

Presidential Succession The Art Of The Possible

Life does not stop simply because someone becomes president. Death, illness, sadness, and scandal affect every president and his family—often during their time in office. Yet the work of the nation and the pressures of the job do not cease simply because a president suffers, though their reaction, suffering, and perseverance often alters the course of American history.

New institutional Economics (NIE) has skyrocketed in scope and influence over the last three decades. This first Handbook of NIE provides a unique and timely overview of recent developments and broad orientations. Contributions analyse the domain and perspectives of NIE; sections on legal institutions, political institutions, transaction cost economics, governance, contracting, institutional change, and more capture NIE’s interdisciplinary nature. This Handbook will be of interest to economists, political scientists, legal scholars, management specialists, sociologists, and business leaders. This Handbook is a unique and important subject and gain insight into progress made by institutionalists from other disciplines. This compendium of analyses by some of the foremost NIE specialists, including Ronald Coase, Douglass North, Elinor Ostrom, and Oliver Williamson, gives students and new researchers an introduction to the topic and offers established scholars a reference book for their research.

How was a thirty-two year old authoritarian regime brought down and what augurs in its place? Here, an attempt is made to examine the background factors as well as the trigger that led to Suharto’s resignation, amidst the power struggle that has been taking place in the opaque political world of Indonesia. Equally important are the ways in which the “new” powerbrokers have tried to adapt themselves to the new environment. That is examined along with the meaning of Suharto’s resignation.

Flawed Succession

The Presidency of George H.W. Bush

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, February 2, 1994 (Classic Reprint)

The Constitution of Brazil

Quarterly Review

Presidential Succession between the Popular Election and the Inauguration

Presidential term limits are one of the most important institutions in presidentialism. They are at the center of contemporary and historical debates and political battles between incumbent presidents seeking additional terms and their political opponents warning against democratic backsliding and the dangers of personalism. Bringing the team of country experts, comparativists, theorists, constitutional lawyers, and policy practitioners together, The Politics of Presidential Term Limits is a book that aims to provide a one-stop source for the comprehensive study of this topic. It includes theory and survey chapters that explain presidential term limits as an idea, constitutional norm, and an institution; country and comparative chapters including historical, intra-regime, and comparative regional studies, chapters that examine the effects of term limits as well as studies from the perspective of on-the-ground international constitutional builders and that ask what difference do term limits make.--Provided by publisher

A comprehensive account of both the heraldic and the genealogical history of European royalty.

This New York Times bestselling “deep dive into the terms of eight former presidents is chock-full of political hijinks—and déjà vu” (Vanity Fair) and provides a fascinating look at the men who came to the office without being elected to it, showing how each affected the nation and world. The strength and prestige of the American presidency has waxed and waned since George Washington. Eight men have succeeded to the presidency when the incumbent died in office. In one way or another they vastly changed our history. Only Theodore Roosevelt would have been elected in his own right. Only TR, Truman, Coolidge, and LBJ were re-elected. John Tyler succeeded William Henry Harrison who died 30 days into his term. He was kicked out of his party and became the first president threatened with impeachment. Millard Fillmore succeeded esteemed General Zachary Taylor. He immediately sacked the entire cabinet and delayed an inevitable Civil War by standing with Henry Clay’s compromise of 1850.

Andrew Johnson, who succeeded our greatest president, sided with remnants of the Confederacy in Reconstruction. Chester Arthur, the embodiment of the spoils system, was so reviled as James Garfield’s successor that he had to defend himself against plotting Garfield’s assassination; but he reformed the civil service. Theodore Roosevelt broke up the trusts. Calvin Coolidge silently cooled down the Harding scandals and preserved the White House for the Republican Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression. Harry Truman surprised everybody when he succeeded the great FDR and proved an able and accomplished president. Lyndon B. Johnson was named to deliver Texas electorally. He led the nation forward on Civil Rights but failed on Vietnam. Accidental Presidents shows that “history unfolds in death as well as in life” (The Wall Street Journal) and adds immeasurably to our understanding of the power and limits of the American presidency in critical times.

Constitutions of nations

When Life Strikes the President

Phantoms of a Beleaguered Republic

Putin’s Predicament

Handbook of New Institutional Economics

Constitutions of Nations

This book offers an original and comprehensive analysis of Brazilian constitutional law and shows how the 1988 Constitution has been a cornerstone in Brazil’s struggle to achieve institutional stability and promote the enforcement of fundamental rights. In the realm of rights, although much has been done to decrease the gap between constitutional text and constitutional practice, several types of inequalities still affect and sometimes impair the enforcement of the ambitious bill of rights laid down by the Brazilian Constitution. Within the organisation of powers, the book not only describes how its legislative, executive and judicial functions are organised, but above all else, it analyses how a politically fragmented National Congress, a powerful President and an activist Supreme Court engage with each other in ways that one could hardly grasp by reading the constitutional text without contextual analysis. Similarly, the book also shows how the three-tiered federalism established in 1988 has undergone a process of centralisation led not only by the central government but also by the Brazilian Supreme Court. In addition to chapters on organisation of powers, fundamental rights, federalism, and the legislative process, the book also presents an overview of Brazilian constitutionalism with a special focus on the transition from authoritarianism to democracy, which led to the enactment of the 1988 Constitution. In the conclusion, the author argues that part of the Constitution’s transformative potential remains to be realised. Enforcing the Constitution, not changing it, has been the real challenge in the last three decades and will continue to be for many years to come.

This crash course in presidential history offers essential facts and fascinating trivia about every US chief executive from Washington to Trump. How many US presidents were Founding Brothers? Who decided on America’s gold standard? What was Lincoln’s nickname? Acclaimed historian Dan Roberts—host of radio’s A Moment in Time—takes readers on a fun and informative romp through more than two hundred years of our presidential past. With just one minute a day, you can master all the essential facts of America’s greatest leaders, policies, conflicts, trivia, and more! Packed with full-color photographs, paintings, and lively mini essays, Master Presidential History in 1 Minute a Day is the perfect armchair companion for history lovers and learners alike.

This is the full Mueller Report, as released on April 18, 2019, by the U.S. Department of Justice. A reprint of the report exactly as it was issued by the government. It is without analysis or commentary from any other source and with nothing subtracted except for the material redacted by the Department of Justice. The mission of the Mueller investigation was to examine Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election, consisting of possible links, or “collusion” between the Donald Trump campaign and the Russian government of Vladimir Putin as well as any allegations of obstruction of justice in this regard. It was also intended to detect and prosecute, where warranted, any other crimes that surfaced during the course of the investigation. The report consists of a detailed summary of the various investigations and inquiries that the Special Counsel and colleagues carried out in these areas. The investigation was initiated in the aftermath of the firing of FBI Director James Comey by Donald Trump on May 9, 2017. The FBI, under Director Comey, had already been investigating links between Russia and the Trump campaign. Mueller submitted his report to Attorney General William Barr on March 22, 2019, and the Department of Justice released the redacted report one month later.

The U. S. Congress: A Very Short Introduction

And a Complete Ready Reference for the Missionary

The Federalist Period, 1789-1801

Constitutions of the Countries of the World: India (3 pts. . pt. 1 includes India Union Territories supplement)

The Monarchy and the Constitution

The Deep State and The Unitary Executive

View or download the free 2015 Online Supplement for this product. Students who study constitutional law from this text will gain much insight into the thought processes of Supreme Court justices. This insight, in turn, enables students to more fully appreciate the current state of constitutional law and to anticipate the future direction of the Court in key areas. The authors accomplish this in part by less editing of the excerpted cases. Thus, students witness the evolution of constitutional principles through the justices' own words. Lighter editing, and the inclusion of dissenting and concurring opinions, allows the reader to follow the logical steps of the Court's analysis. Following an introductory chapter on the structure of the federal court system and judicial power, this traditional casebook thoroughly covers federalism, separation of powers, and individual rights including due process, equal protection, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion. This book also is available in a three-hole punched, alternative loose-leaf version printed on 8.5 x 11 inch paper with wider margins and with the same pagination as the hardbound book.

An analysis of how constitutional monarchy functions in a modern democracy, showing how it serves to stabilize and sustain democratic government. The book offers reflections on the future of the monarchy, based firmly upon its history.

Text and illustrations present the carriages and cars used by American Presidents.

Is Joseph III the True Successor of Joseph the Prophet in the Office of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Classic Reprint)

New York Constitutional Convention Index

Smull’s Legislative Hand Book

Eight Men Who Changed America

A Key to Succession in the Presidency of the Church

Russia’s Power Transfer Crises

Constitutionalism in Islamic Countries: Between Upheaval and Continuity examines the question of whether something similar to an “Islamic constitutionalism” has emerged out of the political and constitutional upheaval witnessed in many parts of North Africa, the Middle East, and Central and Southern Asia. In order to identify its defining features and to assess the challenges that Islamic constitutionalism poses to established concepts of constitutionalism, this book offers an integrated analysis of the complex frameworks in Islamic countries, drawing on the methods and insights of comparative constitutional law, Islamic law, international law and legal history. European and North American experiences are used as points of reference against which the peculiar challenges, and the specific answers given to those challenges in the countries surveyed, can be assessed. The book also examines ways in which the key concepts of constitutionalism, including fundamental rights, separation of powers, democracy and rule of law, may be adapted to an Islamic context, thus providing valuable new insights on the prospects for a genuine renaissance of constitutionalism in the Islamic world in the wake of the “Arab Spring.”

Excerpt from Succession of Joseph III: Is Joseph III the True Successor of Joseph the Prophet in the Office of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Later-Day Saints In assuming to write a discussion of the question Is Joseph III the true successor of Joseph the Prophet, in the office of President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints? It is necessary that some reason for doing so be given. For many years there has been a discussion of this question; and for some years the writer has interested himself in this question, to the extent that he has made considerable search of the records to convince himself as to how this should be answered, in a brief and direct manner. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

A powerful direction of one of the fundamental problems in American governance today: the clash between presidents determined to redirect the nation through ever-tighter control of administration and an executive branch still organized to promote shared interests in steady hands, due deliberation, and expertise. President Trump pitted himself repeatedly against the institutions and personnel of the executive branch. In the process, two once-obscure concepts came center stage in an eerie faceoff. On one side was the specter of a “Deep State” conspiracyadministrators threatening to thwart the will of the people and undercut the constitutional authority of the president they elected to lead them. On the other side was a raw personalization of presidential power, one that a theory of “the unitary executive” gossiped up and allowed to run roughshod over reason and the rule of law. The Deep State and the unitary executive framed every major contest of the Trump presidency. Like phantom twins, they drew each other out. These conflicts are not new. Stephen Skowronek, John A. Dearborn, and Desmond King trace the tensions between presidential power and the depth of the American state back through the decades and forward through the various settlements arrived at in various eras.

Phantoms of a Beleaguered Republic is about the breakdown of settlements and the abiding vulnerabilities of a Constitution that gave scant attention to administrative power. Rather than simply dump on Trump, the authors provide a richly historical perspective on the conflicts that rocked his presidency, and they explain why, if left unamed, the phantom twins will continue to pull the American government apart.

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States

Etiquette of Social Life in Washington

Transition Politics in Southeast Asia

Master Presidential History in 1 Minute a Day

The President’s Car

Rules and Decisions ... Legislative Directory

Madeleine Dahlgren’s 1881 work aims to provide readers with a guide to the peculiar and particular manners and mores of the Nation’s capital. Recognizing that official life in Washington, D.C. leads to ““perplexing social questions,”“ Dahlgren’s work, which went through a number of editions in her lifetime, lays out the special code of social laws that are at work in Washington in the late nineteenth century. The social life of the U.S. Congress, Donald A. Ritchie, a congressional historian for more than thirty years, takes readers on a fascinating, behind-the-scenes tour of Capitol Hill, pointing out the key players, explaining their behavior, and translating parliamentary language into plain English. No mere civics lesson, this eye-opening book provides an insider’s perspective on Congress, matched with a professional historian’s analytical insight. After a swift survey of the creation of Congress by the constitutional convention, he begins to unscrew the nuts and pull out the bolts. What is it like to campaign for Congress? To attract large donors? To enter either house with no seniority? He answers these questions and more, explaining committee assignments and committee work, the role of staffers and lobbyists, floor proceedings, parliamentary rules, and coalition building. Ritchie explores the great effort put into constituent service-as representatives and senators respond to requests from groups and individuals-as well as media relations and news coverage. He also explores how the grand concepts we all know from civics class--checks and balances, advise and consent, congressional oversight--work in practice in an age of strong presidents and a muscular Senate minority.

When George H. W. Bush took office in January 1989, he brought to the presidency an impressive resume. A former member of Congress, national party leader, CIA director, ambassador to China, and two-term vice president, he had the credentials and experience for a uniquely successful presidency. Less than four years later, the American electorate resoundingly proclaimed his administration a failure. Many pundits and scholars have echoed the voters’ judgement. In a considered and balanced reassessment, Mark J. Rozell and Ryan J. Barilleaux ask whether the public and the pundits have applied the wrong criteria of presidential evaluation. Looking at the context in which Bush came into office, Rozell and Barilleaux argue that his strategy of incrementalism may indeed have been right for the times and the failure may have lain only in Bush’s inability to convince the public of that. Moreover, the authors disagree with the common wisdom that Bush pursued incrementalism only in domestic policy, arguing that it characterized his foreign policy as well. Power and Prudence is a study in presidential evaluation. It represents a challenge to the conventional wisdom that has developed on the first Bush administration and presents an important reinterpretation of the leadership of a poorly-understood president. This thought-provoking analysis suggests that due to the circumstances of his presidency Bush may not have been in any position to articulate or achieve far-reaching policy objectives. These circumstances included the lack of an electoral mandate, Bush’s succession to a very popular and ideological leader, his inheritance of a daunting budget deficit, and the situation of divided government. Interviews with members of Bush’s White House staff and recourse to the limited archival record thus far opened to scholars inform the authors’ interpretation of the Bush administration. A fascinating read into the workings of a contemporary presidency, Power and Prudence will appeal to presidential schotars as well as the politically-minded reader.

The Constitution in Congress

Constitutionalism in Islamic Countries: Between Upheaval and Continuity

A Journal of University Perspectives

United States Code Service, Lawyers Edition

Miscellaneous Publications

Jefferson’s Muslim Fugitives

Presidential Succession between the Popular Election and the InaugurationHearing Before the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, February 2, 1994 (Classic Reprint)The Politics of Presidential Term LimitsOxford University Press, USA

On October 3, 1807, Thomas Jefferson was contacted by an unknown traveler urgently pleading for a private “interview” with the President, promising to disclose “a matter of momentous importance”. By the next day, Jefferson held in his hands two astonishing manuscripts whose history has been lost for over two centuries. Authored by Muslims fleeing captivity in rural Kentucky, these documents delivered to the President in 1807 were penned by literate African slaves, and written entirely in Arabic. Jefferson’s Muslim Fugitives reveals the untold story of two escaped West Africans in the American heartland whose Arabic writings reached a sitting U.S. President, prompting him to intervene on their behalf. Recounting a quest for emancipation that crosses borders of race, region and religion, Jeffrey Einboden unearths Arabic manuscripts that circulated among Jefferson and his prominent peers, including a document from 1780s Georgia which Einboden identifies as the earliest surviving example of Muslim slave authorship in the newly-formed United States. Revealing Jefferson’s lifelong entanglements with slavery and Islam, Jefferson’s Muslim Fugitives tracks the ascent of Arabic slave writings to the highest halls of U.S. power, while questioning why such vital legacies from the American past have been entirely forgotten.

Thus the First Congress left us a rich legacy of arguments over the meaning of a variety of constitutional provisions, and the quality of those arguments was impressively high.

The Final Report of the Special Counsel on Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election

Constitutional Law

All Federal Laws of a General and Permanent Nature Arranged in Accordance with the Section Numbering of the United States Code and the Supplements Thereto

Scandal, Death, and Illness in the White House

A Contextual Analysis

Lines of Succession

“Containing the public messages, speeches, and statements of the President”, 1956-1992.

Excerpt from Message of the President of the United States, to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, Vol. 2 The army has been very actively and constantly engaged in the performance of arduous and important duties. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force, composed mainly of the fifth infantry and fourth artillery, during the spring and early part of the summer. This war has been prosecuted with all the vigor which the character of the country and that of the enemy would admit. of the country is a perpetual succession of swamps and morasses, almost impenetrable, and the Indians partake rather of the nature of beasts of the chase than of men capable of resisting in fight a military power. Their only strength lies in a capacity to elude pursuit. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The issue of leadership change and political succession continues to resonate in Southeast Asia today, nearly a decade after the 1997 Asian financial crisis unleashed tectonic waves throughout the region. Amid a wider process of transition that also swept Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore, two countries -- Indonesia and Malaysia -- went through significant transfors of power from one generation to another. Suharto’s fall in 1998 triggered a series of political successions before throwing up Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as president. Mahathir Mohamad stepped down in 2003 and handed over power to Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, but not before a cataclysmic struggle with his once-anointed heir apparent, Anwar Ibrahim. This book looks at the politics of leadership change and succession in Indonesia and Malaysia, two countries which experienced the worst political falloutns from the Asian financial crisis. A former journalist who has had the advantage of covering these two countries over two decades, the author begins with an overview of the political transitions in Southeast Asia. The central focus of the book however covers developments in Indonesia and Malaysia through the tumultuous years up to the end of 2004. The book’s underlying thesis is that the major leadership changes in Indonesia and Malaysia in recent years have not been, and are not taking place in isolation, but are in fact part of a long process of change that can be traced to the 1980s. Although the two primary political actors -- Suharto and Mahathir -- are out of office, they remain, in terms of impact, very much in the consciousness of the successor generation because of the defining roles that they left behind. “Transition Politics in Southeast Asia” provides a timely narration of the twists and turns of the ‘politics of transition’ in Indonesia and Malaysia’ over a span of two decades. It also serves as a relevant backdrop to understanding the context and genesis of the political events that currently dominate the news and the landscapes in the two states. The result is a sense of contrast in how the two countries grappled with the common quest for effective leadership in the face of the demanding challenge of providing security, stability, economic development and progress.

The 1998 Presidential Elections and the Fall of Suharto

Accidental Presidents

Presidential Inability

Succession Politics in Indonesia

Succession of Joseph III

Dynamics of Leadership Change and Succession in Indonesia and Malaysia

Using the Russian president’s major public addresses as the main source, Bo Petersson analyzes the legitimization strategies employed during Vladimir Putin’s third and fourth terms in office. The argument is that these strategies have rested on Putin’s highly personalized blend of strongman-image projection and presentation as the embodiment of Russia’s great power myth. Putin appears as the only credible guarantor against renewed weakness, political chaos, and interference from abroad--in particular from the US. After a first deep crisis of legitimacy manifested itself by the massive protests in 2011–2012, the annexation of Crimea led to a lengthy boost in Putin’s popularity figures. The book discusses how the Crimea effect is, by 2021, trailing off and Putin’s charismatic authority is increasingly questioned by opposition from Alexei Navalny, the effects of unpopular reforms, and poor handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, Russia is bound to head for a succession crisis as the legitimacy of the political system continues to be built on Putin’s projected personal characteristics and--now apparently waning--charisma, and since no potential heir apparent has been allowed on center stage. The constitutional reform of summer 2020 made it possible in theory for Putin to continue as president until 2036. Yet, this change did not address the Russian political system’s fundamental future leadership dilemma.

In simple terms discusses the need for a president to have advisors, the highlights of each cabinet in our nation’s history, and the job of each cabinet post.

Includes section: “Some Michigan books.”

Power and Prudence

The President’s Cabinet, and how it Grew

The Lost Story of Enslaved Africans, their Arabic Letters, and an American President

Defining Art. II, Sec. 1, Clause 5, of the Constitution

Heraldry of the Royal Families of Europe

This authoritative study examines twentieth-century Russia’s four key succession crises: after Stalin’s death, throughout Khrushchev’s primacy, during the economic and geographic implosion of the USSR, and the end of the Yeltsin presidency. The distinguished contributors to this volume argue that the common denominator throughout has been the absence of a transparent, nonarbitrary, and generally accepted mechanism for the transfer of political power.

The Mueller Report

The Reporter

Message of the President of the United States, to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, Vol. 2 (Classic Reprint)

The Politics of Presidential Term Limits