

Chapter 6

第六章

The Executive Branch 行政部门

I. 我。 ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION

宪法第二条

A. THE EXECUTIVE

A. 执行官

1. Article II of the U.S. Constitution creates and defines the executive branch of the federal government.
 1. 美国宪法第二条设立并规定了联邦政府的行政部门。
 2. Section 1 states that “the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America,” which forms the basis for most of the formal and informal powers of the president.
 2. 第 1 条规定“行政权应归于美利坚合众国总统”，这构成了总统大多数正式和非正式权力的基础。
 3. Section 1 outlines the process for choosing the president through the Electoral College, and not by direct popular vote.
 3. 第 1 节概述了通过选举团而不是通过直接普选来选择总统的过程。

B. QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS

B. 资格和条款

1. The Constitution mandates that a president meet three specific qualifications.
 1. 宪法规定总统必须满足三个具体条件。
 - a. Natural-born citizen (born on U.S. soil or born to a parent who is a citizen)
 - a. 自然出生的公民（在美国领土上出生或父母一方是公民）
 - b. 35 years of age
 - b. 35 岁

c. 14 years of residency in the United States

在美国居住约 14 年

2. The president and the vice president serve four-year terms. Although the original Constitution placed no limit on the number of terms an individual could serve, this was limited by passage of the 22nd Amendment.
2. 总统和副总任期均为四年。虽然最初的宪法没有限制个人可以担任的任期数，但第二十二修正案对此进行了限制。

C. COMPENSATION AND OATH OF OFFICE

C. 薪酬和就职宣誓

1. Congress determines the salary of the president. Congress may not raise or lower the salary of a serving president.
1. 国会决定总统的薪水。国会不得提高或降低在任总统的薪水。
2. The Constitution spells out the oath of office for the presidency in which the elected individual may either choose to swear or affirm. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."
2. 《宪法》规定了总统就职誓词，当选者可以选择宣誓或声明。“我郑重宣誓（或声明），我将忠实履行美利坚合众国总统的职责，并将尽我所能，维护、保护和捍卫美利坚合众国宪法。”

D. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

D. 解除职务

1. The president, vice president, and other civil officers can be removed from office through impeachment and conviction.
1. 总统、副总统和其他文职官员可以通过弹劾和定罪被免职。
2. Article II provides that "[t]he President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and on Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors."
2. 第二条规定：“总统、副总统和美国所有文职官员，如因叛国罪、受贿罪或其他重罪和轻罪而被弹劾或定罪，应被免职。”
 - a. The role of the House in impeachment is to bring charges. Once articles of impeachment are passed by the House, the officer charged has been "impeached" (but not convicted).
 - a. 众议院在弹劾程序中的作用是提出指控。一旦众议院通过弹劾条款，被指控的官员就被“弹劾”（但尚未被定罪）。
 - b. The role of the Senate in impeachment is to conduct a trial. In the event of impeachment of the president, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides

- over impeachment trials in the Senate.
- b. 参议院在弹劾案中的作用是进行审判。如果总统遭到弹劾，最高法院首席大法官将主持参议院的弹劾审判。
 - c. The impeachment trial results in conviction or acquittal. Conviction requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate.
 - c. 弹劾审判的结果要么是定罪，要么是无罪释放。定罪需要参议院三分之二的投票通过。
 - d. The penalty for conviction on impeachment charges is removal from office.
 - d. 对弹劾指控成立的处罚是免职。
 - e. The term “high Crimes and Misdemeanors” is a traditional legal term meaning any serious crime.
 - e. “重罪和轻罪”一词是一个传统的法律术语，指的是任何严重的犯罪。
3. Only two presidents have been impeached (Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton). Neither was convicted and removed from office.
3. 只有两位总统被弹劾过（安德鲁·约翰逊和比尔·克林顿）。两人都没有被定罪并被免职。

E. OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

E. 副总裁办公室

- 1. According to the Constitution, the duties of the vice president include serving as the president of the Senate (largely ceremonial and usually a role served by the president pro tempore), breaking any tie votes in the Senate, helping to decide questions of presidential disability (Twenty-Fifth Amendment), and taking over the presidency if the president is unable to finish his or her term.
- 1. 根据宪法规定，副总统的职责包括担任参议院议长（主要为礼仪性职务，通常由临时议长担任），在参议院出现平局时打破僵局，协助决定总统丧失行为能力的问题（第二十五修正案），以及在总统无法完成其任期时接任总统职位。
- 2. Informally, the role of the vice president is determined by the president and can involve either a domestic or international focus, often serving ceremonial purposes.
- 2. 非正式地讲，副总统的角色由总统决定，可以侧重于国内事务或国际事务，通常具有礼仪性质。
- 3. The vice president often plays a role in the election process, and presidential candidates often choose running mates that differ from them in areas such as geographic region, party subgroup, or experience in order to balance the ticket and expand their electoral appeal.
- 3. 副总统经常在选举过程中发挥作用，总统候选人经常选择在地理区域、政党分支或经验等方面与自己不同的竞选伙伴，以平衡竞选阵容并扩大其选举吸引力。

II. 二、 ROLES AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

总统的角色和权力

A. PRESIDENTIAL ROLES

A. 总统角色

1. **Chief Executive:** The president directs the activities of the several million federal employees to implement and carry out federal laws.
1. **行政首脑：**总统指导数百万联邦雇员的活动，以实施和执行联邦法律。
2. **Chief of State:** The president is a symbol of the nation, representing the American people to the world.
2. **国家元首：**总统是国家的象征，代表美国人民向世界发声。
3. **Chief Legislator:** The president plays a leading role in setting the country's legislative agenda by attempting to successfully shepherd his or her party's policy initiatives through Congress.
3. **首席立法者：**总统在制定国家立法议程方面发挥着领导作用，他试图成功地引导其所在政党的政策倡议在国会获得通过。
4. **Chief Diplomat:** The president conducts relations with the other countries of the world and sets U.S. foreign policy agenda.
4. **首席外交官：**总统负责处理与世界其他国家的关系，并制定美国的外交政策议程。
5. **Commander-in-Chief:** The president holds decision-making authority and operational control over all branches of the armed forces.
5. **三军统帅：**总统对武装部队所有部门拥有决策权和作战控制权。
6. **Party Chief:** The president is the de facto leader of his or her political party, leading in policy development and electoral strategy.
6. **党魁：**总统是其政党的实际领导人，领导政策制定和选举策略。

B. PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

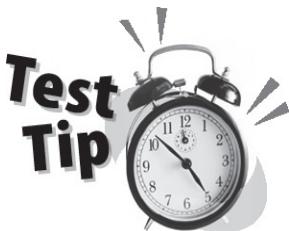
B. 总统权力

1. Each president takes office with a policy agenda, a set of policies that he or she would like the government to pursue. Accompanying the president's roles are numerous powers, both formal and informal, that he or she may use to attempt to achieve adoption of his or her policy agenda.
1. 每位总统就职时都会带着一份政策纲领，即他/她希望政府推行的一系列政策。总统的职责伴随着诸多权力，包括正式权力和非正式权力，他/她可以利用这些权力来努力实现其政策纲领的实施。
2. Formal powers are also called constitutional powers, because they are areas of authority granted to the president by the Constitution.
2. 正式权力也称为宪法权力，因为它们是宪法赋予总统的权力领域。
 - a. **Executing the Law:** The president is charged with taking care that laws be faithfully carried out (executed). The president oversees the fulfillment of legislation passed

by Congress and manages relevant agencies and programs.

- a. **执行法律**：总统的职责是确保法律得到忠实执行。总统监督国会通过的立法得到落实，并管理相关机构和项目。
- b. **Appointing Power:** The president appoints candidates (often with Senate approval required) for public office, including:
 - ▶ the heads of executive departments and their top aides
 - ▶ 各行政部门负责人及其高级助手
 - ▶ the heads of independent agencies
 - ▶ 独立机构负责人
 - ▶ ambassadors and other diplomats
 - ▶ 大使和其他外交官
 - ▶ all federal judges
 - ▶ 所有联邦法官
 - ▶ U.S. marshals and attorneys
 - ▶ 美国法警和律师
- c. **Recess Appointments:** The president may appoint people to fill administrative vacancies that occur when Congress is not in session. This type of appointment is called a recess appointment because it occurs when Congress is in recess. These appointments are not permanent; they last until the end of the next congressional session or until the Senate confirms a replacement.
- c. **休会任命**：总统可以在国会休会期间任命人员填补行政职位空缺。这类任命被称为休会任命，因为它是在国会休会期间进行的。这些任命并非永久性的；它们的任期持续到下一届国会休会结束或参议院确认继任者为止。
- d. **Requesting Written Opinions:** The president may request the written opinion of government officials.
- d. **要求提供书面意见**：总统可以要求政府官员提供书面意见。
- e. **State of the Union:** The president must periodically address Congress to report on the country's needs and conditions. The State of the Union address is given annually (by tradition) to a joint session of Congress, normally in late January or early February. Presidents use this opportunity to generate support for their policy agendas.
- e. **国情咨文**：总统必须定期向国会发表国情咨文，汇报国家的需求和状况。按照惯例，国情咨文每年向国会联席会议发表，通常在1月下旬或2月初。总统利用这一机会争取民众对其政策议程的支持。
- f. **Power to Recommend Legislation:** The president may recommend legislation to Congress. Note that this is a "soft" power. The president may not demand or

- require that any particular legislation be introduced or enacted.
- f. **立法建议权**：总统可以向国会提出立法建议。请注意，这是一项“软权力”。总统不得要求或强制任何特定立法提案或法案获得通过。
 - g. **Power to Convene Congress**: The president may convene Congress. That is, he or she may call Congress into session while it is in recess.
 - g. **召集国会的权力**：总统可以召集国会。也就是说，总统可以在国会休会期间召集国会开会。
 - h. **Power to Adjourn Congress**: The president may adjourn Congress in cases where the two houses cannot agree on a time of adjournment. This power has never been exercised by the president.
 - h. **总统有权宣布国会休会**：如果参众两院无法就休会时间达成一致，总统可以宣布国会休会。总统从未行使过这项权力。
 - i. **Veto Power**: The president may veto legislation passed by Congress. (Congress may override with a two-thirds vote.)
- 一、**否决权**：总统可以否决国会通过的法案。（国会可以以三分之二的多数票推翻总统的否决。）



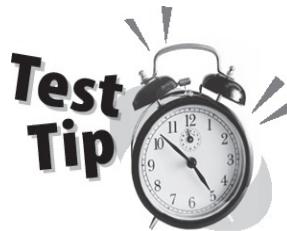
The line item veto is a long-debated power, but not currently held by the president. This power would allow the president to cancel individual spending items in a budgeting or appropriations bill, thereby vetoing part, but not all, of the bill. Its purpose is to allow the executive to reduce wasteful spending (pork) by Congress. Although Congress granted this power to the president by statute in 1996, it was struck down as unconstitutional in Clinton v. City of New York (1998). Many state governors have this power.

逐项否决权是一项长期争论的权力，但目前总统并不拥有这项权力。这项权力允许总统取消预算或拨款法案中的个别支出项目，从而否决法案的部分内容，而非全部。其目的是使行政部门能够减少国会的浪费性支出（即“猪肉桶”拨款）。尽管国会在 1996 年通过立法赋予总统这项权力，但在 1998 年的“克林顿诉纽约市案”中，该法案被裁定违宪。许多州长也拥有这项权力。

- j. **Commander-in-Chief Power**: The president serves as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. That is, he or she is the supreme commander of all branches of the United States military. Civilian control of the military is a critical feature of liberal democracy. The actual extent of the president's military powers has been a subject of contention throughout our history.
- j. **三军统帅权**：总统是武装部队的总司令，即美国所有军种的最高统帅。文官对军队的控制是自由民主制度的关键特征。总统军事权力的实际范围一直是美国历史上争论的焦点。
 - The Constitution grants Congress the power to declare war, but names the president as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
 - 宪法赋予国会宣战的权力，但规定总统为武装部队的总司令。

- The War Powers Resolution of 1973 (also known as the War Powers Act) was enacted in response to growing congressional concern about presidential overreach in use of the military, both during the Korean War and the Vietnam War. The law, which was passed over Nixon's veto, includes the following requirements:
- 1973 年《战争权力决议》(又称《战争权力法》)的颁布，是为了回应国会日益增长的对总统在朝鲜战争和越南战争期间过度使用军事力量的担忧。该法案在尼克松总统否决后获得通过，其中包括以下要求：
 - The president must inform Congress within 48 hours of committing military forces to action.
 - 总统必须在投入军事力量行动后 48 小时内通知国会。
 - If Congress does not authorize the action within 60 days, forces must be withdrawn.
 - 如果国会在 60 天内未授权该行动，则必须撤军。
 - An additional 30 days are allowed for the troops to make a safe withdrawal.
 - 允许部队额外 30 天时间安全撤离。

- k. **Treaty Power:** The president may make treaties with other countries. This requires approval by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.
- k. **条约权：**总统可以与其他国家缔结条约。这需要参议院三分之二的多数票批准。



Remember that the Senate alone approves treaties and appointments (not Congress as a whole; the House has no role in these procedures). Treaties must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Presidential appointments of cabinet officers, ambassadors, federal judges, and other officials may be approved by a simple majority (51%).

请记住，只有参议院才能批准条约和人事任命（并非由整个国会批准；众议院在这些程序中没有发言权）。条约必须经参议院三分之二多数票通过。总统对内阁成员、大使、联邦法官和其他官员的任命，只需简单多数（51%）即可通过。

- i. **Recognition Power:** The president receives ambassadors, which means that the president chooses whether to formally recognize a foreign government. Recognition simply means that the United States acknowledges the legitimacy, or legal basis, of a government and agrees to do business with it. The United States recognizes many governments that are not democratic or that do not meet modern western standards in other respects, such as individual rights and freedoms.
- 一、**承认权：**总统接见大使，这意味着总统可以选择是否正式承认外国政府。承认仅仅意味着美国承认一个政府的合法性或法律基础，并同意与其开展业务。美国承认许多并非民主政体或在其他方面（例如个人权利和自由）不符合现代西方标准的政府。
- m. **Pardon Power:** The president may grant pardons (legal forgiveness) for federal crimes, except in cases of impeachment. The president's formal pardoning power

can take several forms, including individual pardons, amnesty, commutations, and reprieves, which all serve as checks on the judicial branch. Presidents may only pardon federal offenses, and not crimes charged under state laws.

m. **赦免权**：总统可以赦免（法律上的宽恕）联邦罪行，但弹劾案除外。总统的正式赦免权可以采取多种形式，包括个人赦免、大赦、减刑和暂缓执行，这些都对司法部门起到制衡作用。总统只能赦免联邦罪行，而不能赦免根据州法律指控的罪行。

- **Pardon:** An order from the president granting a person release from punishment and total legal forgiveness for a crime. The only exception to the pardon power involves cases of impeachment. The most famous pardon was granted by President Ford to former President Richard Nixon for any misconduct related to the Watergate affair. Ford justified his actions by expressing a desire for closure, saying, "It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it. I have concluded that only I can do that, and if I can, I must." Nixon had resigned to avoid impeachment, thereby allowing for a pardon from Ford.
- **赦免**：总统颁布的命令，允许某人免除刑罚，并完全免除其因犯罪而受到的法律制裁。赦免权的唯一例外情况是弹劾案。最著名的赦免案例是福特总统赦免了前总统理查德·尼克松，免除了其在水门事件中的一切不当行为。福特为自己的行为辩护，表达了希望结束此事的愿望，他说：“这件事可能会没完没了地持续下去，或者必须有人来终结它。我认为只有我能做到这一点，如果我能做到，我就必须这样做。”尼克松为了避免弹劾而辞职，从而使福特得以赦免他。
- **Amnesty:** Amnesty allows the president to grant pardons to a group of individuals all convicted of the same crime. For example, President Carter granted amnesty to all of the individuals who avoided the draft during the Vietnam War, either by not registering or leaving the country.
- **大赦**：大赦允许总统赦免一群犯有相同罪行的人。例如，卡特总统赦免了所有在越南战争期间通过未登记或离开美国来逃避兵役的人。
- **Commutation:** The power of a president to reduce the punishment (e.g., time in jail, fines) without removing the guilty verdict of the courts.
- **减刑**：总统有权在不撤销法院有罪判决的情况下减少刑罚（例如，监禁时间、罚款）。
- **Reprieve:** The power of the president to delay punishment, without removing the guilty verdict of the courts.
- **暂缓执行**：总统有权在不撤销法院有罪判决的情况下推迟惩罚。

3. Informal powers are those powers not explicitly granted by the Constitution. Article II of the Constitution states that "[t]he executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." Known as the "Vesting Clause," this clause, along with the directive requiring the president to ensure that the laws are faithfully executed, forms the basis for the president's informal powers.
3. 非正式权力是指宪法未明确授予的权力。宪法第二条规定，“行政权属于美利坚合众国总统”。这条被称为“授权条款”的条款，连同要求总统确保法律得到忠实执行的指令，构成了总统非正式权力的基础。
 - a. **Executive Orders:** In many circumstances, the president may issue executive orders, directives that have the force of law.

- a. **行政命令**：在许多情况下，总统可以发布行政命令，即具有法律效力的指令。
 - Executive orders are normally used in the process of carrying out the president' s duties—for example, by enforcing the Constitution or legislation passed by Congress.
 - 行政命令通常用于履行总统职责的过程中——例如，通过执行宪法或国会通过的法律。
 - Executive orders are often used when Congress refuses to enact the president' s agenda or negotiate a solution.
 - 当国会拒绝执行总统的议程或拒绝通过谈判解决问题时，通常会使用行政命令。
 - Some presidents have issued executive orders that seem to exceed their constitutional authority or contradict the legislature.
 - 有些总统颁布的行政命令似乎超越了宪法赋予的权力，或者与立法机关相抵触。
 - Congress has several checks on the use of executive orders, including the ability to refuse to fund these directives or to invalidate them through the passage of legislation.
 - 国会对行政命令的使用有多种制约手段，包括拒绝为这些指令提供资金，或通过立法使其无效。
 - Executive orders may be challenged in the courts as well. They may be found unconstitutional or in conflict with federal law (judicial review).
 - 行政命令也可能在法庭上受到质疑。它们可能被认定为违宪或与联邦法律相冲突（司法审查）。
- b. **Signing Statements**: When signing a bill into law, a president may issue a written statement offering his or her interpretation of the law and how it is to be executed.
 - Signing statements are advisory in nature and do not have the force of law.
 - 签署声明仅供参考，不具有法律效力。
 - Signing statements give presidents the opportunity to express their interpretations and plans for execution of laws to the public and the legislative branch.
 - 签署声明使总统有机会向公众和立法部门表达其对法律的解释和执行计划。
 - Signing statements may be used by a president to indicate disapproval of all or part of a bill in the event that a veto would likely face an override.
 - 总统可以使用签署声明来表示对法案全部或部分内容的反对，以防否决权被推翻。
 - Signing statements are not mandatory. Most legislation is not accompanied by a signing statement.
 - 签署声明并非强制性要求。大多数立法都没有附带签署声明。
- c. **Executive Agreements**: Presidents may make executive agreements with heads of government of other countries.

c. **行政协议**：总统可以与其他国家政府首脑签订行政协议。

- These agreements are similar to treaties, but do not require Senate approval.
- 这些协议类似于条约，但不需要参议院批准。
- They are typically made under the authority of an existing treaty to deal with bureaucratic issues and minor details.
- 它们通常是在现有条约的授权下制定的，用于处理官僚问题和细枝末节。
- Occasionally, a president may conclude significant international business in the form of an executive agreement.
- 有时，总统可能会以行政协议的形式达成重要的国际商业协议。
- Since executive agreements are not approved by the Senate, they may be altered or canceled by subsequent presidential administrations. They may also be altered or canceled by heads of state in countries that are party to the agreement.
- 由于行政协议未经参议院批准，因此后续总统政府可以对其进行修改或废除。此外，协议缔约国的国家元首也可以对其进行修改或废除。

d. **Removal Power**: Generally, the president has the power to remove, or dismiss, without cause, any high-level federal official that he or she has the power to nominate. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, it has been inferred from the appointment power and the power to execute the law. Supreme Court rulings have placed restrictions on the president's ability to fire various types of executive officers, especially without cause. The president does not have the power to dismiss federal judges, or the heads of regulatory commissions.

d. **免职权**：一般来说，总统有权免除或解雇其有权提名的任何高级联邦官员的职务，无需任何理由。虽然宪法中没有明确提及，但这项权力已从总统的任命权和执行法律的权力中推断出来。最高法院的裁决对总统解雇各类行政官员的能力，尤其是无理由解雇的能力，施加了限制。总统无权解雇联邦法官或监管委员会的负责人。

e. **Power of Persuasion**: The president's central role in the federal government requires that he or she is at the center of constant negotiations. The president is expected to demonstrate bargaining skills and to persuade other members of the executive and legislative branches to support his or her party's policies.

e. **说服力**：总统在联邦政府中的核心地位要求他/她始终处于谈判的中心。总统需要展现谈判技巧，并说服行政和立法部门的其他成员支持其所在政党的政策。

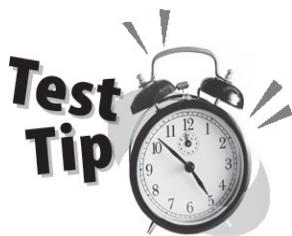
f. **The Bully Pulpit**: The president has the ability to speak directly to the American people at will, which is an important informal power. The term "bully pulpit" was coined by Theodore Roosevelt to refer to the presidency as a highly visible position that could be used to speak out and persuade. Note that "bully" in the usage of the early twentieth century was used as an adjective meaning "excellent," or "superior." A pulpit, of course, is an elevated position from which preachers

speak.

- f. **总统讲坛**：总统可以随时直接向美国人民发表讲话，这是一项重要的非正式权力。“总统讲坛”(bully pulpit)一词由西奥多·罗斯福创造，用来指代总统这一高度可见的职位，可以利用该职位发表意见并进行说服。值得注意的是，在20世纪初，“bully”一词用作形容词，意为“优秀的”或“卓越的”。当然，讲坛(pulpit)指的是传教士布道时所站的显要位置。
 - g. **Global Leader**: The president is recognized as an important global leader, holds discussions with other world leaders, and builds international coalitions.
 - g. **全球领袖**：总统被公认为重要的全球领袖，与其他世界领导人进行对话，并建立国际联盟。
 - h. **Crisis Manager**: The president is required to respond to crises, both international and domestic. The president's role as crisis manager provides the opportunity to enhance his or her reputation, power, and agenda.
 - h. **危机管理者**：总统需要应对国际和国内危机。总统作为危机管理者的角色，为其提升声誉、权力和政治议程提供了机会。
 - i. **Emergency Powers**: Presidents have claimed various emergency powers to deal with situations of rebellion, war, and terrorism. These have included the suspension of habeas corpus (Lincoln), internment of Japanese Americans (Franklin D. Roosevelt), and holding enemy combatants without trial (George W. Bush).
- 一、**紧急权力**：总统们曾声称拥有各种紧急权力来应对叛乱、战争和恐怖主义等情况。这些权力包括暂停人身保护令(林肯)、拘禁日裔美国人(富兰克林·罗斯福)以及未经审判拘留敌方战斗人员(乔治·W·布什)。

Presidential Powers 总统权力

Type of Power 功率类型	Formal 正式的	Informal 非正式
Executive 管理人员	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – execute laws 执行法律 – nominate officials 任命官员 – request written opinions – 请求书面意见 – make recess appointments 安排课间休息时间 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – executive orders 行政命令 – signing statements – 签署声明 – crisis manager 危机管理者 – emergency powers 紧急权力 – removal power 移除能力
Legislative 立法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – give State of the Union address 发表国情咨文 – recommend legislation – 建议立法 – call special sessions 召开特别会议 – adjournment 休会 – veto 否决权 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bargaining/negotiation 讨价还价/谈判 – bully pulpit 讲坛
Foreign Policy/Military 外交政策/军事	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – command military (Commander-in-Chief) – 指挥军队 (三军统帅) – make treaties 缔结条约 – nominate ambassadors 提名大使 – recognize diplomats and foreign governments 承认外交官和外国政府 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – executive agreement 执行协议 – bargaining/negotiation 讨价还价/谈判 – world leader 世界领导人 – meets with heads of foreign governments – 与外国政府首脑会晤 – coalition builder 联盟建设者 – crisis manager 危机管理者
Judicial 司法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – nominate judges 提名评委 – pardon federal crimes, except involving impeachment ——赦免联邦罪行，但涉及弹劾的罪行除外 	



Be aware that various sources use different names for types of presidential powers, which can be confusing. The two main categories of presidential powers are:

请注意，不同来源对总统权力的类型使用了不同的名称，这可能会造成混淆。总统权力的两大主要类别是：

- ***formal or constitutional powers, which are defined in the Constitution***
- ***宪法规定的正式权力或宪法权力***

- *informal or inherent powers, which are not spelled out in the Constitution, but based on the Vesting Clause and the president' s duty to execute laws passed by Congress*
- 非正式或固有权力，这些权力并未在宪法中明确规定，而是基于宪法赋予的权力条款以及总统执行国会通过的法律的职责。

III. 三、 EXECUTIVE INTERACTIONS WITH CONGRESS AND THE COURTS 行政部门与国会和法院的互动

A. DIVIDED GOVERNMENT/POLICY CONFLICTS

A. 分裂的政府/政策冲突

1. Each president enters office with a policy agenda, or set of initiatives, which he or she would like Congress to enact into law. In the event that Congress is uncooperative, the president may sometimes enact his or her preferred policies through executive orders.
 1. 每位总统上任时都会带着一套政策纲领，希望国会有能够将其立法通过。如果国会不予配合，总统有时可以通过行政命令来推行其偏好的政策。
2. The president often clashes with Congress over a policy initiative or executive order. This happens most frequently when one or both houses of Congress are controlled by the opposition party to the president (divided government).
 2. 总统经常会因为政策倡议或行政命令与国会发生冲突。这种情况最常发生在国会两院之一或两院都由总统的反对党控制时（分裂政府）。
3. Although the president' s position is the most untenable when both houses of Congress are controlled by the opposition party (often resulting in gridlock), each house also has specific areas of authority which it may use to impede the president' s agenda.
 - a. With sufficient opposition in both houses, the president' s policies, including executive orders, may be countered by the passage of legislation. The president' s veto of legislation may be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses. Sometimes the threat of an override may be sufficient to dissuade the president from using the veto.
 - a. 如果参众两院都存在足够的反对力量，总统的政策，包括行政命令，可能会通过立法予以制衡。总统对立法的否决权可以通过参众两院三分之二的多数票推翻。有时，否决权被推翻的威胁足以阻止总统行使否决权。
 - b. The House holds unique powers to restrain the president' s agenda, including limiting taxation and spending (power of the purse).
 - b. 众议院拥有独特的权力来限制总统的议程，包括限制税收和支出（财政权）。
 - c. Unique powers of the Senate to check the president include the ability to refuse to confirm appointments and treaties.

c. 参议院对总统的制衡权力包括拒绝确认任命和条约的权力。

B. THE SENATE AND PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

B. 参议院和总统任命

1. The president has the responsibility of appointing thousands of federal officials, including the heads of the executive departments, federal judges, military leaders, and many other categories of employees within the federal bureaucracy. About 1,200–1,400 of these positions require Senate approval.
1. 总统负责任命数千名联邦官员，包括行政部门负责人、联邦法官、军事领导人以及联邦政府机构内的其他各类雇员。其中约有 1200 至 1400 个职位需要参议院批准。
2. When a new president takes office, he or she has the formidable task of immediately appointing qualified individuals to thousands of positions. Most significant are the positions that form the president' s team: the top leadership of the executive departments (the president' s cabinet), the staff of the Executive Office of the President, and other high-level positions.
2. 新总统就职后，面临着一项艰巨的任务，即立即任命合格人员担任数千个职位。其中最重要的是总统团队的职位：行政部门的高级领导（总统内阁）、总统办公厅的工作人员以及其他高级职位。
3. The level of Senate scrutiny applied to presidential nominations can vary with the type of appointment. Higher-level, critical appointments, such as Supreme Court justices, receive the most intense examination and may involve Senate hearings and investigations.
3. 参议院对总统提名人选的审查力度会因任命类型而异。级别较高、至关重要的任命，例如最高法院大法官的任命，会受到最严格的审查，并可能涉及参议院听证会和调查。
4. Senate confirmations may be more contentious when the Senate is not controlled by the president' s political party.
4. 当参议院不受总统所属政党控制时，参议院的确认程序可能会更具争议性。
 - a. Generally, the president has the right to assemble his or her own administrative team. The Senate has traditionally shown considerable deference to the president' s choices for top-level administrative officials, particularly White House staff, regardless of party.
 - a. 一般而言，总统有权组建自己的行政团队。参议院历来对总统选择高级行政官员，特别是白宫幕僚人员表示相当大的尊重，无论其党派如何。
 - b. The president' s cabinet includes the heads of the 15 executive departments and various other officials, including top intelligence officers. The role of the cabinet is to serve as an advisory body to the president. Cabinet members are generally afforded considerable deference by the Senate in recognition of their key roles in the president' s executive responsibilities. Very rarely is this type of appointment

- seriously challenged in the Senate.
- b. 总统内阁包括 15 个行政部门的负责人以及其他各类官员，其中包括高级情报官员。内阁的职责是作为总统的顾问机构。鉴于内阁成员在总统履行行政职责中发挥的关键作用，参议院通常给予他们相当大的尊重。这类任命在参议院极少受到实质性质疑。
 - c. The president appoints ambassadors, top-level diplomats assigned to conduct relations with foreign governments. Ambassadors are often political appointees who have supported the president' s election campaign financially, but lack diplomatic or other relevant experience. In spite of this, ambassadors are almost always confirmed.
 - c. 总统任命大使，大使是负责与外国政府开展外交关系的高级外交官。大使通常是政治任命人员，他们曾在总统竞选期间提供过资金支持，但缺乏外交或其他相关经验。尽管如此，大使的任命几乎总是得到确认。

C. JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

C. 司法任命

- 1. Judicial nominations, particularly those for the Supreme Court, receive the highest levels of Senate scrutiny. This is true because federal judges receive life tenure and may only be removed through the impeachment process.
- 1. 司法提名，特别是最高法院的提名，会受到参议院最严格的审查。这是因为联邦法官享有终身任期，只能通过弹劾程序被免职。
- 2. For presidents, the appointment of federal judges is an important power, as it gives them the ability to install like-minded individuals who will continue to influence policy for decades to come.
- 2. 对于总统而言，任命联邦法官是一项重要的权力，因为这使他们能够安插志同道合的人，这些人将在未来几十年继续影响政策。
- 3. In Supreme Court confirmation hearings, nominees are questioned regarding their political views and their positions on high-profile issues. Judicial nominees with extremely liberal or conservative views are less likely to be confirmed, particularly when the Senate is controlled by the other party.
- 3. 在最高法院大法官提名确认听证会上，被提名人会被问及他们的政治观点以及对一些备受瞩目问题的立场。持有极端自由派或保守派观点的法官提名人获得确认的可能性较小，尤其是在参议院由另一党控制的情况下。
- 4. Although not in the Constitution, the custom of senatorial courtesy requires that any judicial nomination for a district (trial level) judge must be acceptable to senators of the president' s party from the state where the judge will serve. Note that this is a custom, or tradition, and not a rule or law, but one that has a long history and is generally followed.
- 4. 虽然宪法中没有明确规定，但根据参议员礼节惯例，任何对地区（初审）法官的司法提名都必须得到总统所在州参议员的认可。请注意，这是一种惯例或传统，而非规则或法律，但它由来已久，且普遍遵循。
- 5. Prior to 2013, all presidential appointments were subject to filibuster, effectively requiring 60% support for approval. In that year, a Democratic-controlled Senate,

frustrated by Republican filibusters of President Obama's judicial nominees, changed the rule. (The filibuster is a Senate rule, not a law or constitutional procedure.) The new rule allowed approval of presidential appointments by a simple majority, with the exception of Supreme Court justices. In 2017, a Republican-controlled Senate, facing a filibuster of Trump Supreme Court nominee Neil Gorsuch, changed the rules so that a simple majority vote would be sufficient to confirm Supreme Court nominees.

5. 2013 年之前，所有总统任命均受阻挠议事规则约束，实际上需要 60% 的支持才能获得通过。那一年，民主党控制的参议院因共和党阻挠奥巴马总统的司法提名而感到沮丧，于是修改了规则。（阻挠议事规则是参议院的一项规则，而非法律或宪法程序。）新规则允许总统任命只需简单多数即可通过，最高法院大法官的任命除外。2017 年，共和党控制的参议院在面临对特朗普最高法院大法官提名人尼尔·戈萨奇的阻挠议事时，修改了规则，使得最高法院大法官的提名只需简单多数即可确认。
6. The Senate has increasingly sought input from interest groups during judicial confirmation hearings, especially for appointments to the Supreme Court. For example, the American Bar Association (an interest group for lawyers) has published ratings for potential judges as Highly Qualified, Qualified, or Not Qualified.
6. 参议院在司法确认听证会上越来越多地寻求利益集团的意见，尤其是在最高法院大法官任命方面。例如，美国律师协会（一个律师利益集团）公布了对潜在法官的评级，分为“高度合格”、“合格”和“不合格”三个等级。
7. During judicial confirmation hearings (particularly those for Supreme Court nominees), senators frequently ask probing questions of nominees to elicit information regarding their judicial philosophies and political tendencies (liberal or conservative). Often referred to as litmus tests, these are questions about controversial and polarizing issues, which can be utilized as a kind of shorthand to describe the judge's political viewpoint and to anticipate how he or she would rule on a variety of issues.
7. 在司法确认听证会上（尤其是在最高法院提名人的听证会上），参议员们经常向被提名人提出尖锐的问题，以了解他们的司法理念和政治倾向（自由主义或保守主义）。这些问题通常被称为“试金石”，涉及争议性和两极分化的议题，可以作为一种简略的表达方式，用来描述法官的政治观点，并预测他们可能对各种问题做出的裁决。
8. The Constitution gives the Senate the power to reject a presidential nominee to the federal courts, including the Supreme Court. But can the Senate refuse to even consider a presidential nominee? In 2016, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia died. With 10 months left in his term of office, President Obama nominated Judge Merrick Garland. The Republican-controlled Senate refused to hold any hearings on Garland and announced that the process would be delayed until after the next presidential election. President Trump was elected and nominated Neil Gorsuch for the Supreme Court position, who was confirmed by the Senate.
8. 宪法赋予参议院否决总统对联邦法院（包括最高法院）法官提名的权力。但参议院能否拒绝审议总统的提名呢？2016 年，最高法院大法官安东宁·斯卡利亚去世。奥巴马总统在其任期还剩 10 个月时提名梅里克·加兰法官。共和党控制的参议院拒绝就加兰的提名举行任何听证会，并宣布将这一程序推迟到下届总统选举之后。特朗普总统当选后，提名尼尔·戈萨奇担任最高法院大法官，戈萨奇的提名最终获得参议院确认。

D. PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT

D. 公众对总统的看法

1. The president' s approval ratings—the percentage of the public that approves of the president' s job performance—have been monitored by polling organizations for decades.

1. 总统的支持率——即公众对总统工作表现表示认可的百分比——几十年来一直受到民意调查机构的监测。

2. Factors that tend to increase approval ratings include:

2. 影响支持率的因素包括：

a. Honeymoon period: the time immediately following election when the president is granted greatest deference in terms of policy and performance

a. 蜜月期：总统当选后的初期阶段，在此期间，总统在政策和政绩方面享有最大的尊重。

b. foreign policy successes

b. 外交政策的成功

c. rally-around-the-flag effect: crises that create feelings of national unity

c. 团结在国旗周围效应：危机激发了民族团结意识

d. strong economic growth and low unemployment

d. 强劲的经济增长和低失业率

e. positive media coverage

e. 正面媒体报道

3. Factors that tend to decrease approval ratings include:

3. 导致支持率下降的因素包括：

a. scandals involving the president or his or her top aides

a. 涉及总统或其高级助手的丑闻

b. expectations gap: the president does not achieve anticipated success

b. 预期差距：总统未能实现预期目标

c. foreign policy failures/extended armed conflict without resolution or success

c. 外交政策失败/旷日持久的武装冲突，且未得到解决或成功

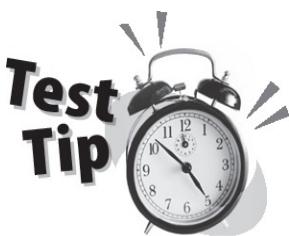
d. weak economic growth and high unemployment

d. 经济增长乏力，失业率高企

4. A president' s approval rating affects his or her relationship with Congress. High approval ratings can enhance the president' s bargaining power, as a popular president can more effectively use the bully pulpit to appeal to voters. Low approval

ratings can reduce a president's ability to push his or her agenda through Congress.

4. 总统的支持率会影响其与国会的关系。高支持率可以增强总统的谈判筹码，因为一位受欢迎的总统可以更有效地利用总统的影响力来争取选民的支持。低支持率则会削弱总统推动其议程在国会获得通过的能力。



The AP® Exam requires you to be able to interpret graphs and charts and relate them to course concepts. Be prepared to identify trends in presidential approval ratings when presented in a graph.

AP®考试要求你能够解读图表并将其与课程概念联系起来。请做好准备，识别以图表形式呈现的总统支持率趋势。

IV. 四、IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH 与行政部门相关的重要文件

- A. “**Federalist No. 70: The Executive Department Further Considered**” (1788) is an essay written by Alexander Hamilton defending the creation of a single president, as described in Article II of the Constitution, against critics who feared that the president would become, in effect, a king. Hamilton, writing under the pen name Publius, argues that a single executive is the best method to lead the government with efficiency and energy.
- A. 《联邦党人文集》第 70 篇：《进一步探讨行政部门》（1788 年）是亚历山大·汉密尔顿撰写的一篇文章，旨在捍卫宪法第二条规定的设立单一总统制的原则，反驳那些担心总统实际上会成为国王的批评者。汉密尔顿以笔名普布利乌斯（Publius）撰文指出，单一行政机构是高效有力地领导政府的最佳方式。
1. **Efficiency:** A single president is able to respond to a crisis faster and work with more secrecy (if necessary) than an executive branch run by a group of individuals. Spreading executive authority among several individuals will reduce effectiveness and decisiveness in executing the law.
 1. **效率：**相比由多人组成的行政部门，一位总统能够更快地应对危机，并在必要时采取更保密的措施。将行政权力分散在多人手中会降低执法效率和果断性。

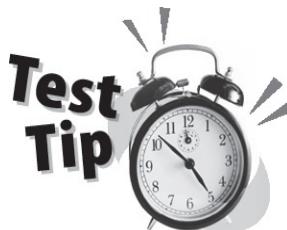
That unity is conducive to energy will not be disputed. Decision, activity, secrecy, and dispatch will generally characterize the proceedings of one man in a much more eminent degree than the proceedings of any greater number; and in proportion as the number is increased, these qualities will be diminished.

团结有利于激发活力这一点毋庸置疑。果断、积极、保密和迅速通常比多人合作更能突出一个人的行事风格；而随着人数的增加，这些特质就会相应减弱。

- Accountability:** A single president is preferred because one corrupt or ineffective leader cannot hide within a group, and he or she would be easy to identify and vote out of office.
- 问责制：**最好只有一个总统，因为一个腐败或无能的领导人无法藏身于一个团体中，他或她很容易被识别出来并通过投票下台。

It is evident from these considerations that the plurality of the executive tends to deprive the people of the two greatest securities they can have for the faithful exercise of any delegated power, first, the restraints of public opinion, which lose their efficacy, as well on account of the division of the censure attendant on bad measures among a number as on account of the uncertainty on whom it ought to fall; and, second, the opportunity of discovering with facility and clearness the misconduct of the persons they trust, in order either to their removal from office or to their actual punishment in cases which admit of it.

从这些考虑中可以明显看出，行政权力的多元化往往会剥夺人民忠实行使任何被授予权力所能拥有的两项最重要的保障：第一，公众舆论的约束力，这种约束力会因对不良措施的谴责分散到多人身上以及不确定谴责应该落在谁身上而失去效力；第二，剥夺了人民便捷、清晰地发现他们所信任的人的不当行为的机会，以便将其免职或在适当情况下对其进行实际惩罚。



The argument essay requires you to state a defensible claim that is supported with evidence from one of the required foundational documents including the Constitution. Be prepared to utilize information from "Federalist No. 70," Article II of the Constitution, and the constitutional amendments related to the presidency (12th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, and 25th) if you are given an argumentative essay related to the executive branch. Excerpts from "Federalist No. 70" are also likely to be used for qualitative analysis questions related to the justifications for creating a single executive.

议论文要求你提出一个站得住脚的论点，并用宪法等指定基础文献中的证据加以佐证。如果你被要求撰写一篇与行政部门相关的议论文，请准备好运用《联邦党人文集》第70篇、宪法第二条以及与总统制相关的宪法修正案（第12、20、22、23和25条）中的信息。《联邦党人文集》第70篇的节选也可能用于与设立单一行政机构的理由相关的定性分析题。

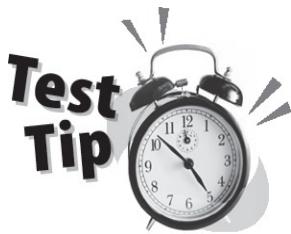
B. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND THE PRESIDENCY

B. 宪法修正案与总统制

- Twelfth Amendment:** An early correction to the procedures of the Electoral College so that electors voted separately for president and vice president.
1. **第十二修正案：**对选举团程序的早期修正，使选举人分别投票选举总统和副总统。
- Twentieth Amendment:** Moved the date for the start of the terms for the new Congress and the new president from March to January 20, thus reducing the lame

duck period.

2. **第二十修正案**：将新一届国会和新总统的任期开始日期从 3 月改为 1 月 20 日，从而缩短了跛脚鸭时期。



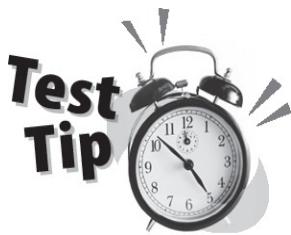
The term lame duck refers to the time period in which an elected leader (often the president) is holding his or her position after having lost a bid for reelection or not seeking reelection. The time period during which an official is a lame duck often results in reduced effectiveness. However, lame duck presidents or members of Congress are still able to exercise their constitutional powers. At the same time, the lame duck period may also liberate an officeholder to use powers or act in ways that he or she would not if anticipating future time in the office.

“跛脚鸭”一词指的是民选领导人（通常是总统）在竞选连任失败或放弃竞选连任后继续留任的时期。官员处于“跛脚鸭”状态通常会导致其政绩下降。然而，处于“跛脚鸭”状态的总统或国会议员仍然可以行使宪法赋予的权力。同时，“跛脚鸭”时期也可能使官员能够更自由地行使权力或采取行动，而如果预期未来仍有任期，他们可能不会这样做。

3. **Twenty-second Amendment**: Limits individuals to a maximum of two terms of office or a total of 10 years as president. Because George Washington served only two terms, subsequent presidents followed that example until Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) was elected four times, creating impetus for an amendment.
3. **第二十二修正案**：限制总统任期最多两届，或总统任期总计不超过十年。由于乔治·华盛顿只担任了两届总统，后来的总统也都遵循这一惯例，直到富兰克林·罗斯福（FDR）连任四届，才促使人们提出了这项修正案。
4. **Twenty-fifth Amendment**: Clarifies vice presidential succession to the presidency, vice presidential vacancies, and the procedures related to cases of presidential inability.
4. **第二十五修正案**：明确规定副总统继任总统、副总统空缺以及总统无法履行职责时的程序。
 - a. Makes clear that the vice president actually assumes the office of the president in the event of presidential death or disability.
 - a. 明确规定，在总统去世或丧失行为能力的情况下，副总统实际上将接任总统职位。
 - b. Establishes a procedure for filling a vice presidential vacancy whereby a new vice president is appointed by the president and approved by a majority of both houses of Congress.
 - b. 规定了填补副总统空缺的程序，即由总统任命新副总统，并由国会两院多数议员批准。
 - c. Presidential disability may be determined by either (1) the president declaring himself or herself unable to discharge duties of office; or (2) the vice president and a majority of the heads of the executive departments (or another body designated by Congress) declare the president to be disabled. If this declaration is contested

by the president, the issue is ultimately decided by Congress.

- c. 总统丧失行为能力可通过以下两种方式确定：(1) 总统宣布自己无法履行职务；或 (2) 副总统和多数行政部门负责人（或国会指定的其他机构）宣布总统丧失行为能力。如果总统对该声明提出异议，则最终由国会裁决。



The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 (amended in 2006) determines who becomes president in the case of the death, resignation, disability, or removal of both the president and the vice president. This law, Article II, section 1, clause 6 of the Constitution, and the Twenty-Fifth Amendment outline the order of succession for the presidency as follows: the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and then eligible members of the president's Cabinet beginning with the Secretary of State.

1947年《总统继任法》(2006年修订)规定了在总统和副总统均去世、辞职、丧失行为能力或被免职的情况下，谁将继任总统。该法、《宪法》第二条第一款第六项以及第二十五修正案规定了总统继任顺序：副总统、众议院议长、参议院临时议长，然后是符合资格的总统内阁成员，从国务卿开始。

V. 五、COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND THE PRESIDENCY

通信技术与总统职位

A. METHODS OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION

A. 总统沟通方式

1. State of the Union: The Constitution requires that the president “from time to time” provide Congress with information about issues facing the country. In modern times, this typically occurs annually when the president proposes his or her policy goals to a joint session of Congress. The televised event allows the president to address Congress, the nation, and the world. The president may also use the State of the Union to place pressure on Congress about policy direction and indicate legislative action that he or she would likely support or veto.
1. 国情咨文：宪法规定总统“不时”向国会通报国家面临的问题。在现代，这通常发生在总统每年一次向国会联席会议提交其政策目标时。通过电视直播，总统可以向国会、全国乃至全世界发表讲话。总统还可以利用国情咨文向国会施压，影响其政策方向，并表明其可能支持或否决的立法行动。
2. Sophisticated technology has allowed for easier communication between the president and the public. During the Depression and World War II, President Roosevelt began speaking directly to the public on a regular basis using the new medium of radio, which had penetrated 90% of U.S. households. The use of radio to

speak directly to citizens revolutionized presidential communications.

2. 先进的技术使得总统与公众之间的沟通更加便捷。在大萧条和二战期间，罗斯福总统开始定期利用当时已覆盖 90% 美国家庭的新兴媒体——广播——直接与公众对话。利用广播直接与民众沟通彻底改变了总统的沟通方式。
3. Later presidents used television to reach a broad audience about policy goals. The addition of a visual element changed Americans' perceptions of politics, as presidential appeal and effectiveness became increasingly related to physical appearance and demeanor. While earlier presidents spoke to the public on only a handful of television networks, the modern media includes a 24-hour news cycle feeding thousands of radio and television stations, as well as social media, blogs, and podcasts.
3. 后来的总统们利用电视向广大民众宣传政策目标。视觉元素的加入改变了美国民众对政治的认知，总统的魅力和效力越来越与外表和举止挂钩。早期的总统只能通过少数几个电视网络向公众发表讲话，而现代媒体则涵盖了 24 小时不间断的新闻循环，为成千上万的广播和电视台提供信息，此外还包括社交媒体、博客和播客等平台。
4. In the age of the Internet and the 24-hour news cycle, presidential administrations have been forced to adapt in order to effectively communicate with the nation.
4. 在互联网和 24 小时新闻循环的时代，总统政府被迫做出调整，以便有效地与全国人民沟通。
 - a. President Obama, in particular, took advantage of new communications technologies. He established the White House Office of Digital Strategy and used various digital avenues to exchange information with the public.
 - a. 特别是奥巴马总统，充分利用了新的通信技术。他建立了白宫数字战略办公室，并利用各种数字渠道与公众交流信息。
 - b. Social media allows presidents to speak directly to citizens without the filter of television coverage, print media, and journalists. Social media is cheap, efficient, and instantaneous. As a result, presidents may be able to retain greater control over their messages, but the press may feel that there is diminished opportunity for examination and critical journalism.
 - b. 社交媒体使总统能够直接与民众对话，无需经过电视报道、纸媒和记者的过滤。社交媒体成本低廉、高效便捷。因此，总统或许能够更好地掌控自己的信息，但媒体可能会感到审查和批判性报道的机会减少了。
 - c. While Theodore Roosevelt coined the term *bully pulpit*, Donald Trump has implemented what might be referred to as the *bully Twitter*, using his preferred form of social media to bypass the press, among others, while speaking directly to his supporters. President Trump's use of Twitter demonstrates how quickly norms of presidential behavior may change with new forms of technology.
 - c. 西奥多·罗斯福创造了“讲坛”一词，而唐纳德·特朗普则运用了可以称之为“推特霸凌”的手段，利用他偏爱的社交媒体绕过媒体等渠道，直接与支持者对话。特朗普总统对推特的使用表明，随着新技术的出现，总统行为规范可能会发生多么迅速的变化。

B. THE FORMAL STRUCTURE OF WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

B. 白宫沟通的正式结构

1. Several offices within the White House Office coordinate and disseminate messaging for the president and his or her administration. These include the Office of White House Communications, the White House Press Office, and the Office of Digital Strategy.
1. 白宫办公厅下设多个办公室，负责协调和发布总统及其政府的信息。这些办公室包括白宫通讯办公室、白宫新闻办公室和数字战略办公室。
2. Presidents beginning with John F. Kennedy have regularly held televised press conferences as a way of communicating with media outlets and citizens. The number of annual press conferences has steadily declined from a high of about 84 per year under FDR to about six per year under Ronald Reagan. President Obama held about 20 press conferences per year.
2. 自约翰·F·肯尼迪总统以来，历任总统都定期举行电视新闻发布会，以此作为与媒体和民众沟通的一种方式。新闻发布会的次数从富兰克林·罗斯福时期每年约 84 次的高峰，稳步下降到罗纳德·里根时期每年约 6 次。奥巴马总统每年举行约 20 次新闻发布会。
3. Although members of the White House press corps look forward to opportunities to directly question the president, most press briefings are conducted by the White House Press Secretary. Traditionally, the press briefing was a daily or near-daily event, but the frequency varies with the administration.
3. 虽然白宫记者团成员期待有机会直接向总统提问，但大多数新闻发布会都是由白宫新闻秘书主持的。传统上，新闻发布会是每天或几乎每天举行一次，但频率会随着政府更迭而变化。