and homework. Not to be confused with “stylishness,” charisma, or
appearance, style is how the President goes about doing what the office
requires him to do—to speak, directly or through media, to large audiences; to
deal face to face with other politicians, individually and in small, relatively
private groups; and to read, write, and calculate by himself in order to
manage the endless flow of details that stream onto his desk. No President
can escape doing at least some of each. But there are marked differences in
stylistic emphasis from President to President. The balance among the three
style elements varies; one President may put most of himself into rhetoric,
another may stress close, informal dealing, while still another may devote his
energies mainly to study and cogitation. Beyond the balance, we want to see
each President’s peculiar habits of style, his mode of coping with and
adaptation to these Presidential demands. For example, I think both Calvin
Coolidge and John F. Kennedy were primarily rhetoricians, but they went
about it in contrasting ways.

A President’s world view consists of his primary, politically relevant
beliefs, particularly his conceptions of social causality, human nature, and the
central moral conflicts of the time. This is how he sees the world and his
lasting opinions about what he sees. Style is his way of acting; world view is
his way of seeing. Like the rest of us, a President develops over a lifetime
the Presidential character resonates with the political situation the President
certain conceptions of reality—how things work in politics, what people are
the thrust of Supreme Court opinion together set the basic power situation he must deal with. An
faced. It adapts him as he tries to adapt it. The support he has from the public
and interest groups, the party balance in Congress, the thrust of Supreme
activist President may run smack into a brick wall of resistance, then pull
back and wait for a better moment. On the other hand, a President who sees
himself as a quiet caretaker may not try to exploit even the most favorable
right, and the President will take care of his people. The psychological
request is for a surcease of anxiety. Obviously, modern life in America
involves considerable doses of fear, tension, anxiety, worry; from time to
time, the public mood calls for a rest, a time of peace, a breathing space, a
"return to normalcy."

Another theme is the demand for a sense of progress and action. The
President ought to do something to direct the nation's course—or at least be
in there pitching for the people. The President is looked to as a take-charge
man, a doer, a turner of the wheels, a producer of progress—even if that
means some sacrifice of serenity.

A third type of climate of expectations is the public need for a sense of:
legitimacy. From and in, the Presidency. The President should be a master
politician who is above politics. He should have a right to his place and a
rightful way of acting in it. The respectability—even religiosity—of the office
has to be protected by a man who presents himself as defender of the faith.
There is more to this than dignity, more than propriety. The President is
expected to personify our betterness in an inspiring way, to express in what
to do and is (not just in what he says) a moral idealism which, in much of
the public mind, is the very opposite of "politics."

Over time the climate of expectations shifts and changes. Wars, depre-
cissions, and other national events contribute to that change, but there also is a
rough cycle, from an emphasis on action (which begins to look too "political")
to an emphasis on legitimacy (the moral uplift which creates its own
strains) to an emphasis on reassurance and rest (which comes to seem like
drift) and back to action again. One need not be astrological about it. The
point is that the climate of expectations at any given time is the political air
the President has to breathe. Relating to this climate is a large part of his task

THE POWER SITUATION AND "CLIMATE OF EXPECTATIONS"

Presidential character resonates with the political situation the President
faces. It adapts him as he tries to adapt it. The support he has from the public
and interest groups, the party balance in Congress, the thrust of Supreme
Court opinion together set the basic power situation he must deal with. An
activist President may run smack into a brick wall of resistance, then pull
back and wait for a better moment. On the other hand, a President who sees
himself as a quiet caretaker may not try to exploit even the most favorable
power situation. So it is the relationship between President and the political
configuration that makes the system tick.

Even before public opinion polls, the President's real or supposed popular-
ity was a large factor in his performance. Besides the power mix in Washing-
ton, the President has to deal with a national climate of expectations, the
predominant needs thrust up to him by the people. There are at least three
recurrent themes around which these needs are focused.

People look to the President for reassurance, a feeling that things will be
all right, that the President will take care of his people. The psychological
request is for a surcease of anxiety. Obviously, modern life in America
involves considerable doses of fear, tension, anxiety, worry; from time to
time, the public mood calls for a rest, a time of peace, a breathing space, a
"return to normalcy."

Another theme is the demand for a sense of progress and action. The
President ought to do something to direct the nation's course—or at least be
in there pitching for the people. The President is looked to as a take-charge
man, a doer, a turner of the wheels, a producer of progress—even if that
means some sacrifice of serenity.

A third type of climate of expectations is the public need for a sense of:
legitimacy. From and in, the Presidency. The President should be a master
politician who is above politics. He should have a right to his place and a
rightful way of acting in it. The respectability—even religiosity—of the office
has to be protected by a man who presents himself as defender of the faith.
There is more to this than dignity, more than propriety. The President is
expected to personify our betterness in an inspiring way, to express in what
to do and is (not just in what he says) a moral idealism which, in much of
the public mind, is the very opposite of "politics."

Over time the climate of expectations shifts and changes. Wars, depres-
cissions, and other national events contribute to that change, but there also is a
rough cycle, from an emphasis on action (which begins to look too "political")
to an emphasis on legitimacy (the moral uplift which creates its own
strains) to an emphasis on reassurance and rest (which comes to seem like
drift) and back to action again. One need not be astrological about it. The
point is that the climate of expectations at any given time is the political air
the President has to breathe. Relating to this climate is a large part of his task

PREDICTING PRESIDENTS

The best way to predict a President's character, world view, and style is to
see how he constructed them in the first place. Especially in the early stages
Life is experimental; consciously or not, a person tries out various ways of defining and maintaining and raising self-esteem. He looks to his environment for clues as to who he is and how well he is doing. These lessons of life slowly sink in: certain self-images and evaluations, certain ways of looking at the world, certain styles of action get confirmed by his experience and he gradually adopts them as his own. If we can see that process of development, we can understand the product. The features to note are those bearing on Presidential performance.

Experimental development continues all the way to death; we will not blind ourselves to midlife changes, particularly in the full-scale prediction case, that of Richard Nixon. But it is often much easier to see the basic patterns in early life histories. Later on a whole host of distractions—especially the image-making all politicians learn to practice—clouds the picture.

In general, character has its main development in childhood, world view in adolescence, style in early adulthood. The stance toward life I call character grows out of the child's experiments in relating to parents, brothers and sisters, and peers at play and in school, as well as to his own body and the objects around it. Slowly the child defines an orientation toward experience; once established, that tends to last despite much subsequent contradiction. By adolescence, the child has been hearing and seeing how people make their worlds meaningful, and now he is moved to relate himself—his own meanings—to those around him. His focus of attention shifts toward the future; he senses that decisions about his fate are coming and he looks into the premises for those decisions. Thoughts about the way the world works and how one might work in it, about what people are like and how one might be like them or not, and about the values people share and how one might share in them too—these are typical concerns for the post-child, pre-adult mind of the adolescent.

These themes come together strongly in early adulthood, when the person moves from contemplation to responsible action and adopts a style. In most biographical accounts this period stands out in stark clarity—the time of emergence, the time the young man found himself. I call it his first independent political success. It was then he moved beyond the detailed guidance of his family; then his self-esteem was dramatically boosted; then he came forth as a person to be reckoned with by other people. The way he did that is profoundly important to him. Typically he grasps that style and hangs onto it. Much later, coming into the Presidency, something in him remembers this earlier victory and re-emphasizes the style that made it happen.

Character provides the main thrust and broad direction—out it does not determine, in any fixed sense, world view and style. The story of development does not end with the end of childhood. Thereafter, the culture one grows into and the ways that culture is translated by parents and peers shapes the meanings one makes of his character. The going world view gets learned and that learning helps channel character forces. Thus it will not necessarily be true that compulsive characters have reactionary beliefs, or that compliant characters believe in compromise. Similarly for style: historical accidents play a large part in furnishing special opportunities for action—and in blocking off alternatives. For example, however much anger a young man may feel, that anger will not be expressed in rhetoric unless and until his life situation provides a platform and an audience. Style thus has a stature and independence of its own. Those who would reduce all explanation to character neglect these highly significant later channelings. For beyond the root is the branch, above the foundation the superstructure, and starts do not prescribe finishes.

**FOUR TYPES OF PRESIDENTIAL CHARACTER**

The five concepts—character, world view, style, power situation, and climate of expectations—run through the accounts of Presidents in the chapters to follow, which cluster the Presidents since Theodore Roosevelt into four types. This is the fundamental scheme of the study. It offers a way to move past the complexities to the main contrasts among comparisons.

The first baseline in defining Presidential types is activity-passivity. How much energy does the man invest in his Presidency? Lyndon Johnson went at his day like a human cyclone, coming to rest long after the sun went down. Calvin Coolidge often slept eleven hours a night and still needed a nap in the middle of the day. In between the Presidents array themselves on the high or low side of the activity line.

The second baseline is positive-negative affect toward one's activity—that is, how he feels about what he does. Relatively speaking, does he seem to experience his political life as happy or sad, enjoyable or discouraging, positive or negative in its main effect. The feeling I am after here is not grim satisfaction in a job well done, not some philosophical conclusion. The idea is this: is he someone who, on the surfaces we can see, gives forth the feeling that he has fun in political life? Franklin Roosevelt's Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson wrote that the Roosevelts "not only understood the use of power, they knew the enjoyment of power, too. . . . Whether a man is burdened by
power or enjoys power; whether he is trapped by responsibility or made free by it; whether he is moved by other people and outer forces or moves them—that is the essence of leadership."

The positive-negative baseline, then, is a general symptom of the fit between the man and his experience, a kind of register of felt satisfaction.

Why might we expect these two simple dimensions to outline the main character types? Because they stand for two central features of anyone's orientation toward life. In nearly every study of personality, some form of the active-passive contrast is critical; the general tendency to act or be acted upon is evident in such concepts as dominance-submission, extraversion-introversion, aggression-timidity, attack-defense, flight-flight, engagement-withdrawal, approach-avoidance. In everyday life we sense quickly the general energy output of the people we deal with. Similarly we catch on fairly quickly to the affect dimension—whether the person seems to be optimistic or pessimistic, hopeful or sceptical, happy or sad. The two baselines are clear and they are also independent of one another: all of us know people who are very active but seem discouraged, others who are quite passive but seem happy, and so forth. The activity baseline refers to what one does, the affect baseline to how one feels about what he does.

Both are crude clues to character. They are leads into four basic character patterns long familiar in psychological research. In summary form, these are the main configurations:

Active-positive: There is a congruence, a consistency, between much activity and the enjoyment of it, indicating relatively high self-esteem and relative success in relating to the environment. The man shows an orientation toward productiveness as a value and an ability to use his styles flexibly, adaptively, suiting the dance to the music. He sees himself as developing over time toward relatively well defined personal goals—growing toward his image of himself as he might yet be. There is an emphasis on rational mastery, on using the brain to move the feet. This may get him into trouble; he may fail to take account of the irrational in politics. Not everyone he deals with sees things his way and he may find it hard to understand why.

Active-negative: The contradiction here is between relatively intense effort and relatively low emotional reward for that effort. The activity has a compulsive quality, as if the man were trying to make up for something or to escape from anxiety into hard work. He seems ambitious, striving upward, power-seeking. His stance toward the environment is aggressive and he has a persistent problem in managing his aggressive feelings. His self-image is vague and discontinuous. Life is a hard struggle to achieve and hold power, hampered by the condemnations of a perfectionistic conscience. Active-negative types pour energy into the political system, but it is an energy distorted from within.

Passive-positive: This is the receptive, compliant, other-directed character whose life is a search for affection as a reward for being agreeable and cooperative rather than personally assertive. The contradiction is between low self-esteem (on grounds of being unlovable, unattractive) and a superficial optimism. A hopeful attitude helps dispel doubt and elicits encouragement from others. Passive-positive types help soften the harsh edges of politics. But their dependence and the fragility of their hopes and enjoyments make disappointment in politics likely.

Passive-negative: The factors are consistent—but how are we to account for the man's political role-taking? Why is someone who does little in politics and enjoys it less there at all? The answer lies in the passive-negative's character-rooted orientation toward doing dutiful service; this compensates for low self-esteem based on a sense of uselessness. Passive-negative types are in politics because they think they ought to be. They may be well adapted to certain non-political roles; but they lack the experience and flexibility to perform effectively as political leaders. Their tendency is to withdraw, to escape from the conflict and uncertainty of politics by emphasizing vague principles (especially prohibitions) and procedural arrangements. They become guardians of the right and proper way, above the sordid politicking of lesser men.

Active-positive Presidents want most to achieve results. Active-negatives aim to get and keep power. Passive-positives are after love. Passive-negatives emphasize their civic virtue. The relation of activity to enjoyment in a President thus tends to outline a cluster of characteristics, to set apart the adapted from the compulsive, compliant, and withdrawn types.

The first four Presidents of the United States, conveniently, ran through this gamut of character types. (Remember, we are talking about tendencies, broad directions; no individual man exactly fits a category.) George Washington—clearly the most important President in the pantheon—established the fundamental legitimacy of an American government at a time when this was a matter in considerable question. Washington's dignity, judiciousness, his aloof air of reserve and dedication to duty fit the passive-negative or withdrawing type best. Washington did not seek innovation, he sought stability. He longed to retire to Mount Vernon, but fortunately was persuaded to stay on through a second term, in which, by rising above the political conflict between
Hamilton and Jefferson and Inspiring confidence in his own integrity, he gave the nation time to develop the organized means for peaceful change.

John Adams followed, a dour New England Puritan, much given to work and worry, an impatient and irascible man—an active-negative President, a compulsive type. Adams was far more partisan than Washington; the survival of the system through his Presidency demonstrated that the nation could tolerate, for a time, domination by one of its nascent political parties. As President, an angry Adams brought the United States to the brink of war with France, and presided over the new nation's first experiment in political repression: the Alien and Sedition Acts, forbidding, among other things, unlawful combinations "with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States," or "any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings against the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame... or to bring them or either of them, into contempt or disrepute."

Then came Jefferson. He too had his troubles and failures—in the design of national defense, for example. As for his Presidential character (only one element in success or failure), Jefferson was clearly active-positive. A child of the Enlightenment, he applied his reason to organizing connections with Congress aimed at strengthening the more popular forces. A man of catholic interests and delightful humor, Jefferson combined a clear and open vision of what the country could be with a profound political sense, expressed in his famous phrase, "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle."

The fourth President was James Madison, "Little Jemmy," the constitutional philosopher thrown into the White House at a time of great international turmoil. Madison comes closest to the passive-positive, or compliant, type; he suffered from irresolution, tried to compromise his way out, and gave in too readily to the "warhawks" urging combat with Britain. The nation drifted into war, and Madison wound up ineptly commanding his collection of amateur generals in the streets of Washington. General Jackson's victory at New Orleans saved the Madison administration's historical reputation; but he left the Presidency with the United States close to bankruptcy and secession.

These four Presidents—like all Presidents—were persons trying to cope with the roles they had won by using the equipment they had built over a lifetime. The President is not some shapeless organism in a flood of novelties, but a man with a memory in a system with a history. Like all of us, he draws on his past to shape his future. The pathetic hope that the White House will turn a Caligula into a Marcus Aurelius is as naive as the fear that ultimate power inevitably corrupts. The problem is to understand—and to state understandably—what in the personal past foreshadows the Presidential future.
THE PRESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

Predicting Performance in the White House

by

JAMES DAVID BARBER

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.
Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

1972