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## Chief of party examples of role

The president as party leader has the ability to campaign for certain people who support his policies and get them re-elected or appointed to office. The president can put people in his cabinet that he loves and who supports him. In this picture here Obama is surrounded by his cabinet and addresses the people through a small speech. [CLICK ON ME FOR:](#) This article is about who Clinton chose for her cabinet and the authors' opinion on them. [CLICK HERE FOR VIDEO](#) This video is former President Clinton endorsing Obama. While it may not be a perfect example of the role of presidents, it is a good example of how it can and should be done. It is important for the Speaker to hold the position of party leader because it is important that all members of the cabinet trust each other and that those in the House and Senate agree at least partially with each other. As the leader of the party, the president can make sure of that and if something goes wrong, he has the ability to change it. Bush representing the Republican Party in the 1992 election against the opposing faction; Democrats, whom Bill Clinton represented. The party leader is trying to get members of his ruling political party. An example of this would be Reagan helping George H.W. Bush take office. A more general example could be the president choosing the main party members in the cabinet. The authors of the Constitution envisioned a president above partisan politics. In George Washington, they chose an individual who despised political parties, calling them powerful engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unlearned men can subvert the power of the people and usurp for themselves the reins of government. They hoped that Washington's successors would follow his example. They were wrong. The system they created encouraged, if not required, a rise of political parties to articulate and negotiate differences, and required successful presidents to be effective party leaders. For political parties, the presidency is the highest price. There are coat tails to ride in the office, and there is sponsorship to distribute to boys. [Page 2](#) As a nation, we do not place a greater responsibility on one person than on the president. Could a job be more demanding and complex? We ask the president to be executive, diplomat, military leader and consoler. Every day, he may have to make life-or-death decisions, propose policies that will change the course of the country, and then greet a group of primary school children. The greatest business leaders thrive on balancing the many roles they are expected to play; others stumble because they cannot master one of the many tasks of the office. [Page 3](#) President Bill Clinton the Situation Room of the White House, being informed by members of the National Security Council (NSC) in 1998. Established in 1947, the NSC is the President's main forum for the review and coordination of security policy. With any military member the president must strike a balance between strategic and operational issues and diplomatic, economic and even environmental issues. The Clinton-era NSC included the Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United Nations Representative, the President's Assistant for National Security, the President's Assistant for Economic Policy, and the President's Chief of Staff. Courtesy of President Thomas Jefferson's polygraph, directed by Hawkins and Peale. Patented by John Isaac Hawkins in 1803, a polygraph's pens simultaneously create copies of a writer's manuscript. Jefferson acquired his first polygraph in 1804 and suggested improvements to Charles Willson Peale, owner of the American rights. Jefferson owned several polygraphs, and replaced them because improvements were incorporated into the design. A prolific author of letters, he called the polygraph the best invention of the present day. Lent by Franklin Institute [Page 5](#) The President is both a national spokesperson and a world leader. Increasingly, as a representative of a country of immigrants with ties around the world, he is supposed to defend America's security and economic interests, and also to promote democratic principles and human rights internationally. Several presidents whose domestic policy has been frustrated by an uncooperative Congress have focused their attention on foreign affairs, where their power and freedom to determine policy have been less hampered. [Page 6](#) John Philip Sousa (bottom left) leading the U.S. Navy Band to the White House in 1930 for President Herbert Hoover (bottom), British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, and Officials of the Gridiron Club. Courtesy of the United States Marine Band [Page 7](#) One of the main reasons to call delegates to Philadelphia in 1787 was to resolve the economic problems arising from the articles of Confederation. We expect our presidents to maintain prosperity, resolve disruptive strikes, keep jobs full and various markets healthy. Even if its power to control the economy is actually quite limited, woe to the chief executive who governs in times of economic downturn and is perceived as ineffective or indifferent. Every president's politician knows what it takes to remain popular. In the words of political consultant James Canville, it's the economy, stupid. [Page 8](#) Americans are asking their presidents to do more than just govern; they expect them to lead. No aspect of the Chief Executive's work is more important than the principles of the nation, to bring comfort and inspiration in times of crisis, and, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, to call upon the best angels of our nature. Presidential leaders have often been the subject of a controversial political debate. But when Americans look back in history, that's the main quality they use to judge a president's term in office. [Page](#) [Page](#) Now that the War of Independence is over and Britain's independence has been won, what would the United States do with its freedom? The Declaration of Independence served as a guide to the values that the new U.S. government should adopt, but the form the government would take was not yet clear. [Page 10](#) After rebelling against King George III, the Americans' first inclination was to avoid centralized authority and place most of the power in the states. The national authority would be limited by the establishment of a weak central legislature. However, the realities of nation-building facing internal disputes and international affairs have led many of us to reconsider the role of national government and the need for strong executive leadership. From this debate the American presidency was born. [Page 11](#) [Presidential powers would not have been] so great if many members had not cast their eyes at General Washington as president; and have shaped their ideas of the powers to be given to a president, by their opinions of his virtue. --Delegate to the Constitutional Convention Pierce Butler (South Carolina) After the war for independence, George Washington was the best known and most respected of all revolutionary leaders. Elected President of the Constitutional Convention, he helped to legitimize the procedure and encourage the acceptance of the Constitution. There was little doubt among the delegates that the presidency they created would be filled first by General Washington. His reputation was impeccable and his mere presence in the debates allayed the fears of many delegates that a strong executive would not naturally evolve into a monarchy. [Page 12](#) Presidential or executive power is not fixed, and it is limited by constitutional and political constraints. The Constitution provides for a system of checks and balances whereby the powers of the federal government are shared between the executive, judicial and legislative branches. In this delicate balance, however, the influences of the three branches change continuously. They are determined by the individuals in the various offices and their ability to affect public opinion, and by the political, economic and social climate of the time. [Page 13](#) Delegates to the Constitutional Convention considered that relations between the President and Congress were both cooperative and antagonistic. They struggled on how to create the right balance. Governor

Morris of Pennsylvania, summing up their challenge, said, Do it [the President] too weak: the Legislature will usurp its power. Make it too loud: it will usurp on the Legislature. Over the years, the balance of power has shifted back and forth, as strong individuals every branch of government dominated the political arena. Page 14 The final legal authority of the country is the Supreme Court. It has a responsibility to interpret the law and to reject the legislation or executive actions it deems Constitution. Many presidents have had their powers limited by court decisions that have cancelled their programs or restricted their orders. Since Supreme Court justices were appointed for life, they have largely been immune from political pressure. All a president can do to influence the outcome of the Supreme Court is to try to amend the Constitution or hope that vacancies open up to the court, giving him the opportunity to appoint more sympathetic judges. Page 15Richard Mr. Nixon hearing and resigning in the Senate On July 30, 1974, the House Judiciary Committee approved three articles of impeachment against Richard Nixon. The committee accused the president of obstruction of justice and abuse of presidential power. Testimony from senior White House officials and recordings recorded in the Oval Office revealed cases of break and enter, unauthorized wiretaps, political dirty tricks, covert money payments and unwarranted use of the Internal Revenue Service. With little or no support from either political party, on August 9, Nixon became the only president to resign from office. These photographs by Fred J. Maroon show the Senate hearings on September 24, 1973 and President Nixon addressing cabinet members and White House staff during his farewell in the East Room of the White House on August 9, 1974. His daughter Julie and husband David Eisenhower are behind him. Courtesy of Fred J. Maroon Page 16Gallup cartoon poll Americans are wary of polls. One of the harshest criticisms of a president has been that he bows to the polls. Yet those who ignore public sentiment risk the effectiveness of their administrations. The old system of gauging public opinion was based on informal reports from party activists, the news media and his own political instincts. In the 1930s, professional pollsters and, later, focus groups began to replace these methods. Increasingly, the information collected is being used to demonstrate the president's popularity or to help package and sell programs to the public and pass legislation through Congress. Courtesy Gallup Organization Page 17 The president's actions are scrutinized by a huge news corps. Journalists are always on the lookout for a good story, and no story is better than an overly broad president or a juicy scandal. By keeping a close eye on the chief executive, the press helps to curb the presidential power that threatens to exceed its legal limits or the wishes of the public. Page 18Requeon asked Questions Why does the timeline not answer? Flash may not have been downloaded Try again by clicking here. Why don't games respond? Try downloading Flash again by clicking here. How do I get the plug-ins I need to view Flash animation on the site? It's easy! Just click here to download Flash 5. Why does the page appear to be cut off on my screen? This program is designed for screens set to 800x600 resolution or more. Changing the In the settings of your screen's properties, the settings will solve the problem. Can I print information from this site? Yes. Go to your browser's top navigation bar. Click file, then print. The page you are viewing will be printed. Can I use material from this site for a school report or other personal project? 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The Smithsonian may be interested in a historical artifact that I have in my possession, and/or I would like to know more about it. Who do I ask? The Smithsonian does not evaluate objects or offer sales advice. However, Museum staff can answer a limited number of other questions about artifacts of historical interest. Your question will have a better chance of getting an answer if it falls within one of our areas of expertise. Send a comment to the webmaster. Page 19 14 November 2000 Media only: Melinda Machado (202) 357-3129 Linda St.Thomas (202) 357-2627 ext. 108 The Nation's Flagship History Museum explores a unique U.S. office — the Presidency — in an exhibition of unprecedented size and scope With the opening of The American Presidency: A Glorious Burden, the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History brings together for the first time objects that represent the life and times of the country's 42 presidents. The exhibition opens on Wednesday, November 15. To tell the story of the U.S. presidency, the National Museum of American History, located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., will present a range of new media and interactive experiences. The main storytellers, however, are the more than 900 artifacts featured in The American Presidency, most of which were drawn Museum collections of more than 3 million objects, by far the largest collection of its kind in the nation. Among the highlights of the exhibition are Thomas Jefferson wooden desk on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence; the Ulysses S. Grant car went up to its second inauguration; the top hat worn by Abraham Lincoln on the night of his assassination; George Washington's battle sword; Bill Clinton's military case — used to contain the National security information a 1999 screenplay for the television series The West Wing; and the costume worn by Harrison Ford in the 1997 film Air Force One. Smithsonian Secretary Lawrence M. Small said, We ask many of our presidents. We expected them to be father, brother, general, diplomat, referee, economist, pitchman, publicist, cheerleader and a dozen more things. We assume that the same person who has the qualities to command armies and deploy a terrible force arsenal will also be available to launch a baseball season. This exhibition presents all these aspects of the work. The museum team responsible for the exhibition is led by historian Spencer R. Crew, director of the museum; Lonnie G. Bunch, Deputy Director of Conservation Affairs; and Harry R. Rubenstein, curator of political history. There was no precedent for the U.S. presidency when the drafters of the Constitution created the office in 1787. Crew says. Yet these revolutionaries— who were suspicious of centralized authority — entrusted quasi-monarchical powers to this office alone. I hope that visitors will move away from this exhibition with a better understanding of this fundamental contradiction, and how it has given rise to the contradictory impulses and realities that continue to shape the political life of our country to this day. Sponsors The American Presidency were made possible by the generous support of individual donors and corporate partners, including Kenneth E. Behring, The History Channel, Chevy Chase Bank, Cisco Systems Inc., Elizabeth and Whitney MacMillan, and Heidi and Max Berry. Other sponsors include: Automatic Data Processing Inc.; Company 2.0; KPMG LLP; Sears, Roebuck and Co.; and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. The U.S. Congress supported the exhibition and a future itinerant component with a federal credit of \$2 million. The exhibition The Visitor of A U.S. Presidency knows the history of this exclusively American office through 11 sections located in more than 9,000 square feet of gallery space. Visitors enter the exhibition through a section entitled Presidential Campaigns, where they are greeted by a video montage of presidents on the campaign trail, and continue to swearing In, where presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt can be heard reciting the oath of office. Later, in Creating the Presidency, artifacts from the early days of the nation's history speak of George Washington the man and the icon, and the conflicting nature of the office's roots. The Celebration of Inaugurations section examines the complex nature of American inaugurations as part of the carnival, the partial coronation and the part that the torch of democracy has once again been adopted in peace. It includes the oldest known photograph of an inauguration (James Buchanan, 1857). In Presidential Roles, an interactive activity will allow visitors to use a teleprompter to deliver a presidential speech. 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Videos More than a dozen videos, produced in partnership with The History Channel, will be streamed in the exhibition, including news clips and film clips about presidents in crisis (such as Iranian hostages and the Great Depression); as well as home movies of life in the White House; and feature films depicting the president. Public Programs A year-long series of films, lectures, storytelling, conversations, demonstrations, interviews, panels, living history programs, family programs, music and school tours will begin with an opening celebration that begins on November 18. A website ( will feature a navigation system linking exhibits and presidents to historical times. The site includes a teacher manual produced in partnership with The History Channel with activities for the 4th to 12th graders. Catalogue A 208-page illustrated accompanying book, The American Presidency presents more than 300 colour photographs and 50 duotones. 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Roosevelt The Secret Service First Ladies Communicate the Presidency Media Print Stump Speech Newsreels Radio Television Internet Entertainment Political Music Film Music and Television Consuming presidential office images in the advertising chair as souvenir activities tell us what you think how to use this site with your class hands-on presidential activities Seal Presidential White House Kids Presidential Roles Letters to the President Your Opinion Counts Teachers Timeline Activity Planning Your Visit Calendar of Events Resources List of Presidents Bibliography Timeline of Candidates Web Links Military Service of the Presidents Audio/Video Clips Donors Press Help Credits Page 22 Nov. 14, 2000 Media only: Melinda Machado (202) 357-3129 Linda St.Thomas (202) 357-2627 ext. 108 The Nation's Flagship History Museum Explores a Uniquely American Office — The Presidency — in Exhibition of Unprecedented Size and Scope With the opening of The American Presidency: A Glorious Burden, the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History brings together for the first time objects that represent the life and times of the country's 42 presidents. 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