

NOTES

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1. Jewish law teaches that expressions of faith are based upon *exceptions to rationality*. Were moral commandments merely rational responses to our environment, there would be no need for values (much less religious commandments).
 2. Elsewhere I deal with a third value, social egalitarianism (Uslaner, 1996). But the World Values Study has no good measures for this value, so I do not include it here.
 3. The correlation between generalized and particularized trust is particularly low for Quebecois. Trust in others is related to confidence in fellow countrymen at only .049 and trust in Francophones at .093. For Anglophones, generalized trust is more strongly related to both types of particularized confidence (.216 for all countrymen and .170 for Francophones).
 4. The gammas between trust and hope for the future in the 1981 WVS are .334 for the United States, .402 for the United Kingdom, and just .184 for Canada. When the WVS in 1990 asked Canadians about trust in their fellow countrymen and trust in French Canadians, there was no identical question about expectations for the future. The closest I could come is whether hard work will likely lead to success. For Quebecois, the correlation between generalized trust and belief that hard work will pay off is -.026 (the wrong direction), while the correlation with particularized trust (faith in fellow French Canadians) is .155. For Anglophones, the correlation between generalized trust and hard work is .054; for trust in fellow countrymen (presumably other Anglophones), it almost doubles to .098.