

THE ROLES OF AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES



1. Mobilizing Support and Gathering Power

- Provide support to candidates and office holders, and their policies
- The party creates a community of interest that bonds disparate groups over time into a coalition

2. A Force of Stability

- Parties represent continuity in the wake of changing issues and personalities, anchoring the electorate
- Because it wants to win elections, each party acts to moderate public opinion, and tames its own extreme elements by pulling them toward an ideological center in order to attract a majority of votes on election day
- Stable coalitions created by the parties often strengthen the nation as a whole ex: FDR's new deal coalition

3. Unity, Linkage, Accountability

- Parties provide the glue that holds together disparate elements of an often fragmented US Government
- Parties help link all govt. Institutions, and help to moderate the rivalry between the executive and legislative branches of govt.
- Parties help to link national, state and local governments.
- Party identification and organization are natural connectors and vehicles for communication between the voter and the candidate as well as the office holder resulting in greater accountability

4. The Electioneering Function

- Parties funnel, eager, interested individuals into politics and government (recruit candidates)
- Ensure competitive elections

5. Policy Formulation and Promotion

- Creates the national party platform (statement of the general and specific philosophy and policy goals of a political party, usually promulgated at the national convention
- About 66% of the promises in the victorious party's presidential platform have been completely or mostly implemented
- Even more astounding, about 50% of the losing party's pledges find their way into public policy
- Party platform has great influence on a new presidential administration's legislative program and on the state of the union address
- Party affiliation is normally the single most important determinant of voting in congress and in state legislatures

6. Controlling the Agenda of Government

- President serves as the informal head of the party.
- Jobs in Congress (party leadership, committee placements) are assigned on a party basis