A Good American President

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INTRODUCTION

To what extent does the content of resumes indicate the future performance of candidates for any elected position to which they are aspiring incumbency? Using the model of business firms that may very well be "best practices," it is suggested that voters evaluate candidates for elected office in the same manner that they might be evaluated by their employers for prospective jobs (George & Rodger, 2017).

In essence, every US citizen has an opportunity, if not an obligation, to act in the role of a hiring employer when it comes to selecting and electing candidates for public office. It cannot be presumed that every citizen in the voting public knows how to do this.

To evaluate resumes of candidates for the job of president of the US, one must have a job description and must have a list of required and desired qualifications. As it stands today, there is no job description and there is no list of qualifications beyond a skimpy set of legal requirements as specified in the US Constitution.

Voters need information to make educated decisions, and it is journalists' job to give it to them (Andra Brichacek, 2019). Through today's news, voters can get the basic facts on the candidates through a quick internet search, many news agencies have differentiated themselves by shifting from straight news to context and analysis as well as adopting the social media. According to Pew Research Center, about 68% of American adults get news on social media even though many have concerns about its accuracy (Matsa & Shearer, 2018). Social media gives users more direct access to candidates than ever before. Thus, the role of the third party organizations or the fourth branch of government is not only quick bringing the information to the voters, but also providing reliable information about the candidates.

The likelihood of selecting the person who has coherent skill, wide knowledge, strong experience, high proficiency, good judgement, viewing wisdom to perform in such a responsible and comprehensive capacity is the most important in this process and that can deliver a good president. Therefore, it is suggested that voters would be able to require candidates to produce certifiable evidence that they have the required qualifications and the adequate competences, because the president job surely demands it. Voters accordingly expect the outcomes based on the tasks and activities the president performs according to the skills and competences.

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So far, voters need criteria to evaluate the candidates, thus they can judge whether he or she is a good candidate or not indeed. The authors of this chapter have researched the subject of evaluating Presidential Candidates and incumbent performance as part of an on-going series of books and papers that are concurrent with their having engaged Federal Government clients. The idea in this chapter is to connect the dots among the criteria and considerations that help citizen voters elect superior candidates to public office. While the example is the Office of President, the process applies to all elected officials.

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

Past actions and competence are the politician's records that best predict how they might govern in the future. Uncovering these records are crucial to vet candidates and choose the best one. The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Demonstrate how to define what makes a Presidential candidate or incumbent a good one.
2. Describe the necessity for political parties and other third-party organizations to help voters vet candidates.
3. Discuss the nature of competence and character in evaluating prospective candidates and incumbents.

BACKGROUND

This paper addresses the meaning of a "good American President," as an instance of word-sense disambiguation (WSD). What is the meaning of "good" in this use?

Defining the Context

The authors argue that the highest order purpose of government is striving to create an ideal environment in which citizens and their commercial businesses can thrive and optimize in a global economy. In a democratic republic such as the United States, governments collaborate with private corporations to maximize the return on national resources. The aim is to develop policies that optimize return on the resources of the nation.

Governments are service-oriented enterprises that attend citizens needs as prescribed by them through levels of government systems and representation. Governments are funded by tax revenues and other fees as legislated. Legislators work with executives to establish plans, programs, services, budgets, and enabling funding (National Priorities, 2016). Central governments and even local governments are expected to balance their budget outcome and to be financially sustainable (Bolívar et, al, 2015).

Departments and Agencies comprise the Federal government as bureaucratic entities created by acts of legislation. The federal government also charters a host of corporations as independent entities. States governments also charter corporations. Most local, county, and municipal governments are public, non-profit corporations.

Ecosystem services are conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems and the species that make them up sustain and fulfil the human life. Thus provide such things like agricultural produce, timber, and aquatic organisms such as fishes and crabs (Daily, Gretchen C, 1997). Economists and ecologists have been working together for several decades to find ways to explain the dependence of humans

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