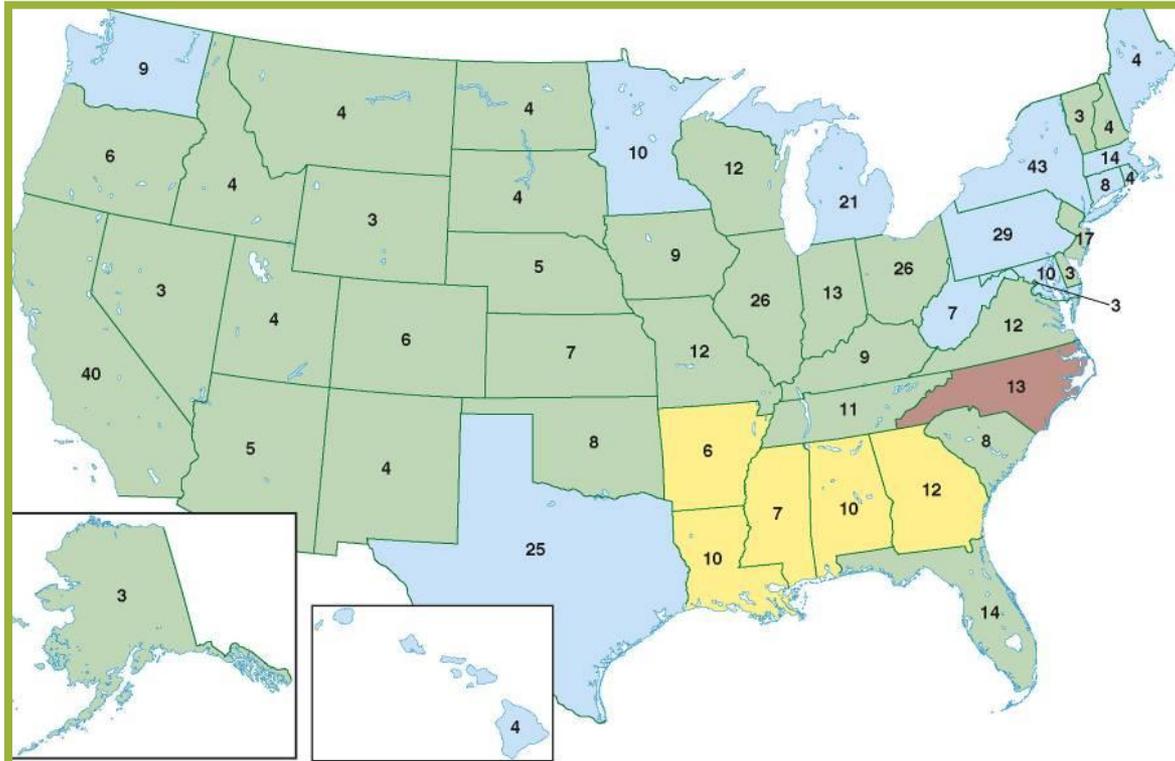


RICHARD M. NIXON



4	Electoral vote by state	Electoral Vote (%)	Popular Vote (%)
	Richard M. Nixon <i>(Republican)</i>	301 (56)	31,785,480 (44)
	Hubert H. Humphrey <i>(Democratic)</i>	191 (35)	31,275,166 (42)
	George C. Wallace <i>(American Independent)</i>	46 (%)	9,906,473 (14)
	North Carolina <i>(Electors split)</i>	12 for Nixon 1 for Wallace	

1968 ELECTION

- War dominates the Presidential campaign
- March 68 - Johnson withdraws
- Eugene McCarthy runs as anti-war candidate
- Robert Kennedy runs, then assassinated
- Democrats divided; protests and violence at convention
- Nominate Humphrey, seen as continuation of Johnson



SILENT MAJORITY AND THE CONSERVATIVE BACKLASH



- Nixon runs on backs of “silent majority”
- “Southern Strategy”
 - Republicans woo southerners
- George Wallace runs as 3rd party candidate

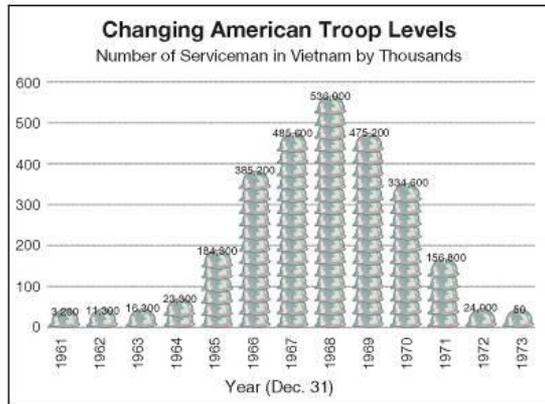
NIXON AND VIETNAM

- “Peace with honor”
- Began policy of “Vietnamization”
 - Withdrawing troops
- Bombing campaign against Cambodia
- Protests after “invasion” – led to Kent State tragedy
- Vietnamization eventually erodes anti-war opposition



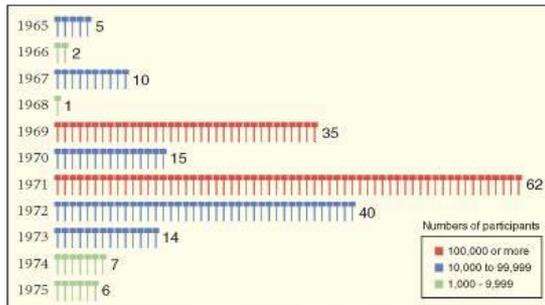
Total Serving in the American Military (worldwide)	8.7 million men 250,00 women
Total Serving in Vietnam	3.4 million men 6,421 women
Total Killed in Vietnam	47,415 battle deaths 10,785 other causes
Total Wounded	153,303
Total Draft Evaders	600,000 (tens of thousands fled to Canada)
Vietnamese Casualties (North and South)	2 million
Total Cost of War	\$173 billion

The Human and Financial Cost of the Vietnam War, 1964–1973

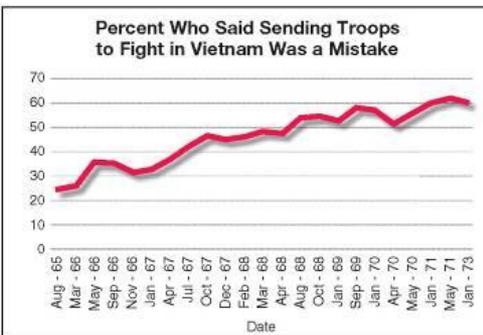


Year	Defoliation in South Vietnam (acres)	Crop Destruction in South Vietnam (acres)	Bombs Dropped on North Vietnam (tons)
1962	4,940	741	0
1963	24,700	247	0
1964	83,486	10,374	100
1965	155,610	65,949	63,000
1966	741,247	103,987	136,000
1967	1,486,446	221,312	226,000
1968	1,267,110	63,726	175,000
1969	1,198,444	64,961	659
1970	220,324	32,604	892
1971	0	0	1,842
1972	0	0	218,561
Total	4,747,587	481,897	822,054

Destruction in Vietnam, 1962–1972



Antiwar demonstrations in Washington, D.C., 1965–1975



Public Opinion and the Vietnam War, 1965–1973

SEEKING PEACE WITH HONOR

Vietnamization – A Nixon administration policy that turned the bulk of the ground fighting over to the South Vietnamese Army

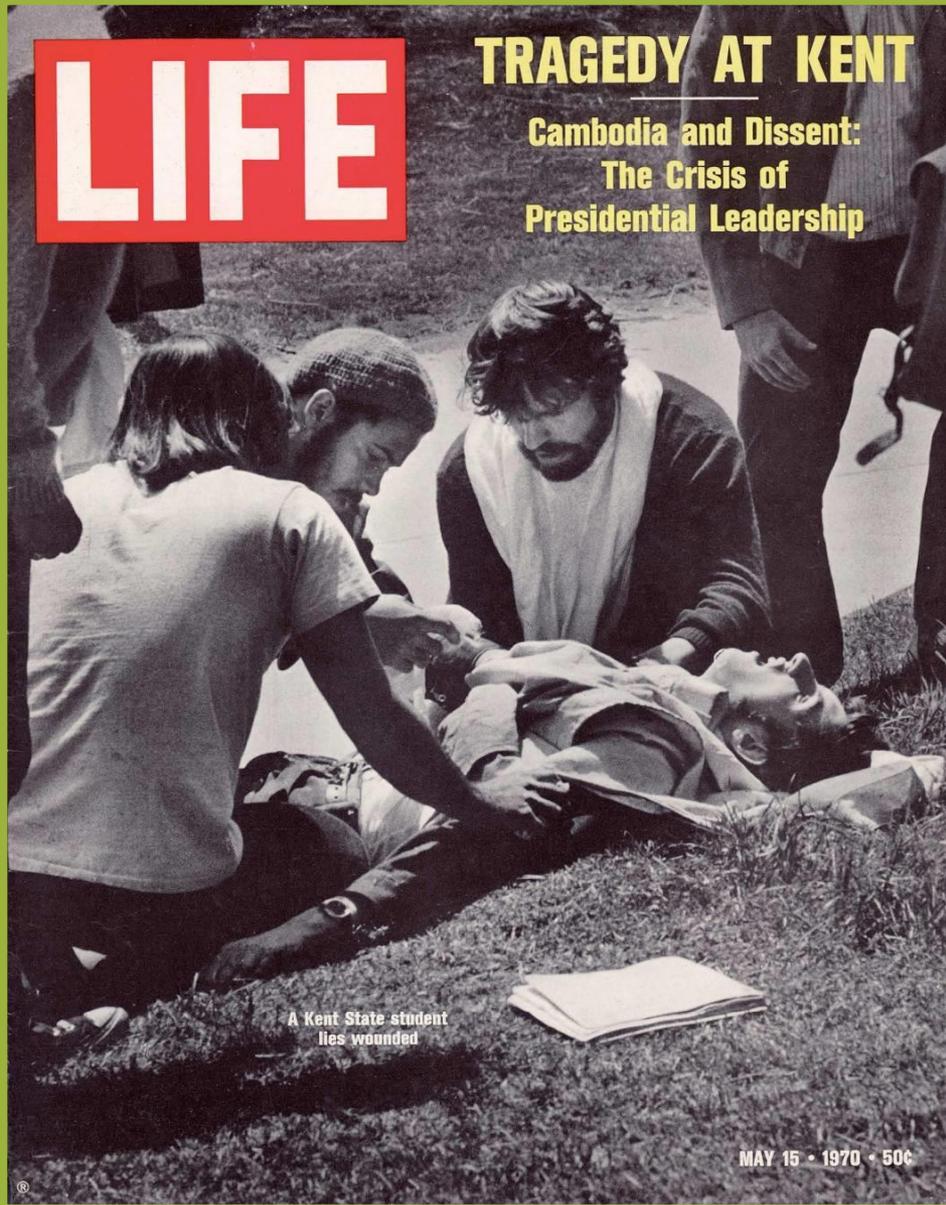
Détente – Relaxing Cold War tensions by using diplomatic, economic, and cultural contacts to improve U.S. relations with China and the Soviet Union

SALT I (1972) – The first treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States that limited the deployment of intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles and the creation of missile-defense systems

LIFE

TRAGEDY AT KENT

**Cambodia and Dissent:
The Crisis of
Presidential Leadership**



A Kent State student
lies wounded

MAY 15 • 1970 • 50¢

“PENTAGON PAPERS”

- Secret study on the history of U.S. involvement in Vietnam
- *New York Times v. United States* 6-3 ruling
 - Free press



26TH AMENDMENT

On November 4

Vote YES 18

On Public Question
No. 2

X	YES	Shall Article II, paragraph 3 of the Constitution be amended so as to change the age qualifications of a voter from 21 years to 18 years?
	NO	

YES on Nov. 4

For
Vote 18



"I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens."

Abraham Lincoln

- 1971 – lowered voting age to 18



WAR POWERS RESOLUTION



- Restricted president's power to deploy troops
 - Checks & Balances

"Imagine! Congress trying to curb my right to conduct unconstitutional wars! Why, that's unconstitutional!"

WAR POWERS ACT

DECLARED VS. UNDECLARED WARS

DECLARED WARS

UNDECLARED WARS

Presidents have sent U.S. troops to fight abroad more than 200 times. A sampling of the major conflicts.

WAR OF 1812 1812-15

Just 29 years after the end of the Revolutionary War, Congress declared war on Great Britain over trade and westward expansion issues. In 1814, British forces occupied Washington, D.C., burning the White House and the Capitol.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR 1846-48

In April 1846, Congress declared war on Mexico over territorial disputes. The American victory made Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah part of the U.S.

THE CIVIL WAR 1861-65

The war to preserve the Union took more American lives than any war before or since. But because the secession of the Southern states was considered a domestic insurrection, there was no foreign power on which to declare war.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR 1898

When Cubans rose up against their Spanish colonizers, the U.S. took their side. U.S. newspapers whipped up public support, and Congress declared war on Spain.

WORLD WAR I 1917-18

Three years after the war began in Europe, Congress declared war against Germany and its allies. The war marked the end of American isolation from world affairs and the beginning of broad American influence.

WORLD WAR II 1941-45

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Congress declared war on Japan, and soon thereafter on Germany and Italy. The U.S. emerged from the war as a world superpower.

KOREAN WAR 1950-53

When Communist North Korea invaded South Korea, the U.N. condemned the invasion. Along with other U.S. allies, President Truman sent troops for what he termed a "police action."

VIETNAM WAR 1964-75

After disputed attacks on U.S. ships near North Vietnam, President Johnson asked Congress for authority to respond. In April 1964, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which gave Johnson broad authority to escalate the war.

GULF WAR 1991

When Iraq, under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait, the United Nations approved the use of force. A few days before the fighting began, Congress also authorized the use of force.

AFGHANISTAN 2001-TODAY

Days after the 9/11 attacks, Congress OK'd "all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons [the President] determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks." The war began in October 2001.

IRAQ 2003-TODAY

In October 2002, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the use of force as "necessary and appropriate" against Iraq and to enforce U.N. resolutions regarding Iraq. U.S. and allied troops invaded in March 2003 and toppled Saddam Hussein. More than 3,000 Americans have died in Iraq.

VIETNAM: WITHDRAWAL

- 1973 - Paris Peace Accords
- April 1975 - US exits
- Vietnam reunited - Saigon renamed "Ho Chi Min City"



EFFECTS OF WAR

- Most divisive U.S. war since Civil War
- Made Americans hesitant to engage in overseas military activities
- Highlighted socio-economic divide in U.S.
- Loss of faith in Federal government
- Battle for power between Congress and President



NIXON AND DETENTE

- **Detente** – easing of tensions b/w US and communist countries
- Played USSR and China against each other
- Opens relations w/ China
- Signs first strategic arms limitation treaty w/U.S.S.R.



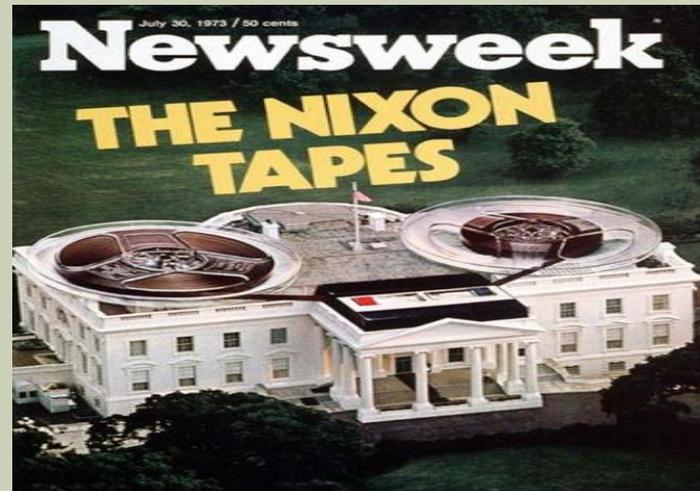
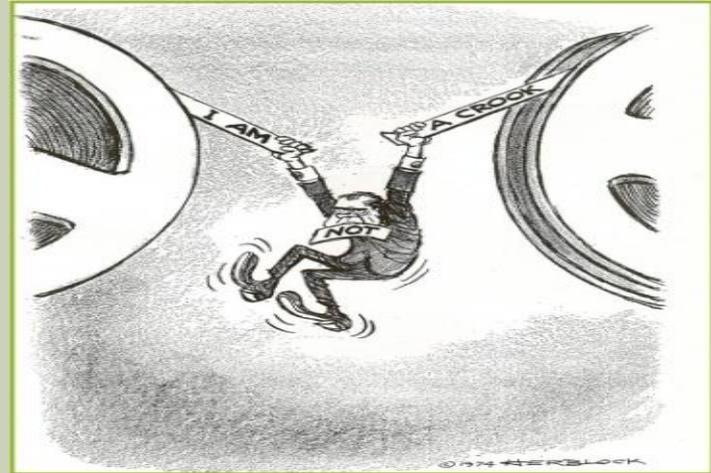
WATERGATE - “A THIRD-RATE BURGLARY”

- June 17, 1972 5 men arrested for breaking into Dem party headquarters
- Part of systematic paranoia about leaks
- Rather than just allow justice to take its course, Nixon arranged hush money and encouraged the CIA to stop the FBI from investigating
- Washington Post picks up story



U.S. V. NIXON (1974)

- The special prosecutor appointed by Nixon and the defendants sought audio tapes of conversations recorded by Nixon in the Oval Office.
- *Is the President's right to safeguard certain information, using his "executive privilege" confidentiality power, entirely immune from judicial review?*



WATERGATE



- May 1973 Congressional hearings begin
- House Judiciary committee impeachment hearings – obstruction, refusal to produce evidence, abuse of power violation of constitutional liberties
- “Smoking gun” tape released August 5th – Nixon asked CIA to get FBI to stop investigating Watergate break-in
- Nixon announces resignation Aug. 8th on TV to avoid impeachment hearings
- Ford – “our long national nightmare is over”

THE MEANING OF WATERGATE

- Constitution survives crisis
 - CHECKS AND BALANCES
- Ford Pardons Nixon
- End of “imperial presidency”? - Ford first President not elected to Pres or VP
- Combined with Vietnam, further eroded people’s faith in government
- Campaign finance laws

