Chapter 1 : The Generation Gap in American Politics | Pew Research Center

the implications of policy analysis for democr atic politics and the effects of politics on the practice of policy analysis. For course work, this book should be of use in advanced undergraduate.

And, among white, college-educated women a. Their distaste for the president is seeping into their voting intentions as well. This July, the margin ballooned to a whopping 25 point margin 58 to 33 percent. Even among white women overall, support for Republican candidates has slipped markedly since and Back then â€" when it was Barack Obama in the White House â€" Republican candidates won white women by 19 points and 14 points respectively. Today, they prefer a Republican candidate by just one point 45 percent to 44 percent. These women may not be tempted to vote for a Democrat for Congress, but their negative feelings about the president keep them home on Election Day. However, GOP strategist Liesl Hickey says Republican incumbents, especially those in suburban districts, should not give up on women voters. Hickey, the former executive director of the NRCC knows a lot about running and winning in suburban districts. Liesl helped him get re-elected in ; a particularly awful year for House GOP members. She now advises and produces advertising for GOP candidates in suburban districts across the country. This June, she conducted dozens of one-on-one interviews with independent and Republican-leaning women voters in suburban battleground counties. What they see in Washington is dysfunction, disagreement and division. They want to see a conservative fiscal agenda put in place. So, how can Republicans running in swing districts rebuke the president without 1 incurring his Twitter wrath; 2 turning off core GOP voters they need to turn out in November? What these voters do want to know is how YOU will conduct yourself. Have you worked with Democrats on issues important to the district? Do people see you as approachable and reasonable? How have you given back to your community? These traits in and of themselves provide a contrast to the president. Forget about running ads that directly confront the president. Almost a majority of white, college educated women 47 percent thought Democratic candidates were out of the mainstream. In fact, Americans see both parties as out of step 56 percent for Democratic candidates and 57 percent for Republicans. Women found Republicans more out of the mainstream than Democrats â€" 58 percent to 49 percent. Among white, college-educated women, just 27 percent see GOP candidates in the mainstream, compared to 61 percent who see them as out of touch. Republicans fared better with white, non-college educated women, but not by a whole lot. Just 37 percent of white, non-college women thought Republicans were in the mainstream, compared to 28 percent who said the same of Democrats. Ultimately, GOP House candidates have no control over the biggest factor in the election: What they can control, however, is their messaging.

Chapter 2 : Politics, Policy, Political News - POLITICO

Democratic Politics and Policy Analysis [Hank C. Jenkins-Smith] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book is designed to provide students with a solid theoretical and empirical understanding of the interactions between the practice of policy analysis and the norms of the American political process.

History[edit] Italian school of elitism[edit] Vilfredo Pareto â€" , Gaetano Mosca â€" , and Robert Michels â€" , were cofounders of the Italian school of elitism, which influenced subsequent elite theory in the Western tradition. Power lies in position of authority in key economic and political institutions. The psychological difference that sets elites apart is that they have personal resources, for instance intelligence and skills, and a vested interest in the government; while the rest are incompetent and do not have the capabilities of governing themselves, the elite are resourceful and strive to make the government work. For in reality, the elite would have the most to lose in a failed state. Vilfredo Pareto[edit] Pareto emphasized the psychological and intellectual superiority of elites, believing that they were the highest accomplishers in any field. He discussed the existence of two types of elites: Governing elites Non-governing elites He also extended the idea that a whole elite can be replaced by a new one and how one can circulate from being elite to non-elite. Gaetano Mosca[edit] Mosca emphasized the sociological and personal characteristics of elites. He said elites are an organized minority and that the masses are an unorganized majority. The ruling class is composed of the ruling elite and the sub-elites. He divides the world into two groups: Ruling class Class that is ruled Robert Michels[edit] Sociologist Michels developed the iron law of oligarchy where, he asserts, social and political organizations are run by few individuals, and social organization and labor division are key. He believed that all organizations were elitist and that elites have three basic principles that help in the bureaucratic structure of political organization: Need for leaders, specialized staff and facilities Utilization of facilities by leaders within their organization The importance of the psychological attributes of the leaders Contemporary elite theorists[edit] Elmer Eric Schattschneider[edit] Elmer Eric Schattschneider offered a strong critique of the American political theory of pluralism: Rather than an essentially democratic system in which the many competing interests of citizens are amply represented, if not advanced, by equally many competing interest groups , Schattschneider argued the pressure system is biased in favor of "the most educated and highest-income members of society", and showed that "the difference between those who participate in interest group activity and those who stand at the sidelines is much greater than between voters and nonvoters". The "range of organized, identifiable, known groups is amazingly narrow; there is nothing remotely universal about it" and the "business or upper-class bias of the pressure system shows up everywhere". He says the "notion that the pressure system is automatically representative of the whole community is a myth" and, instead, the "system is skewed, loaded and unbalanced in favor of a fraction of a minority". Wright Mills[edit] Mills published his book The Power Elite in , claiming a new sociological perspective on systems of power in the United States. He identified a triumvirate of power groupsâ€"political, economic and militaryâ€"which form a distinguishable, although not unified, power-wielding body in the United States. Mills proposed that this group had been generated through a process of rationalization at work in all advanced industrial societies whereby the mechanisms of power became concentrated, funneling overall control into the hands of a limited, somewhat corrupt group. The Structure and Practice of National Socialism, â€" , a study of how Nazism came to power in the German democratic state. It provided the tools to analyze the structure of a political system and served as a warning of what could happen in a modern capitalistic democracy. Floyd Hunter[edit] The elite theory analysis of power was also applied on the micro scale in community power studies such as that by Floyd Hunter Hunter examined in detail the power of relationships evident in his "Regional City" looking for the "real" holders of power rather than those in obvious official positions. He posited a structural-functional approach that mapped hierarchies and webs of interconnection within the cityâ€"mapping relationships of power between businessmen, politicians, clergy etc. The study was promoted to debunk current concepts of any "democracy" present within urban politics and reaffirm the arguments for a true representative democracy. Schwartz examining the power structures within the sphere of

the corporate elite in the United States. William Domhoff researched local and national decision making process networks seeking to illustrate the power structure in the United States. He asserts, much like Hunter, that an elite class that owns and manages large income-producing properties like banks and corporations dominate the American power structure politically and economically. Francis and Paul Gottfried in their theories of the managerial state. Burnham described his thoughts on elite theory more specifically in his book, The Machiavellians, which discusses, among others, Pareto, Mosca, and Michels. Burnham attempts a scientific analysis of both elites and politics generally. Putnam[edit] Putnam saw the development of technical and exclusive knowledge among administrators and other specialist groups as a mechanism that strips power from the democratic process and slips it to the advisors and specialists who influence the decision process. Gonzalez writes on the power of U. In The Politics of Air Pollution: Urban Growth, Ecological Modernization and Symbolic Inclusion and also in Urban Sprawl, Global Warming, and the Empire of Capital Gonzalez employs elite theory to explain the interrelationship between environmental policy and urban sprawl in America. His most recent work, Energy and Empire: The Politics of Nuclear and Solar Power in the United States demonstrates that economic elites tied their advocacy of the nuclear energy option to post American foreign policy goals, while at the same time these elites opposed government support for other forms of energy, such as solar, that cannot be dominated by one nation. Ralf Dahrendorf[edit] In his book Reflections on the Revolution in Europe, [16] Ralf Dahrendorf asserts that, due to advanced level of competence required for political activity, a political party tends to become, actually, a provider of "political services", that is, the administration of local and governmental public offices. During the electoral campaign, each party tries to convince voters it is the most suitable for managing the state business. The logical consequence would be to acknowledge this character and openly register the parties as service providing companies. In this way, the ruling class would include the members and associates of legally acknowledged companies and the "class that is ruled" would select by election the state administration company that best fits its interests. Martin Gilens and Benjamin I. Page[edit] In their statistical analysis of 1, policy issues professors Martin Gilens and Benjamin Page found that "economic elites and organized groups representing business interests have substantial independent impacts on U. Set out most extensively in his book Golden Rule: The Investment Theory of Party Competition and the Logic of Money-driven Political Systems, the theory begins by noting that in modern political systems the cost of acquiring political awareness is so great that no citizen can afford it.

Chapter 3 : The Democratic wave is growing - CNNPolitics

A sound, theoretical and quantitative review of the interactions between policy analysis and the American political process. This book provides a new model for looking at how people approach policy.

The Theory of Citizen Participation Introduction Citizen participation is a process which provides private individuals an opportunity to influence public decisions and has long been a component of the democratic decision-making process. The roots of citizen participation can be traced to ancient Greece and Colonial New England. Before the s, governmental processes and procedures were designed to facilitate "external" participation. Public involvement is means to ensure that citizens have a direct voice in public decisions. The terms "citizen" and "public," and "involvement" and "participation" are often used interchangeably. While both are generally used to indicate a process through which citizens have a voice in public policy decisions, both have distinctively different meanings and convey little insight into the process they seek to describe. Many agencies or individuals choose to exclude or minimize public participation in planning efforts claiming citizen participation is too expensive and time consuming. Yet, many citizen participation programs are initiated in response to public reaction to a proposed project or action. However, there are tangible benefits that can be derived from an effective citizen involvement program. Cogan and Sharpe , p. Information and ideas on public issues; Public Support for planning decisions; Avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays; Reservoir of good will which can carry over to future decisions; and Spirit of cooperation and trust between the agency and the public. All of these benefits are important to the Forest Service in its planning efforts, particularly the last three. Recent forest management decisions have led to prolonged court cases and a general lack of trust among many people with respect to the Forest Service. Decision-making Structures In discussing the theory of public participation, it is useful to review broad theories of decision-making structures. They conclude that public decisions are increasingly being influenced by technology. Two broad decision-making structures are defined and analyzed: Technocracy or the technocratic approach is defined as the application of technical knowledge, expertise, techniques, and methods to problem solving. Democracy, as defined by DeSario and Langton, refers to citizen involvement activities in relation to government planning and policy making DeSario and Langton, p. These approaches are described in more detail below. Technocratic Decision Making The technocratic approach to decision-making has historically been applied in most Forest Service decisions. Strong arguments can be made in favor of a technocratic decision approach. A key argument is that trained staff "experts" are best suited to make complex technical decisions. Experts are increasingly becoming a part of our decision-making structures in both the public and private sectors DeSario and Langton, However, Nelkin concluded that scientific and technocratic approaches "not only failed to solve social problems but often contributed to them" Nelkin, The notion that the "cure is often worse than the disease" becomes increasingly important as the technology provides alternative solutions to public policy issues. Techniques and methods applied by experts are most effective when considering technical decisions as opposed to value or mixed, decisions. Kantrowitz identified three separate types of policy decisions: Technical decisions rely on scientific techniques and extrapolations to determine the potential of "what is". Value issues involve normative determinations of "what should be". Although scientific information can provide guidance with respect to value decisions, it is rarely the sole determinant DeSario and Langton, Natural resource management decisions frequently affect social values. The technocratic approach to decision making is difficult to apply successfully to social problems because social goals are often complex, conflicting and unclear DeSario and Langton, p. A growing number of Americans are becoming more skeptical of technology and its experts. One result of this skepticism is a heightened demand for greater citizen participation with respect to technological decisions DeSario and Langton, p. As a result, technological progress will face increased public scrutiny as the deficiencies of technology and experts become more apparent. The integration of the technocratic and democratic approaches, particularly in natural resource management, has led to an increasing sense of frustration and futility for both the public and the government agencies involved Kaplan and Kaplan, Democratic Decision Making Democratic decision-making, in contrast to bureaucratic or

technocratic decision making, is based on the assumption that all who are affected by a given decision have the right to participate in the making of that decision. Participation can be direct in the classical democratic sense, or can be through representatives for their point of view in a pluralist-republican model Kweit and Kweit, p. Public Participation In Rational Policy Making Many "rational" policy decisions are made using the policy analysis process. According to Lang, a decision is rational to the extent that it is shown empirically to match the best available means of achieving a given end Lang, Traditional rational planning and policy analysis processes typically have five or six steps. Patton and Sawicki outline six steps in the policy analysis process: Kweit and Kweit suggest that policy analysis tends concentrate power in the hands of a few experts and that policy analysis is most compatible with bureaucratic decision-making which is "antithetical to citizen participation" Kweit and Kweit, p. Because the policy analysis process relies on specialized techniques, expertise is an inherent component of policy analysis. As such, the role of citizen participation in the traditional policy analysis process is minimized. Citizens often lack technical expertise and can be emotionally involved in issues of concern rather that being detached and rational Kweit and Kweit, p. For a number of reasons, a purely rational decision-making process is difficult. One major limitation inherent in the process is the lack of comprehensive information. However, input from citizen groups outside organizational boundaries can help provide more comprehensive information on all aspects of the policy analysis process. Kweit and Kweit state: In a democracy, it is the public that determines where it wants to go, and the role of its representatives and bureaucratic staff is to get them there. In other works, ends should be chosen democratically even though the means are chosen technocratically Kweit and Kweit, p. The existing policy structure within the agency mandates that targets or the ends , which are tied directly to funding, are set by Congress. This would imply that the ends are chosen democratically. The targets are implemented on the Forest and District level. Thus, traditionally the means are developed and chosen technocratically. Congress, as elected representatives, theoretically represents the public interest in setting targets. Recent issues with respect to forest management i. On its face, this may seem to imply that the Forest Service should apply a purely technocratic decision-making process. However, it is unlikely that a purely technocratic top-down approach will continue to be appropriate given the number and diversity of public interests who have a stake in forest management decisions. Lang, suggests that traditional comprehensive and strategic planning processes are insufficient for current resource management planning and advocates a more interactive approach to planning. An integrated approach to resource planning must provide for interaction with the stakeholders in the search for relevant information, shared values, consensus, and ultimately, proposed action that is both feasible and acceptable Lang, p The emphasis is on data collection and analysis as the means for finding the best solutions to problems and developing a technically sound plan. The implicit assumption is that better information leads to better decisions. Success in conventional planning is measured by the extent to which the objectives of the plan are achieved Lang, p According to Lang, interactive planning is based on the assumption that open, participative processes lead to better decisions. The planner engages directly with stakeholders to gain support, build consensus, identify acceptable solutions, and secure implementation. Success in interactive planning is measured by the extent to which balance can be achieved among competing interests and consensus is reached on appropriate actions Lang, p Table provides a comparison of interactive versus conventional planning. These are organizational, political, and personal Lang, p Lang notes that "multiple perspectives comprise an essential feature of integrated resource planning. This increased level of scrutiny suggests that the agency will be held more accountable for decisions by interested publics. Further, the conflicts inherent in resource management decisions make an interactive approach to planning and decision-making an attractive alternative to the existing decision-making structure. Principles Of Citizen Participation A great deal of literature exists on the subject of citizen participation. A review of this literature indicates there are some commonly accepted principles that can be applied in the development and implementation of a citizen participation program. Cogan, Sharpe and Hertberg, in the book The Practice of State and Regional Planning provide a concise overview of citizen participation in the planning process So, et al, p. Following is a summary of their discussion. Perceptions of Stakeholders and Planners The perceptions of stakeholders and planners is an important consideration in the development and implementation of any public

participation program. Public participation is often a requirement for planners, however, it is always optional for citizens. Citizens choose to participate because they expect a satisfying experience and hope to influence the planning process. These can be intrinsic to the involvement through the very act of participation or instrumental resulting from the opportunity to contribute to public policy. Well-planned citizen involvement programs relate the expectations of both the citizens and the planner. If expectations are different, conflict is probable. The Ladder of Citizen Participation Clearly, citizen participation programs can increase costs and the amount of time a project takes. Further, as discussed above, there is a certain level of risk associated with citizen participation programs. However, Cogan suggests that citizen participation programs can make the planning process and planners more effective by: Reducing isolation of the planner from the public; Generating a spirit of cooperation and trust; Providing opportunities to disseminate information; Identifying additional dimensions of inquiry and research; Assisting in identifying alternative solutions; Providing legitimacy to the planning effort and political credibility of the agency; and Increasing public support. Further, in certain polarized issues an effective public participation program may actually save time and money by insuring that the proposed solution is acceptable to all of the interested stakeholders. Techniques of Citizen Participation There are a variety of techniques available to planners to solicit public input in the planning process. These range from basic open meetings to more sophisticated techniques such as the Delphi and Nominal Group techniques see Appendix B for a more detailed description of these techniques. Cogan states "with few exceptions, a successful public involvement program incorporates several techniques" Cogan, et al. These techniques can be graphically presented as a continuum that ranges from passive involvement to active involvement Figure A Cogan provides the following description of each of the forms of public involvement follows Cogan, et al. They are most effective when combined with feedback mechanisms which inform participants of the extent to which their input has influenced ultimate decisions. When these techniques are effectively utilized, each participant has the opportunity to express his or her views, respond to the ideas of others, and work toward consensus. Not all techniques fit exclusively into one category. For example, a public meeting may provide opportunities for education and interaction. A key point Cogan makes is that the number of citizens who can be involved is inversely related to the level of active involvement. For example, public relations efforts can reach a larger number of citizens, while public partnership limits participation to a few Cogan, et al.

Chapter 4 : Politics: Latest and breaking political news today - POLITICO

With Labor Day rapidly approaching, one thing is becoming clear: All signs point to the Democratic wave growing rather than shrinking in the final weeks of the election.

But for the most part, they see the country falling well short in living up to these ideals, according to a new study of opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of key aspects of American democracy and the political system. The perceived shortcomings encompass some of the core elements of American democracy. Despite these criticisms, most Americans say democracy is working well in the United States â€" though relatively few say it is working very well. At the same time, there is broad support for making sweeping changes to the political system: The public sends mixed signals about how the American political system should be changed, and no proposals attract bipartisan support. Yet in views of how many of the specific aspects of the political system are working, both Republicans and Democrats express dissatisfaction. To be sure, there are some positives. On 23 specific measures assessing democracy, the political system and elections in the United States â€" each widely regarded by the public as very important â€" there are only eight on which majorities say the country is doing even somewhat well. It was supplemented by a survey conducted March among 1, adults on landlines and cellphones. Among the major findings: Mixed views of structural changes in the political system. The surveys examine several possible changes to representative democracy in the United States. Most Americans reject the idea of amending the Constitution to give states with larger populations more seats in the U. Senate, and there is little support for expanding the size of the House of Representatives. A majority says Trump lacks respect for democratic institutions. These views are deeply split along partisan and ideological lines. Government and politics seen as working better locally than nationally. In addition, there is substantial satisfaction with the quality of candidates running for Congress and local elections in recent elections. However, the public is more divided in general views about tone and discourse: In addressing the shortcomings of the political system, Americans do not spare themselves from criticism: Cynicism about money and politics. Most Americans think that those who donate a lot of money to elected officials have more political influence than others. Varying views of obligations of good citizenship. Large majorities say it is very important to vote, pay taxes and always follow the law in order to be a good citizen. Most are aware of basic facts about political system and democracy. Overwhelming shares correctly identify the constitutional right guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution and know the role of the Electoral College. A narrower majority knows how a tied vote is broken in the Senate, while fewer than half know the number of votes needed to break a Senate filibuster. Take the civics knowledge quiz. When asked to compare the U. Four-in-ten say it is working not too well or not at all well. Republicans have more positive views of the way democracy is working than do Democrats: More Democrats than Republicans say significant changes are needed in the design and structure of government. Republicans are evenly divided: About four-in-ten say the U. Several other national institutions and aspects of life in the U. Republicans are about twice as likely as Democrats to say the U. As recently as four years ago, there were no partisan differences in these opinions. And there is bipartisan sentiment that the military leadership in the U. In most cases, however, partisans differ on how well the country lives up to democratic ideals â€" or majorities in both parties say it is falling short. Some of the most pronounced partisan differences are in views of equal opportunity in the U. There also is skepticism in both parties about the political independence of judges. Partisan gaps in opinions about many aspects of U. But there are some notable differences: The differences are even starker in evaluations of how well the country is doing in fulfilling many of these objectives. Democrats â€" particularly politically engaged Democrats â€" are critical of the process for determining congressional districts. And fewer Democrats than Republicans consider voter turnout for elections in the U. Still, there are a few points of relative partisan agreement:

Chapter 5 : Elite theory - Wikipedia

The Public, the Political System and American Democracy. Most say 'design and structure' of government need big changes. Survey Report. At a time of growing stress on democracy around the world, Americans generally agree on democratic ideals and values that are important for the United States.

The Generation Gap in American Politics Wide and growing divides in views of racial discrimination Generational differences have long been a factor in U. These divisions are now as wide as they have been in decades, with the potential to shape politics well into the future. From immigration and race to foreign policy and the scope of government, two younger generations, Millennials and Gen Xers, stand apart from the two older cohorts, Baby Boomers and Silents. And on many issues, Millennials continue to have a distinct â€" and increasingly liberal â€" outlook. First-year job approval ratings for Donald Trump and his predecessor, Barack Obama, differ markedly across generations. By contrast, there were only slight differences in views of George W. Bush and Bill Clinton during their respective first years in office. Increased racial and ethnic diversity of younger generational cohorts accounts for some of these generational differences in views of the two recent presidents. But even taking the greater diversity of younger generations into account, younger generations â€" particularly Millennials â€" express more liberal views on many issues and have stronger Democratic leanings than do older cohorts. This report examines the attitudes and political values of four living adult generations in the United States, based on data compiled in and Pew Research Center defines the Millennial generation as adults born between and ; those born in and later are considered part of a separate not yet named generational cohort. Post-Millennials are not included in this analysis because only a small share are adults. Where Millennials end and post-Millennials begin. Millennials remain the most liberal and Democratic of the adult generations. They continue to be the most likely to identify with the Democratic Party or lean Democratic. Generations divide on a range of political attitudes In some cases, generational differences in political attitudes are not new. In opinions about same-sex marriage, for example, a clear pattern has been evident for more than a decade. Millennials have been and remain most supportive of same-sex marriage, followed by Gen Xers, Boomers and Silents. Yet the size of generational differences has held fairly constant over this period, even as all four cohorts have grown more supportive of gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally. On many other issues, however, divisions among generations have grown. In the case of views of racial discrimination, the differences have widened considerably just in the past few years. Among the public overall, nonwhites are more likely than whites to say that racial discrimination is the main factor holding back African Americans. Yet more white Millennials than older whites express this view. The pattern of generational differences in political attitudes varies across issues. Overall opinions about whether immigrants do more to strengthen or burden the country have moved in a more positive direction in recent years, though â€" as with views of racial discrimination â€" they remain deeply divided along partisan lines. Since , there have been double-digit increases in the share of each generation saying immigrants strengthen the country. There also are stark generational differences about foreign policy â€" and whether the United States is superior to other countries in the world. In , there were only modest generational differences on whether good diplomacy or military strength is the best way to ensure peace. While fairly large shares in all generations say the U. However, while generations differ on a number of issues, they agree on some key attitudes. As noted in October , there has been an increase in the share of Americans expressing consistently liberal or mostly liberal views, while the share holding a mix of liberal and conservative views has declined. In part, this reflects a broad rise in the shares of Americans who say homosexuality should be accepted rather than discouraged, and that immigrants are more a strength than a burden for the country. Across all four generational cohorts, more express either consistently liberal or mostly liberal opinions across the 10 items than did so six years ago. Among Gen Xers and Boomers, larger shares also express consistently or mostly liberal views than have conservative positions. Yet the next generation stands to be even more diverse. Generational differences are also evident in another key set of demographics â€" religious identification and religious belief. And already wide generational divisions in attitudes about whether it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values

have grown wider in recent years:

Chapter 6 : How the Republican and Democratic approaches to regulating the economy

Generational differences have long been a factor in U.S. politics. These divisions are now as wide as they have been in decades, with the potential to shape politics well into the future. From immigration and race to foreign policy and the scope of government, two younger generations, Millennials.

Within a week, Warren acknowledged that she had listed herself as a minority in a listing of law professors. When asked for documentation of that heritage, her campaign was unable to produce any. This is what my brothers and I were told by my mom and my dad, my mammaw and my pappaw. This is our lives. What Warren knew -- and what she said -- about her Cherokee heritage was a major issue during her campaign against then Sen. He ran ads attacking her story and confronted her in a debate over the issue as well. So why is Warren re-addressing this now? And doing so in a slickly produced, campaign-style video in which a she travels back to her hometown of Norman, Oklahoma to talk to her brothers -- and others -- about her mother, who she has long contended was part Native American, b she interviews a series of professors involved in her hiring processes at various universities who insist her claimed Native American background had nothing to do with why she was hired, and c she submits to a DNA test that seems to suggest that her past heritage claims are likely to be true, and d she releases a series of documents aimed at bolstering her heritage claims? The answer, of course, is because she is running for president in And she wants to do two things with this video: The timing of the release of this video is not accidental. Almost nothing in politics is. Trump has been going after Warren -- he dubbed her "Pocahontas" during the campaign -- of late, as reports suggest she is gearing up to run against him in I apologize to you. To you I apologize. Warren knows she has a weakness -- whether perceived or real is harder to tell -- on her origin story. And she and her team know that presidential campaign often hinges on just those origin stories. The American public tends to buy into the person as opposed to the specific policy when considering their vote for president; if Warren has a major problem in that origin story, it could well hamstring attempts to get people to connect with her. And so, we get this video. And the DNA test. And all the documents. Warren said recently that after the midterms she planned to "take a hard look at running for president.

Chapter 7 : Can Republicans Bridge the Gender Gap? | The Cook Political Report

Along with the others who will take office in January, he is not only part of a new chapter for the state, but also represents a different brand of Democratic politics crafted during a time when.

Chapter 8 : Sun Sentinel - We are currently unavailable in your region

Analysis Interpretation of the news based Then he turned directly to Democratic senators on the committee. he was a Republican political operative â€" a high-ranking official in the George.

Chapter 9 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

On Monday morning, we learned that Elizabeth Warren is probably-almost-definitely-I-mean-nothing-ispercent partially Native American.