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The doctrine of separation of powers means that none of the government, i.e., the legislative, executive and judicial should ever exercise the powers of the other. It means that the three departments of government are to be separated and distinct. They are to be independent of one another, and each can exercise only one type of authority, legislative, executive or judicial. According to some writers on the topic, like Wade and Phillips, this doctrine of separation of powers means that the same person can not compose more than one of the three departments of the government. One department should Start studying Separation of Powers: Delegation. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. 2. Constituents - each house represents different constituents' interest and the president represents the national constituency (Ex: Leg veto thus creates an implicit democratic problem). 3. Liberty - making it harder to enact laws makes it harder for gov't to act, which in turn makes it harder for it to mess with you and your rights. --> "partial sharing" ok if it promotes noncentralization and thus liberty itself. This set is often saved in the same folder as The Legislative Process. 21 terms. Ben_Levison. Separation of Powers: The Legislative Process. 4 terms. Ben_Levison. The constitution is ambiguous because the founders did not foresee a large and active federal government While the courts complained, they did not hold laws delegating power unconstitutional The Non-Delegation Doctrine - the New Deal 1937 Franklin Roosevelt was elected to end the Great Depression Roosevelt was bitterly hated by many business and moneyed interests Roosevelt was the first president to use government spending. What did the court decide about the President's right to remove a commissioner? Why does this create a separation of powers issue? What if Comptroller only prepared a report to congress? Powers are delegated by the Constitution to the three organs, and delineating the. Editor's Note: The Doctrine of Separation of Powers, was proposed by Montesquieu, in his work, De l'esprit des lois, although the first thought of separating the legislative power was proposed by John Locke, into: discontinuous legislative power, continuous legislative power and federative power. In 1787, The founding fathers of the United States of America, incorporated this principle into their constitution.