

POLITICAL SCIENCE 100E Winter 2012

INTEREST GROUPS

MWF 3-3:50 Solis 104

Final: due by W 3PM, March 21 (see below)

Note: minor changes may be made to this syllabus throughout the quarter. You are responsible for any changes mentioned in class, even if you are absent. They will be posted on the class TED page. PLEASE refer to it daily.

Peter F. Galderisi

Office Hours: MW 4-6 SSB459

Email: all class related emails should be sent by way of the TED messages link--NOT email. Go to the TED site for this class, COURSE TOOLS, messages, and find my name or a grader's name by clicking TO.

Graders: Sarah Knoesen, Garret Bredell follow messaging instructions above

Interest Groups are in some respects the orphans (I'm being kind here) of Political Science. They are not institutionally defined (as are the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government), nor are they as "simple" to study as political parties (we mainly have only two). Yet they are involved with every institutional and party operation in the country. They are not new—James Madison worried about these "factions" in the 18th century, yet their number and influence have grown dramatically ever since Mr. Madison expressed his concerns.

The purpose of this class is to examine what interest groups are, where they fit in our constitutional order, how they differ from political parties (a distinction that is becoming increasingly hard to make), how they attract and maintain their memberships, and how they attempt to influence public policy. A substantial portion of the last item will deal with the politics of financing election campaigns. We will (as you will see below) accomplish this as a class.

REQUIREMENTS:

A. **Attendance**--in both body and mind.

B. **Readings**--should be completed before class discussion (a prerequisite for the second condition in A). A tentative schedule of readings begins on the back of this handout. I'll mention the readings required *each week* as the lectures progress. I reserve the right to add/subtract readings as needed (e.g., a great new essay comes out).

One book is required for this class, available at the university bookstore or your favorite source. At least two copies of will be placed on library reserve:

Berry and Wilcox, *The Interest Group Society* (5th ed.)

2. In addition, several other essays of various lengths will be required and will be available online through the UCSD library server (access on campus or at home through a proxy server-- <http://webproxy.ucsd.edu/proxy.pl>). Many of these come from a very readable and useful source—*the Forum* (Berkeley Electronic Press). Directions for different platforms/operating systems can be found at:

blink.ucsd.edu/technology/network/connections/off-campus/proxy/

C. **Midterm Exam (40-50%)** -- One in-class (late) midterm is scheduled for this course, consisting of a choice of several short essays (I'll explain how that works later) designed to test your ability to think about, integrate, and logically organize the course readings and lectures. The midterm is scheduled for two days: Friday, February 24 and Monday, Feb. 27. They will be comprised of a series of short (two-three paragraph) essays. I will post a review sheet by Feb. 15.

(Please note: any requests to review exam grades must be made in writing (typed) with a full and detailed justification for the request.)

D. **Research Paper (50-60%)** – Each of you will write an 8-12 page paper discussing one of two topics:

1. How a particular interest group is organized and how it pursues its policy interests
2. How interest groups have generally influenced/try to influence a particular policy issue

Rules for selection: You cannot choose an interest group nor an issue with which you are directly involved (this includes a group that is in direct opposition to one to which you belong). This may seem unreasonable, but it places everyone on a level playing field, and helps to prevent individual biases from creeping into the analysis. You may also not choose the NRA nor the AARP (as I will use these extensively as examples in class).

Timeline: submissions must be made on the following days (at the beginning of class). Unlike STOP signs for most Californians, due dates are not "suggestions." You will be docked 2% of the class grade for every day that any of these submissions is late ("next day" clock begins 10 minutes into class). Further instructions will be posted for each submission.

1. Choice of topic—one paragraph only, submitted on Jan. 23
2. An outline of your paper and intended readings—no more than two pages, submitted on Feb. 8
3. Final paper—Wednesday of finals week or earlier.
4. Presentation—I will ask for 20 volunteers to present their research to the class (15 minute presentations) during the last two weeks of the quarter. Your presentation can help your overall paper grade, but it will not hurt it. You will also be able to get feedback from me and your graders before the final product is submitted. You must volunteer no later than Feb. 1. If two or more students are working with the same interest group, I will either choose the first volunteer or ask that the students work as a team (in their presentation only).

CLASS WEB PAGE

Changes to this syllabus, as well as any review guides, assignments, informational messages (emails), or date changes will be posted on the class web page (TED). Please check it on a daily basis. Go to ted.ucsd.edu. Your classes should be listed. If you are having trouble getting into TED (students visiting from other campuses are especially vulnerable to this problem), please let me know *as soon as possible*.

POLICY ON CHEATING:

Failure--no exceptions. "Cheating" includes copying from another during or bringing notes to the midterm, as well as collaborating on the final paper. You can help each other with general questions about basic concepts, facts, readings, lectures, citation style, etc. In fact, I strongly suggest you do so on a regular basis. If you are not sure about the distinction, please ask me to clarify. Further information on violations of university academic integrity codes can be found at:

<http://students.ucsd.edu/academics/academic-integrity/ai-and-you.html>

PLAGIARISM:

Plagiarism is the intentional use of another's words (by direct transcription) or ideas (by paraphrasing) without attribution. University prohibitions against plagiarism are rather clear. Again, if you are not sure about the meaning of plagiarism, please ask me to clarify or go to the link above.

INCOMPLETEES

The university grants me precious little discretion here. In order to qualify for an incomplete I must demonstrate that you have been doing passable work (so you have to have taken the midterm and passed it) and you must demonstrate a reason for requesting an incomplete that conforms to university guidelines (documented illness, death or emergency in the family, unexpected military deployment, etc.). Again, the university makes this decision—not me nor the graders.

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF READINGS: If not from the text, they can be accessed on campus or at home through a proxy server (<http://webproxy.ucsd.edu/proxy.pl>). Sections I-IV will roughly correspond to weeks 1-4. Section V will run at least two weeks. Beginning readings are purposely light to allow you time to develop your research topics.

Please let me know if you have trouble with the urls as they sometimes change.

I. Introduction—the Study of Interest Groups and Their Place in the U.S. Constitutional Order

Berry and Wilcox (B&W), Chapter 1, Chapter 3 (pp. 34-36)

II. Interest Groups as Representative Surrogates

B&W, Chapter 2, 9, 10

Robert H. Salisbury. 1969. "An Exchange Theory of Interest Groups." *Midwest Journal of Political Science* 13(1): 1-32. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2110212.pdf>

Paul A. Sabatier and Susan M. McLaughlin. 1990. "Belief Congruence between Interest-Group Leaders and Members: An Empirical Analysis of Three Theories and a Suggested Synthesis." *Journal of Politics* 52(3): 914-935. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2131832.pdf>

Frank R. Baumgartner and Beth L. Leech. 2001. "Interest Niches and Policy Bandwagons: Patterns of Interest Group Involvement in National Politics." *Journal of Politics* 63(4): 1191-1213. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2691812.pdf>

Lucig H. Danielian and Benjamin I. Page. 1994. "The Heavenly Chorus: Interest Group Voices on TV News." *American Journal of Political Science* 38(4): 1056-1078. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2111732.pdf>

Anthony J. Nownes. 2004. "The Population Ecology of Interest Group Formation: Mobilizing for Gay and Lesbian Rights in the United States, 1950–98." *British Journal of Political Science* 34(1): 49-67. (url to be added)

III. How and Why Interest Groups are Organized

B&W, Chapter 3 (remainder)

IV. How Interest Groups Attempt to Influence the Policy Process

B&W, Chapters 6-8

Richard L. Hall and Alan V. Deardorff. 2006. "Lobbying as Legislative Subsidy." *American Political Science Review* 100(1): 69-84. <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=409778>

Ryan Grim and Arthur Delaney. 2009. "The Cash Committee: How Wall Street Wins On The Hill." Huffington Post, Dec. 29, 2009. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2009/12/29/the-cash-committee-how-wa_n_402373.html

Mark A. Peterson. 1992. "The Presidency and Organized Interests: White House Patterns of Interest Group Liaison." *American Political Science Review* 86(3): 612-625. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1964125.pdf>

Grossmann, Matt (2009) "Who Gets What Now? Interest Groups under Obama," *The Forum*: Vol. 7 : Iss. 1, Article 5. <http://www.bepress.com/forum/vol7/iss1/art5>

Gregory A. Caldeira and John R. Wright. 1988. "Organized Interests and Agenda Setting in the U.S. Supreme Court." *American Political Science Review* 82(4): 1109-1127. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1961752.pdf>

Paul M. Collins Jr., 2007. "Lobbyists before the U.S. Supreme Court: Investigating the Influence of Amicus Curiae Briefs." *Political Research Quarterly*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Mar., 2007), pp. 55-70 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4623807.pdf>

Arthur Lupia and John G. Matsusaka. 2004. "Direct Democracy: New Approaches to Old Questions." *Annual Review of Political Science* 7: 463-482. <http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.polisci.7.012003.104730>

V. Interest Groups and Campaigns

B&W, Chapters 4-5

Allen Cigler and Heather Yates, 2011. "Interest Groups and Federal Campaigns before the Federal Election Campaign Act" Chapter 30 In *Guide to Interest Groups and Lobbying in the United States*

<http://library.cqpress.com/interestgroupsguide>

John C. Green, Mart Rozell, and Clyde Wilcox. 2001. "Social Movements and Party Politics."

Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, Vol. 40, No. 3 (Sep., 2001), pp. 413-426

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1388096.pdf>

Hayward, Allison (2008) "Is That a Bundle in Your Pocket, Or . . .?," *The Forum*: Vol. 6 : Iss. 1, Article 12.

<http://www.bepress.com/forum/vol6/iss1/art12>

Kimball, David C. (2008) "Interest Groups in the 2008 Presidential Election: The Barking Dog That Didn't Bite," *The*

Forum: Vol. 6 : Iss. 4, Article 2. <http://www.bepress.com/forum/vol6/iss4/art2>

Boatright, Robert G. (2007) "Situating the New 527 Organizations in Interest Group Theory," *The Forum*: Vol. 5 : Iss. 2,

Article 5. <http://www.bepress.com/forum/vol5/iss2/art5>

Michael Franz, 2011. "PACs, 527s, and other Groups in Congressional Elections" Chapter 31 in *Guide*

<http://library.cqpress.com/interestgroupsguide>

Essay(s) on interest groups post Citizens United

VI. Examples (choices made after I review what you will write about in your papers—especially those who are presenting)

VII. Presentations