

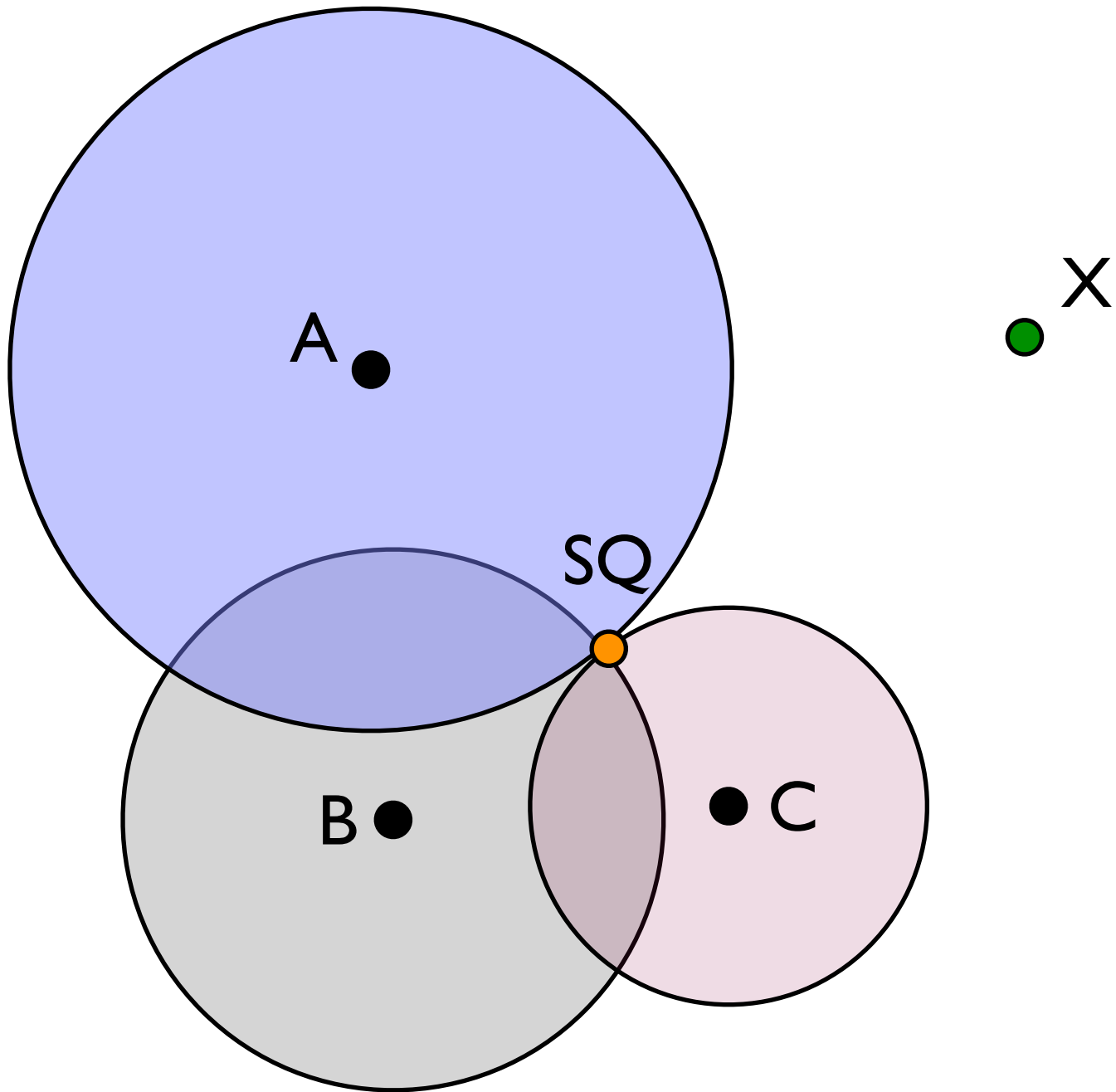
A ●

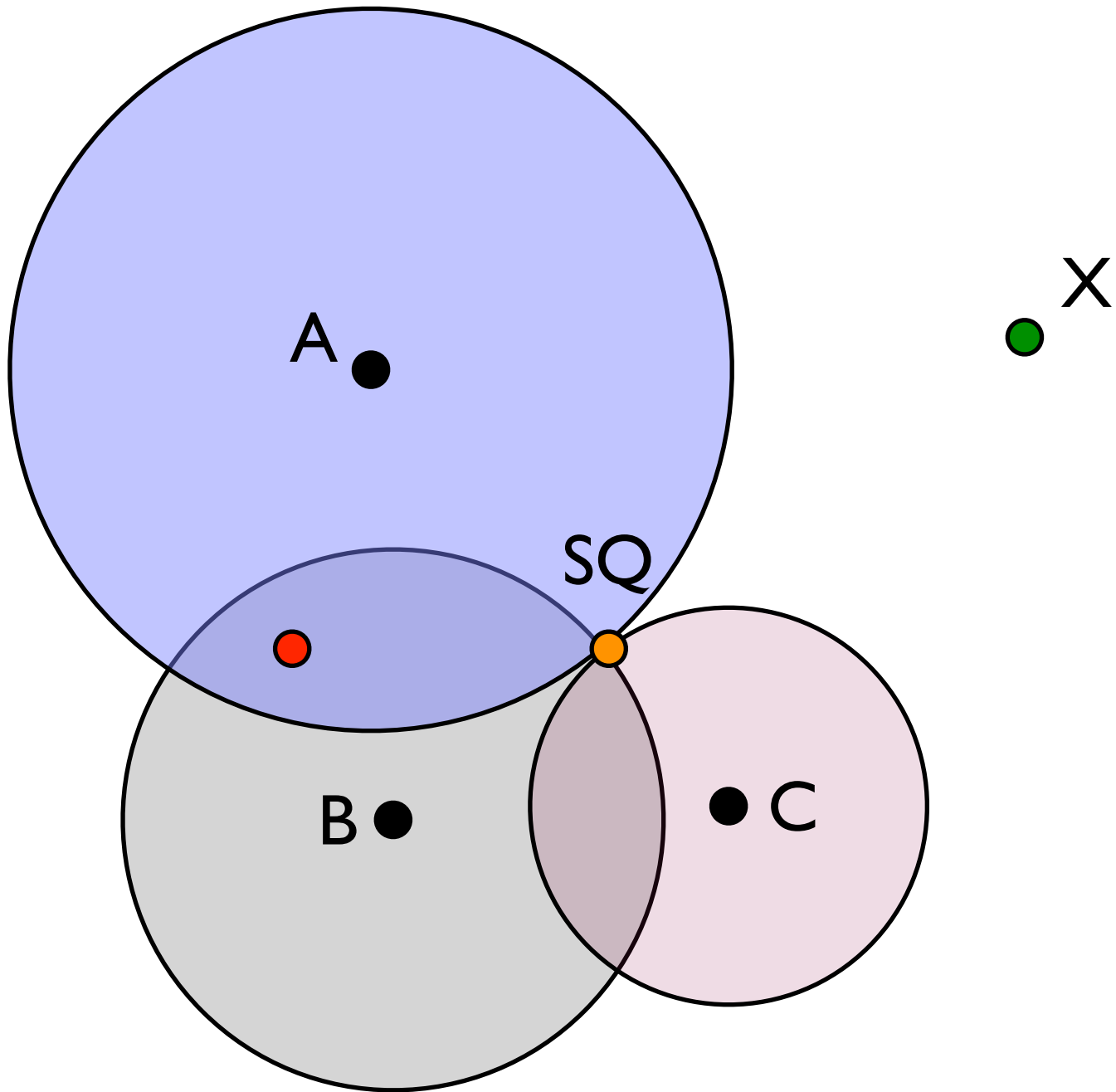
● X

SQ
●

B ●

● C





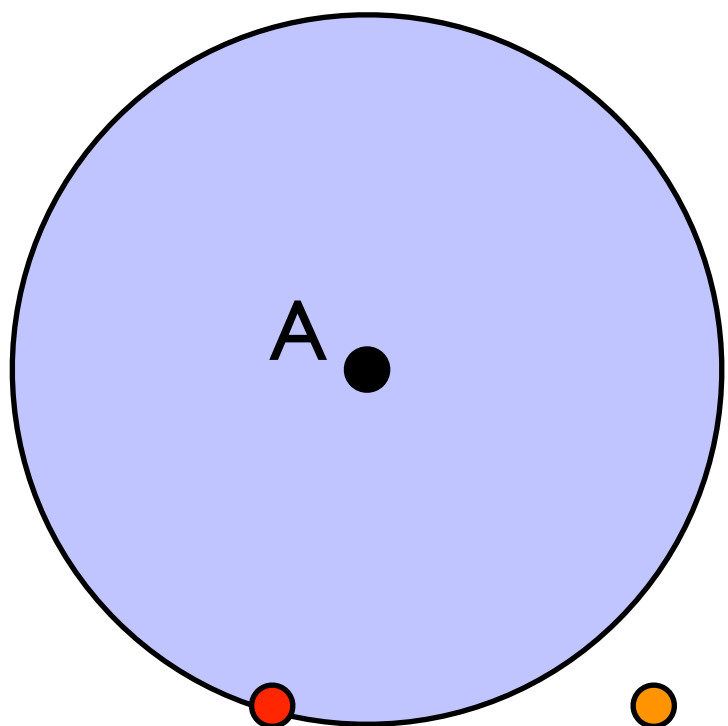
A ●

● X



B ●

● C



A



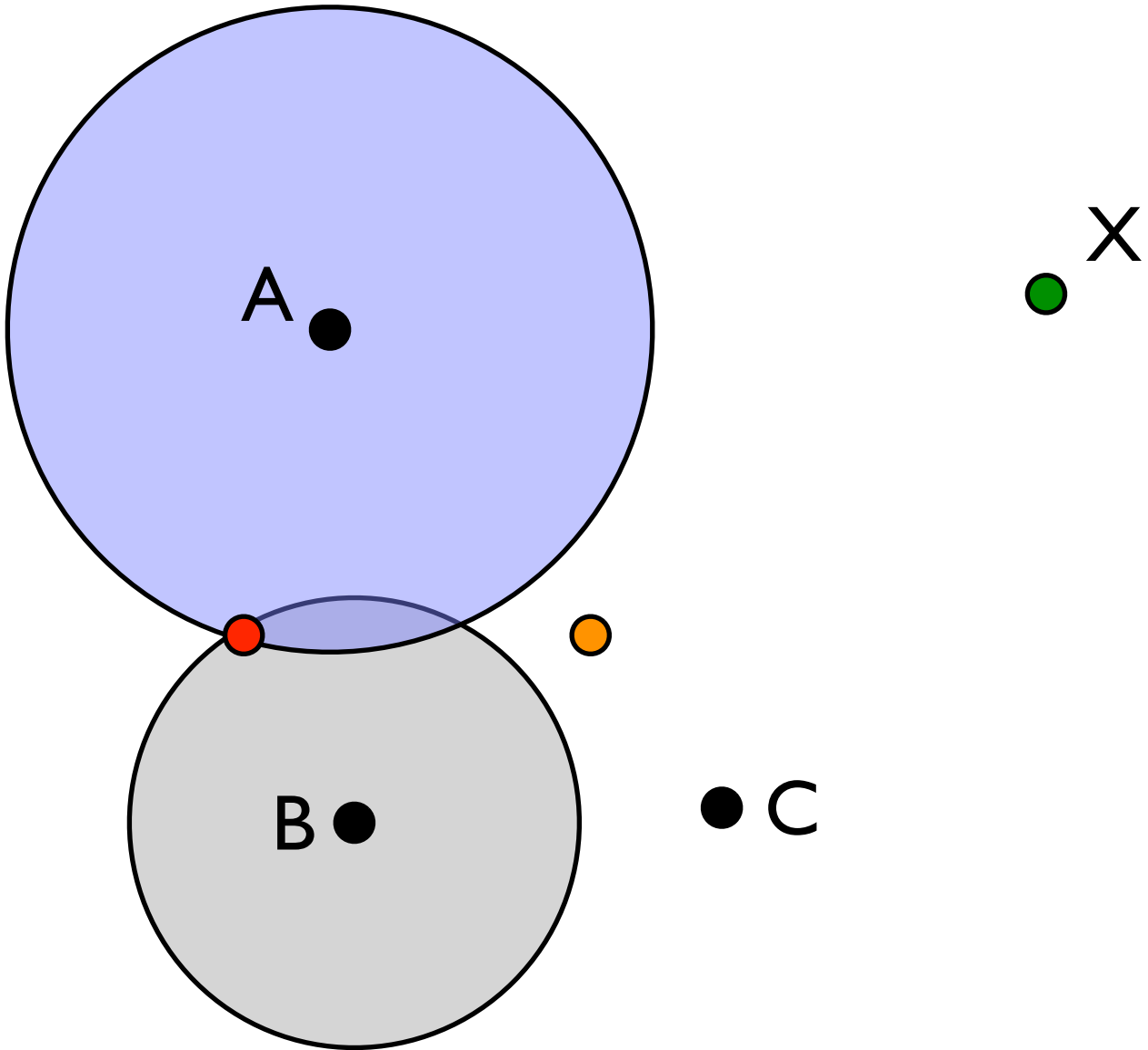
B

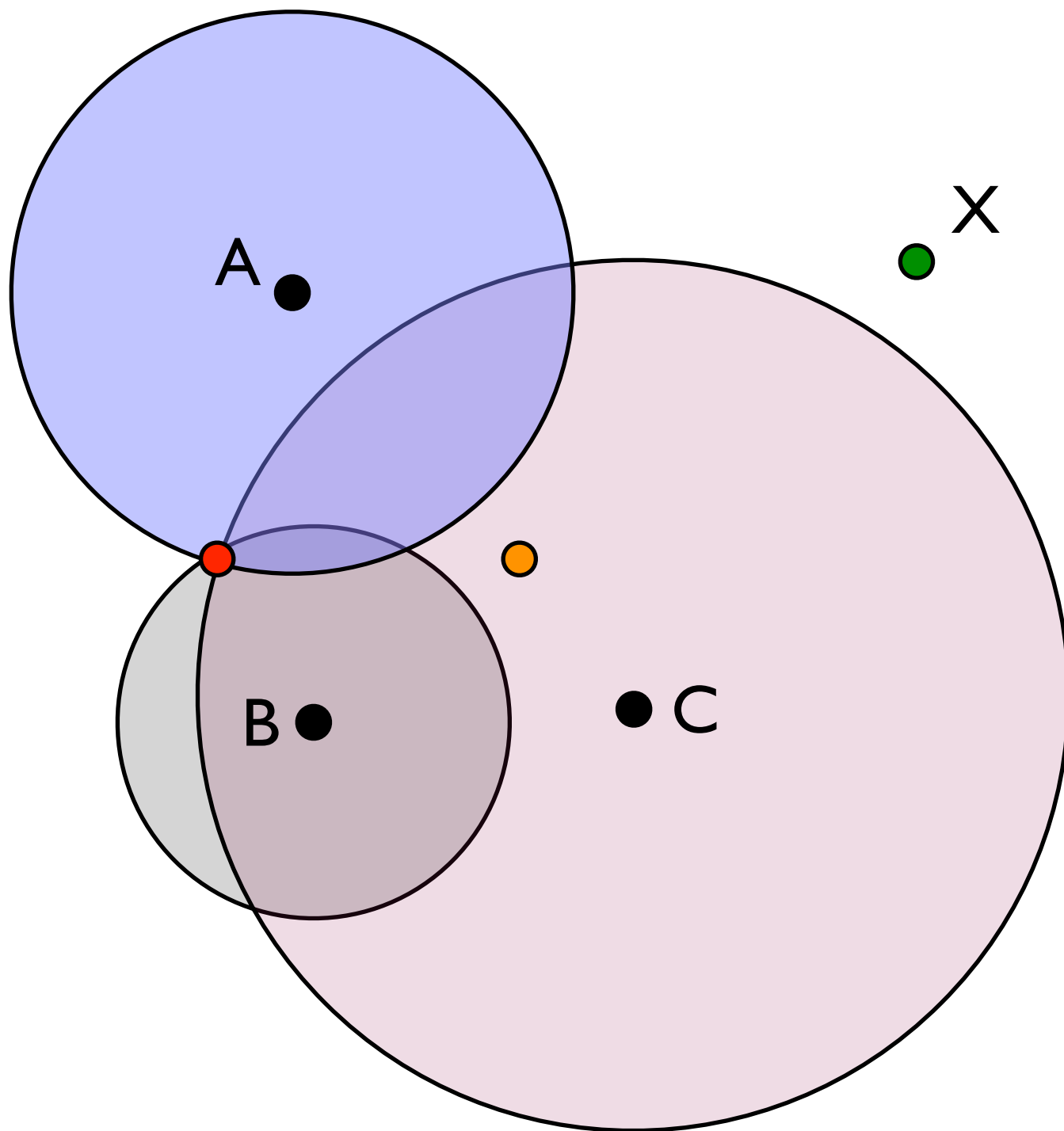


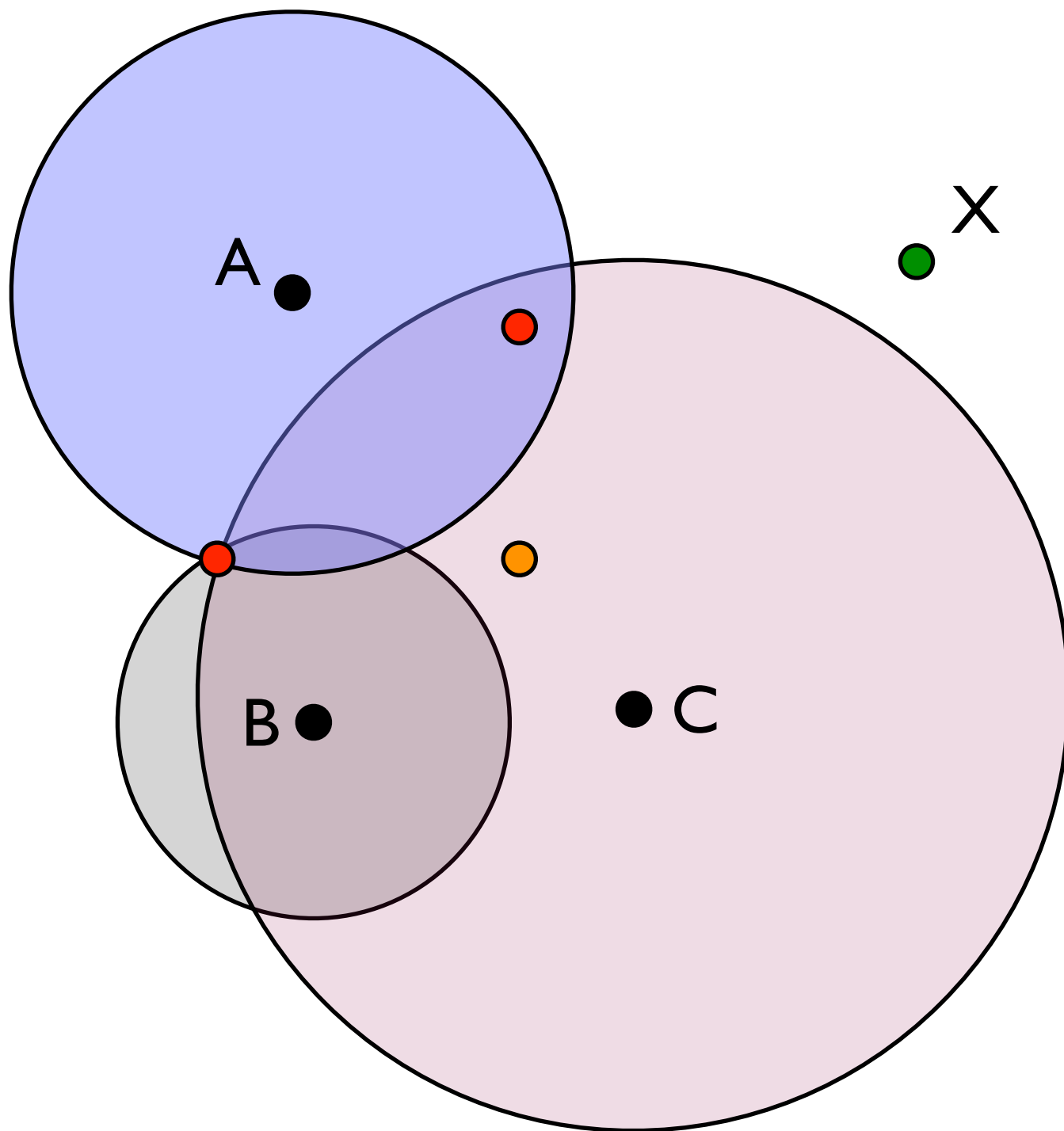
C



X







A



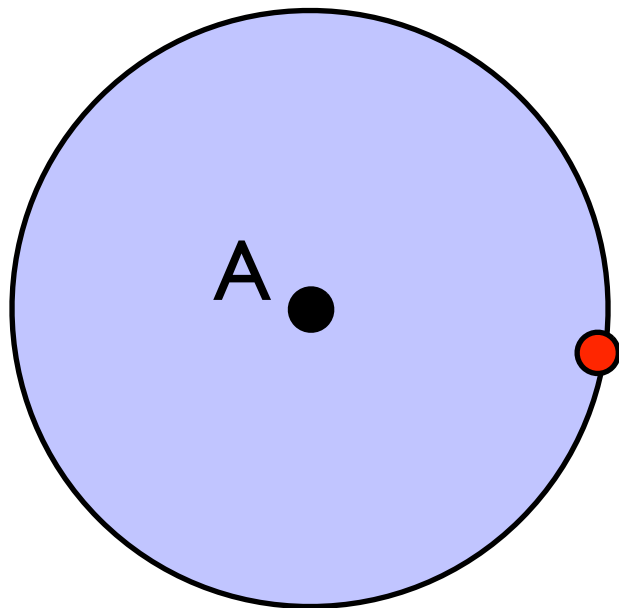
X



B



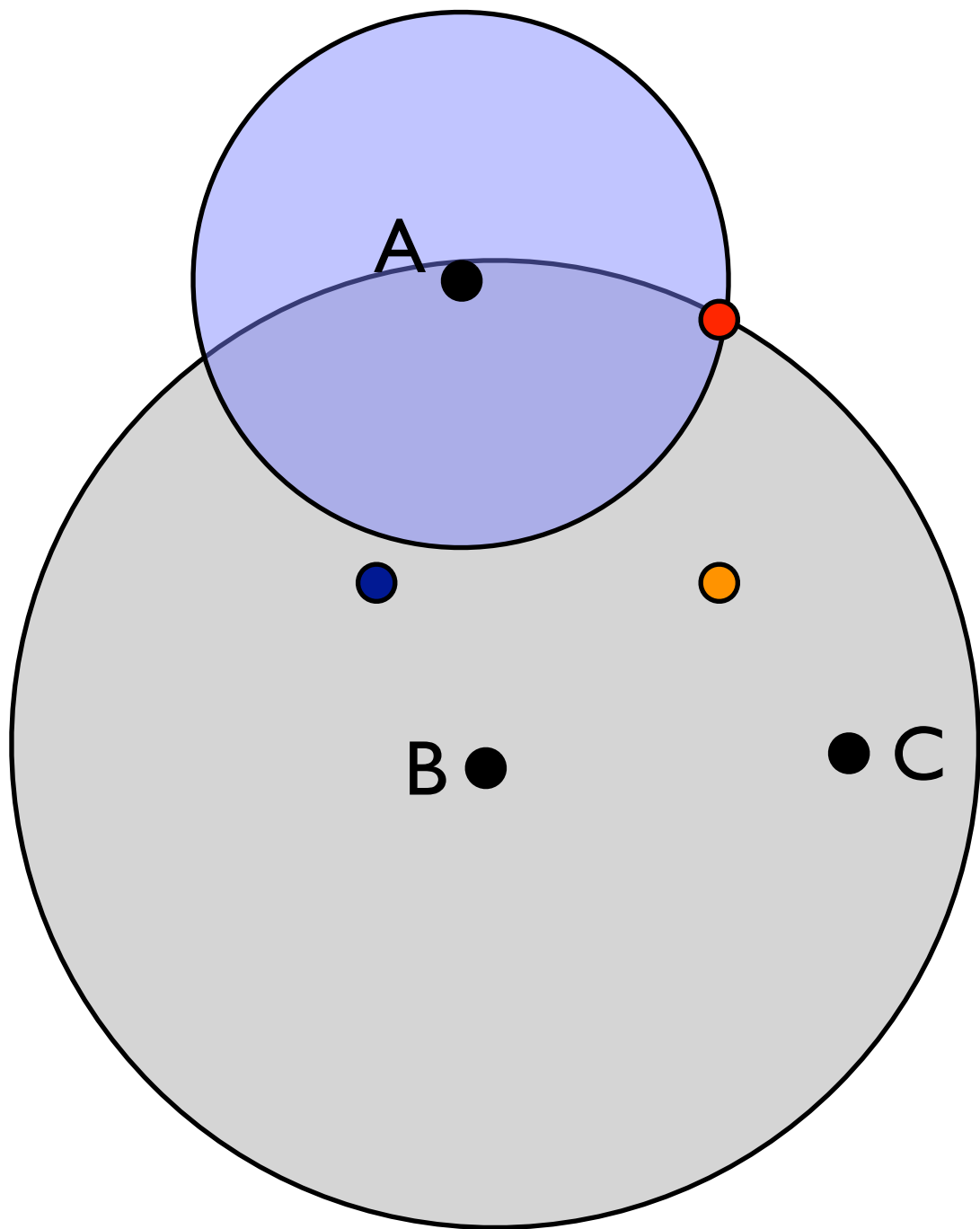
C




X

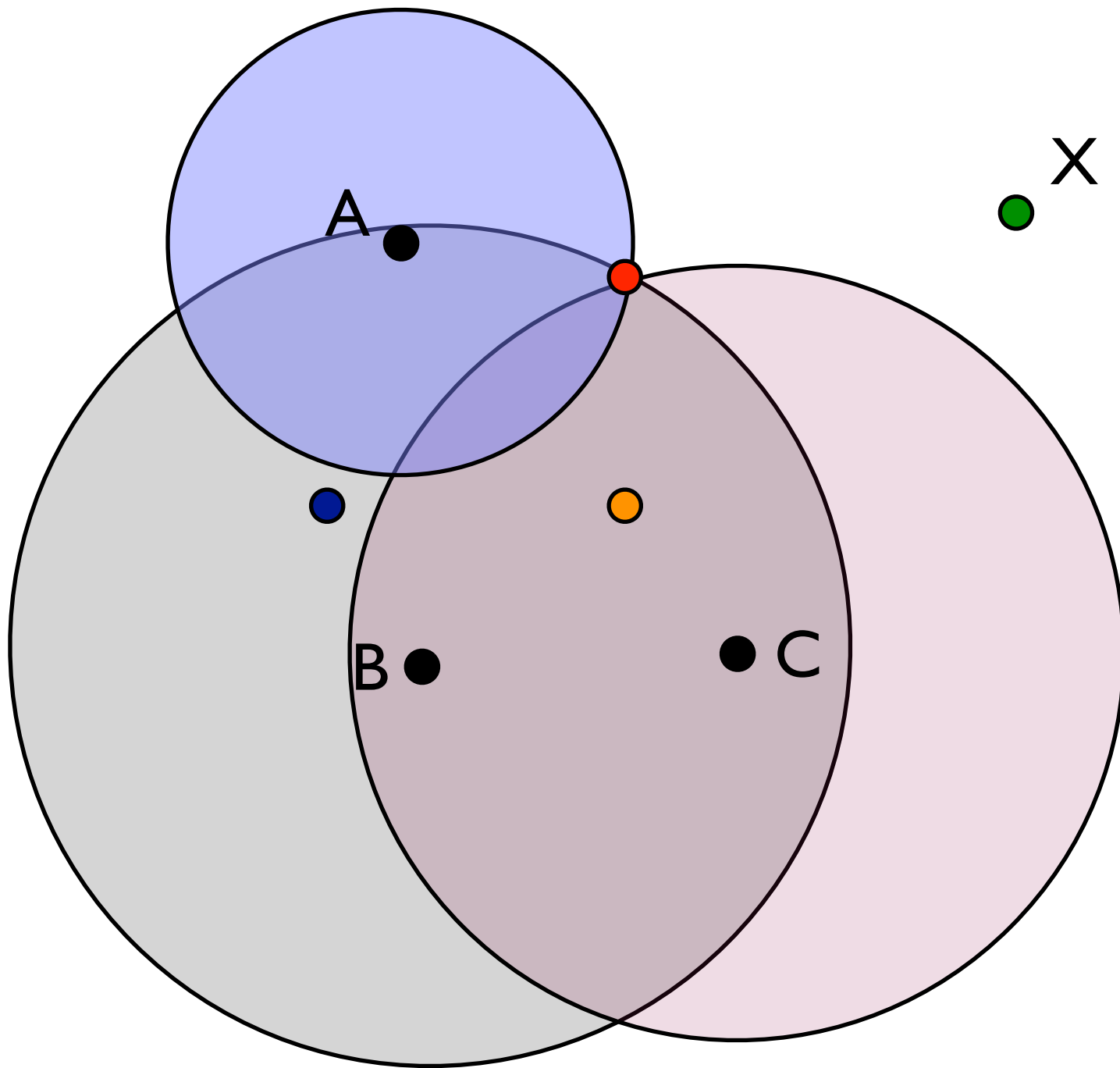
B ●

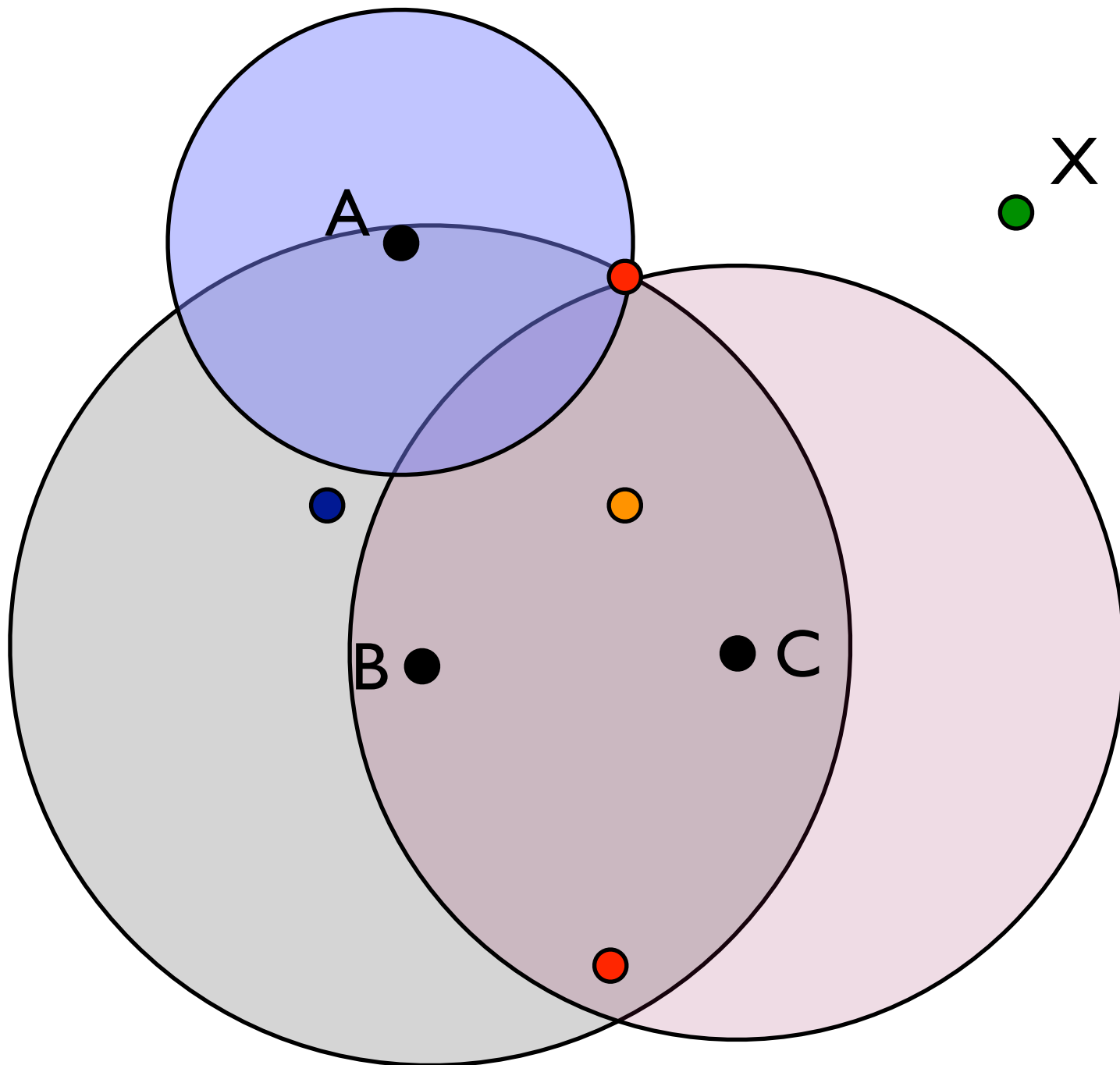
● C

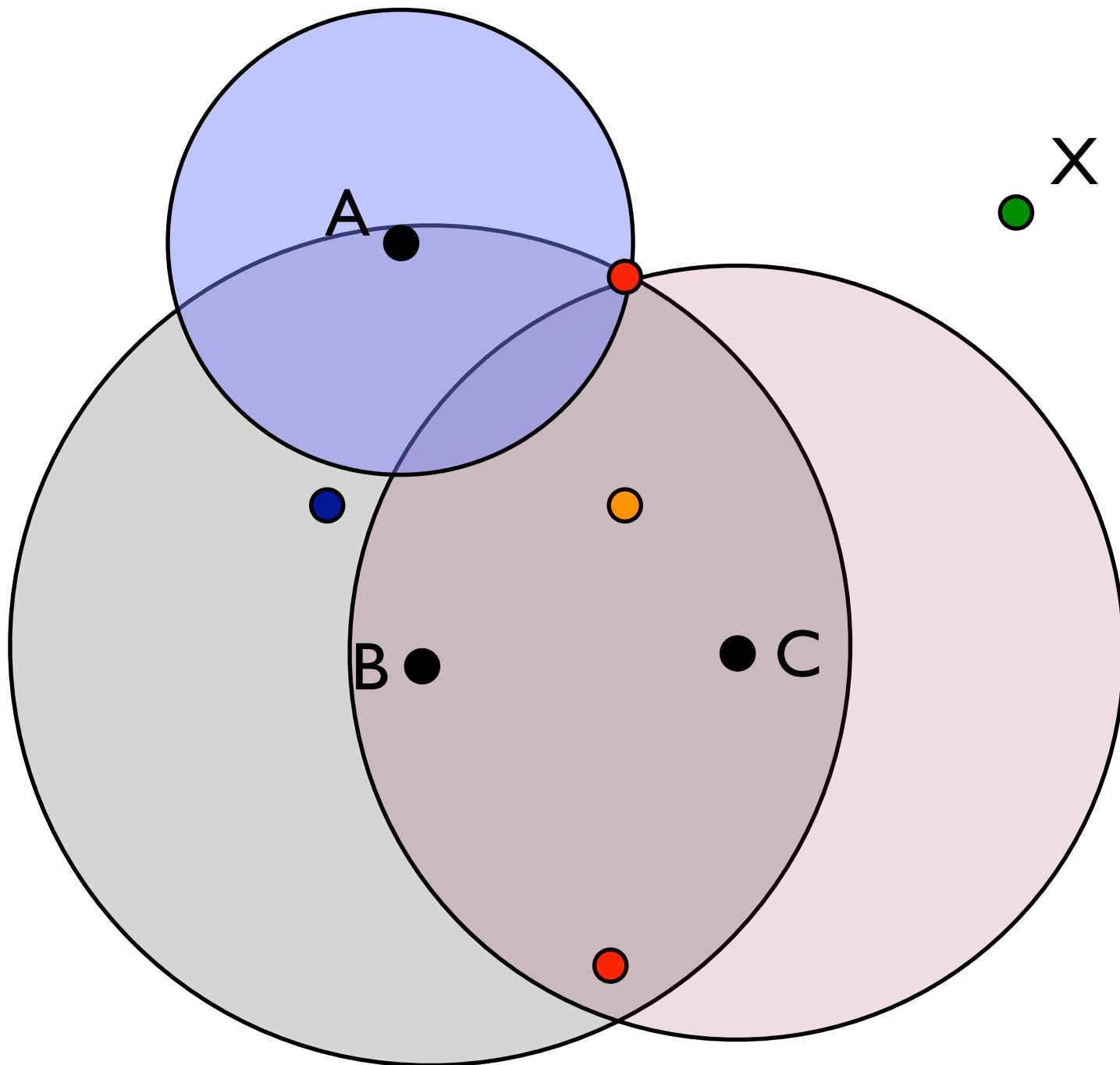


X









A



X

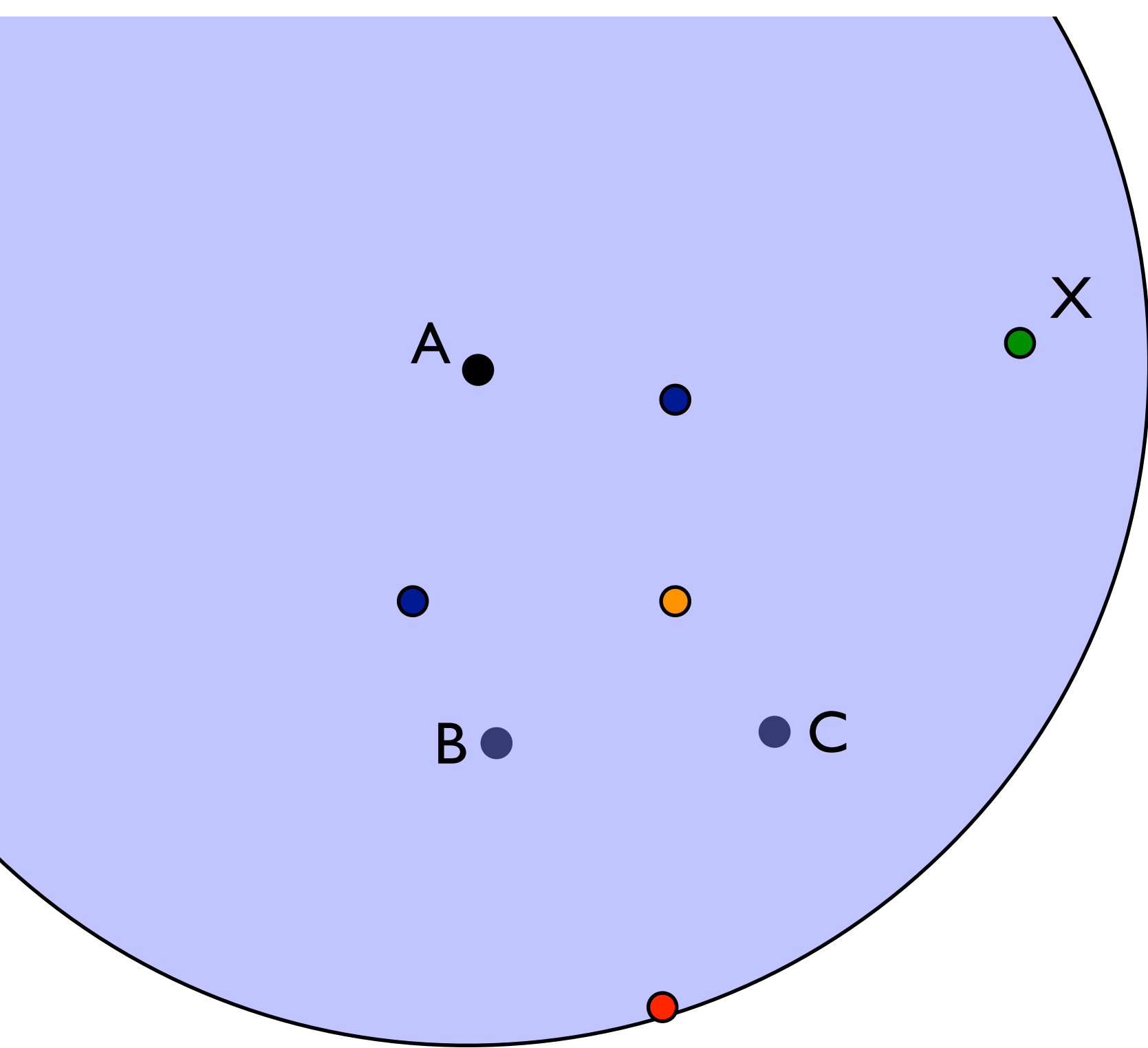


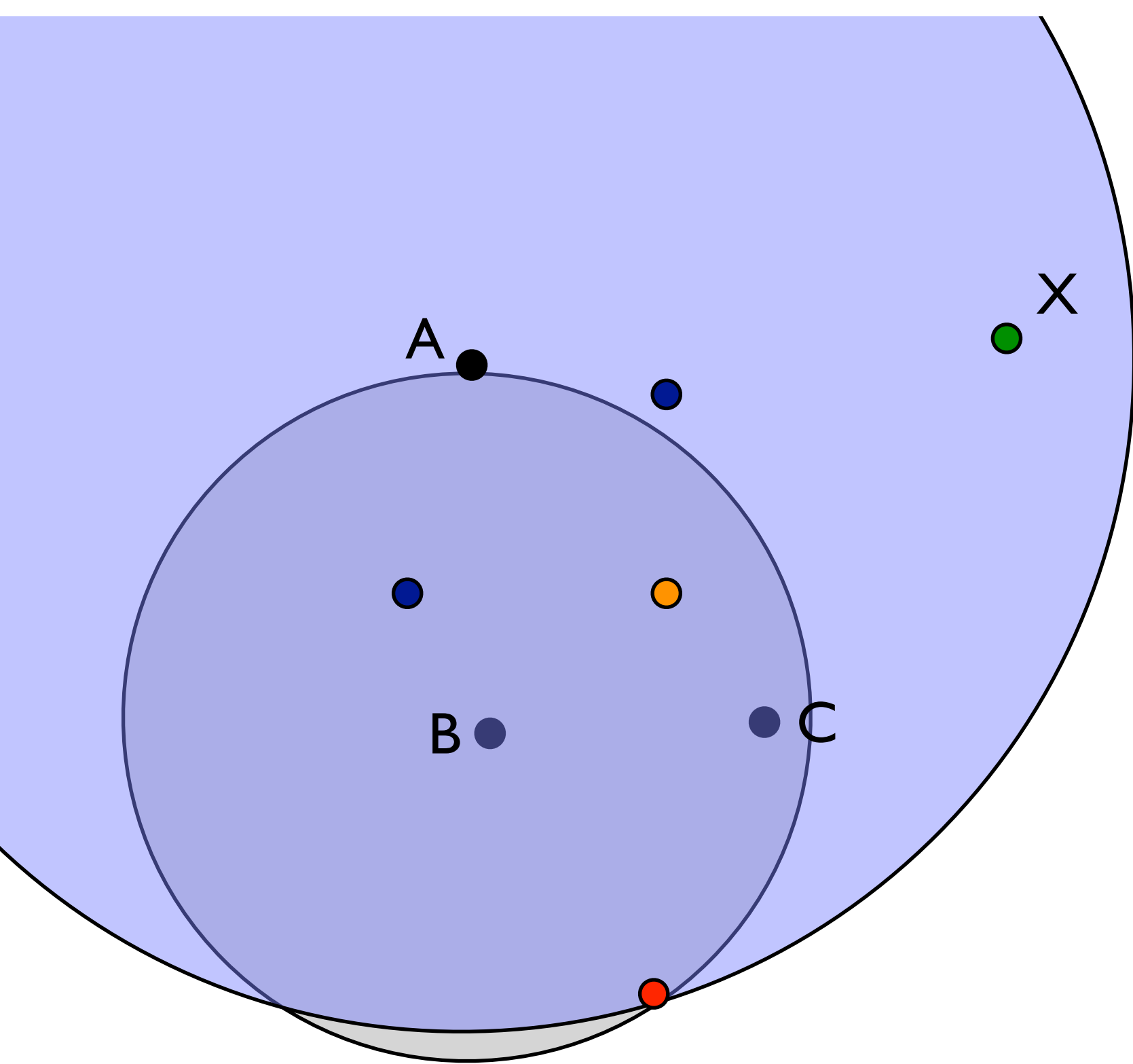
B

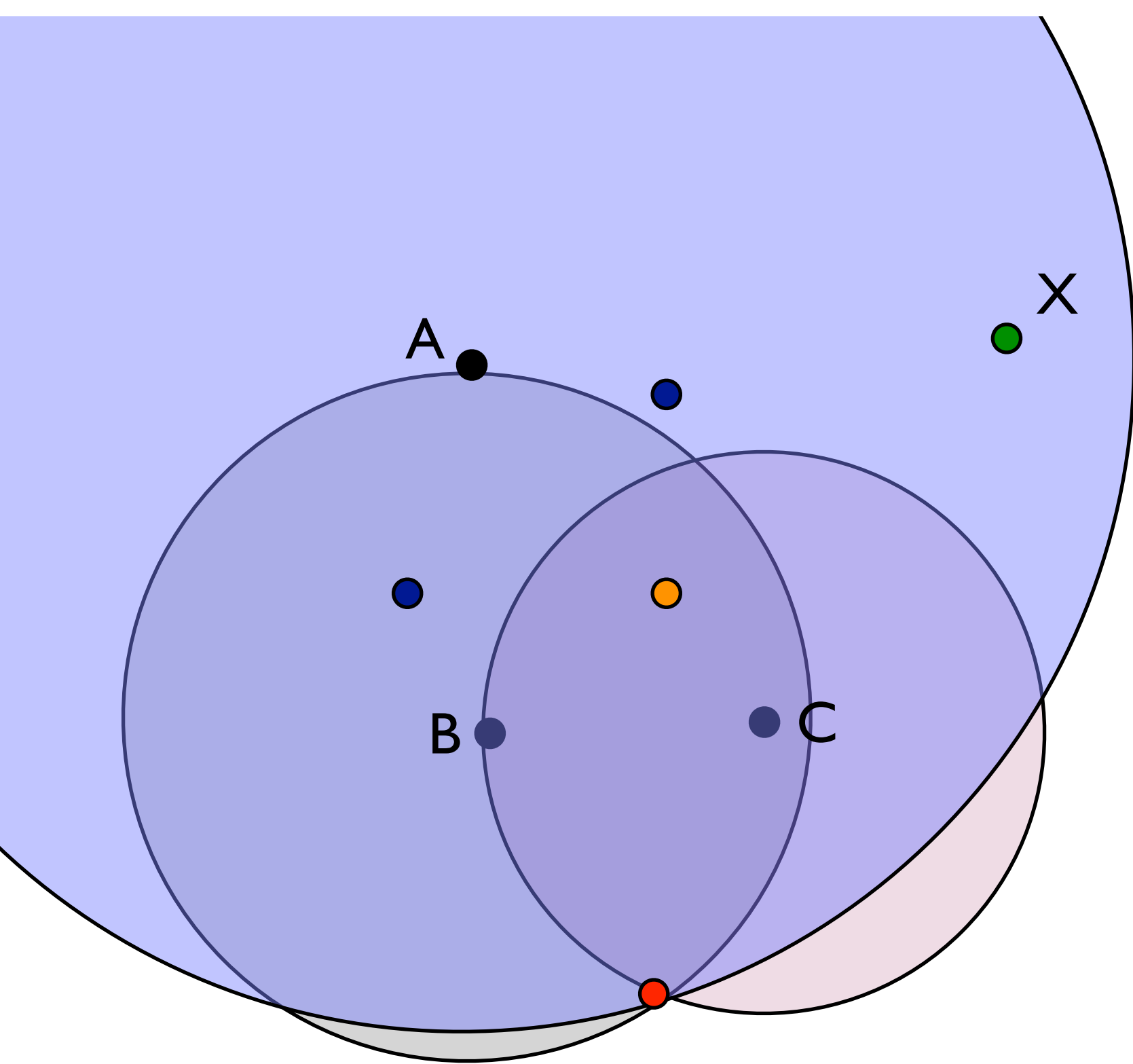


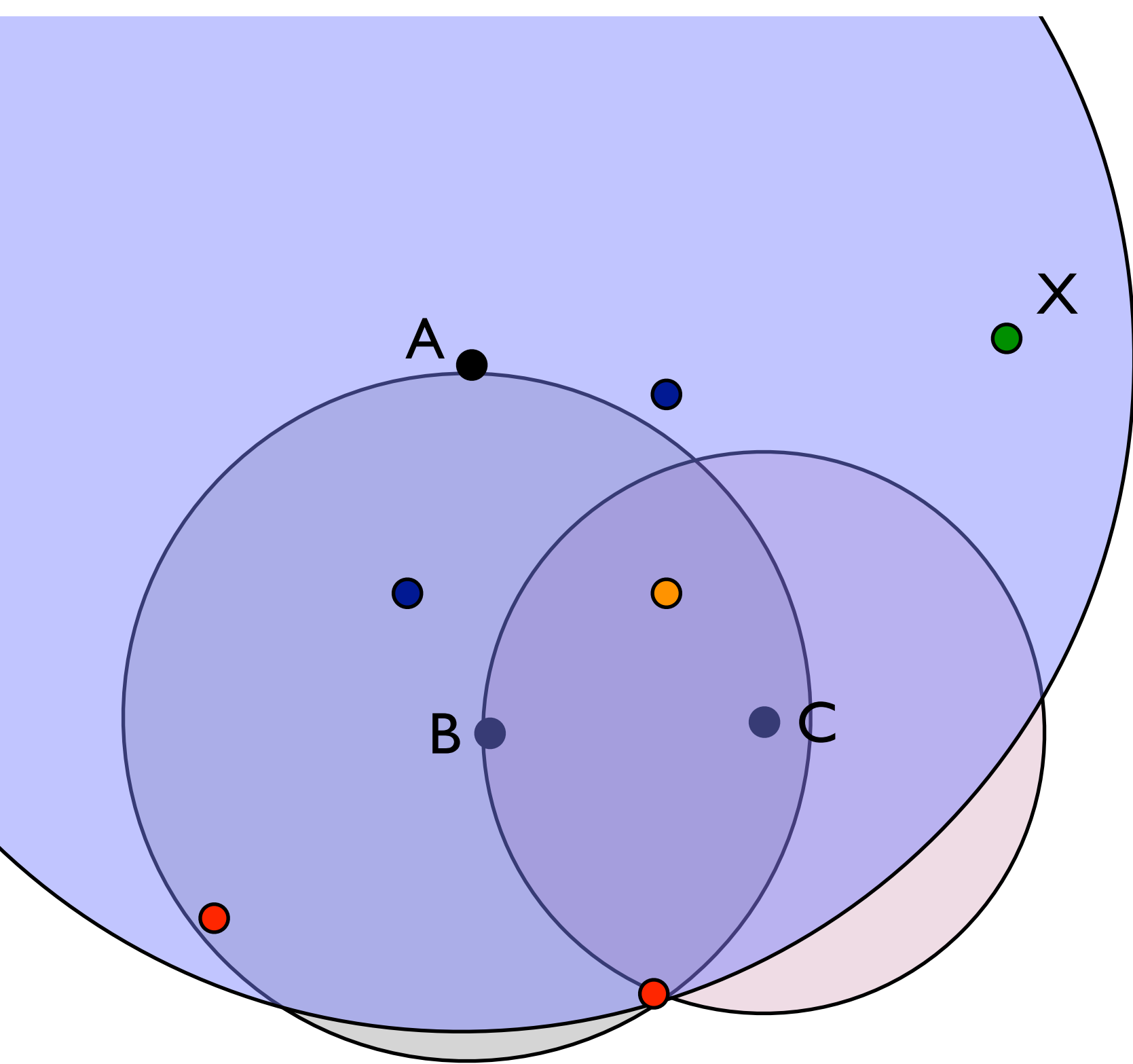
C

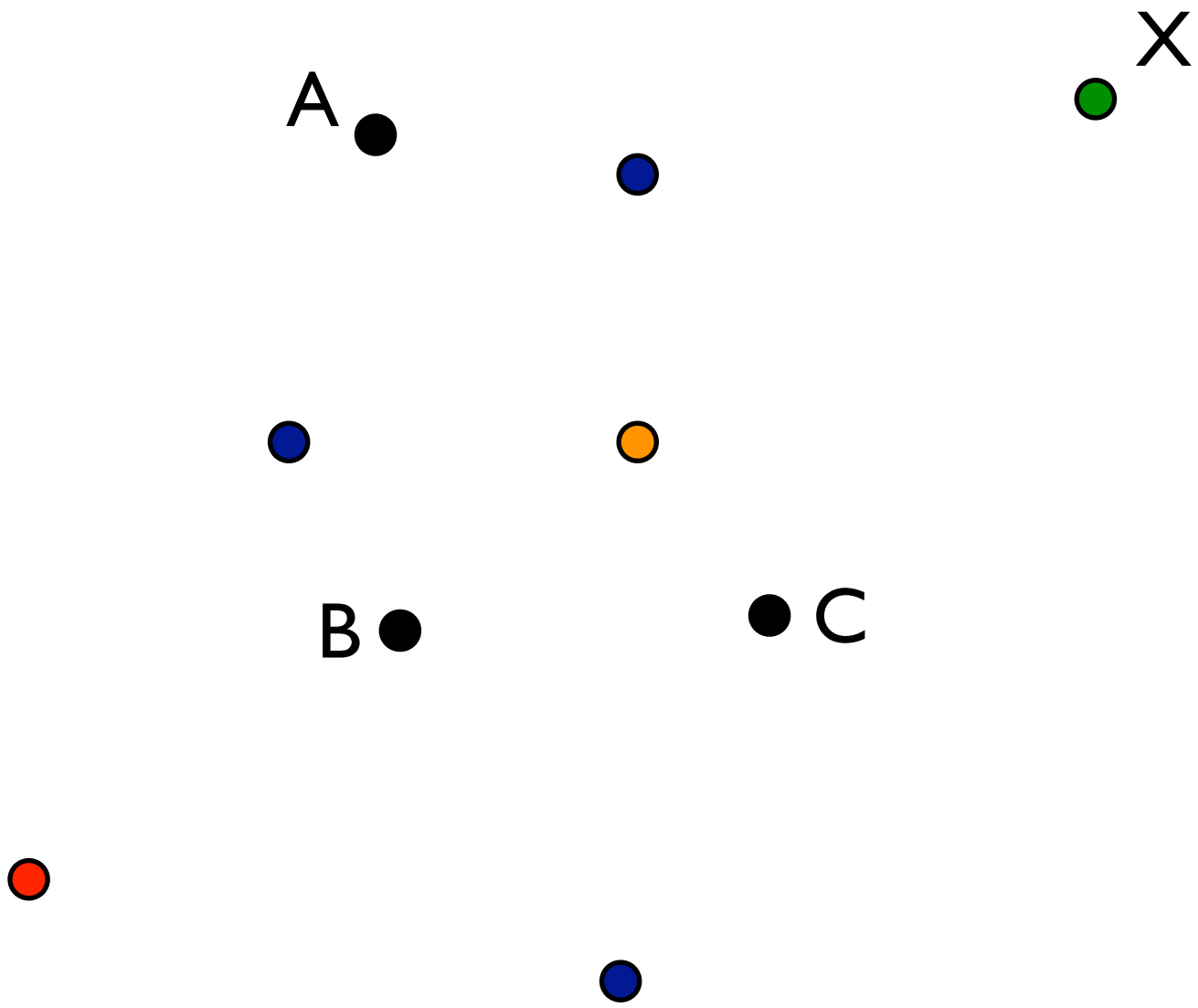


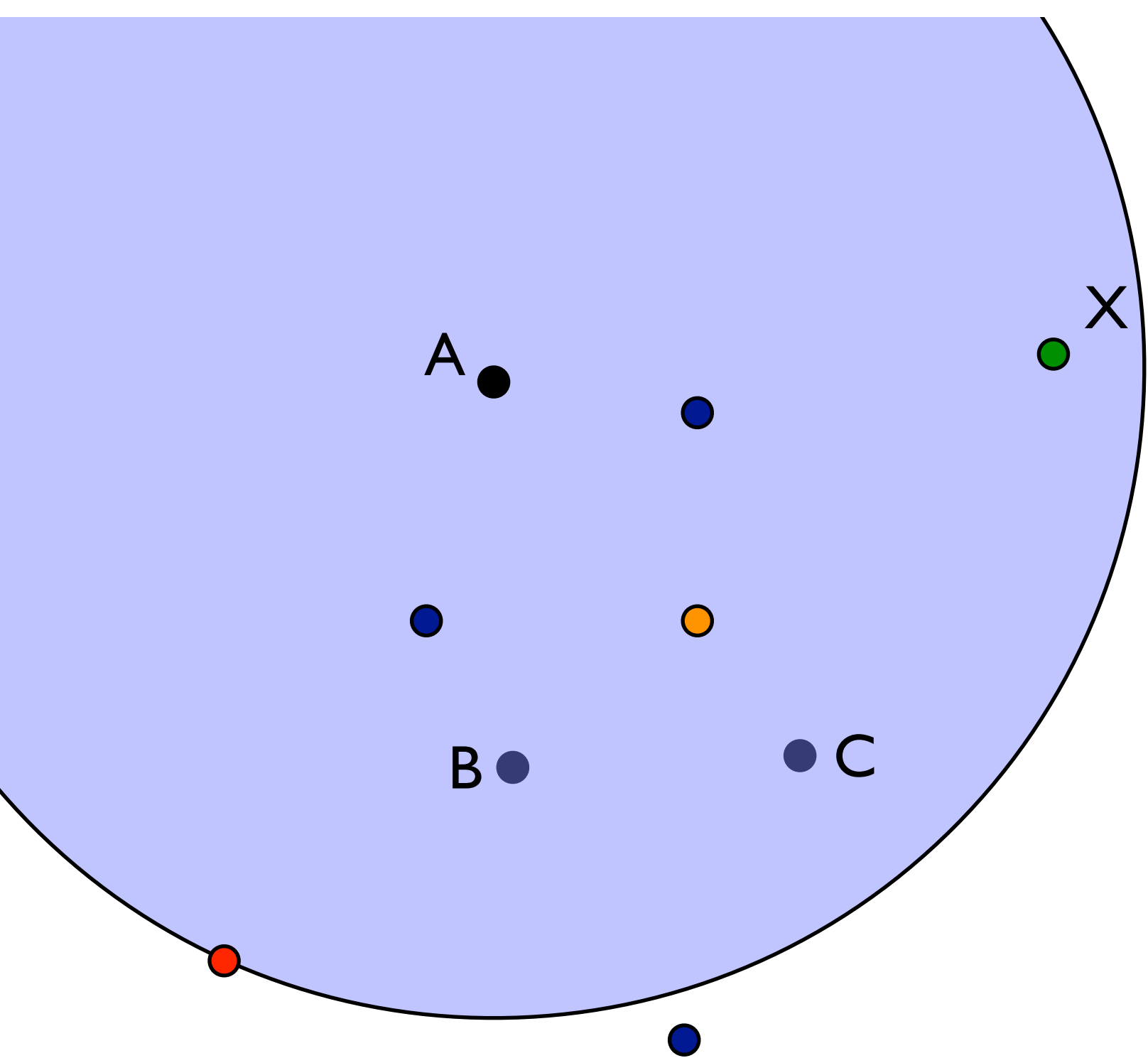


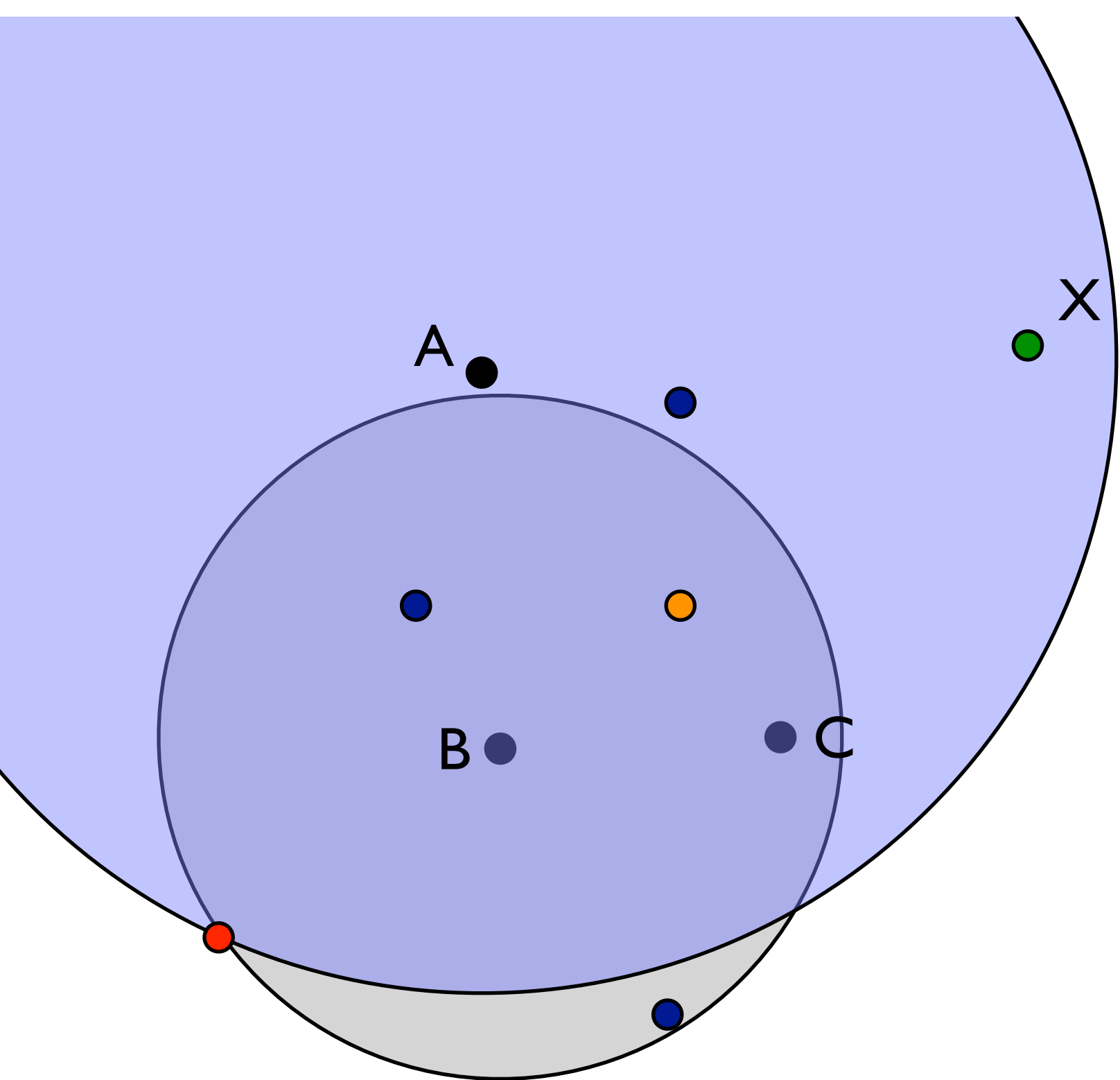


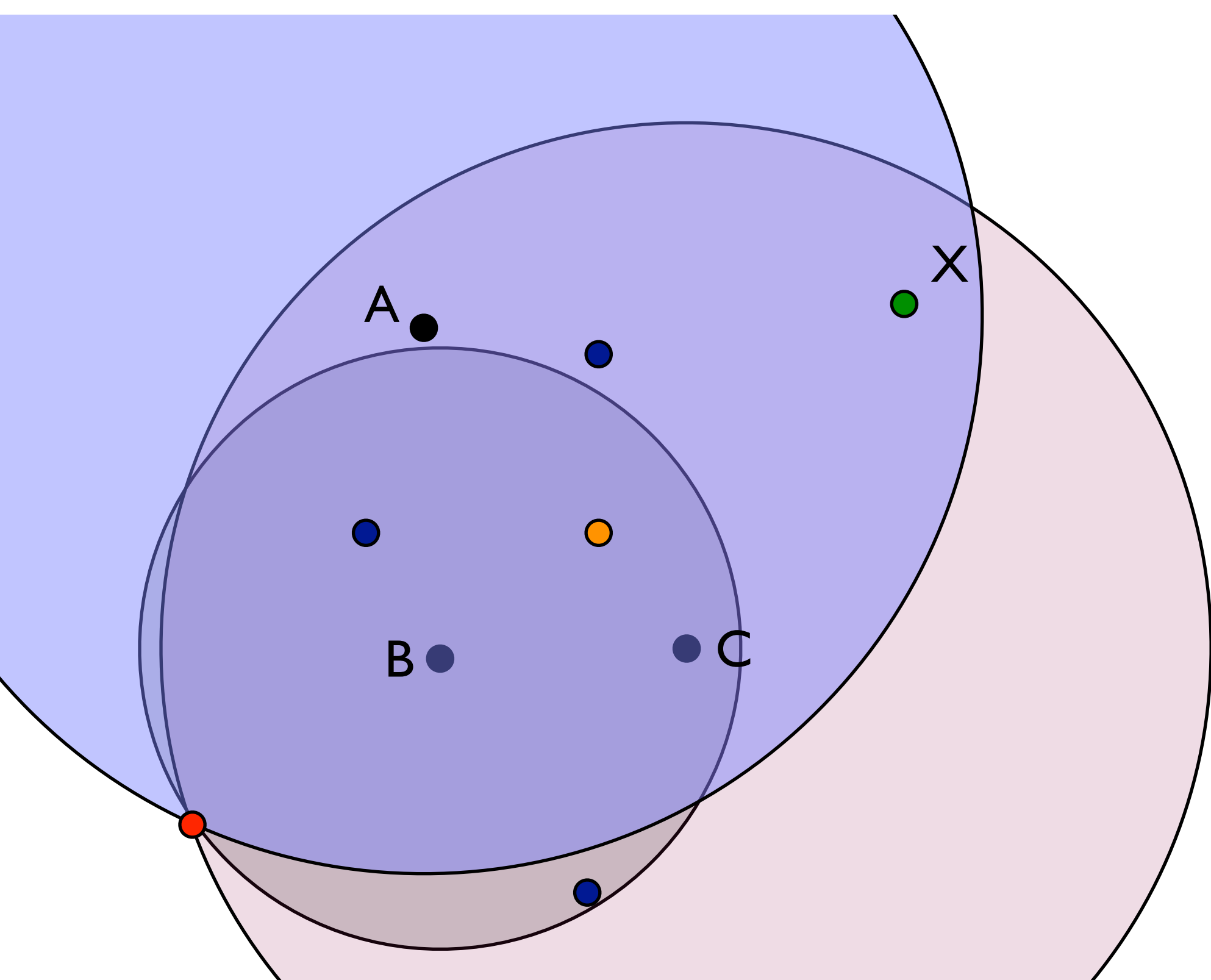


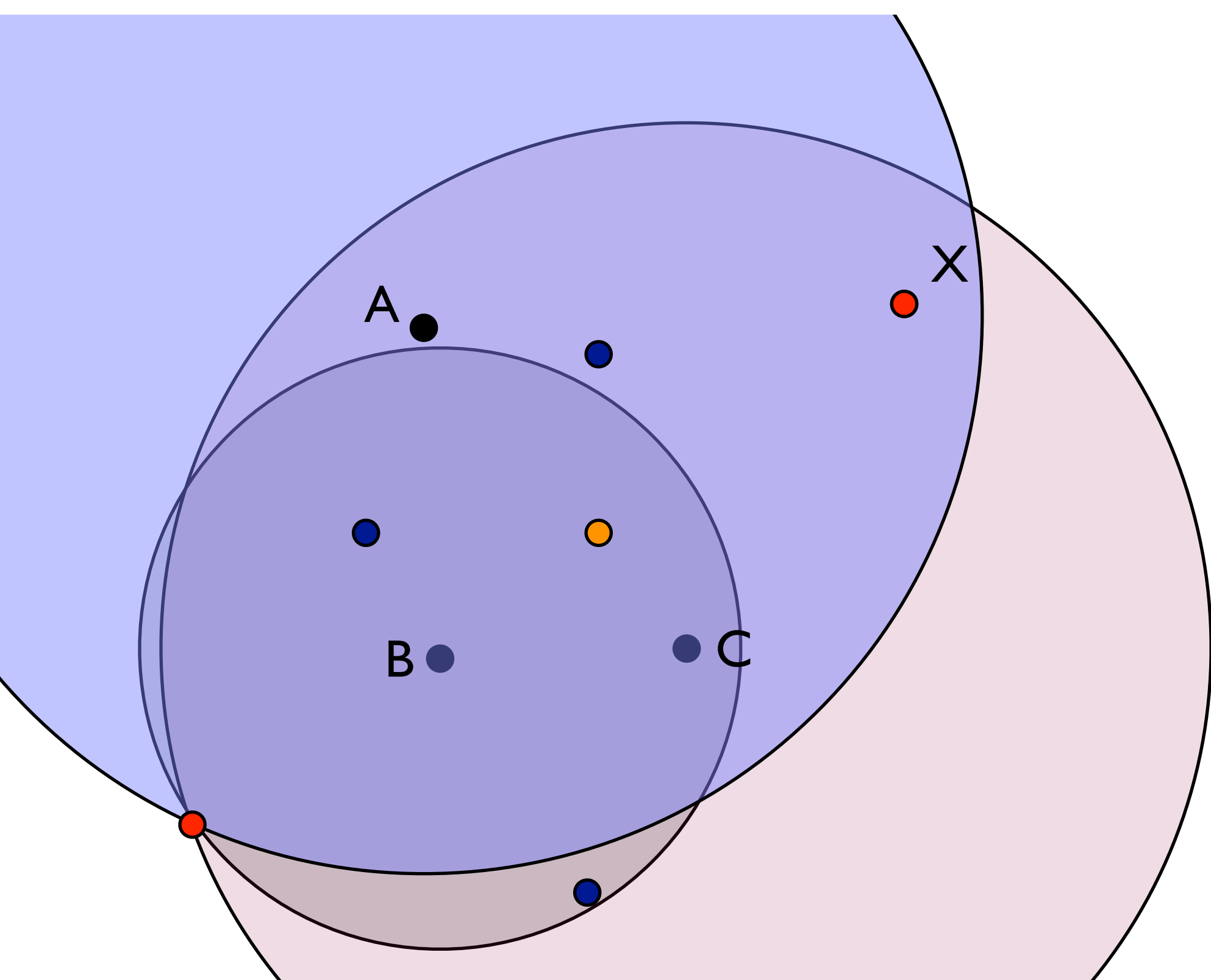












McKelvey's Theorem (1979)

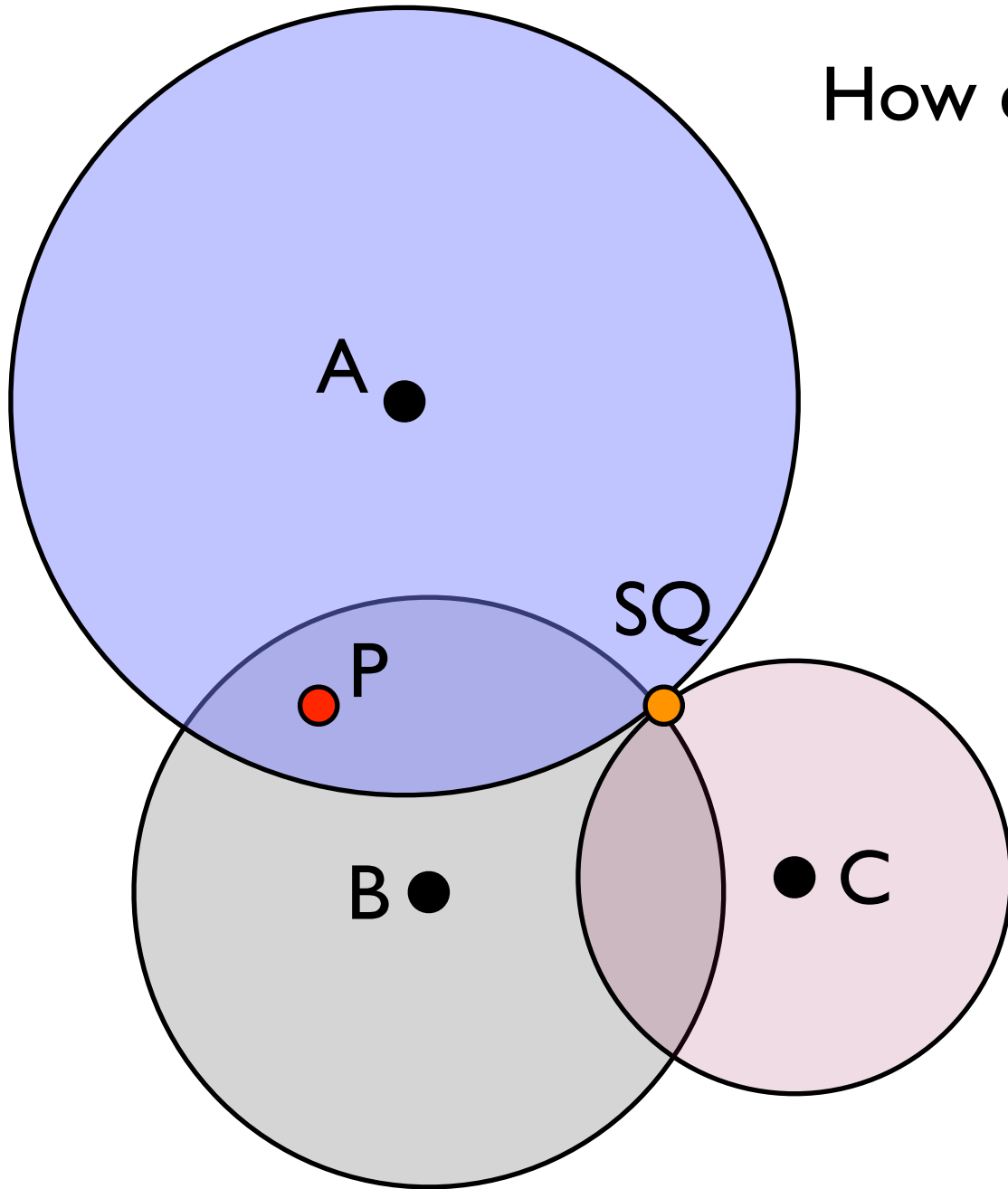
Except in highly symmetric arrangements of the voters, it is possible to start anywhere in the policy space and, with carefully designed choices for proposals and counter-proposals, end up at any other specified location.

McKelvey's Theorem (1979)

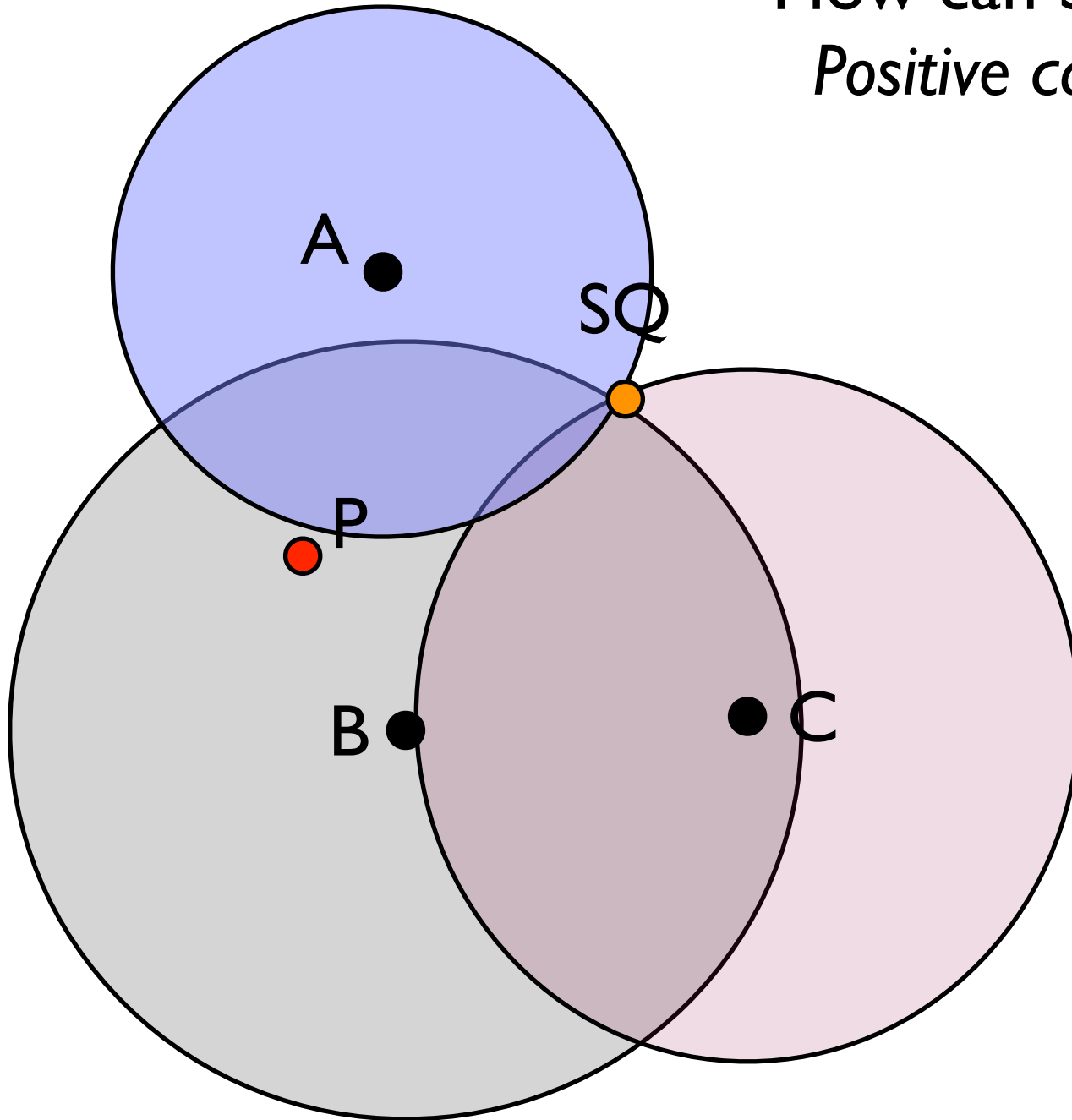
Except in highly symmetric arrangements of the voters, it is possible to start anywhere in the policy space and, with carefully designed choices for proposals and counter-proposals, end up at any other specified location.

What's the moral of the story?

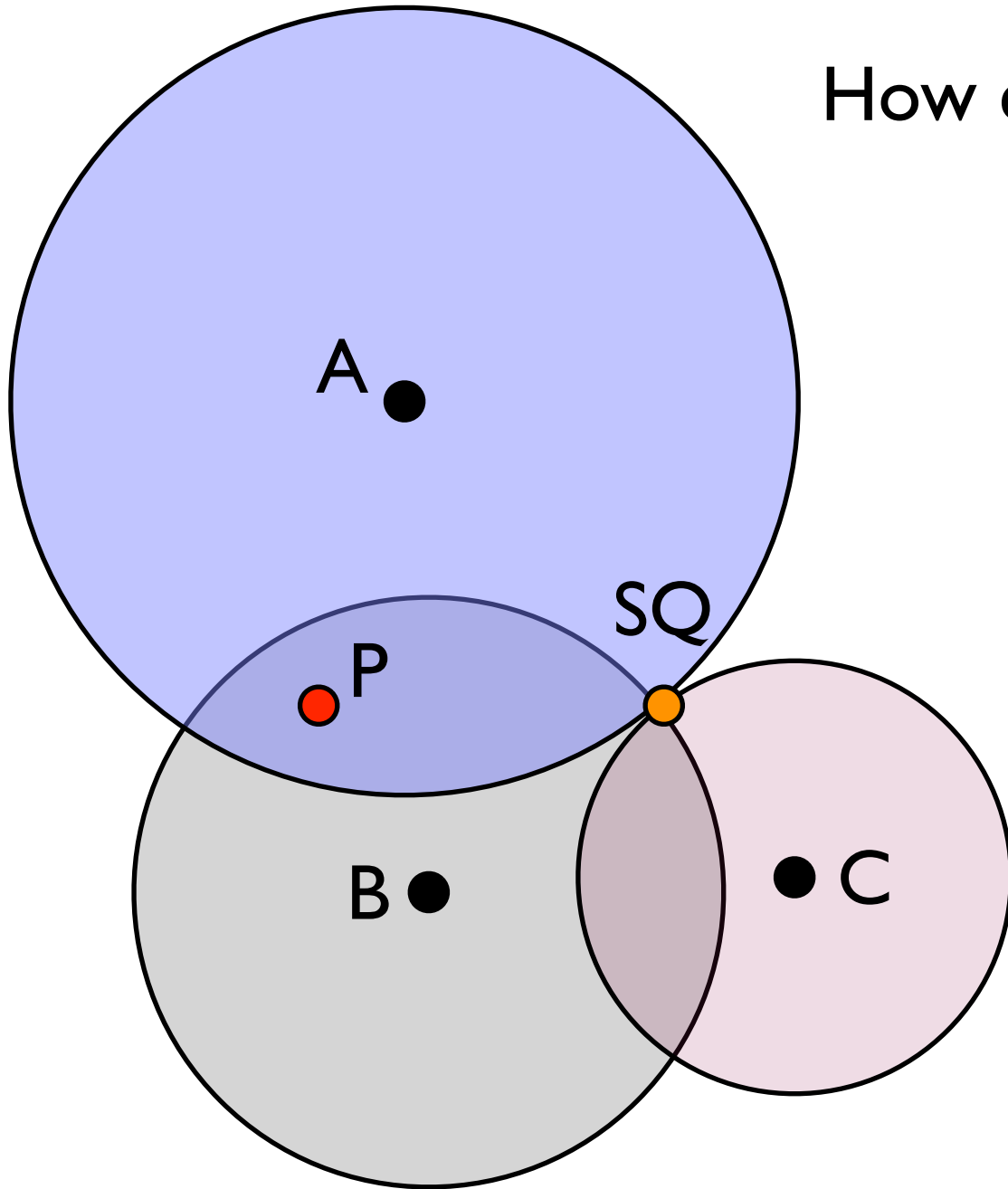
How can SQ defeat P?



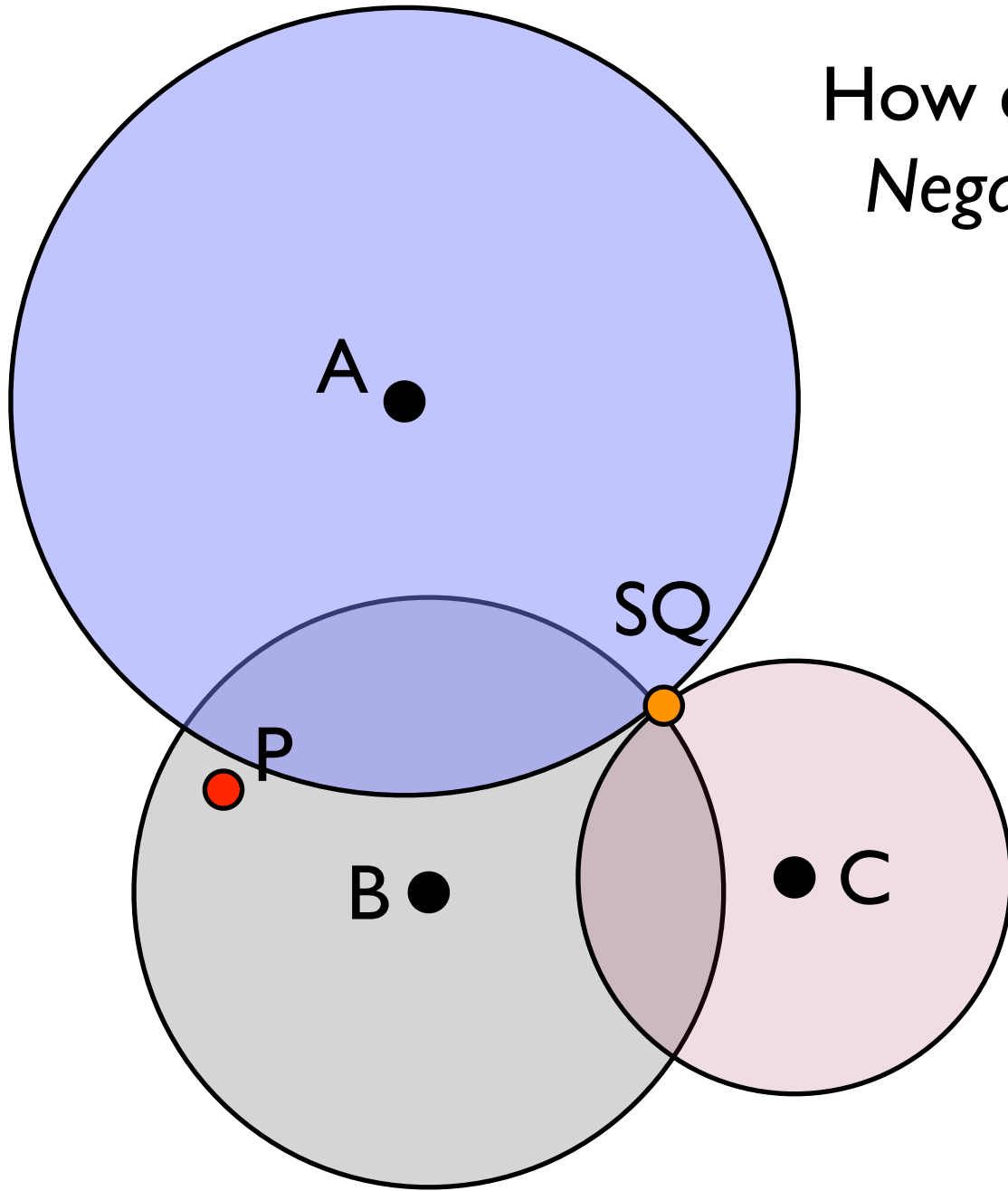
How can SQ defeat P?
Positive campaigning



How can SQ defeat P?



How can SQ defeat P?
Negative campaigning



Poole & Rosenthal's Work

DW NOMINATE algorithm applied to both
houses of Congress