

Chapter 1 : Men of business and politics ( edition) | Open Library

*Men of Business and Politics: The Rise and Fall of the Quaker Peace Dynasty of North East England [Maurice W. Kirby] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

BMA serves individuals and business owners through the sale of life and disability insurance, annuities, and employee benefit programs. The founder of BMA was W. Grant grew up in Ellinwood, Kansas , the son of a homesteader who headed west after the Civil War. The Grant family had a long history, traceable back to Peter Grant of Inverness, Scotland , who in had been sent to the Massachusetts colony by Oliver Cromwell because of his support for Charles I. Growing up on a farm, Grant developed the characteristics that had long been associated with his lineageâ€™”hard work, self-reliance, independence, and frugality. Grant first became a bank clerk after graduating from high school. For a short time Grant sold fire and hail insurance to farmers, but he decided to attend the Paris Exposition in 1876. After his return to the United States , Grant attended law school at the University of Kansas and was so highly regarded by his fellow students that he was elected president of his class. Rather than practice as a lawyer, however, Grant went back into the insurance business. At the age of 26, the young man was appointed a general agent for National Life of USA, an insurance organization that sent him to work in Colorado , Montana , and Pennsylvania before asking him to settle in Kansas City , Missouri, and establish a sales organization in the region. Impressed by the flyer, Grant made a number of sales calls and immediately saw that accident insurance policies garnered a significant amount of sales appeal. Soon the young man began to think about forming his own insurance company. Grant was well aware of the changes occurring during the early years of the 20th century and that such technological developments as the automobile would create new markets for the insurance industry. For the next two months, applications began to arrive on a regular basis. Suddenly, in September of the same year, a policyowner was killed in a Texas train accident. The money that the company had collected as premiums had been used to pay for operating expenses, and the firm was unable to pay the policy. The firm faced a tough decision: The company had successfully weathered its first major crisis. But another crisis loomed after the addition of health insurance policies in 1890. The years at the end of World War I saw a flu epidemic unparalleled in U. Thousands of people were stricken and died, and claims made by policyowners strained the resources of the firm to its limit. Although the company suffered extensive losses, it met every customer claim that was presented. At the time, BMA reorganized as a stock life company. Shares were distributed to the employees, along with the opportunity to make additional money through dividends and stock splits. Grant was not a man to stand still, however. Applications for health and life insurance policies were pouring in, and by the end of the decade BMA was operating 13 offices in 30 states across the United States. Although the 1920s began auspiciously, with the company moving into its first solely owned headquarters, the happy occasion was undermined by the debilitating economic effects of the depression. Every person and every business across the United States , including BMA, was affected by the worst economic crisis ever to hit the nation. Grant immediately saw the difficulties posed by the onset of the depression and implemented severe cost-cutting measures to keep the company afloat. Disability claims reached staggering numbers due to high unemployment. Grant responded by cutting policies altogether and by reducing accident and health premium income by half. Operating expenses were reduced by cutting all salaries 10 percent, and a new, extremely aggressive sales strategy for life insurance policies was implemented to offset losses in accident and health premiums. Immediately before the war, the firm became involved in the reinsurance business, and it received contracts from other companies. The firm was also intensely involved in the development of medical and hospital insurance and began to offer policies in both fields when Blue Cross and Blue Shield were established. Higdon, had already worked at the company for years and continued the general strategy that the founder had set. This included the sale of an extremely large variety of health and life insurance policies. With such a wealth of offerings, BMA salesmen had more opportunities to provide potential policyholders with better coverage at lower prices. The Grant family always played a large part in the development of BMA, and in this tradition continued with the selection of W. Upon his return to the United States after the war, Grant

immediately resumed his responsibilities at BMA and worked his way up to vice-president by In , he became executive vice-president and, in , assumed the position his father had held since the company started operations in Uncharacteristic for a president of an insurance firm, Grant was intimately involved in the design and construction process from beginning to end. Grant insisted that the new offices not only consider functionality but also create a work environment that was comfortable and relaxing. When the building was completed the design firm suggested that the interior spaces be decorated with modern art, but Grant rejected the proposal for sound reasons. Grant was well aware that the building was near the beginning of the Sante Fe Trail, one of the old wagon roads filled with legends of the Old Westâ€™ pioneer trains, cowboys, and Native Americans. Looking for a way to pay homage to and preserve that heritage, Grant collected Native American artifacts and famous Western paintings by renowned artists such as Peter Hurd and Frederick James. The result was one of the most stunning examples of American architecture and interior design created during the s. Both the building and its interior have become so famous that they are included in many artbooks used throughout the world by students learning the elements of architecture and interior design. For BMA the decade of the s was one of expansion and acquisition. Along with acquisitions in the field of oil and gas exploration, the company expanded in the area of venture capital. The s were not as good to the company as was the previous decade. Rising costs for medical and hospital care affected the entire insurance industry, and BMA was not immune from this ominous trend. In order to help reduce the increasing rate of medical expenditures, the company developed programs in the areas of health assessment and wellness. However, by the late s and early s, record inflation and skyrocketing interest rates exacerbated the problem. The sale of new life insurance policies began to wane, and the cost of meeting the claims of individual health insurance plans increased. Profitability decreased as a result. Traditional life insurance policies were no longer practicable either for BMA or for its customers, and new policies such as interest-sensitive contracts were developed. During the late s and early s, BMA repositioned itself in the insurance market. Moving away from medical and hospital insurance, the firm offered mainstream life and annuity programs. In addition, BMA began to concentrate more on the grey-collar and blue-collar markets in an attempt to attract more customers. Managers at Generali were very enthusiastic about the trends in the U. In late , BMA sold all its existing group and individual medical insurance business, in order to focus fully on financial services, life reinsurance, and non-medical insurance products. The company offered a wide range of products, from individual life, disability, and annuities to group dental, disability, and life insurance. The purchase of the company by the Generali Group had stabilized its financial position and allowed BMA management to concentrate on increasing its margin of profitability. With able management and the continued support of the Generali Group, BMA can confidently face the ups and downs of the U. Principal Subsidiaries Jones and Babson, Inc. Further Reading Grant, W. New York , Retrieved November 13, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

**Chapter 2 : How Americans View Women Leaders in Politics and Business | Pew Research Center**

*Men of business and politics the rise and fall of the Quaker Pease dynasty of north-east England, by M. W. Kirby. Published by.*

September 20, Women and Leadership Wide gender and party gaps in views about the state of female leadership and the obstacles women face By Juliana Menasce Horowitz , Ruth Igielnik and Kim Parker Two years after Hillary Clinton became the first woman to win the presidential nomination of a major U. But most say men still have an easier path to the top and that women have to do more to prove their worth. And the public is skeptical that the country will ever achieve gender parity in politics or in business. Republicans and Democrats have widely different views about where things stand today and what factors are holding women back. There are also wide gender gaps in views about women in leadership. About seven-in-ten women say there are too few women in high political offices and in top executive business positions; about half of men say the same. And women are far more likely than men to see structural barriers and uneven expectations holding women back from these positions. About seven-in-ten women “ vs. To a large degree, these gender gaps persist within parties. Among Republicans and Democrats, women are more likely than men to say there are too few women in political and corporate leadership positions, and there are substantial gender differences, particularly among Republicans, in views on the obstacles holding women back from these positions. Despite the surge of female candidates this year, women are increasingly doubtful that voters are ready to elect more female leaders. A growing share cite this as a major reason why women are underrepresented in high political offices: Still, there are areas where the public sees female leaders as having an advantage. In both business and politics, majorities say women are better than men when it comes to being compassionate and empathetic, and substantial shares say women are better at working out compromises and standing up for what they believe in. In each of these cases, only about one-in-ten or fewer give men the advantage. Male leaders are seen as better than their female counterparts when it comes to willingness to take risks; about four-in-ten say men in top executive positions and in high political offices are better than women in this regard. And while majorities say there is no difference between male and female leaders when it comes to valuing people from different backgrounds, considering the impact of business decisions on society, providing guidance and mentorship to young employees, and providing fair pay and good benefits, those who do see a difference tend to give women the advantage. Overall, the public sees benefits to female leadership. Women are far more likely than men to say having more women in top leadership positions would be beneficial. Republican women are also far more likely than Republican men to point to uneven expectations and structural barriers as major reasons why women are underrepresented in political and corporate leadership. Among Democrats, majorities of women and men say there are too few women in political and business leadership positions, but this view is even more pronounced among women. The patterns are similar for business. The age gap among women is also sizable when it comes to views about the role gender discrimination plays in the underrepresentation of women in politics. Much smaller shares say there should be more women than there are now but still not as many women as men or that women should outnumber men in these positions. About a third of adults say the number of women in political and corporate leadership positions is about right, and fewer than one-in-ten say there are currently too many women in top leadership positions. Women are more likely than men to say there should be equal numbers of men and women in top leadership positions. This is particularly true of Democratic women: Still, many Americans are skeptical that women will ever be able to overcome the obstacles keeping them from achieving gender parity in business and political leadership. Men are more likely than women to say the U. Views are nearly identical when it comes to top executive positions in business. Majorities of both men and women say it is easier for men to get top leadership positions in politics and business, but this view is particularly prevalent among women. Relatively few men or women say it is easier for women to get these positions. Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say men have an easier time getting top leadership positions. Democratic men and women are fairly united in their views on this, whereas there is a sizable gender gap among Republicans. The patterns are similar for political leadership. Most say women having to

do more to prove themselves is a major barrier to female leadership. Americans see similar obstacles for women who are seeking top leadership positions in politics and in the corporate world. About six-in-ten say a major reason why women are underrepresented in high political offices and top executive positions in business is that women have to do more to prove themselves than men. About half say gender discrimination is a major barrier for women in each of these realms. Perceptions of what contributes to the underrepresentation of women in political and business leadership positions vary widely across genders. At least seven-in-ten women, but closer to half of men, cite women having to do more to prove themselves as a major reason why there are fewer women than men in top business and political positions. A majority of women also point to gender discrimination and voters not being ready to elect women as major barriers for women in politics. Again, views on this differ significantly by gender. Men are more evenly divided on this: Among Republicans, men and women have substantially different views on this issue. Republican women are more evenly split: Many see men and women as equals on key leadership qualities, but those who see a difference tend to say that women are stronger in most areas. Majorities of Americans see little difference between men and women on a range of specific qualities and competencies that may be required for effective leadership. Among those who do see a difference, however, women are perceived to be stronger in most areas in both politics and business. Being compassionate and empathetic and being able to work out compromises are prominent examples of this. For their part, men are seen as having a relative advantage in being willing to take risks and negotiating profitable deals. Among the traits Americans see as most essential to being a good business leader — creating a safe and respectful workplace and being honest and ethical — higher shares point to women as having the upper hand rather than men. Still, many say there is no difference between men and women in both cases. Women are more likely than men to say female leaders outperform men on several leadership dimensions. When it comes to business, there are wide gender gaps on two items that relate directly to workplace culture. Women are significantly more likely than men to say that female business leaders are better than their male counterparts at creating a safe and respectful workplace and providing mentorship to young employees. Still, many in the public associate some industries more with one gender than the other. And among those who do see a difference between men and women in these areas, opinions are fairly evenly divided. There are two exceptions, however. Closer to half see these traits as helpful to women who are trying to get to the top. Six-in-ten adults say this helps women get ahead in politics, and an even higher share say it helps women succeed in business. Fewer say being attractive is helpful to men. Showing emotions is seen, on balance, as being more harmful than helpful to both men and women. Still, more say this hurts female leaders than male leaders. The patterns are similar for business leaders. For more details, see the Methodology section of the report.

Chapter 3 : 10 business bosses who turned to politics - Business - US business | NBC News

*Men of Business and Politics: The Rise and Fall of the Quaker Pease Dynasty of North-East England, by M. W. Kirby (London: George Allen & Unwin, ).*

Here are four reasons I call baloney: Terror struck me as the election unfolded. This marked the first time I had stayed up nearly all night, and cried, to boot. I had spent the majority of the evening comforting my two gay children who began to see their dreams of hard-won progress in the fight for equality, evaporate into smoke. I was exhausted as the night crept into dayâ€¦ I was shaking and fearful and there was no way that my business would supersede my stance. I put it out there and only lost five friends. Map where your money goes. The hubbs and I stopped by Hobby Lobby the other day, just to see what all the ruckus had been about and you know what? I fell in love with all the gnome-sized cabinets, the distressed wood and drawer pulls. The clever, artsy signs. And these multi-hued rights are one of the reasons I love living here. Become a supporter and enjoy The Good Men Project ad free 3. The point of being an entrepreneur is to robustly embrace your life. All parts of it. Because you are passionate. My percent is peaceably-motivated. I am not shouting people into submission to emerge none the wiser. And I am fiercely loyal to that. And as fervently as I apply that position to my life, I do the same with my business. But I understand, not everyone is there. Not everyone wants to voice their horror because they are marginalized and so I will do it for themâ€¦I will do the best I can to hang tough for them until things can change, because I am privileged and it is my job to stand up now. I believe they call this the middle? Exposing issues through work. In fact, it achieves the opposite and evokes bristling and umbrage. You will have offended before you could sensibly get your argument out. But the point isâ€¦we doâ€¦and throwing a tantrum will only exclude you from the conversation of progress. We need accept there are some opinions we will never change, but we have to work together anyway and heal the divide based on commonalities. Sharing your experiences evokes empathy even in a person who may never walk one stride in your shoesâ€¦this is how we walk together. This is how we go high. Its an old adage, but a good one: If you have to force your role at work, in your family, with your friends, it is not going to gel EVER and I am not saying this to tell you there is no chance at success if you work at it , but to impart, that over time, the truth will come outâ€¦whether you want it to or not. The sooner you embrace it, the sooner you will find yourself farther ahead professionally, realizing the dream you envisioned and with an authenticity you can live with. Business , Featured Content Tagged With: She is the author of Killing Karl, a story about a career killer masquerading as an everyday man, and his wife trying desperately to live in denial. She also operates J. Hill Marketing, a business specializing in digital media, copywriting and editorial services. Her second book, Sick Success: She cannot stop writing. She simply has no control over love. And that is what writing is â€¦ love. Like any other kind of passion. You can follow with Hilary on Twitter and Facebook.

**Chapter 4 : Views on leadership traits and competencies | Pew Research Center**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

By Juliana Menasce Horowitz , Ruth Igielnik and Kim Parker Many, if not most, Americans see men and women as equally capable when it comes to some of the key qualities and behaviors that are essential for leadership. Being honest, holding up under pressure and standing up for what they believe in are some examples of traits that are viewed as essential for leaders in both politics and business and areas where majorities of the public say neither gender has the upper hand. In addition, while a majority of adults say male and female leaders have different leadership styles, relatively few think one gender has a better overall approach than the other. Even so, those who do see a difference between male and female leaders across a range of leadership traits and behaviors perceive women to be stronger in most areas, both in politics and business. Being compassionate and empathetic and being able to work out compromises are prominent examples of this. For their part, men are seen as being more willing to take risks. Among the public, men and women have somewhat different views about which leadership qualities are most important and about whether male or female leaders best embody those qualities. There are also wide partisan gaps. Women and Democrats are more likely to view female leaders as stronger than their male counterparts on a range of leadership qualities in both the political and business realms. Views on this differ significantly by gender and party. Men are more evenly divided on this: Democrats who say that men and women have different leadership styles lean more heavily toward women in their assessments: Among Republicans, men and women have substantially different views on this issue. Republican women are more evenly split: Democratic men and women are more united in their views. Female leaders seen as more compassionate, empathetic than men Majorities of Americans see little difference between men and women on a range of specific qualities and competencies that may be required for effective leadership. There are a few exceptions to this, however. For example, most do see a gender difference when it comes to being compassionate and empathetic, and about half make a distinction between men and women in their ability to work out compromises. In each case female leaders are viewed as having an advantage over their male counterparts. Women are also viewed by those who see a gender difference as having an advantage over men in working out compromises: Women have gained ground in this area since The pattern is similar for business: But among those who do see a difference, women tend to be viewed as stronger than men on most qualities. Two examples that apply to both politics and business are being honest and ethical and standing up for what they believe in. Politics Business The public is more evenly divided over who does a better job working well under pressure. On risk taking, men are seen as stronger by a substantial margin in both politics and business among those who see a gender difference. In politics, women are much more likely than men to be viewed as better role models; in business more see them as better able to create a safe and respectful workplace Three of the qualities tested in the survey pertain more directly to politics than to business, and on two of the three, women are perceived as having an advantage over men. Women are also seen as better able to maintain a tone of civility and respect: When it comes to being persuasive, those who see a difference between men and women are evenly divided over who does a better job. Other qualities included in the poll were more relevant for business leaders than for politicians. One of the largest gaps is on creating a safe and respectful workplace: While most are viewed by the vast majority of Americans as important for a leader, not all are seen as essential. On both of these essential qualities, those who see a difference between men and women view women as better equipped. The area where women are viewed as having the greatest advantage over men “being compassionate and empathetic” is seen as less important by the public. The public places even less importance on being willing to take risks “the one area where men are seen as having a relative advantage over women. Views on the relative strengths and weaknesses of men and women in leadership positions differ by gender and party Men and women have different views on the extent to which male and female leaders excel on specific leadership qualities. When it

comes to political leadership, the gap is particularly wide on assessments of which gender does a better job at being compassionate and empathetic: The pattern is similar when it comes to maintaining a tone of civility and respect, being honest and ethical and being persuasive. In assessing who does a better job in the political realm working well under pressure, women are significantly more likely than men to say that female leaders do a better job in this regard, while men are somewhat more likely than women to say that men are stronger in this area. On three of the nine dimensions tested in the poll – working out compromises, serving as a role model for children and being willing to take risks – there is no significant gender gap in the share saying that female leaders are better than their male counterparts. Wide party gaps in views about male and female political leaders Across a wide range of qualities and behaviors, Democrats are significantly more likely than Republicans to say female political leaders do a better job than men. The partisan gaps in views about male and female leaders are more consistent, and in some cases wider, than the gender gaps. On each of the nine items included in the survey, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say that female political leaders do a better job than male leaders. One of the largest gaps is in views on compassion and empathy. On each of these dimensions Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say male leaders do a better job than their female counterparts. Party gaps in views of female leadership persist among women and men In many cases these party differences persist even after controlling for gender. Democratic and Republican women have significantly different views on these issues, and the same can be said of Democratic and Republican men. The pattern is similar when it comes to being honest and ethical, standing up for what they believe in, working well under pressure, being persuasive, and maintaining a tone of civility and respect. On each dimension, Democratic women are more likely than Republican women to say female political leaders do a better job than their male counterparts. Similarly, there are gaps between Democratic and Republican men on seven of the nine leadership qualities tested in the poll. One of the larger gaps among men can be seen in which gender is better able to work out compromises: Women more likely than men to rank female executives higher on a range of competencies As is the case with political leadership, women are consistently more likely than men to say that female leaders in business are better than their male counterparts across a range of qualities and behaviors. The gap is especially wide on one item that relates specifically to corporate culture: On other qualities and behaviors relating directly to business culture, there are not significant gaps in the shares of men and women saying that female leaders do a better job than male leaders. No clear advantage for men or women on key policy issues Just as many Americans see little difference between men and women when it comes to their leadership abilities, majorities say male and female leaders are equally capable of handling several specific policy areas. Those who do see a difference, on balance, say that women do a better job than men. Half or more of the public sees no difference between male and female leaders on the remaining four policy issues tested in the poll. Among those who do see differences, women have a slight advantage when it comes to dealing with immigration. On gun policy, those who see a gender difference are split about evenly over who does a better job. On both of these issue areas – immigration and guns – there are large party gaps in views about which gender does a better job. Views are similarly split along party lines when it comes to who does a better job on gun policy. Still, many Americans tend to associate some industries with a specific gender. Men are seen as having a relative advantage in running a large oil or gas company: The gap is even wider when it comes to running a professional sports team: The views of men and women are nearly identical on these measures. Assessments do not vary much by age, with one exception. Adults ages 50 and older are significantly more likely than their younger counterparts to say that a man would do a better job than a woman running a professional sports team. Americans see different traits as being more beneficial for men than women who aspire to leadership positions In addition to the qualities and competencies that help leaders carry out their jobs, there are inherent traits that may help or hurt them on their climb to the top. Just as the public has very different views about what society values most in men and in women, the public sees some traits as being more beneficial for men than for women who aspire to leadership positions. More Americans see traits like ambition, decisiveness and assertiveness as helpful for men in both politics and business, while more say that physical attractiveness helps women than say it helps men. The results are nearly identical when it comes to men and women in business. Politics Business There are large party differences in views about how being

assertive impacts women politically: There are two additional characteristics that the public sees as more helpful for men trying to reach leadership roles in politics and business than for women with similar aspirations: Roughly seven-in-ten adults say ambition is a helpful trait for a man to have, while closer to half say being ambitious helps women get ahead. About one-in-five say that being ambitious mostly hurts women in both politics and business. One quality most adults see as helpful for both men and women seeking leadership roles is being approachable. The results are similar for business. Perceptions about how physical appearance impacts men and women on their way to top leadership positions follow a different pattern. The public is more likely to see being physically attractive as an asset for women than for men. Higher shares say being physically attractive makes no difference for men than say the same for women. Showing emotions seen as more of a liability for women than men. Only one trait is seen, on balance, as being more harmful than helpful to both men and women: Still, more say this hurts women seeking leadership positions than it does men. There is a gender divide in how the public sees displays of emotions. Women are more likely than men to say that showing emotion is a liability for women. Women hold this view regardless of party. Similar shares of women in both parties believe that showing emotions hurts women seeking higher political office. And the gender gap persists in both parties. There are significant differences in how Americans view being compassionate in the workplace and the political arena. A similar pattern exists for women.

**Chapter 5 : NPR Choice page**

*Men's views do not differ as much by age - younger men are no more likely than older men to say that there are too few women in top leadership positions in politics or business, that discrimination is holding women back, or that it's easier for men to get top positions than it is for women.*

Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? With Hillary Clinton the early front-runner in the Democratic primary, the United States may join the UK, Germany, Brazil and Argentina as democracies that have had a woman as their top leader. Yet the alarming reality is that American women are still vastly underrepresented in elected offices all across the nation. Two decades later women still hold less than 20 percent of congressional seats, despite composing a majority of the US population. Ad Policy And compared to other nations, the United States is losing ground. America now ranks ninety-eighth in the world for percentage of women in its national legislature, down from 59th in 1990. Only five governors are women, including just one Democrat, and twenty-four states have never had a female governor. The percentage of women holding statewide and state legislative offices is less than 25 percent, barely higher than in 1990. Locally, only twelve of our largest cities have female mayors. In *Patterns of Democracy*, former American Political Science Association president Arend Lijphart found strong correlations between more women legislators and more progressive policy on issues like the environment, macroeconomic management, comprehensive support for families and individuals, violence prevention, and incarceration. Other studies have found that women legislators—both Republican and Democrat—introduce a lot more bills than men in the areas of civil rights and liberties, education, health, labor and more. Globally, research has shown that ethnically diverse and divided nations that elect women rather than men to key national leadership offices end up with better economic performance. Columbia professor Katherine Phillips and her co-researchers found that for the most ethnically diverse nations, having a woman in the top national leadership position was correlated with a 6. The authors attribute that to women leaders having a more participatory, democratic style than men, and more confidence from voters at managing difficult situations that require more inclusionary or cooperative approaches. So electing more women is a national as well as a global imperative. But how can this be accomplished? To an extent, these cumulative endeavors have paid off: But the continuing, vast representation gap shows that those efforts are not enough. A look at nations that are more successful at achieving gender parity among elected officials provide some guidance about what would transform the political landscape. Leaders in electing women include Sweden 45 percent female representation at the national level, Finland 38 percent. And their societies have sensible policies in areas like childcare that make it easier for legislators to balance their service with their families. These methods use multi-seat districts, rather than one-seat districts, where political parties or, in a nonpartisan election, groupings of like-minded voters, i. If like-minded voters have 20 percent of the vote in a ten-seat district, its candidates win two of ten seats, instead of none; 40 percent wins four seats, and 60 percent wins six seats. Such rules create multi-party democracy, since a political party can earn a fair share of representation with well under 50 percent of the vote. That in turn fosters greater accountability for major parties, as minor parties offer voters other viable choices. Facing real competition, major parties look to nominate candidates that broaden their appeal, including a lot more women. A real-world test is provided by nations that use both fair representation electoral systems and US-style one-seat districts to elect their national legislatures. We can observe the same voters, the same attitudes, expressing themselves through two different electoral methods. In Germany and New Zealand, women win a lot more seats chosen by the fair representation method than in those chosen in one-seat districts—twice as many seats in Germany. Even a strongly conservative state like Arizona has 36 percent women in its state house, elected from two-seat districts. The US Constitution does not require the use of single-seat districts, so switching to these fairer

election methods only needs changes in applicable laws. But she says the power of incumbency and the old boys network is strong and very resistant to structural change. We need more Democratic and Republican leaders to step up and help solve this problem. But the male-dominated networks, even among Democrats, stand in the way of changes like requiring that 50 percent of candidates be female, or using fairer voting methods. Training a thousand women candidates is indeed a great accomplishment, but that achievement also reveals the limitations of current approaches. The fact is there are more than 7, state legislative races, and over 6, will be contested in The future of the nation is at stake. Steven Hill Steven Hill [www](http://www). A columnist and political professional based in the United States with two decades of experience in politics. Hill has been widely published and quoted in media around the world. He writes a monthly column for Social Europe Journal. He is a co-founder of FairVote and former director of the political reform program at the New America Foundation. To submit a correction for our consideration, [click here](#). For Reprints and Permissions, [click here](#).

## Chapter 6 : Business Men's Assurance Company of America | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Men of business and politics: the rise and fall of the Quaker Pease dynasty of North-East England, 1. Men of business and politics: the rise and fall of.*

New Zealand ranks at position 27 with women comprising The United Kingdom is ranked at 58 Paxton describes three factors that are the basis for why national level representation has become much larger over the past several decades. Surrogate - women in this path have assumed office, often temporarily, as a surrogate for a father, husband, or brother who has recently died. Party or political insider " women in this path start at the bottom of a party or political ladder and work their way up over time filling in necessary roles to show loyalty to the party. Political outsider " women in this path usually lack political experience but they run on a platform emphasizing new political changes and serve as an alternative to the status quo. Challenges faced by women[ edit ] Women face numerous obstacles in achieving representation in governance. Systematic challenges[ edit ] There have been many arguments saying the plurality-majority voting system is a disadvantage to the chance that women get into office. Andrew Reynolds brings forth one of these arguments by stating: Far less often do women hold executive decision-making authority in more powerful domains or those that are associated with traditional notions of masculinity such as finance and the military. Additionally, in more autocratic nations, women are less likely to have their interests represented. In The United States, the lower end of the professional ladder contains a higher proportion of women while the upper level contains a higher proportion of men. When women do gain any level of representation it is in the fields of health, welfare, and labor. They are seen to be addressing issues labeled as feminine. For instance, fashion choices of politically active women are often picked apart by the media. In these "analyses" women rarely gain approval from those in the media, who usually say they either they show too much skin or too little, or perhaps that they either look too feminine or too masculine. Sylvia Bashevkin also notes that their romantic lives are often subject of much interest to the general population, perhaps more so than their political agenda or stances on issues. A study found that female Republican candidates fare worse in elections than Republican men and Democratic women. In politics, however, Hicks points out that sexism is nothing new: And the backroom dirty dialogue can come into the public eye.

## Chapter 7 : Politics Quotes - BrainyQuote

*Men and women in the United States generally agree on many of the personal qualities and competencies they see as essential for political and business leaders to have.*

## Chapter 8 : List of African-American Republicans - Wikipedia

*Whoever believes politics is big business must have seen this coming. The high levels of accountability from running a corporation and high expectations of seeking a seat in government have many.*

## Chapter 9 : Why Does the US Still Have So Few Women in Office? | The Nation

*Business, Not Politics: The Making of the Gay Market (Between Men-Between Women: Lesbian and Gay Studies) [Katherine Sender] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. In a hard-hitting book that refutes conventional wisdom, Katherine Sender explores the connection between the business of marketing to gay consumers and the politics of.*