Chapter 7: Political Parties & Interest Groups

I. Parties -- here and abroad
   A. Definitions
      1. Political movement
         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 governmental structures: separation (or union) of governmental power across branches
         a. Presidential governmental structures disperse power 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 concentrate power 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 electoral structures: election of legislative representatives
         a. Single-member districts concentrate power 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 disperse power 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

   \begin{center}
   \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
   \hline
   \textbf{GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES} & \textbf{TWO-PARTY} & \textbf{MULTI-PARTY} \\
   \hline
   \textbf{PRESIDENTIAL} & U.S. & France \textit{separation of branches} \\
   \hline
   \textbf{PARLIAMENTARY} & U.K. & most others \textit{union of branches} \\
   \hline
   single-member legislative districts with winner-take-all elections & multi-member legislative districts with proportional representation & \\
   \hline
   \end{tabular}
   \end{center}
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
   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