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Senate help wanted poster

Posters are used for a variety of purposes, and as such fall into types or classifications that make it easier to create a poster because each type has its own special features. Advertising posters are everywhere and used to advertise an event or a new product, according to the Free Library website. They are usually in full color and located in areas of high traffic where they can be easily seen. These types of posters do just what it looks like they should do-inform or educate people about something. They can be used for a social awareness campaign or to help save an endangered species. Topic posters are about something. They are typically sold for concerts or art functions. The portrait of a musician or an art exhibition are often subjects of these posters, hence the name. Confirmation posters feature inspiring or motivating sayings. They can feature Bible verses or beautiful images, plus a kind of affirmative slogan to keep people motivated, encouraged or comforted. Propaganda posters often receive negative press because they are very often associated with political campaigns or corporate communications. They often have logos and depict the values or philosophy of a company or political candidate. WASHINGTON (MarketWatch) - Lobbyists and investors hoping for legislative action on asbestos liability, energy policy and other business-sensitive issues likely felt a sense of relief after a bipartisan bloc of 14 senators struck a deal averting a Senate showdown over Democratic filibusters by President Bush's judicial nominees. You have to say it's breathed a little life into things like the asbestos bill and maybe the energy bill, [but] we kind of warned people not to interpret this as a sign that we're going to get a tidal wave of legislation through the Senate, said Greg Valliere, chief political strategist at stanford washington research group. Shares in companies with asbestos exposure obligations rose sharply Tuesday. Look at the full story. Under the agreement, Democrats have agreed to allow final confirmation votes for Priscilla Owen, Janice Rogers Brown and William Pryor, whom Bush has nominated for appellate court seats. The Senate was expected to vote Tuesday on Owen's confirmation. On Monday night, the deal was struck by seven Democrats and seven Republicans. Under their agreement, Democratic negotiators promised to vote to end debate on the three candidates and guarantee final up or down ballots. In return, Republicans agreed to vote against any rule change that would deprive Democrats of the opportunity to filibuster future judicial nominees. Democrats agreed that they would use the judicial filibuster only in exceptional circumstances. Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, R-Tenn., and Minority Leader Harry Reid, D-Nev., had no choice but to accept the deal. agreement guaranteed that there would be Votes are needed to end filibusters on the three nominees, while securing enough votes to defeat an attempt to ban judicial filibusters. The agreement does not guarantee votes for two of Bush's other court nominees. Deadline said the agreement made modest progress but did not live up to his repeated call for up-or-down votes for all legal candidates. He again promised to seek a ban on judicial filibusters if Democrats violate the agreement. It has been and continues to be a last resort. My goal is to restore the principle of fair up or down votes on legal candidates. But if the minority again acts in bad faith - if they resume their campaign of routine judicial obstruction - I would ask all 100 senators to decide whether the judicial nominees deserve fair up-or-down votes, Frist said. Democrats have argued that judicial filibusters were consistent with the Senate's longstanding traditions and that GOP senators used various parliamentary tactics during the Clinton administration to block full Senate votes on judicial nominees. Democrats had vowed to slow the pace of legislative activity for a review if Frist successfully follows through on a rule change, dubbed the nuclear option, that would allow the Senate to end debate on judicial nominations with a simple majority instead of the 60-vote supermajority now required. Mark Wilson/Getty Images News/Getty Images The Congress, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives, forms the legislative branch of the U.S. government. Both senators and members of the House of Representatives can be called members of Congress. Differences in composition The Senate consists of 100 members. Each state elects two senators regardless of population size. Parliament has 435 Members who are in line with the population. Senators are elected every six years and representatives every two. These choices are staggered to prevent complete circulation every election cycle. Senators must be at least 30 years old and have been U.S. citizens for at least nine years. House members must be at least 25 years of age and citizens of the United States for at least seven years. Both senators and House members must be official residents of the states they represent, although representatives do not have to live in the district that elected them. While the Senate includes only representatives of the 50 states, the House also includes non-voting members from Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and four other U.S. territories. The vice president serves as President of the Senate, while the House elects the Speaker as its presiding member. Differences in duty Both bodies share important tasks involved in passing laws and interacting with the other two branches of government. But each has unique powers. Only the Senate can confirm presidential appointments and Treaties. This has two exceptions: appointments to ratification of the Treaties on foreign trade. Only the House can indict federal officials, including the president, initiate revenue bills or elect the president in the event of a tie in the Electoral College. Differences in Operation There are also differences in internal structure and operation between the House and Senate. During debates individual senators can speak as long as they like and can address issues that are not under consideration, leading to the possibility of a filibuster. Moreover, senators have great discretion in introducing an amendment to a bill under consideration. The debate in Parliament is more rigidly structured. Members have limited speaking time and confine themselves to adding amendments. Similarities and function The importance of the role that the House and Senate combined far outweighs the differences between them. They adopt and supervise the laws and regulations necessary for the day-to-day operation of the nation. They can make or change laws, collect customs duties and taxes and oversee important government agencies such as the post office, the patent office, the Treasury and all branches of the military. Only Congress can declare war. Together they form one of the balancing powers of the government. Congress provides a control of the executive branch through hearings, investigations and specialized committees. It must approve or reject all presidential appointments. It can also override a presidential veto with two-thirds votes in both chambers. In addition to its exclusive control over the creation and amendment of laws, Congress can accept or reject judicial appointments made by the president, giving it oversight of the judiciary. The U.S. government consists of three branches: the executive branch, legislative and judicial power. The Constitution provides both the executive and judicial branches with powers over Congress to ensure a balanced government. Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images News/Getty Images One hundred people serve in the Senate in the United States. Each of the 50 states is guaranteed two senators. The District of Columbia does not have a U.S. senator, nor does any of the U.S. territories. The Vice President of the United States also serves as president of the Senate. The vice president is not considered a senator, but he will vote in that body in the event of a tie. A senator is elected for a term of six years. A senator is eligible for election on an unlimited number of terms. The party with a majority of seats in the body has the power to elect the Senate majority leader. During the Roman Republic, Roman senators met in their Senate house, which was known as the Curia, a building whose history precedes the republic. In the mid-6th century B.C., the legendary King Tullus Hostilius is said to have built the first curia to house 10 elected representatives of the Roman people. These 10 men curiae. This first curia was called Curia Hostilia in honor of the king. The forum was the center of Roman political life and the curia was part of it. More specifically, in the forum was, an area where the assembly met. It was originally a rectangular space aligned with the cardinal points (north, south, east and west). The kuria was north of the comitium. Most of the following information about Curia Hostilia comes directly from forum member Dan Reynolds. The word curia refers to the original 10-elected curiae (clan leaders) of the 3 original tribes of the Romans: These 30 men met in the Comitia Curiata, the assembly of the curiae. All polls originally took place in the Comitum, which was a templum (from which,'temple'). A templum was a consecrated space that was bounded and separated by the omens from the rest of the country by a certain solemn formula. This assembly was responsible for ratifying the succession of kings (Lex Curiata) and for giving the king his empire (a central concept in ancient Rome that refers to power and authority). Curiae may have become lictors or lictors may have replaced the curiae, after the period of kings. During the republic it was the lictors (of 218 B.C.) who met in the comitia curiata to give empire to the newly elected consuls, praetors and dictators. Curia Hostilia, 85' long (N/S) with 75' wide (E/W), was oriented south. It was a templum, and as such was oriented north/south, as were the great temples of Rome. On the same axis as the church (facing SW), but southeast of it, was Curia Julia. The old Curia Hostilia was dismantled, and where it once stood was the entrance to Caesar's forum, which also ran northeast, away from the old comitium. Julius Caesar started the construction of a new curia, which was completed after he died and dedicated as Curia Julia in 29 B.C. Like its predecessors, it was a templum. Emperor Domitian restored the Kuria, then burned it down under the fire under Emperor Carinus, and was rebuilt by Emperor Diocletian. Diocletian.

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