

1: Essentials of American Politics, 2e

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Possessing more than merely the power to legitimate or affirm policies made by the executive, Congress actually governs in the realms of domestic policy and, albeit to a lesser extent, foreign policy. Inasmuch as these are the formal and traditional powers of Congress, modern presidents are more powerful than were nineteenth-century presidents and have gained a great deal of power over domestic and foreign policy making that previously had belonged to Congress. As contemporary legislators struggle with presidents, Congress seeks both to represent important groups and forces in American society and to exercise its power to the extent possible given the current political context.

Representation How well do House members and senators represent their constituents? And, by extension, how well does Congress represent the American people? As agents, members of Congress adopt different styles of representation, giving varying weight to the interests and views of their constituents as opposed to their own personal views and priorities. Members who follow constituent views closely are said to adopt the style of a delegate, whereas members who are apt to substitute their own judgment are said to act as trustees. The House of Representatives, with relatively small districts and two-year terms, was to be closer to the people, whereas the Senate, with statewide constituencies and six-year terms, was to be somewhat removed, or filtered, from popular influence. Indeed, at the time of the Founding and until , senators were selected, not directly in popular elections, but indirectly by state legislatures. Because the electoral system is the chief mechanism by which congressional representatives are held accountable to their constituents, the quality of congressional representation is subject to key elements of the electoral system, including who runs for office, the advantages of incumbency due to tools such as franking and casework , and the level of competitiveness for House and Senate seats; as well as, for the House, the apportionment and re-drawing of congressional district lines.

The Organization of Congress What are the major elements of congressional organization and what are their sources of influence? Party organizations are the fundamental building blocks of coalition building in Congress; they foster cooperation, coalitions, and compromise. Every two years at the beginning of a Congress, all four legislative parties Democrats and Republicans in both the House and the Senate gather to elect their top leaders. The elected leader of the House majority party is automatically elected Speaker of the House; in addition to this post, all four legislative parties also elect floor leaders, whips, and other leaders. Party leaders in Congress exercise important internal influence, especially by setting the legislative agenda, as well as external influence as major fund-raisers for their parties. Still, like any agent, a committee must be monitored by the full chamber, its principal. The committee system is organized hierarchically: Congressional organization is also supported by staff, agencies, and special interest caucuses. Both individual members and committees hire professional staffs to help them meet their representative and legislative duties. Staff agencies including the Congressional Research Service, the Government Accountability Office, and the Congressional Budget Office also help Congress gather expert information and oversee the executive branch. Legislative service organizations, or congressional caucuses, sometimes play important informal roles in advancing particular interests otherwise not represented or underrepresented in Congress.

How a Bill Becomes a Law How does the legislative process work? And how do the rules and procedures governing that process affect legislative outcomes? Once legislation is introduced by a senator or representative, that bill is referred to the appropriate committee and possibly a subcommittee for deliberation. In the House, floor debate is limited in time and tightly controlled by bill sponsors and chief opponents typically from the committee of jurisdiction. The House and Senate must pass identical versions of bills. Bills reconciled in conference must be sent back to both chambers for an up-or-down vote on agreement. The president is also part of the legislative process. Although presidents sometimes participate and wield influence throughout, their most important role is played in deciding to sign or veto a bill. If a bill is signed, it becomes law. If it is vetoed, it takes a two-thirds vote in each chamber to override the veto. The rules of

lawmaking are consequential for policy and other political outcomes. How Congress Decides What political pressures influence how Congress makes policy decisions? Because of their representational roles and their goals to be re-elected, constituency influence is an important determinant of how members of Congress decide policy. Interest group pressure is also key to legislative decision making, particularly because interest groups pay more attention to legislative matters and they can deliver campaign contributions and other sources of political support. A difficult part of the job of being a member of Congress is weighing the importance and political influence of these diverse interests and pressures. Additional Congressional Powers Besides legislating, what else does Congress do to participate in American national government and the separation of powers? Congress exercises oversight of executive branch agencies through activities such as committee hearings and investigations. Still, this is a power that has rarely been used. Only two presidents, Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton, have been impeached by the House, and neither was removed by the Senate. Richard Nixon resigned amid impeachment proceedings in the House, forestalling the process altogether. Congress is both a representative assembly and a powerful institution of government. Although the primary responsibility of each member is to the district the member represents, districts often encompass diverse views. How do we know that these representatives are representing the districts, and not simply pursuing their own interests? The number of public officials required to pass a bill is very large, and so the bills can come to reflect a wide range of interests. Congress has more veto points than any other legislative body in the world, a bill has a relatively high chance of being stopped. While seniority can help make Congress more effective, allowing a strong central leadership, it may also make Congress less representative, due to the electoral power of incumbency. Norton and Company, Inc.

2: Do members of Congress represent the interests of their constituents? | Yahoo Answers

constituencies: they install agents to enhance foreign market access on behalf of their exporting interests, and other agents to impose barriers to imports at the service of import- competing interests.

The Number of Parties in a Negotiation A. The simplest negotiation form is a negotiating dyad. This structure occurs when two isolated individuals "negotiators" negotiate for their own needs and interests. Negotiation can also occur within or between teams of negotiators. A team is two or more parties on the same side who are collectively advocating the same positions and interests. Agents and constituencies 1. Agents act not only for themselves but also for others. We will describe the negotiator as an agent and the individuals he or she is representing as a constituent. A constituent is one or more parties who have designated someone else the agent to represent their positions and interests in a negotiation. Bystanders, audiences, and third parties 1. Bystanders are those who may have some stake in a negotiation and who care about the substantive issues or the process by which a resolution is reached, but are not formally represented at the table. Team members, constituents, bystanders and others 1. Types of Audiences a. One form of audience is the additional team members who are present with the negotiator at the deliberations. Another type of audience is a constituency - one or more parties whose interests, demands, or priorities are being represented by the focal negotiator at the table. A third type of audience is composed of external bystanders and observers. Characteristics of audiences a. Audiences vary according to whether they are physically present at or absent from the negotiation. Audiences may or may not be dependent on the negotiators for the outcomes derived from the negotiation process. Audiences affect negotiations by the degree of their involvement in the process. Audiences may become directly involved in the negotiation process. Audiences also give periodic feedback to the negotiators, evaluating their effectiveness and letting them know how they are doing. Audiences may also be indirectly involved in the negotiation. Indirect involvement occurs when audiences make their own wishes and desires known through the communication of their ideas but do not directly try to influence the course of an ongoing negotiation. Negotiators seek a positive reaction from an audience a. An audience increases aspirations because negotiators try to impress them in order to receive a beneficial evaluation. This suggests that the opposing negotiator may act as an audience as well. Audiences hold the negotiator accountable a. Audiences maintain control over negotiators by holding them accountable for their performance and by administering rewards or punishments based on that performance. This accountability occurs under two dominant conditions: Tactical implications of social structure dynamics: The presence of an audience creates a paradox for negotiators because of two sets of pressures. The other set comes from the opposing negotiator and calls upon the negotiator to be flexible, conciliatory, and willing to engage in give-and-take. The answer is that negotiators must build relationships with both the constituency and the other party. Successful management of a constituency therefore requires negotiators to control the visibility of their negotiating behavior. Constituencies and Audiences A. Manage constituency visibility - Negotiators can control both the visibility of their behavior and the communication process by employing tactics that appear to enhance their commitment to their bargaining position. Use the constituency to show militancy 3. Increase the possibility of concession to the other negotiator by reducing visibility to constituencies a. Screen visibility during negotiations c. Be aware of time pressure 6. Establish a reputation for cooperation B. Communicate indirectly with audiences and constituents 1. Communicate through superiors 2. Communicate through intermediaries C. One agent seeks to bypass the other party and communicate directly with his or her constituency to persuade those involved to change their position or the instructions they are giving their representative. This could be viewed as a inflammatory tactic. Communicate directly to bystanders 1. Communication through bystanders may occur a. As an explicit and conscious tactic to exert influence on the other party, but through circuitous channels; b. As a result of the natural tendency for conflict to proliferate and envelop innocent bystanders. Communication through audiences "particularly the media" is extremely common in major interorganizational negotiations such as intergovernmental, international, or labor "management relations. Communication may also be designed to activate and win over interested audiences who will communicate

directly with the other party. The effectiveness of communicating through audiences is determined by several factors. The second factor in the effectiveness of communicating through audiences is the degree to which the audience is organized as a coherent unit. Finally, appeals to audiences will be effective to the degree that the negotiator is sophisticated in the use of media relations. Well-organized audiences can have significant effects on the outcome of negotiations even if their total size is small. Build relationships with audiences, constituents, and other agents 1. Negotiators should try to develop personal relationships with the other party. The assumption is that it is easier to work with and persuade a friendly counterpart than an unfriendly one. The better the relationship between an agent and other agents, the more the final agreement will represent long-term interests rather than short-term. Informal meetings between negotiators can have several benefits. When parties drop their formal negotiator roles and meet as individual people, they can discover their commonality and develop their liking for each other. Agents may also stress their common fate—namely, the accountability pressures put on them by their constituencies. The purpose is twofold: A strong relationship between agents should allow the negotiators to do a better job of coordinating their actions in presenting their settlements back to their constituents. Fisher and Davis provide the following advice to constituencies managing agents, particularly those attempting to achieve an integrative outcome: At the outset, the agent should have no authority to make a binding commitment any substantive issues. At the outset, the agent should have discretion to design and develop an effective overall negotiation process. The constituent should focus most of his or her communication to the agent on priorities, and alternatives, rather than specific settlement points. The constituent should establish clear expectations about the frequency and of reporting back to the constituent. Specific and direct instructions to the agent by constituents should be put in and be available to show to the other side when necessary. Relationships in Negotiation V. The adequacy of past theory and research for understanding negotiation within relationships. Aspects of relationships that could change our understanding of negotiation strategy and tactics: Negotiating within relationships takes place over time. Negotiation is often not a way to discuss an issue, but a way to learn more about the other party and increase interdependence. Resolution of simple distributive issues has implications for the future. Distributive issues within relationship negotiations can be emotionally hot. Negotiating within relationships may never end. Parties may defer negotiations over tough issues in order to start on the right foot. Attempting to anticipate the future and negotiate everything up front is often impossible. Issues on which parties truly disagree may never go away. In many negotiations, the other person is the focal problem. In some negotiations, relationship preservation is the negotiation goal, and parties may make concessions on substantive issues to preserve or enhance the relationship. Forms of Relationships A. Four fundamental relationship forms 1. Communal sharing is a relation of unity, community, collective identity, and kindness, typically enacted among close kin. Authority ranking is a relationship of asymmetric differences, commonly exhibited in a hierarchical ordering of status and precedence, often accompanied by the exercise of command and complementary displays of deference and respect. Equality matching is a one-to-one correspondence relationship in which people are distinct but equal, as manifested in balanced reciprocity or tit-for-tat revenge, equal share distributions or identical contributions, in-kind replacement compensation, and turn-taking. Dimensions of relationships 1. Most of the elements can be either unidirectional or symmetrical. The presence of these qualities is likely to affect how the parties negotiate, and, conversely, a negotiation is likely to have impact on these factors c. The event may also lead to an overall increase or decrease in trust between the parties. Each relationship will differ on the configuration of these qualities, which will then affect how the parties approach negotiation.

3: Iron triangle (US politics) - Wikipedia

Many translated example sentences containing "interests and constituencies" - French-English dictionary and search engine for French translations.

Beginnings[edit] Satirical engraving of Wilkes by William Hogarth. Wilkes is holding two editions of The North Briton. The early growth of pressure groups was connected to broad economic and political changes in England in the midth century, including political representation , market capitalization , and proletarianization. The first mass social movement catalyzed around the controversial political figure, John Wilkes. Charged with seditious libel , Wilkes was arrested after the issue of a general warrant , a move that Wilkes denounced as unlawful " the Lord Chief Justice eventually ruled in Wilkes favour. As a result of this episode, Wilkes became a figurehead to the growing movement for popular sovereignty among the middle classes " people began chanting, "Wilkes and Liberty" in the streets. After a later period of exile, brought about by further charges of libel and obscenity , Wilkes stood for the Parliamentary seat at Middlesex , where most of his support was located. However, the movement was careful not to cross the line into open rebellion;"it tried to rectify the faults in governance through appeals to existing legal precedents and was conceived of as an extra-Parliamentary form of agitation to arrive at a consensual and constitutional arrangement. Wilkes was returned to Parliament, general warrants were declared as unconstitutional and press freedom was extended to the coverage of Parliamentary debates. Another important advocacy group that emerged in the late 18th century was the British abolitionist movement against slavery. Starting with an organised sugar boycott in , it led the second great petition drive of , which brought about the banning of the slave trade in In the opinion of Eugene Black , " Modern extra parliamentary political organization is a product of the late eighteenth century [and] the history of the age of reform cannot be written without it. From , Britain after victory in the Napoleonic Wars entered a period of social upheaval characterised by the growing maturity of the use of social movements and special-interest associations. Chartism was the first mass movement of the growing working-class in the world. The term "social movements" was introduced in by the German Sociologist Lorenz von Stein in his book Socialist and Communist Movements since the Third French Revolution in which he introduced the term "social movement" into scholarly discussions [13] " actually depicting in this way political movements fighting for the social rights understood as welfare rights. Martin Luther King led the American Civil Rights Movement , one of the most famous social movements of the 20th century. The labor movement and socialist movement of the late 19th century are seen as the prototypical social movements, leading to the formation of communist and social democratic parties and organisations. These tendencies were seen in poorer countries as pressure for reform continued, for example in Russia with the Russian Revolution of and of , resulting in the collapse of the Czarist regime around the end of the First World War. They led, among other things, to the formation of green parties and organisations influenced by the new left. Some find in the end of the s the emergence of a new global social movement, the anti-globalization movement. Some social movement scholars posit that with the rapid pace of globalization, the potential for the emergence of new type of social movement is latent"they make the analogy to national movements of the past to describe what has been termed a global citizens movement. Activities[edit] Advocacy groups exist in a wide variety of genres based upon their most pronounced activities. Anti-defamation organizations issue responses or criticisms to real or supposed slights of any sort including speech or violence by an individual or group against a specific segment of the population which the organization exists to represent. Watchdog groups exist to provide oversight and rating of actions or media by various outlets, both government and corporate. They may also index personalities, organizations, products, and activities in databases to provide coverage and rating of the value or viability of such entities to target demographics. Lobby groups lobby for a change to the law or the maintenance of a particular law and big businesses fund very considerable lobbying influence on legislators, for example in the USA and in the UK where lobbying first developed. Some Lobby groups have considerable financial resources at their disposal. Lobbying is regulated to stop the worst abuses which can develop into corruption. In the United States the Internal Revenue Service makes a clear distinction between

lobbying and advocacy. Legal defense funds provide funding for the legal defense for, or legal action against, individuals or groups related to their specific interests or target demographic. This is often accompanied by one of the above types of advocacy groups filing an amicus curiae if the cause at stake serves the interests of both the legal defense fund and the other advocacy groups. Influence[edit] In most liberal democracies , advocacy groups tend to use the bureaucracy as the main channel of influence " because, in liberal democracies, this is where the decision-making power lies. The aim of advocacy groups here is to attempt to influence a member of the legislature to support their cause by voting a certain way in the legislature. Access to this channel is generally restricted to groups with insider status such as large corporations and trade unions " groups with outsider status are unlikely to be able to meet with ministers or other members of the bureaucracy to discuss policy. What must be understood about groups exerting influence in the bureaucracy is; "the crucial relationship here [in the bureaucracy] is usually that between the senior bureaucrats and leading business or industrial interests". The advantages that large businesses have is mainly due to the fact that they are key producers within their countries economy and, therefore, their interests are important to the government as their contributions are important to the economy. According to George Monbiot , the influence of big business has been strengthened by "the greater ease with which corporations can relocate production and investment in a global economy ". Advocacy groups can also exert influence through the assembly by lobbying. Groups with greater economic resources at their disposal can employ professional lobbyists to try and exert influence in the assembly. They raise issues about the environment with the aim of having their issues translated into policy such as the government encouraging alternative energy and recycling. The judicial branch of government can also be used by advocacy groups to exert influence. In states where legislation cannot be challenged by the courts, like the UK, advocacy groups are limited in the amount of influence they have. In states that have codified constitutions, like the USA, however, advocacy group influence is much more significant. As a result of group pressure from the NAACP, the supreme court unanimously ruled that racial segregation in education was indeed unconstitutional and such practices were banned. This is a novel example of how advocacy groups can exert influence in the judicial branch of government. Advocacy groups can also exert influence on political parties. The main way groups do this is through campaign finance. For instance; in the UK, the conservative parties campaigns are often funded by large corporations, as many of the conservative parties campaigns reflect the interests of businesses. For example, George W. Conversely, left-wing parties are often funded by organised labour " when the British Labour Party was formed, it was largely funded by trade unions. Often, political parties are actually formed as a result of group pressure, for example, the Labour Party in the UK was formed out of the new trade-union movement which lobbied for the rights of workers. Advocacy groups also exert influence through channels that are separate from the government or the political structure such as the mass media and through public opinion campaigning. Advocacy groups will use methods such as protesting , petitioning and civil disobedience to attempt to exert influence in Liberal Democracies. Groups will generally use two distinct styles when attempting to manipulate the media " they will either put across their outsider status and use their inability to access the other channels of influence to gain sympathy or they may put across a more ideological agenda. Traditionally, a prime example of such a group were the trade-unions who were the so-called "industrial" muscle. Trade-unions would campaign in the forms of industrial action and marches for workers rights, these gained much media attention and sympathy for their cause. In the United States, the Civil Rights Movement gained much of its publicity through civil disobedience; African Americans would simply disobey the racist segregation laws to get the violent, racist reaction from the police and white Americans. Advocacy group influence has also manifested itself in supranational bodies that have arisen through globalisation. Groups that already had a global structure such as Greenpeace were better able to adapt to globalisation. Groups such as these have secured the nature of their influence by gaining status as nongovernmental organisations NGOs , many of which oversee the work of the UN and the EU from their permanent offices in America and Europe. Group pressure by supranational industries can be exerted in a number of ways: Advocacy groups There have been many significant advocacy groups throughout history, some of which could operated with dynamics that could better categorize them as social movements. Here are some notable advocacy groups operating in

CONSTITUENCIES AND INTERESTS pdf

different parts of the world: Energy Lobby , an umbrella term for the representatives of large oil, gas, coal, and electric utilities corporations that attempt to influence governmental policy in the United States.

4: Congress was designed to be _____.? | Yahoo Answers

Confronted with heterogeneous demands from both groups, principals delegate to two sets of agents to confer concentrated benefits on these constituencies, and install control to avoid concentrated losses, while maintaining the flow of resources from lobbying.

5: interests and constituencies - French translation â€“ Linguee

'The nature and interests of these constituencies were varied and illustrated the different ways in which working people had responded to the challenges of modernization.' 'They faced little opposition because there were as yet no e-books, and thus no constituency of readers for them.'

6: Advocacy group - Wikipedia

Special Interest Groups Versus Constituency Representation I. STATE OF THE SYSTEM It is nearly impossible to assess the role of interest groups without an independent.

7: interest group | Definition & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

The Intellectual Property Constituency (IPC) represents the views and interests of the intellectual property community worldwide at ICANN, with a particular emphasis on trademark, copyright, and related intellectual property rights and their effect and interaction with Domain Name Systems (DNS). The IPC ensures that these views, including.

8: VJIM- Business Negotiations: ChAgents, Constituencies, Audiences

This essay seeks to determine which constituency's interests the company should promote by exploring and analyzing under different approaches. In the next part, the meaning of "company's interests" will be discussed with regard to local guidelines and common law cases.

9: constituency | Definition of constituency in English by Oxford Dictionaries

Another type of audience is a constituency - one or more parties whose interests, demands, or priorities are being represented by the focal negotiator at the table. c. A third type of audience is composed of external bystanders and observers.

Austin-Healey 3000: Mk.III Sports Convertible Series Bj8 Studies in the international exchange of publications Economic development 12th edition michael p todaro Death of a salesperson. Prioritizing management The disruptive founder The changing Everglades T. S. Eliot, by L. Unger. Atlas of Britain (Atlases) Thermodynamics an engineering approach 7th edition chapter 9 Imran series urdu novels The Auditors Sas Field Guide 2001 (Auditors Sas Field Guide) The KidHaven Science Library Fossils (The KidHaven Science Library) As it happened.Borderline, the uncanny and the cosmopolitan James Donald Flora of the southern United States Silent Notes Taken First green goblin book The Boys Life of Abraham Lincoln Maryland cnc word list Algorithms and Complexity Java reflection in action Lab Manual to Accompany Electronics for Computer Technology Assessment in course design Say it in Swedish Meeting in the manhouse Origins of the English people and the English language Botswana: Environmental policies and practices under scrutiny Beetle McGrady eats bugs! White House life : work and family The Ecology of Soil Decomposition Kaplan NCLEX-RN 2004-2005 with CD-ROM Chapter Seventeen: Kung Fu Bibliography of critical work on James and film Sarah Edgington and Steven Wexler. Importance of family planning Tobys big truck adventure A song for lovers A text-book of histology Innovation in industry Holy Spirit in the life of Jesus Sex or sensibility?