1. The difference between acting as a trustee or as a delegate is that a trustee is a term that basically means, "put your trust in me." When a member of Congress is a trustee, he or she is responsible for the financial well-being of the nation, and they forgo their personal desires. However, as a delegate, a member of Congress may be selected by the POTUS or their party leader to represent the US Government at different meetings and events. An example of a trustee is that they vote on the national budget, to reduce the deficit, etc. As a delegate, they would be asked to vote yes to codify Roe versus weigh because their constituent wants them to.
2. A Senator must be 30 years of age and a United State citizen for approximately 9 years. A Senator is in office for a term of 6 years vs. a Congressperson for only two years. Because of that difference, some might argue that the Senator should have different qualifications than a congressperson due to the nature of the job. Taking away the public right to choose their US Senators is taking away their voting rights and putting them in control of the hands of career politicians. The Constitution preserved state governments' important role in the composition of the national legislature by requiring senators to be chosen by state legislatures. James Madison author of Federalist #62 discussed the methods of appointing members of the Senate. To keep the senate exclusive to a carefully chosen qualified set of people and to properly unite the two governing groups, he suggested that the senators be elected by the state legislatures. However, with the adoption of the seventh amendment in 1913, the senators of each state are chosen by the people who live there.
3. A representative of the United States must be at least 25 years old, a citizen of the United States for seven years, a resident of the State he would represent at the time of his election, and he or she may not hold any other position while serving in that capacity. The argument is Neustadt that they’re going to be loyal to their constituency because the constituency is their boss. Their consistencies are white male landowners just like they were. That concludes by saying that the suggested biennial system for the House of Representatives struck the right balance between providing representatives time to gain experience and preventing them from getting too used to their roles. The duration of the House of Representatives should be slightly constrained because it will likely be the most powerful of the two houses.
4. The process of a bill being signed into law starts with an idea. For example, A U.S citizen like me has an idea that I want Palestine to be free from Occupation. I take my idea and discuss it with a representative or congressperson. If he or she agrees to my idea, then the bill is proposed with the help of sponsors and support from the representatives. The next process is when the bill is introduced, and the speaker of the house sends it to the House of Committee. When the bill reaches the committees, the committees examine the bill and if further research is needed, they’ll send it to the subcommittee. Subcommittees examine the bill further and send it back to the committee to decide whether the bill should be sent back to the house floor or approved and report the bill. Meanwhile, the bill will be voted on and debated, certified by the Clerk of the house, and delivered to the U.S senate. Once the senate receives the bill and redoes the process of voting using voice vote, division, and record. If the bill passes from the U.S state, the bill is sent out to the president of the United States. And finally, the president has three options to decide whether the bill becomes law. He/She signs the bill and it becomes a law, refuses to sign and veto the bill, or does nothing (pocket veto). It is a very long and difficult process; most bills fail to become law.
5. As mentioned in the novel improved means of communicating with constituents and receiving communications from them—through local television hookups, fax and voice mail, and the Internet—are equally distracting and hardly any less inevitable. Since the invention of the telephone, telegraph, and the jet plane thirty years ago, local media, interests, and voters have had more immediate access to their senator and can respond to him or her. The legislators' time is once more being pressed. But can money actually buy votes? Yes, but it buys access and is not equivalent to a one-to-one vote. Because of their contributions and willingness to give back their time, people who fundraise are given an opportunity to speak with a senator.
6. For a new member's future work in Congress, the committee they are assigned to is among the most important possibilities. Members typically look to be appointed to committees that will give them the greatest direct opportunity to represent their states or districts. Targeting committee seats that fit the legislator's qualifications, experience, and policy interests are frequently cited as the secret to obtaining advantageous committee appointments. As well as “playing the game”, Agreeing with what the party leader wants, and being loyal to your leader.
7. One of the House's oldest standing committees is the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee determines which legislation will be brought up under suspension rules and which will be on the House's program for the day. This needs a two-thirds majority of those in attendance. The size of the House in comparison to the Senate is another factor to consider. It is more than 4 times bigger. It is more difficult to handle with that many extra members. In the House, more regulations make things operate more smoothly; in the Senate, fewer members necessitate fewer rules for seamless operation.
8. Mayhew does not really assert that reelection is the primary motivation for members of congress; rather, he aims to infer the behaviors that would be consistent with reality if this assumption were true.
9. Since we are still in Vietnam at the time, medical students graduating in the 1970s are compelled to join the military. The Armed Forces Committee would object to the NHSC because it would be removing doctors from their guaranteed military service to fill medical needs that might not be as urgent. The NHSC would need to be united with the public health service's doctors under the PHS brand. Changing the draft laws or extending the PHS's responsibilities to groups other than sailors, Indians, and prisoners were the two main solutions to the issue. These modifications to Platt's plan would aid in expanding the scope of the PHS. The NHSC is an initiative to recruit physicians to work for a predetermined period of time in rural communities and low-income metropolitan areas. The cost of medical education would be reimbursed as a result, and doctors would be exempt from military service. The major goal is to recruit doctors, who will subsequently open practices in these underserved locations. This was not a novel concept; Huey Long had intended it in the 1930s.