

# AMERICA IN THE 1960s

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## **Preamble: The Eisenhower 50s**

### **I. 1950s Background**

- a. 1952 – Election of 1<sup>st</sup> Republican President since Hoover
- b. Unemployment rose 600% by the time Hoover left office
- c. Democratic Party became Majority Party in Voter Registration as a result in 1930s
- d. (32-94) – Democrats controlled the Country
- e. Republicans won many seats in '46
- f. Eisenhower wasn't interested in politics- drafted in by Henry Cabot Lodge

### **II. Eisenhower Presidency**

- a. Nixon (Tricky Dick) – selected as Vice President
- b. Nixon – 1<sup>st</sup> activist VP (one of most significant VP's)
- c. Ike was sick – Nixon took over as acting President
- d. Ike created a liberal Supreme Court unintentionally

### **III. Supreme Court**

- a. **Earl Warren** – chosen by Ike to be Chief Justice
  - Most Popular Republican Governor in California History (43-53)
  - Supreme Court named after Chief Justice, so became Warren Ct.
- b. **William Brennan** - very liberal (makes Warren seem Moderate)
  - Supports Abortion Rights
  - Supports Affirmative Action
  - Surprise: Irish Catholic – voted Liberal
- c. **Potter Stuart** – Served from 1958-1981
  - Moderate (not as Conservative as believed to be)
  - Replaced by Sandra Day O' Connor

### **IV. Congress**

- a. 1952 – Republicans win back both Houses for only 2 years
- b. 1955 – Speaker of House – Sam Rayburn (old S. Democrat – worked well with Republicans)

### **V. Greatest Senate Majority Leaders**

- a. 1. Lyndon B. Johnson
- b. 2. Bob Dole
- c. 3. Nelson Aldrich

**VI. Brown v. Board of Education, May 1955**

- a. In Topeka, Kansas
- b. Biggest Case in American History
- c. Warren Court (9-0) in favor of ending Segregation in Schools
- d. Case would be a precedent for future
- e. Beginning of Civil Rights Movement

**VII. Governor Orville Faubus (AK)**

- a. Refused to obey integration in Arkansas to protect 9 black students
- b. Arkansas National Guard taken over by Nat'l Government for the entire school year to enforce integration in Little Rock

**VIII. Civil Rights Laws**

- a. Laws of 1957, 60 and up became part of Civil Rights division in Department of Justice

## Shaping the 60s

### **I. Preamble – Eisenhower 50s**

- a. Ike's VP – Richard Nixon
- b. Appointed Earl Warren – Chief Justice
- c. Dealt w/ Democratic Congress
- d. Republicans would not control House of Reps. From '54 – '94
- e. '41 – '61 – *Sam Rayburn* Speaker of House (except '53 – '54)
- f. End of Segregation – Brown v. Board of Education
- g. Stayed out of Montgomery Bus Boycott
- h. Intervened in Little Rock, AK b/c of Federal Order in Sept '57  
First Intervention in the South since Reconstruction in 1877
- i. '57 – Civil Rights becomes part of Justice Department
- j. '60 – Civil Rights Commission

### **II. Space Age – Under Eisenhower**

- a. Oct. 4, 1957 – USSR: Sputnik I created in Space
- b. U.S. had bad intelligence – No previous knowledge of USSR's advance in space
- c. Jan. 30, 1958 – Explorer 1 – 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. orbit into Space
- d. Russians also orbit men and dog into space before U.S.
- e. Russians orbit into space gets U.S. to wake up about Education & Space Travel

### **III. Education**

- a. After Soviets created Sputnik, U.S. became committed to improve education for security
- b. **National Defense Education Act (NDEA)** – Promotes Federal Funding of Educ.  
-start of student loans, scholarships, fellowships

### **IV. Domestic Affairs under Ike**

- a. Lazy in Domestic Affairs
- b. Got U.S. involved in Space
- c. Involved in Civil Rights Legislation
- d. Republican who accepted NEW DEAL

### **V. Ideal American Family –50s (Really a Myth)**

- a. No Divorce
- b. Wife Cooks at home
- c. White Neighbor – Suburban Community

## **VI. 50s Problems became 60s Problems**

- a. Healthcare – not taken care of
- b. Women not happy w/ Roles
- c. Discrimination – gender – race

## **VII. Eisenhower to 1958**

- a. Low Unemployment
- b. Low Inflation
- c. Low Interest Rate

## **VIII. 1958 Recession**

- a. Ike gets blamed
- b. Democrats in Mid-term election gain lots of seats

## **IX. Stalin's Dr.'s Plot – End of Stalin**

- a. Stalin, believing that Dr.'s were trying to kill him, planned to destroy Medical Profession in USSR
- b. Stalin Dies March 1953 (2 months after Ike becomes President) and doesn't get to carry out his plot
- c. Bull Gannon becomes Russian leader

## **X. Geneva Summit, 1955 (Gannon – U.S. Meeting)**

- a. Thaw at Geneva
- b. Cultural Exchange
- c. 1956 – USSR invades Hungary b/c they were creating a Liberal Communism

## **XI. Great Russian Leaders**

- a. Vladimir Lennon
- b. Joseph Stalin
- c. Nikita Khrushchev
- d. Mikhail Gorbechev

## **XII. U-2 Spy Plane**

- a. Spy Plane shot down over Soviet Union
- b. U.S. said plane was a weather plane
- c. Pilot (Francis Gary Powers) survived – Paraded as P.O.W.
- d. Powers returned to US for Soviet Spies

### **XIII. Distrust of Government**

- a. 1960 - Eisenhower admitted U.S. lied about spies for Nat'l Security
- b. Americans started distrusting government as a result

### **XIV. Nikita Khrushchev**

- a. 1959 – Refused to attend Summit in Paris b/c of the U.S.'s spies
- b. But Khrushchev had spies arrested in America
- c. At UN, tells Henry Cabot Lodge (American Ambassador) – “We Will Bury You”
- d. Khrushchev hugs Castro
- e. Liberal for a Communist Leader (Less Murder)

### **XV. Camp David (originally Shangri-La)**

- a. Grandson of Eisenhower (David) has camp named after him
- b. Shangri-La – Originally a hideaway for FDR
- c. Khrushchev – invited to Camp David
- d. Ronald Reagan introduced Disney Land on ABC-TV – Pic w/Mickey Mouse

### **XVI. Fidel Castro**

- a. 1952 – Cut by Washington Senators during Baseball Spring Training
- b. July 26, 1953 – Starts a Revolution against Cuba
- c. Jan. 1, 1959 – Castro gains control of Cuban Capitol (Havana)

### **XVII. Castro's Show Trials**

- a. Conducted Trials for Batista supporters
- b. Convicted people shot after 15-20 min. trials
- c. January 17, 1961 – Eisenhower Declared Embargo on Cuba

### **XVIII. Shah of Iran (Persia)**

- a. 1953 – Overthrown by Socialist Revolution
- b. Reinstalled by CIA involvement
- c. CIA helped create SAVAK (secret police) – to exterminate enemies of gov.

### **XIX. Korean War**

- a. N. Korea attacked S. Korea
- b. Douglass Macarthur wanted to attack China (fired by Truman as a result)
- c. Eisenhower threatened N. Korea with Nuclear Weapons if they didn't create a peace treaty
- d. **War Ends July 27, 1953** (Demilitarized Zone meeting each month thereafter Between N. & S. Korea)

## **XX. Battle of Diem Bien Phu**

- a. Chinese Marxist Leader – Ho-Chi-Minh tries to take Indo-China from France
- b. 2 Vietnams created between 1954-56
- c. 1956 – Vietnam Reunified
- d. No Free Elections allowed in S. Vietnam because Minh would win election
- e. Diem stays in power in S. Vietnam
- f. Marxist Rebels fight against Diems creating a Civil War
- g. Marxists – were referred to as Vietcongs in North Vietnam
- h. No American Casualties under Eisenhower

## **XXI. Candidates for 1960 Election**

- *Eisenhower in his 8<sup>th</sup> and Final Year*

### **A. Republican**

- a. Nelson Rockefeller – elected Rep. Gov. of NY (liberal)
  - Planned to Promote Social Programs
  - Went out w/ aides to Dinner & Didn't carry \$\$\$
- b. Richard Nixon -
  - Vice President for Eisenhower (1<sup>st</sup> activist VP)
  - Argued that he had experience
  - Chose Henry Cabot Lodge as Running Mate
- c. Barry Goldwater - Right Side of Republicans

### **B. Democrats**

- a. Hubert Humphrey
  - Senator (MN)
  - Former Mayor and Governor
  - Flaming Liberal – Exciting Speaker
- b. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK)
  - Not a leader, not controversial, liberal
  - '47 – JFK became House Member (held office next to Nixon)
  - '52 Won Senate Seat from Henry Cabot Lodge (Lodge became Ambassador)
- c. Adele Stevenson
  - '52, '56 Ran against Eisenhower
  - Hoped to become President in '60
- d. Stuart Simington
  - Moderate Democrat (backed by Truman)
  - Strong on Foreign Policy – Big on Defense

**XXII. Joe Kennedy**

- a. American Ambassador to Great Britain
- b. Pro Nazi (Against British) – Fired as Ambassador
- c. Manipulated Stock Market during Crash
- d. Involved in bootlegging during Prohibition
- e. Had daughter – Rose Mary – Lobotomized

**XXIII. Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ)**

- a. from Texas – Possible Candidate to become President in 1960
- b. Does not compete in Democratic Primaries
- c. Elected Senator in '48 by 87 Votes in Texas

**XXIV. Democratic Primaries**

- a. Primaries: JFK vs. Humphrey
- b. In Wisconsin, Kennedy Wins  
West Virginia – Kennedy Wins (Catholic who won Protestant Votes)
- c. Could Kennedy Win the South???
- d. Candidates w/ Delegates: Kennedy, Humphrey, LBJ
- e. JFK chose LBJ as Running Mate, thinking he would turn the job down
- f. LBJ accepts
- g. Robert Kennedy is Furious – Tries to convince LBJ to withdraw
- h. JFK probably won election b/c LBJ had clout in South

**XXV. Chicago Political Machine**

- a. Democrat, Richard J. Daily (Possibly involved in Mob) involved in Chi. Politics
- b. Daily said, “Vote early and Vote often” in 1960 election
- c. More than 8000 dead people voted in Illinois

**XXVI. Kennedy Challenged Nixon to 4 Debates**

- a. On Radio – People thought Nixon won 1<sup>st</sup> Debate
- b. On TV – People thought Kennedy won 1<sup>st</sup> Debate
- c. 1960 – closest election since 1916
- d. Kennedy won election primarily b/c of IL and TX
- e. Nov. 8<sup>th</sup> – Election Day --- Result not decided till Nov. 9<sup>th</sup>
- f. Kennedy is elected President



## **JFK inauguration – Bay of Pigs**

### **I. JFK elected President**

- a. Mayor Richard Daily (Chicago) – “Vote Early and Vote Often”
- b. Was JFK really elected?
- c. Was JFK voted in b/c Jacqueline Kennedy was pregnant and he would be w/o a job?
- d. JFK wins by 112,000 Popular Votes
- e. Election was Contestable, but Nixon chose not to contest election b/c he didn't want to further tarnish his reputation

### **II. J. Edgar Hoover**

- a. JFK reappoints Hoover, head of the FBI
- b. JFK believed Hoover had a dossier on him
- c. JFK did have affairs

### **III. Kennedy's Cabinet**

- a. Tries to pick bi-partisan cabinet
- b. Treasury Secretary - C. Douglass Dillon (Under Sec. of State for Ike)
- c. Secretary of Defense – Robert McNamara
- d. Secretary of State – Dean Rusk (for JFK/LBJ)
- e. Attorney General – Robert Kennedy
- f. Labor Secretary – 1<sup>st</sup>: Arthur Goldberg (61-62)  
2<sup>nd</sup>: W. Willard Wirtz (62-69)
- g. Secretary of Interior – Stuart Eudall

### **IV. Robert McNamara**

- a. Served as Secretary of Defense (61-68)
- b. Left 1 year before LBJ left)
- c. Appeared to be a War Hawk, but confessed in 1995 he had doubts against War

### **V. Dean Rusk**

- a. Secretary of State for JFK and LBJ
- b. Worked Under Truman
- c. Not Seen as a Public Figure
- d. Seemed like a front man for JFK
- e. Became More and More Powerful
- f. Vietnam Hawk
- g. Steered LBJ into more involvement in Vietnam

## **VI. Robert Kennedy**

- a. Attorney General of U.S.
- b. Campaign Manager for JFK
- c. Worked on Joe McCarthy Committee against Communism
- d. Father Joe Kennedy gave money to McCarthy to get Robert Kennedy on Committee
- e. Became Liberal Senator
- f. Fought Jimmy Hoffa and Mafia

## **VII. Nepotism Law – *No Relative of President is allowed to be a paid Federal Employee***

## **VIII. Arthur Goldberg**

- a. Labor Secretary under JFK (61-62)
- b. Made Associate Justice of Supreme Court (Liberal)
- c. Convinced by LBJ to leave Supreme Court and be UN Ambassador in 1965

## **IX. Adele Stevens**

- a. Appointed UN Ambassador by Kennedy
- b. Told Soviet Ambassador that we have evidence of Soviet involvement in Cuba
- c. Produced Photos of Soviet Weapons (leading to Cuban Missile Crisis)

## **X. Ted Sorensen – JFK Chief of Staff**

- a. Chief Aid – Set up Schedule
- b. Closest to President
- c. Possibly wrote “Profiles of Courage” by JFK
- d. Loyal Supporter
- e. Became Court Historian of JFK – “Kennedy” – 1 of 2 major Court Histories
- f. “Kennedy” – Great Myth of Kennedy – Only Positive, nothing Negative
- g. JFK – Youngest Elected President

## **XI. Arthur Schlesinger Jr.**

- a. Wrote – “A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House”
- b. Book covered every aspect of JFK’s administration
- c. Book won Pulitzer Prize in History
- d. Worked as Historian for JFK and LBJ

## **XII. Irish Mafia**

- a. From Boston
- b. Lower Level Aides close to JFK
- c. Joe Kennedy – Gave advice to JFK until stroke in 1961

**XIII. JFK Inauguration, January 20, 1961**

- a. Biggest Drop in Age between Presidents: Ike – 70      JFK – 43
- b. Sworn in Outside During Snow Storm (Not Wearing a Jacket)
- c. One of the Greatest Inaugural Speeches
- d. Hawkish in Foreign Affairs

**XIV. Judith Campbell Exster**

- a. JFK had affair with her.

**XV. Fidel Castro**

- a. Jan. 17, 1961 – Ike breaks off relations w/ Cuba
- b. Ike lays plans for overthrow of Castro using Cuban Exiles and CIA agents

**XVI. Bay of Pigs, April 17, 1961**

- a. Geographic location where invasion took place to attempt to overthrow Castro
- b. Cuban Exile Community in Miami became furious at Kenned for pulling out
- c. Cubans as a result became Republican

**XVII. Kennedy takes the Blame**

- a. Kenney accepts the blame for Bay of Pigs Fiasco
- b. Kennedy learned from mistake
- c. Received a higher approval rating for honestly taking responsibility for fiasco
- d. People excused Kennedy b/c he was new at the job

## **The Kennedy Presidency**

### **I. Bay of Pigs**

- a. Geographic location of American Plot to oust Fidel Castro from Power in Cuba
- b. Kennedy Okayed ground troops going into Cuba, but did send Air Troops for fear it would be discovered that American Government was behind plot
- c. Ground Troops were captured and 140 killed
- d. Khrushchev condemned Bay of Pigs

### **II. Vienna Summit, June 1961**

- a. Khrushchev told Kennedy he was going to seize W. Berlin and join it w/ E. Berlin
- b. Meeting raised tensions w/ USSR
- c. Khrushchev did not respect Kennedy until he handled the Cuban Missile Crisis because of his youth
- d. Khrushchev later worked on Nuclear Missile Test Ban w/Kennedy

### **III. Berlin Crisis, Summer 1961**

- a. Summer 1961 – Flood of Refugees going into W. Berlin
- b. August 13, 1961 – Barbed Wire Wall followed by brick wall built to divide East and West Berlin creating the **Berlin Wall**
- c. Anyone attempting to escape was shot while climbing the wall, or made to disappear

### **IV. Kennedy sides with W. Berlin**

- a. JFK goes to W. Berlin, Germany to announce America's support for them
- b. He said, "Ik bin ay Berliner," – I am a Jelly Doughnut
- c. He intended to say – I am a Berliner
- d. 1987 – Reagan told Gorbachev to knock down Berlin Wall
- e. Nov 9 & 10, 1989 – Angry E. Berliners tear down Berlin Wall

### **V. Kennedy supports South Vietnam**

- a. Kennedy proves toughness with Vietnam
- b. Kennedy had to back Diem and bring more people in to combat Communism
- c. Kennedy sends combat troops for search and destroy Missions (Green Beret Intervention)
- d. Little Kids shook hands with G.I. and blew themselves up with grenades

## **VI. Kennedy and Congress, 1961**

- a. Kennedy sent people to Capitol Hill (not VP) who alienated S. Democrats
- b. S. Democrats would always be elected for life b/c there were no Republicans
- c. S. Democrats, as a result gained seniority over all others in Congress and headed all committees
- d. Strom Thurman, 1964 – First Democrat to become Republican
- e. None of Kennedy's ideas got through Congress
- f. RFK did not want LBJ to work with Congress

## **VII. Interstate Bus Transportation, 1961**

- a. N. – Blacks could sit anywhere
- b. S. – Blacks had to sit in back of bus
- c. Freedom Riders tried to integrate buses in South

## **VIII. Freedom Riders**

- a. White/Black Youths (Students) who attempted to integrate Interstate Buses
- b. Started Using White Bathrooms, Waiting Areas, etc.
- c. KKK intervened starting riots and turning over a bus
- d. Federal Marshalls were forced to intervene as a result

## **IX. National Defense Education Act**

- a. Kennedy wanted to give more Federal Funding to Aid Public Schools
- b. Southerners – Opposed Federal Power and Intervention
- c. Catholics – Opposed b/c they wanted money for Catholic Schools, but JFK believed in Separation of Church and State
- d. Catholics and S. Democrats defeated increase in NDEA

## **X. Healthcare for Elderly**

- a. JFK-LBJ wanted to create Healthcare System for Elderly
- b. Wilbur Mills (AK) – Chairman of Ways and Means Commission declines
- c. LBJ calls Program **“The New Frontier”**

## **XI. Urban Cabinet Department**

- a. LBJ wanted Urban Cabinet Department created
- b. Committee Chairs wouldn't promote Urban Affairs even if Democrats wanted them

## **XII. Soviets in Space**

- a. April 12, 1961 – Soviet Union: Yuri Gagarin – 1<sup>st</sup> Man in Space

## **XIII. Space Program**

- a. LBJ formulates manned Space Flight
- b. May 5, 1961 - **Alan Shephard** – (for 15 min.) shot into Space on a Rocket
- c. 1969 - **John Glenn** – 1<sup>st</sup> American to orbit earth  
Went into Space at 42 yrs and 78 yrs old
- d. Kennedy wanted to land a man on the moon before 1970 and we did

## **XIV. American Space Programs**

- a. Mercury Program – Beginning of Space Exploration
- b. Gemini Program
- c. Apollo Program
- d. National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA)

## **XV. Operation Mongoose**

- a. Plan to get rid of Fidel Castro after failure of Bay of Pigs
- b. Killing Castro was top priority for U.S. government
- c. CIA possibly hired Mafia to kill Castro
- d. RFK was trying to fight against Mafia

## **XVI. Beginning of Cuban Missile Crisis**

- a. Soviet Troops went into Cuba (against Monroe Doctrine)
- b. Missiles were going into Cuba supposedly for Defensive Purposes
- c. U.S. believed Missiles were Offensive

## **XVII. Cuban Crisis Exposed**

- a. Aug. 1962 – Kenneth Keating – Senator (NY): Moderate-Liberal Republican said Missiles were being shipped to Cuba
- b. Kennedy Administration denounced Keating as trying to create hysteria
- c. **Oct. 16, 1962** – JFK claimed to be sick after speech in Chicago
- d. He lied b/c he had learned that Cuba had missiles aimed at the U.S.
- e. **Oct. 22, 1962** – JFK tells Nation about Crisis
- f. **Oct. 28, 1962** – End of Crisis

### **XVIII. During Crisis**

- a. JFK didn't want to attack Missiles in Cuba, b/c that would be attacking the Soviets and would mean Nuclear War
- b. JFK started **Blockade** in Cuba, to not allow further Russian Ships from entering

### **XIX. Soviet – U.S. Resolution**

- a. U.S. removes missiles from Turkey (which bordered USSR)
- b. U.S. removes Blockade
- c. Soviets remove Missiles from Cuba
- d. Fidel Castro is furious at Russians
- e. U.S. also has to agree not to try to oust Fidel Castro anymore
- f. Missile Crisis builds up JFK's reputation

### **XX. Steel Industry, 1962**

- a. JFK asks Steel Industry to keep price increases from 3-5%
- b. Steel Industry increases prices 10%
- c. JFK condemns US Steel and other companies
- d. Using Public Pressure, JFK gets Steel Industry to lower increase

### **XXI. University of Mississippi, 1962**

- a. **James Meredith** - Black Community College Student transferring to U of Miss. after applying for admission and being accepted
- b. **Gov. Ross Barnett** – Called Meredith a troublemaker after learning of acceptance
  - Refused to protect him from attacks
  - Would not allow him on Campus
- c. Meredith refused to succumb to Governor's Pressure to go to another school  
He did not feel that his race should stand in the way of him entering a college.
- d. B/C Gov. Barnett, would not protect Meredith, U.S. National Guard from Mississippi was called by President to intervene to protect Meredith for one entire academic year
- e. U.S. spent millions to protect Meredith
- f. Steel Issue and U. of Miss. Issue makes JFK stronger

### **XXII. Meredith Becomes Conservative**

- a. 1982, Meredith worked as a lawyer for Jesse Helms

**XXIII. JFK and the End of Vietnam ???**

- a. Sept. 1963 – JFK says on interview w/ Walter Cronkite, “Ultimately South Vietnamese have to win their own war.”
- b. Seemed as if JFK might have withdrawn troops (believed by Kennedy Loyalists)
- c. 47 Americans killed by the End of JFK’s life

**XXIV. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Sept. 1963**

- a. Khrushchev now respects Kennedy (after handling of Cuban Missile Crisis)
- b. Soviets – Americans – British agree not to test nuclear weapons under water, out in space, or in the atmosphere (not underground)
- c. Other countries, including France, India, Pakistan, China sign treaty, but break it

**XXV. Kennedy Presidency**

- a. Kennedy Reacted to Crisis Well, but didn’t get his own agenda done.



## **Kennedy's Last Year**

### **I. Diem Coup in South Vietnam**

- a. (Henry Cabot Lodge, JFK rival named ambassador to S. Vietnam)
- b. Nov. 1, 1963, Diem is assassinated
- c. Military man replaced Diem in S. Vietnam
- d. Vietnam situation deteriorated after Diem's assassination
- e. Kennedy encouraged secret coup for Diem's death

### **II. U.S. and Latin America (Alliance for Progress)**

- a. US works to promote foreign aid to South America
- b. FDR had promoted "Good Neighbor" policy for Latin America
- c. U.S. wanted to rid image of imperialism

### **III. Peace Corp**

- a. Promoted by Senator Hubert Humphrey
- b. Sends volunteers overseas to third world countries
- c. Mostly Young – College Students
- d. Promotes housing for poor, healthcare, education
- e. Tried to rid image of US as an imperialist nation
- f. Jimmy Carter's mother – Ms. Lillian was a Peace Core volunteer in 60s

### **IV. R. Sargent Shriver (Kennedy Brother in Law)**

- a. First head of Peace Core
- b. Run very well under his leadership – no criticism
- c. Picked by Democrat – George McGovern as his running mate – 1972

### **V. George C. Wallace**

- a. Jan 1963 – Becomes governor of Alabama
- b. 1968 – Ran for president
- c. Supported by KKK, but not a member
- d. Famous for saying, "Segregation now, Segregation forever"
- e. 1972 – Shot and suffered from pain for life (in a wheel chair)
- f. Became religious after assassination attempt for fear of going to hell

### **VI. Black Church Bombing (Birmingham, AL – Apr. 1963)**

- a. 4 black girls killed (12 – 14 yrs old)
- b. Wallace did not react (ignored) bombing

## **VII. Birmingham, AL**

- a. Most segregated city in the South
- b. Police used high-pressure water hoses to break up crowds of black protestors
- c. Police used dogs to bite protestors
- d. Khrushchev and US both condemned the actions

## **VIII. University of Alabama**

- a. Dec 1963 – Black man & woman admitted without knowledge of their race
- b. Wallace personally stood in front of registrar to prevent them from registering
- c. Wallace said – US government was denying States Rights by intervening and that he wasn't going to allow them to enter

## **IX. Federal Intervention**

- a. Deputy Attorney General for Kennedy reads a statement from Kennedy saying to Wallace – “You’ve had your say, not get out of the way or you’ll be arrested”
- b. He stepped out of the way
- c. Kennedy had intervened fast in this matter to avoid another “University of Mississippi crisis”

## **X. March on Washington – Aug. 28, 1963**

- a. ¼ million whites/blacks demand action for Civil Rights
- b. Martin Luther King delivers – “I have a dream” speech
- c. The march was not opposed by Kennedy

## **XI. The Other America – Michael Harrington**

- a. 200 pg book that had a big effect on Kennedy
- b. Portrayed poverty outside cities (Appalachian communities – Rural)
- c. More white Poor
- d. Kennedy plans to put into 1964 State of the Union – War on Poverty

## **XII. JFK campaigns in South (Campaign Swings)**

- a. Mid-November 1963 – JFK goes campaigning in South
- b. Nov 22, 1963 – Shot and Killed in Dallas

### **XIII. JFK's Death**

- a. Fri, Nov. 22, 1963 – Aids looked out of window outside JFK's hotel, saying how easy it would be to kill the president from that position
- b. JFK flew to "Love" airport in Dallas
- c. School kids in Dallas cheered when they heard that JFK was killed
- d. JFK was in an open motorcade
- e. Theory – If JFK didn't have a back brace on – he could have ducked
- f. Assassination makes JFK a martyr
- g. Nov 25, 1963 – Buried
- h. JFK Jr. saluted his father's casket

### **XIV. Warren Commission**

- a. Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly defected to Soviet Union and came back
- b. Oswald was supposedly a Communist

### **XV. Court Historians - Views on Kennedy**

- Looked at greatly for the 1<sup>st</sup> ten years after his death – No Criticism
- Lots of criticism (Revisionism) Since Then

#### **A. Arthur Schlesinger Jr.**

- a. 1965 – Leaves White House during LBJ administration
- b. Doesn't want to work for LBJ
- c. Wrote "**A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House**" – Won Pulitzer Prize
- d. One sided praise for JFK
- e. 13 yrs later – wrote "Robert Kennedy and his times" – Reaffirms view on JFK

#### **B. Theodore Sorenson**

- a. Wrote "**Kennedy**" in 1965
- b. Wrote about Kennedy on a personal level

### **XVI. Positive View Books on Kennedy's New Frontier**

#### **A. "Jack – The Struggles of John F. Kennedy"**

- a. Written by Herbert Parmet
- b. Parmet also wrote "JFK – The Presidency of John F. Kennedy"

- B. “Promises Kept: John F. Kennedy’s New Frontier”
  - a. Written by Irving Bernstein
- C. “John F. Kennedy and the Second Reconstruction” - 1977
  - a. Written by Carl Brauer

## **XVII. JFK’s Foreign Policy Books**

- A. “The Making of the Missile Crisis, Oct 1962”
  - a. Written by Herbert Dinerstein
- B. “Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev 1960-1963”
  - a. Written by Michael Beschloss

## **XVIII. Other Books**

- A. “JFK: The Man and the Myth”
  - a. Written by Victor Lasky
  - b. Written before JFK’s death
  - c. Rips Kennedy apart
  - d. 1968: “RFK - Man and the Myth” before his death
- B. “The Kennedy Neurosis,” 1973
  - a. Written by Nancy Clinch
- C. “The Kennedy Promise: The Politics of Expectation”
  - a. Written by Henry Fairlie
  - b. Says that Kennedy Promotes Great ideas, but didn’t get much done
- D. “The Promise and the Performance: The leadership of John F. Kennedy”
  - a. Written by Lewis Paper
- E. “Pragmatic Elusions: the Presidential Politics of John F. Kennedy”
  - a. Written by Bruce Miroff

- F. “A Question of Character: A Life of John F. Kennedy”
  - a. Says that JFK is reckless
  - b. destroys JFK
  - c. claims JFK was on drugs for his back
  - d. JFK not aware of actions surrounding him

### **XIX. Minute-by-Minute Books**

- A. “The Day JFK was Shot”  
“The Last Year of JFK”
  - a. Written by Jim Bishop
  - b. Says JFK was fully aware of his bad health (not hidden by doctors)
  - c. also wrote “The Day Lincoln was shot” and “The Year Christ Died”
- B. “The Death of a President,” 1968
  - a. Written by William Manchester
- C. “The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys”
  - a. Doris Kearns Goodwin
  - b. JFK family History

## **LBJ's Great Society**

### **I. LBJ takes Office**

- a. LBJ takes office within 1 ½ hours of Kennedy's death
- b. LBJ becomes the first President inaugurated by a woman (Judge – Sara Hughes, aboard Air Force One)

### **II. Jack Rubey kills Lee Harvey Oswald**

- a. November 24, 1963, Rubey kills Oswald
- b. Rubey has connections to the Mafia
- c. Murder was live on television

### **III. JFK's Funeral**

- a. November 25, 1963 – JFK funeral
- b. JFK jr. salutes his father's casket at age 3
- c. November 27, 1963, LBJ gave address to Congress

### **IV. Order of Succession with LBJ as President**

- a. John W. McCormick (in his 70s) – House of Representatives
- b. Sen. Carl Hayden (AZ) – 86 yrs old – President Pro-temporary of the Senate
- c. In 1964, LBJ chose Hubert Humphrey as his Vice President
- d. Johnson had no Vice President until the 1964 election because the Constitution did not yet allow for a replacement

### **V. LBJ's experience before Presidency**

- a. Most experience of any president at the time
- b. Came to Washington at 23 – working in the staff of a congressman
- c. Served in Congress, starting in 1937
- d. Took over Kennedy's *New Frontier*, Truman's *Fair Deal*, and FDR's *New Deal*

### **VI. Greatest Domestic Presidents**

- a. FDR
- b. LBJ
- c. Woodrow Wilson
- d. (All had about 3 yrs of reform, but then war destroyed them)

## **VII. LBJ wins U.S. Senate Seat**

- a. 1948- LBJ runs against Coke Stephenson in Texas
- b. There are accusations of vote fraud on both sides
- c. LBJ wins Democratic Primary by 87 votes
- d. LBJ is nicknamed “Landslide Lyndon” after the Primary

## **VIII. Johnson becomes Senate Majority Leader**

- a. 1955 – LBJ becomes Senate Majority Leader
- b. Six months later in 1955, LBJ has heart attack for being a workaholic
- c. Senate Majority Leader until he becomes JFK’s Running Mate in the 1960 Presidential Election

## **IX. Johnson – A Master Politician**

- a. Knows how to break filibusters
- b. Knows how to persuade others
- c. Knows how to wheel and deal
- d. Knows how to get his ideas across
- e. LBJ as Vice President was not used by JFK to accomplish anything because Robert Kennedy hated LBJ

## **X. Greatest Senate Majority Leaders**

- a. LBJ – (also one of the top 10 U.S. Senators ever)
- b. Bob Dole
- c. Nelson Aldrich (Daughter married John D. Rockefeller)

## **XI. Could LBJ have been President if he did not succeed to the Presidency**

- a. LBJ was a Southerner from Texas
- b. He wouldn’t have had a chance b/c Northerners wouldn’t accept a President from Texas
- c. He was also an ugly person – to look at on television
- d. He possibly cheated on his wife
- e. Super Ego (watched all 3 broadcast news stations at one time to hear what they were saying about him)

## **XII. LBJ’s Family**

- a. Claudia Alter Taylor (Lady Bird)
- b. LBJ said Claudia was as beautiful as a “Lady Bird”
- c. Children: Lucy Baines and Linda Bird

### **XIII. LBJ's personality and education**

- a. LBJ didn't have charisma
- b. Not a great speech maker
- c. Felt inferior because he only went to 'Southwest Teacher's College'
- d. Taught 3<sup>rd</sup> grade boys for one year in a Mexican-American school in Texas

### **XIV. LBJ's private thoughts towards 1964 election**

- a. Considered not running in 1964
- b. Very insecure in dealing with foreign affairs, unlike his opponent Barry Goldwater

### **XV. Johnson's Tax Cut**

- a. 1964 – LBJ wants tax cut because Economy is booming
- b. It was a smart tax cut – Congress approved the cut
- c.

### **XVI. LBJ pushes Civil Rights Act through**

- a. Pushes Civil Rights Act through
- b. Act was filibustered in Senate
- c. LBJ asked Senate for voting cloture – end filibuster and allow a vote
- d. LBJ offered to send Senators who didn't want to vote to overseas embassies for a vacation
- e. LBJ promised to campaign for those who allowed a vote and campaign against those who wouldn't allow a vote
- f. No vote can be taken if a filibuster ensues
- g. At the time, 34 senators (1/3 + 1) could start and/or keep a filibuster alive
- h. Now, 41 (3/5 + 1) are required to keep a filibuster alive
- i. Voting Cloture – End filibuster and allow a vote

### **XVII. LBJ handles the Republicans**

- a. Senate Minority Leader – Everett Dirksen (Conservative Republican) – Felt Civil Rights Bill was too broad
- b. LBJ invited Dirksen to White House
- c. LBJ convinced Dirksen to vote for Civil Rights Bill



**XVIII. Civil Right Bill**

- a. Longest filibuster in US History – 3 months
- b. July 1964 – LBJ signs bill into Law
- c. Public accommodation – No more Segregation in Public Places
- d. Education – Integrates schools across the Nation
- e. Jobs – Threatens lawsuits and to take away federal aid from companies who have contracts with the government if they continue to segregate their employment facilities

**XIX. Top achievements of LBJ**

- a. Tax Cut
- b. Civil Rights Act
- c. War on Poverty (Michael Harrington – wrote *War on Poverty*)

**XX. Summer 1964**

- a. O.P.O. created
- b. Civil Rights bill is passed
- c. Tax cut is passed

**XXI. Barry Goldwater**

- a. Conservative Republican, like Taft
- b. Lots of opposition to Goldwater within party
- c. Strong in foreign affairs
- d. LBJ's opponent in 1964 Presidential Election
- e. Goldwater won 5 deep South states and home state in 1964 election
- f. LBJ won 1964 Presidential Election 486 – 52 electoral votes

**XXII. Great Society**

- a. LBJ wanted to help the old, young, sick, and poor
- b. LBJ later became very depressed because everyone didn't love him

**XXIII. War on Poverty**

- a. Model Cities
- b. Job Core
- c. Appalachian Regional Development Act
- d. Project Head Start

#### **XXIV. Model Cities**

- a. LBJ wanted to rebuild Slums
- b. Theory is that rebuilding slums will bring new hope
- c. But there were too many slums – and not enough funding
- d. “You can take a person out of the slum, but you can’t take the slum out of the person.”

#### **XXV. Job Corp**

- a. Took people from Rural America and Slums and gave them the training needed to have a better life
- b. There was not enough funding for the Job Corp
- c. Only 3/10 people really got help
- d. Led to some reform, but only touched the surface

#### **XXVI. Appalachian Regional Development Act**

- a. Brought reform: including bringing electricity, running water, roads, public works projects, built schools to poor neighborhoods
- b. Gave people hope and opportunity, but not enough

#### **XXVII. Project Head Start**

- a. Sent kids to Nursery school at an early age
- b. Later: Less poverty and thus less people committing crimes
- c. Psychologists now say that the earlier, the better for education

#### **XXVIII. Outcome of the War on Poverty**

- a. Didn’t get a chance to succeed
- b. 18% Poverty – at the beginning
- c. 12% Poverty – at the end

#### **XXIX. Voting Rights Act**

- a. Federal oversight of Voting Rights in Areas of Discrimination
- b. Now there cannot be any openly racist candidates because blacks can vote
- c. A New South was created after the passage of the Voting Rights Act
  - Segregationists in Congress gave up their old views
  - New Candidates had a more open mind
  - Governors in South started to have a more open mind

**XXX. Two Societies discovered in America**

- a. Government forms Commission to investigate Black Riots
- b. Discovery: There are 2 societies in America (White and Black)
- c. Not enough being done for Blacks

**XXXI. Split amongst Blacks**

- a. How to deal with future?
- b. Are they working with the White Community too much?

**XXXII. Fellowships, Medicare, Medicaid**

- a. LBJ expands federal aid to education
- b. LBJ expands National Defense Education Act to provide fellowships
- c. LBJ promotes Medicare for seniors over 65
- d. Medicaid was passed the following year, after Medicare to provide for the poor

**XXXIII. LBJ for the Environment**

- a. Rachel Carson's book – *Silent Springs* affected how LBJ looked at the environment
- b. Promotes Anti-Pollution (Air/water)

**XXXIV. Truth and Lending Loans**

- a. Requires a list of information up front, informing consumers of interest rates and fees

**XXXV. Truth and Labeling**

- a. Requires that ingredients be listed on all food products that are marketed

**XXXVI. Truth and Advertising**

- a. Move against cigarette advertising on television
- b. Requires that cigarettes be labeled informing that they can cause Lung Cancer

**XXXVII. Created under Johnson**

- a. Housing and Urban Development
- b. Transportation Department
- c. Immigration Reform Laws

**XXXIII. Thurgood Marshall**

- a. LBJ appointed the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Justice to Supreme Court
- b. Lawyer in *Brown v. Education*
- c. Very outspoken liberal on court

**XXXIX. Highway Beautification**

- a. Promoted by Lady Bird Johnson
- b. She wanted more grass and less billboards on highways

**XXXX. Overall effect of the Great Society**

- a. The premise of the Great Society was that anything could be changed and fixed to make any condition or situation more favorable
- b. However, problems could only be made better (alleviated problems)
- c. LBJ lowered poverty, giving people more hope
- d. LBJ's Great Society, included the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, more funding for education, Medicare/Medicaid, and new consumer laws
- e. Great Society fulfilled other President's designs
- f. Great society was limited
- g. The Vietnam War caused the end of the Great Society

## **LBJ and Vietnam**

### **I. Gulf of Tonkin Attack**

- A. U.S. Destroyer Maddox spies on N. Vietnamese and is shot at
- B. Johnson sends a 2<sup>nd</sup> Destroyer to accompany Maddox
- C. Destroyers report being shot at, but it is unknown whether they were really shot at
- D. Privately, LBJ thought that the shots were coming from fishermen
- E. Publicly, LBJ claimed Tonkin Attack by N. Vietnam was unprovoked, but it was provoked

### **II. LBJ – 2<sup>nd</sup> Term**

- A. Inaugurated – January 20, 1965 – Escalation of War is near
- B. February 7, 1965 – Vietcong attack on S. Vietnam at Playku – Biggest loss of American life at the time
- C. 27,000 Americans in Vietnam at the time

### **III. U.S. retaliates for Gulf of Tonkin Attack**

- A. LBJ orders daily sustained bombing of N. Korea (Feb. 7, 1965 – Mar. 31, 1968)
- B. Includes attacks along Ho Chi Minh Trail, N. Vietnam Capital – Hanoi, and Port City – Hai Phong
- C. Attacks only stopped on Christmas Day – “Christmas Truce”
- C. Tonkin Gulf Resolution gives Johnson more power to handle War

### **IV. Ho–Chi–Minh Trail**

- A. Territory going through Cambodia into South Vietnam
- B. US bombed Ho Chi Minh Trail from (Feb. 7, 1965 – Mar. 31, 1968)

### **V. Nixon Strikes Again**

- A. Nixon went back to daily bombing once taking office
- B. N. Koreans rebuilt country after bombing over and over again
- C. Their spirit was not broken

### **VI. Credibility Gap**

- A. Starting w/ Johnson, Americans lost faith and trust in Government
- B. We were told 3000 N. Koreans were killed/week, but it was only 250
- C. Body count- each soldier in N> Korea was being counted 4x (arm, leg, or foot - each body part found was recorded as 1 death)

## **VII. Troops in Vietnam**

- A. By Nov 1963 – 16,500 Troops in Vietnam; 47 American Deaths
- B. By Feb 7, 1965 (Playku) – 27,000 Troops in Vietnam
- C. By Dec. 1965 190,000 Troops in Vietnam;
- D. By Dec. 1966 400,000 Troops in Vietnam
- E. By Mar. 1968 549,500 Troops in Vietnam
- F. By Jan. 1969 27,000 American Deaths
- G. By end of Vietnam 58,000 American Deaths
  
- H. General West Borland – Commander of Americans in Vietnam – throughout war, kept telling us that war was near end, but he needed a little more to end the war

## **VIII. Napalm**

- A. US defoliated Jungles with Napalm
- B. Napalm burns skin/flesh off humans & kills/hurts anyone it comes into contact with

## **IX. Senate Foreign Relations Committee**

- A. Holds hearing on Escalation of War

## **X. Anti-War Sentiment Begins**

- A. J. William Fulbright (Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee) turns against war
- B. Rusk says that President can do anything he wants b/c of Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- C. Eugene McCarthy (alternative choice of LBJ for VP) turned against War
- D. Senator George McGovern turned against War

## **XI. Hawks and Doves**

- A. Hawk – aggressive bird (critics from Right)
- B. Doves – peaceful bird – get out quick
- C. Late 1965, early 1966, RFK turns against War and is criticized by LBJ, who claims that it is a ploy b/c he wants to run against him

## **XII. Fall of the Great Society**

- A. Anti-War Demonstrations were rising by 1967
- B. Great Society was falling apart by 1967
- C. People wanted to spend more money on poverty, rather than war on poverty
- D. Johnson wasn't willing to use nuclear weapons to end war

**XIII. Democratic New Hampshire Primary**

- A. 1967 – Johnson announced candidacy for 1968
- B. Eugene McCarthy challenged Johnson in anti-war campaign
- C. McCarthy and Johnson faced off in NH Primary
- D. McCarthy wins 42% of vote, showing that many in country are turning on LBJ

**XIV. RFK enters the Democratic Race**

- A. March 1968 – RFK is pushed to challenge Johnson for Presidency after seeing results from New Hampshire primary
- B. RFK is criticized for entering Presidential race b/c it spoils solidarity of McCarthy's anti-war campaign and further divides the party

**XV. Tet Offensive**

- A. Lunar month in Vietnamese Calendar
- B. January 31, 1968 – Feb. 1968 – N. Vietnamese regulars and Vietcong guerillas attack cities and US embassy in S. Vietnam
- C. Heavy loss of life on both sides
- D. Major television networks sent correspondents over to Vietnam after Tet Offensive (including CBS with Walter Cronkite)

**XVI. Walter Cronkite**

- A. Gives his only editorial on CBS after he returned from Vietnam
- B. Said that War is un-winnable and is a lost cause
- C. Believed that US should withdraw immediately to save US lives

**XVII. LBJ stops Bombing and Pulls Out of Race**

- A. March 31, 1968 – LBJ orders bombing halt and a move for peace
- B. LBJ then said that he was going to back out on his bid for another term and not run again

**XVIII. Humphrey enters the Democratic Race**

- A. VP Humphrey decides to run for President days after Johnson backs out

**XIX. 1968 – Death of RFK and Martin Luther King Jr.**

- A. April 4, 1968 – Martin Luther King is Shot
- B. RFK speaks to Black audiences consoling them, saying that he had lost a brother
- C. Early June (California Primary) – RFK wins
- D. Days after primary, Sirhan Sirhan assassinates RFK b/c RFK had shown support for Israel in the *Six Days War*

## **LBJ and Foreign Affairs**

### **I. ‘Courting Johnson’**

- A. Many around Johnson were “Yes-Men” for him
- B. But Dean Rusk believed War was right
- C. Sec. of Defense – Robert McNamara – seemingly went along w/ escalation of war, but in his 1995 book, claimed that he was against war
- D. 1968 – McNamara leaves LBJ administration

### **II. George Ball, *Undersecretary of State***

- A. Only real voice around Johnson to speak out against war
- B. Sub-Cabinet Member
- C. Johnson listened to his arguments, but ignored him

### **III. Eisenhower**

- A. Told Johnson that getting involved in Vietnam was not the right way to go

### **IV. Clark Clifford, *Defense Secretary***

- A. Replaced McNamara as Sec. of Defense
- B. Advisor to Truman
- C. Outside advisor to JFK
- D. Knowledgeable on Foreign/Defense policy
- E. Distinguished, respected voice
- F. **Got Johnson to change his view of War and to go in a different direction, convincing him that the U.S. plan wasn’t working**

### **V. Tet Offensive, 1968**

- A. Lunar month in Vietnamese Calendar
- B. January 31, 1968 – Feb. 1968 – N. Vietnamese regulars and Vietcong guerillas attack cities and US embassy in S. Vietnam
- C. Heavy loss of life on both sides
- D. Major television networks sent correspondents over to Vietnam after Tet Offensive (including CBS with Walter Cronkite)

### **VI. Johnson Moves towards ending the War**

- A. Stopped Bombings
- B. Called for Negotiations in Paris



## **VII. Diplomacy under Johnson**

- A. Decided on a circular table after long debates
- B. Argued over who would speak first
- C. Johnson left office depressed (27,000 Americans Killed)

## **VIII. Soviet Union – Nikita Khrushchev**

- A. 1956 – Becomes leader of Soviet Union
- B. 1964 – Khrushchev is kicked out as leader, and retires with a pension
- C. During retirement, records his memoirs and they are sneaked out of the country and published
- D. Soviet Textbooks removed his name from historical records after he retired, in an effort to make his name obsolete.

## **IX. Alexei Kosygen**

- A. Successor of Khrushchev, Ruling from 1964 – 1969
- B. After 1969, he became #2 in the USSR

## **X. Johnson – Kosygen Meeting, 1967**

- A. Met at Small State College in New Jersey
- B. Cools tensions between Superpowers

## **XI. Leonid Brezhnev**

- A. Leader of Soviets from 1969 – 82

## **XII. Mikhail Gorbachev**

- A. Soviet leader from 1985 - 1991
- B. Ends Soviet Union and the Cold War in 1991
- C. Hated by Russians today for the daily conditions of their lives (poor economy)

## **XIII. Dominican Republic Coup**

- A. Dominican Republic shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti
- B. Dominican is 2/3 of Hispaniola
- C. US overthrows Dominican government by assassinating Trujillo in 1963
- D. Free elections started after 1963

#### **XIV. US Invades Dominican Republic, 1965**

- A. Free elections in Dominican elect President Juan Bosch
- B. Bosch is a Socialist friend of Castro
- C. 1965 – US invades Dominican to once again overthrow government
- D. Latin America is outraged, so Organization of American States (OAS) is allowed to run transition government
- E. In new free elections, Bolivar, who was a safe leader, was constantly re-elected
- F. US students protested intervention in Dominican and later Vietnam

#### **XV. Israeli Six Day War, 1967**

- A. Egypt, Syria, Jordan planned on attacking Israel
- B. Israel gained info and pre-emptively started 6 Days War
- C. (June 5-10, 1967) Monday - Saturday
- D. Israel took over Sinai Desert, Gaza Strip, E. Jerusalem (unifying Jerusalem), Golan Heights

#### **XVI. Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)**

- A. After Six Day War, PLO leader Yasser Arafat became determined to destroy Israel

#### **XVII. Czechoslovakia tries liberalizing, 1968**

- A. Jan 1968 – Communist Czechoslovakia starts to liberalize government
- B. Jan 1968 – August 1968 – A Liberal Communism becomes the government
- C. August 1968 – Soviets invade and end liberalization

#### **XVIII. The End of Johnson**

- A. By the end of Johnson's time in office, Soviet Relationship is worsening
- B. Great Society flounders b/c it was hard to get funding for it
- C. The man who wanted everyone to love him became largely unpopular b/c he would not get out of Vietnam – not wanting to be the first American President to lose a war, as he saw it

#### **XIX. Events leading to Democratic National Convention**

- A. Tet Offensive
- B. New Hampshire Primary
- C. RFK Enters
- D. Johnson Withdraws
- E. Humphrey Enters
- F. RFK is assassinated
- G. George McGovern enters

## **XX. Democratic National Convention, 1968**

- A. George McGovern – Eugene McCarthy – Hubert Humphrey
- B. Convention opens in Chicago
- C. Chicago Mayor Richard Daily ordered Police to stop protests against War that were being conducted outside Convention
- D. Police used tear gas to break up demonstrations
- E. Some tear gas as well as Protesters got inside Convention Hall
- D. Police dragged Journalist Dan Rather out of Convention because they thought he was a protestor
- F. Senator Riverhoff of Connecticut condemned Daily for his handling of Protests
- G. Daily gave Riverhoff the middle finger on Live Television
- H. Walter Cronkite after a brief silence said that Daily was a little upset
- I. McCarthy and McGovern condemned Daily as well
- J. Humphrey upset Democrats b/c he did not condemn Daily
- K. Convention chaos divided Democratic Party
- L. Days later, Nixon campaigned in Chicago

## **XXI. Hubert Humphrey for the Democrats**

- A. Humphrey who was the VP was the Democratic Candidate for 1968
- B. He was a solid senator, looked like Abe Lincoln

## **XXII. Nixon Returns to Politics**

- A. Nixon comes back to run for President
- B. In early 60s, building Nixon was going to move into required neighbors consent before new resident could move in – they vetoed Nixon from getting in

## **XXIII. Nixon Wins Republican Nomination**

- A. Nixon has a good foreign policy background
- B. Claimed to have a secret plan to end the War in Vietnam
- C. Chose **Spiro T. Agnew** as VP running mate because he didn't want someone who would outshine him

## **XXIV. George Wallace, 1968**

- A. Forms American-Independent Party
- B. Ran w/ Curtis Lamay
- C. Lamay said U.S. should “nuke them” in Vietnam

## **XXV. 1968 Presidential Race**

Hubert Humphrey (D)      vs.      Richard Nixon (R)      vs.      George Wallace (I)

## **LBJ Historiography – Election of Nixon**

### **Major Works on LBJ**

#### **I.     *The Tragedy of Lyndon B. Johnson***

- a.     Written by Eric Goldman
- b.     Goldman worked for Johnson as Historian
- c.     Goldman wrote book 6-8 months after LBJ left office
- d.     Claimed LBJ wanted everyone to love him, but a lot of people hated him by the time he left office
- e.     Said that LBJ left office sad and depressed
- f.     He was depressed because everyone didn't love him

#### **II.    *The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency***

- a.     LBJ's memoirs

#### **II.    Robert Caro**

- a.     Wrote 3 Volumes on LBJ – mostly cynical and critical
- b.     *The Path to Power*, 1983 – About Johnson life growing up, up to his rise to Senate
- c.     *Means of Ascent*, 1990 – Period after LBJ's Senate loss – 2<sup>nd</sup> campaign for Senate from 1942 to 1948
- d.     *Master of the Senate* – From his election in 1950 to Senate – being JFK's VP

#### **III.   *The Drive for Power: From the Frontier to***

- a.     Written by Ronnie Dugger
- b.     Very critical portrayal of LBJ

#### **IV.    *The Best and the Brightest***

- a.     Written by David Halberstan
- b.     Book criticized that the advisors were always yes men for JFK and LBJ
- c.     Advisors kept making bad decisions, except for Undersecretary George Ball who kept fighting to get out of Vietnam

**V.     *The Presidency of Lyndon Johnson***

- a.     Written by Vaughn Bornet
- b.     Neutral, but thorough account of LBJ as President

**VI.    *Big Daddy from the Pedernales***

- a.     Written by Paul Conkin
- b.     Neutral with no point of view

**VII.   Robert Dallek**

- a.     Wrote Positive accounts of LBJ
- b.     *Lone Star Rising: LBJ and his times (1908-1960)* – discusses Johnson’s life up to him becoming Vice President
- c.     *Flawed Giant* – discusses Johnson from Vice Presidency to the end of his life

**VIII. *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream***

- a.     Written by Doris Kearns Goodwin
- b.     Goodwin interview Johnson after he left office
- c.     She reasons and discusses Johnson’s thoughts and views
- d.     Very Positive and sympathetic towards LBJ

**IX.    *Guns or Butter: The Presidency of Lyndon Johnson***

- a.     Written by Irving Bernstein
- b.     Tale of War vs. Great Society
- c.     Very Positive portrayal of LBJ

**X.     *Lyndon: An Oral Biography***

- a.     Written by Merl Miller
- b.     Includes oral stories about LBJ

**XI. *Vietnam: A History – 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1991***

- a. Written by Stanley Karnow
- b. Best study of Vietnam

**XII. *America's Longest War: the US and Vietnam 1950-1975***

- a. Written by George Herring
- b. Shorter study of Vietnam

**XIII. *As I saw it***

- a. A memoir written by Sec. of State Dean Rusk
- b. Rusk was a Vietnam “Hawk”

**XIV. *In Retrospect: The tragedy and lessons of Vietnam***

- a. A memoir written by Robert McNamara in 1995
- b. McNamara in book claims that he was against Vietnam War, but never spoke out

**XV. *Counsel to the President: A Memoir***

- a. A memoir written by Clark Clifford in 1991

**XVI. *Triumph and Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson: The White House Years***

- a. Written by Joseph Califano
- b. Talks about Johnson's domestic issues

**XVII. *The Making of the President***

- a. Written by Theodore White
- b. 1964 election study

### **XVIII. 1968 Democratic Campaign**

- a. Humphrey backed LBJ's War b/c he was his Vice President
- b. Eugene McCarthy close to Johnson in New Hampshire Primary
- c. RFK was shot on June 5, 1968 by Sihan Sihan for being Pro-Israel in 6 Day War
- d. Ted Kennedy could have jumped into race, but his brother had just died
- e. McGovern acted as a Kennedy Stand-in

### **XIX. Richard Daily**

- a. Chicago Mayor who would not allow protesters outside Democratic National Convention
- b. Had Police use tear Gas on Protesters

### **XX. Senator Riverhoff (D-CT)**

- a. Condemned Daily for his handling of Protests

### **XXI. George Wallace – American Independent Party**

- a. Wallace told kid w/ Long Hair that he was going to cut his hair after he was elected
- b. Took away votes from Democratic South
- c. Ran with former General – Curtis Lamay
- d. Lamay said that he would “nuke” the N. Vietnamese

### **XXII. Richard Nixon - Republicans**

- a. 1962 – After Nixon lost the race for California governor, he said “You won’t have Nixon to kick around anymore.”
- b. Nixon moved to NJ and made a lot of money being a lawyer
- c. Nixon grew up w/ a lot of guilt and wanted to please his parents
- d. Very insecure person, he was depressed and had trouble coping
- e. Not good at covering up lies
- f. No principles or ethics

### **XXIII. Nixon Runs for House of Reps., 1946**

- a. Runs against Jerry Voorhis and wins his seat
- b. Voorhis is a Liberal Democrat
- c. Nixon calls Voorhis a “Pinko” (Sympathetic to Communism)
- d. Nixon became first to use Communist issue

**XXIV. Alger Hiss**

- a. Denied he was involved in espionage
- b. Nixon went after him
- c. Truman believed Nixon was unfair to Hiss

**XXV. Nixon Runs for Senate, 1950**

- a. Runs for open seat against Helen Douglas
- b. Nixon used low level campaign to beat Douglas
- c. Nixon said she was a “Pinko”
- d. Helen Douglas gave him the nickname “Tricky Dick”

**XXVI. Nixon Scandal of 1956**

- a. Eisenhower reselects Nixon as his Vice President
- b. Nixon is accused of being involved in financial scandal
- c. Private Business people set up \$18,000 slush fund for Nixon’s private use
- d. Ike became aware of scandal and made Nixon go on TV to defend himself in Sept. 1952 (Checkers Speech)

**XXVII. Checkers Speech**

- a. Nixon says he is not a wealthy man
- b. He says his wife can’t afford a mink coat
- c. He said the only gift that he accept was a puppy dog named Checkers
- d. He said that his 2 daughters loved Checkers and he wasn’t giving him back
- c. Public became sympathetic to him

**XXVIII. Spiro Agnew**

- a. Gov. of Maryland who Nixon chose as his Vice President
- b. Agnew was a Greek American – Nixon sent him to Greece where he called Greek Dictator a great Democratic leader
- c. As Vice President, accepted Cash Bribes and was caught, forcing him to resign
- d. Replaced by Gerald Ford

**XXIX. Truman Piano**

- a. 1969 – When Nixon became President, Truman Piano was still in White House
- b. Nixon wanted to give Truman’s Piano to the Truman library as a present from the American people
- c. To get piano, 85 yr old Truman had to meet with Nixon
- d. Truman gave Nixon a disgusted stare



**XXX. Gerald Ford**

- a. House Minority Leader for Republicans
- b. Nixon chooses Ford to replace Agnew as VP b/c he was popular, but wouldn't outshine him
- c. Nixon believed in he chose Ford that he would be allowed to finish term

**XXXI. Nixon 1968 Presidential Campaign**

- a. Nixon used slogan "Trust Me" and "Nixon's the one"
- b. Nixon said that he had a secret plan to end the Vietnam War

**XXXII. Humphrey breaks with LBJ**

- a. In LBJ's last month as President, Humphrey breaks with him and says that he would pull the troops out if elected
- b. Nixon refused to debate Humphrey b/c he looked bad in 1960 against Kennedy

**XXXIII. 1968 Popular Vote Results**

- a. 43.5% - Nixon
- b. 42.7% - Humphrey
- c. 13.5% - Wallace - 46 electoral votes (2<sup>nd</sup> best 3<sup>rd</sup> Party ever)
- d. Nixon wins the Presidency

**XXXIV. Nixon Appoints Cabinet**

- a. Nixon chooses his cabinet all at once
- b. He says, "Ladies and Gentlemen, Don't listen to what we say, watch what we do"

## **The Nixon Presidency**

### **I. Nixon appoints Cabinet Members**

- a. Nixon introduced all of his cabinet members at once
- b. Cabinet members were “water boys”
- c. White House staff gave orders to Cabinet Members
- d. After Nixon announced his cabinet, he said “Ladies and Gentlemen, don’t listen to what we say, watch what we do.”

### **II. John Mitchell**

- a. Attorney General for Nixon – 3 ½ years
- b. Campaign Manager for Nixon’s 1968 election beforehand
- c. Became directly involved in Watergate Scandal

### **III. Walter Hickel**

- a. Secretary of Interior for Nixon
- b. Former governor of Alaska
- c. Anti-Environmental Record in Alaska
- d. Had trouble being confirmed by Senate
- e. Good on Environment as Sec. of Interior

### **IV. William Rogers**

- a. Sec. of State for Nixon
- b. Good friend of Nixon
- c. Nixon ignored his view though
- d. Rogers quit after 4 yrs

### **V. Henry Kissinger**

- a. Replaced Rogers as Sec of State, 1973
- b. Tooted his own horn
- c. National Security advisor before becoming Sec. of State
- d. Kissenger and Nixon worked together on Foreign Affairs

### **VI. Melvin Alird**

- a. Secretary of Defense
- b. Previous member of House of Representatives

## **VII. Major Decision Makers in Nixon Administration**

- a. Richard Nixon - President
- b. Henry Kissinger – Only major decision maker not involved in Watergate Scandal
- c. John Mitchell
- d. H.R. Halderman – Chief of Staff (Most Powerful advisor – always with President)
- e. John Ehrlichman – Chief Domestic Policy Advisor – makes Nixon's schedule and is more arrogant than Halderman

## **VIII. The Moon**

- a. January 20, 1969 Nixon becomes President
- b. July 20, 1969 – Neil Armstrong walks on the moon
- c. Nixon tries to take credit for him getting to the moon

## **IX. New York Mets at the White House, 1969**

- a. After the 1969 “Miracle” Mets win the Baseball World Series, Nixon invites them to White House
- b. Nixon – First President to invite World Championship team to White House
- c. Nixon inviting them got people to believe he contributed to their victory
- d. Nixon set precedent for inviting Championship teams to White House

## **X. Vietnamization**

- a. Nixon has secret plan to end War
- b. Makes up policy as he goes
- c. Continues negotiations for peace in Paris started by LBJ
- d. Resumes bombing of N. Vietnam, more consistent and heavier bombing campaign than LBJ until N. Vietnamese agree to talk
- e. Nixon slowly withdraws troops, but as troops go down, US casualties go up
- f. Nixon hands war over to S. Vietnam as 1972 election closes in
- g. By 1972, only 70,000 troops left in Vietnam
- h. 58,000 dead Americans by end of War

## **XI. Democrats w/Some Republicans try to end Vietnam throughout course of war**

- a. Some in Congress try to end war, but fail
- b. McGovern – Hatfield Amendment – cut of all funding for troops in 6 months  
- Amendment wouldn't pass through Congress

## **XII. Marches on Washington**

- a. Bigger Marches on Washington became the norm during war
- b. Nixon condemned demonstrations
- c. Nixon called protesters Commies, Pinkos, Draft Dodgers, Cowards, Bums...

### **XIII. Nixon Sends Agnew to attack Liberal News Media**

### **XIV. Nixon orders beginning of Enemy List**

- a. Includes Liberals in Congress
- b. Includes Actors who speak against him

### **XV. Invasion of Cambodia, April 30, 1970**

### **XVI. Student Protests and Violence**

- a. In Protest of Cambodia invasion, Students take over College Campuses with Violent protests
- b. Finals Exams had to be cancelled since invasion was near the end of semester
- c. At Kent State University (Ohio), Ohio governor called out National Guard (mostly young men)
- d. Students threw rocks and bottles at National Guard
- e. National Guard opens fire on protesters
- f. Most victims of Guard fire were not protesters, but people passing by
- g. 10 injured, 4 deaths
- h. Nixon said that the Bums got what they deserved
- i. Guard was found not guilty – because of Self Defense
- j. Country became more divided than under Johnson

### **XVII. Pentagon Papers**

- a. 1971 – Daniel Ellsberg exposes secret Pentagon study on Vietnam policy
- b. Ellsberg gives papers to Washington Post and NY Times
- c. They were about to publish papers when Nixon found out
- d. Nixon seeks injunction against New York Times to stop publication

### **XVIII. New York Times Co. vs. U.S.**

- a. September 1971 (6-3) – Supreme Court allows Papers to be published because they had nothing to do with current National Security

### **XIX. Nixon Tries to embarrass Ellsberg**

- a. Nixon lost his cool and temper after papers were published, turning red, screaming, yelling, and cursing (totally off the wall), which caused Nixon to order buggings, wire tapings, and break-ins
- b. Nixon ordered break-in of Ellsberg's Psychiatrist's office
- c. Nixon wanted to make people think that Ellsberg was nuts

**XX. Peace Accord**

- a. Three Days after 2<sup>nd</sup> Inauguration, War ends
- b. By March 1973, Nixon withdraws all troops
- c. Nixon knowingly left MIAs and POWs in Vietnam
- d. S. Vietnam would have its own sovereignty after War
- e. After War, Congress passed *War Powers Act*, which allowed Congress to pull troops out of a Country if they so desired to

**XXI. South Vietnam falls**

- a. 2 yrs later, under Ford, N. Vietnam breaks Peace Accord, attacking S. Vietnam, but Congress refused to get back into War and S. Vietnam fell to N. Vietnam in 1975
- b. Vietnam is unified under Communism in 1975

**XXII. Nixon opens relations with China**

- a. US did not recognize China, since Communist takeover in 1949
- b. Kissenger secretly went to China in 1970-71 and they invited Nixon to visit China
- c. Space satellites allowed Live coverage
- d. Did not lead to diplomatic relation, but led to trade and cultural exchange
- e. Jimmy Carter recognized China in 1979

**XXIII. Nixon opens relations with Soviet Union**

- a. Brezhnev invited Nixon to Moscow and Nixon met with him
- b. Brezhnev and Nixon negotiated *SALT* – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
- c. Nixon did not deal with Human Rights in Soviet Union

**XXIV. Middle East War, 1973**

- a. Nixon came across as Pro-Israel b/c he threatened Soviets with Nuclear Weapons if they entered Middle-East

**XXV. Greece**

- a. Until 1830, Turkish Territory (Part of Ottoman Empire)
- b. Greeks today hate Turkish
- c. 1960 – Greece becomes a Democracy
- d. 1967 – Greece becomes run by a cruel Dictatorship under George Papadopoulos
- e. But Nixon gives still gives Greece aid b/c he is anti-Communist

**XXVI. Agnew Visits Greece**

- a. Nixon sends Agnew, a Greek-American to Greece
- b. Agnew calls Greek dictator Papadopoulos a great Democratic leader

## **XXVII. Chile**

- a. Salvador Allende – Socialist-Marxist friend of Castro
- b. Nixon decided “Pro-Castro” government had to go
- c. Chilean military with backing of CIA murdered Allende
- d. A new Dictator who became a mass murderer was installed as leader
- e. Chile became Democratic in 1990 after dictator’s death

## **XXVIII. India – Pakistan**

- a. India – Hindu and Largest Democracy
- b. Pakistan – Muslim and Dictatorship
- c. Before 1947, G. Britain kept Hindus/Muslim separate
- d. In 1947, 2 independent countries were formed
- e. Pakistan – divided into 2 parts by Indian territory
- f. 1971 - People of E. Pakistan revolted against W. Pakistan (where government was located)
- g. India backed E. Pakistan’s revolution
- h. E. Pakistan wanted a Democracy, like India had
- h. US backed dictatorship of W. Pakistan because they hated Communists
- i. India was sort of friendly w/ Soviets
- j. E. Pakistan won revolution and became known as Bangladesh
- k. India hates US today b/c US was against them during E. Pakistan’s revolutionary war

## **Nixon and Domestic Policy**

### **I. Political Party Images**

- a. Republicans – Stronger Military – Foreign Policy
- b. Democrats – Stronger Social-Economic/Domestic Policy
- c. Nixon is a moderate, but a liberal for a Republican

### **II. Nixon becomes a critic of Republicans**

- a. Nixon was critical of Republicans in his last years
- b. Nixon believed that Republicans were becoming too connected to Religion

### **III. Nixon works with a Democratic Majority in Congress**

- a. The Chances of overriding a Presidential override – 5% historically
- b. Democrats did not control 2/3 of Congress to override a veto
- c. Nixon accepted many things that Democrats passed and didn't veto them

### **IV. Equal Rights Amendment (E.R.A.)**

- a. 1972 – Congress sends E.R.A. to states to disallow discrimination against women
- b. Nixon supported E.R.A.
- c. E.R.A. was declared dead in 1982 after failing to get the acceptance of ¾ of the State Legislatures and was not added to the Constitution

### **V. New Amendments to Civil Rights Act**

- a. 1972 – Congress passes an amendment to the Civil Rights Act
- b. **Affirmative Action is added**
- c. Passed by 2 Houses of Congress and Nixon signed it into law

### **VI. Bakke v. University of California (at Davis), 1978**

- a. White male with a high GPA and exceptional grades wants to be a medical student
- b. Bakke is rejected, but discovers that Blacks, Hispanics, Women who had lower GPA's were accepted
- c. This is a reverse discrimination case after Affirmative Action was created in 1969
- d. Supreme Court rules that Bakke is to be admitted, but that it is acceptable for a University to have "set asides" in order to have diversity in the Professional community

## **VII. Nixon promotes more Environmental Laws**

- a. Nixon signs Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) into law, 1970
- b. Nixon declared the 1<sup>st</sup> Earth Day on April 22, 1970

## **VIII. Consumer Product Safety Commission**

- a. signed into law by Nixon

## **IX. Labor Reform: OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)**

- a. OSAH signed into law, 1971
- b. Deals with conditions of safety and health for workers

## **X. High Inflation from Vietnam**

- a. 1971 – 4.5% inflation
- b. June 1971 – Nixon declared Wage and Price Control on Economy
- c. Nixon didn't have to get it through Congress – He imposed it on America

## **XI. Effects from Wage and Price Control**

- a. Kept Economy stable for 2 ½ years
- b. After it ended, inflation went sky high because of Mid-East War of 1973 and oil embargo on America
- c. No President will probably ever promote wage and price control because it seems socialistic
- d. very unpopular by conservatives
- e. Nixon stuck with his acts and didn't back away
- f. short term: good , long term: bad

## **XII. Nixon's Supreme Court Appointments**

- a. 2 appointments rejected by Senate (a southern segregationist, 1969) and (a Florida judge whose decisions were usually overturned by Florida Supreme Court)
- b. Warren Burger (1969 – 1986)
- c. Harry Blackmun (1970 – 1994)
- d. Louis Powell
- e. William Rehnquist



**XIII. Harry Blackmun (1970-94)**

- a. Most famous of 4 Justices appointed by Nixon
- b. Not as conservative as thought to be
- c. Turned out to be a liberal
- d. Author of *Roe v. Wade* and faced death threats for the rest of his life after he wrote his opinion. Gun fire through his house windows were frequent
- e. Left court at 85 years old

**XIV. Warren Burger (1969-86)**

- a. Not as conservative as people think
- b. Continued momentum of Warren Court
- c. Very Authoritative, very dignified

**XV. Louis Powell**

- a. Appointed as Justice by Nixon
- b. Moderate – not as conservative as thought to be

**XVI. William Rehnquist (1971 – present)**

- a. Appointed as Justice in 1971 by Nixon
- b. Elevated to Chief Justice in 1986 by Reagan
- c. Longest Nixon influence on Court
- d. 16<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice
- e. Antonin Scalia replaced Rehnquist as an Associate Justice

**XVII. Nixon heads towards the 1972 Presidential Election**

- a. Nixon believed he was going to lose election
- b. But, Nixon was really in good shape by 1972

**XVIII. Edmund Muskie**

- a. Looked like Lincoln
- b. Democratic Running mate for Hubert Humphrey in 1968
- c. Nixon believed Muskie could be a real threat to him

**XIX. New Hampshire Primary**

- a. Muskie is favored to win, but loses
- b. On Primary day in NH, Republican operatives went to the homes of registered Democrats in the middle of the night and told them to vote for Muskey
- c. People were upset that they were woken up during the night that they voted for Muskie's opponent

**XX. John Mitchell**

- a. Left position as Attorney General to work on the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREP)
- b. Without Nixon's knowledge, Mitchell, Halderman and Ehrlichman decide to bug the Watergate Hotel, the site of the Democratic National Convention

**XXI. Nixon goes to China, 2/18/72**

- a. Critics of Nixon believed that Nixon was surrendering to International Communism by meeting with the Chinese

**XXII. Watergate, 2/17/72**

- a. 5 burglars broke into Democratic National Convention, putting bugs on their phones
- b. Phones didn't work and burglars had to go back
- c. Burglars accidentally left door ajar
- d. A night watchman reported that the door was ajar
- e. Burglars are arrested

**XXIII. Miami Herald Article, 2/18/72**

- a. Nixon reads a small Miami Herald article that read about bugging at Democratic National Convention, which began the Watergate scandal

**XXIV. Watergate Cover-up begins, 2/23/72**

- a. Halderman wanted to make break-in look like a CIA operation
- b. Nixon hadn't ordered break-in, but his aids went ahead with it
- c. Nixon who at first was against the cover-up story, decided to try and fool the FBI with the CIA story that Halderman came up with
- d. Watergate never threatened Nixon's Big win in the 1972 Presidential Election

**XXV. Nixon's New Cabinet**

- a. The morning after winning 2<sup>nd</sup> term in office, Nixon asked his entire cabinet to resign so that he could start fresh

**XXVI. Christmas Bombing**

- a. 12 Day Bombing at Christmas-time by Nixon on Hanoi, the North Vietnamese Capital
- b. The NY Times denounced Nixon's unexplained actions
- c. Nixon believed that silence was golden
- d. Nixon believed bombing drove North Vietnam back to the bargaining table in Paris
- e. Two months later, Peace was declared
- f. Over 70% of American People supported Nixon after ending Vietnam

**XXVII. Watergate Burglars**

- a. Burglars insisted that they acted on their own
- b. Halderman authorized a total of \$350,000 to Burglars as Hush money
- c. Senate under Democratic Leadership was about to investigate Watergate

**XXVIII. Howard Hunt**

- a. Demanded \$120,000 or he said that he would reveal his role in the Watergate break-in
- b. Nixon yelled at Cabinet Members for breaking the law
- c. Nixon approved more Hush money

**XXIV. James McCord**

- a. Admitted White House involvement in Watergate

**XXX. John Dean**

- a. Told Halderman that he was talking to investigators because he thought that Nixon was trying to use him as a scapegoat
- b. Dean admitted to investigators that the White House was responsible for burglarizing Daniel Ellsberg's Psychiatrist's office
- c. Dean's confession tied both break-ins together
- d. Dean and other aides scrambled to get immunity
- e. Nixon was still hoping to make a deal w/ Dean
- f. Nixon said that he was going to fire Dean and Erlichman

**XXXI. Alexander Butterfield**

- a. Said that playing secretly recorded White House tapes would tell about the scandal

**XXXII. Archibald Cox subpoenas for Nixon's Tapes**

- a. One of burglars claims Watergate association to White House
- b. White House Staff person mentions about Presidential tapings
- c. Nixon says he will provide a transcript of tapes after subpoena
- d. Rosemary Woods – lady who writes transcription kept foot on floor while “on phone,” creating an 18.5 minute gap on transcription
- e.

**XXXIII. Nixon tries to protect “National Security”**

- a. Nixon's transcripts, which was mainly a list of prepositions, was unsatisfactory to Cox
- b. Nixon said that he did not turn over tapes and did not have certain things transcribed because they would affect National Security
- c. Nixon's refusal to turn over tapes turned the public against him

**XXXIV. Spiro Agnew Resigns**

- a. October 10, 1973 – Vice President Agnew resigns after pleading ‘No Contest’
- b.

**XXXV. Nixon fires Archibald Cox, Elliot Richardson resigns**

- a. Nixon wanted Richardson to fire Cox, but he refused
- b. Nixon subsequently fired Cox
- c. Richardson resigns

**XXXVI. Nixon and History**

- a. Nixon secretly taped everything in White House, including foreign leaders
- b. He wanted the tapes as a record of his presidency for his Presidential Library
- c. Probably forgetting that he was being recorded, Nixon made anti-black and semitic statements on tape
- d. Nixon never considered destroying the tapes

**XXXVII. Ronald Reagan**

- a. California governor, Ronald Reagan told Nixon publicly that he should burn tapes on the White House Lawn

### **XXXVIII. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein**

- a. Washington Post send reporters: Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein to investigate Watergate scandal
- b. Woodward and Bernstein later Write – *All the President's Men*
- c. 6/21/74 – Talk of paying off burglars and their families and having them go to jail
- d. 6/23/74 – Halderman thinks to pay burglars a lot of money. Nixon says NO, but later says, “Do you think a million dollars each would be enough?”

### **XXXIX. Deep Throat**

- a. Woodward, Bernstein and the Washington Post get a secret source with knowledge about the scandal
- b. The source is a man close to Nixon (possibly Alexander Hogue)
- c. Source was given the code-name ‘Deep Throat’
- d. Deep Throat was a famous pornographic movie
- e. Deep Throat agreed to share information with Woodward and Bernstein as long as he is never revealed within his lifetime
- f. On Larry King Live, Woodward and Bernstein accidentally slipped and let it be known that Deep Throat is a male

### **XXXX. Articles of Impeachment against Richard Nixon**

Congress considers impeachment of Nixon for obstructing justice, after he fired Cox

- a. Abuse of Power
- b. Obstruction of Justice
- c. Contempt of Congress (failure to hand over subpoenaed tapes)

### **XXXXI. U.S. v. Richard Nixon, 1974**

- a. Special Prosecutor in Watergate Case (Archibald Cox) subpoenaed for Nixon’s secret Tapes
- b. Nixon provided transcripts (mainly with prepositions) that were unsatisfactory
- c. Gov. Reagan (CA) publicly said that Nixon should burn tapes on White House lawn
- d. *July 1974, 8-0 (Rehnquist didn’t vote) Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had to hand over his tapes*
- e. Nixon resigned shortly after he handed over the tapes
- f. Barry Goldwater convinced Nixon to resign
- g. He was able to stop tapes from being transcribed during his lifetime
- h. After his death, Nixon daughter Trisha tried to stop transcription, whereas his other daughter Julie, tried to get the tapes transcribed.
- i. Tapes were voice activated; Nixon wanted a Historical Record for his Library
- j. Nixon’s tapes continue to be transcribed, but the quality of the tapes is fading

**XXXXII. Alexander Hague**, Chief of Staff

- a. Hague said that if Nixon tried to order Martial Law, to disobey him

**XXXXIII. Nixon Resigns**

- a. Aug. 8, 1974 – Nixon hints that he is going to resign
- b. Aug. 9, 1974 – Nixon resigns
- c. Nixon won 49 states 15 months before in the 1972 Presidential Election, and here he was resigning

**XXXXIV. *The Memoirs of Richard Nixon***

- a. Two volume memoir written by Richard Nixon
- b. Doesn't answer everything on Watergate

**XXXXV. Henry Kissinger**

- a. Writes *White House Years*, 1979
- b. Writes *Years of Upheaval*, 1982

**XXXXVI. H.R. Halderman**

- a. Writes *The Ends of Power*

**XXXXVII. John Ehrlichman**

- a. Writes *Witness to Power*