

8.1 What powers does the Const. give to the president? ?

- Need for a strong executive
 - Art. of Conf. showed need for a strong leader to carry out laws and quickly respond
 - Need to protect the privileged few from the ignorant masses
- Specific powers
 - Art. II “The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America”



8.1 Explain the president's informal sources of power

- Personal exercise
 - TJ (1800s): Louisiana Purchase, TR (1900s): “do anything that the needs of the Nation demanded”
- Immediate needs of the nation
 - AL (1860s): suspended rights, blockaded South, raised army, etc.; FDR (1930s): grew government to fight depression, LBJ (1960s): Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- Mandate of the people
 - Expressed will of the people
 - Modern presidents use media to win support (FDR (1930s) “Fireside Chats”)
 - Forum: medium for discussion (share an idea, check polls for public reaction)

8.1 How are the president's powers limited?

- Congress
 - Override, confirmation, power of the purse, impeachment
 - War Powers Act (1973): Pres can commit troops for only <60 days w/out approval
- Courts
 - *Marbury v. Madison*: judicial review
 - *Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company v. Sawyer*: president cannot act in the place of Congress
- Bureaucracy
 - Failing to provide info, misinterpreting instructions, failing to complete a task properly
- Public Opinion
 - Polls and elections (forum and mandate)

8.2 What does the president do as Head of State?



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- To others the president IS the United States
 - Host, spokesperson, representative
- Also Head of Nation
 - Leads in celebration and mourning
- Most other countries have a separate position for this (e.g. GB has Queen and Prime Minister)

8.2 What does the president do as Chief Executive?

- Carries out laws passed by Congress
 - Executive branch employs 2 million to do this
- 4 tools to influence enforcement of laws
 - Executive orders: rules that have the force of law—details of more general laws passed by Congress (HT (1940s) desegregate the Army)
 - Appointments: over 2000 high-level positions filled with the President's goons (+ federal judges)
 - Removal: replace uncooperative goons
 - Impoundment: refusal to spend funds for specific programs
- President as a judge
 - Reprieve: postpones legal punishment
 - Pardon: release from legal punishment
 - Amnesty: group pardon

8.2 What does the president do as Chief Legislator?

- President presents ideas
 - State of the Union
 - Annual budget proposal/economics reports
- Tools
 - Meetings, political favors, (visits & pork), veto/threat, NO line-item veto



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8.2 What does the President do as Economic Planner?



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- FDR (1930s): New Deal
- Employment Act of 1946
 - Annual economic report by Pres
 - Council of Economic Advisers
 - Promote high employment, production, and purchasing power
- Submit budget w/above in consideration

8.2 What does the President do as Party Leader?



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- Speeches/fund-raising for party members (Bush 2002)
- Plan/implement election strategy
- Appoint party faithful (patronage)
- Delicate balance: promote party vs. appear fair

8.2 What does the President do as Chief Diplomat?

- Relations of US with world (shared w/Congress)
 - Advantage Pres: CIA, State Dept, Defense Dept, NSC, Dept of Homeland Security
 - Advantage Pres: one person--decisive
- Treaties vs. Executive Agreements
 - Treaties: formal agreements between gov'ts of countries (pres signs, 2/3 Senate approve--Wilson/WWI/Versailles)
 - Exec Agree: agreements between leaders of countries (no approval needed--FDR/WWII/Lend-lease)
- Diplomatic Recognition: existence of other countries

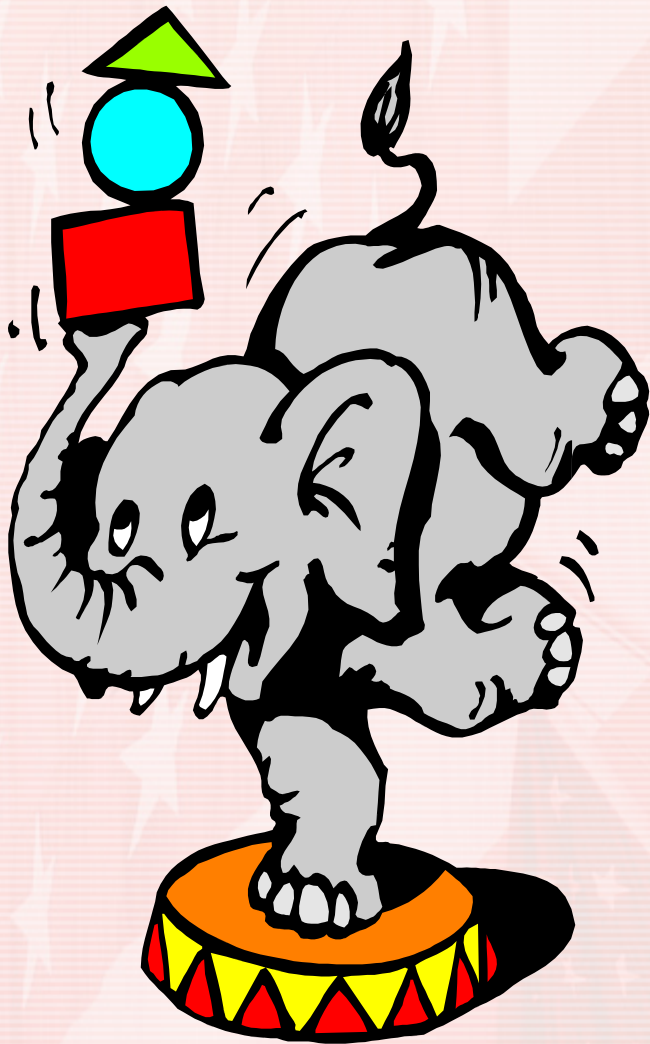


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8.2 What does the President do as Commander in Chief?

- Make war
 - Pres is in command, Congress declares war (War Powers Act)
- Operations/Strategy
 - Day-to-day handled by officers
 - Major decisions by President (nukes)
 - President takes action to support military (war-time rations, limits on rights, etc.)
 - Military uses at home (riots, natural disasters, etc.)

8.3 How have the responsibilities of the president increased?



- Founding Fathers intended for Congress to run the circus
- Over time the president came to be expected to exercise strong leadership, keep the peace, solve economic and social problems

8.3 How can the president be isolated?


- Special treatment, hesitation to voice opposition, limited access
- De facto: “in fact” (not legally)
- De jure: legally



8.3 What is executive privilege?



- Right of the president and other high-ranking executive officers to refuse to provide info to Congress or courts
 - Encourages open discussions
- *United States v. Nixon*
 - 1974 ruling that legally recognized executive privilege (though it did not protect Nixon)

The background of the slide features a close-up, low-angle view of the American flag. The flag is draped, creating deep folds and highlights in the red, white, and blue stripes. The stars are visible in the upper left corner. The bottom portion of the slide is a solid red band.

The Executive Office of the President

Executive Office of the President

- Executive Office of the President
- • Individuals & agencies that directly assist the president
- • President rely on the EOP to provide specialized advice
- • The modern EOP was established by Franklin D. Roosevelt, to deal with the problems of the Great Depression & implement the New Deal
- • Today the EOP consists of the White House & several specialized agencies that all report directly to the president. *Chart pg. 235*
- • The EOP has grown for three reasons
 - 1. Presidents keep adding new agencies
 - 2. President want experts nearby to advise them
 - 3. Huge federal programs require agencies to coordinate efforts among the federal departments
- • The most important EOP offices are: **Office of Management & Budget, National Security Council, & Council of Economic Advisors.**

Office of Management & Budget

- Largest agency in the EOP. Its director is usually as important as Cabinet secretaries
- The Federal budget reflects the priorities of the administration, so the OMB director will be a political confidant of the president.
- All Executive agencies submit their budgets to the OMB for review before they go into the president's budget plan.
- The OMB also reviews all legislative proposals executive agencies prepare. This is called **central clearance**. This is done to make sure the agency and the president are in agreement.

National Security Council (NSC)

- Created by Congress in 1947 to advise the president & help coordinate American military & foreign policy
- Headed by the president, the council also includes the vice president, secretary of state, sec. Of defense, and other appointees of the president, usually specialists in the field of foreign policy.
- A special assistant called the national security advisor directs the NSC staff. Most influential NSC advisor has been Henry Kissinger.
- The NSC was very important during the Cold War, & is still today in crisis situations.

Presidential Powers

- Many presidential powers are not specified in the Constitution but rather have developed over time.
- The powers of the President are defined by the Constitution in Article II of the Constitution details the presidency
- Informal Sources of Power
 - **Personal exercise of power**
 - **Immediate Needs of the nation**
 - **Mandate of the People**