0. Untitled introduction: a new presence at the summit
   A. Old role: handmaiden to president
   B. New role: party-building in states & localities

I. The national parties
   A. The national committees (apportionment)
      1. Democrats: population, party support, & special constituencies
      2. Republicans: equal representation benefits
         a. Smaller states
         b. Southern & Western states
         c. Conservative wing
   B. The officers
      1. National chairperson & staff Box, p. 67
      2. Executive committees
   C. Committee action and presidential power
      1. In-party
      2. Out-party

II. Other national party groups
   A. Congressional campaign “Hill” committees Box, p. 70 & Table 4.2, p. 72
      1. Democrats: DCCC & DSCC
      2. Republicans: NRCC & NRSC
   B. Special constituency groups
      1. Socio-demographic
         a. Women
         b. Youth
      2. Ideological
   C. Democratic and Republican governor’s associations

III. Two paths to power
   A. The service-party path (Republicans since 1960s, Democrats since 1980s)
      1. Fund-raising (discussed in Ch. 12) Figure 4.1, p. 74 & Box, p. 76
      2. Candidate recruitment & training
      3. Survey & other research
      4. Media productions
      5. Legal services
   B. The procedural-reform path (Democrats, 1970s)
      1. Nomination process reforms (covered in Ch. 11)
      2. Unintended negative consequences
   C. Rising to the challenge of new campaign finance rules
      1. Mainly due to the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA) of 2002
         a. Outlawed “soft” money transfers from national to state parties
         b. Both parties increased “independent” spending
         c. Greatly improved grass-roots, small (“hard”) money fund raising
IV. What is the impact of these stronger national parties?  
A. Effects on candidates’ campaigns  
B. Effects on state and local parties  
C. Effects on the presidency  
D. Effects on Congress  
E. Relationships within the national party

V. The limits of national party organization  
A. Recent trends:  
   1. Great increase in national party organization fund raising and assistance to candidates  
   2. Significant increase in national party funds and services shared with state and local party organizations  
   3. But, U.S. state and local parties are still autonomous to a significant degree  
B. U.S. parties are less hierarchical, ideological, efficient, unified, and professional compared to --  
   1. Party organizations in most other western democracies  
   2. Other large-scale organizations in the US (business, higher-education, etc.)  
C. Explanatory factors  
   1. Political values  
      a. Pragmatism v. ideology  
      b. Individualism v. collectivism  
   2. Political structures  
      a. Division of powers in our federal system  
      b. Separation of powers in our presidential system  
   3. Financial arrangements  
      a. Public funding  
      b. PAC funding  
   4. Media politics