



POLS 4600
 Prof. Anthony Madonna
 The University of Georgia
 ajmadonn@uga.edu
 10/24/17

10/24/17 Outline

I. Introduction

- Clip
- News
- sign-in
- Research paper
- Questions?

II. Reading a Bill

III. Bill History

IV. Parties and Outcomes

- Thomas
Brackett Reed
and Policy
Outcomes
- Spatial Models
- Pivotal Politics
- Cartel Theory
- CPG

V. Cox and McCubbins

- This
paper/chapter...
- Block-out zone

Biden Forges President's Signature On Executive Order To Make December Dokken History Month

NEWS IN BRIEF
November 17, 2016
VOL. 52 ISSUE 45
Editor: Polina Mui
Barack Obama - Joseph White

VI. Finocchiaro and Rohde

- CPG v. Party Cartel Theory
- argument
- Who cares?
- Data/hypotheses
- Evidence/conclusions?

VII. Conclusion

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News

A new Monmouth poll in Virginia finds Ed Gillespie (R) just ahead of Ralph Northam (D) in the race for governor, 48% to 47%. Said pollster Patrick Murray: "This has never been more than a five point race in Monmouth's polling, and that means either candidate has a very real shot at winning this thing. We have seen lots of little movement that has either helped or hurt each candidate but with neither one being able to break out."

A new Fox News poll in Alabama finds Roy Moore (R) in a dead heat with Doug Jones (D) for U.S. Senate, 42% to 42%, with another 11% unsure. Among just the 53% of Alabama registered voters who are "extremely" or "very interested" in the race, Jones has a one-point edge over Moore, 46% to 45%.

State Sen. Michael Williams (R), a candidate for governor in Georgia, is giving away a "bump stock," the rapid-fire gun modification linked to the Las Vegas shooting, in a campaign contest to highlight his opposition to new regulation on the devices, NBC News reports. "Williams, who is positioning himself as the most pro-Donald Trump candidate in a crowded GOP field to succeed term-limited Gov. Nathan Deal (R), said the contest is a celebration of the Second Amendment."

Sen. Thad Cochran (R-MS) "insists that he is not retiring from Congress, despite widespread speculation about the veteran lawmaker's health and political future." Politico reports. "The 79-year-old Cochran appeared frail and at times disoriented during a brief hallway interview on Wednesday. He was unable to answer whether he would remain chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and at one point, needed a staffer to remind him where the Senate chamber is located."

Bill History

Example

Anthony Madonna
1/20/16

Act Title: Naval Appropriations Act of 1905
Congress: 58th Congress (March 4, 1903-March 4, 1905)
Session/Sessions: 3rd
Statute No.:
Public Law No.: 58 P.L. 214se
Eid: 580214
Bill: H.R. 18467
Sponsor: Rep. George Edmund Foss (R-IL)
Committees: House: Committee on Naval Affairs, Senate Committee on Naval Affairs
Companion Bill: None
Related Bills: None
House Rules: None
Past Bills:
Introduced Date- Law Date: January 28, 1905-March 3, 1905
House Floor Days: 6 (February 14-17, 20, 28, March 2-3)
Senate Floor Days: 5 (February 24-27, 28, March 1, 3)
Roll Call Votes: 3 (Voteview 58th Senate RC# 85; 58th House RC# 84, 85)
Tags: Conference, Recede and concur, multiple conference committees

Bill History

Summary:

The Naval Appropriations Act of 1905 provided appropriations for naval service ending June 30, 1906. It was considered and adopted in the third session of the lame duck 58th Congress. It provided for an increase in naval expenditures, highlighted by the construction of two new battle ships. President Roosevelt requested appropriations for three, but opponents wanted to limit it to one or zero.¹ They viewed the measure as putting the U.S. on the war footing and the expenses as too great. They also suggested government corruption led to certain U.S. steel companies getting armor contracts and that these companies charged the U.S. considerably more than they charged foreign nations. Proponents suggested the measure was necessary to protect American interests.

The Naval Appropriations Act of 1905 was not listed as landmark by Stathis (2003) or Petersen (2001) but was rated the fifth most important enactment of the 58th Congress by Clinton and Lapinski (2006). The House and Senate considered 88 amendments during initial consideration of the act (56 in the House; 32 in the Senate). The vast majority of these were committee amendments. Altogether, there were three roll call votes cast during consideration of the bill, one in the Senate on an amendment and two in the House on motions to recede and concur with a Senate amendment. There were two separate conference reports. Initial passage of the bill and adoption of the conference reports in both chambers were agreed to by voice vote. It was signed into law by President Roosevelt on March 3, 1905.

¹ See "Wants Three Battle-Ships," *Washington Post*, February 18, 1905; "Urges Naval Programme," *Washington Post*, January 27, 1905; "Timid About the Vote," *Washington Post*, January 26, 1905.

Bill History

Background: What was the political climate like in this Congress? Who was the President? What party controlled the House and the Senate? Were there other key issues on the agenda when this measure was being considered? What did newspapers say about the measure? Was it a key part of the President's agenda?

Background:

The 58th Congress met from March 4, 1903 to March 4, 1905 during the third and fourth years of Republican President Theodore Roosevelt's presidency. Republicans controlled majorities in both chambers, holding a 57-33 seat advantage in the Senate and a 207-176 seat advantage in the House. The Congress was perhaps most notable for the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, which established the Panama Canal Zone. It coincided with the 1904 elections, which led to a landslide 336-140 victory for President Roosevelt over Governor Alton B. Parker (D-NY) in the Electoral College and Republican gains in the House of Representatives (41 seats) and Senate (3 seats) (Stathis 2014).

The Naval Appropriations Act of 1905 was considered and adopted during the lame duck third session of the 58th Congress. It was not reported out of the House Committee on Naval Affairs until late January, 1905, and debate did not commence until late February. This coincided with a busy final three weeks. The *Washington Post* noted that other important bills, including the river and harbor and sundry civil appropriations bills and statehood bills were all pending during these final weeks. The paper suggested further that the longer legislative days leading up to adjournment might lead to an increase in usage of "special orders" in the House.²

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Bill History



² Indeed, the House minority appeared upset with the majority's tactics during this Congress. Complaining about special orders, Minority Leader John Sharp Williams (D-MS) asserted Speaker Joseph Gurney Cannon (R-IL) would go down in history as an "old man afraid of his majority" ("Sent to Conference," *Washington Post*, February 18, 1905). He further asserted he had "never seen a time in my life before when the majority of the majority was not willing to trust the minority of the majority on its verbal promise..." (*Congressional Record*, 58th Congress, February 17, 1905, 2788). See also "Longer Legislative Days," *Washington Post*, February 20, 1905. Notably though, in his biography of Williams, Osborn characterizes the 58th Congress as being "amiable and harmonious" because of Cannon and Williams' personal friendship (Osborn 1943, 120).

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Conclusion



Have a great day.

For Thursday: Moraski and Shipan
