Political Party in Congress

• In Congress – parties govern
  – This is important
• In the House, the Speaker, who is always of the majority party, controls what happens in almost everything

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Political Party in Congress

• In the Senate, there is no counterpart to the Speaker
  – Majority Leader is powerful
• In both houses, all committees are chaired by the majority party
  – Chairs control what the committees do

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House Democratic Leadership

1. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) Speaker
2. Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM) Asst. House Speaker
3. Steny Hoyer (D-MD) Majority Leader
4. James Clyburn (D-SC) Majority Whip
5. Karen Bass (D-CA) Caucus Chair
6. Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY) Caucus Chair
7. Cheri Buston (D-IL) Congressional Campaign Committee Chair
Senate Democratic Leadership (continued)

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Political Party in Congress
• Congressional Campaign Committee
  – Both Houses
  – Goal – re-elect incumbents; replace retiring members with new members from same party
  • Fund-raising, campaign strategies
  • Chosen by members; 2-year terms

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Incumbents in 2016</th>
<th>Post-WWII period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sought reelection</td>
<td>Total success rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lost in primary</td>
<td>Gen. election success rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lost in general</td>
<td>Total success rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Won in general</td>
<td>Gen. election success rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political Party in the Executive Branch

- The President is considered the leader of his party
- Presidents appoint all Cabinet secretaries; he will generally appoint members of his party
National Nominating Conventions

- 4 days, late summer of an election year
- Challenging party holds their convention first
- Purpose – Select nominee, create platform
- Many functions of the party conventions have been overtaken by primary process
THIS HURTS INDEPENDENT AND 3rd PARTY CANDIDATES

- Ballot access laws differ widely from state to state
- Campaigns are expensive

This is where the 2nd class was supposed to start

POLITICAL AND PARTY SYSTEMS
What Factors Shape a Country’s Political Party System?

Crises of Political Development

- Identity
  - Legitimacy
- Participation
  - Penetration – or Capacity (my term)
  - » Distribution

Factors

- Division of Power
  - Unitary vs. Federal vs. Confederal
- Structure of Government
  - Parliamentary vs. Presidential System
- Election System
  - Several Variations
Localities

Unitary vs. Federal Systems

Structure of Government

- Presidential
  - Separation of Powers
- Parliamentary
  - Less Separation of Powers
Presidential System

- **Voters**
- **Legislature** (Congress)
- **Executive** (President)
- **Examples**
  - United States
  - France
  - Argentina
  - Kenya

Parliamentary System

- **Voters**
- **Legislature** (Parliament)
- **Executive** (Prime Minister)
- **Examples**
  - United Kingdom
  - Japan
  - Canada
  - India

*Systems Of Government*

- Parliamentary republics, full presidential systems
- Presidential republics, executive presidency linked to a parliament
- Parliamentary republics, executive presidency linked to a parliament
- Constitutional monarchies in which the monarch personally exercises power
- Constitutional monarchies in which the monarch personally exercises power
- Double associations
- States whose constitutions grant only a single party the right to govern
- States whose constitutions grant only a single party the right to govern
**Political Party Colors**

- Blue generally denotes conservatism
- Yellow is often used for liberalism or libertarianism.
- Red often signifies social democratic, socialist or communist parties
- Green is often associated with green politics, Islamism, agrarianism and Irish republicanism.
- Orange is the traditional color of “Christian Democrats”
- Black is generally associated with fascist parties

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**First-Past-the Post**

- Plurality/Majority systems
- Single Member District
- Encourages broadly-based parties
- Discourages new parties
**Single Member District Plurality System**

**Official Ballot**

**Municipal Elections**

**DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS**
1. To Vote: Mark an “X” in the box next to your preferred candidate.
2. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write the candidate’s name on the extra line provided and put an “X” in the box next to the name.

**City Council Candidates**

**District One**
- Susan Rosen (Democrat)
- Nina Kleinberg (Republican)
- Thomas Cho (Independent)
- Edward Rose (Libertarian)

**Write-In**

---

**SMD Instant Runoff System**

**Official Ballot**

**Municipal Elections**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS**
Mark Your Choices by Filling in the Numbered Boxes Only

- Fill the number one box next to your first choice. Fill in the number two box next to your second choice; fill in the number three box next to your third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please.
- Fill in no more than one box per candidate. Fill in no more than one box per column.

**Candidates for City Council**

**District One**
- Susan Rosen (Democrat)
- Nina Kleinberg (Republican)
- Thomas Cho (Independent)
- Edward Rose (Libertarian)

**Write-In**

**Instructions**
- To Vote for a Write-In Candidate: Number the names you have written in the number one box only.

Do Not Use Red To Mark Ballot

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**Proportional Representation System**

**Official Ballot**

**Election for the United States House of Representatives**

**District One**

**Voting Instructions**
1. You only have ONE vote.
2. Place an X in the box UNDER the party for whom you wish to vote.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democratic</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Independent Candidate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Proportional Representation

- Multi-member districts
- Parties are represented proportionally to their support in the electorate.
- Encourages new parties
Used by 58 countries for parliamentary elections.

Countries using first-past-the-post for legislatures.

Proportional Representation — used by more than 80 political systems for parliamentary elections.
FPTP, SMD:
Each district election 1 representative
2016 – 7 Republicans, 4 Democrats
2018 – 4 Republicans, 7 Democrats

Proportional Representation
2016 – Dems got 49.2% of the vote = 6 seats
2018 – Dems got 56.4% of the vote = 6.2 seats
GOP got 45.2% of the vote = 4.8 seats