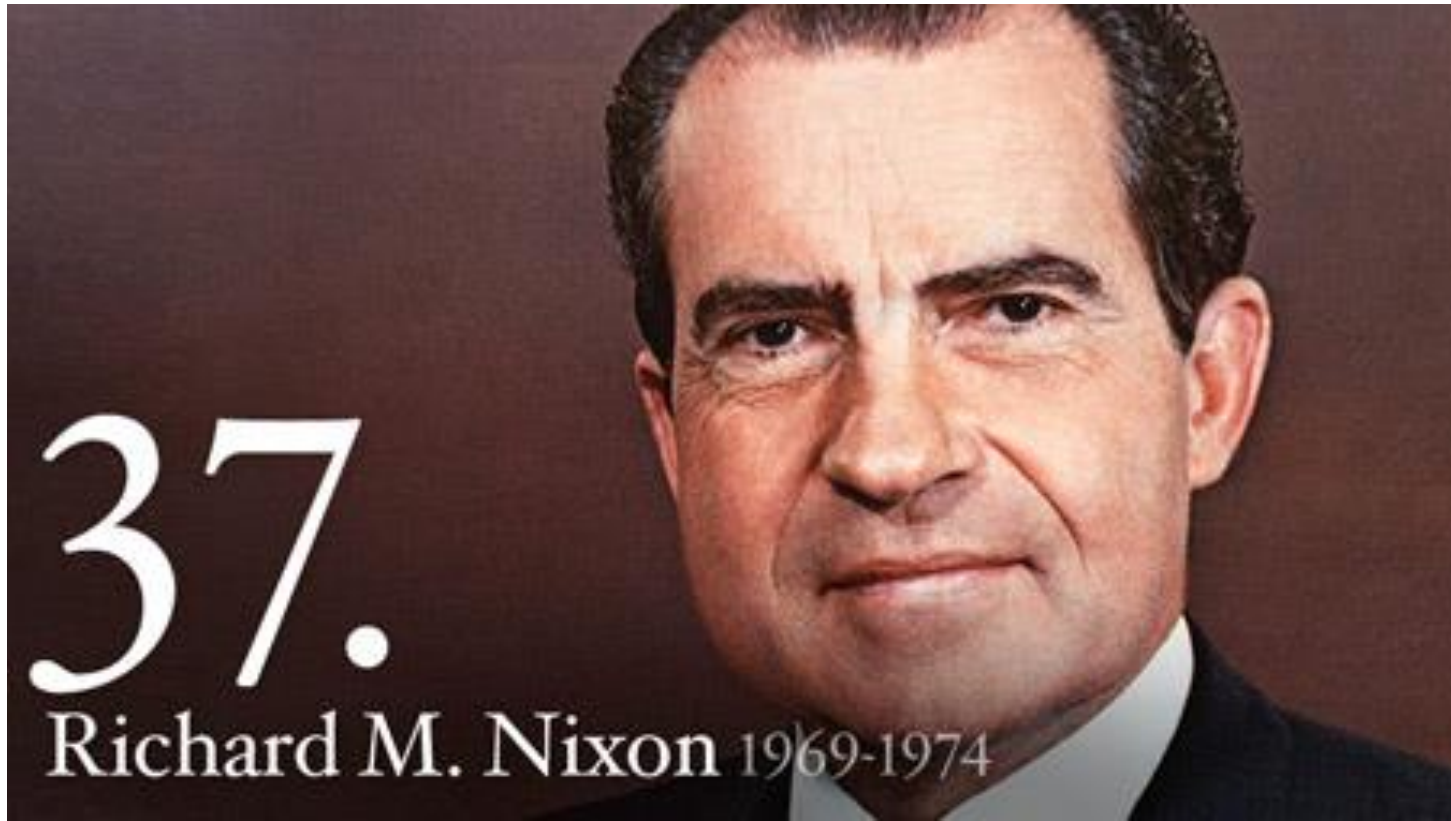


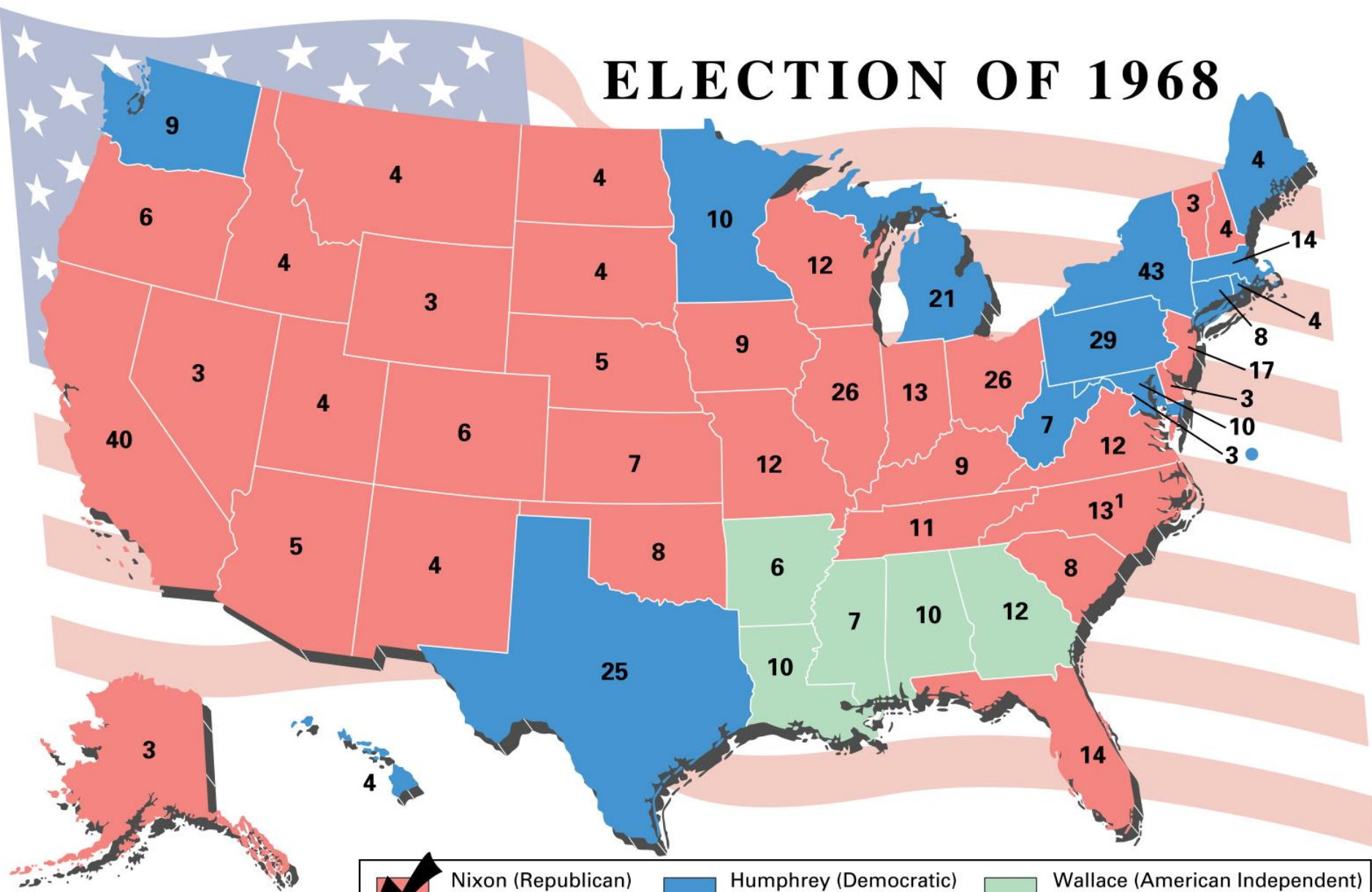
# The Nixon Years

# Richard Nixon

- Navy veteran from WWII
- CA Senator
- Prosecuted Assistant Secretary of State Alger Hiss of being a communist spy during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare
- Eisenhower's VP
- "Kitchen Debate" with Soviet Premier Khrushchev
- Lost to JFK in 1960 (TV debates)
- Intelligent, very strong on foreign policy



# ELECTION OF 1968



	Nixon (Republican) 301 electoral votes		Humphrey (Democratic) 191 electoral votes		Wallace (American Independent) 46 electoral votes
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<sup>1</sup> One Nixon elector voted outside the party's endorsement.

# 1968 Election

Nixon's promises:

- End the Vietnam War
- Restore "Law and Order"

What is the infamous "The Southern Strategy"?

- Taking advantage of Southern white Democrats willing to leave the party and vote Republican after CRM
- Nixon said he was against busing, but "I am [also] against segregation." While federal funds should not be used to force integration through busing, Nixon said, "No funds should be given to a district which practices segregation."



# Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- New Federal Agency (1970): enforced the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act
- Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*: documented harmful effects of pesticides on the environment, particularly on birds
- Carson accused the chemical industry of spreading misinformation, and public officials of accepting their use without question





## Nixon's "New Federalism"

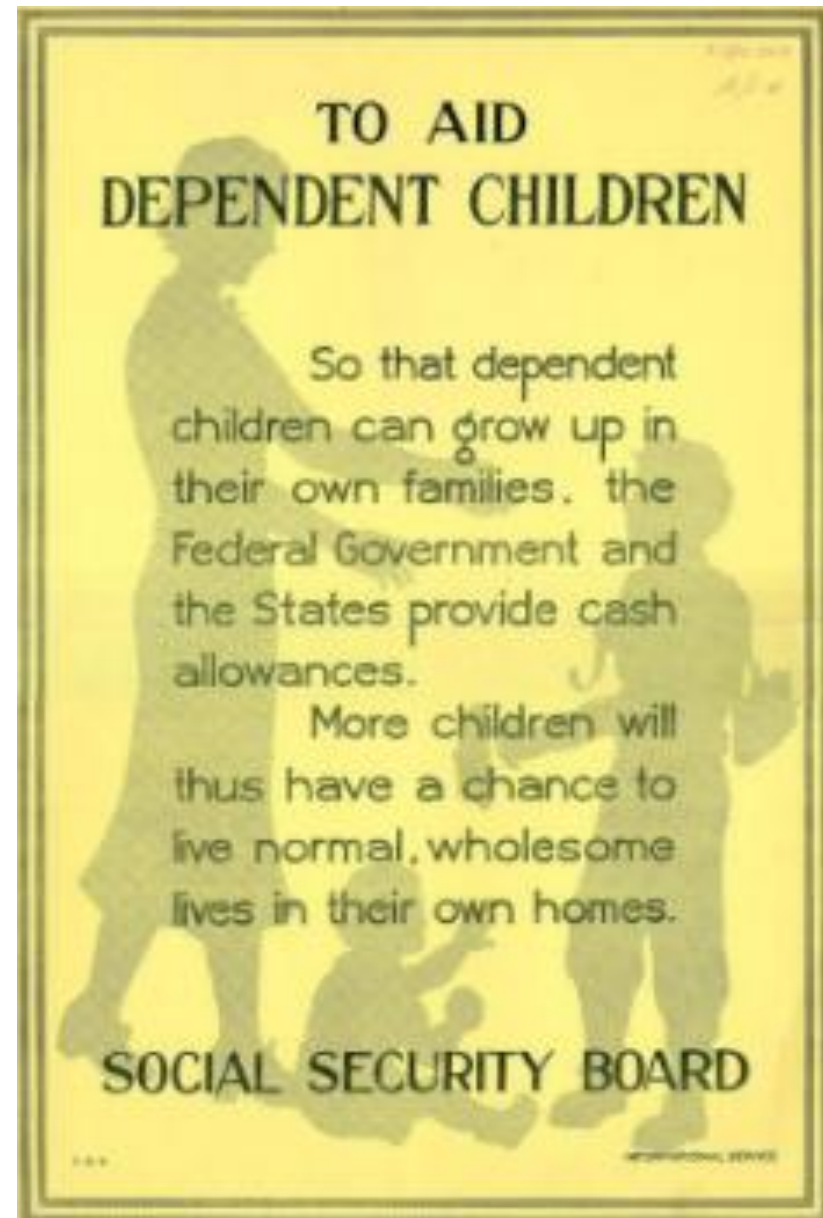
- Nixon's domestic agenda
- Aimed *not* to eradicate LBJ's "Great Society" programs, but through "revenue sharing" provide money for states to carry out the ones *they* decided upon



“After a third of a century of power flowing from the people and the states to Washington, it is time for a New Federalism in which power, funds, and responsibility will flow FROM Washington to the states and to the people.”

## Family Assistance Plan (1969)

- Called for the replacement of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC → TANF aka Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), food stamps and Medicaid with direct cash payments to those who qualify (ex. \$1600 for a family of 4/year)
- Single-parent families & the “working poor” would qualify for aid
- All recipients, (except mothers of preschool-age children) would be required to work or take job training
- Failed in the Senate and passed in the HoR in ‘70, he dropped the initiative by ‘72 Election



# Civil Rights Struggle Continues

- Swann v. Charlotte/Mecklenburg* (1970): mandated forced busing to integrate public schools
- Nixon forms a committee to work with Southern states on “integration through cooperation”

## Affirmative Action:

- Started under JFK
  - Ends racist hiring/college acceptance practices
  - White males claim “reverse discrimination” and violation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Regents of CA v. Bakke* ('78): racial quotas are unconstitutional; however, schools can use race as a *factor* to diversify colleges



\*In the fall of 1968, 68 percent of black children in the South were attending all-black schools; by 1974, that number had fallen to 8 percent



# Secret Bombing of Laos Exposed: 1971

- April 1971: Rep. Paul N. McCloskey (R-CA) charged that the U.S. had bombed thousands of villages in northern Laos and deliberately concealed the extent of the air war and its effect on civilians
- Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), contended that the bombing was responsible for "at least 75% of the refugees" in Laos
- 1972: stories of bombings published in newspapers - later we would discover that the date range was actually '65-'73 → govt mistrust

## US Bombing of Laos, 1965-1973



# Expanding Civil Rights to Women

**-Equal Rights Amendment (1972):** National Organization of Women (NOW) attempted to add gender equality into the Constitution; failed at state ratification level



GLORIA STEINEM AND DOROTHY PITMAN HUGHES

-STOP ERA (Stop Taking Our Privileges)

-Phyllis Schlafly misleadingly and ominously insisted that the ERA would force women to put their newborns in government-run daycare, serve on the front lines of combat, “embrace lesbianism” and enter the workplace

# Title IX of the Education Amendments of '72

## 9 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT TITLE IX

1

Title IX is a civil right that prohibits sex discrimination in education.

2

Title IX applies to all students regardless of gender identity.

4

Schools should ensure that no student has to share campus spaces (such as dorms, classes, and workplaces) with their abuser.

5

Schools can issue no-contact directives to prevent accused students from approaching or interacting with you.

3

Schools may not retaliate against someone filing a complaint and must keep complainants safe from other retaliatory harassment.

6

Schools must be proactive in ensuring that your campus is free from sex discrimination.

7

Schools cannot discourage you from continuing your education.

8

All schools receiving federal funding, including public K-12 schools and the majority of colleges, are subject to Title IX.

9

Schools must have an established procedure for handling complaints of sexual discrimination, harassment, and violence.

- Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965
- Colleges, universities, and elementary and secondary schools
- Also applies to any education or training program operated by a recipient of federal financial assistance

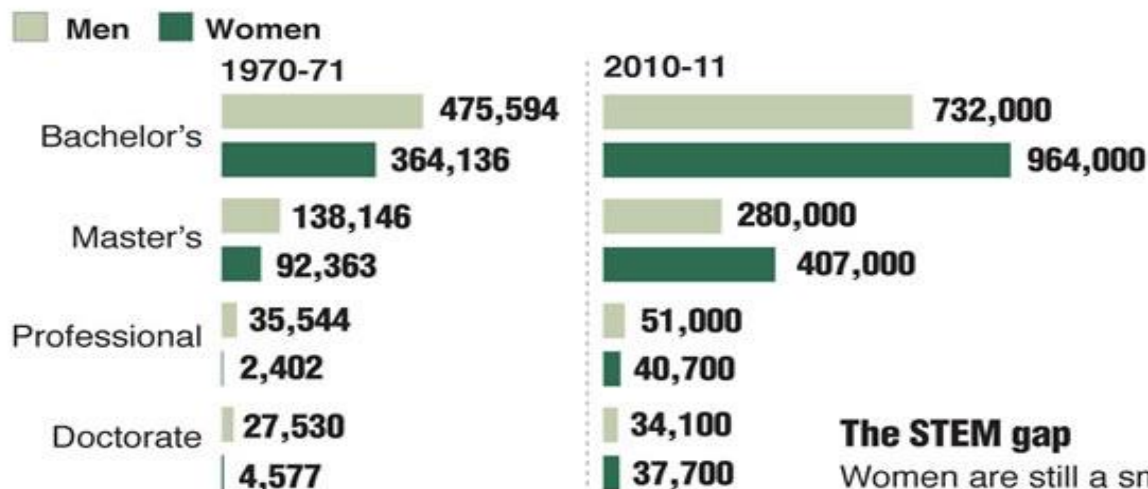


# Title IX, 40 years later

The landmark civil rights law opened major educational opportunities for women when it was signed by President Nixon on June 23, 1972.

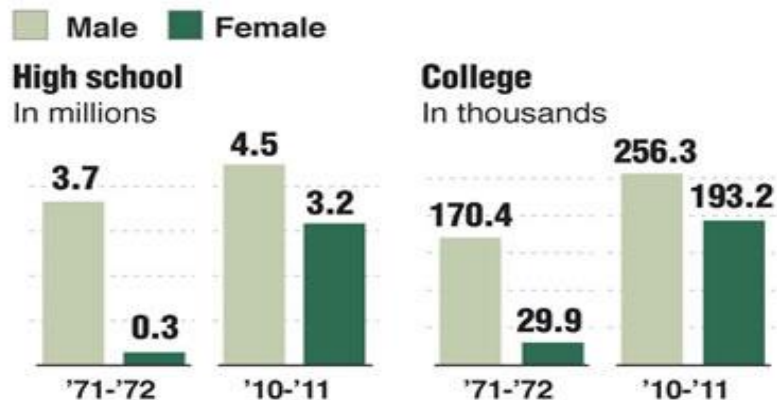
## More women earn college degrees

Women earn almost three times the bachelor's degrees now than they did before Title IX. The number of women and men earning college degrees before Title IX vs. the present



## More girls, women play sports now

Number engaging in high school, college sports

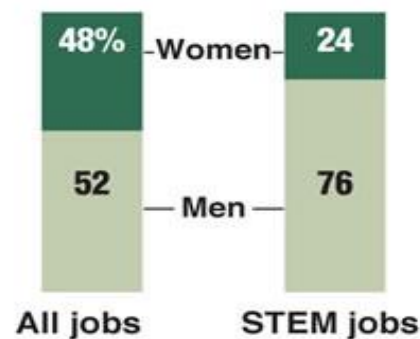


## The STEM gap

Women are still a small share of the high-paying science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) workforce

### Jobs by gender

For 2009



## What Title IX says

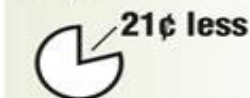
*No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.*

*--Title IX of Educational Amendments Act of 1972*

## Pay gap impact

For every dollar men earn, women earn

All jobs



STEM jobs



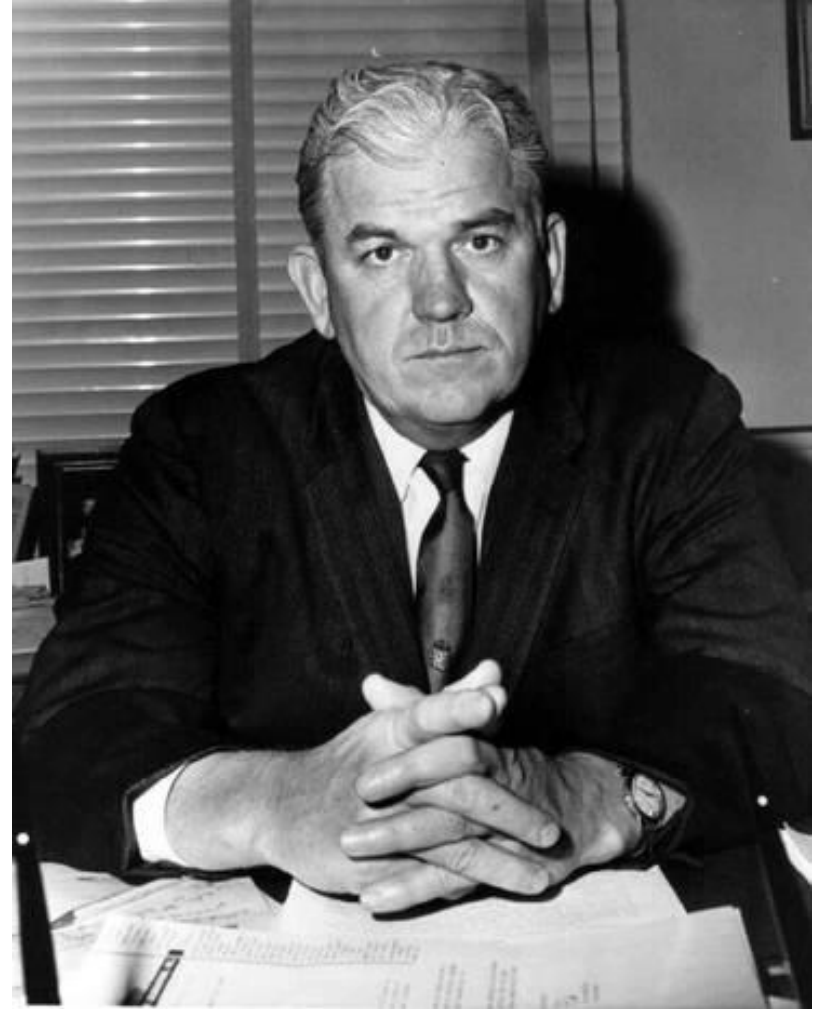




-Nixon supported the ERA from the time he entered Congress in 1946, and he supported other women's rights issues while president

-He also supported expanded government support for family planning, and signed the Family Planning Services Act (Title IX) into law on 26 December 1970

**-*Roe v. Wade* (1973):** ruling - no state can deny the right to an abortion in the first trimester of a pregnancy → 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment rights to privacy/person protected



Henry Wade, Dallas County  
District Attorney

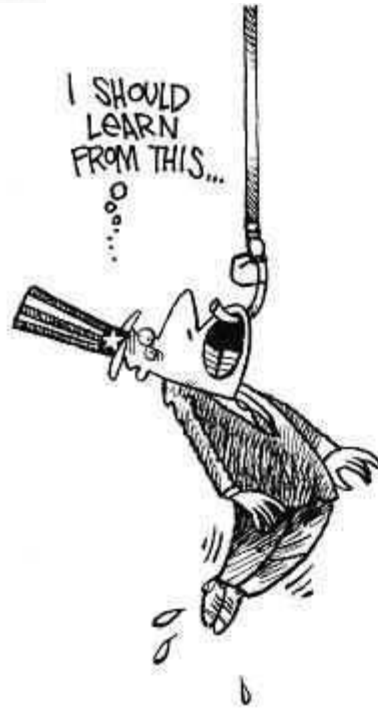
## YOM KIPPUR WAR (1973)

- The U.S. had already dealt with the Six Days War in 1967 between Egypt and Israel; we didn't provide military aid or give our support for an Israeli preemptive attack on Egypt
- The U.S. supported Israel when it fought a war with its Middle East neighbors
- Israel won the war and took over parts of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria

## O.P.E.C. and the ENERGY CRISIS: '73-'74

- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
  - Mainly Middle Eastern countries who supply the U.S. with oil
- Punished American support for Israel with an embargo of oil to the U.S. and Europe
- Oil shortage resulted in a skyrocket in energy prices

**EFFECT** → Hurts U.S. economy, especially because of competition from fuel-efficient cars from Japan and Germany





# The Economy During Nixon's Administration

- Economic problem of the 1970s – recession AND inflation occurring
  - STAGNANT economy with high unemployment because other countries were competing with us in businesses like steel and auto companies
  - INFLATION caused by too much deficit spending on Vietnam:
    - Increased oil prices → production cost higher and companies failed to adjust
    - Aftermath of Vietnam and Great Society program costs
    - Banking policies were not as aggressive in controlling inflation
- Coins the term “**STAGFLATION**” and proves that even economists cannot always predict trends
- Nixon put a 90-day freeze on wages and prices in '71; will not see improvement until the 80s





# Nixon & the Cold War

**DÉTENTE**: “relax/ease” talks/negotiations - become more friendly and peacefully disarm

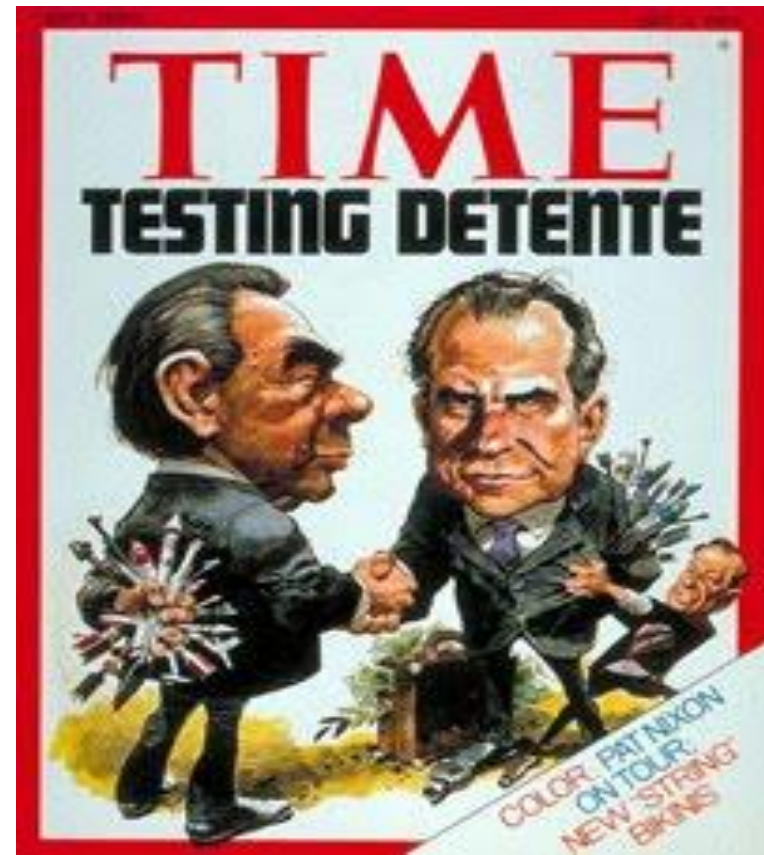
- Nixon wanted to end Vietnam and play the Soviets and Chinese off each other
- “Ping Pong Diplomacy” with China - exchange of ping pong players between the U.S. and China
- Marked a thaw in U.S.–China relations that paved the way to a visit to Beijing by Nixon

## **Wheat Deal**

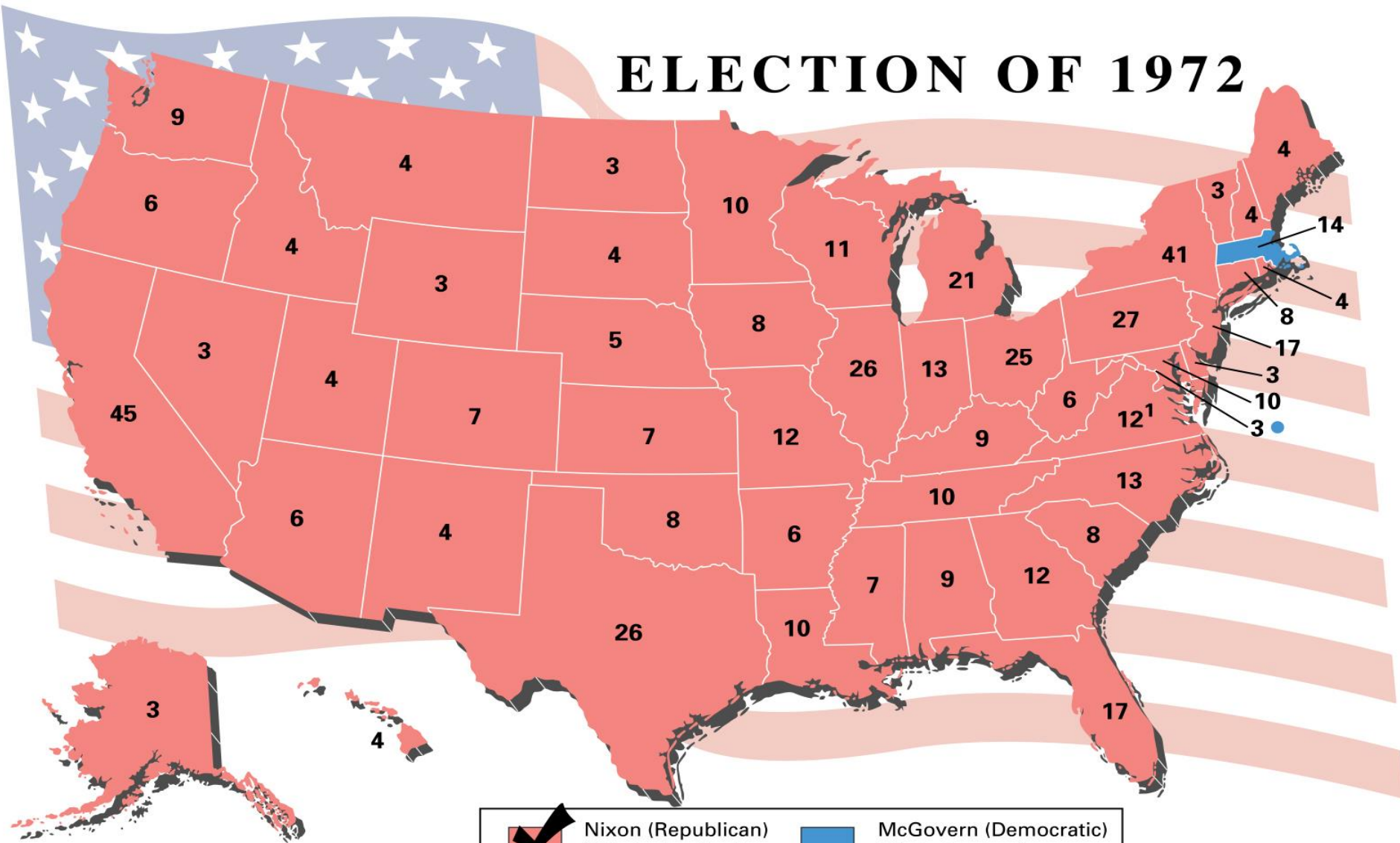
- Famine admitted in the USSR
- Nixon gave Soviets wheat to built trust


## **SALT** (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)

- U.S. and USSR
- Disarmament and limitations on how many nuclear missiles both countries can have



# ELECTION OF 1972



 Nixon (Republican) 520 electoral votes
  McGovern (Democratic) 17 electoral votes

<sup>1</sup> One Nixon elector voted outside the party's endorsement.

# Nixon's Secret Law and Order

**“Anyone who doesn’t support us, we’ll destroy”**

**-“Enemies List”:** Democrats, Civil Rights leaders, suspected communists, counterculture leaders, etc. who opposed Nixon in the past

-Illegally used the IRS, FBI, and CIA to spy and harass people on list

**-White House Leaks:** insiders and federal govt workers were leaking privileged information to the press in addition to the Pentagon Papers by Ellsberg

**-“The Plumbers”**

- Top secret “extrajudicial” group

- Led by G. Gordon Liddy, former FBI agent

- Used wiretapping, burglaries, extortion, planted evidence, and public humiliation to stop leaks



# Nixon's 1972 Campaign

- Committee for the RE-Election of the President (CREEP)
- Wanted to know how the Democratic Party was running McGovern's campaign
- Broke into the DNC's headquarters at the Watergate Complex
- Paid for the lawyer of the men accused of breaking into the hotel
- Investigation continued, finding more evidence of illegal fundraising and information gathering



Left to right: J  
and Bernard E



From left: John Ehrlichman, H.R. Halderman, Gordon Strachan, Kenneth Parkinson, Charles Colson, John Mitchell and Robert Marcian with Judge Sirica.



Martinez,



- An informant called two journalists at the *Post* and gave clues to whom was behind the break-in
- Deputy Asst. Butterfield admitted to Nixon's secret taping in the White House
- Congress ordered Nixon to turn them over and he refused, claiming "executive privilege"
- U.S. v. Nixon***:
  - Nixon ordered to turn tapes over to Congress
  - Ruling: executive privilege cannot conceal crimes if it does not jeopardize national security
- VP Spiro Agnew had resigned for unrelated tax fraud, bribery, extortion and conspiracy in his home state of MD →
- Nixon appointed new VP **Gerald Ford** through the **25<sup>th</sup> Amendment** ('67) – presidential succession; made Ford the only person ever to be VP, and later president, without being elected to either office
- Nixon **RESIGNED** on 9 Aug 1974 before he could be impeached
  - Enough votes in the House to be impeached
  - Enough votes in the Senate to find guilty and be removed from office



# Watergate Aftermath

- Ford immediately pardoned Nixon for crimes
- Wanted the nation to “heal”
- Decision was largely unpopular
- The issue of presidential power and mistrust was now on the forefront of his agenda

