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- 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? Boxes, pp. 80 & 82

- 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