

A black and white photograph capturing a massive crowd of people during a protest or rally. The scene is filled with numerous individuals, many of whom are holding up handmade signs and banners. Some of the visible text on these signs includes "SUPPORT THE GIs - BRING THEM HOME NOW", "ANTI-COLD WAR", "DO NOT ASK FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS", "KENYON", "COLBY", "AGOG", and "VIETNAM". The crowd is dense, stretching across the frame, and the overall atmosphere conveys a sense of a significant public gathering.

Confronting Limits at Home & Abroad (1961-1979)

Central Themes

- United States Growing Involvement in Vietnam
- War Abroad Creates Conflict at Home
- US Foreign Policy Changes Under Nixon
- Political Shift to the Right in the 1970s
- Challenges Faced During the Carter Administration

A color portrait of John F. Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a dark tie. He has dark hair and is smiling slightly. The background is a soft-focus indoor setting.

John F. Kennedy
(1917-1963)

Anticommunism Shapes JFK's Foreign Policy

- JFK as President
 - Very Anti-Communist
- Communist Related Events
 - Nikita Khrushchev's Encouragement of "Wars of National Liberation"
 - Independence Movements
 - Not Technically Communist, but Could be
 - JFK Supported New Nations
 - Peace Corps – Influence Countries with US Good Will
 - Creation of Aid & Special Forces to Resist Anti-Communist Leaning Movements

A black and white portrait of Nikita Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Soviet Union. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a patterned tie. He has thinning hair and is looking slightly to his left with a neutral expression. A small medal or pin is visible on his left lapel.

Nikita Khrushchev
(1894-1971)

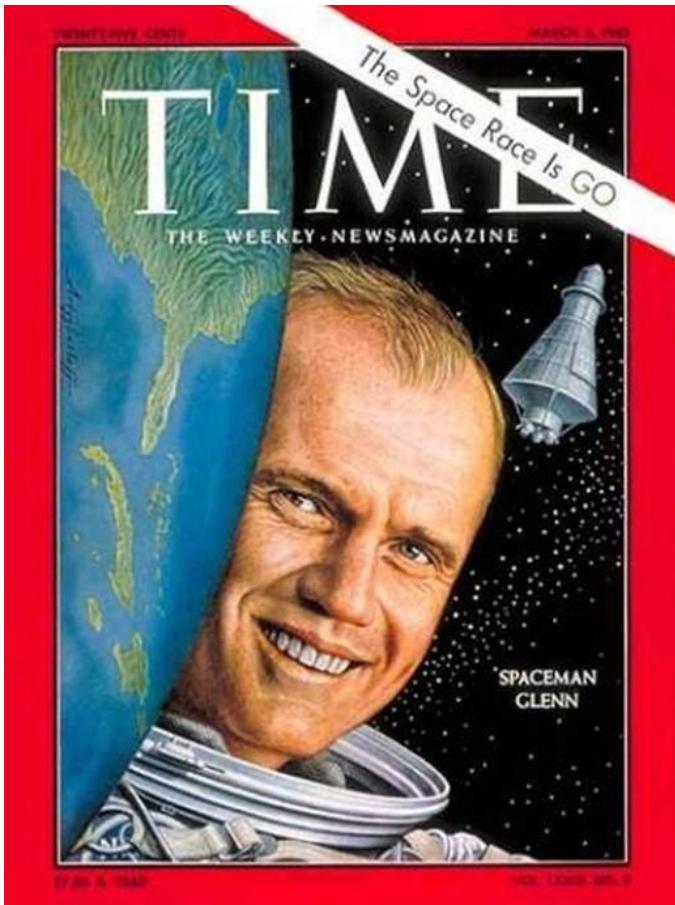
Communist Event: Cuba

- Fidel Castro
- Eisenhower Planned CIA Based Invasion
 - JFK – Carried it Out (April 1961)
 - ~1,400 Anti-Castro Exiles Trained & Armed by CIA
- Bay of Pigs
 - No Popular Uprising to Support Them
 - No Direct Aid from US Military
 - Invaders Captured Quickly



Fidel Castro (1926-2016) with Khrushchev

Soviet Union to Space (April 1961)



John Glenn
(1921-2016)

- USSR Send First Man to Space
 - Days before Bay of Pig
- JFK – Committed to Space Program
 - Man on the Moon by 1970
- Authorization of Apollo Program
 - More Money for NASA
 - John Glenn Orbit – 1962
 - First Men on the Moon – 1969
 - US Will Win Space Race



Yuri Gagarin
(1934-1968)

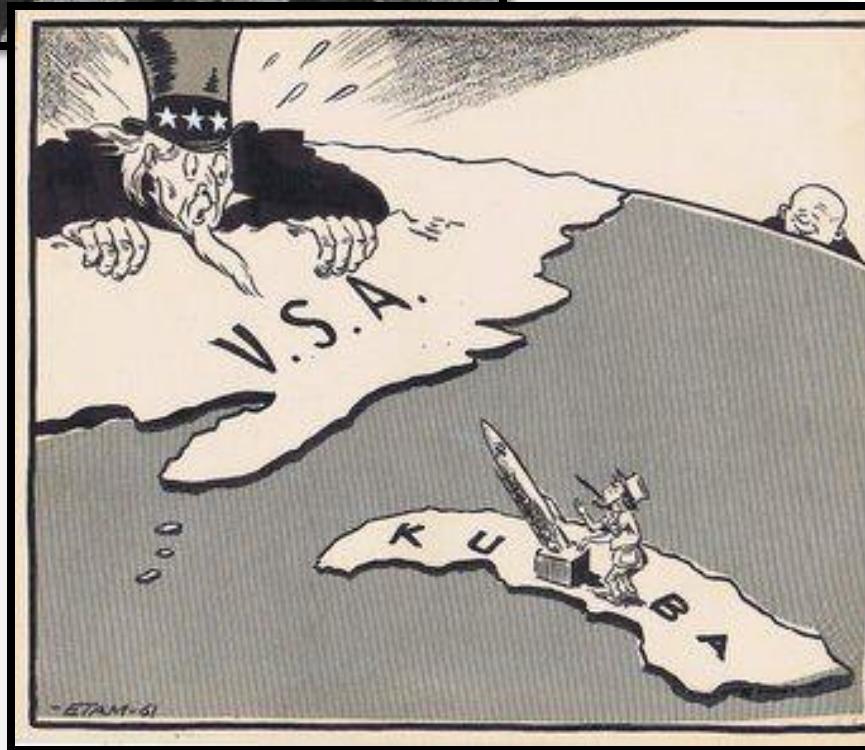
Creation of the Berlin Wall

- Khrushchev Wants Two Germanys
- East Germany Creates Berlin Wall (August 1961)
 - Stem Flow of East Berliners Escaping to West Berlin
- Kennedy's Response:
 - \$3.2 Billion More in Defense Spending
 - Increase Draft Calls
 - Mobilize Reserves & National Guard
 - Doubled Nation's Nuclear Force in 3 Years
 - Shared Them with European Allies (ICMBs)
 - USSR Matched (Intense Arms Race)



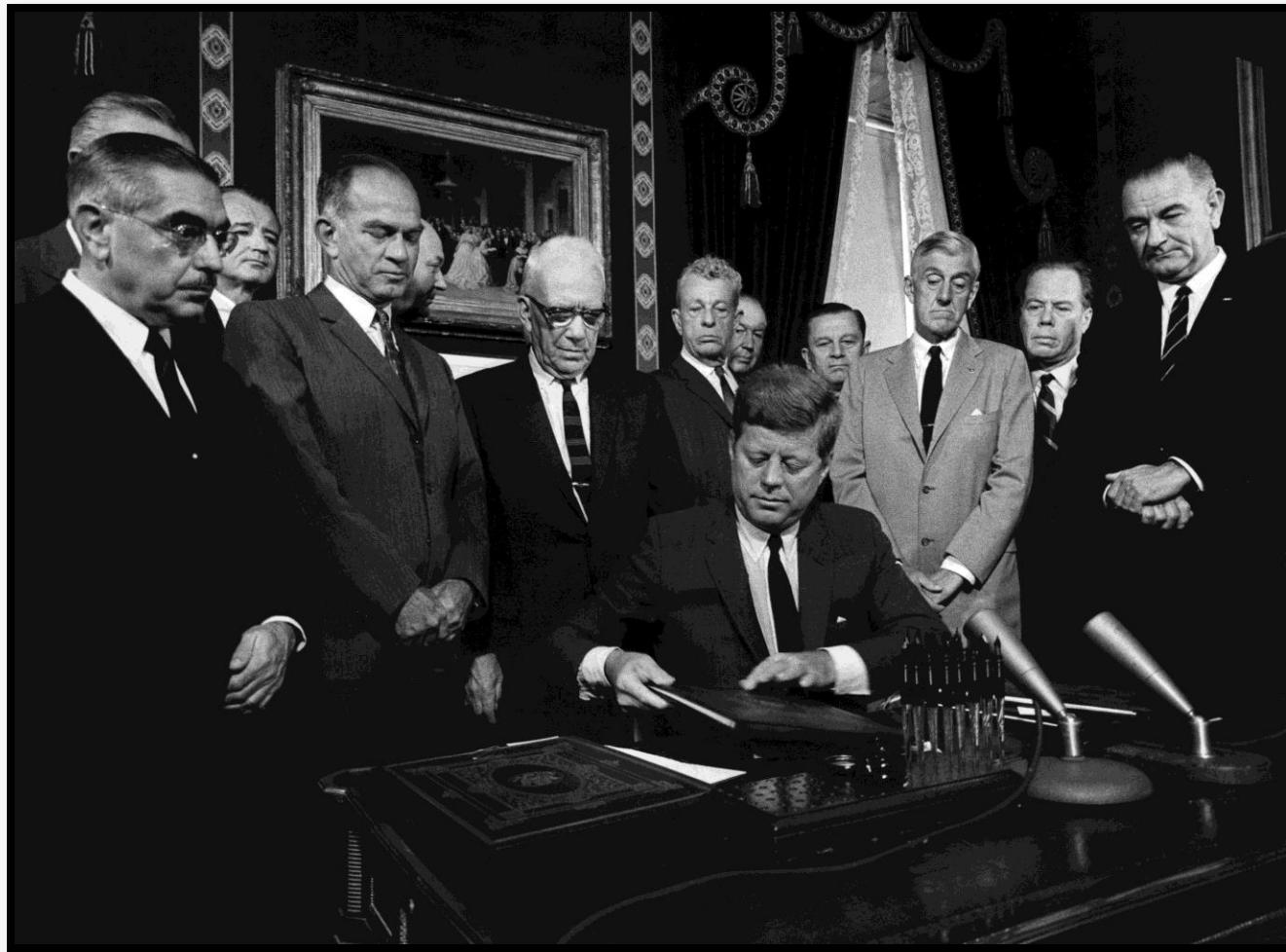
Cuban Missile Crisis (Oct 1962)

- Photos of USSR Missile Launch Sites Under Construction in Cuba
- JFK: Full Military Alert
 - Naval Blockade to Keep Missiles Out of Cuba
 - Any Attack Launched from Cuba = Nuclear Assault Against USSR
- 13 Days of Waiting
 - JFK Refused to Bomb Missile Sites
 - USSR Ships Turned Back
 - One Ship Breached Blockade Line
 - Followed, Not Confronted
 - JFK & Khrushchev: Peace Negotiated
 - No Missiles for Cuba; No Invasion of Cuba by US
 - Agreed to Remove US Missiles from Turkey



Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (June 1963)

- Some Easing of Hostilities
 - “We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children’s future, and we are all mortal.”
- USSR, Britain & US:
 - Reduce Threat of Radioactive Fallout
 - Hope of Further Arms Reductions

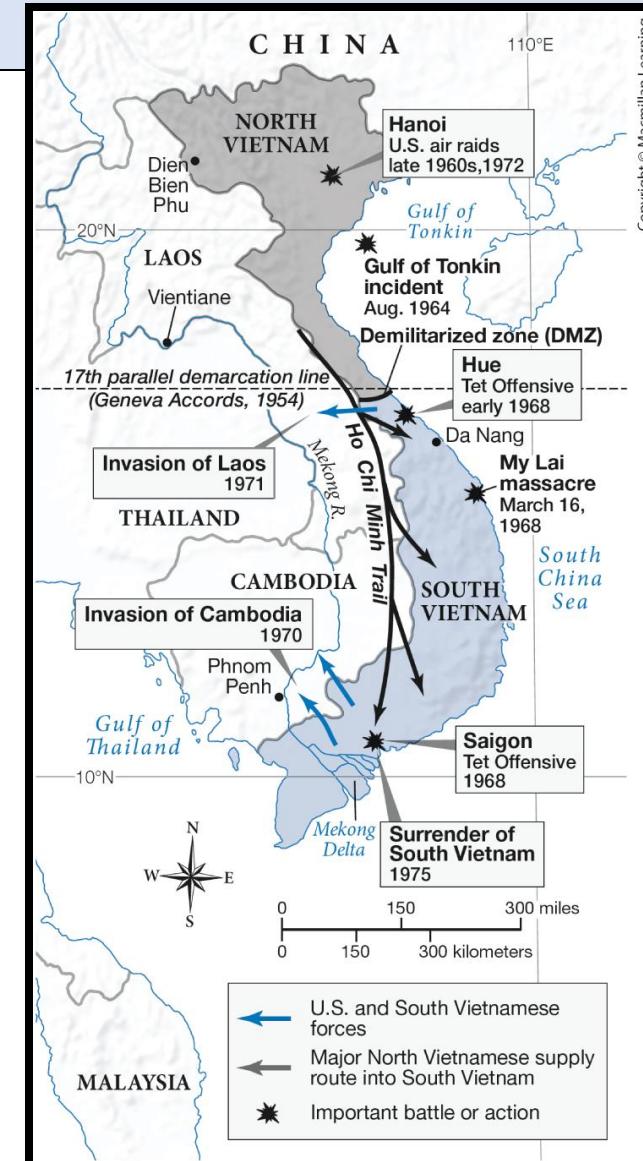


JFK's Response to Southeast Asia Insurgency

- Situation in Vietnam:
 - \$1 Billion in Aid; 700 Advisors
 - US Supported Govt in Saigon:
 - Weak & Corrupt
- Vietcong – South Vietnamese Insurgents
 - N.V. Supported Rebels
 - Pledged Land Reform & Unification of Vietnam
- Ho Chi Minh Trail:
 - Network of Routes to Send People & Supplies to Liberate the South
- South Vietnam Forces: Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)
 - Leader: Ngo Dinh Diem (1954-1963)
 - Gained Little Support
 - Buddhist Vietnam vs. Catholic Diem



Ho Chi Minh
(1890-1969)



Ngo Dinh Diem
(1901-1963)

United States' Gradual Increase in Vietnam

- America's Opinion:

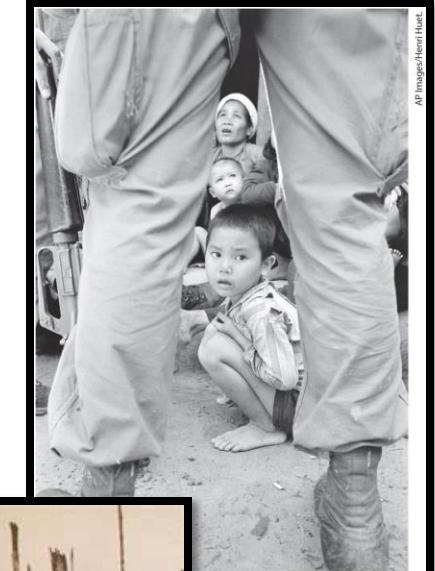
- Technology & Military Power Would Win in Vietnam
 - Guerilla Warfare? Unmatched

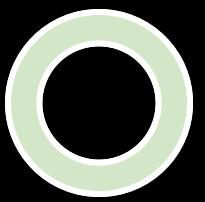
- Alienated Those They Defended

- Thousands Uprooted
- Victims of Napalm Bombs
- Agent Orange: Herbicide (1962)
 - Destroyed 5.5 Million Acres of Food & Farmland
 - Originally Exported Rice

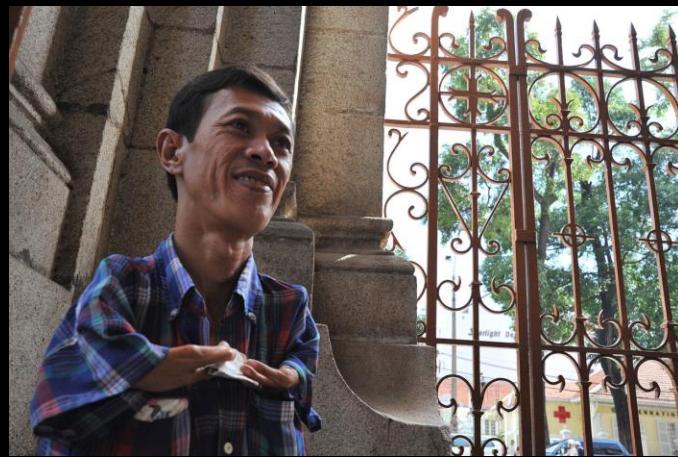
- Coup in South Vietnam (Nov 1963)

- Diem Gone & Replaced
 - Consent from America
- ~16,700 American Troops Stations in Vietnam



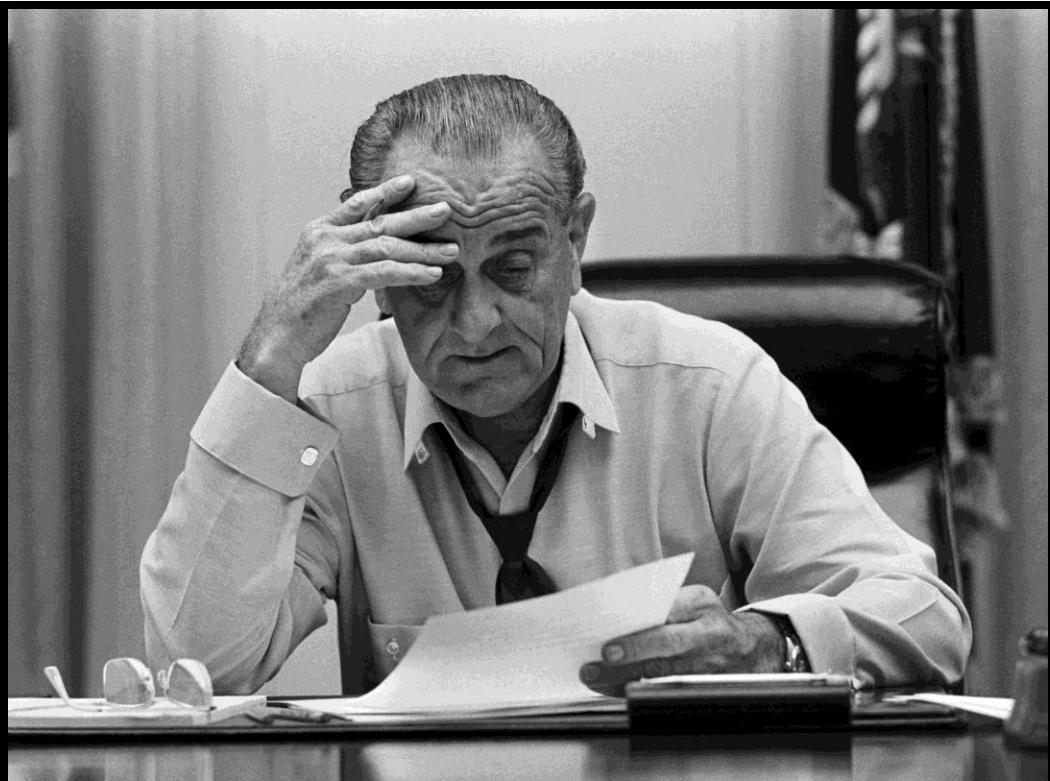


Legacy of Agent Orange



LBJ Widens US Commitment in Vietnam

- Military Advisors:
 - Vietnam Is Not Crucial to Containment; Did Not Want the Military Burden
 - LBJ: “I don’t think it’s worth fighting for and I don’t think we can get out.”
 - Remembers Truman & China
 - Will Not “...be the president who saw Southeast Asia go the way China did.”

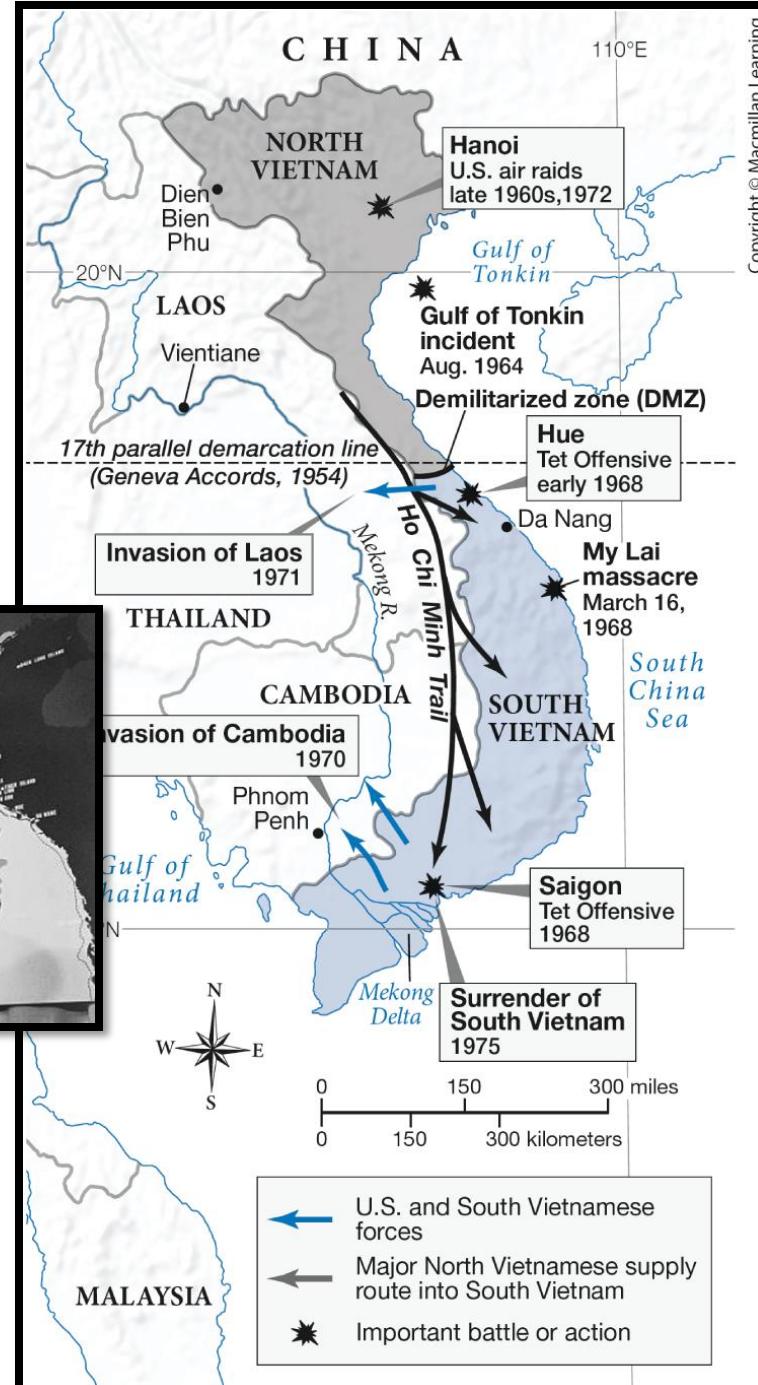


LBJ Widens US Commitment in Vietnam

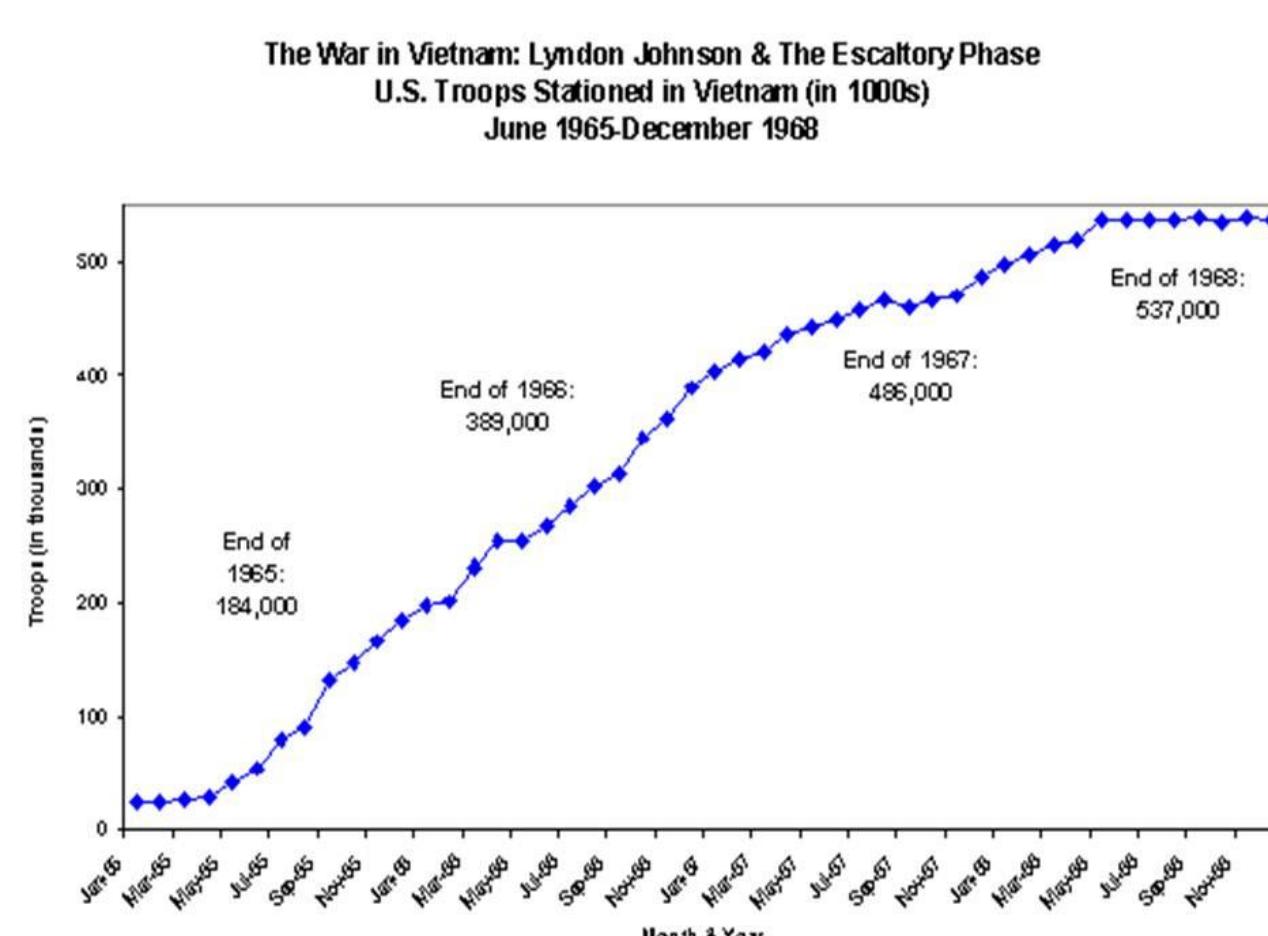
- S.V. Allies - Ineffective
- S.V. Distrustful of U.S. Backed Govt
 - Continued Aid Anyway
 - Economic, Weapons, Military
 - Agonized Over Sending Men to Combat
- Gulf of Tonkin (Aug 1964)
 - N.V Fired on U.S. Destroyers (?)
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - Almost Unlimited Authority to “repel any armed attacks against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.”



Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara
(1916-2009)



LBJ Widens US Commitment in Vietnam



- Post Election of 1964
 - Vietnam Loss = Threat to Great Society & American Standings
- Troops Sent & Sustained Bombing of N.V. Begins
 - Despite Warnings
- Military Presence – Slow & Steady:
 - 1965-1968: ~500,000
 - 640,000 Tons of Bombs on N.V.
 - 2x in S.V.
 - Created Kill Ratios
 - Enemies Killed in Relation to Cost in American & Allies Lives
 - Monthly Death Tolls: 2,000+ N.V. Alone
 - Continuous Stalemate

Who Served?

- World War II Average:
 - 26 Years Old
 - Multi-Racial & Socio-Economic Backgrounds
- Vietnam:
 - 19 Years Old
 - Until 1971: Most Vietnam Soldiers Could Not Vote
 - 26th Amendment
 - Poor & Working Class: 80% Troops
 - Privileged Youths Avoided
 - College: Escape Card
 - Deferment to National Guard: Escape Card
 - Mostly Men:
 - 7,500-11,000 Women: Mostly Nurses
 - African Americans (Early War Years):
 - 31% of Combat Troops Until 1966
 - Disproportionate Fatality Rates

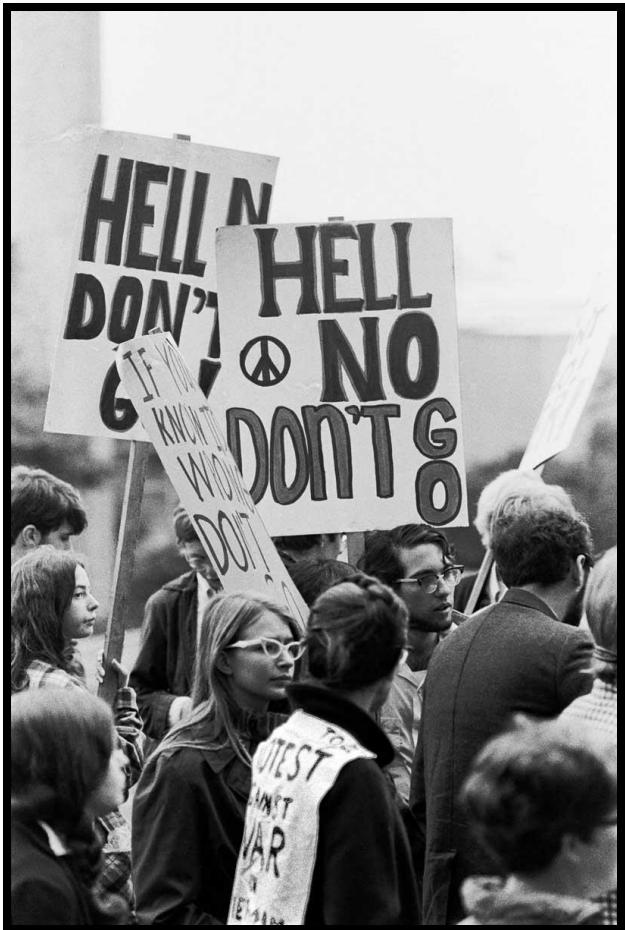


Who Served and for How Long?

- WWII: Duration of the War
- Vietnam: 1 Year Tour of Duty
- Problematic:
 - Less Incentive to Fight
 - Stay Alive & Intact
- Conditions – Difficult:
 - Oppressive Heat & Rain
 - Leech-Ridden Jungles
 - Snipers & Land Mines
- 1968: 30% Vietnam Population were Refugees



Impacts at Home - Overview



- Opposition Grows
- LBJ 1968:
 - Halt to Bombing
 - New Effort to Negotiate
 - Did Not Pursue Reelection
- Divisions at Home
 - Demonstrations
 - Violence
 - Assassinations
- Nixon: “Peace with Honor”



Anti-War Movement Grows

- Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
 - Antiwar Demonstration in DC (April 1965)
 - ~20,000
 - Condemned ROTC, CIA, Defense Industry Recruiters, Military Research & Projects on University Campuses
- Environmentalists:
 - Protested Chemical Weapons
 - Agent Orange
- Women Strike for Peace (1967)
 - ~2,000 at Pentagon

Anti-War Movement Goes Mainstream (1968)

- Opposition from:
 - *New York Times*
 - *Wall Street Journal*
 - MLK
 - Walter Cronkite
 - Clergy
 - Businesspeople
 - Scientists
 - Forms of Protest:
 - Public Demonstrations
 - Draft Card Burnings
 - Cold War Foreign Policy

Consensus Shattered

- Media Focus on the Minority Grew the Movement



Anti-War Protest

- Refusal to Serve
 - i.e., Muhammad Ali
 - Stripped of Heavyweight Title
 - ~170,000 Conscientious Objectors
 - Nonmilitary Duties at Home or Vietnam
 - ~60,000 Flee
 - ~200,000 Accused of Failing to Register or Committing Draft Violations





Anti-War Opinions

- Opponents on Moral Grounds
 - Total Withdrawal
 - Civil War Not Our Concern
- Larger Group:
 - Not Won at Bearable Cost
- Anti-War Movement:
 - Outraged Millions
 - Greatest Generation Disconnect
 - “America: Love It or Leave It”

LBJ's Attempt to Silence Critics

- Silencing Critics:
 - Opposition to War = Communism
 - Made Optimistic Statements on Military Progress
 - CIA Spied on Antiwar Protestors
 - FBI Infiltrated Peace Movements
 - Disrupt & Spread False Information
- Anti-War Movement Persisted





Tet Offensive as Turning Point (1968)

- ~500,000 Troops
 - ~20,000 Dead by 1967
 - North Vietnamese, “won’t quit no matter how much bombing we do.”
- Jan 1968, Vietnamese New Year
 - Vietcong & N.V Attack Key Cities
 - Every Major Base
 - North: Lost 10x as Many Soldiers
 - Psychological Devastation to US
- Results?
 - Credibility Gap
 - 1+ Million South Vietnamese Refugees
 - LBJ Public Approval Dropped to 26%

LBJ & Steps to Disengage

- Conferred with Military Advisors:
 - Sharp Reduction of Bombing
 - Peace Talks
- Popularity in Tatters
 - LBJ: No Reelection
- Peace Negotiations (May 1968)
 - No Agreeable Terms Reached
- At Home:
 - Protests at 200 College Campuses (Spring of 1968)



Vietnam's Influence on Democratic National Convention & Violence of 1968

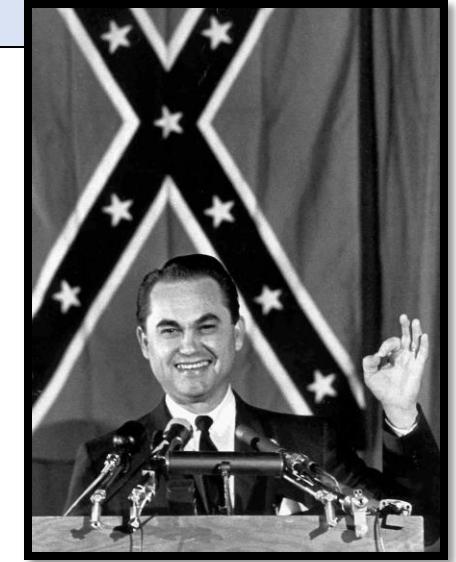


Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)



Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968)

- Assassination
 - MLK
 - Robert Kennedy
 - Anti-War Protest at DNC in Chicago
 - Peaceful Protest Turns Violent
 - Police Protest with Tear Gas & Clubs
 - Police Riots Against:
 - Reporters, Peaceful Protestors, Convention Delegates
 - Result?
 - Hubert Humphrey Gets Democratic Nominee
 - Republican National Convention?
 - Peaceful – Richard Nixon
 - “Law & Order”
 - Third Party – George Wallace



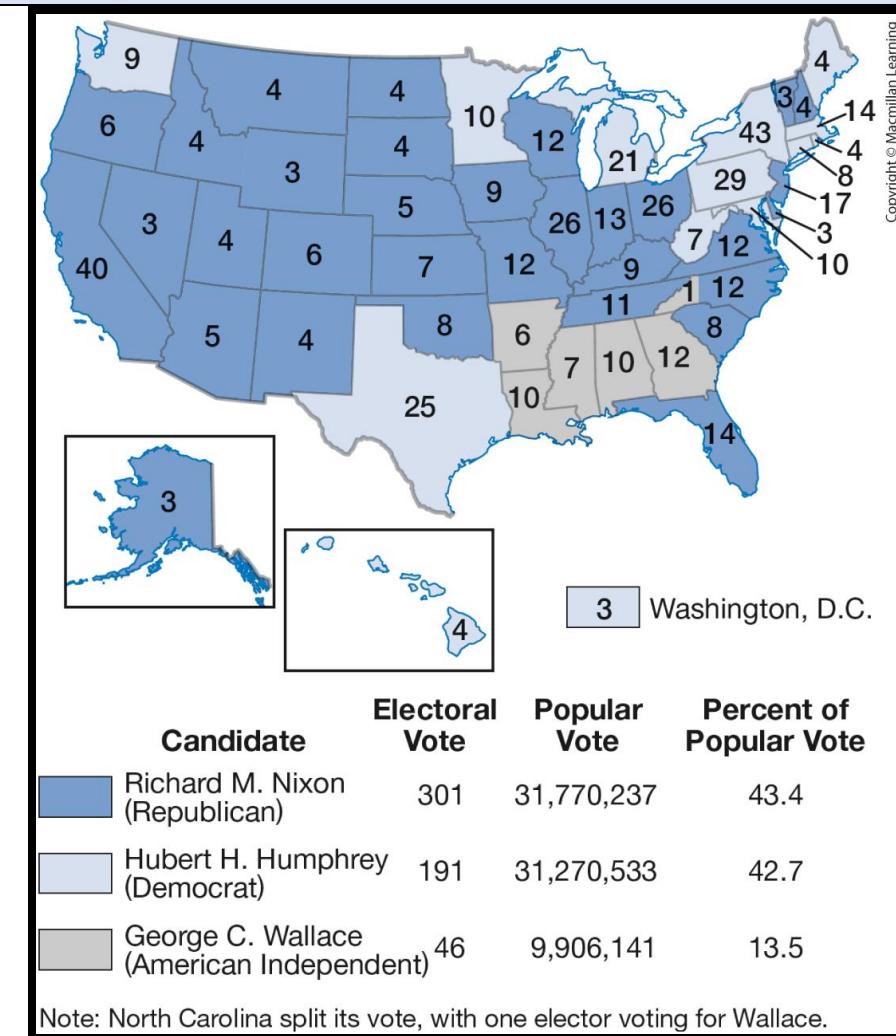
George Wallace
(1919-1998)



Richard Nixon (1913-1994)

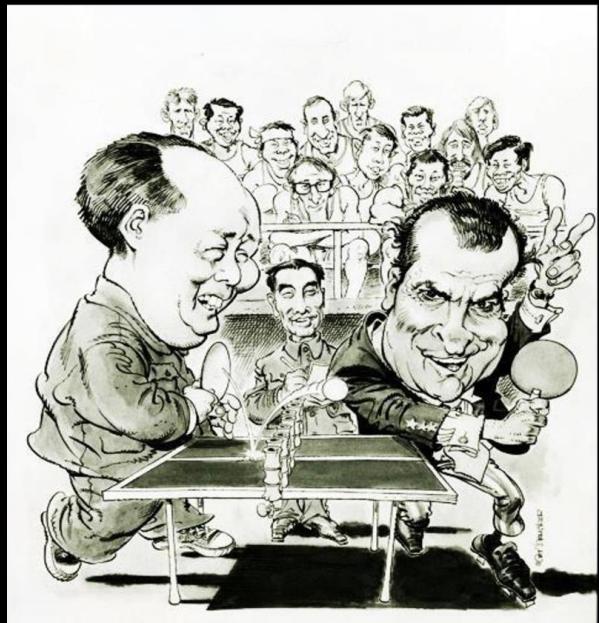
Presidential Election of 1968

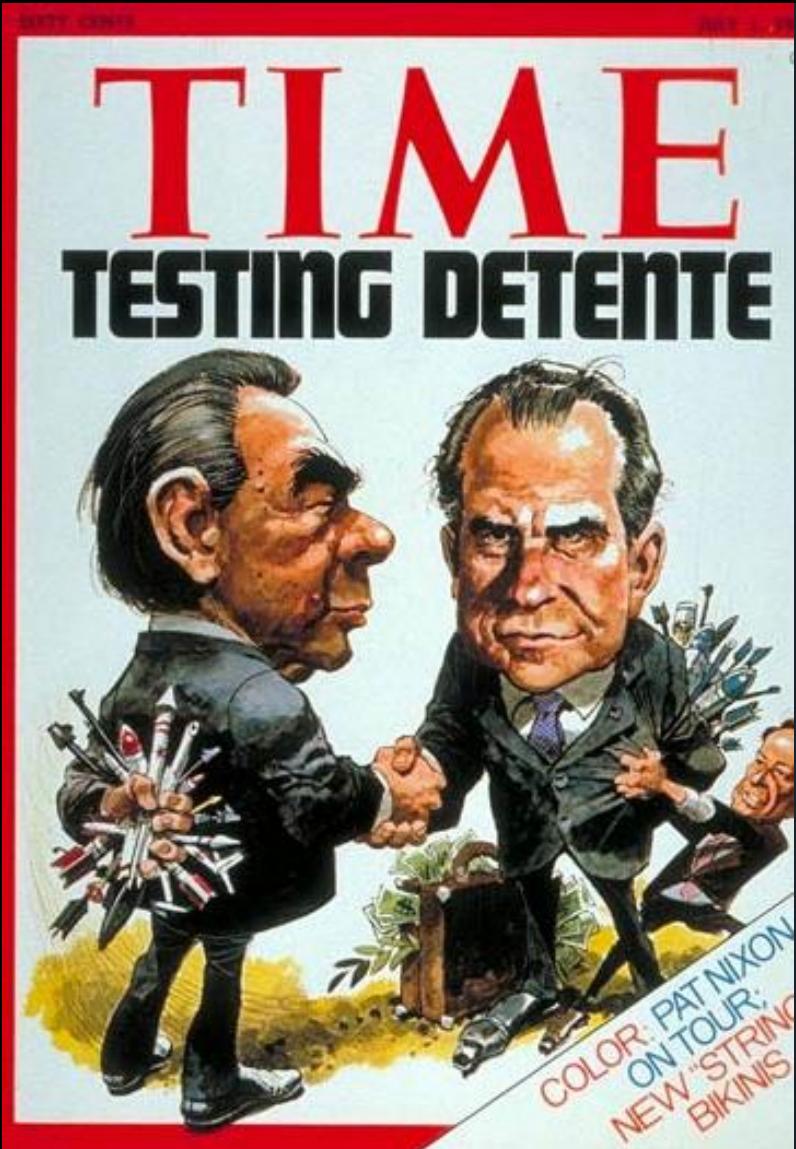
- Nixon – “Honorable End”
- Humphrey – Tied to LBJ
 - Democrats
 - Kept Congressional Control
- Liberal Consensus Broken
 - Southern Democrats Split
 - Nixon or Wallace
- Democratic Party:
 - Racial Turmoil, Poverty Programs, Sexual Revolution, Failure in Vietnam



Nixon & Foreign Policy

- Anticommunism Crusader
- As President:
 - 180 Shift
 - Relationship with Soviet Union & China
 - Vietnam: Bombing of Cambodia & Laos
 - Peace without Victory





Détente with USSR & China

- First Sitting President to Visit China & Mao Zedong (1972)
- Symbolic Visit:
 - Signified Shift in Cold War
 - Encouraged Exchanges
 - American Manufacturers Entered Chinese Marketplace
- Easing of Relations
- Détente:
 - Issues of Shared Concern to Foster International Cooperation (Sometimes); Not Abandoning Containment





Détente with Soviet Union

- First Cold War President to Visit Moscow (1975)
- Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)
 - Halting ICBMs
 - Ban Development of Antiballistic Missile Systems
- Helsinki Accords (1975)
 - Post WWII Boundaries
 - “Universal Significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.”
 - Precursor to Collapse of Iron Curtain



Conflict in the Middle East.. Again

- Six-Day War (1967)
 - Sinai Peninsula & Gaza Strip from Egypt
 - West Bank from Jordan
 - Golan Heights from Jordan
- Yom Kippur War (1973)
 - Egypt & Syria Surprise Attack
- Nixon: Sides with Israel
- Arab Nation Response:
 - Oil Embargo for US
 - Refusal to Recognize Israel
 - Settlements in West Bank Begin



AIR RAID SIRENS SHATTER STILLNESS OF YOM KIPPUR

By GEORGE LEONOFF, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Air raid sirens shattered the nation-wide stillness at 2 p.m. yesterday on Israel's holiest holiday warning the country of the outbreak of fighting. Within minutes, Israel Radio broke its traditional Yom Kippur silence to announce that Egyptian and Syrian forces had opened offensive operations across the Suez Canal and the Golan Heights cease-fire line respectively.

The radio broadcast orders for Haga, the Civil Defence, to go on full alert.

Although the first "silent call-up" of military personnel on holiday leave and reservists began Friday afternoon, and the sound of jet fighters early Saturday morning provided an incongruous accompaniment to prayers on the Day of Atonement, the 2 o'clock sirens were for thousands of Israelis the first indication of a crisis. The alarms disrupted Yom Kippur services in packed synagogues throughout the country.

Not all Israelis immediately descended into air raid shelters, but wherever they were, within minutes most of the population almost instinctively gathered around radios in line with long-standing Israeli practice in times of crisis. As expected, several minutes later Israel Radio came on with the first announcement of the Egyptian and Syrian attacks, and with the warning that the air raid alarms were the real thing. Thereafter news bulletins followed on the quarter-hour, often interrupted for the transmission of code names calling up various units. In between the radio played classical music.

Private vehicles, parked since dusk Friday with the advent of Yom Kippur, appeared on the streets shortly after the initial air raid alarm, followed

shortly by buses — mobilized to take the units which were called up to their various dispositions. Thousands of civilian trucks and light vehicles were requisitioned.

Thousands of tourists in Israel for the holidays were herded into hotel bomb shelters as air raid alarms sounded periodically.

Hospitals immediately set emergency plans in motion, clearing the wards of all but serious cases. Ambulances and private vehicles evacuated hundreds of non-critical cases to their homes to make the maximum hospital space available for war casualties. Doctors were ordered to emergency posts in hospitals and clinics.

The Civil Defence Command ordered all those remaining at home to go to shelters immediately on hearing the air raid alarms, to tape their windows and to observe a strict blackout throughout the night.

In the central part of the country, the first all-clear came 45 minutes after the initial alarm at 2 p.m. Elsewhere, the civilian population was confined to the shelters for several hours, and in Beersheba, capital of the Negev, the first all-clear came only at 7:15 p.m.

Lod Airport, where flights were suspended over Yom Kippur and due to resume only at 8 last night, remained closed until further notice. El Al's entire fleet of 13 aircraft had come home to Lod on Yom Kippur Eve.

Petrol stations, closed for the holiday, reopened in urban centres and along highways soon after the first news of the fighting. The several Arab-operated filling stations in East Jerusalem which remained open as usual Saturdays began to do brisk business shortly after 2:30 p.m.



End of Vietnam War: Vietnamization

- Three-Pronged Approach:
 - 1. Expand Military Strength of S.V Military
 - 2. Gradual Reduction of US Presence in Vietnam
 - 3. Replaced US Forces with Intense Bombing
 - Cambodia & Laos
- Vietnamization:
 - Transfer Fighting & Responsibility to N.V.



Aerial Bombing (Spring 1969)

- Air War in Cambodia & Laos
 - ~100,000 Tons of Bombs
 - Hidden from Congress & Public
- Invasion of Cambodia (April 1970)
- Response at Home:
- Mass Protest
 - 100,000 in DC
 - College Student Mass Boycott
- Kent State
 - 4 Dead; 10 Wounded



Congressional Response to Invasion of Cambodia

- Precedence of Presidential Power During Times of War:
 - FDR, Eisenhower, JFK, LBJ
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution Terminated by Senate
 - Cut Funds
 - June 1970: Troops Out of Cambodia
- 1971: Veterans Join Peace Movement
 - First to Fight in the War They Fought in
 - May 1971 Protest:
 - ~40,000 Army Vets Amongst Them





Lt. William Calley Jr.
(1943-)

My Lai Massacre (1968)

- Court Martial of Lt. William Calley (1970)
- 400 Villagers Murdered
 - Old Men, Women, Children
 - Military Cover Up
 - 12 Charged with Murder or Assault
 - Calley Only Conviction

Pentagon Papers (1971)

- *New York Times*
 - Published Confidential Documents
- *New York Times Co. vs United States*
 - 1st Amendment Freedom of Press
 - Nixon Admin Denied
- *Washington Post* Joined NYT
- Pentagon Papers:
 - Govt Pessimism on Vietnam War
 - Public Disillusionment Intensified
 - +60% Americans Considered Troops in Vietnam as Mistake
 - 58% Said Immoral

[The Post | Official Trailer \[HD\] | 20th Century FOX – YouTube](#)





Military Morale

- “Our army that now remains in Vietnam [is] near mutinous.”
 - Many Turned to Drugs
 - Bombing Continued (1972)
- Early 1973:
 - Peace Negotiations in Paris
- Agreement:
 - Total Withdrawal of US Troops & Advisors
 - P.O.Ws Returned
 - “Peace with Honor”
 - Face-Saving
- Evacuation: a Disaster



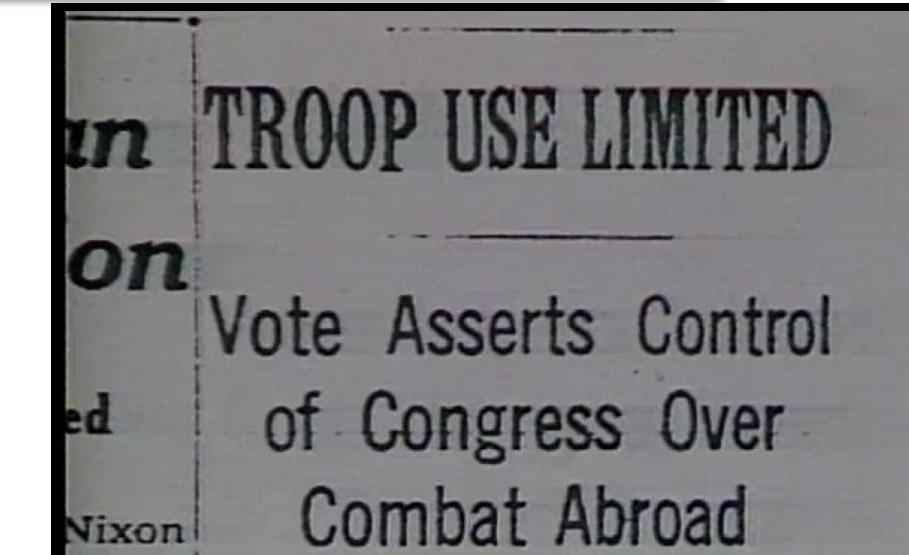
Collapse of South Vietnam

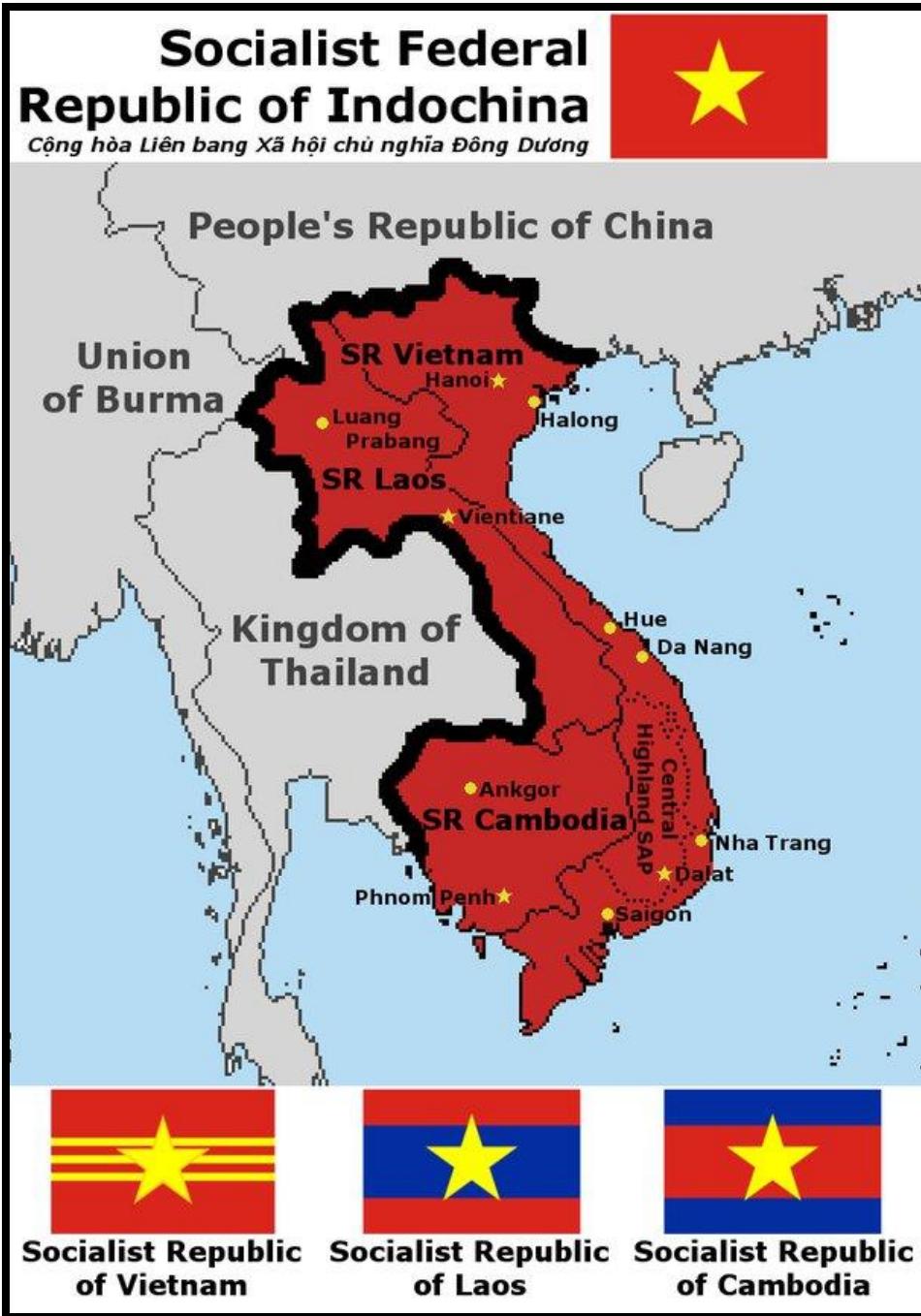


- 1975: N.V. Seized Saigon
 - Americans Fled
 - ~150,000 S.V. Allies Evacuated
- US Left Behind Allies in Haste
 - “The rest of our lives we will be haunted by how we betrayed those people.”
 - 600,000+ S.V. to America
- Those who stayed:
 - Political Persecution
 - Fatalities

Legacies of Defeat in Southeast Asia

- Nixon:
 - Expanded Conflict in Cambodia & Laos
- War Powers Act of 1973
 - Congressional Approval for Long-Term Troop Deployment
- Distrust of Govt Continued
 - Widespread Criticism of the Draft
- Nixon & Congress Abandon Conscription
 - All-Volunteer Army: More Disciplined & Professional Force
 - Military: Disproportionately Filled with Poorer Americans & People of Color





Containment Legacy in Southeast Asia

- Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos Fall to Communism (1975)
 - Southeast Asia Did Not
- US Allies Questioned War
 - Alienated US from Developing World & Allies
- Issues at Home
 - Weakened Economy
 - Distrust of Govt
 - Increased Presidential Power
 - Congressional Expense
 - Contributed to Downfall of 2 Presidents
 - LBJ & Nixon

Legacy for Vietnam & Veterans

VIETNAM WAR CASUALTIES

United States

- Battle deaths: 47,434
- Other deaths: 10,786
- Wounded: 153,303

South Vietnam

- Killed in action: 110,357
- Military Wounded: 499,026
- Civilians Killed: 415,000
- Civilians Wounded: 913,000

Communist Regulars and Guerrillas

- Killed in Action: 66,000

• Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

- “The general public just wanted to ignore us.”
- Veterans: Betrayed by Outcome; Supported War’s Goal
 - Some: Blamed Govt
- Sacrificed the Young for Immoral, Unwinnable, & Unnecessary War
- Questioned Effects of US’ Power on Other Nations

Legacy for Veterans

- Vietnam Veterans Memorial (Nov 1982, Washington DC)
 - Maya Lin (Yale Architect Student)
- Veterans:
 - Came back to Public Neglect
 - Benefits Less Generous



HEALTHYPLACE.COM





Legacy for Veterans

- Most Readjust
 - ~1/6 Suffered PTSD
 - Feelings of Guilt, Shame
 - Reoccurring Nightmares
 - Violence
 - Substance Abuse
 - Suicidal Tendencies
 - Agent Orange Ramifications
 - Cancer
 - Skin Disorders
 - Birth Defects
 - 1991 – Congress Provides Medical Assistance
- 

Political Shift to the Right (1970s)



- Reasons for Political Shift
 - Vietnam War
 - Faith in US Leaders
 - Criticism of Liberal Policies
 - Social Welfare, Tax Rates, School Busing
- Nixon
 - Rhetoric Signaled Shift
 - Watergate



Economic Crisis in the 1970s

- Huge Increase in Military Spending
 - Budget Deficits
- 1970: Inflation & Unemployment pass 6%
 - "Stagflation"
- Decline of International American Dominance
 - Rebuilding of Europe & Japan
 - European Competition
- 1971: US Imported More Than Exported
 - First in Decades to do so
 - Abandoned the Gold Standard
 - Froze Wages & Prices
 - Imposed Surcharge on Imports
 - Short Term Success
 - 1974: Unemployment Up; Inflation Soared

Energy Crisis

- 1970s: US Consumed 1/3 World's Fuel Resources
- Fall 1973: First Energy Shortage
 - Arab Nations Cut Off Supplies
 - Yom Kippur War (1973)
- Emergency Energy Measures
 - 55 MPH Speed Limit
- Demand for Fuel
Growing Need for Foreign Oil



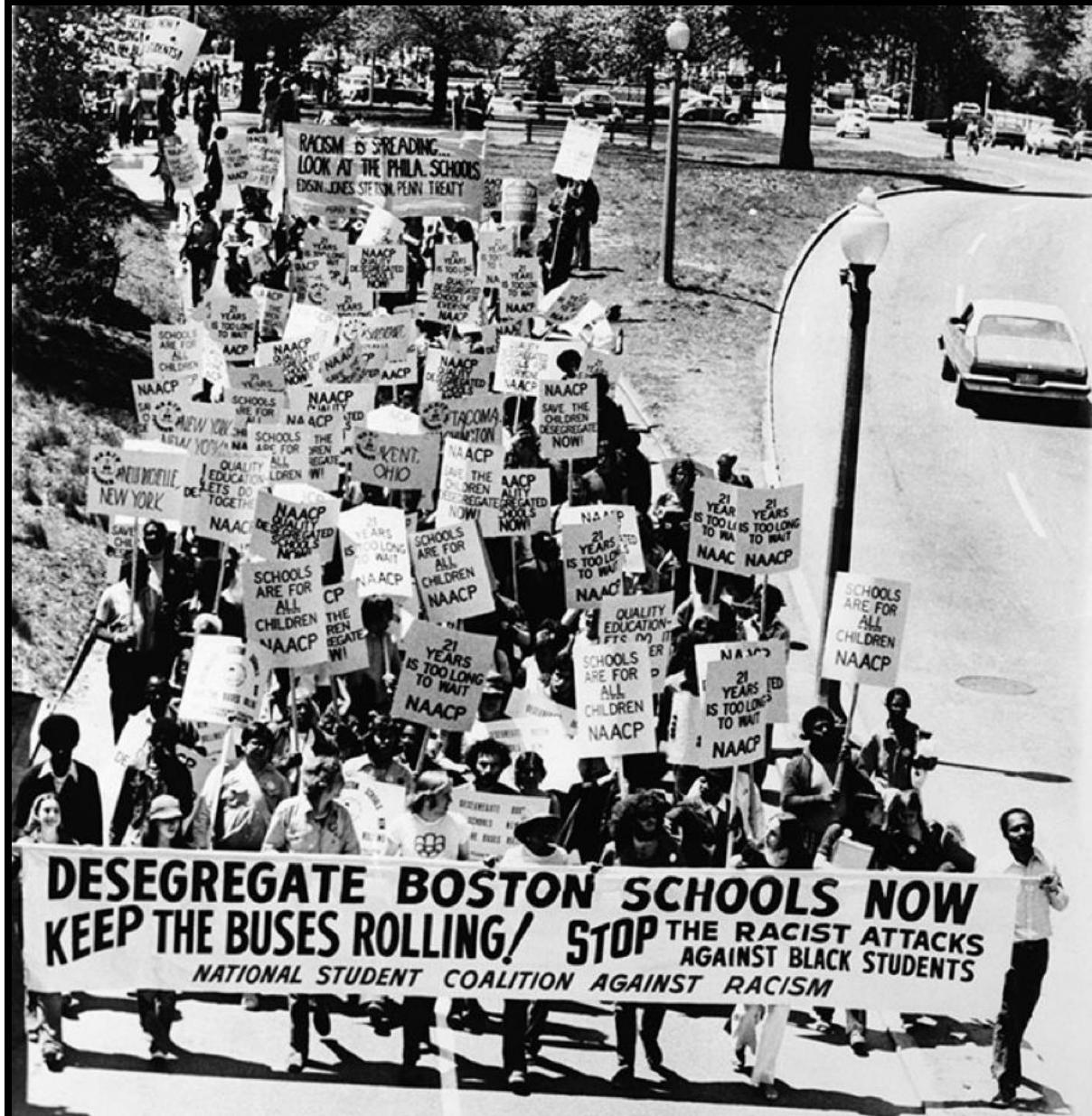
Nixon's Appeal to the Growing Conservative Movement

- “Law & Order”
 - Attack on Antiwar Protests
 - Exploitation of White Resistance to Integration
 - Criticism of Warren Court
- 1968 Election:
 - “Those who did not indulge in violence, those who did not break the law.”
 - Containing Crime: Aftermath of Black Urban Uprisings & Mass Protests
 - 1970s: Increased Funding for Law Enforcement
 - Unseen Numbers of Incarcerated Peoples in US
 - Especially Black Americans
 - Documentary: 13th
- “Silent Majority”
 - Nixon’s Pledge to Represent, “The forgotten Americans, the non-shouters, the non-demonstrators”



Nixon & School Integration

- Enforced Integration Down South
- North & West:
 - Segregated Via Housing Discrimination
 - ~50% Black Children Attended All-Black Schools
 - Busing to Enforce Integration
 - Furious Reaction
- Boston, 1974
 - White Folks Affected: Working-Class in Cities
 - Cities: Predominately Black, Underfunded, & Facilities Lacking
 - Black Families: Apprehensive
 - Gradual Acceptance
- Suburbia – Affluent
 - More Move to Suburbs

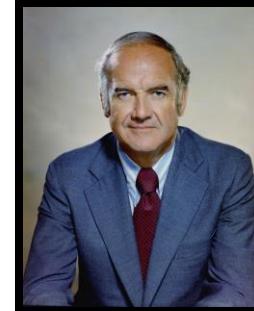


Burger Court (1969-1986)

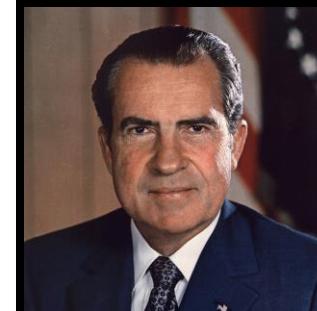
- 4 Supreme Court Appointments Under Nixon
- Burger Court (1969-1986)
 - Narrow Interpretation of the Constitution
 - Still Upheld Liberal Programs
 - Affirmative Action
 - *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)
 - *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
 - Abortion
 - *Miller v. California* (1973)
 - Obscenity Case



Election of 1972



George McGovern
(1922-2012)

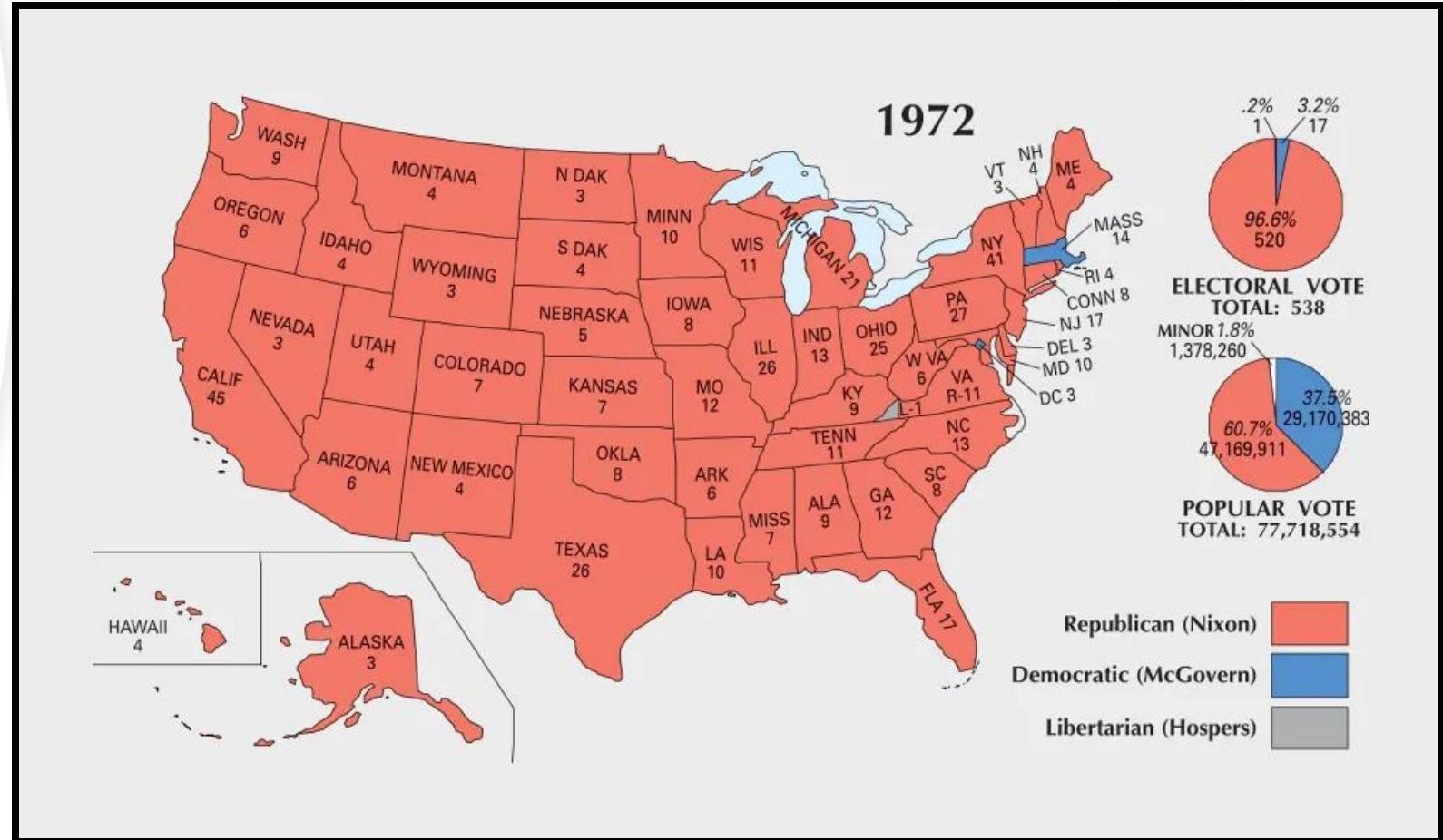


Richard Nixon
(1913-1994)



John Hospers
(1918-2011)

- Election of 1972
 - Landslide Victory for Nixon
 - 60.7% of Popular Vote
 - Democrats Held Congress
- Solidifying a New Republican Party
 - White Southerners
 - Catholics
 - Urbanites
 - Blue-Collar Workers

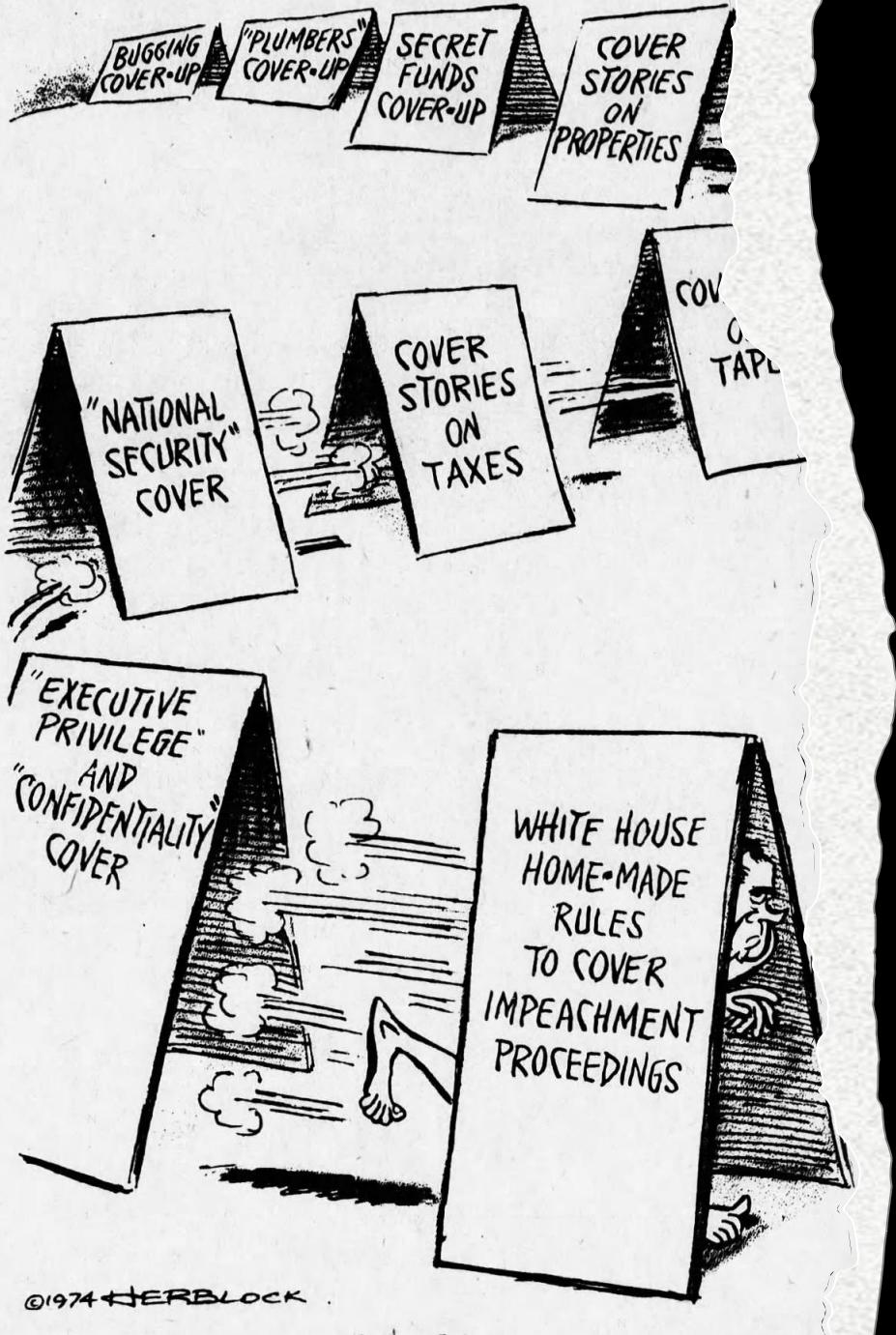


Watergate Scandal

- June 17, 1972
- 5 Men Break-In to DNC HQ at Watergate Hotel (DC)
 - Caught with Bugging Equipment
 - Committee to Reelect the President (CREP)
- Did Nixon Orchestrate it?
 - Likely Not.
- Did Nixon Order the Coverup?
 - Yes.

All the President's Men



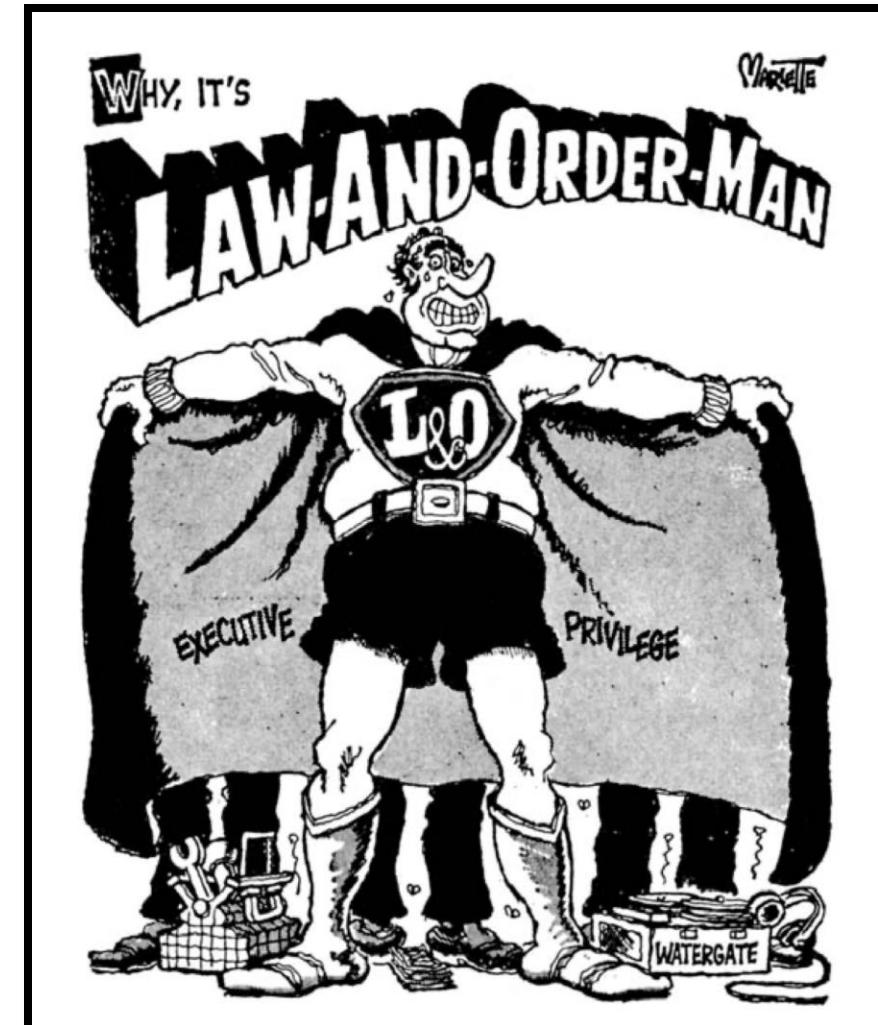


"Imperial Presidency"

- Enlarged Powers of the Presidency in the Name of National Security
 - Started with FDR
 - Weakened Checks & Balances of the Executive
 - Opened Door to Possible Abuse
- Nixon – Willing to Violate the Constitution

Watergate Scandal

- Nixon – Accepted Responsibility
 - Denied Knowledge of Break-In
 - Creates Independent Special Prosecutor
- Senate: Investigating Committee
 - Administration Harassment Implicates President
- Oval Office Conversations Recorded – Legal Battle
 - His Paranoia was His Downfall
- Nixon – Cited Executive Privilege & Separations of Power
 - Supreme Court Says Otherwise



Additional Scandal Emerges

- Misuse of Federal Funds & Tax Evasion
 - August 1973: VP Resigns (Bribery)
 - Replaced by House Minority Leader Gerald Ford

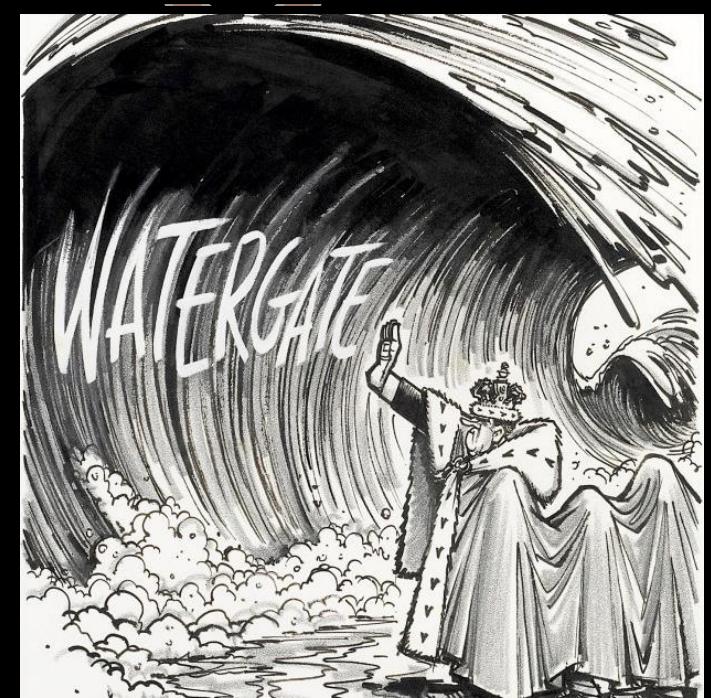
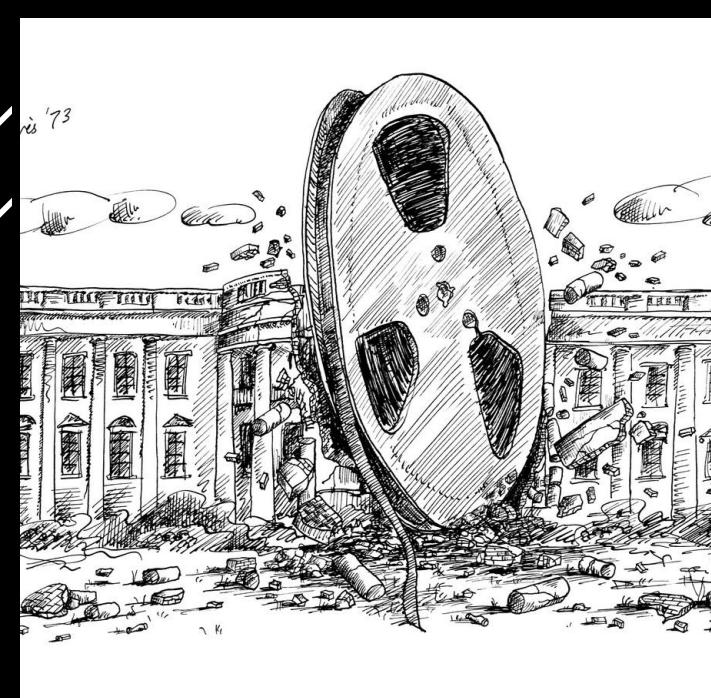
Winter 1973: Impeachment Investigation

- Nixon Released Edited Transcripts

July 1974: House Judiciary Committee Votes to Impeach Under 3 Counts

- Obstruction of Justice
- Abuse of Power
- Contempt of Congress

August 8, 1974, Official Resignation //





Presidency of Gerald Ford

- Only President to Take Office and Not Elected by the People
 - Senator from Michigan
- Pardon Nixon
 - 30 Former Nixon Associates Plead Guilty or Convicted of Crimes
 - Saved Nixon from Almost Guaranteed Indictment & Guilty Verdict
 - Congress & the People: Angry



Gerald Ford (1913-2006)

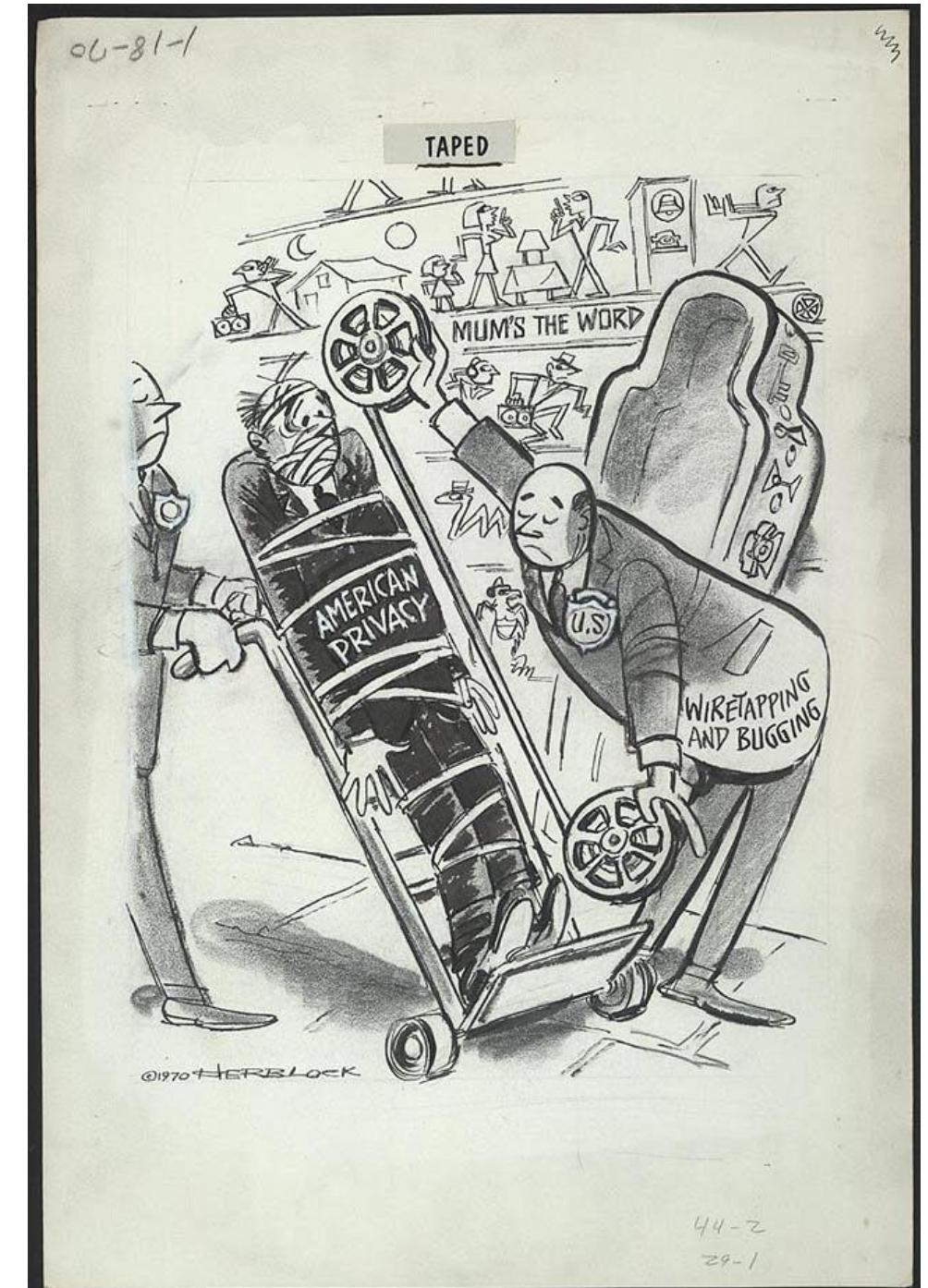
Democratic Gains in Wake of Watergate



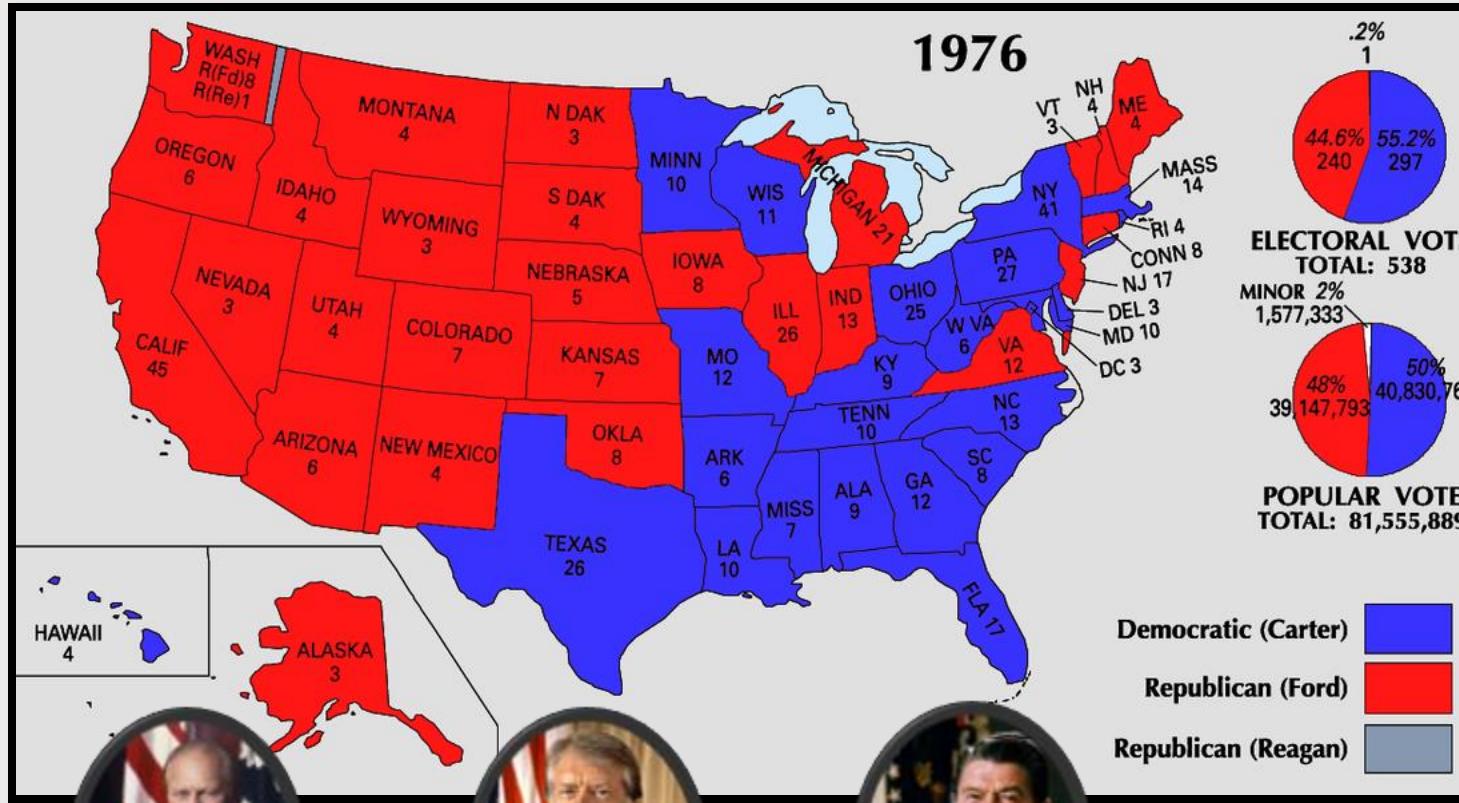
- Gains in November Election Cycle
 - Decried
- Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974
 - Public Financing of Presidential Campaigns
 - Restrictions on Contributions
- Political Action Committees (PACs) Took Over
 - Bigger Contributions
- Supreme Court Decision (1976)
 - Strikes Down Limitations on Campaign Spending
 - Violation of Free Speech
- Donations from:
 - Interest Groups, Corporations, Labor Unions, Wealthy Individuals

Further Congressional Committees Post Watergate

- FBI & CIA
 - Illegal Activities (1950s – On)
 - Surveillance of US Citizens
 - MLK, etc.
 - Harassment of Political Dissenters
 - Plots to Assassinate Fidel Castro & Other Foreign Leaders
- President Ford:
 - Permanent Committees to Oversee Intelligence Agencies
 - Public Still Cynical
 - Severely Restricted CIA



Continued Issues Under Ford & Election of 1976



Gerald Ford (1913-2006)

Jimmy Carter (1924-2024)

Ronald Reagan (1911-2004)

- Ford Admin:
 - Stalled Economic Growth
 - High Unemployment
 - Foreign Trade Deficit
 - Soaring Energy Prices
 - Public Pissed About Nixon's Pardon
 - Détente: "Loss of US Military Supremacy"
- Election of 1976:
 - Emergence of Jimmy Carter



James Earl "Jimmy" Carter Jr. (1924 - 2024)



- Life of Jimmy Carter
 - US Naval Academy Graduate
 - Nuclear Engineer in the Navy
 - Family Peanut Farming Business
 - Georgia Governor
- Appealing Candidate:
 - Lived Modestly
 - Carried His Own Bags
 - Taught Bible Classes
 - Stressed His Faith & His Distance from DC Politics
- Carter's Constituents (Traditional Dem)
 - Blacks
 - Organized Labor
 - Ethnic Groups
 - Recaptured Some Southern White Voters



Carter Administration (1976-1980)

- “Decent, open, fair, & compassionate.”
 - Helped Revive Trust in the Presidency
- Advances for Environment & Energy Policies
- Championed Human Rights
- Achieved Foreign Policy Successes:
 - Panama Canal, China & Middle East
- Domestic & Foreign Problems
 - Lack of Working with Congress
- Energy Shortages & Stagflation Rose
 - Economy Plummets
- Soviet-American Relations Worsened
- New Crisis in Middle East



Carter & the Retreat from Liberalism



- Liberal, but Balanced the Budget
 - Pleased Unhappy Americans Regarding Taxes
 - Stagflation Eroded Standard of Living Anyway
- Liberal Democrats Wanted:
 - Comprehensive Welfare Reform, Health Insurance & Job Programs
- Created More Inclusive Govt
 - Women & People of Color
 - Cabinet, Judicial, Diplomatic Posts

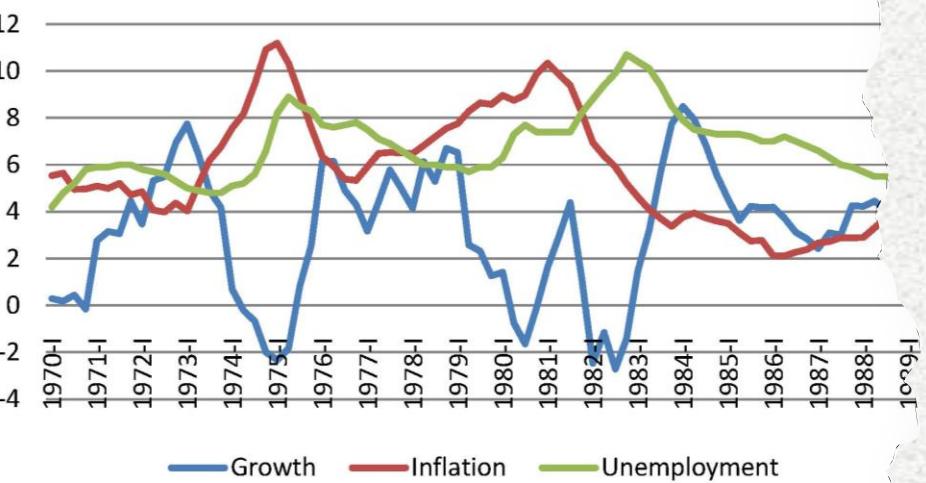
Struggles for the Carter Administration

- Outsider Status Won Presidency
 - No Ties to Congressional Leaders
- Inherited Economic Problems
 - Inflation & High Unemployment
 - Enlarged Federal Deficit
 - Higher Taxes
 - Property Taxes
 - Taxes to Govt Programs for the 'Undeserving'
 - Antitax Grassroots Movement Grows
- California, 1978
 - Prop 13: Slashed Property Taxes
 - Other States Jump on Board





Growth, Inflation, and Unemployment, 1970-89



Carter's Response to Economic Struggles

- Carter:
 - Cut Taxes
 - Stressed Public Works & Public Service Jobs Programs
 - Inflation Surged, Unemployment Improved
 - Cut Federal Spending
 - Tightened Money Supply
 - Inflation hit 13% by 1980
 - Unemployment Rose

Energy & Environmental Awareness

- Creation of the Department of Energy
 - Proposes Conservation Program
- National Energy Act of 1978
 - Penalized Gas-Guzzling Co
 - Incentives for Conservation & Alternative Fuels (Wind & Solar)
 - No Big Long-Term Solution
- 1979: Iranian Revolution
 - Most Severe Oil Crisis yet
 - 60% Gas Stations Closed
 - Long Lines, High Prices
 - Congress: Reduced Control of Gas & Oil Industry
 - Hoped to Stimulate American Production
 - America: Automobile Dependent





Environmental Concerns

- Opposition to Nuclear Energy
 - Fear of Radiation Leakage
 - Hazards of Radioactive Waste
 - 1979: Meltdown of Reactor Core Barely Avoided
 - Limited Nuclear Power Plant Growth
- Human Costs of Unregulated Development
- Niagara Falls, NY
 - Homes on Toxic Waste Products from Chemical Co.
 - New York Assisted Residents
- Carter 'Superfund':
 - \$1.6 Billion for Cleanup



Carter & Environment

- Bills:
 - Improved Clean Air & Water Regulations
 - Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) Expanded
 - Legislation to Conserve & Promote Incentives for Solar Energy
 - Other Fuels Included



Carter & Human Rights

- Carter's Approach to Foreign Affairs – Reversal of:
 - Dictator Support
 - Secret Diplomacy
 - Interference
 - Reliance on Military
- Turns to Human Rights

Human Rights as Foreign Diplomacy

- Economic Pressure on Govts Denying Basic Rights to Citizens
 - Chile & El Salvador
 - Rhodesia & South Africa
- Strategic & Security Over Human Rights:
 - Iran, South Korea, Philippines
- Panama Canal Treaty (1977)
 - Return Canal to Panama in 2000
 - Support: Restitution
 - Opponents: Loss of Vital Waterway – “We bought it, we paid for it, it’s ours.”
 - Huge Administrative Effort to Ratify Treaty



Steps Towards Peace in the Middle East

- Camp David Accords (1979)
 - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat
 - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin
 - Camp David, 13 Days
 - Egypt – 1st Arab Country to Recognize Israel
 - Israel – Gradual Withdrawal from Sinai Peninsula
 - Seized During Six-Day War



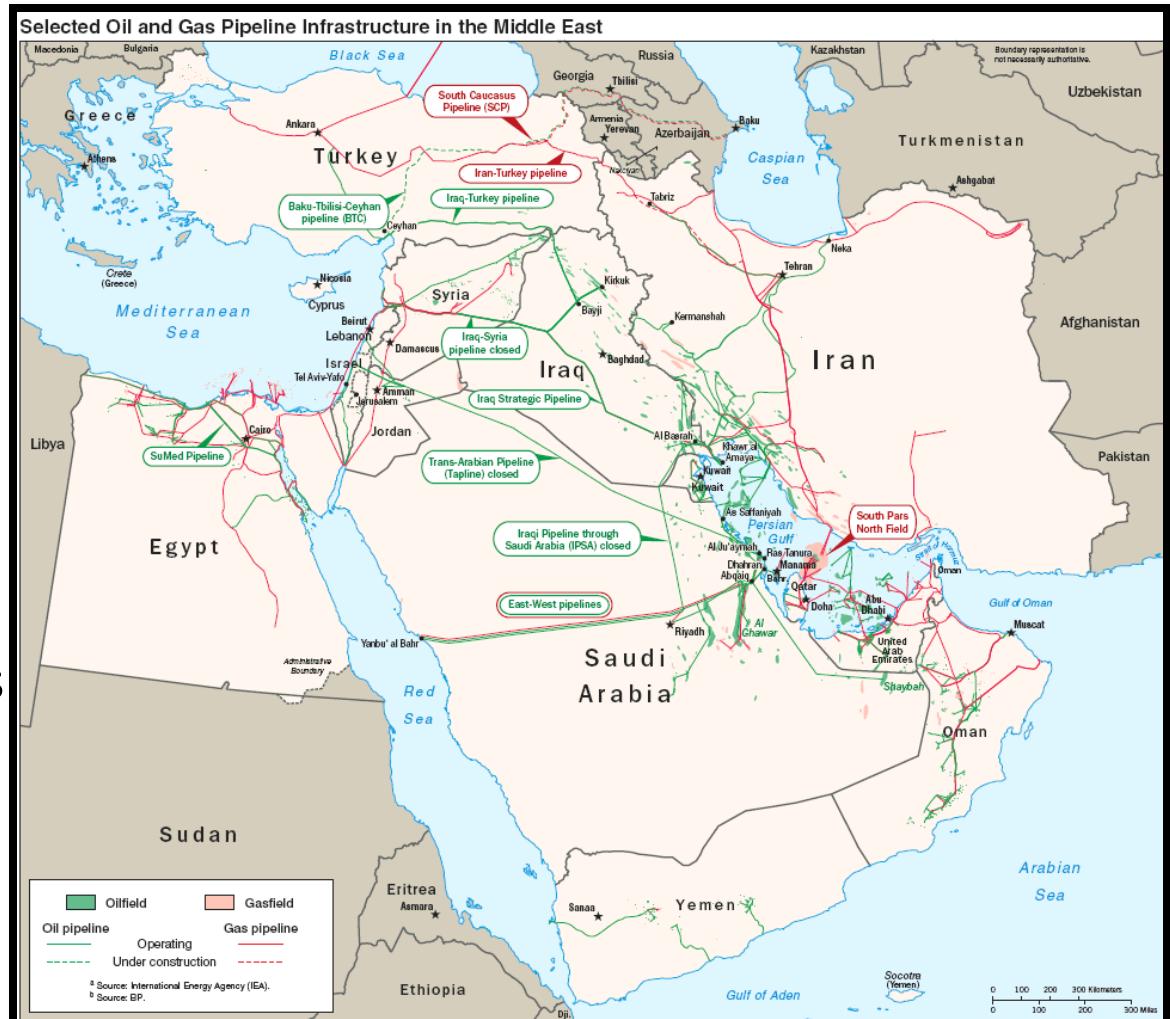


New Crisis Abroad Under Carter

- Followed Nixon
 - Formal Relations with China & Another Arms Reduction Treaty with USSR (1979)
 - USSR Invaded Afghanistan
 - New Communist Govt Threatened Muslim Opposition
 - Carter – Military Buildup
 - Imposed Sanctions on USSR
 - 1980 Summer Olympics
 - Legislation Requiring Draft
 - 19-Year-Old Men

Carter Doctrine

- USSR Threat to American Oil Supplies from Middle East
 - Ensure No Outside Force Gained Control of Persian Gulf
- Human Rights Priority – Falls
 - US Support for:
 - Pakistani Dictator
 - CIA – Secret Aid to Afghan Rebels
- Tensions Between USSR & US Escalate Again



Iranian Revolution



- Resentment in Iran from CIA's Coup in 1953 (Under Eisenhower)
 - US Supported Shah
 - Western Culture & Values = Unpopular
- 1979 – Revolution
 - Shiite Islamic Fundamentalists Led by Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini
- Carter: Allowed Shah into US for Cancer Treatment
 - Enraged Iranians





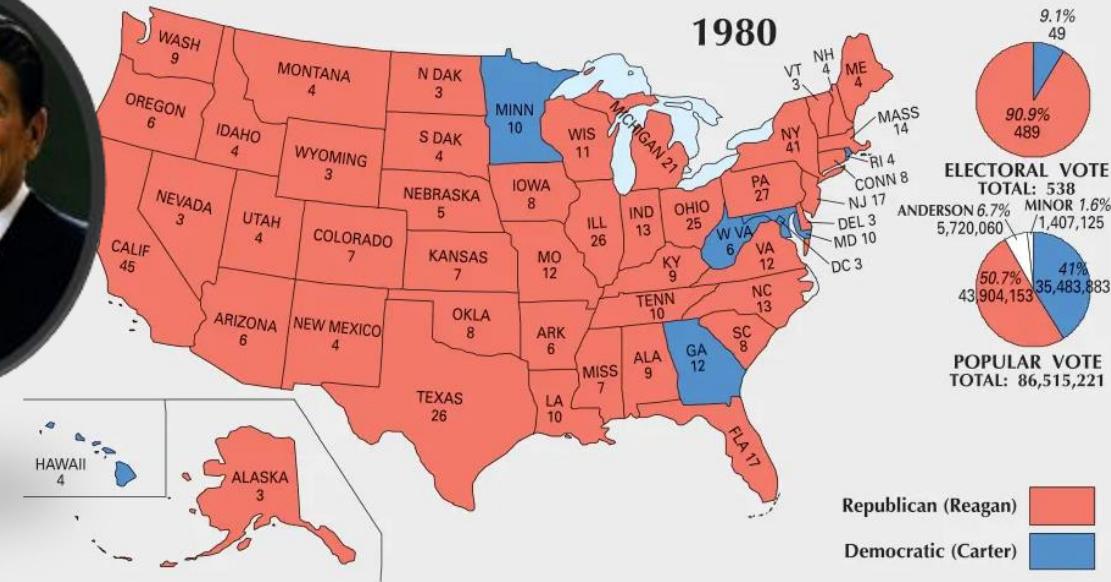
Iranian Hostage Situation

Nov 4, 1979

- US Embassy in Iran Overrun
 - 66 US Hostages
- Demands: Return Shah for Trial
 - Refused
- Carter:
 - Froze Iranian Assets
 - Embargo on Iranian Oil
- April 1980 – Failed Military Operation to Rescue Hostages
- Played Out on TV

Iranian Hostage Situation

- Lasted 444 Days
- Some Hostages Released
 - Women & Black Americans
- Dominated News During 1980 Election
 - Reagan Easily Wins
 - Carter – Daily Phone Calls & Updates
 - Up to Inauguration of Reagan
- Post Reagan's Inauguration
 - Last of the Hostages Freed



Central Themes

- United States Growing Involvement in Vietnam
- War Abroad Creates Conflict at Home
- US Foreign Policy Changes Under Nixon
- Political Shift to the Right in the 1970s
- Challenges Faced During the Carter Administration