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COMMENT: Why the US presidential primary system is no way to run a democracy

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The US baseball season is infamously long. Each team plays 162 games from the first week of April to the last week in September. October is reserved for the playoffs and the World Series. Then there's the pre-season: spring training starts in February, and the multi-million dollar trade deals consume much of the preceding winter months. November tends to be quiet, a reflective period

to consider the year gone by and speculate on the one ahead. Yet the marathon season that follows, fans anticipate opening day as if it were the only event in the calendar.

America's other favourite pastime, politics, works in much the same way. The [Iowa caucuses](#) are opening day, and if you believe all the hype, they can seem as important as the November main event. And then, once Iowa's done with, everyone suddenly remembers the season is actually very, very long.

This would be less absurd if every election were not talked about as if it were exceptional. Journalist E J Dionne called this year's road to Iowa a "[painful](#)" implosion of party coalitions and public anxieties that demonstrated the end of political certainties. But when has this not been the case?

Iowa's bizarre caucus system and the seemingly endless media frenzy have encouraged political mayhem since the state took its place at the start of the calendar in the 1970s. The unexpected is generally to be expected: think of [Rick Santorum's razor-thin win](#) in 2012, or [Barack Obama and Mike Huckabee's more convincing ones](#) in 2008, or the litany of "remarkable" second-place showings by anti-establishment candidates such as [Steve Forbes](#) and [Pat Buchanan](#).

Hyperbole and hype

The "opening day" hyperbole quickly dissipates post-Iowa. The political season only begins in earnest when a bloated field of candidates starts to shed some dead weight. And for all the ink spilled over how this year is "different", the same process is already well underway.

After nearly being knocked into third place by a surging Marco Rubio, the political poetry surrounding Donald Trump is already evaporating. Before Iowa, [Jeet Heer](#), [Charles Krauthammer](#), [Linda Feldmann](#), and [Liam Kennedy](#) were all calling him the new [Barry Goldwater](#); [Newt Gingrich](#) and [Rich Lowry](#) likened him to President Andrew Jackson, and the Donald "shrugged off" comparisons to [Hitler](#), [Mussolini](#), and Harry Potter's [Lord Voldemort](#).

Now, as Trump campaigns in New Hampshire, those comparisons ring rather less true. And while a blowout New Hampshire win could revive him, Trump's own wisecrack that "no one remembers who came in second" might well materialise, as [some](#) already prepare to write off his candidacy as a historical blip.

Others, such as Martin O'Malley, Mike Huckabee, Rick Santorum and Rand Paul, have already suspended their campaigns after abysmally poor Iowa returns. Many Republicans polling in the low single digits in New Hampshire may well do the same.

A corrosive process

Today's primary process has a deeply insidious effect on the country's democracy. Even though Iowa and New Hampshire have relatively small populations and very homogenous demographics, they attract disproportionate attention from candidates and tend to set the tone for the long campaign.

Additionally, voting methods vary wildly from state to state. Open primaries such as South Carolina's do not require voters to be affiliated with a party, and the spectre of one party's supporters voting disruptively in the other's contest is often raised by unhappy losing candidates. More astoundingly still, some primaries elect non-binding delegates to national conventions who can defy the will of the electorate if they so choose.

The principle behind directly elected presidential nominees was designed to do away with bossism, or the nomination of candidates in [smoke-filled rooms](#) of white, male, privileged party patrons.

This tendency was at its worst back in 1912, when the first primary elections took place. Theodore Roosevelt won nine of the 13 states then participating in primaries. Although Roosevelt served seven years as a Republican president, he wasn't the establishment choice; the party ended up [re-nominating the sitting president](#), William Howard Taft, in spite of the primary results.

But even the direct election of presidential nominees has regularly been subject to establishment review. "Compromise candidates" such as [Warren G Harding](#), [John W Davis](#), [Wendell Willkie](#), [Adlai Stevenson](#), and [Hubert Humphrey](#), as well as boss favourites such as [Alf Landon](#), [Thomas Dewey](#), and [Walter Mondale](#) clinched their party's nominations despite losing or barely winning primary elections.

In especially close contests, notably the marathon 2008 Democratic nomination battle, questions tend to arise about [voting irregularities](#). This year's first iteration of this problem is the [coin tosses](#) used in the shockingly

close Democratic Iowa caucuses. Whether or [not](#) they affected the results, such methods are surely a mockery of representative democracy.

There are some obvious changes that could fix these problems. End the slow-drip of elections by grouping states in large blocs to ensure national participation; force states to elect nominees via fair ballot processes standardised across all 50 states and [territories](#); and either insist that national convention delegates vote according to primary results, or do away with the anachronistic delegate process altogether.

But of course, these are the very elements of the nomination process that make it lively, exciting, and attractive to new voters. And that is, in another very real sense, truly democratic. After all, the Trump and Sanders campaigns have seemingly brought thousands of [first-time voters](#) into the process.

The lull in excitement will come. The nominees will emerge. A winner will eventually be crowned. But, with Opening Day out of the way, it's worth pausing to consider the absurdity of the political pre-season – and to wonder if this couldn't all be done a little better.

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