

## 1: Smoke Filled Room

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The Presidency Assess the importance of the factors which influence presidents in their choice of cabinet members. This is seen through how Donald Trump selected General James Mattis as his defense secretary due to his 44 years of service to the military. Sometimes Presidents may select cabinet members from the opposing political party to build ties, strike some balance in the cabinet, to form a closer alliance, etc. Chuck Hagel was made Defense Secretary by Obama. Building links with Congress. Sometimes the president may select someone who has strong ties or a large sphere of influence in Congress so that they in turn would be able to use this influence and would generally gain a greater amount of support in Congress. The president may also consider selecting people to ensure that the cabinet is more representative of the public i. Obama; 12 of 24 are EGGs. Although he is commander in chief, Congress still has a vital role for many reasons and continue to control foreign policy indirectly for example through the War Powers Act, the president has to file a report to Congress requesting further authorisation for military actions abroad under this act the president is also limited in the sense that he has to remove US armed forces within 60 days if congress does not pass a resolution allowing him to use such force. In the state of union Obama said that both sides should unite to fight ISIS, greeted with a round of applause by both sides. Ordered congress to work and strengthen ties with Cuba, and lift the Cuba embargo which they did. There is an argument that during his state of union address the president appears to be more of a bargainer in chief and negotiator in chief where he merely recommends legislation and foreign policy to Congress, Congress has been very obstructionist recently to Obama and his state of union address demands. Strengthening ties with Iran mentioned over and over in the address but in recent events congress John Boehner has invited Netanyahu, strengthening ties with Israel instead. Shows that they pursue their own foreign policy interests counter to the wishes of the presidents. Many cabinet departments are in charge of foreign relations such as the Secretary of State, when John Kerry was Secretary Of State under Obama he handled many of the diplomatic relations for Obama. It was Kerry who went to Russia to discuss the Ukrainian crisis, before ISIS showed up, he met with Assad and even within the EXOP there are more departments like the National Security Council that are in charge of foreign relations which are more likely to be listened to. However Congress still controls foreign policy through the power of investigation with committees like the foreign relations committee or senate intelligence committee. Cabinet members are directly accountable to Congress, loyalties may lie with Congress instead of the President. Congress indirectly controls foreign policy from the sidelines through the scrutiny of legislation and departments through committees. Diplomat in chief ultimately the President that does the diplomacy and meetings and negotiations while Congress stays at home. Kerry for example going abroad and visiting other countries with Russia and Syria, it was the President who negotiated treaties like the START treaty which sought to decrease the amount of nuclear weapons Russia and US had, the President goes to G8 summit and also elects people like UN ambassadors and ambassadors in general who tend to be congressmen but eventually become part of the federal bureaucracy after being chosen. Executive agreements allow the president a loophole to sign treaties without the need of Congress approval. Congress decide and ratify the treaties and confirm all appointments to the federal bureaucracy. In the end it is Congress who decide and approve any foreign treaties, or foreign policy in general including the appointment of ambassadors. Congress are the people who authorize the PATRIOT act and Congress indirectly has the final say as it can easily pass laws to overturn any foreign policy. The term imperial presidency was first coined by Schlesinger and has since been used a way of denouncing an overpowered president. The executive has exploited his role as the commander in chief by going to war without the approval of Congress in conflicts like the Korean War, the Vietnam war, the Iraq War and Libya. Further seen through how Congress do not supervise over drone strikes since Authorised more drone strikes than Bush. The war in Iraq and Afghanistan was approved by Congress therefore

suggesting that the President still requires permission in order to actually declare war on a country. Has not entirely taken this power and therefore cannot be called imperial. Due to Obama having served as president under the persistent opposition of the Republican party who had a majority in Congress, Obama was seen to use quite a lot of executive orders which increased his own powers such as how in alone he created many executive offices through executive offices which would grant greater control over policy in general with loyal workers in the EXOP. Also used executive orders on social issues like removing barriers to stem cell research. Also created a very powerful IRS to investigate those that do not pay tax. However, Obama has not used nearly as many executive orders as most other presidents, using less than his predecessors. The amount of executive orders issued by Obama number around while FDR used around executive orders therefore suggesting that Obama was not at all an imperial president and that the modern presidency is not imperial. Trump has recently used an executive order to implement an immigration ban despite it being outside of his constitutional boundaries. However, the fact that his ban was blocked by the courts in the first place would certainly suggest that the President is not imperial as the system of checks and balances is firmly in place preventing any tyranny to manifest within the US government. Even with a democratic Congress, Obama faced difficulty in passing his domestic agenda suggesting that even in the case of the the same party ruling the main branches of government, there is still strict scrutiny of legislation by Congress suggesting that perhaps Trump will also face such difficulties which was already becoming evident in how the VP had to step in on the vote on Betsy DeVos being appointed due to some Republicans voting against her. Trump is incredibly imperial already as seen through how he is demanding that states follow his orders on immigration, threatening to remove block grants from sanctuary cities who refuse to adhere to his immigration ban and in general his strict stance on immigration requiring a crackdown on illegal immigrants in such sanctuary cities. How do presidents veto legislation and how significant is a presidential veto There are two ways to veto legislation, this includes the regular veto and the pocket veto. The pocket veto is an indirect veto of a legislative bill by the US president or a state governor by retaining the bill unsigned until it is too late for it to be dealt with during the legislative session. A regular veto is simply when the president returns the piece of unsigned legislation with a veto message. A presidential veto is insignificant because the next president can simply overturn that veto as seen through President Trump who has overturned the veto on the Keystone Pipeline that was issued by Obama in A veto can be a blunt instrument as it gets rid of all of the provisions while the president only wants to get rid of a few leading to the use of a signing statement which may not be particularly effective. If the veto is used too frequently he can seem to be too inflexible and unable to reach compromise and could turn public opinion against him contributing to the idea of being an imperial president. Significant because it can be used as a threat, simply a threat can force negotiations and may not require the need of a signing statement which would render a veto as a blunt instrument. Congress has the power of the purse all budget lies with Congress meaning that Congress is able to defund the military efforts therefore forcing the CiC to move his troops out of that country as he can no longer afford it. He is reliant on Congress like how Trump is reliant on the House and Senate to pass his Trumpcare, or how Trump relies on the Senate to get through federal appointment nominations, getting funding for the army and legislation and etc. It is the most significant power because his agenda will fail if he is not able to persuade Congress such as how the administration of Obama failed to close Guantanamo Bay because Congress had a separate agenda. By having weak persuasion, the agenda fails like with Obama and DACA which failed numerous times or Obama and his attempts at gun control. Because of a separation of powers, both the executive and legislature are elected separately, the executive through the electoral college, congress through the states and districts. By default the three have different mandates, senators will try keep their states happy, house will work on constituents and the president will have his mandate from the entire population. This causes various clashes in political agenda, because of this the president relies on the power to persuade. If they all had the same mandate, he would have no need of the power to persuade. All of which do not require the approval of Congress, which many would argue grant leverage over Congress and are better than persuading Congress to do it for you. All of these powers allows the president to circumvent Congress. Explain the ways in which Cheney and Biden can be seen as powerful vice presidents: Policy formulations, becoming incredibly important in formulating

presidency by the side of the president in the case of the VP being more experienced. Biden has been involved on fiscal and gun issues, his office in orchestrated the handover of iraq back to the iraqis, the Withdrawal plan was predominantly Bidens plan. Power in Washington is often measured by the closeness to the president. Biden himself has always said that he is literally the last guy in the room after negotiation. Being the closest to the president makes him powerful. Mediator between the exec and congress. Liaison between the executive and the president. With increased polarisation, it is more likely that the senate will have a vote due to how divided they are on issues and are constantly gridlocked. Because of this the deciding vote of the VP becomes significant as was seen in the appointment of Betsy DeVos. Used it 3 times in only the first days.

### 2: The Smoke-filled Room | AMERICAN HERITAGE

*In U.S. political jargon, a smoke-filled room (sometimes called a smoke-filled back room) is a secret political gathering or round table style decision-making process. The phrase is generally used to suggest an inner circle of power brokers, as at a convention.*

Reply Last year, Perry Anderson released three essays here , here , and here in the London Review of Books, that formed the bulk of a monograph he released later that same year. The essays and book chapters focus on the Indian independence movement, the partition of India and Pakistan, and post-independence India. This is clearly a revisionist account, but revisionism is healthy, because it forces you to buttress the conventional account through rebuttal of the criticism. If you cannot fend off that criticism across all areas, it forces you toward synthesis. A few of the more quotable quotes and like Twitter, quotation does not mean endorsement! For much the longest stretches of its history, its lands were divided between a varying assortment of middle-sized kingdoms of different stripes. Maurya and Mughal control extended to contemporary Afghanistan, ceased much below the Deccan, and never came near Manipur. The area of Gupta control was considerably less. Separated by intervals of five hundred and a thousand years, there was no remembered political or ideological connection between these realms, or even common religious affiliation: Beneath a changing mosaic of mostly regional rulers, there was more continuity of cultural and social patterns, caste “the best claimant to a cultural demarcation” being attested very early, but no uniformity. For twenty years, across five polls between and , Congress never once won a majority of votes. In this period, at the peak of its popularity as an organisation, its average share of the electorate was 45 per cent. This yielded it crushing majorities in the Lok Sabha, amounting to just under 70 per cent of the seats in Parliament. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life, we will have inequality “We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this assembly has so laboriously constructed. The shallowness of his intellectual equipment was connected to the side of his personality that so easily drifted away from realities resistant to his hopes or fancies. Unlike Gandhi, Nehru was a poor judge of character, and his choice of confidants consistently disastrous. Promoting to chief of staff over the heads of senior officers his henchman in overthrowing Abdullah, B. Kaul, a poltroon from Kashmir with no battlefield experience who fled the field at the first opportunity, Nehru was directly responsible for the debacle of For his personal secretary, he installed a repellent familiar from Kerala, M. For political operations in Kashmir, the North-East or closer to home, he relied on a dim police thug, Bhola Nath Mullik, formerly of British employ, head of the Intelligence Bureau. The only actual colleague he trusted was Krishna Menon, an incompetent windbag who ended in disgrace along with Kaul. It has acquired such an abnormal degree of authority because of the decay of the representative institutions around it. Even admirers are aware of the risks. So long as the malady persists, few Indians would think the country better off without it. Privately, its more clear-sighted leaders knew this. Publicly, the party claimed to represent the entire nation, regardless of religious affiliation. How many Muslims do they contain? The answer is too sensitive to divulge: Put simply, Muslims are not wanted in their ranks. In , a former defence minister let slip that they numbered just 1 per cent of 1., regulars.

### 3: The Smoke-Filled Rooms: Three Lit-Up Illinois Establishments

*Nowadays, the "smoke-filled room" is mostly just a metaphor—but there was a real room that started it all. Well, sort of.*

It all goes back to the Republican convention of 1896, when after a day of indecisive balloting Warren G. On this, Mark Sullivan commented in *Our Times*: A very different version of what took place in Chicago more than a half century ago was recorded in by the sole survivor of the original smoke-filled room, former senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, who died shortly afterward. Nicholas Murray Butler, the president of Columbia University, was certainly what might be termed a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination in Chicago, as was Senator Miles Poindexter, from the state of Washington. Lowden, the former governor of Illinois. Another candidate who was running third, let us say, was Governor Hiram Johnson of California, who had run on the Roosevelt ticket as candidate for Vice President in 1896. The convention met at Chicago, and after two or three days of balloting an apparently hopeless deadlock occurred between Wood and Lowden. It was finally apparent by Friday night Friday was the next to the last day of the week in which the convention sat that neither of them could be nominated. The weather was extremely hot. The delegates sat in their shirt sleeves. What will we do? Nothing could be further from the truth. I was chairman of the New York delegation and as such it was my duty to move around just as much as I could to find out what was going on. Personally I had been supporting Lowden. He happened to have this big room up there and the Republican leaders very early in the convention got in the habit of dropping in. I went in there time and again. Watson of Indiana, and others, and other state chairmen of their respective states. They reached no decision whatsoever. None of them seemed satisfactory. If there ever was a crowd of men who behaved like a bunch of chickens with their heads off it was these alleged conspirators who gathered in this smoke-filled room. I left that room at one-thirty A. Walking down a deserted corridor upstairs in the Blackstone Hotel I ran into Warren Harding quite by accident. I think that might happen. What do you think the New York delegation will do? When Harding was finally launched into this thing he really did become tremendously interested. He was anxious to win. The New York delegation of ninety members met at about nine-thirty that morning in its hotel headquarters. On a roll call instead of only two delegates being for Harding, eight delegates announced they were going to vote for him. When the convention met and the roll call started one thing became apparent. Johnson of California had been running number three during the deadlock between Lowden and Wood. No considerable portion of the Lowden or Wood supporters would ever vote for Johnson. His number three was considerably behind both Lowden and Wood largely because Johnson had run for Vice-President with Theodore Roosevelt against the Republican Party only eight years before. When the state of Kansas was reached on the roll call, all twenty Kansas delegates switched to Harding. It created a sensation on the floor of the convention. That put him up to number three and both Wood and Lowden had come down a little. The average delegate saw that neither Wood nor Lowden could be nominated. Most of them were against Johnson. Why not be for Harding? It was as simple as that. There was nothing against Harding in those days. He was a very presentable man, very handsome and a fine good Republican. He had been temporary chairman of the convention four years before and had made a most excellent impression. All the delegates who had been to that convention and were at this convention in remembered him. It was psychological — not an hysterical atmosphere in which they flocked to Harding on the next roll call in overwhelming numbers. I guess it is all over for that. We would better put on the ticket for Vice President with him a fellow who has more of a reputation of being a liberal or progressive or whatever you choose to call it. How would Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin do? That was the only evidence of a Senatorial cabal at which I was present. So they went back to their delegations. My colleague, Senator William M. Calder of New York, was there. He went back to our New York delegation and he seconded the nomination of Lenroot for Vice President. Chairman, I nominate Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts! The reason they voted for Coolidge was that they had an underlying admiration for him. Coolidge had become famous by that time as a result of the Boston police strike and he had delivered himself of some very sensible, straight-thinking utterances. If there was ever a President and a Vice President nominated at a convention without the intervention of organized bosses it was those two men,

Harding and Coolidge.

## 4: The Smoke Filled Room – An Insiders Guide to Illinois Politics told by those who Practice it.

*a room where a small group of people make important decisions. (Usually used in reference to political parties.) The smoke-filled rooms are still producing the candidates for most offices, despite all the political reforms.*

## 5: The Smokefilled Room - Action on Smoking and Health

*smoke-filled room A secluded, private place away from the eyes and knowledge of the public. Usually refers to deals and policies made in business and politics, and often.*

## 6: The Smoke Filled Room

*With Smoke-Filled Rooms, W. Kip Viscusi provides unexpected answers to these questions, drawing on an impressive range of data on several topics central to the smoking policy debate. Based on surveys of smokers in the United States and Spain, for instance, he demonstrates that smokers actually overestimate the dangers of smoking, indicating that.*

## 7: Smoke-Filled Rooms (Smokey Dalton, #2) by Kris Nelscott

*Mako - Smoke Filled Room Available Now! [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Listen to more songs like this with our "Dance All Day."*

## 8: Smoke-filled Room | Definition of Smoke-filled Room by Merriam-Webster

*Main Findings. People respond slower (or not at all) to emergency situations in the presence of passive others. Summary. Imagine that you are in a room all alone filling out a questionnaire, and smoke starts coming from under the door.*

## 9: Smoke-filled room - Wikipedia

*Kris Nelscott's "Smoke Filled Rooms" continues the story of Smokey Dalton, an unlicensed black PI trying to make his way in the turbulent s. This novel picks up shortly after the end of the events in her previous novel, "A Dangerous Road". Smokey and his young charge, year old Jimmy, have taken up residence in Chicago.*

*Khirbet Qumran and its environs Eric M. Meyers Omani incense party Mineral physiology and physiography An introduction to statistical methods and data analysis Grade 3 Cristo Jess El Camino Tales of travels west of the Mississippi Canterville ghost chapter 5 summary A new account of world tales The literary corkscrew David H. Keller, M.D. Ts engineering colleges fee structure 2017 18 MySQL and Perl for the Web I Can Count (Learn and Play) Joint forest management in india Gender Politics in Latin America Life insurance in Malaysia Introduction to the SAT I exam Personal reactions: Hard boiled, by A. P. Terhune. Correspondence of John Locke and Edward Clarke. Bank of america loan modification application Luthers Works, Volume 25 Black-powder hunting secrets If a pictures worth a thousand words- Project management professional pmp study guide How to Start and Manage a Franchised Business Stamp-A-Birthday (Stamp a) Fishin and Fightin The Emerald Curse Language, context, and the imagination Gettysburg-Culps Hill and Cemetery Hill Gardening for All Seasons Salve regina music sheet Nissan frontier parts diagram A collection of humorous, dramatic, and dialect selections Lightroom tutorials for beginners The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle Volume II [EasyRead Comfort Edition] Descargar libro el arte de empezar Hawley, Massachusetts Dramatic Works and Dialogues (Beckett Short No. 2) Restructuring beginning reading with the reading recovery approach Robert Todd Lincolns Hildene and How It Was Saved 1975-1978*