



الرئيس في النظام الدستوري للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

بحث علمي قانوني أعد لنيل درجة الماجستير في القانون العام

طارق إسماعيل الغزالي

حسن مصطفى البحري



﴿ قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَلِكُ الْمُلْكِ تُؤْتِي الْمُلْكَ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتَنْزِعُ
الْمُلْكَ مِمَّنْ تَشَاءُ وَتُعِزُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتُذِلُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِيَدِكَ
الْخَيْرُ إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴾

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Presidency

The most important office on earth "

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Presidential Electors " " "
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الفصل الأول

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المبحث الأول

مرحلة الترشيح

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المطلب الأول

شروط الترشيح

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((No Person except a natural born Citizen or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States)).

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(All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State

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shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws).

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Gal Jill son: *American Government, Political Change And Instructional development*(New York ,Publisher: Taylor&Francis,2007) ,p.252

Luris v, united States ,231U.S .9(1913) (٤)

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Brian duignan; *The Executive Branch of The Federal Government*(London, Publisher:
Britannica Educational Publishing, 2009).p.354.

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Kenneth, R. Thomas :The Constitution Of The United States , Analysis : ()
&Interpretation(Washington, 2008),P.130.

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Gal Jill son: *American Government, political change And instructional development*,
op.ci t ,p.255.

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Otis, H. Stephens; American Constitutional Law (Philadelphia; The fourth Edition, 2007)p.16.

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Gal Jill son: American Government, Political Change And Instructional Development,
op .cit, p.261.

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Brian Duignan; The Executive Branch of The federal Government, op.cit,.p.355.

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Brian Duignan; The Executive Branch of The Federal Government, op.cit.,p357.

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المطلب الثاني

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Richard M .Pious ; *The Presidency of the United States: A Student Companion Pub*(London:
Oxford University Press, The Second Edition ,2001)p.172.

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Gal Jill son: *American Government, Political Change And Instructional Development,*
op.cit ,p.255.

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Mark V. Tushner: *Global Perspectives On Constitutional Law,**op,cit ,p.86.*

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Richard M .Pious ; The Presidency of the United States: A Student Companion ,po.cit.p.88

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Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 166 (1962).

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"Presidential Preference "

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Brian Duignan; The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government, op,cit, p28.

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Brian Duignan ; The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government,op.cit.,p388.

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Brian Duignan ; The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government, op.cit., p.388.

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Gal Jill Son: American Government, Political Change And Instructional Development,
op .cit ,p.265.

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Brian Duignan; The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government, ,op.cit.,p369.

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Gal Jill Son: American Government, Political Change And instructional Development
,op .cit, ,p187.

المبحث الثاني

انتخاب رئيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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المطلب الأول

الحملة الانتخابية للمرشح للرئاسة الأمريكية

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Andrew Beale :Essential Constitutional Law(Philadelphia; Publisher: Taylor & Francis, Edition ,Second Edition,1997).p.65.

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Gal Jill Son: American Government, Political Change And Instructional Development,
op.cit,p. 286

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The Camping Finance Act 1974

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William Story: Us Government And Political, op.cit ,pp125-126.

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"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances".

(٤) انظر: د. أحمد شوقي ، الرئيس في النظام الدستوري للولايات المتحدة ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٣٥ .

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William Story: Us Government And Political, *op.cit* ,pp.122-123-124.

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Brian Duignan; The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government , *op.cit* ,p410.

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Richard M .Pious ; The Presidency of the United States: A Student Companion ,po.cit.p.89.

المطلب الثاني

انتخاب رئيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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Paul Malamud; How The United States is governed (Virginia; Braddock Communications, Herndon, 2004) p.27.

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Robert, A. Dahl ; How Democratic Is The American Constitution?(New Jersey, Publisher: Yale University Press , Publication, Second Edition,2003).p.79.

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Brian Duignan; The executive branch of the federal government,op.cit,p.345. : ()

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'The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.'

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Robert, A. Dahl ; *How Democratic Is The American Constitution?**op,cit,p.80.*

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Brian Duignan; The executive branch of the federal government, op.cit., p.356. : ()

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"The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice-President and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate".

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Frederic, P. Miller: President Of The United States(Boston; Publisher: Alpha script Publishing , first edition,2009).123.

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Jacqueline, R. Kanovitz: Constitutional Law(Boston MA; Anderson publishing , Twelfth edition ,2010).P.75.

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John, V. Sullivan: How Our laws Are Made(Washington; US government publishing office,2007)P.66.

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Robert Singh, *The American Government And Politics* (Boston, 2003) p.112.

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Robert Singh, *The American Government And Politics*, op.cit.p.115.

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Stephen Voss: Cliffs Quick Review American government(New York city, 2006).p.32.

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Sela, G. Thomason: Congress of the U.S Committees, rules and procedures(Nova science
.(publisher NYC,2009),p.320.

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Robert Singh; *The American Government And Politics*, op.cit.p.169.

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"Establishes the official voting age to be 18 years old"

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Toing, William; Essentials of American National Government(London,1997)p.176.

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Seal G. Thomason: Congress of The united States, ,op.cit,p.336.

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المبحث الثالث

مدة الرئاسة وحالات خلو منصب الرئيس الأمريكي

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المطلب الأول مدة الرئاسة الأمريكية

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**Gant, Scott; Presidential Inability and the Twenty – Fifth Amendment (Washington, US
government printing office,2003),p.224.**

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(No person shall be elected to the office of the President more that twice)

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Lee Epstein And Thomas Walker: Constitutional Law for A Changing America Company Press.(Washington, 1995)p.310.

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المطلب الثاني

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"In case of the removal of the *President* from office or of his death or resignation, the *Vice President* shall become President".

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"In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected".

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Robert Shapiro; *Presidential Power* (Washington city, Forging the Presidency for the Twenty-First Century Columbia University Press, 2000).p.122.

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Melvin, I. Urofsky; *The American presidents* (New York; Garland publishing, 2000) p.99.

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Vikram Amar ,MarkTushnet ; Global Perspectives on Constitutional Law Pub(USA;
Publisher: Oxford University Press, First edition, November 2008)p.221.

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"Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President"

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الفصل الثاني

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي

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المبحث الأول

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي من الناحية التنفيذية

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The president shall have power to nominate by and with the advice of the senate. ()

*Point Ambassadors, other public ministers And council, judges of the Supreme Court
(Article 2, Section 2, Clause2).*

*The president shall have power to appoint all other offices of the United states whose
appointments are not here in otherwise provided for(Article 2, Section 2, Clause2).* ()

*The president may require the pinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the
executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their, respective office
(Article 2, Section 2, Clause2).* ()

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The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the ()
necess of the senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next
session(Article 2, Section 2, Clause2).

The president shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed ,and shall ()
commission all the office of the United states(Article 2, Section 2, Clause2).

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المطلب الأول

سلطة الرئيس الأمريكي في تعيين الوزراء «السكرتيرين» وإقالتهم

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المطلب الثاني
سلطة الرئيس الأمريكي في تعيين وعزل الموظفين الفيدراليين

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"The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors".

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المطلب الثالث
سلطة الرئيس الأمريكي في تنفيذ القوانين وحفظ النظام

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المبحث الثاني

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي في المجال التشريعي

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المطلب الأول

حق الرئيس الأمريكي في اقتراح القوانين

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المطلب الثاني
حق الاعتراض على القوانين في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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المطلب الثالث

السلطة اللاحقة للرئيس الأمريكي

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المبحث الثالث

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي في المجال الدولي

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المطلب الأول
سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي في عقد المعاهدات الدولية

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المطلب الثاني
سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي في عقد الاتفاقيات التنفيذية

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المطلب الثالث

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي في الاعتراف بالدول والحكومات الأجنبية

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المطلب الرابع

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي في تعيين السفراء والممثلين الدبلوماسيين

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المبحث الرابع

سلطات الرئيس الأمريكي العسكرية والحربية

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الفصل الثالث

علاقة الرئيس الأمريكي

بالسلطات الأخرى

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المبحث الأول

مبدأ الفصل بين السلطات وتطبيقه في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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المطلب الأول

ماهية مبدأ الفصل بين السلطات

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المطلب الثاني

تقدير مبدأ الفصل بين السلطات

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المطلب الثالث

تطبيق مبدأ الفصل بين السلطات في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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U.S. Const. Article 2, Section 1: «The Executive Power Shall Be vested in A President of the United States of America».

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*U.S. Const. Article 3, Section 1: «The judicial Power of the United States, shall be (1)
vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to
time ordain and establish».*

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The Chief Justice

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U.s. Const. Article 1, Section 3, Clause 4: « *The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided*»

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() Impeachment

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المبحث الثاني

علاقة الرئيس الأمريكي بالكونغرس

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المطلب الأول

مظاهر رقابة السلطة التشريعية على السلطة التنفيذية

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.Contingent Election

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«.... And if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President».

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U.S. Const., amend. XII (1804): «.... And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But om choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two – thirds of the states and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a vchoice...».

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Presidential Vacancy

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Presidential Inability

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U.S. Const. amend. XXV, Sec. 3 «Whenever the President transmits to the President Pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President».

principal officers of the « » ()
executive departments

Gant, Scott; Presidential Inability and the Twenty -Fifth Amendment, op. cit., : p. 794 (At footnote No. 12)

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The Presidential Succession Act of 1947

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Vice

President elect

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President elect

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U.S. Const amend. XXV, Sec. 2: «*Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, The President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take the office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress*».

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Principal or Superior Officers :

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Inferior Officers

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Favoritism

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Family Connections

Private Interests

Personal Attachments

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Popularity

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Partisan Considerations

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The Recess "

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Appointments

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Principle of Checks "

.and Balances

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Fisher, Louis: *Recess Appointments of Federal Judges*(Washington; Library of Congress, Congressional Research ,2001).p.1.

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Ambassadors

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«...Consuls () Public Ministers

Diplomatic Representatives

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«The term "ambassadors and other public ministers" comprehends" all officers having diplomatic functions, whatever their title or designation».

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Public Ministers

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or personal Special

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(secret agents (envoys

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James C. Hormel

Bill Clinton

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George W. Bush

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Conservative senators

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) Recess Appointment

James Inhofe

Contempt for Congress and the

Constitution

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. Otto J. Reich

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The making of treaties

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«He (The President) shall have power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur;...»

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Legally Binding

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Secretary of State

Message

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Bipartisanship

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No legislative Functions

Special committees

Standing committees

Joint committees

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().Impeachment proceedings

Groundwork

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Investigation Committees

Subcommittees

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Committee on the Judiciary

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Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

() Pat Roberts

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Joint Inquiry

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Bare blatt v. United States, 360 U.S. 109 – 115 (1959)

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«Bribery»

«Treason»

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«Other high crimes and misdemeanors»

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.The President

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.Vice President

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All civil Officers of the United

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States

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: «Civil Officers»
Cabinet)

(officials

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:Private Citizens

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:Military & Navy officers

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:Members of Congress

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«Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, Punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member».

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:Treason

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:Bribery

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/ Bribery Statute

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Article III, Section 3: «Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court».

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Criminal acts

.(..) Common law

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Abuse of power

. Betrayal or Violation of public trust 《 》

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or "other" high Bribery Treason

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Crimes and Misdemeanors

Treason &
criminal

High Crimes & Misdemeanors

Bribery
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(): "Impeachment by "The House :

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.Accuser and Prosecutor

"Trial by "The Senate :

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.Jury and Judge

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() Consequences of Conviction

..Confiscation

Fine

Prison Sentence

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Additional penalty

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Federal judges

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Civil suit

Paula Corbin Jones

Arkansas

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» Presidential immunity

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U.S. Supreme court

Clinton v. Jones, 520 U.S. 681 (1997) :

.http://laws.findlaw.com/us/520/681.html

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House Managers

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William Rehnquist

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Bazan, Elizabeth B; Impeachment: An Overview of Constitutional Provisions, Procedure, and Practice (Washington ;The Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 2010).p.84.

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المطلب الثاني

مظاهر رقابة السلطة التنفيذية على السلطة التشريعية

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U.S. Const. Art. I, sec.6, Clause 2: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments where of shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office".

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The Chief Justice

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Date	Legislation	Vote	Result
May 23, 2003	Jobs and Economic Growth Act H.R. 2 conference report	No.196	Agreed to 51 – 50
May 15, 2003	NicklesAmdt. 664 on dividend exclusion	No. 171	Agreed to 51 – 50
April 11, 2003	Budget Resolution H. Con. Res. 95 conference report	No.134	Agreed to 51 – 50
May 21, 2002	Motion to table Allen Amdt. 3406 on mortgage loans	No.119	Agreed to 50 – 49
April 5, 2001	HuthisonAmdt. 347 on marriage penalty tax	No.79	Agreed to 50 – 51
April 3, 2001	Grassley Amdt. 173 on prescription drugs	No. 65	Agreed to 51 – 50

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Checks and Balances "

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U.S. Const., Art.1, Sec.8 cl.1&2: «The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises,; To borrow money on the credit of the United States».

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U.S. Const., Art.1, Sec.10, cl.2: «No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws be subject to the revision and control of the Congress».

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U.S. Const., Art.1, Sec.10, cl.3: «No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage.....».

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Secretary of the Treasury

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[Budget and Accounting Act of 1921]

The Bureau of The Budget «

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(The Office of Management and Budget (OMB «

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Extraordinary» or «Special» Session»

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المبحث الثالث

علاقة الرئيس الأمريكي بالسلطة القضائية

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المطلب الأول
مظاهر رقابة السلطة التنفيذية على السلطة القضائية

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Article II: Section 2. "2 *He (the President) shall nominate, and by and with the*
Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint, Judge of the supreme Court".

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Robert Busby :Defending the American presidency(New York ; Gampel publishing, 2001)p.125.

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Article II: Section 2. *"I The President... shall have power to grant Reprives and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in cases of Impeachment"* ()

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Exparte Garland 4 Wall, 333, U.S. 1867.

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المطلب الثاني

مظاهر رقابة السلطة القضائية على السلطة التنفيذية

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() Law of Equity

Common Law

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«*When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside....*» ()

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﴿ وَأَنْ لَّيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَى ﴿٣٩﴾ وَأَنَّ سَعْيَهُ سَوْفَ يُرَى ﴿٤٠﴾ ثُمَّ يُجْزَاهُ الْجَزَاءَ الْأَوَّلَى ﴾

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

[سورة النجم: ٣٩ - ٤٠ - ٤١]

ملحق بأسماء رؤساء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ونوابهم^(١)

	Time in office	U.S. Presidents	U.S. Vice Presidents
	-	George Washington	John Adams
	-	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson
	-	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr and George Clinton
	-	James Madison	George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry
	-	James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins
	-	John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun
	-	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun and Martin Van Buren
	-	Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson
		William Henry Harrison	John Tyler
	-	John Tyler	None
	-	James Polk	George M. Dallas
	-	Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore
	-	Millard Fillmore	None
	-	Franklin Pierce	William R. King
	-	James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge
	-	Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson
	-	Andrew Johnson	None
	-	Ulysses S. Grant	Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson
	-	Rutherford B. Hayes	William A. Wheeler
		James A. Garfield	Chester Alan Arthur
	-	Chester Alan Arthur	None

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Brian Duignan: The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government ,op.cit,pp351-352-353

	-	Grover Cleveland	Thomas Hendricks
	-	Benjamin Harrison	Levi P. Morton
	-	Grover Cleveland	Adlai E. Stevenson
	-	William McKinley	Garret A. Hobart and Theodore Roosevelt
	-	Theodore Roosevelt	Charles W. Fairbanks
	-	William Howard Taft	James S. Sherman
	-	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
	-	Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge
	-	Calvin Coolidge	Charles G. Dawes
	-	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis
	-	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Henry John Garner Harry S Truman Wallace
	-	Harry S Truman	Alben Barkley
	-	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Richard Nixon
	-	John F. Kennedy	Lyndon Johnson
	-	Lyndon Johnson	Hubert Humphrey
	-	Richard Nixon	Spiro T. Agnew and Gerald Ford
	-	Gerald Ford	Nelson Rockefeller
	-	Jimmy Carter	Walter Mondale
	-	Ronald Reagan	George Bush
	-	George Bush	Dan Quayle
	-	Bill Clinton	Al Gore
	-	George W. Bush	Dick Cheney
		Barack Obama	Joe Biden

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Cabinet of president barackobama(January 20, 2009)

Secretary of State	Hillary Clinton
Secretary of the Treasury	Timothy Geithner
Secretary of Defense	Leon Panetta
Attorney General	Eric Holder
Secretary of the Interior	Ken L. Salazar
Secretary of Agriculture	Tom J. Vilsack
Secretary of Commerce	John Bryson
Secretary of Labor	Hilda L. Solis
Secretary of Health and Human Services	Kathleen Sebelius
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Shaun Donovan
Secretary of Transportation	Ray H. LaHood
Secretary of Energy	Steven Chu
Secretary of Education	Arne Duncan
Secretary of Veterans Affairs	Eric Shinseki
Secretary of Homeland Security	Janet Napolitano

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Brian Duignan: the executive branch of the federal government ,op.cit,pp398
[Cabinet Members Under President Barack Obama](#)
[Infoplease.comhttp://www.infoplease.com/us/government/cabinet-members-barack-obama.html#ixzz1yVTT62O5](http://www.infoplease.com/us/government/cabinet-members-barack-obama.html#ixzz1yVTT62O5)

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President	Congresses	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
George Washington	st-4th		.....		.....
John Adams	th-6th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Jefferson	th-10th	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Madison	th-14th				.....
James Monroe	th-18th		.....		.....
John Quincy Adams	th-20th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andrew Jackson	st-24th				.....
Martin Van Buren	th-26th	.....			.....
William Henry Harrison	th	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Tyler	th-28th				
James K. Polk	th-30th				.....
Zachary Taylor	st	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millard Fillmore	st-32nd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Pierce	rd-34th		.....	
James Buchanan	th-36th				.....
Abraham Lincoln	th-39th				.....
Andrew Johnson	th-40th				
Ulysses S. Grant	st-44th				
Rutherford B. Hayes	th-46th				
James A. Garfield	th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester A. Arthur	th-48th				

(١) معلومات هذا الجدول مأخوذة من د. حسن البحري، سلطة الرئيس الأمريكي في الاعتراض على القوانين، مرجع سابق، ص ٣٠.

Grover Cleveland	th–50th				
Benjamin Harrison	st–52nd				
Grover Cleveland	rd–54th				
William McKinley	th–57th				.....
Theodore Roosevelt	th–60th				
William H. Taft	st–62nd				
Woodrow Wilson	rd–66th				
Warren G. Harding	th				.....
Calvin Coolidge	th–70th				
Herbert C. Hoover	st–72nd				
Franklin D. Roosevelt	rd–79th				
Harry S. Truman	th–82nd				
Dwight D. Eisenhower	rd–86th				
John F. Kennedy	th–88th				.....
Lyndon B. Johnson	th–90st				.....
Richard M. Nixon	st–93rd				
Gerald R. Ford	rd–94th				
James Earl Carter	th–96th				
Ronald Reagan	th–100th				
George H. W. Bush	st–102nd				
William J. Clinton	rd–106th				
George W. Bush	th–110th		.....	
Barack H. Obama	th–112th		.....		.....
Total	.....			

جدول يبين حالات الاتهام التي بلغت مرحلة المحاكمة أمام مجلس الشيوخ

(١) (١٧٨٩-٢٠١٢)

List of Impeachments (1789 – Present '2012)

Federal Official	Position	Date	Result
William Blount	U.S. Senator Tennessee	January 11, 1799	Lack of jurisdiction led to dismissal of charges
John Pickering	U.S. District Judge District of New Hampshire	March 12, 1804	Convicted and removed from office
Samuel Chase	Associate Justice U.S. Supreme Court	March 1, 1805	Acquitted
James H. Peck	U.S. District Judge District of Missouri	January 31, 1831	Acquitted
West H. Humphreys	U.S. District Judge District of Tennessee	June 26, 1862	Convicted & removed from office & disqualified from further office holding
Andrew Johnson	President of USA	May 26, 1868	Acquitted
William H. Belknap	Secretary of War	August 1, 1876	Resigned / Acquitted
Charles Swayne	U.S. District Judge District of Northern Florida	February 27, 1905	Acquitted
Robert W. Archbald	Associate Judge U.S. Commerce Court	January 13, 1913	Convicted & removed from office & disqualified from further office holding
George W. English	U.S. District Judge Eastern District of Illinois	December 13, 1926	Resigned / charges dismissed
Harold Louderback	U.S. District Judge Northern District of California	May 24, 1933	Acquitted

(١) معلومات هذا الجدول مأخوذة من د.حسن البحري، الرقابة المتبادلية بين السلطين، مرجع سابق، ص ٥٧٤.

Halsted L. Ritter	U.S. District Judge Southern District of Florida	April 17, 1936	Convicted and .removed from office
Henry E. Claiborne	U.S. District Judge District of Nevada	October 9, 1986	Convicted and .removed from office
Alcee L. Hastings	U.S. District Judge Southern District of Florida	October 20, 1989	Convicted and removed from office
Walter L. Nixon Jr	U.S. District Judge Southern District of Mississippi	November 3, 1989	Convicted and .removed from office
William J. Clinton	President of USA	February 12, 1999	.Acquitted
Samuel B. Kent	Judge (Southern District of Texas)	June 19, 2009	Resigned on June 30 proceedings 2009 2009 dismissed on July 22
Thomas Porteous	Judge (Eastern District of Louisiana)	March 11, 2010	Removed and disqualified on December 2010 8

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الفهرس

الفصل الأول

اختيار الرئيس الأمريكي

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الفصل الثالث

علاقة الرئيس الأمريكي بالسلطات الأخرى

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