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In 1966 Richard Nixon hired Patrick J. Buchanan, a young editorial writer at the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, to help lay the groundwork for his presidential campaign. Fiercely conservative and a whiz at messaging and media strategy, Buchanan continued with Nixon through his tenure in office, becoming one of the president's most important and trusted advisors, particularly on public matters. The copious memos he produced over this period, counseling the president on press relations, policy positions, and political strategy, provide a remarkable behind-the-scenes look into the workings of the Nixon White House—and a uniquely informed perspective on the development and deployment of ideas and practices that would forever change presidential conduct and US politics. Of the thousand housed at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library, presidential scholar Lori Cox Han has judiciously selected 135 of Buchanan's memos that best exemplify the significant nature and reach of his influence in the Nixon administration. Here, in his now-familiar take-no-prisoners style, Buchanan can be seen advancing his deeply conservative agenda, counterpunching against advisors he considered too moderate, and effectively guiding the president and his administration through a changing, often hostile political environment. On every point of policy and political issue—foreign and domestic—through two successful campaigns, Nixon's first term, and the fraught months surrounding the Watergate debacle, Buchanan presses his advantage, all the while honing the message that would push conservatism ever rightward in the following years. Expertly edited and annotated by Han, *Advising Nixon: The White House Memos of Patrick J. Buchanan* offers rare insight into the decision-making and maneuvering of some of the most powerful figures in government—with lasting consequences for American public life. Former president Richard Nixon's foreign policy assistant from 1990 to 1994 offers a unique--indeed unprecedented--portrait of this controversial figure's intense political life after he left office. A deep look into the agency that implements the president's marching orders to the rest of the executive branch The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is one of the federal government's most important and powerful agencies—but it's also one of the least-known among the general public. This book describes why the office is so important and why both scholars and citizens should know more about what it does. The predecessor to the modern OMB was founded in 1921, as the Bureau of the Budget within the Treasury Department. President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved it in 1939 into the Executive Office of the President, where it's been ever since. The office received its current name in 1970, during the

Nixon administration. For most people who know about it, the OMB's only apparent job is to supervise preparation of the president's annual budget request to Congress. That job, in itself, gives the office tremendous influence within the executive branch. But OMB has other responsibilities that give it a central role in how the federal government functions on a daily basis. OMB reviews all of the administration's legislative proposals and the president's executive orders. It oversees the development and implementation of nearly all government management initiatives. The office also analyses the costs and benefits of major government regulations, this giving it great sway over government actions that affect nearly every person and business in America. One question facing voters in the 2020 elections will be how well the executive branch has carried out the president's promises; a major aspect of that question centers around the wider work of the OMB. This book will help members of the public, as well as scholars and other experts, answer that question. A longtime Nixon associate and advisor offers an objective and revealing account of the Nixon Administration and the controversial issues--campaign intelligence operations, enemies lists, and the president's isolation--that led to its downfall. A positive legacy of the troubled Nixon administration--and one virtually unknown to the American public--is the extensive acquisition of valuable art and antiques for the White House and the redecoration of the executive mansion by Pat Nixon. With the help of an aggressive curator, Clement Conger, and a talented interior designer, Edward Vason Jones, the First Lady quietly erased much of the historic decor of Jacqueline Kennedy's Camelot and introduced an academic look to the State Rooms which endures to this day. Nixon marked his presidential territory with a complete renovation of the West Wing--a harbinger of the First Lady's plans. They implemented a massive fundraising campaign to bankroll the refurbishment, which resulted in one of the foremost collections of art, art objects, furniture, paintings and sculpture in America. This book presents the never before told story of the Nixons' remodeling of the White House, motivated by the approaching American Bicentennial and a desire to restore respect to the presidency through the arts. "Beyond Peace is Mr. Nixon's best book." —The New York Times Beyond Peace is a manifesto for a new America, written with visionary insight and a realistic idealism by the 37th President of the United States—and only completed weeks before his death. In this last testament, Nixon offers a new agenda for the United States and defines its role in the complex post-Cold War era. Nixon charts the course America should take in the future to ensure that the opportunities of this new era beyond peace are not lost. America's issues, he argues, extend from a crisis of spirit which manifests itself in a corrosive entitlement mentality that he describes as "one of the greatest threats to our fiscal health, our moral fiber, and our ability to renew our nation." With his unrivaled experience in foreign affairs gained over many years as a statesman in the international arena, he gives answers to complex foreign issues facing the United States. And his intimate portraits and analyses of world leaders—past and present—offer us a unique, bird's-eye view of leadership and international politics. This book challenges us to seek more than just peace; it must be a mission that will unify and inspire the country, built on peace but able to transcend it. Beyond Peace is a manifesto for a new America, written with visionary insight and a realistic idealism by the thirty-seventh president of the United States. Richard Nixon offers a new agenda for the United States as it defines its role in the complex post-Cold War era. The collapse of communism, he argues, has offered the United States a unique opportunity for achieving an American renewal. The ultimate test of a nation's character is not just how it responds to adversity in war, but how it meets and masters the challenge of peace: During the Cold War, we sought a peace with justice. If America is to remain a great nation, we now need a mission beyond peace. Nixon charts the course America should take in the future to ensure that the opportunities of this new era beyond peace are not lost. With his unrivaled experience in foreign affairs, he addresses the key issues facing the United States today: why the United States should continue to play the leading role on the world stage, and what our policies should be toward Russia, Europe, China, Japan, and the Middle East. Nixon's answers are informed by a depth of knowledge gained over many years as a statesman in the international arena. His intimate portraits of world leaders, past and present, offer us a bird's-eye view of leadership and international politics. Turning to America, the former President perceives a crisis of spirit that

extends beyond foreign affairs. It manifests itself in crime, in education, in race relations, in a selective moralism, in a notion of rights without responsibility, and most of all in a corrosive entitlement mentality that he describes as "one of the greatest threats to our fiscal health, our moral fiber, and our ability to renew our nation". This book challenges us to seek a goal higher than peace alone. It must be a mission that will unify and inspire the country without war, built on peace but able to transcend it. Beyond Peace is Richard Nixon's tenth - and possibly most provocative - book. The U.S. Supreme Court, its decisions, and its nominating process for new justices are often in the news ... but are just as often not well understood. Constitutional law professor David L. Hudson, Jr., explains the cases, processes, and important history with this in-depth primer on the U.S. Supreme Court. How has the Supreme Court justices' thinking on gun rights, abortion, free speech, freedom of religion, and many other controversial issues evolved? What were some of the court's most important and monumental decisions ... and failures? Which justices have—and have had—the most influence on the court? Has the nominating process always been so political and bitter? Covering the history, nominating process, and court decisions on individual and other rights as well as a few fun facts, *The Handy Supreme Court Answer Book: The History and Issues Explained* by David L. Hudson, Jr., J.D. provides you with 600 answers to questions such as ... How was the U.S. Supreme Court created? Under the Constitution, who appoints Supreme Court justices? Have any Supreme Court justices been impeached? Which president introduced an infamous court-packing plan in 1937? Which Supreme Court justice in the 20th century did not have a law degree? What are some suggestions for reforming the confirmation process? What did the Rehnquist Court decide in the 2000 presidential election? Why did Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg dissent in the *Lily Ledbetter* case? Which justice wrote that he couldn't define obscenity, but "I know it when I see it"? When did the Supreme Court establish the so-called "Miranda Rights"? How did the Supreme Court emphasize privacy protection for cell phone searches? How has the Supreme Court dealt with the death penalty for juveniles? In what infamous decision did the Supreme Court regard African Americans as slaves and property? When did the Supreme Court invalidate a ban on interracial marriages? Why was the decision in *Roe v. Wade* not the leading story in many newspapers on the date of its decision? Why, according to Justice Samuel Alito, was *Roe* such a bad decision? Why is interpreting the Second Amendment perhaps more of a challenge than other amendments in the Bill of Rights? Who was the only Supreme Court Justice to have signed the Declaration of Independence? Which Justice wrote a book about the United States as a Christian nation? Which Justice wrote a book on civil disobedience and protest? What Supreme Court justice was formerly a member of the Ku Klux Klan? What is the nickname of the Supreme Court Building? Which justice was nicknamed "The Lone Ranger"? Analyzing controversial issues and various points of view, *The Handy Supreme Court Answer Book* sheds a light on the differing and changing interpretations of the critical issues before the court, as well as the confirmation process and some of the court's most important justices. Richly illustrated, it also has a helpful bibliography, glossary, and extensive index. Thoroughly updated since it was last published fifteen years ago, this invaluable resource will help you understand the rulings and importance of the U.S. Supreme Court! From his spotlight performance in the investigation against Alger Hiss as a communist spy, though the ruthless drive that finally brought him to the White House and the revenge of his enemies during Watergate, to his political activities after being the first US president to resign, examines the man and those who tried to stop him. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR An absorbing example of political journalism, *The Nixon Memo* is a case study of Richard Nixon's relentless quest for political rehabilitation. At issue is the key role of this former president of the United States (best known for his involvement in the famous "watergate" scandal) in the post-cold war debate about aiding Russia in its uncertain revolution. The story begins on March 10, 1992. Nixon had written a private memo critical of president George Bush's policy toward Russia. The memo leaked and exploded on the front page of *The New York Times*. Why would Nixon attack Bush, a fellow party member fighting for re-election? Why on an issue of foreign affairs, which was Bush's strength? The questions are as intriguing as the answers, and distinguished journalist and scholar Marvin Kalb offers a suspenseful, eye-opening

account of how our conventional wisdom on United States foreign policy is shaped by the insider's game of press/politics. This story of Nixon's Machiavellian efforts to pressure the White House, by way of the press, into helping Boris Yeltsin and Russia sheds new light on the inner workings of the world inside the government of the United States. Marvin Kalb read the documents behind the Nixon memo and interviewed scores of journalists, scholars, and officials in and from Washington and Moscow. Drawing on his years of experience as a diplomatic correspondent, he identifies and illuminates the intersection of press and politics in the fashioning of public policy. "An absorbing and often compelling argument that Richard Nixon directed his own political rehabilitation on the world stage, using presidents, lesser politicians, and the press as his supporting cast. This is a first-class job of unraveling a complex and usually unseen tapestry."—Ted Koppel "With Marvin Kalb's captivating account, Richard Nixon continues to fascinate us even in death."—Al Hunt

Early civilizations, Native Americans, the English colonies, slavery, the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights begin the journey and lay the foundation for the United States of today. The Handy American History Answer Book takes a walk through the economic, political, and social forces, as well as the military conflicts that created, changed, and built the United States. It explains the impact of the biggest events, the wars, the presidents, lesser-known personalities and figures, sports, music, and much more. This handy primer is a captivating, concise, and convenient history of America and Americans. From Washington to the microchip, Columbus to modern terrorist threats, the Anasazi to the iPhone, The Handy American History Answer Book traces the development of the nation, including the impact of the Civil War, the discovery of gold in California, the inventions, the political and economic crises, and the technology transforming modern culture today. It answers nearly 900 commonly asked questions and offers fun facts about American, its history, and people, including What was the Lost Colony? Who were the robber barons? Was the U.S. mainland attacked during World War II? What was Reaganomics? How many states recognize same-sex marriages? The Vietnam War has been analyzed, dissected, and debated from multiple perspectives for decades, but domestic considerations—such as partisan politics and election-year maneuvering—are often overlooked as determining factors in the evolution and outcome of America's longest war. In *Vietnam's Second Front: Domestic Politics, the Republican Party, and the War*, Andrew L. Johns assesses the influence of the Republican Party—its congressional leadership, politicians, grassroots organizations, and the Nixon administration—on the escalation, prosecution, and resolution of the Vietnam War. This groundbreaking work also sheds new light on the relationship between Congress and the imperial presidency as they struggled for control over U.S. foreign policy. Beginning his analysis in 1961 and continuing through the Paris Peace Accords of 1973, Johns argues that the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations failed to achieve victory on both fronts of the Vietnam War—military and political—because of their preoccupation with domestic politics. Johns details the machinations and political dexterity required of all three presidents and of members of Congress to maneuver between the countervailing forces of escalation and negotiation, offering a provocative account of the ramifications of their decisions. With clear, incisive prose and extensive archival research, Johns's analysis covers the broad range of the Republican Party's impact on the Vietnam War, offers a compelling reassessment of responsibility for the conflict, and challenges assumptions about the roles of Congress and the president in U.S. foreign relations. The first book to present America's most controversial president in his own words across his entire career, this unique collection of Richard Nixon's most important writings dramatically demonstrates why he has had such a profound impact on American life. This volume gathers everything from schoolboy letters to geostrategic manifestos and Oval Office transcripts to create a fascinating portrait of Nixon, one that is enriched by an extensive introduction in which Rick Perlstein puts forward a major reinterpretation of the thirty-seventh president's rise and fall. This anthology includes some of the most famous addresses in American history, from Nixon's "Checkers" speech (1952) and "Last Press Conference" (1962), to the "Silent Majority" speech (1969) and White House farewell. These texts are joined by campaign documents—including the infamous "Pink Sheet" from the 1950 Senate race—that give stark evidence of Nixon's

slashing political style. Made easily available here for the first time, these writings give new depth to our understanding of Nixon. The Yom Kippur War was a watershed moment in Israeli society and a national trauma whose wounds have yet to heal some four decades later. In the years following the war many studies addressed the internal and international political background prior to the war, attempting to determine causes and steps by political players and parties in Israel, Egypt and the United States. But to date there has been no comprehensive study based on archival materials and other primary sources. Classified documents from that period have recently become available and it is now possible to examine in depth a crucial period in Middle East history generally and Israeli history in particular. The authors provide a penetrating and insightful viewpoint on the question that lies at the heart of the Israeli polity and military: Was an opportunity missed to prevent the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War? The book provides surprising answers to long-standing issues: How did National Security Adviser, Henry Kissinger, succeed in torpedoing the efforts of the State Department to bring about an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt in 1971?; Would that agreement have allowed Israel to hold on to most of the Sinai Peninsula for many years and at the same time avert the outbreak of the war; Did Golda Meir reject any diplomatic initiative that came up for discussion in the years preceding the war?; Was the White House's Middle East policy throughout 1973 a catalyst for war breaking out? Richard Nixon considered establishing a strong peacetime economy one of his most important political objectives, [not least for] distinguishing himself from the cautious policies of President Dwight Eisenhower. Using Richard Neustadt's analytical framework of presidential power, Nigel Bowles develops five case studies around President Nixon's economic policies. The thoughtful, insightful analysis goes far to help us understand the sources of Richard Nixon's authority and power, and his use of both. For each of the "issue-stories" (as Bowles terms them), he considers the president's bargaining advantages: his authority (constitutional and statutory), popular prestige, and personal qualities. He then answers Neustadt's twin questions: "What was the president's inheritance?" and "What was his legacy?" Bowles's chosen cases represent fiscal policy, wage and price policy, international monetary policy, and domestic monetary policy. Through these analyses, Bowles offers new perspectives on Nixon's use of authority and power; his dealings with and views of senior politicians and power-brokers; his ruthlessness and political ingenuity; the ways his experiences as congressman, senator, and vice president shaped his approach to the presidency; and his subordination of other objectives to his drive for re-election in 1972. He concludes that Nixon used the limited authority he had under the separation of powers to the fullest degree, often thereby augmenting his power in the short-term, but undermining it in the longer-term. Nixon's Business is the first book to make systematic use of Neustadt's crucial framework in understanding a specific presidency; the first to analyze empirically the components of Nixon's authority and power; and the first to demonstrate the implications of both for understanding the institution of the United States presidency. Our country and the world is changing fast, and a knowledge of history helps us understand the hows, whats, and whys of modern civilization. Fully revised and updated, this new edition of The Handy History Answer Book answers over 1,000 how-what-why questions. A concise guide to all things historical, this feast of facts and compelling stories recounts the revolutionary ideas, acts, and inventions that have changed the world from the Stone Age through the 21st century. Open the pages of this historical guide and get ready for an exciting journey. From Neanderthal Man to sports, from the Trojan War to the Arab Spring, from the Hippocratic Oath to the Internet, this is the perfect companion for history buffs of any age and a resource for learning—and brushing up on—the events, terms, and history makers. A concise guide to all things historical, this feast of facts and compelling stories recounts the revolutionary ideas, acts, and inventions that have changed the world. Beginning with a section on historical eras, this popular reference source tracks history and organizes information in 13 specific subject sections, ranging from politics and war to science and religion. It tackles exploration and settlement, technological advances, legal fireworks, financial and business events, social movements, natural and man-made disasters, medicine and disease, and art and culture. From the Stone Age to sports, from the Trojan War to the Arab Spring, and from the Hippocratic Oath to the

internet, this is the perfect companion for history buffs of any age. A complete look at every Presidents' who, what, when, where, why, and, how ... Offering an engaging overview of the U.S. presidency and all past presidents, this valuable tome asks a variety of questions, from the trivial to the topical, that further expands one's understanding of America's highest office. With an intriguing range of questions about religious affiliations, unusual backgrounds, and tidbits of odd trivia—from "Which president killed a man in a duel?" to "Who was the first Baptist to become president?"—this reference also covers former presidential candidates, first ladies, key appointments, and election results. Revealing important answers to foreign policy questions and decisions made during times of war, as well as presidential actions in times of economic boom and bust, isolationism and expansion, and economic policies and unusual anecdotes, this fun and absorbing anthology provides a thorough overview of more than 200 years of U.S. presidents. ""For a quarter of a century the identity of Deep Throat has been a durable source of wonder. People have sensed that somewhere out there a living, breathing answer to this puzzle exists and that if we find him, we will experience the very particular sort of satisfaction that we feel when we have tied up one of the loose ends of the universe. I think I have solved this particular puzzle." With this bold pronouncement, Leonard Garment sparked a renewed debate that has had America revisiting the turmoil of the Watergate era. Garment uses his "contextual knowledge" of key Nixon insiders to arrive at the only likely candidate for the cigarette-smoking, Scotch-sipping informant known as "Deep Throat." In the process, Garment provides a fascinating look at the power dynamics within the Nixon administration and Washington, and at Richard Nixon himself, a leader whose tragic end still fascinates."--Jacket. The husband-and-wife team's interviews with Nixon intimates, aides, cabinet members, political opponents, journalists, and critics, such as George McGovern, Alexander Haig, and John Erlichman, offer insights into the man and his administration and attempt to answer some of the questions that remain after his death. Discussion covers Nixon's entire presidency, with analysis of domestic programs and foreign affairs, the Viet Nam War, and, of course, the Watergate affair. Appendices offer a Watergate crimes roster and profiles of interviewees. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR From 1969 to 1977 the executive branch of the U.S. government was dominated by politicians and their advisers who called themselves "conservatives." In their speeches they professed belief in such values and institutions as social order, military strength, market capitalism, governmental decentralization, and traditional morality. But did these social ideas have much influence on their actual policy decisions? Or were their decisions, as some observers have argued, largely based on personal ambition, partisan interest, and pragmatic response to the day-to-day problems of government? To answer these questions, A. James Reichley examines the effects of conservative ideology on the formation of specific administration policies under the presidencies of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. The policies covered include the development of detente with the Soviet Union, welfare reform, revenue sharing, resistance to "busing," the imposition of wage and price controls in 1971, and governmental reorganization under Nixon; and, under Ford, adjustment to the rise of the third world and problems with detente, the drive for decontrol of oil prices, and the fight against inflation. In the last chapter Reichley considers whether the Nixon and Ford administrations can be truly described as conservative, and suggests what the future role of conservatism in American politics is likely to be. The United States president preserves, protects, and defends the U.S. Constitution. Each president's term influences events in America and around the world for years to come. This biography introduces young readers to the life of Richard Nixon, beginning with his childhood in Whittier, California. Nixon's education at Whittier College and Duke University and his early career as a lawyer are discussed. In addition, his family and personal life, as well as his retirement years as an elder statesman is highlighted. Easy-to-read text details Nixon's military service during World War II and his political career as a U.S. Representative from California, a U.S. Senator from California, and vice president of the United States. Finally, students will explore key events from Republican president Nixon's life including the Checkers speech, and from his administration, including his debates with John F. Kennedy, the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration,

the Watergate scandal, and his resignation. Beautiful graphics showcase the primary source documents and photographs. A timeline, fast facts, and sidebars help put essential information at students' fingertips. In addition, a quick-reference chart provides easy access to facts about every U.S. president. Checkerboard Library is an imprint of ABDO Publishing Company. *Secrecy in US Foreign Policy* examines the pursuit of strict secrecy by President Nixon and his National Security Advisor Kissinger in foreign policy decision making in relation to the US rapprochement with China. Newly declassified materials help to identify key questions and highlight the dynamics of events. In *America's 25-year war against drugs*, only one national policy achieved some success. That was the Nixon Administration's program for treating heroin addicts, which was dismantled by the Reagan Administration. In *"The Fix,"* Michael Massing exposes the political and ideological narrow-mindedness that have made national drug policy a failure, and demonstrates convincingly why we should reinstate the policy that worked. Drawing on scores of interviews with federal officials charged with directing the drug war and on years of on-the-street reporting, Massing offers a fresh new way of looking at the drug problem. The heart of that problem lies not with recreational users of marijuana, as many politicians and journalists maintain, but with hard-core users of heroin, crack, and cocaine. Numbering about three million, these addicts are concentrated in the nation's inner cities and account for most of the demand for drugs and most of the crime associated with their use. Given the number of addicts and the tenacity of their habit, putting them in jail is not an affordable or effective longterm solution. And, given the tendency of addicts to engage in destructive behavior, legalization would simply encourage more of it. A far more effective policy, Massing argues, would be to recognize that drug use is a public health problem, and to use the government's resources to create a national network of clinics offering addicts treatment on demand. Massing shows that drug treatment works by describing the success that street workers have had in reaching out to addicts in Spanish Harlem and placing them in the few treatment programs now available. Further evidence that treatment can reduce the demand for drugs comes from the Nixon years. Confronted with a raging heroin epidemic in the early 1970s, President Nixon responded by allocating hundreds of millions of dollars to set up a nationwide network of methadone clinics and other drug treatment facilities. The program was a striking success, and, if revived today, it could go a long way toward reducing the rate of drug-related crime in the United States. Among Massing's findings: Even as Nancy Reagan was traveling around the country urging people to "just say no" to drugs, her husband was sharply cutting the federal drug-treatment budget. When the crack epidemic hit in the mid-1980s, those treatment facilities that remained were completely overwhelmed, and many addicts who wanted help were forced back onto the street. The Reagan Administration's policies made the crack epidemic far worse than it need have been. The greatest influence on drug policy in the last twenty years has been the 'parent movement,' a little-known network of strong-willed mothers and fathers that sprang up in suburbs across the country in the late 1970s. Panicked over their kids' use of marijuana, these parents pioneered such concepts as zero tolerance and a drug-free America, while at the same time stymieing all efforts to help inner city addicts. The only federal official in recent years to make a genuine bid to revive the Nixon model and treat addicts in a humane fashion was Lee Brown, the former New York City police chief who became President Clinton's first drug czar. But Clinton, despite promises to support Brown, eventually abandoned him out of fear that he would look soft on crime. Clinton's drug policy is no less hawkish than that of his Republican predecessors, and every bit as ineffective. Instead of relying on foreign governments to hunt down drug lords, or on building more prisons to warehouse addicts -- approaches that are expensive, wasteful, and ineffective -- we should restore our once and only successful program of treatment for hard-core addicts. It's our only hope for winning the war against drugs. In this pre-Watergate era study of the mind of Richard Nixon, the author traces the history of Nixon's actions and speech under pressure from his early political races through crises including the Cambodian incursion, the Kent State shootings, and his Supreme Court machinations. What changes did America go through from 1969 to 1981? We'll know as we go through the contents of this book. In particular, this book will discuss the political climate during the three administrations. Take into

consideration the evolving culture and civil rights development happening during the said period of time. Go ahead and start reading today. "This book blends the talents of two of Washington's most astute and honored observers. Allen Drury and Fred Maroon each spent some three months exploring the corridors of power in the Nixon White House. They observed policy-making meetings and off-the-record interviews, official ceremonies and informal conversations. Promised free access and full co-operation, they met independently with nearly every important figure in the administration, recording the faces, voices and personalities behind the names in the headlines." -- This packet introduces the distinct legacies and unique contributions of each of the American presidents from Nixon to Obama. Using a biographical format, special emphasis is given to the powerful convergence of personality and circumstance which transformed the office of our nation's chief executive into the most prominent and influential political office in the world. Challenging review questions encourage meaningful reflection and historical analysis. Tests, answer key, and bibliography included. In this epic dual biography, one of our most distinguished scholars—the bestselling author of *An Unfinished Life*—probes the lives and times of two unlikely leaders whose partnership dominated American and world affairs and changed the course of history Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger were two of the most compelling, contradictory, and important leaders in America in the second half of the 20th century. Both were largely self-made men, brimming with ambition, driven by their own inner demons, and often ruthless in pursuit of their goals. Tapping into a wealth of recently declassified documents and tapes, Robert Dallek uncovers fascinating details about Nixon and Kissinger's tumultuous personal relationship—their collaboration and rivalry—and the extent to which they struggled to outdo each other in the reach of foreign policy achievements. He also brilliantly analyzes their dealings with power brokers at home and abroad, including the nightmare of Vietnam, the brilliant opening to China, détente with the Soviet Union, the Yom Kippur War in the Middle East, the disastrous overthrow of Allende in Chile, and growing tensions between India and Pakistan, while recognizing how both men were continually plotting to distract the American public's attention from the growing scandal of Watergate. Authoritative, illuminating, and deeply engrossing, *Nixon and Kissinger* provides a shocking new understanding of the immense power and sway these two men held in affecting world history.