

1: Project MUSE - Women Politicians and the Media

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Information from magazine and newspaper articles and from interviews the author conducted with incumbent and former governors and members of Congress is cited in the Notes. Saturday Review Press, Luce and the Rise of the American News Media. Joe McCarthy and the Press. Eleanor Roosevelt and the Media. A Documentary History of Women and Journalism. Press of America, Bird, George, and Merwin, Frederic. The Press and Society. Washington Through a Purple Veil. Strangers in the Senate. National Press Books, Brent, and Baker, Brent H. A Reference Guide to Media Bias. Media Research Center, Interviews with Women Newspaper Columnists. Press of Kentucky, Brennan, Shawn, and Winklepleck, Julie. Visible Ink Press, Breslin, Rosemary, and Hammer, Joshua. A Woman Making History. Campbell, Laurence, and Wolseley, Roland. Reporting and Writing the News. Cantor, Dorothy, and Bernay, Toni. The Secrets of Leadership. Women as Candidates in American Politics. A Minority of Members: Women in the U. Clarke, Peter, and Evans, Susan H. Journalism in Congressional Elections. Gender, Politics and Power. The Year of the Woman: Making Laws and Making News: Media Strategies in the U. Women in Mass Communication. The Boys on the Bus. The Press and American Politics: How to Get Free Press. Television News and American Public Life. The United States Senate. Duke, Lois Lovelace, ed. The Undeclared War against American Women. Anchor Books, Doubleday, Is There a Woman in the House The Personal History of a Newspaperwoman. Compendium of American Public Opinion. Facts on File, Flight of the Dove: The Story of Jeannette Rankin. In a Different Voice. The Powers That Be. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

2: Political leadership | Digital Pitt

*The Future of government in the United States; essays in honor of Charles E. Merriam, Political leadership and the press, by L.C. Rosten*

On 24th May, the Valencian Community experienced an electoral catharsis which would lead to a change in Government after more than two decades under the political governance of the Partido Popular in Les Corts and in the municipal councils of the main cities in this Autonomous Community: The voters wanted the new Autonomous Parliament to be formed as illustrated in the following graph 1, comparing results for the same elections in 1999, when the PP obtained an overall majority with Francisco Camps as leader of the conservative party. In contrast to this, we are reminded of Machiavelli in *The Prince* back in 1513, about those attitudes by governors which caused rejection in the people. If he does so, he will have fulfilled his part and will find no danger in other reproaches. What makes him hateful above all else is being above all else is being rapacious and a usurper of the property and the women of his subjects. For this reason, online media and social networks now play an important role in informing the public. In this study, we focus on the different levels of leadership. On the one hand, there are the regional leaders who were practically unknown to the public in the Valencian Community at the start of the election campaign: Antonio Montiel Podemos, Carolina Punset Ciudadanos, but they were standing for election under rising political brands with well-established and publically supported national leaders: The most important social network representing leadership, Twitter, and the parameter of the followers that each leader has is as follows: Proximity journalism and leadership in the political context of media personalization, and the role of all local-traditional media in processes like the current one are also interesting areas of analysis. To do so, an analysis is made of election news items published in the abovementioned papers from 8th to 22nd May. To achieve our objectives, we use a quantitative and qualitative methodology: With respect to the quantitative analysis, we analyze a total of items from three newspapers, divided into journalism genres: As the online editions of the three newspapers are limited, on some occasions we have studied certain items from printed editions. The appearance of local and national leaders in these news items are also quantified. For the qualitative aspects of this research, the framing theory is applied to analyze discourse in opinion pieces editorials and articles, working on the following concepts in the construction of opinion discourse related to political groups and their respective regional and national leaders: A total opinion texts were analyzed with some regional leader prevalence, and 96 with national leader prevalence. According to Lakoff, the so-called conceptual frames influence our political perceptions and our voting perceptions. This author considers that these frames can be modified through political discourse. Our political ideas depend on the frames we move in and we change at the same time as they do Lakoff, We have also taken advantage of the material gathered from seminars and focus groups organized by the research group, and carried out by specialist journalists, political scientists and leaders of some of these emerging political parties as a means of gathering ideas and drawing conclusions about the subject of this research. The case for Las Provincias - Valencia Vocento The newspaper Las Provincias of Valencia provides a compilation of news on the internet that only partially covers the contents of the printed paper. In fact, a good part of these contents, and particularly those we could consider as being more varied and higher quality reports, interviews, opinion articles are almost restricted to the printed version, and in the majority of cases it is not possible to access them via the web. These limitations would explain at least partially why the coverage these papers make of the election campaign appears to the reader as being only slight in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Tables of party appearances per journalism genre:

**3: Methodology | C-SPAN Survey on Presidents**

*Despite its recognized significance in social life, leadership is a notoriously elusive subject that generates a host of different points of explanatory focus. This is particularly so in the field of political leadership, which has been afflicted by an enduring split between the biographical idiosyncrasies of individual leaders and the specialist contributions from an array of social science.*

Australian Context laissez-faire Fr. An economic system with total or near total abstinence of state interference. Leader of the House A lower house MP of the ruling party who has been appointed to organise and arrange the various proceedings of that house. Many of those foolish enough to accept the invitation were ultimately executed. They advocated self ownership, electoral reform, separation of powers, limited use of the death penalty, religious toleration, and removal of government restrictions on trade and land use. Were given the name by the privileged aristocracy and wealthy traders who feared their estates would be levelled. The ancient crime of violating the dignity of the sovereign. Recognized in some contemporary jurisdictions as a law to prevent libel or slander against a ruling or visiting head of state. Causes advocated would be Laissez Faire economics, freedom of speech, the rule of law, extension of the franchise, amelioration in penal practices, and changing views on relations between the sexes and the upbringing of children. Straddling both left and right, a libertarian would believe in the right to bear arms, access to IVF or hallucinatory drugs for any adult, a free market capitalist economy and the abolition of censorship. Above and below the line proportional representation voting. Term derived from fictional character Helen Lovejoy because of her signature catchphrase. Generally the more populous and influential legislative house. It is in the interests for politicians to not only keep attuned of the effect of possibly problematic legislation but also to have that communicated in quick and efficient manner by an experienced and knowledgeable operator. The fact that corruption often occurs in the lobbying process does not deny that lobbying is still mostly a legitimate function. Term derived from hotel lobbies where politicians were originally approached by applicants. Luddites Nineteenth century British tradesman who rebelled against the technology of the industrial revolution making them obsolete, by organising riots to destroy the textile machinery of the day. Named after a mythical King Ludd. Appears with the speaker in lower houses and used as a symbol of authority. Machiavellian Adjective to describe manipulative and cynical political activity where morals and principles have little account. Somewhat unfairly attributed to Renaissance political theorist Niccolo Machiavelli who wrote for an age where government and diplomacy had more life or death consequences. The practice is still very common in the United Kingdom. Mencken American nationally syndicated columnist of the early 20th century who savaged populist politicians; government in general; the temperance movement; religion, specifically fundamentalism, Christian Science and creationism; certain modern aspects of science and what he saw as the limitations of democracy. Policies utilised would be: An electoral system combining SMV and PR voting, which allows individual electorates but removes their usual disproportional effects, thus eliminating the gerrymander factor. Voters have two votes: Once a party has won a set minimum of local elections, it is granted those seats, together with bonus seats which would bring it up to its due proportion of seats as per its percentage of national votes won from the second vote. Momentum A pro-Jeremy Corbyn, left wing, British political organisation, separate from the Labour Party, but comprising only members of it. Through disciplined organisation, it has been very successful in recruiting new Labour Party members and subsequently acquiring senior positions in the party at the expense of Labour moderates. Molonglo is the river running through Canberra. Term derives from the obligation on society for supplying those rights: NGO A non-profit non-government organisation. A pejorative term to describe opposition to any public policy decision, which in itself is considered beneficial, but may happen to cause discomfort, for geographical reasons or other, when it is actually put into practice. For example, it was often incumbent upon the nobility to be the first enlisters in times of war. A list of individuals drawn up by the Communist Party from which were selected candidates for vacant senior positions in the state, party, and other important organizations. Made only after the writ for an election has been issued. A financial deposit which will be returned on the candidate receiving a reasonable number of votes must also be

lodged. A conclusion that does not follow from the premises; an invalid argument or syllogism. The non-government equivalent to state censorship. Founded in to stimulate world trade and economic progress, a group of 34 first world countries, committed to democracy and the market economy, who organise mutual plans to maintain taxation conventions and fiscal stability, combat corruption and bribery as well as other endeavours such as annual publications on the world economic outlook. Permanent delegations are maintained in the United Nations and European Union. On its own initiative or from public complaints, the Ombudsman will investigate government officials or departments and report its finding to parliament, whereupon action may be taken. The office of the Ombudsman itself has no power to penalise, although in some jurisdictions the Ombudsman can launch criminal prosecutions. A similar role in South Africa is known as the Public Protector. Thus most mainstream politicians only choose from policies within the window, or only publicly declare the policies they believe in, if and when the window should move in their direction. The understanding is that the favour may be reciprocated at a later date. Reminiscent of primitive societies where justice was received by the wise old man sitting under the palm tree. Also Parliament itself has the privilege to summon, cross-examine, judge and punish entities that have deemed to offend against it. The cabinet, including the chief executive, is from, appointed by and responsible to, the legislature the Parliament. Alternative to what is known as a presidential system, where both the legislature and executive are independently appointed by the voters. Examples would be appointing: In Canada the executive also has the privilege of appointing life members to the legislative upper house, the Senate. The two centuries of relative peace and stability enforced by the Roman Empire upon its dominions during the period from approximately 27 BC to AD. Pericles Esteemed Athenian leader of ancient Greece who, while advancing the material and cultural aspects of his city state, also did much to enhance democracy. Both terms used today in a derogatory manner. Bush was often described as patrician due to his being born into a wealthy political family, treating political life as a duty rather than as an opportunity for reformist zeal, and allegedly not being in touch with the concerns of ordinary Americans. The alternative to liberal democracy. Otherwise, a politician who offers the people what they want irrespective of how moral, feasible or practical it is for such promises to be carried out. An analogy to earlier times when indentured workers were fed from the salted pork barrel and the quickest there grabbed the biggest piece. More prevalent in governments with SMV electoral systems. Naturalist law theory is that law is the ageless law of nature, deduced by the reasoning process of the interpreter or the teachings of God, and should be followed even where it may conflict with duly constituted legislation. Positivist law theory is simply following the democratically instituted law of the land no matter how rational and just it may, or may not, appear to be. Potemkin village Something created, literally or figuratively, in sole order to deceive others by hiding a potentially damaging situation. Term derived from Russian minister Grigory Potemkin who allegedly built mobile villages he repeated showed at different places to impress foreign ambassadors with Russian settlements. Named after a French one-time shop keeper Pierre Poujade who started off with a tax protest and extended into nationalist and anti-intellectual campaigns in France in the later twentieth century. Pravda State owned and controlled newspaper of the Soviet Union and an official organ of the Communist Party between and Derogatory term for media organs such as TV or newspapers which are owned by, or to some degree supported by, government. In Australia the term is sometimes curiously used as a synonym for single member voting. Permitted when the voter would be absent on election day. Flat tax is where all tax payers pay the same rate of their income to the state, eg. Regressive taxation is where the rate decreases as the income of the payer increases. In all three situations high earners pay more actual tax than low earners, but when progressive tax is utilised what manifests is more effort and resources spent on creating and combating tax avoidance schemes. Hybrid systems often exist where the state is divided up into a number of multi-member electorates whereby seats won are approximately proportional to the votes cast. The phrase to describe a person who temporarily takes the role of an absent superior. They are not counted until a careful check of enrolment records has been made. Rather than assuming politicians, civil servants and voters are all motivated by what should be done, the analysis of how all three very often take self-interest into account when making decisions. A sudden, secretly formed attempt to overthrow the government by any means at hand. To prevent simple vote buying, the cost of each extra vote is not linear, but quadratic. For example, if the cost of one vote was set at a

dollar then two votes would cost the square of two, four dollars; three votes, nine dollars; four votes 16 dollars, etc. Not so much a counter to the tyranny of the majority but a counter to the tyranny of the indifferent majority. A body financed by government but not under its direct control. For Australian half-Senate elections it is approximately legal in Israel and Mexico and allegedly tolerated in Spain, but otherwise illegal and not overtly practiced in most democracies. In Common Law, law is evolved, confirmed or specifically applied by the findings of judges in court cases. Someone who attempts to make an income by manipulating the social, political or economic environment to his advantage, in the form of political lobbying, rather than actually creating goods or services himself. Not an oligarchy but not necessarily a democracy. The Roman Republic was the original precedent for republicanism. Apartheid South Africa, by this definition, was a republic. Now taken to be synonymous with parliamentary government. Laws defining behaviour upon which one can be held criminally liable or responsible in civil court or otherwise liable for payment such as taxation, even when that behaviour may have happened before the enactment of said laws. While constitutionally denied in the U.S.

**Robson Rotation** An electoral method practised in places such as Tasmania where multiple printings of ballot papers are made so as to rotate the first spot equally amongst all the candidates. An attempt to eliminate the Donkey Vote.

**Rotherham scandal** A child protection scandal in the northern English town of Rotherham for approximately 18 years from 1997, where an estimated 1,000 children, mostly girls 11 to 15, were sexually abused one 12 yr old becoming pregnant by organised gangs, facilitated by the reluctance of police and council officials to investigate due to restrictions of politically correct protocols. An accident of circumstances in the UK up until 2012 whereby population movements over time left some electorates with as few as seven voters. A wealthy patron would then often bribe the constituents to elect whomever he would so choose.

**Royal Commission** A one-off, open inquiry into a specific issue which has raised public concern, instigated by the government technically, royally appointed by the governor but operated independently from it. The commissioner is often a retired judge and his given terms of reference strictly limit the bounds of the investigation. Despite that, the commissioner has considerable powers, from the summoning of witnesses, the granting of indemnity, allowing evidence not normally allowed in a court of law such as hearsay or government classified documents, to forcing testimony even from officials of the government itself.

4: Orlando - Central-Florida-Political-Leadership-Institute-AnnouncesClass

*Included in this volume are studies of the traditional leadership of the Yi dynasty as well as twentieth-century legislative, party, and bureaucratic leadership, and an evaluation of views of political leaders in South Korea, as well as two studies of the Communist system in North Korea. 8. Toward a*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Harper and Row, Historians have a penchant for ranking presidents according to "greatness. In his exhaustive analysis of presidential character, James David Barber concludes that our salvation is precisely this-to elect good presidents activepositives. Is this advice we can take to the polls? Little, Brown, , p. Ford Foundation, , p. Thomas, "Studying the Presidency: Addison-Wesley, , 5: Johns Hopkins Press, Columbia University Press, , p. Ironically, the same accusation can be leveled against Sorensen. Hughes, *The Living Presidency* Baltimore: Penguin Books, , pp. There have been a few attempts to systematize in a theoretically ambitious fashion factors related to character and personality. Little, Brown, , pp. *American Political Science Review* 71 March Despite these efforts, the dominant tendency has been to view each president as a unique actor. Random House, , pp. Knopf, , pp. American Enterprise Institute , , p. Houghton Mifflin, , pp. Houghton Mifflin, , p. Several significant studies address these problems, but they will be discussed in appropriate sections. Purposive behavior is defined as acting in a fashion designed to serve some end or goal. David Mayhew has utilized this approach with great success in his book *Congress*: Yale University Press, Mayhew assumes that congressmen are single-minded seekers of reelection. Harper and Row, , Anthony Downs applies similar logic to the study of political parties by assuming that parties are units whose sole function is vote getting. Robert Gilmour, "Central Legislative Clearance: A Revised Perspective," in *Perspectives on the Presidency*, ed. Heath, , p. Gilmour, "Central Legislative Clearance," pp. See also Dale Vinyard You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

5: Political Leadership - Michael Foley - Oxford University Press

*Accomplished political leaders have a clear strategy for turning political visions into reality. Through well-honed analytical, political, and emotional intelligence, leaders chart paths to promising futures that include economic growth, material prosperity, and human well-being.*

Tom Johnson Political Communication, Volume 12, pp. FDR reacted to, rather than influenced, coverage in newspapers he read and influenced coverage in newspapers he did not read. This study suggests, then, that historical conditions, amount of exposure to the newspaper, and political leanings of the newspaper are contingent conditions influencing the agenda-setting process and should be considered in future agenda-setting studies. Keywords Agenda setting, Franklin D. Roosevelt, journalism history, presidents and the press

Franklin D. Roosevelt promised the American people a new deal when he accepted the Democratic nomination in 1932, a break from the "foolish traditions" of his predecessors Roosevelt, 1932, Vol. Roosevelt also pledged to disregard the "foolish traditions" of past presidents in dealing with the press. He promised to answer questions openly and candidly. He also vowed to meet regularly with reporters and to provide them with a steady stream of accurate information on government policy. To a large degree, Roosevelt kept those promises. Even veteran Washington correspondents, jaded by their dealings with past presidents, were left slack-jawed by Roosevelt and eulogized him for his handling of the press "Mr. Roosevelt Ungags," ; Manning, 1932

The Roosevelt presidency represented a benchmark in the relationship between the president and the press. Reporters hailed Roosevelt as the "best newspaper man who has ever been President of the United States" Rivers, 1932, pp. But Roosevelt was not acting out of benevolence. Several researchers and commentators have examined the tactics Roosevelt employed to capture the allegiance of reporters in order to advance his agenda to the American people. However, most of these works have been qualitative. We also investigate the degree to which newspaper coverage correlated with issues FDR emphasized in his addresses. Only a few historical studies have operated specifically in the agenda-setting framework. Henry and Johnson studied how coverage in four newspapers influenced what issues the parties stressed in their election platforms and how issues discussed in the platforms affected subsequent coverage. The Folkerts and Nord studies were qualitative analyses, however, and therefore did not directly test the agenda-setting hypothesis. But while these studies discuss issue salience, they do not directly test media agenda-setting. Also, some longitudinal studies have examined agenda-setting effects over time Wanta, 1997; Wanta et al. This, then, will be one of the first studies to test the agenda-setting hypothesis on a historical issue. Perhaps the agenda-setting approach has been ignored by journalism historians because of the difficulty in measuring how the public has been influenced by media coverage. For instance, Wanta et al. They found that the press influenced the presidential issue agendas in two of the four State of the Union speeches studied. The study reported here examines the presidency of Franklin Roosevelt because his administration represented a paradox of press-government interaction. Historians note that at least during the early years of his administration, Roosevelt enjoyed the support of the Washington press corps, which allowed him to dominate front-page news coverage Davenport, 1932, January 27; Pollard, 1932; Winfield, 1932

On the other hand, Roosevelt was opposed by the great majority of newspaper publishers, who despised his New Deal policies. Roosevelt charged on several occasions that at least 85 percent of the press opposed him Roosevelt, 1932, vol. Because of this opposition from what he termed the "Tory Press," FDR believed that he faced not only widespread editorial disapproval, but distorted news reports as well Roosevelt, 1932, December 11; Roosevelt, 1932, Vol. In fact, past studies indicate that Roosevelt relied on advice from a phalanx of advisers in drafting his State of the Union speeches Brandenburg, 1932; Rosenman, 1932

Some of these advisers sought out the opinions of journalists while drafting speeches because they believed journalists felt the pulse of public opinion. Similarly, the State of the Union speeches were not the only way the president tried to get his issue agenda covered by the media. However, these attempts to influence press coverage presumably reinforced the agenda set forth in the State of the Union speeches. Finally, both Roosevelt and the media obviously did not operate in a vacuum; both responded to outside events. However, we will discuss events that help explain fluctuations in the correlations between the media and the president. While potentially impor-

tant, these events are beyond the scope of this study. Roosevelt read several of these papers daily and thus could have been influenced by their content. This study will address three major questions: Did those papers Roosevelt read daily correlate more strongly with his issue agenda than those he did not read? The State of the Union speeches were selected because they allow the president to present his agenda for that year to Congress. We first identified the issues discussed in each speech. Coders then counted the number of lines devoted to each of these issues. A list of the issues FDR discussed in each State of the Union speech and the number of lines devoted to each issue is presented in the appendix. Louis Globe-Democrat, and Louisville Courier-Journal for 4 weeks before and 4 weeks after the State of the Union speech to see how often the issues mentioned in each State of the Union speech were discussed in the newspapers. In all, 37, stories were included in the analysis. Newspaper stories were coded at the story level. Coders were told to examine the headline and the lead to determine the dominant theme in the story. While all stories were examined, we were particularly interested in the number of stories that corresponded to each issue Roosevelt discussed in each State of the Union speech. Our study was limited to front pages because they showcase the major news of the day, which is most likely to have an agenda-setting effect. The Chicago Tribune and St. The other three papers were mixed in their support for Roosevelt. Intercoder reliability was checked for 4 weeks of coverage in five newspapers from five different State of the Union speeches. Intercoder reliability averaged. A number of trends are readily apparent. Only three significant correlations were found in the first two addresses. Twenty significant correlations appeared during the last two addresses. About 41 percent of the coverage before the second-term State of the Union speeches and This suggests that FDR was not necessarily more successful in getting his issues into the papers during the second term, but rather may have done a better job influencing the priority the media gave to these issues. Second, correlations varied a great deal across newspapers. The Chicago Tribune, for instance, produced only three significant correlations. But while the Sun often agreed with FDR on the relative importance of issues, the paper did not always agree with his policies. In a front-page editorial, "Editorial," the Sun derided the Roosevelt administration as "public busybodies and meddlers" for interfering with a free-market economy. Columnist Frank R. Kent characterized a Roosevelt farm bill as the "essence of Thomas J. Other patterns are also apparent in Tables 2 and 3. A few clear trends emerge. First, five of the seven pre-address correlations and four of the post-address correlations were significant for the newspapers FDR read. More significantly, five of the seven pre-address correlations were larger than post-address correlations. The correlations suggest that FDR reacted to previous coverage in the newspapers he read more often than he influenced subsequent coverage in these same newspapers. Second, five of the post-address correlations and only two of the pre-address correlations were significant for the newspapers that FDR did not regularly read. Moreover, only one of the seven pre-address correlations was larger than t! Five post-address correlations were larger, and there was one tie. The correlations suggest that FDR influenced subsequent coverage in newspapers he did not regularly read more often than he reacted to previous coverage in these same newspapers. Five significant correlations indicate presidential influence on subsequent media coverage, though four significant correlations suggest media influence on the president. In addition, when the pre- and post-address correlations are compared, post-address correlations were larger in four of seven cases. Few significant correlations were found in the tests involving newspapers that opposed FDR. Only one pre-address correlation and one post-address correlation reached statistical significance, suggesting that newspapers chose not to cover the issues stressed by FDR to a large extent. The comparison of pre- and post-address correlations, however, paints a different picture. Six of the seven post-address correlations were larger, suggesting that FDR may have had some, though limited, influence on the issues covered in these newspapers. The newspapers that had mixed stands on FDR produced mixed results. On the other hand, the number of significant correlations suggests that FDR also had some influence on subsequent coverage; five post-address correlations and four pre-address correlations were significant. Papers who supported FDR posted more significant correlations with his issue agenda than those who opposed him. Discussion This study offers a number of insights for FDR historians as well as for those examining the agenda-setting function of the press. Significance for FDR Scholars Past researchers contend that Roosevelt enjoyed strong support during the early years of his administration, but his support deteriorated after that. He apparently also



reacted more to previous press coverage in his later years in office. This finding suggests a number of plausible explanations. First, historical factors may have affected the results. During the early days of the New Deal, reporters were faced with a dizzying array of "alphabet soup" agencies, such as AAA and TVA, as well as ever-changing prescriptions for ending the Depression. However, as the Spanish Civil War continued to rage, as war broke out between China and Japan, and as Adolf Hitler moved Europe closer to world war, both the media and FDR devoted increased attention to foreign affairs. This suggests that newspapers do not simply mirror the outside world. Papers ran more photographs and fewer stories, especially stories dealing with human interest topics. Mott notes that photography increased steadily through the 1930s because of the development of wire photo services, improvements in photography, and the popularity of tabloids and photomagazines. Newspapers, then, ran fewer short human interest stories—such as pigeons tying up traffic in Chicago—and more on the top stories of the day, such as the impending world war. Researchers have documented how Roosevelt manipulated the media in order to influence coverage. Correlations from this study suggest that Roosevelt reacted to previous coverage in the newspapers more than he influenced subsequent coverage. This is apparent not only in the number of significant correlations, but also in the focus of the State of the Union speeches.

6: Exploring FDR's relationship with the press | Tom Johnson - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Robert C. Tucker begins this invaluable book with an analytical look at politics, leadership, and the effect each has on the other. Aligning himself with Plato's view of politics as leadership, Tucker argues that politics is more usefully defined from this perspective than from the more familiar stance of the exercise of power.*

Fields We live in a world in which politics has replaced philosophy. Gross, A Call for Revolution, There are many men of principle in both parties in America, but there is no party of principle. The Motion Before the House," All of us who are concerned for peace and triumph of reason and justice must be keenly aware how small an influence reason and honest good will exert upon events in the political field. Mencken What is conservatism? Is it not the adherence to the old and tried against the new and untried? The Motion Before the House," In order to become the master, the politician poses as the servant. They promise to build a bridge even where there is no river. Stuyvesant Fish is to give a "fairy-tale ball" at Newport. Somebody should go as a campaign promise. Conservatism is distrust of the people tempered by fear. Universal peace is declared, and the foxes have a sincere interest in prolonging the lives of the poultry. Republicans think the glass is theirs. And Republicans are a minority of the country. And yet they are able to have their way because " in addition to other less ethical tactics " they vote! What must we do to get the more reasonable thinking majority to cast their ballots? A national voting holiday would be a good start Step up and save our country. Sachs, A conservative is a man with two perfectly good legs who, however, has never learned how to walk forward. Roosevelt, radio speech, October 26th Politicians are people who, when they see light at the end of the tunnel, go out and buy some more tunnel. Chesterton, "What Is America? The Playbook, Conservative, n: A statesman who is enamored of existing evils, as distinguished from the Liberal who wishes to replace them with others. One reason is that more and more people are so painfully aware of the alternative. The idea that you can merchandise candidates for high office like breakfast cereal " that you can gather votes like box tops " is He was reading what was given to him in a speech. I would be reluctant to entrust them with a Cuisinart, let alone the economy. Mencken History is merely gossip. But scandal is gossip made tedious by morality. I have come to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first. Turner " , The Grammar Curmudgeon, a. A strife of interests masquerading as a contest of principles. The conduct of public affairs for private advantage. For more history on this quote, click here. And the idea is supposed to be that the two sides both come up with ways to confront and fix the real problems facing our country. They both propose possible solutions to our real problems. And we debate between those possible solutions. And by the process of debate, we pick the best idea. That competition between good ideas from both sides about real problems in the real country should result in our country having better choices, better options, than if only one side is really working on the hard stuff. And if the Republican Party and the conservative movement and the conservative media is stuck in a vacuum-sealed door-locked spin cycle of telling each other what makes them feel good and denying the factual, lived truth of the world, then we are all deprived as a nation of the constructive debate about competing feasible ideas about real problems. The GOP is at war with itself, and the only thing they can agree on these days is to have endless investigations. The Extensions of Man, Social economy means spending a penny to save a pound. Political economy is spending a pound to save a penny. One for throwing into the ring, one for talking through, and one for pulling rabbits out of if elected. If you simplify your English, you are freed from the worst follies of orthodoxy. You cannot speak any of the necessary dialects, and when you make a stupid remark, its stupidity will be obvious, even to yourself. Political language " and with variations this is true of all political parties, from Conservatives to Anarchists " is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind. The best men do not want to govern their fellowmen. MacDonald A political convention is just not a place where you come away with any trace of faith in human nature. If you have worked in Congress you know that the filibuster was invented by men. The conservative has never known what he wants to conserve, anyway What would you conserve, Norman? The "remarkable alliteration," per the New York Mail and Express, was not his at all, save by his momentary use of it. Years ago, in a religious paper then published and since merged with another, the Democratic party was

spoken of by its editor as "the party of Rum, Rome and Rebellion," and since that time those words have been similarly applied, by Republican editors, over and over again to stigmatize the party. So it was not Dr. Blaine in the presidential election but the jawbone of the Republican party. A Historical Quarterly, July Miniver had developed mental, moral, and physical indigestion Miniver was beginning to feel more than a little weary of exchanging ideas especially political ones and of hearing other people exchange theirs. Half the verbal sprigs we hand each other are nothing but up-ended rootlets, earthy and immature: It is largely the fault, no doubt, of the times we live in. Things happen too quickly, crisis follows crisis, the soil of our minds is perpetually disturbed. Each of us, to relieve his feelings, broadcasts his own running commentary on the preposterous and bewildering events of the hour: Miniver, s The Christian Right is neither. Coady Politics are almost as exciting as war, and quite as dangerous. In war you can only be killed once, but in politics many times. In the vice presidency, you keep your head up and follow through. And that is the views that many here at Liberty University have and I, on a number of important issues, are very, very different. And the right of a woman to control her own body. I believe in gay rights and gay marriage. Those are my views, and it is no secret. But I came here today because I believe from the bottom of my heart that it is vitally important for those of us who hold different views to be able to engage in a civil discourse. When people criticize him, he takes it personally. And that is the American people are sick and tired of hearing about [her] damn emails. That future will be shaped more by what happens on November 8th in voting booths across our nation than by any other event in the world. They reveal what she is, a government nerd who never stops working. The kind of person who knows details, who believes government can do good. They keep pulling her over, and they keep having to let her go

### 7: Transformative Political Leadership: Making a Difference in the Developing World, Rotberg

- The Central Florida Political Leadership Institute (PLI) announces the members of the class. The non-partisan program is designed to prepare and strengthen the next generation of elected leaders before they formally choose to run for a specific public office.

Download the PDF Noncommissioned officers encounter various types of challenges. However, by seeking advice and maintaining professionalism, NCOs can overcome them and continue their leadership development. Graphic by NCO Journal. Price, st Airborne Division Air Assault Leaders, regardless of their skills and expertise, run into challenges. However, noncommissioned officers can perceive these challenges as ways to grow and develop their leadership skills. According to Army Doctrine Publication , Army Leadership, "good leadership does not just happen by chance, it is a developable skill. It is a collaborative effort. However, a lack of communication often results in issues for the subordinates. Often, this has led to failure. NCOs carry the responsibilities of communicating effectively, leading Soldiers, and mitigating leadership problems. To be effective they must be mature or skilled enough to communicate with their subordinates and leaders in order to influence outcomes. Though leadership challenges can be frustrating and daunting, especially when one is unsure of how to address them, they play a crucial role in developing leadership skills by creating platforms to measure success and failure. Understanding my prejudices, shortcomings, and controlling my ego greatly contributed to my personal development. It is important to remember to adapt actions to the situation at hand. ADP states, "Leaders adjust their actions based on the situation. A situation influences what purpose and direction are needed. Situations include the setting, the people and team, the adversary, cultural and historical background, and the mission to be accomplished. The leadership often ignored his advice, yet they held him accountable when goals fell short. How did he apply situational leadership? Price was able to strengthen the relationship with his Soldiers by taking care of them regardless of the difficult situation. Price Understand your strengths and weaknesses. Develop effective communication skills. Remember everyone has value to add. Do not be afraid to ask for help. Do not let your ego prevent you from receiving the help you need. Read something daily for self-improvement. Do not let the way we have always done it stop you from being innovative. Make time for yourself and family. Most importantly, remember the only thing you have control over is you. Control your actions, reactions, and all will fall into place. Tilley "The leadership stuff you did for years is not going to change, but technology and equipment are. What I see as challenges are recruitment, retention, suicide prevention, safety and similar topics. I think leaders have to have more communication today. Price, interview with author in collaboration with Master Sgt. Government Printing Office, September 10, , 1, http: Dave Crozier, "Leadership challenges: Price, interview with the author.

### 8: Korean leadersâ€™ Mount Paektu visit raises anti-Japan concerns - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*which render the struggle for political power and efforts to preserve the balance of power inevi- Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1 Pp. vii+*

### 9: Politics - U.S. Political News, Opinion and Analysis | HuffPost

*Leo C. Rosten Abstract For more than a year, as a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council, Mr. Rosten has been studying the rôle of the Washington newspaper correspondent in the formation.*

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