

**Chapter 7: Political Parties & Interest Groups**

- I. Parties -- here and abroad
  - A. Definitions
    - 1. Political movement
      - a. Labor: Eugene Debs' Socialist Party, Samuel Gompers' AFL, Walter Reuther's CIO
      - b. Civil rights: Frederick Douglass' abolitionist movement, WEB DuBois' NAACP (1909), Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition
      - c. Women's rights: Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony's Woman Suffrage Assoc., Betty Friedan's NOW
      - d. Environmental protection: John Muir's Sierra Club; NWF, Greenpeace
    - 2. Political interest group
    - 3. Political party
  - B. Symbols: Thomas Nast, 1874
    - 1. Democratic party: mule, "without pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity" (a mule is a sterile hybrid with a jackass father and a mare mother)
    - 2. Republican party: elephant, "biggest vote in the jungle"

C. Concentration of power versus dispersion of power			
1. With <b>governmental structures</b> :	separation (or union) of governmental power across branches		
a. Presidential governmental structures	<i>disperse power</i> across competing branches		
	(1) Advantage:	more safeguards against abuse of governmental power	
	(2) Disadvantage:	government is less efficient and less responsive to electoral majorities	
b. Parliamentary governmental structures	<i>concentrate power</i> in the legislature		
	(1) Advantage:	government is more efficient and more responsive to electoral majorities	
	(2) Disadvantage:	fewer safeguards against abuse of governmental power	
2. With <b>electoral structures</b> :	election of legislative representatives		
a. Single-member districts	<i>concentrate power</i> in two major parties		
	(1) Advantage:	more likely to result in stable, two-party system with one party enjoying majority control of the legislature	
	(2) Disadvantage:	less representative of those not supporting the majority party	
b. Multi-member districts	<i>disperse power</i> in a multi-party system		
	(1) Advantage:	multiple parties give much better representation of diverse interests in society	
	(2) Disadvantage:	more likely to result in an unstable multi-party coalition controlling the legislature	
3. Four basic types of party systems			
a. Presidential/two-party			
b. Presidential/multi-party			
c. Parliamentary/two-party			
d. Parliamentary/multi-party			
<b>ELECTORAL STRUCTURES</b>			
<b>GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES</b>	<b>TWO-PARTY</b>	<b>MULTI-PARTY</b>	
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<b>PRESIDENTIAL</b>	U.S.	France	separation of branches
<b>PARLIAMENTARY</b>	U.K.	most others	union of branches
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	single-member legislative districts with winner-take-all elections	multi-member legislative districts with proportional representation	

- D. The rise and decline of the political party in the U.S. Figure 7.1, p. 126
  
- II. The national party structure today
  
- III. State and local parties
  - A. The machine
  - B. Ideological parties
  - C. Solidarity groups
  - D. Sponsored parties
  - E. Personal followings
  
- IV. The two-party system Table 7.1, p. 138
  - A. The two-party system and electoral laws
  - B. The two-party system and public opinion
  - C. Types of minor parties Box, pp. 136-37
  
- V. Nominating a president
  - A. Are the delegates representative of the voters?
  - B. Who votes in the primaries and caucuses?
  - C. Who are the new delegates?
  - D. Parties versus voters Table 7.1, p. 138
  
- VI. Do the parties differ? Table 7.2, p. 141
  
- VII. Interest groups
  - A. The proliferation of interest groups
  - B. The birth of interest groups
  
- VIII. Kinds of Organizations
  - A. Institutional interests
  - B. Membership interests
  - C. The influence of staff
  
- IX. Funds for interest groups
  - A. Foundation grants
  - B. Federal grants and contracts
  - C. Direct mail
  
- X. The problem of bias
  
- XI. The activities of interest groups
  - A. Information
  - B. Public support: the rise of the new politics
  - C. Money and PACs Table 7.3, p. 150 & Table 7.4, p. 152
  - D. The “revolving door”
  - E. Demonstrations
  
- XII. Regulating interest groups