

Closer hearts on understanding of Cross Cultural Values and U.S Government Structure

May 02, is a beautiful day covering with sunshine and light for the whole day after a few cold days was covered by clouds and very cold wind. Moreover, after solidarity lunch yesterday (May 1) at Deena's house between professional fellows and program coordinators as well as program organizers to introduce to each other and discussed the plan together for the next couple days. Today is a very honorable day that professional fellows had 4 guest speakers and instructors to introduce and orient about: 1) Introduction to U.S Government structure, by Professor Christopher Muste, Department of Political Science of UM, 2) Introduction to cross-cultural conception and contexts by Deena Professor and associate director, 3) Introduction to American Cultural Value by Dr. Tobin Shearer, Associate Professor of History of the UM, 4) Introduction of professional congress video project, by Kelsey, Program Manager.

In the morning, Professor Christopher Muste provided overview and brief of American history and colony since 1600 late 1700 by British. After that he moved to independent movement for religious freedom, economic purposes, manufacturing as well in countries situation between 1774 to 1781, consequently leading to creating American constitution in 1787.

Dr. Muste also provided an overview of U.S Government structure and dragged a discussion and emphasis on the balance of power between the **legislative, judicial, and executive branches**. In addition, He has explained about the tribal sovereignty and how tribes function as independent nations aligned with roles of NGOs and how NGOs work with U.S. Government. During the discussion, Dr. Muste explained that the 3 American branches divided in to differences power equally included Congress (House of Representatives and senate), President (executives) and Jurisdiction (supreme court).

Congress:

In the congress, the house of representatives consist of 435 members with 2 years mandate while there are only 100 members in the senate with 6 years mandate. In this branches, senate have more power than the House of Representative. When the congress proposed a law to senate, the senate have priority to check, edit, comments and change and then send it back to the house of representatives for further revision. When they have completed the revisions, the house need to send it back to senate again for review and further edition. The House don't have power to send the proposed laws to presidents until there are agreement from senate. Moreover, if the proposed laws are agreed by senate, and the house send the law to U.S. president. There will be two different feedbacks from Presidents, negative or positive, regarding to the proposed law. If the laws are not agreed by Presidents, it will be further process as mentioned above.

President:

US Presidents have two mandates in which per term is 4 years. President candidates are selected through agreement from individual party. It should be recalled that there are two political parties included democratic and republic political parties. President has executive branches who are working on all relevant duties. Role of presidents are to compromise, negotiation, talking and persuasions with others power branches and implementation of the law. For example, a new president in office is meant that majority of the senate members are from the president parties, therefore, when he proposes a law to the House of representatives, he also tried to compromise with senators in order to adopt the law. This is a simple way the United States President do.