

Chapter 10: The Presidency

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- I. Presidents and prime ministers Box, pp. 234-35, The Electoral College
- A. Presidents are often outsiders
 - B. Presidents choose cabinet members from outside Congress
 - C. Presidents have no guaranteed majority in the legislature
 - D. Even when one party controls the White House and Congress, the two branches often work at cross purposes
- II. The powers of the president List, p. 232
- A. Alone
 - B. Shared with the Senate
 - C. Shared with the Congress
- III. The evolution of the presidency
- A. Concerns of the founders
 - B. Establishing the legitimacy of the presidency
 - C. The Jacksonians and the Reemergence of Congress
- IV. The modern presidency Box, p. 238
- A. The White House Office
 - B. Executive Office of the President
 - C. The cabinet Table 10.1, p. 239
 - D. Independent agencies, commissions, and judgeships
- V. Who gets appointed
- A. Popularity and influence Table 10.2, p. 242; Figure 10.1, p. 243
 - B. The decline of popularity Figure 10.2, p. 244; Table 10.3, p. 245
- VI. Presidential character
- VII. The power to say no
- A. Veto
 - B. Executive privilege
 - C. Impoundment of funds
- VIII. The president's program
- A. Putting together a program
 - B. Measuring success
- IX. Presidential transitions
- A. The vice president
 - B. Problems of succession pp. 252-54
 1. VP becomes *President*
 - a. Death of the president
 - b. Impeachment and conviction of the president
 - c. Resignation of the president
 2. VP becomes *Acting President*
 - a. Grounds = presidential disability ("unable to discharge the powers and duties of office")
 - (1) Physical
 - (2) Mental
 - (3) Political
 - b. See the box at the top of the next page for:
 - (1) Three scenarios or circumstances that can trigger the process –
 - (2) Procedures required to make VP the acting president 25th Am. (1967) pp. A20-21
 - (3) Examples
 3. Line of succession beyond the VP
 - a. Who decides?
 - b. Historical patterns: before and after 1947
 - c. Problems

CIRCUMSTANCES	PROCEDURES	EXAMPLES
(1) Temporary disability foreseen or admitted by president	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President writes Congress 	<i>post-1967</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reagan - cancer surgery Clinton - knee surgery G.W. Bush - colonoscopy
(2) Disability prevents action by president	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VP & majority of cabinet (or group designated by Congress) write Congress 	<i>post-1967</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no clear examples yet, although some argue that the procedure should have been followed with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reagan's serious gunshot wound in the 1981 assassination attempt <i>pre-1967</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delay before death in assassinations of Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, & Kennedy
(3) Disability denied by president	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Either scenario, 1 or 2 occurs Disability is then denied by president in writing to Congress <u>within 4 days</u>: VP & majority of cabinet (or group designated by Congress) write Congress (a second time) affirming that presidential disability still exists <u>within 21 days</u>: - 2/3rds vote of both houses of Congress required to allow VP to continue as acting president 	<i>post-1967</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no clear examples yet, although some argue that the procedure should have been followed with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nixon's Watergate scandal Reagan's Alzheimer's disease Clinton's scandals <i>pre-1967</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleveland's cancer Wilson's stroke FDR's decline Eisenhower's heart attacks

X. Impeachment (and conviction)

- A. Impeachment by the House
- B. Conviction by the Senate

XI. The president and public policy

- A. The president v. Congress
- B. Foreign affairs – War Powers Act of 1973 <http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RL32267.html>
 - 1. Declared wars: (5)
 - 2. Undeclared wars (presidents order U.S. military forces into foreign areas of hostile fire)
 - a. Funded by Congress
 - (1) Before the War Powers Act (150+) - longest & costliest = Philippines (1899-1902), Korea (1950-53), & Vietnam (1959-75)
 - (2) After the War Powers Act (at least 18)
 - (a) Ford: 1975 -
 - i) Vietnam evacuations
 - ii) Mayaguez rescue
 - (b) Carter: 1980 - Iran hostage rescue
 - (c) Reagan:
 - i) 1981-83 - U.S. military advisers in El Salvador & Honduras
 - ii) 1982-84 - U.S. Marine peacekeepers in Lebanon
 - iii) 1983 - U.S. invasion of Grenada
 - iv) 1986 - U.S. bombing of Libya
 - v) 1987-88 - U.S. escort of tankers in Persian Gulf during the Iraq/Iran war
 - (d) G. Bush:
 - i) 1989-90: U.S. invasion of Panama
 - ii) 1992-93: U.S. peacekeepers in Somalia
 - iii) 1993: U.S. peacekeepers in Yugoslavia
 - (e) Clinton:
 - i) 1994: U.S. peacekeepers in Somalia
 - ii) 1994-95: U.S. invasion of Haiti
 - iii) 1994-95: U.S. peacekeepers in Yugoslavia
 - iv) 1999: U.S. peacekeepers in Kosovo
 - (f) Obama: 2011, no-fly zone over Libya
 - b. Three undeclared wars explicitly authorized by Congress under the provisions of the War Powers Act
 - (1) G. Bush: 1991 Persian Gulf War
 - (2) G. W. Bush:
 - (a) 2001: Afghanistan War
 - (b) 2002: Iraq War
- C. Economic policy: fiscal & monetary