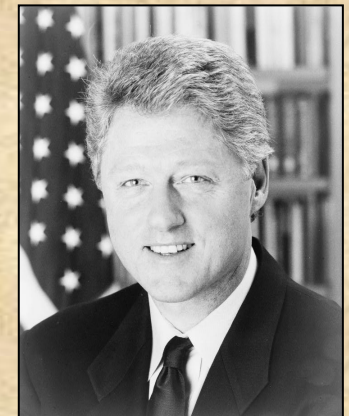
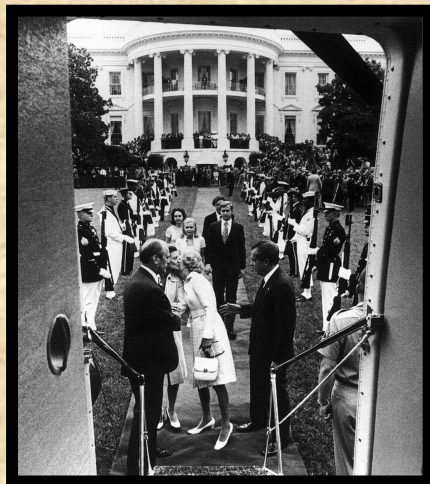


Late History Overview: 1970s, 80s, 90s



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&

HERSCHEL SARNOFF

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1970s



Domestic Policy

President Nixon and New Federalism

EPA & NOAA

Supreme Court nominations

United Auto Workers strike

Swann v Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education

26th Amendment

Pentagon papers

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

Election of 1972

Federal Election Campaign Act

Roe v. Wade

Equal Rights Amendment

Spiro Agnew resigned

War Powers Act

Energy crisis and inflation

Wounded Knee

Watergate

Freedom of Information Act

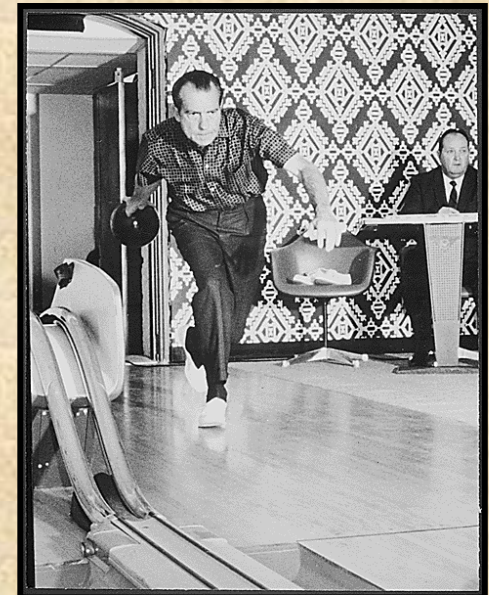
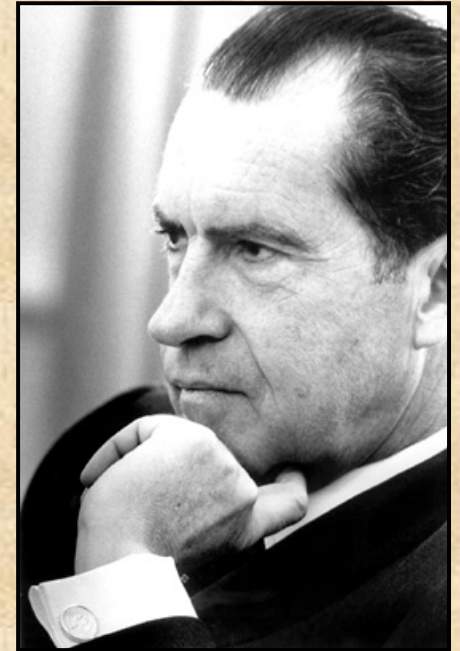
Ford assumed presidency

1976 election



President Richard M. Nixon

- Elected in 1968
- March 1969 Secret bombing campaign Cambodia
- May 1969 Appointed Burger Chief Justice Supreme Court
- July 1970 announced creation EPA & NOAA
- February 1971 Columbus Day federal holiday
- December 1971 appointed Powell, Rehnquist to the Supreme Court
- February 1972 visited China
- June 1972 signed SALT Treaty
- November 1972 reelected president
- January 1973 peace treaty to end Vietnam Conflict
- April 1973 accepted responsibility for Watergate break-in and cover-up
- December 1973 Gerald Ford appointed new Vice President after Spiro Agnew resigned in October
- August 1974 Resigned from office after impeachment articles presented in House of Representatives





Nixon's conservative domestic policies became known as "New Federalism".

Conservatives believe that the national government should play a smaller role in people's lives. Nixon, a conservative, expressed this belief through reforming the way the federal government allocated funds to the states.

Reacting to the Great Society policies of the 1960s, he wanted to give power back to the states through the following policies:

 **Revenue sharing: the federal government returned some of the federal taxes to state and local governments to meet their needs.**

 **Local control for desegregation of schools. This was a major success in the south where prior to the program in the late 1960s more than 70% of African American students attended all black schools. After local biracial committees intervened that number dropped to less than 20% by 1970.**

 **Family Assistance Plan: a program that would have guaranteed families a yearly income of \$1600 and provided job training skills. This controversial program was never brought to a vote because liberals claimed it did not do enough while conservatives claimed it would create a dependent class. The program that was passed was called Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA); it transferred power over funds and job training programs from states to local primary sponsors.**

Nixon's campaign strategy to win the 1968 and 1972 elections was to appeal to what he called the "silent majority", the "great majority of Americans, the forgotten Americans, the non-shouters, the non-demonstrators". He basically tried to appeal to middle class whites who were angered by the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War, and resentment towards the expanding federal government. After he was in office however he faced a Democratic majority Congress who kept his conservative policies in check. During his first term he approved liberal policies such as:

 **Increased Social Security benefits and food stamps programs**

 **Built public housing**

 **Approved the 26th amendment to lower voting age to 18**

 **Established the Environmental Protection Agency**

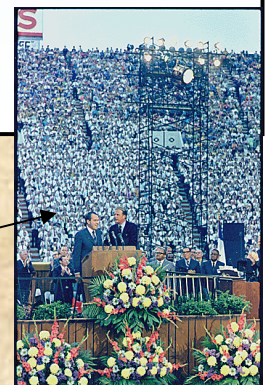
 **Established National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

 **Established Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

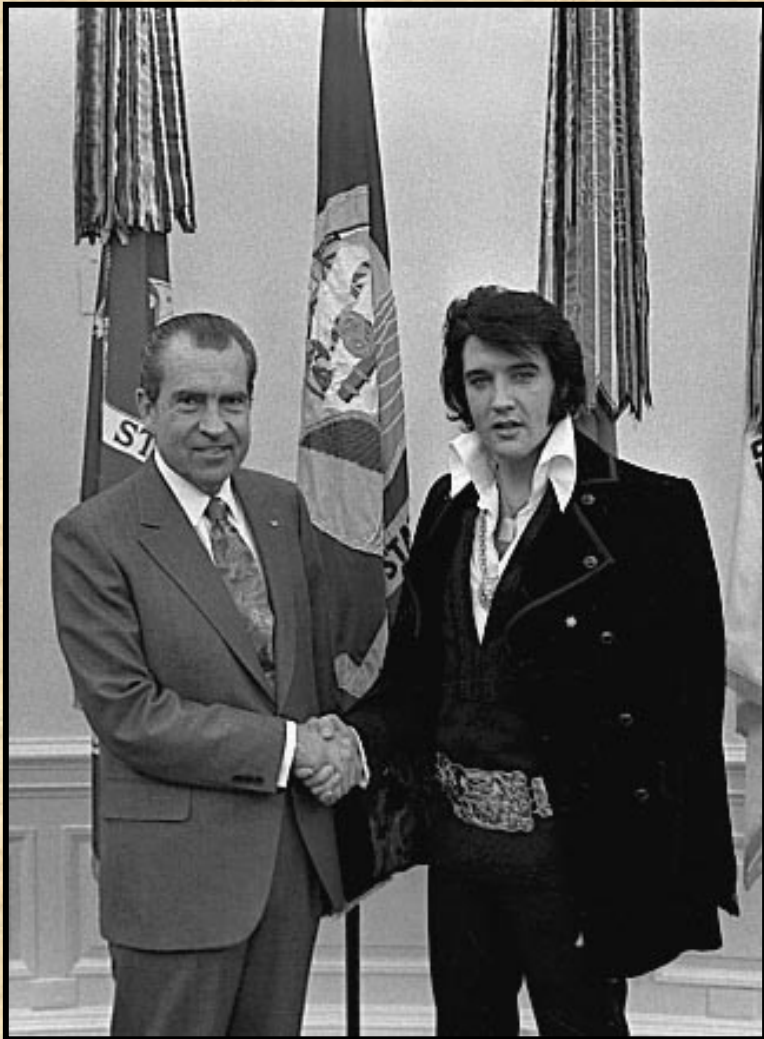
 **Created a Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights**



Nixon at a rally with religious leader Billy Graham



Elvis Presley requested an audience with President Nixon in 1970 to discuss working as an agent for the federal government to combat drug abuse in the nation. He did receive a badge from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.



December 31, 1970

Dear Mr. Presley:

It was a pleasure to meet with you in my office recently, and I want you to know once again how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness in giving me the commemorative World War II Colt 45 pistol, encased in the handsome wooden chest. You were particularly kind to remember me with this impressive gift, as well as your family photographs, and I am delighted to have them for my collection of special mementos.

With my best wishes to you, Mrs. Presley, and to your daughter, Lisa, for a happy and peaceful 1971,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. Elvis Presley
Box 417
Madison, Tennessee 37115

Thank you note from
Nixon to Presley

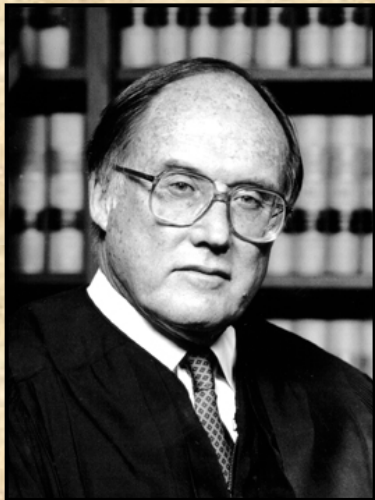
RN/lf/cf/cf -

gift

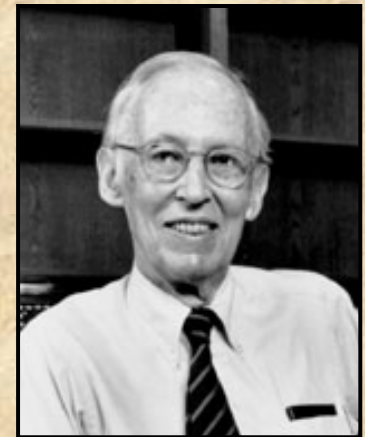
Nixon's Supreme Court nominations



**Warren
Burger,
1969**



**William
Rehnquist,
1971**



**Lewis
Powell,
1971**

The United Auto Workers (UAW)

On September 15, 1970 the UAW went on strike against General Motors. Workers demanded better working conditions in terms of health and safety.

This was the first major strike in over 20 years. Over 300,000 workers stayed off the job for more than a month. The workers won a new contract that included a cost of living allowance, a pension plan, and improved working conditions.

**General
Motors plant**



Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education **1971**

In 1954 the Supreme Court declared segregation of schools unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education*, however many schools were still unbalanced. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina district contained approximately 14,000 African American students who attended schools that were almost 100% black.

The case raised the issue of whether or not the federal courts could intervene to remedy the situation.

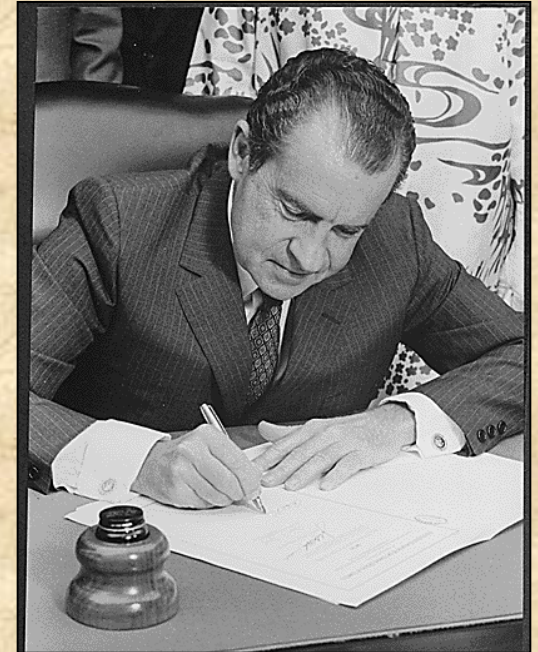
The Court held that the constitutional mandate to desegregate public schools did not require all schools in a district to reflect the district's exact racial numbers, but that all-white or all-black schools could exist from segregation policies. The Court claimed that since bus transportation had traditionally been employed by school systems, busing could be used to dismantle the "dual school systems" and create more racially integrated schools.



26th Amendment

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.


Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.




A major driving force behind this amendment was the Vietnam War. Many people argued that it was unfair to draft an eighteen year old to fight and possibly die for his nation, but deny him the right to vote for elected officials.

This did not lead to a spike in the number of voters in the 1972 presidential election. Young people still continue to have the lowest voter turnout rates of any other age group.

Nixon attacked his liberal enemies

 He used the FBI, IRS and CIA to engage in covert actions such as wiretapping phone lines, breaking into facilities, and undercover agents entering “subversive” groups such as the Black Panthers and Students for a Democratic Society in hopes of gathering damaging information.

 Because these early attempts were somewhat successful these tactics seemed a viable course of action to discredit enemies and liberals, this might help explain why Nixon and his advisers believed that breaking into the Democratic Party headquarters would be a successful operation.



**Attorney General Richardson,
President Nixon, FBI Director
Hoover, Chief of Staff
Ehrlichman**

"Pentagon Papers" 1971

New York Times v. United States

The Nixon Administration attempted to prevent the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing materials stolen by Daniel Ellsberg as part of a classified Defense Department study regarding the history of United States activities in Vietnam. The President argued that prior restraint was necessary to protect national security. This case was decided together with *United States v. Washington Post Co.*

In its per curiam (a Latin term meaning a decision delivered by the court as a whole rather than by a particular judge) opinion the Court held that the government did not overcome the "heavy presumption against" prior restraint of the press in this case. Justices Black and Douglas argued that the vague word "security" should not be used "to abrogate the fundamental law embodied in the First Amendment." Justice Brennan reasoned that since publication would not cause an inevitable, direct, and immediate event imperiling the safety of American forces, prior restraint was unjustified.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 1971

Signed into law on December 18, 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) required Congress to pay Alaska's Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts \$962.5 million and the title to 44 million acres of land in exchange for giving up their aboriginal land claims. The settlement provided for the formation of 13 regional, 4 urban, and over 200 village Native corporations, which received the cash and acreage. Any Native Alaskan born on or before December 18, 1971, who could prove one-quarter blood Native ancestry, was eligible to enroll in a local and regional corporation. Enrollment entitled each Native Alaskan to 100 shares in both corporations. The law was amended several times over the years to address various issues such as automatic protections for undeveloped Native corporation lands, restrictions on stock to maintain Native control and ownership of the corporations; shareholder authority to issue stock to Alaska Natives who missed the original enrollment period, and to children born after the deadline; and shareholder authority to provide additional benefits to Elders and to make other changes in the corporation structure.



Federal Election Campaign Act, February 1972

This law was designed to publicize the financing of political campaigns in order to control corporate influence.

It created disclosure requirements for:

- federal candidates**
- political parties**
- political action committees (PACs)**



Three years later, Congress amended the law to set limits on contributions by individuals, political parties, and political action committees (PACs). The amendment also established an independent agency to enforce the law, the Federal Election Commission. The law requires candidates, political party committees, and PACs to file periodic reports disclosing the money they raise and spend. The commission reviews each report filed to ensure that the candidates and committees have complied with the disclosure requirements and the limits and prohibitions on contributions.

Roe v. Wade, 1973

This was a controversial case that dealt with the right to privacy in the 9th amendment. The 9th amendment states:

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The 9th and 10th amendments enumerate that there are other rights guaranteed to citizens that are not specifically listed in the Constitution. It would be logistically impossible to list every guaranteed right. The 9th amendment has been used in many cases to justify a citizen's right to privacy. *Griswold v.*

***Connecticut*, decided in 1965, established that when taken together the Bill of Rights guaranteed marital privacy, including contraceptives.**

Roe, a Texas resident, sought an abortion which was against state law in Texas.

***Roe v. Wade* established that a woman's right to an abortion fell under this earlier guaranteed right to privacy which was protected by the 9th amendment.**

The ruling gave a woman total autonomy during the first three months of pregnancy and defined various levels of state "interest" during the last two trimesters. This controversial ruling affected the laws in forty six states.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT 1973

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

This amendment was created in 1923 at the 75th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention by Alice Paul and was introduced to every session of Congress until it was passed in 1972. The wording evolved over time to be modeled after the 15th and 19th amendments. Opponents to the amendment claimed that it would undermine the special protections under the law that women need, such as a waiver from conscription.

Congress set the usual 7 year deadline on ratification by 38 states, however it fell short by 3 states.

While it has still not been ratified advocates continue to push forward.



Anti-ERA



Pro-ERA

Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned October 10, 1973 and later pleaded no contest to felony tax evasion. He was accused of accepting bribes from contractors while governor of Maryland. Agnew was later fined \$10,000, put on three years' probation, and disbarred by the state of Maryland.



Agnew being sworn in as Vice President.

Document from the investigation of Maryland's Assistant Attorney.

Form D-250
(Ed. 5-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Baltimore County File

DATE: July 20, 1973

FROM : Russell T. Baker, Jr.
Assistant U. S. Attorney

SUBJECT: ██████████

At 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 19, 1973, I met with ██████████ in my office. He advised me that his client was willing to explore the possibilities that we had ~~xxxx~~ outlined in our discussion earlier this week. He has only had a preliminary opportunity to debrief his client and would appreciate a further opportunity to debrief him on these matters. I delivered to him our negotiation letter, a copy of which he signed in my presence. He indicated to me that his client would sign the original of the letter as soon as possible and that he would return the signed document to me. We agreed to proceed with some preliminary disclosures at this time even though his client had not yet signed the letter.

██████████ was associated with ██████████. ██████████ apparently had a major drinking problem and is no longer with the firm. Indeed, ██████████ does not even know where he is now. He is in contact with ██████████ and it is possible that ██████████ may end up representing ██████████ in this matter. Neither ██████████ nor ██████████ had any direct contact with Hammerman but were contemporaneously advised of the situation and apparently participated in the accumulation of cash by the firm. Apparently the firm kept a supply of cash available for such payments as a regular matter and the payments made to Hammerman came out of this supply. ██████████ disclosed these matters to me even after he had read and signed the letter.

██████████ receive a substantial amount of state work, apparently in excess of \$200,000 a year in fees. ██████████ had made a political contribution to Agnew's 1966 election campaign, perhaps through Hammerman. He therefore expected to get some state business and knew that contributions were necessary. Sometime after Agnew took office, ██████████ received a telephone call from Hammerman who asked ██████████ to meet with Hammerman in Hammerman's office. This apparently took place around the end of 1967. ██████████ subsequently met with Hammerman in Hammerman's office. Hammerman advised ██████████ that his firm was in line for state work and mentioned in particular the upcoming work that was to be done to ██████████. Hammerman asked ██████████ if he wanted a piece of the action. When ██████████ indicated that he was interested, Hammerman advised him that a "commission" of \$5,000 would be necessary in order to assure that he got the work. ██████████ understood this to be a direct solicitation of an illegal payment and not a political contribution. There was no discussion of tickets or any discussion of political contribution. Hammerman told him that the money was to be paid in cash and that there was to be no record of the payment. ██████████ knew that Hammerman was close to Agnew. He paid the \$5,000 and after going through the necessary procedural work, received the contract. Cohen believes that the total fees on the project may have been as great as \$150,000. This may be the only occasion upon which ██████████ paid money to Hammerman. ██████████ would like a further opportunity to debrief his client on this point.

1491

War Powers Resolution, 1973

Congress passed this law as a reaction to Vietnam and increased presidential powers. Congress wanted to reassert its war powers:

The President could send troops overseas where hostilities are imminent without a congressional war declaration only under the following circumstances:

- ❖ **Must notify Congress within 48 hours**
- ❖ **Must withdraw troops after 60 days (can be extended another 30 days if the safety of the troops requires it)**
- ❖ **Must consult with Congress if troops are to engage in combat**
- ❖ **Congress can pass a resolution, not subject to presidential veto, to have the troops withdrawn**




Energy crisis and inflation, 1973


In 1972, Americans used energy without concern for future supply or price. 1973 dramatically changed that perspective, however. Early in the year, consumers experienced electricity "brown outs" (lowered levels of voltage output by energy companies) and rising prices for fuels and other necessities. Factories had to cut production, lay off workers, and many schools and offices closed during the winter months to save on heating costs. The oil embargo by Arab OPEC members further cut into the supply of oil and quadrupled prices. Customers experienced lines and sometimes even no fuel at gasoline stations. In December, Nixon announced that due to the energy crisis the lights on the national Christmas tree would not be turned on.

The nation's major industries relied heavily upon oil so that when prices rose, the prices of all other items increased. This led to major inflation. The government attempted to put price controls into place but this did not resolve the problems.


The energy crisis and inflation caused a reassessment of America's strategic position in the world. Right after WWII U.S. goods faced little competition from abroad which kept the economy strong. However, as nations were rebuilt America's preeminence declined as industrial competition grew with European nations as well as Japan. These other nations were able to produce goods more cheaply as their labor costs were lower. This was most evident in the steel and automobile industries, which led to major layoffs and plant closing throughout the Northeast and Midwest United States.

The Arab Oil Embargo, October 1973-January 1974

 To show support for the armies trying to destroy Israel, Arab petroleum producing nations imposed an oil embargo (a refusal to sell) on supporters of Israel. They also raised prices and cut production to create an artificial shortage.

 Muammar Qaddafi of Libya stated *"The time has come for us to deal America a strong slap in its cool, arrogant face."*

 The Saudi leader commented *"and we are going to be rich."*

 Drivers soon had to wait in long lines and pay very high prices at gas stations. There was little President Nixon could do.



Native American's were influenced by the civil rights movement

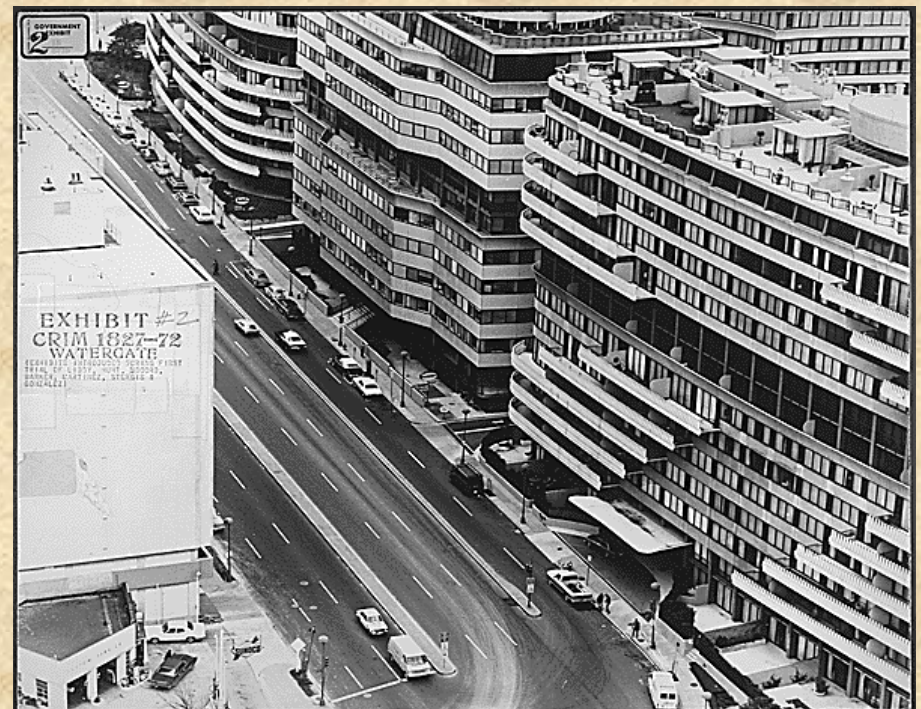
In 1968 a group of American Indians from several tribes met in Minneapolis to discuss issues facing their people such as police brutality, high unemployment rates, and the federal government's policies towards American Indians. This meeting created the American Indian Movement (AIM). They participated in many demonstrations throughout the 5 year period of 1968-1973, the most notable being at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

The Lakota tribe suffered a division between members, some that wanted to assimilate led by tribal chairman Dick Wilson, and others who wanted the return of a traditional lifestyle. The traditionalists formed an organization called Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization to fight corruption under Wilson and asked AIM for help in their struggle.

AIM arrived in in February 1972 and wanted the Senate to investigate the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior's treatment of Native Americans, as well as an examination into the 371 broken treaties. AIM occupied the town for 71 days with weapons and refused to evacuate until their demands were met. The FBI, U.S. Marshals, and BIA policemen surrounded the men, women, and children and daily gunfire was exchanged between the two sides. At the end of the armed protest 2 people were killed, 12 were wounded (including two marshals), and about 1,200 were arrested.



Watergate office complex where the Democratic National Committee headquarters were located.



A security guard noticed an exit door had been taped to keep the latch open. He removed the tape but on his second round found that it had been retaped and called the police.



When police arrived, they found five burglars who were attempting to bug the offices of the Democratic National Headquarters.

All five men worked for the Committee to Reelect the President, President Richard Nixon's campaign committee.

Seized wiretapping evidence

The 22 month investigation involved the press, House of Representatives, Senate, special prosecutors, and the Supreme Court; it uncovered covert action on the part of the president and his advisers.



U.S. v Nixon, July 1974

During the investigation it was revealed that there were audio tapes from the White House. Nixon claimed executive privilege in an attempt to keep the tapes secret, however the Supreme Court ruled that executive privilege did not apply in criminal cases and ordered Nixon to surrender the subpoenaed White House tapes to John Sirica, U.S. District Court Chief Judge. The tapes revealed widespread involvement, including by the President.



The Watergate break-in and cover-up led to the resignation of several members of the government.



Halderman,
Chief of Staff



Ruckelshaus,
Deputy Attorney
General



Pictured: Front Row: Donald Rumsfeld, Sec. of Transportation John Volpe, Sec. of Commerce Peter Peterson, Sec. of Defense Melvin Laird, Richard M. Nixon, Sec. of State William Rogers, Sec. of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton, Sec. of HEW Elliot Richardson, Director of OMB Casper Weinberger Back Row: Robert Finch, Sec. of HUD George Romney, Sec. of Agriculture Earl Butz, Sec. of the Treasury George Shultz, Vice President Spiro Agnew, Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, Sec. of Labor James Hodgson, Ambassador at large David Kennedy, Ambassador to the UN George Bush.



Ehrlichman,
Assistant to
the President
for Domestic
Affairs



Dean, Counsel to
the President

Nixon was forced to resign the presidency on August 9, 1974 because of the Watergate scandal. Gerald Ford was appointed Vice President and later became president after the corrupt Spiro Agnew resigned.



**Nixon's
resignation
speech**





**The Nixon's
left the White
House.**



Freedom of Information Act

Adopted in 1967 and amended in 1974 in the wake of the Watergate conspiracy, the Freedom of Information Act provided ordinary citizens with better access to information about the activities of their government. Congress believed that every person should have clear access to identifiable records without having to state a reason for wanting the information. Under the law, the *Federal Register* provides descriptions of each government agency's organization, operations, and procedures. Also, each agency must make available to the public opinions, orders, and statements of policy, including manuals and instructions, that affect the public. (There are a few exceptions, including records dealing with national defense information, matters under litigation, and medical files.) The foundation of the act is the belief that government is accountable for its actions. By making information public, the public can assess that accountability.



Gerald R. Ford became 38th President, August 9, 1974

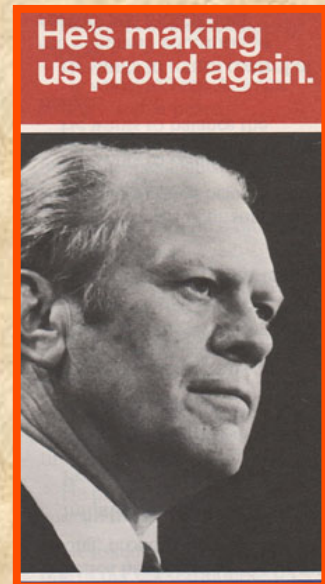
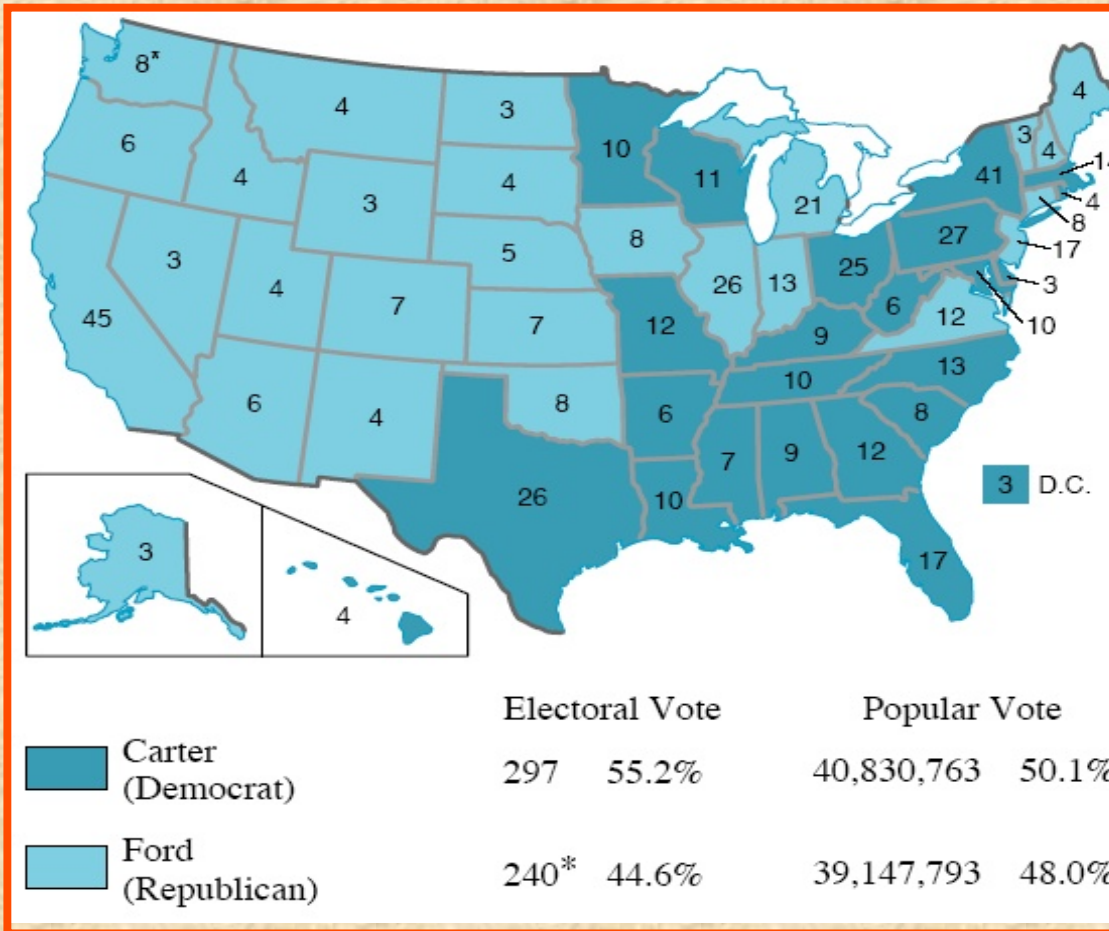


**Ford immediately damaged his
Presidency by granting Nixon a pardon.**



Ford announced the pardon

The Election of 1976



Jimmy Carter won a narrow victory and became the 39th President of the U.S.

President Jimmy Carter's foreign policy was dedicated to the "promotion of human rights."



Carter said his foreign policy would demonstrate "the decency and generosity and common sense of our own people and an absolute commitment to human rights".

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, 1978

President Johnson, in 1965, issued Executive Order 11246 which required federal contractors to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin." Later it was amended to include women. The policy, furthered strengthened by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, was designed to correct wrongs of the past. Affirmative action, in some cases led to racial quotas and charges of "reverse discrimination".

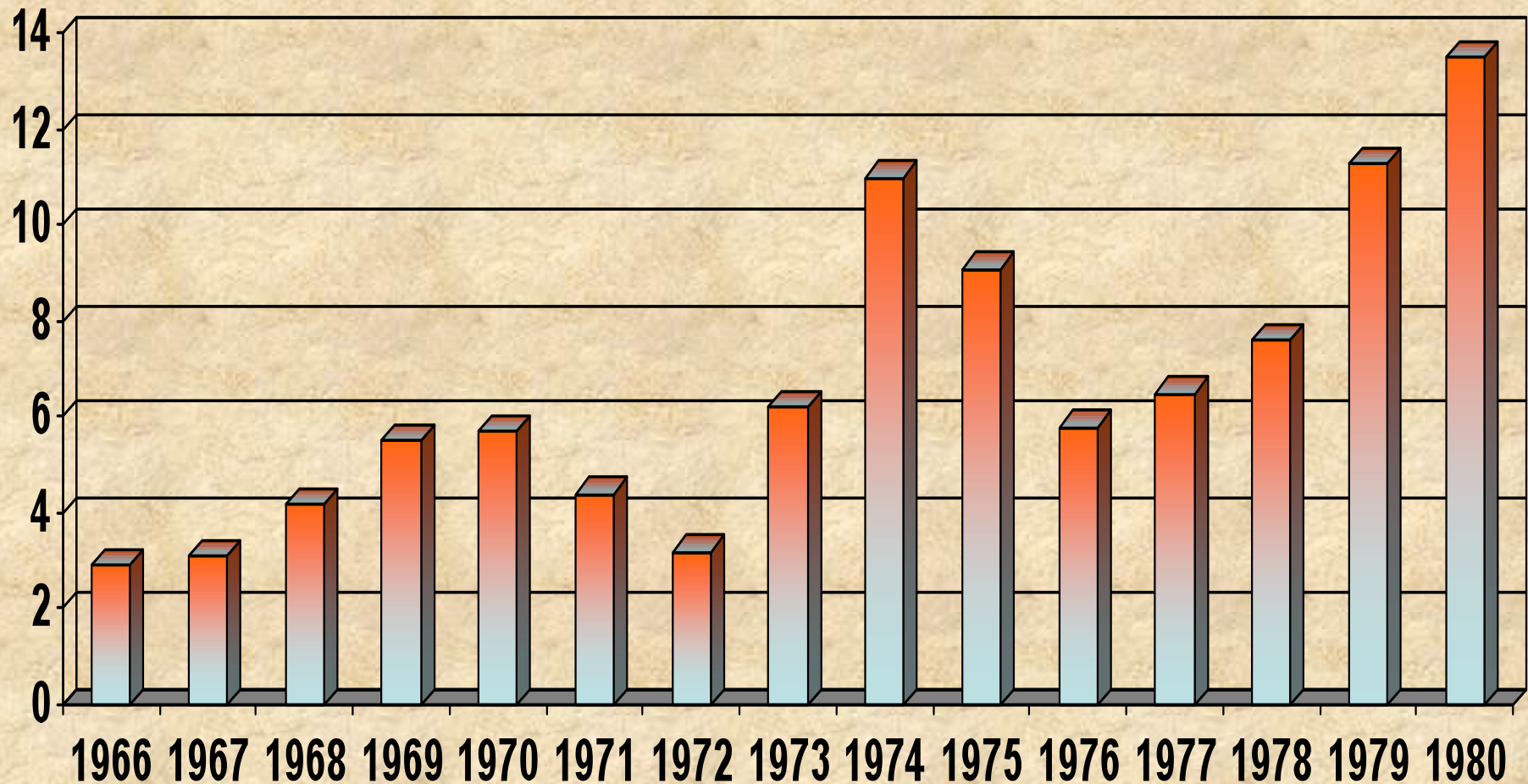
This case involved Allan Bakke, a thirty-five-year-old white man, who had been rejected admission to the University of California Medical School at Davis twice. The school reserved sixteen places in each entering class of one hundred for "qualified" minorities, part of the university's efforts to combat past unfair minority exclusions from the medical profession.

Bakke's college GPA and test scores were higher than the minority students admitted at the time of his applications. Bakke claimed that he was excluded from admission solely on the basis of race.

The case addressed whether or not UC Davis violated the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in implementing an affirmative action policy that rejected Bakke's application for medical school.

There was no single majority opinion since the Court disagreed on the status of racial quotas. The ruling allowed for race to be used as one of many criteria for admitting students, while admitting Bakke because the quotas violated the equal protection clause in the 14th amendment.

Carter's popularity waned as inflation rose during his presidency



Inflation

A nuclear reactor at Three-Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania experienced a major nuclear power accident on March 28, 1979 when a cooling valve failed to open, causing the radioactive core of the reactor to overheat and release clouds of radioactive steam into the atmosphere. This prompted a series of protests against nuclear power.



Foreign Policy



Vietnam



Kissinger



China



Détente



Nixon doctrine



October 1973 Yom Kippur War



SALT II



Fall of Vietnam



Mayaguez



Panama Canal Treaty



Carter and the U.S.S.R.



Camp David Accords



Nicaragua & El Salvador



Iran hostages



Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



Apollo 13 members returned in 1970 to earth after malfunction forced them to abort a moon landing. Nixon presented them with a medal.



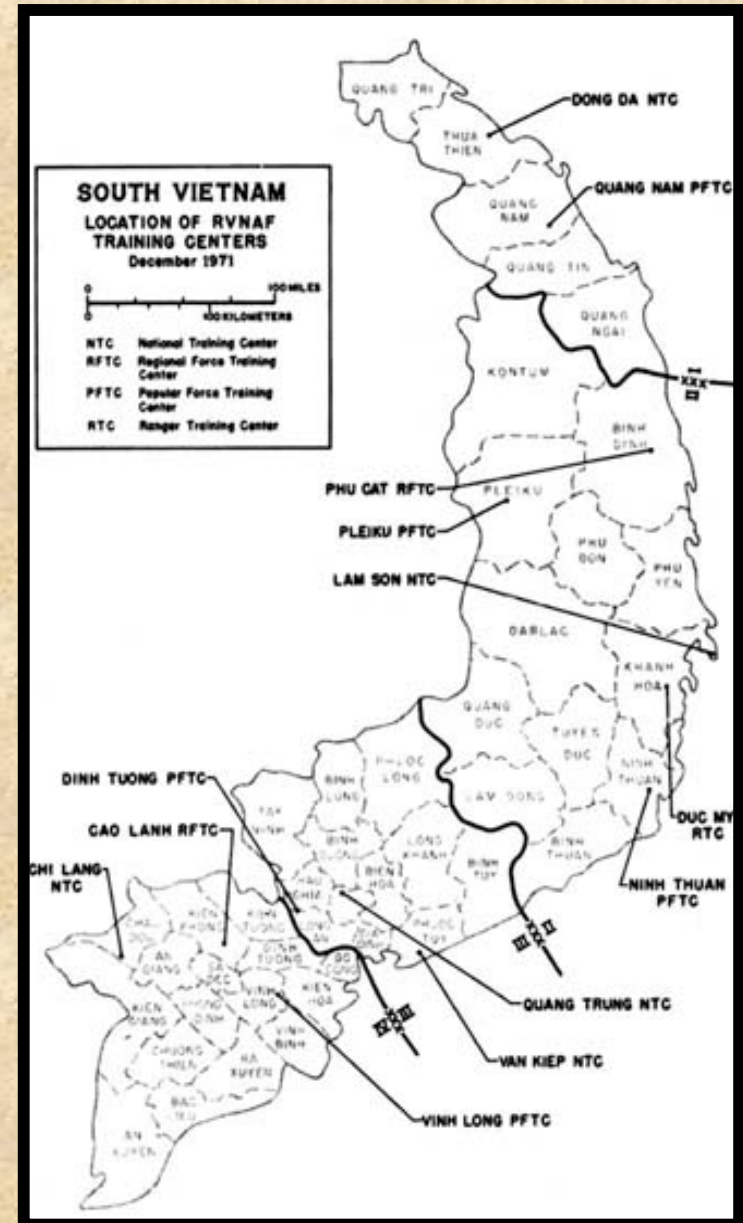
Nixon and Vietnam

1969 saw some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. This led to massive anti-war demonstrations and the announcement of a new policy.



Vietnamization training bases and schools

Nixon launched a “Vietnamization” of the war. This meant most of the fighting would be done by South Vietnamese (ARVN) forces with the U.S. providing support. The major elements of Vietnamization were the improvement and modernization of the South Vietnamese armed forces ability for pacification and combat operations.

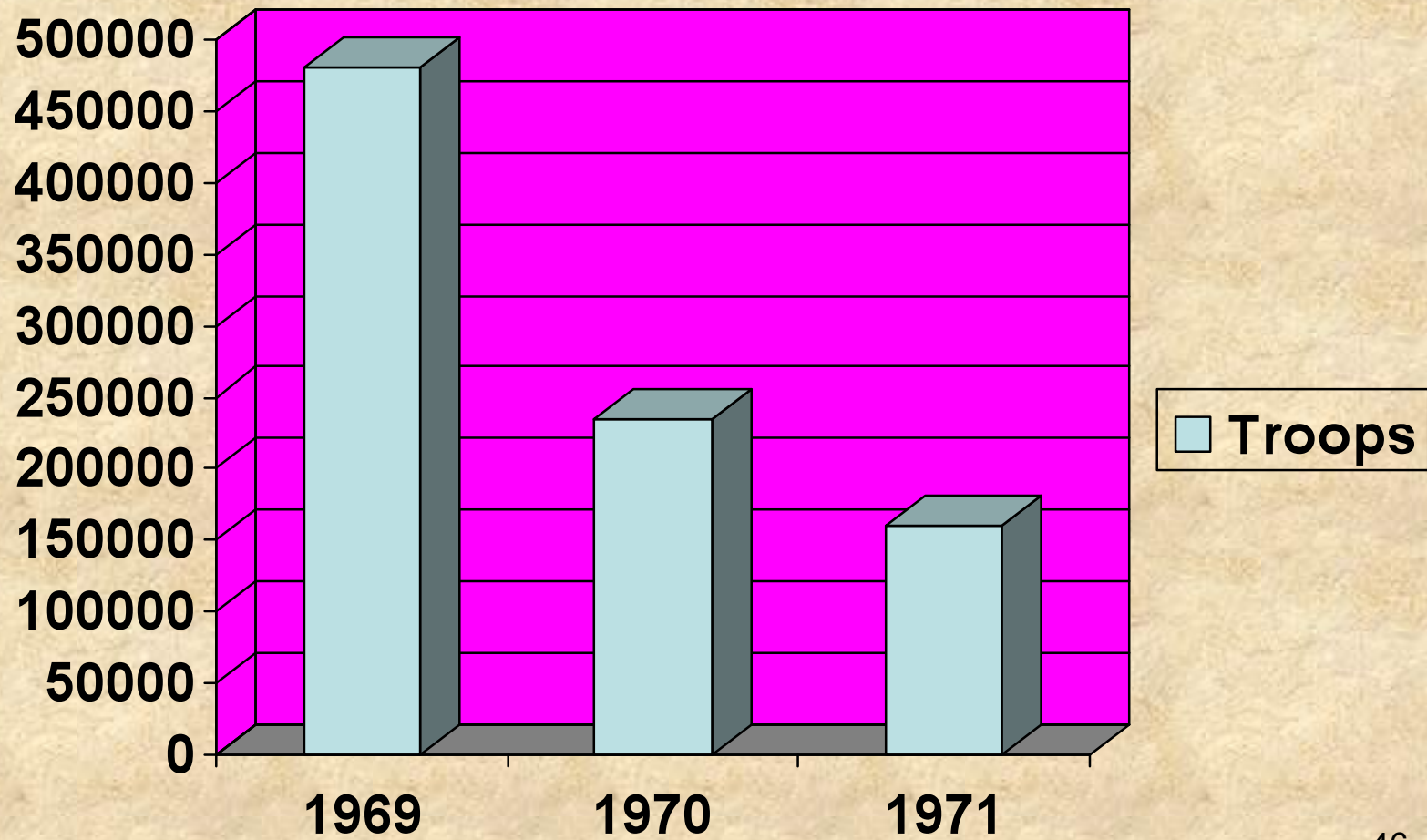




Examples of Vietnamization



President Nixon, as part of Vietnamization, began withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam.



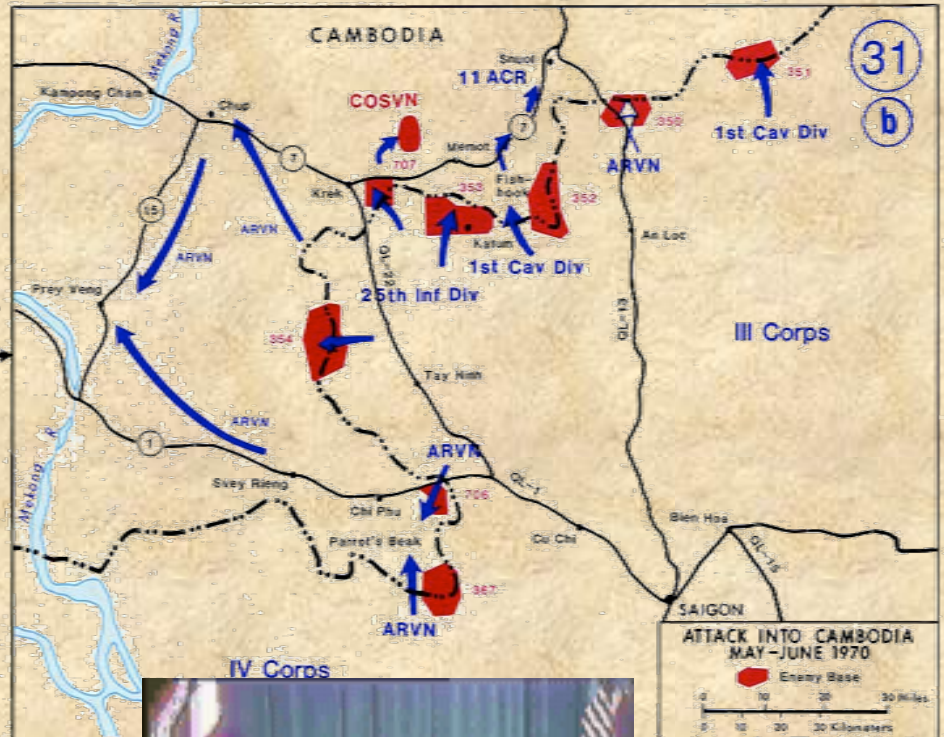
Nixon authorized secret bombing of Cambodia in early 1969 to destroy communist bases.



Daniel Ellsberg, a military analyst for the Pentagon disillusioned with government policy, decided in 1971 to release a top-secret, 47-volume internal study of the evolution of the role of the U.S. in Indochina over three decades.

The so-called Pentagon Papers exposed government policies such as the buildup of troops while publicly announcing withdrawal and bombing of neutral neighboring nations.

In an attempt to discredit Ellsberg, Nixon ordered the break in of his psychiatrist's office, which eventually led to the exposure of the Watergate break-in.



Cambodian invasion maps

Kent State University anti-war (Cambodian invasion) protest, May 1970. National guardsmen opened fire on protesting students killing four and wounding eight.



Kent State photo that shocked the nation

The end in Vietnam

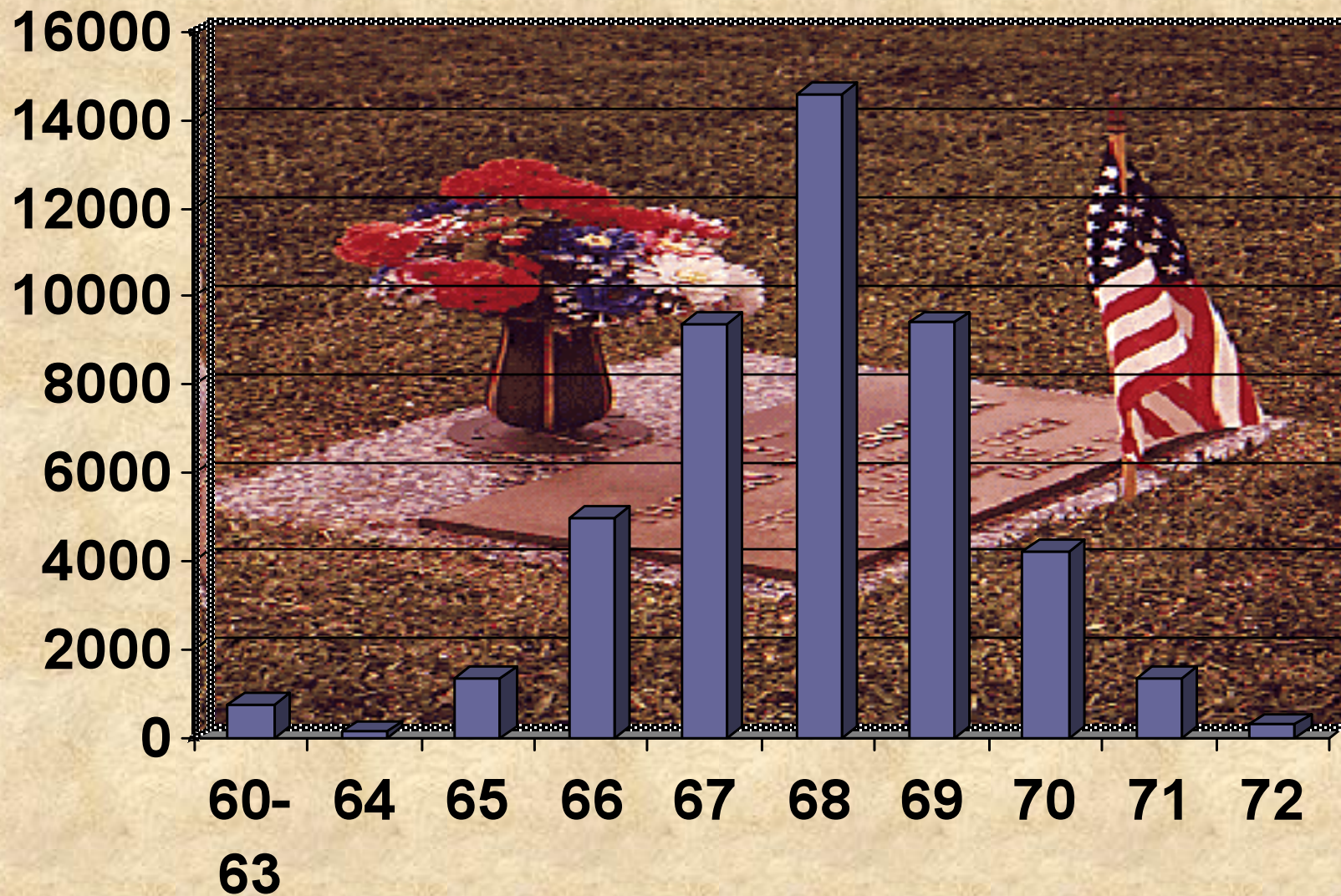
Nixon's plan of talking and bombing led to results in the Paris Peace talks which had been going on since 1968. North Vietnam was pressured by both the USSR and China which led to a final agreement and ceasefire in January of 1973.

The treaty allowed the U.S. to withdraw almost all of its troops. Unfortunately for South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese led a massive invasion in April of 1975.

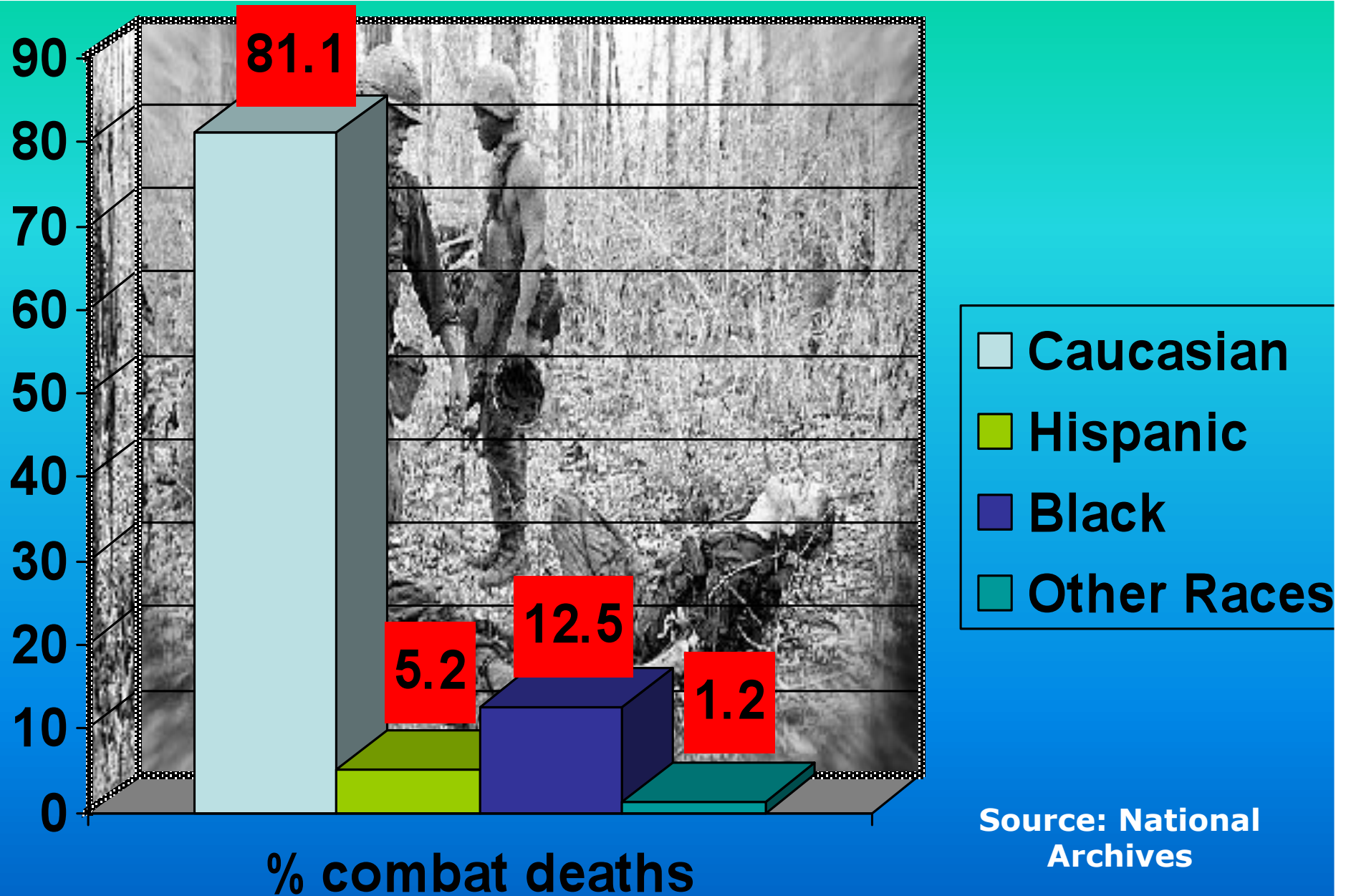
Communist forces entered the South Vietnamese capitol city of Saigon and renamed it Ho Chi Minh City. Vietnam was reunited under a communist government. The U.S. mission to protect South Vietnam had failed.



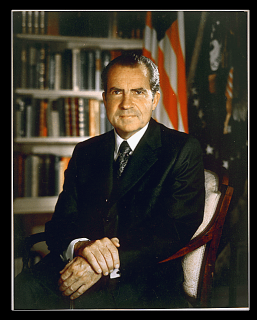
The human cost of the Vietnam war. U.S. battle deaths 1960-1972.



% Vietnam combat death by ethnicity.



Henry Kissinger, Nixon's Secretary of State in 1973, was Nixon's main advisor for foreign policy. They both were pragmatic, wanted stability and order in the world, a concept that is defined as "realpolitik":



A belief in a global balance of power, shared by five nations (regions) that were to be responsible for world peace. These nations had the obligation to be superpowers and police the rest of the world to keep the peace. The five nations were:

- 1. United States**
- 2. USSR**
- 3. Western Europe (West European NATO allies)**
- 4. People's Republic of China**
- 5. Japan**

Kissinger believed that "peace was not a universal realization of one nation's desire, but general acceptance of a concept of international order."

Nixon and China



In 1949 Communist armies led by Mao Zedong defeated the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-Shek and established the People's Republic of China.

The U.S. refused to recognize the Communist takeover of China and insisted that Taiwan, where Chiang Kai-Shek and his army had fled, was the real government of China.

U.S. and China

Richard Nixon reversed the policy of non-recognition of the new government of China in a two step process. First the Chinese invited a U.S. ping pong team to play in China. This was followed by an invitation for Nixon himself to visit China.



Original Chinese ping pong players at a 25th reunion of the event



Why did Nixon reverse U.S. China policy in 1971?



The Vietnam War was still going on and he needed a foreign policy victory and good press coverage for the upcoming election



China was the most populous nation in the world and it made no sense not to have diplomatic and commercial relations



China and the USSR were not on friendly terms and the U.S. could play them off against each other



Nixon's history of anti-communism allowed him to normalize relations with China without being accused of being "soft on communism"



There was pressure in the United Nations to let China in as a permanent member

**The Nixon's
visited China in
1972.**

**The pictures show
Nixon with Mao
Zedong, surveying the
Chinese military, and
at the Great Wall.**



Détente

RELAXING OF TENSIONS BETWEEN NATIONS



The power of the U.S.S.R. extended to these Eastern European nations. They had limited relationships with the free world.

President Nixon improved relations with the U.S.S.R.



Helsinki arms control talks and the SALT I treaty



Nixon visited Moscow



Wheat deal



Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visited the U.S.

**In May of 1972
Richard Nixon became
the first American
President to visit the
U.S.S.R.**



Helsinki arms control talks and Salt I Treaty

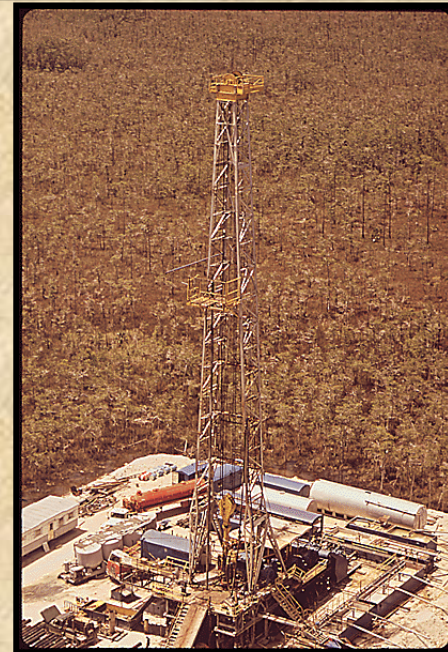
To cool the arms race between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. a series of strategic arms limitations talks were held from November 1969 to May 1972. This was the first agreement to place limits and restraints on some of the most important armaments.



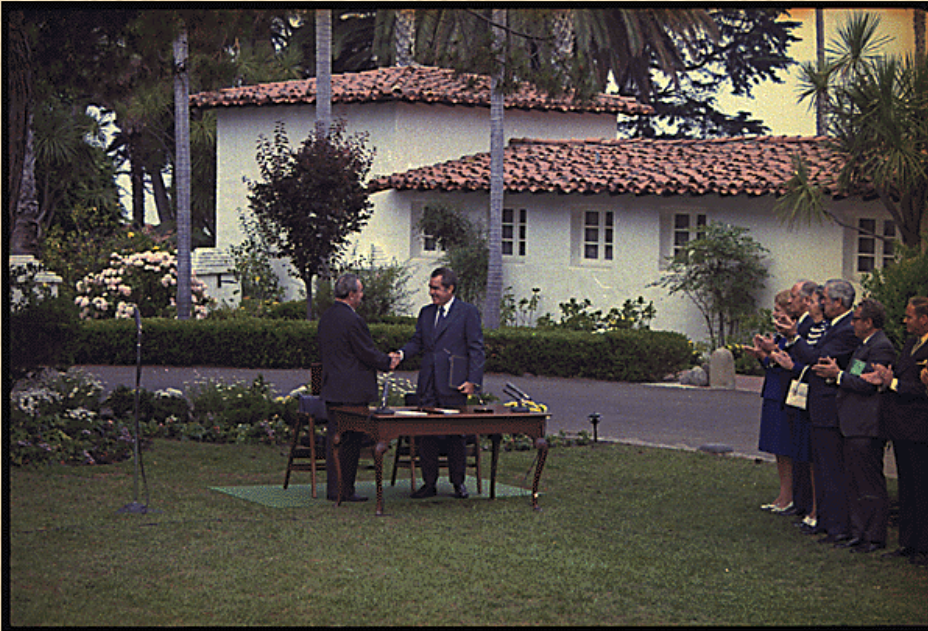
Limitations were placed on anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM)

Wheat deal

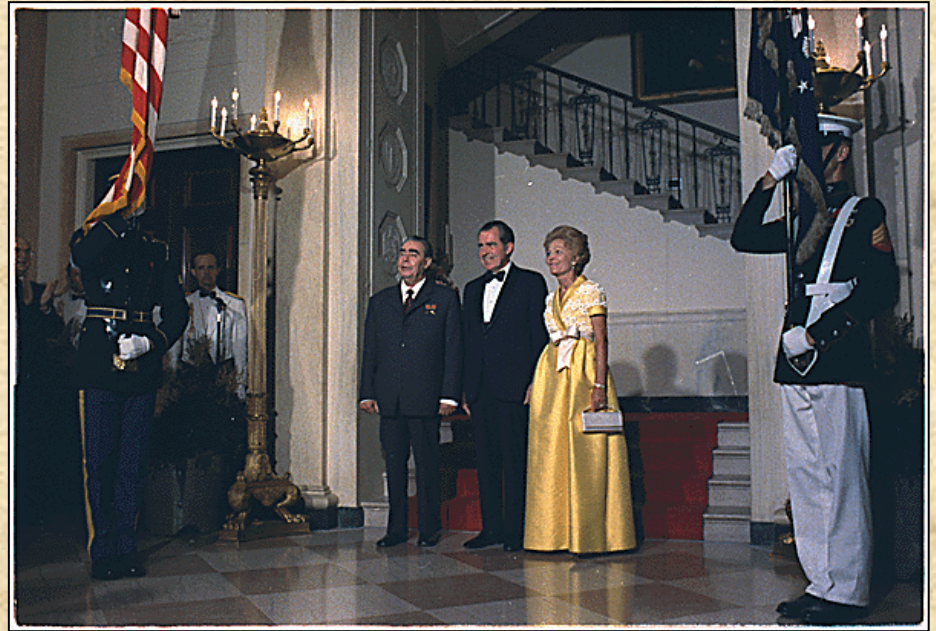
The U.S. agreed to sell the U.S.S.R. over a billion dollars in wheat to feed the Russian people. After the wheat deal Russia became more cautious in promoting communist revolutions in third world countries and helped get North Vietnam to the bargaining table. The wheat deal helped American farmers who were struggling with a surplus of wheat. This deal also led to U.S. oil drilling equipment being sold to the U.S.S.R. to help them develop their oilfields in Siberia.



Leonid Brezhnev visited the U.S. in 1973.



Nixon and Brezhnev signed the Joint Commission Agreement, 1973



State Dinner, 1973

“Nixon Doctrine”

An attempt to set guidelines for dealing with nonaligned “Third World” nations, while avoiding another Vietnam-type war.



“Third World” was the term used to refer to poorer nations in the 1970s. Today they are referred to as “Developing Nations”.

“Third World” outlined in black

"Nixon Doctrine"

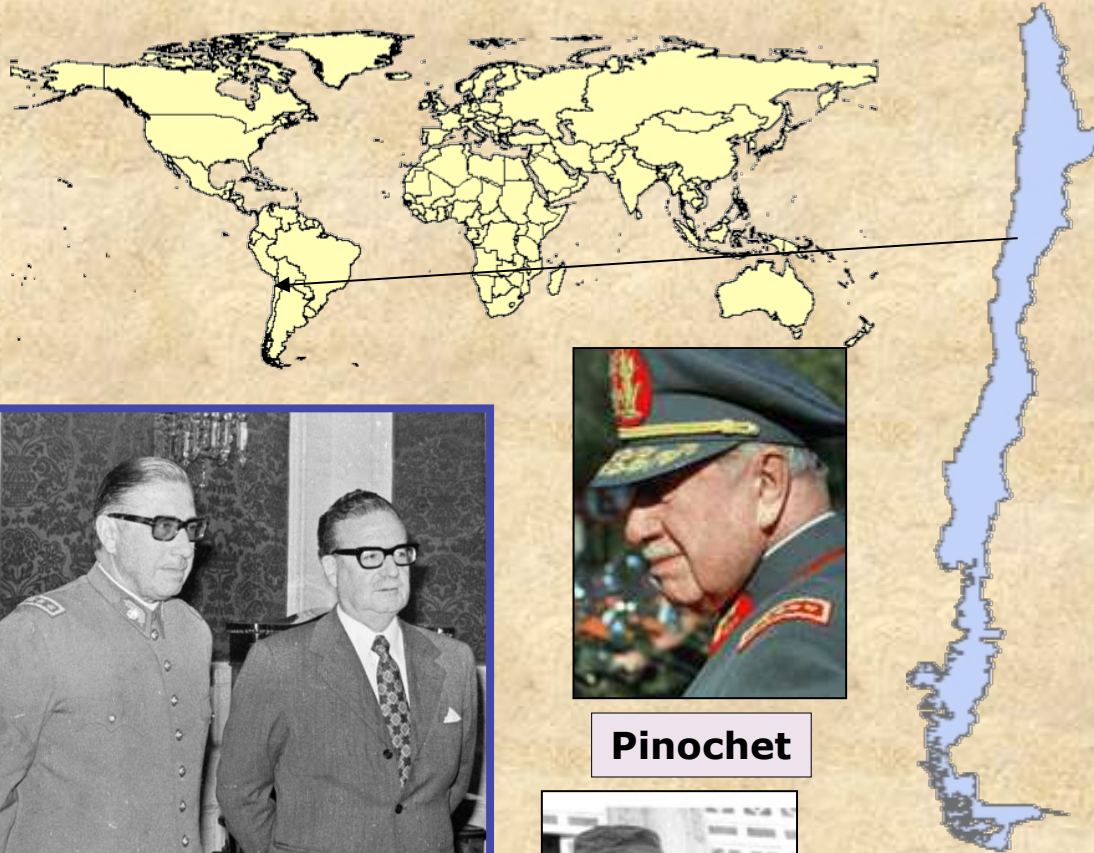
"Its central thesis is that the United States will participate in the defense and development of allies and friends, but that America cannot-and will not-conceive all the plans, design all the programs, execute all the decisions and undertake all the defense of the free nations of the world. We will help where it makes a real difference and is considered in our interest."

Three key points of the Doctrine were:

- 1. Negotiating with adversaries, regardless of their philosophy of government, an attempt to find some common ground for agreement and mutual benefit.**
- 2. Working for a greater partnership with U.S. allies, in which each nation is encouraged to make a greater contribution toward its own defense.**
- 3. Preserving America's strategic strength for security. The U.S. maintains its arms as a "bargaining chip" while attempting to reduce the overall level of strategic weapons among all nuclear nations and working toward universal control of weapons in space and on the ocean floor.**

The stated goals were to promote democracy and economic development in nonaligned nations by providing foreign aid. In practice it supported many repressive unpopular governments. The U.S. furnished military and economic aid to any government that was pro-US and anti-communist.

Chile was an example of the "Nixon Doctrine" in practice.



Allende, a Socialist, ran for president of Chile in 1970. Nixon and Kissinger feared an alliance with Cuba and a "domino effect" in South America. Nixon sent in the CIA to prevent Allende from taking office; initially the operation was a failure, but eventually the CIA supported General Pinochet to seize power, who took office and murdered Allende in 1973. Even though Pinochet led an oppressive government that jailed, tortured, and murdered his opponents, his anti-communism stand ensured normal relations with Chile.



Pinochet and Allende



Pinochet




Allende and Fidel Castro, communist dictator of Cuba

Conflict in the Middle East increased the risk of war between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in 1973.




Yom Kippur War, October 1973


 On the highest holy day for Jews, Yom Kippur, Egypt and Syria launched a two front surprise attack on Israel.

 Many other Arab countries lent either military or financial support to Egypt and Syria including Iraq and Saudi Arabia.


 Israel, taken by surprise, had a difficult time at first and appealed to President Nixon for military aid (planes, tanks and other weapons).

 After some hesitation Nixon ordered military aid be sent to Israel.

 Israel launched a successful counteroffensive that threatened to destroy several Arab armies.

 The USSR supported the Arabs and threatened to enter the war on their side once it became clear the Arabs were losing.

 Both superpowers (U.S. and USSR) put their military on the highest alert.

 Nixon defused the tense confrontation by sending Henry Kissinger to the Middle East. There he negotiated a ceasefire between the Arabs and Israelis.



Foreign Affairs under Ford



Ford retained Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State and continued many of Nixon's policies

**Continuing détente, Ford met with
Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at
Vladivostok Siberia (U.S.S.R.) in 1974
and Helsinki, Finland in 1975**



Ford-Brezhnev summit meetings

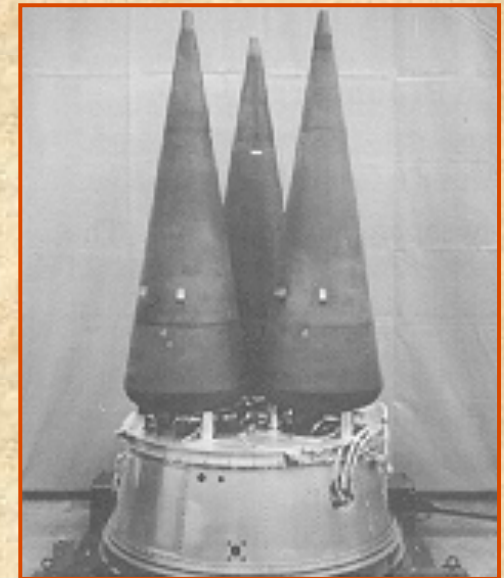
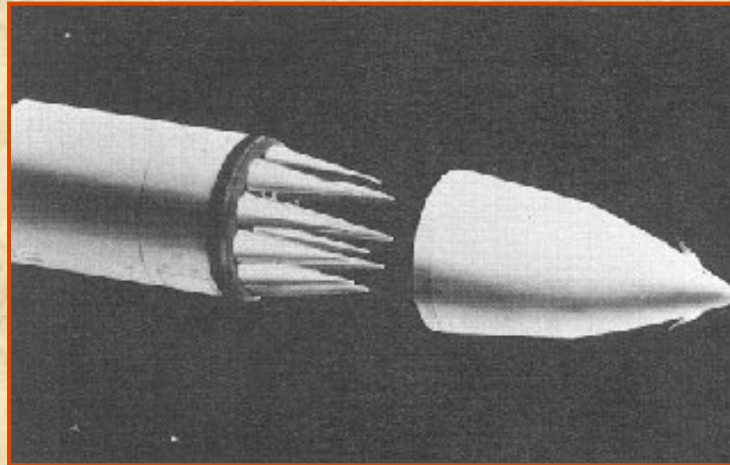


President Ford and his aides discussed negotiating strategy outdoors, in -20 degree weather, for fear of being electronically monitored by their Russian hosts. November 24, 1974



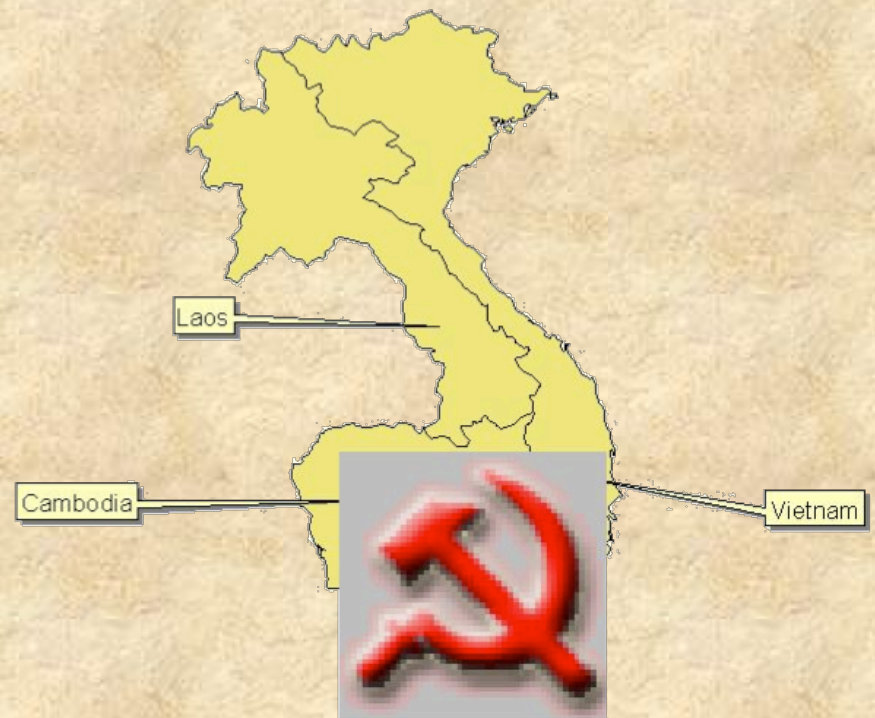
At the meetings both nations agreed to work on a SALT II agreement limiting nuclear warheads and accept the post WWII borders in Europe. The USSR pledged to improve its human rights record.

MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) was a nuclear war strategy used by the U.S. and USSR. **MAD** meant that if either side started a nuclear missile war they would be assured that both nations would be destroyed. It was a type of deterrence where both nations knew no one would win a nuclear war. A major factor in **MAD** was the use of multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRV's). These multi-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles would have the capability of breaking into several hydrogen bomb warheads that could hit several targets.



MIRV warheads and rockets. Limiting their deployment was a major topic of discussion between Ford and Brezhnev.

In 1975 South Vietnam fell to communist forces and was reunited with North Vietnam after 20 years of war. Laos and Cambodia also became communist countries that same year.

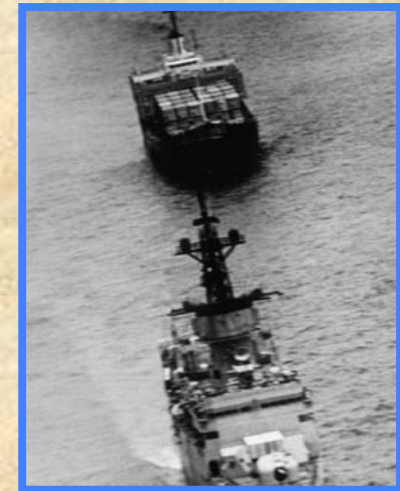


April 30, 1975

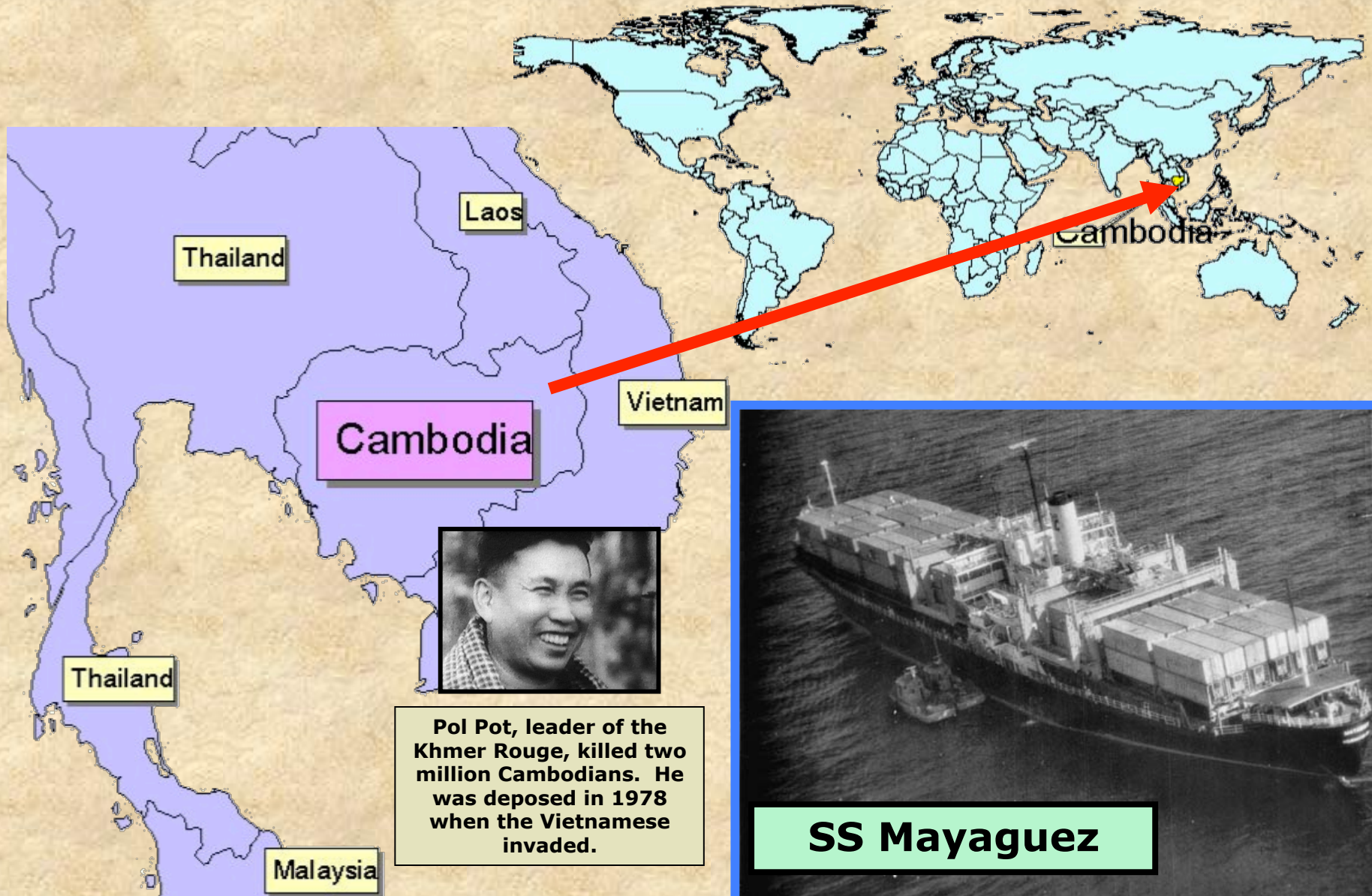
**Last helicopter evacuation of U.S.
Embassy in Saigon**

Mayaguez incident

- Both Kissinger and Ford believed the U.S. must demonstrate its strength after losing in Vietnam
- In April of 1975 Kissinger told a journalist, "The U.S. must carry out some act somewhere in the world which shows its determination to continue to be a world power."
- On May 12, 1975 the SS Mayaguez, the last U.S. civilian cargo ship leaving Vietnam, was seized by Cambodian Communists (Khmer rouge). Cambodia had been taken over by Communists in 1975.
- Even though Ford had been told the prisoners had already been released on May 15th he still ordered military forces to retake the SS Mayaguez.
- 41 U.S. soldiers were killed and another 50 wounded when they assaulted a Cambodian island in search of the captives. Of course they found nothing. The captives were already on their way home.



Ford's response to the Mayaguez Incident illustrated his effort to show U.S. resolve in the wake of Vietnam.



SS Mayaguez

Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge, killed two million Cambodians. He was deposed in 1978 when the Vietnamese invaded.

**Carter's foreign policy team:
They often gave him contradictory advice.**



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was in favor of a conciliatory approach to the USSR.

National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski believed the USSR was taking advantage of détente and wanted a harder line.

Major foreign policy issues Jimmy Carter faced:



Panama Canal Treaty



Relations with the Soviet Union



Camp David Accords



“Human Rights” diplomacy



Nicaragua, the Sandinistas and El Salvador



Africa



Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



Iran Hostage Crisis

One of Carter's first human rights gestures was to give the Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama.



In the 1960s and 1970s resentment escalated in Panama over the terms of the original 1903 canal agreement. The major issues were:

- 1. The treaty's length of time**
- 2. Who would benefit monetarily from the canal**
- 3. The right of the United States to expand canal facilities.**

On September 7, 1977, President Jimmy Carter and Panama's chief of government, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, signed two treaties in the presence of twenty-six representatives of Western Hemisphere nations. The United States agreed to turn the canal over to Panama on December 31, 1999. The treaties protected the United States' interests in the canal and increased Panama's economic benefits.




Signing the Treaty





The Carter's at the canal

Carter and the Soviet Union

 His attempts to continue détente with the Soviet Union failed because the U.S.S.R. continued to support revolutions in Africa.

 The U.S.S.R. began deploying medium range nuclear missiles in Europe, forcing the U.S. to respond.

 Carter and Brezhnev negotiated the SALT II treaty which limited the number of missile launchers and other nuclear delivery systems. The Senate refused to ratify the treaty under the leadership of Senator Henry Jackson. Jackson opposed the treaty because it improved relations with the U.S.S.R. without an improvement of human rights records.

 In 1979 the Soviets occupied Afghanistan and relations between the two superpowers chilled and détente suffered a serious blow.

Camp David Accords



The one major success Carter had during his presidency was the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

The Arab-Israeli conflict had been going on since the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948. The refusal on the part of Arab nations to accept the existence of Israel led to four major wars and countless acts of terrorism. In 1977 the world was shocked when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visited Israel and began peace negotiations.



Menaham Begin



Israel



Anwar Sadat



Egypt



When talks between Begin and Sadat broke down, Carter invited them to Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland. After two weeks of intensive negotiations the ***Camp David Accords*** were signed.

In the Accords, Israel agreed to withdraw from the Egyptian land it had taken in the 1967 war. Egypt agreed to formally recognize Israel's right to exist. Egypt became the first Arab country to recognize the nation of Israel.



“Human Rights” diplomacy

Ω Carter campaigned with the promise, “Because we are free, we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere. Our moral sense dictates a clear-cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights.”

Ω When he assumed office Carter put his human rights policy into effect.

Ω He reduced foreign aid to several nations because of human rights violations and incorporated his philosophy into many aspects of U.S. foreign relations.

Ω Congress published a State Department “report card” on human rights in 82 nations and passed legislation mandating that a human rights policy be incorporated into foreign policy.

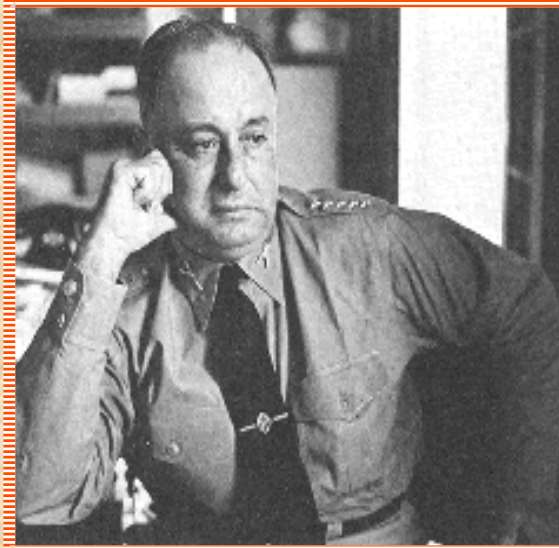
Ω Even though Carter was very sincere in his desire to implement a human rights policy, world events such as the Iranian revolution and Russian invasion of Afghanistan turned the American people away from his policy and towards one of stronger national defense.

Another problem was in Central America: Nicaragua and El Salvador



Nicaragua changed from dictator rule to a Marxist government

The Somoza family ruled Nicaragua with an iron hand beginning in 1936. It ended with the assassination of Luis Somoza in 1979. The Somoza family had always maintained friendly relations with the U.S. Violent opposition to governmental manipulation and corruption spread to all classes by 1978 and resulted in a short-lived civil war that brought the Marxist Sandinista guerrillas to power in 1979. Nicaraguan aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador caused the U.S. to sponsor anti-Sandinista Contra guerrillas through much of the 1980s.



Anastasio and Luis Somoza

Carter and events in Central America

The new revolutionary Sandinista Nicaraguan government asked the U.S. for \$75 million in aid. President Carter asked Congress for the money but they turned him down. Nicaragua then turned to the Communist world for assistance.

In El Salvador the repressive anti-communist government was involved in the murder of 4 American Catholic Church women. Carter wanted to withhold aid but Congress refused and there were calls to increase aid to the pro-U.S. government no matter what crimes they committed. A 12 year civil war broke out with the anti-government forces supported by the pro-communist Nicaraguan government.

Jimmy Carter told the American people in a speech at Notre Dame University that they should “put the inordinate fear of Communism behind them”. Shortly after his speech Communist forces began operations in Africa, Central America, and Afghanistan. President Carter was forced to confront the fact that communism was still a menace to the peace of the world. In 1979 Carter called for a major military build-up to counter Soviet military power.



President Carter's greatest challenge came from Iran.



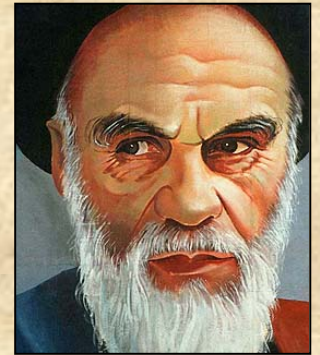
1979

January 16: The Shah of Iran fled from Iran and Ayatollah Khomeini returned from exile to establish the fundamentalist Shiite government in Iran on February 26. Khomeini, an Islamic fundamentalist, hated America calling it the "Great Satan." He turned Iran into a theocracy where religious bullies enforced harsh Koranic laws.

November 4: Iranian militants seized U.S. Embassy in Teheran, took 63 Americans hostage, demanded the return of Shah of Iran, who was in United States for medical treatment.



Shah Reza Pahlavi & President Carter



Portrait of Khomeini

America's Humiliation 1979

Iranian Muslim fundamentalists seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran taking 66 hostages. They demanded the U.S. send them the Shah as the price for freeing the prisoners. Carter refused.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1979

Dear Ayatollah Khomeini:

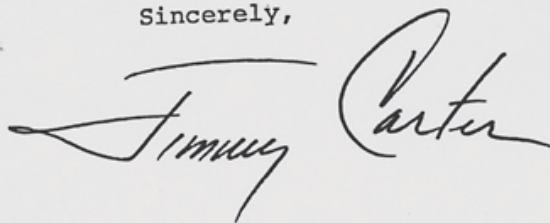
Based on the willingness of the Revolutionary Council to receive them, I am asking two distinguished Americans, Mr. Ramsey Clark and Mr. William G. Miller, to carry this letter to you and to discuss with you and your designees the situation in Tehran and the full range of current issues between the U.S. and Iran.

In the name of the American people, I ask that you release unharmed all Americans presently detained in Iran and those held with them and allow them to leave your country safely and without delay. I ask you to recognize the compelling humanitarian reasons, firmly based in international law, for doing so.

I have asked both men to meet with you and to hear from you your perspective on events in Iran and the problems which have arisen between our two countries. The people of the United States desire to have relations with Iran based upon equality, mutual respect, and friendship.

They will report to me immediately upon their return.

Sincerely,



His Excellency
Ayatollah Khomeini
Qom, Iran

DECLASSIFIED
NSC 4/22/85 12 MC-84-10
BY AIE NARS, DATE 4/29/85

**Letter from Carter
to Khomeini
requesting the
release of the
hostages,
November 6, 1979.
They would not be
released until
January of 1981,
after President
Reagan was
elected president.**

Carter ordered the military to attempt a rescue. This resulted in a disaster when two U.S. aircraft collided, ending the mission before it got off the ground. Eight Americans were killed in the April 24-25, 1980 hostage rescue attempt.



Crashed U.S. aircraft in the Iranian desert

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, December 1979
















To punish the U.S.S.R. for their invasion of Afghanistan, Carter withdrew from the Salt II treaty, stopped selling them grain, and declared a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics games. None of these actions had any impact on the Soviet invasion.



1980s

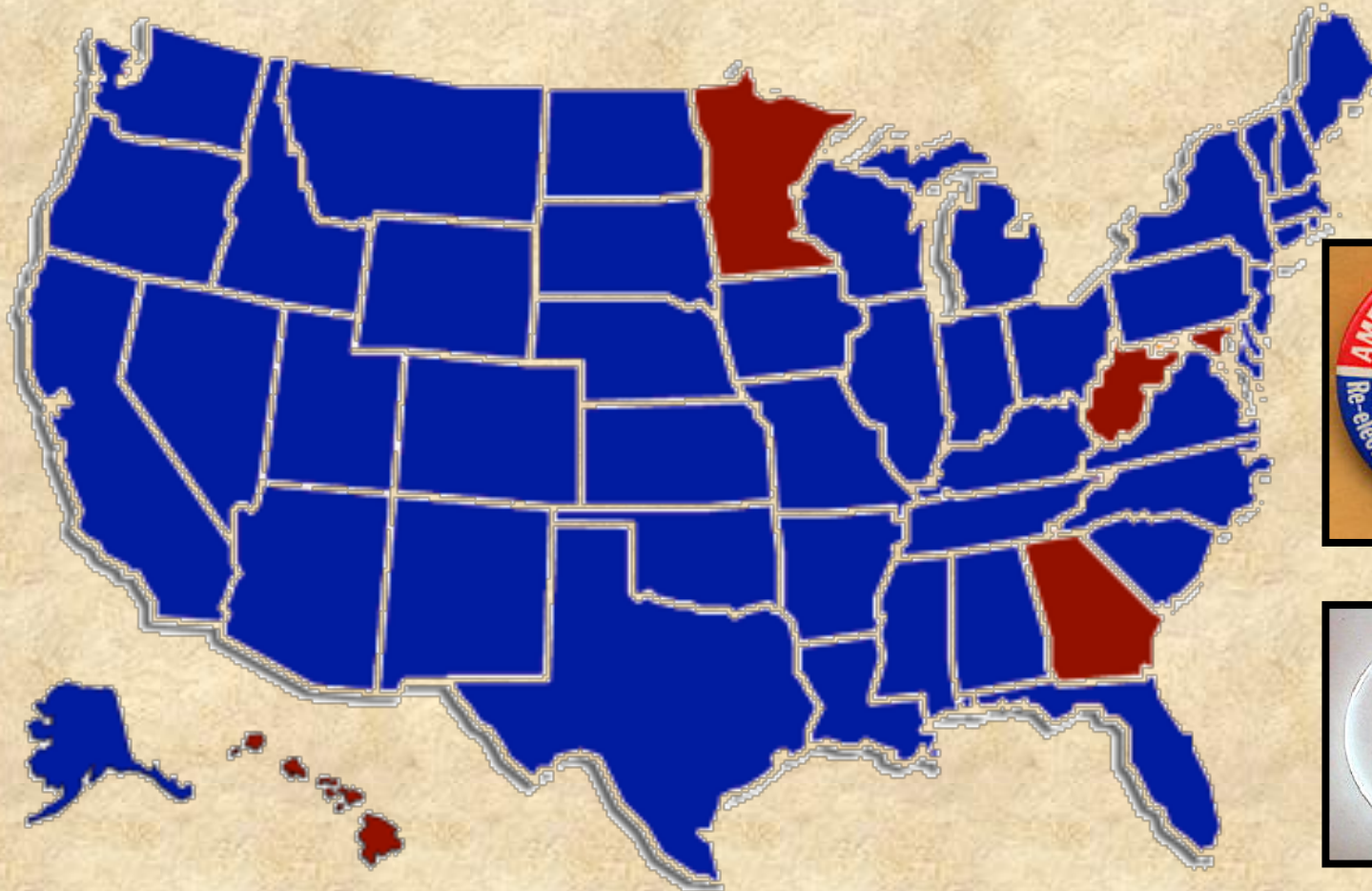





Domestic Policy

-  **1980 election**
-  **Religious Right**
-  **“Reaganomics”**
-  **Space shuttle Columbia**
-  **Supreme Court nominees**
-  **AIDs**
-  **Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday**
-  **1984 election**
-  **Challenger**
-  **War on Drugs**
-  **Reparations**
-  **1988 election**
-  **Savings and loan crisis**

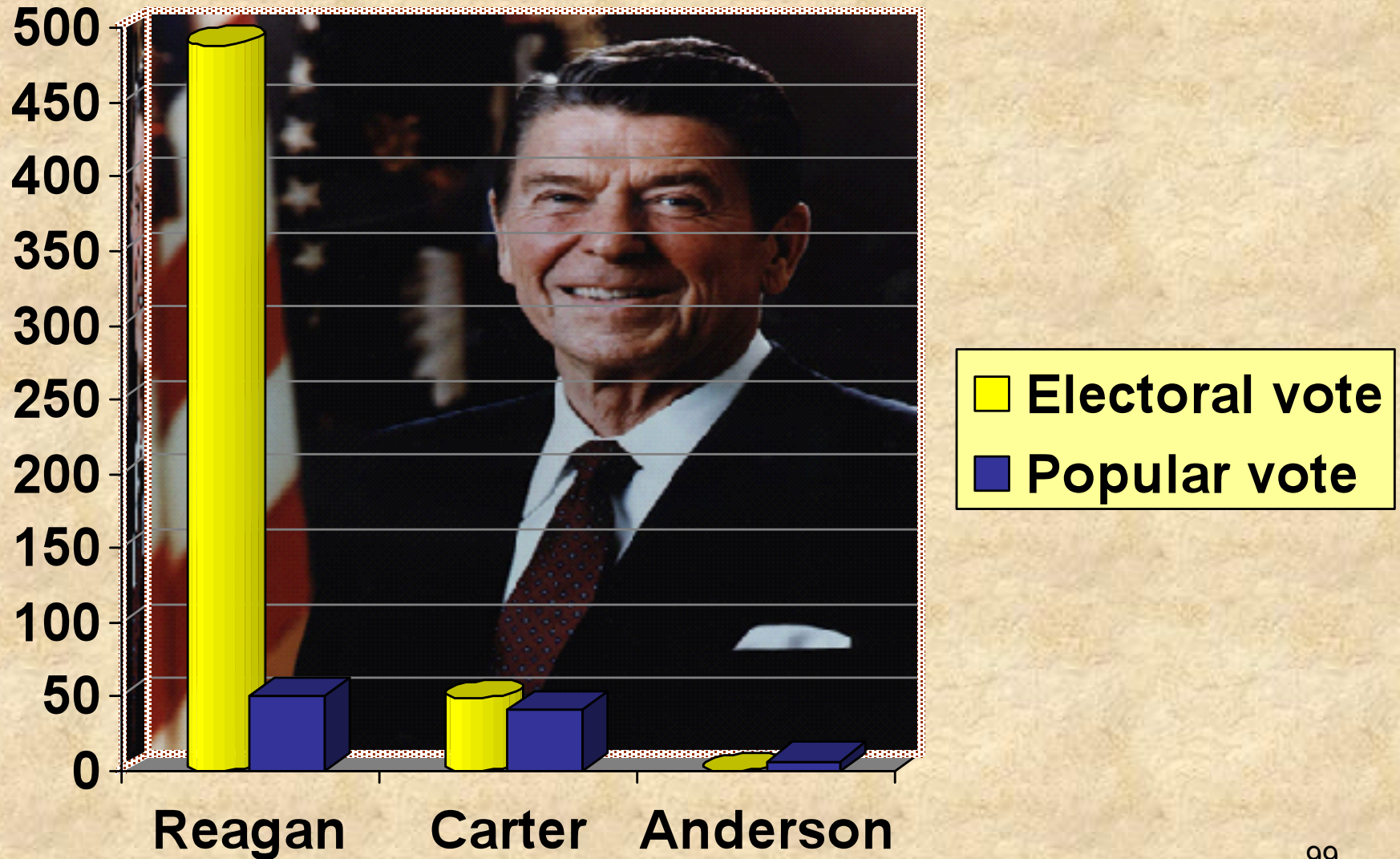


The 1980 election: Carter vs. Reagan



Political Party	Presidential Nom.	VP Nom.	Electoral Votes		Popular Votes	
			#	%	#	%
 Republican	Ronald Reagan	George Bush	489	90.9	43,904,153	50.7
 Democratic	Jimmy Carter	Walter Mondale	49	9.1	35,483,883	41
 National Union	John Anderson	Patrick Lucey	0	0.0	5,720,060	6.6

Ronald Reagan won



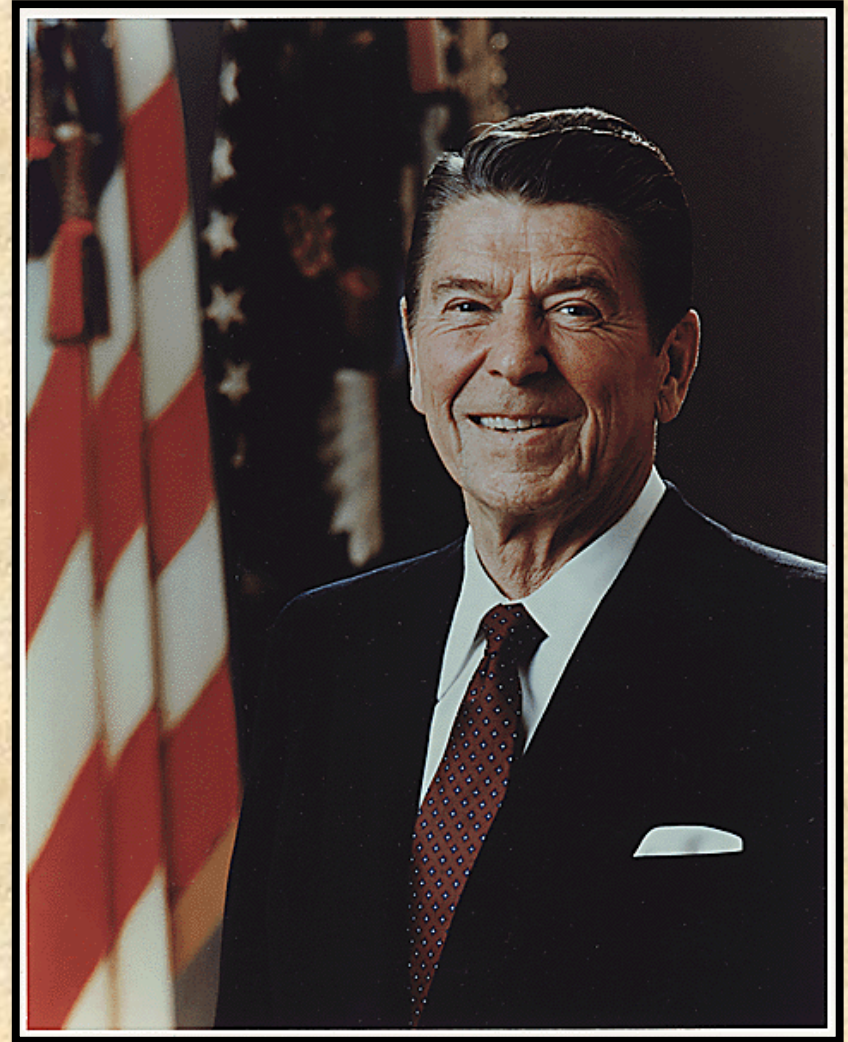


**Ronald W. Reagan
became the 40th
President of the U.S.
The Iranian
hostages were
released shortly
after his
inauguration.**



Ronald Reagan

- **Reaganomics or “trickle-down theory” of economics**
- **Increased defense spending**
- **Cut taxes**
- **Reduced funding of social welfare programs**
- **Tripled the debt**
- **Iran-contra scandal**
- **Helped end the Cold War**



Reagan's first Cabinet



Front row: Alexander Haig, Secretary of State; President Reagan; Vice President Bush; Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense

Neoconservatives and the Religious Right

Liberals believe that inequities in society can best be fixed through intervention by the federal government.

Conservatives believe that the role of the federal government in people's lives should be small, taxes should be low, and the bureaucracy shrunk.

Neoconservatives agree with conservatives on the above but also tend to have stronger convictions. They believe that there are some problems that the government cannot fix and that businesses should be deregulated so that they can flourish.

The religious right, also known as the Christian Coalition, strives to codify biblical laws. Although President Carter was a Born-again Christian, he was unable to secure their support in the 1980 election. Instead they supported Reagan.



Reagan gave a speech at a convention of Evangelicals

Supply-side economics or “Reaganomics”

Ever since the New Deal, Keynesian economics was the dominant economic doctrine. According to that theory the best way to stimulate the economy was through government spending, a situation that necessitated higher taxes.



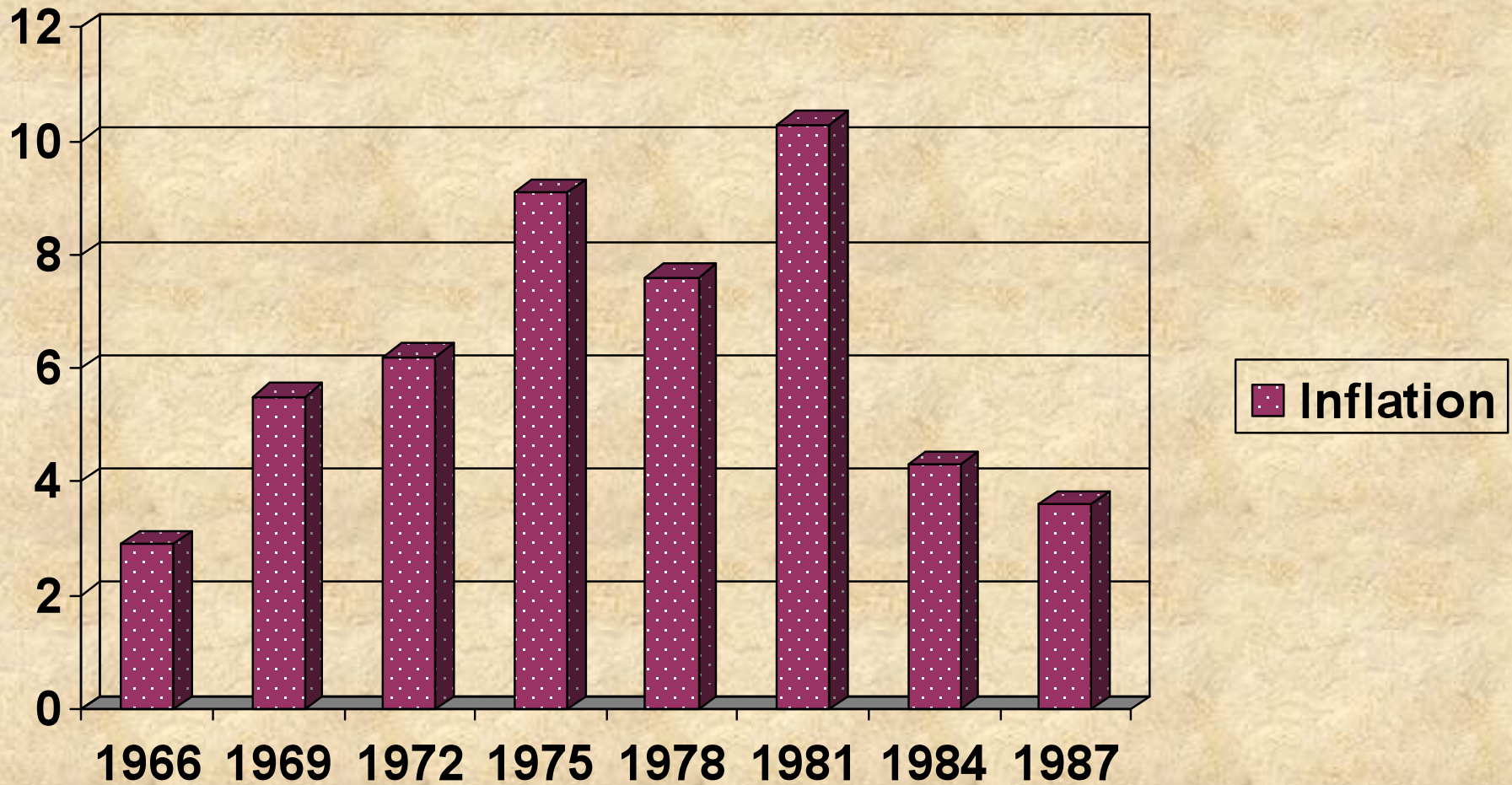
President Reagan, however subscribed to supply-side economics, a theory based on the belief that high taxes takes money away from the people and businesses that the economy needs; money that would be spent on investments in factories, equipment, and research. Cutting taxes and offering tax benefits to corporations and wealthy individuals would stimulate the economy.

The second aspect of this theory involved cutting federal spending to reduce inflation and cut unnecessary programs.

Theoretically this should have put more into the economy, however high interest rates prevented most people from borrowing money.

This policy led to 2 years of recession because productivity declined. Concurrent to this economic policy Reagan also increased defense spending, which greatly increased the deficit.

A major success of Reagan's economic policies was the reduction of inflation



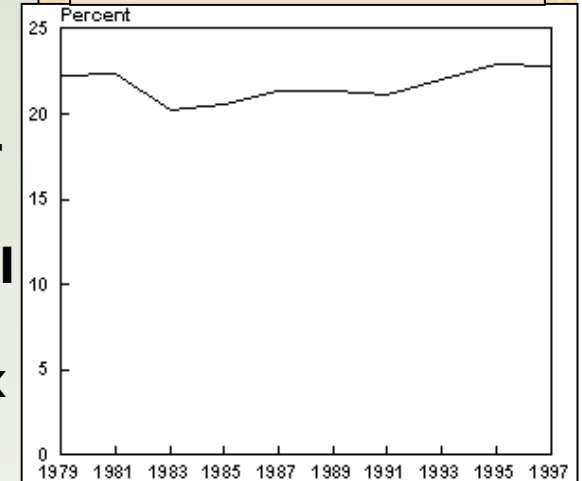
Reagan tax cut

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 featured a 25 percent reduction in individual tax brackets, phased in over 3 years, to bring the top tax bracket down to 50 percent.

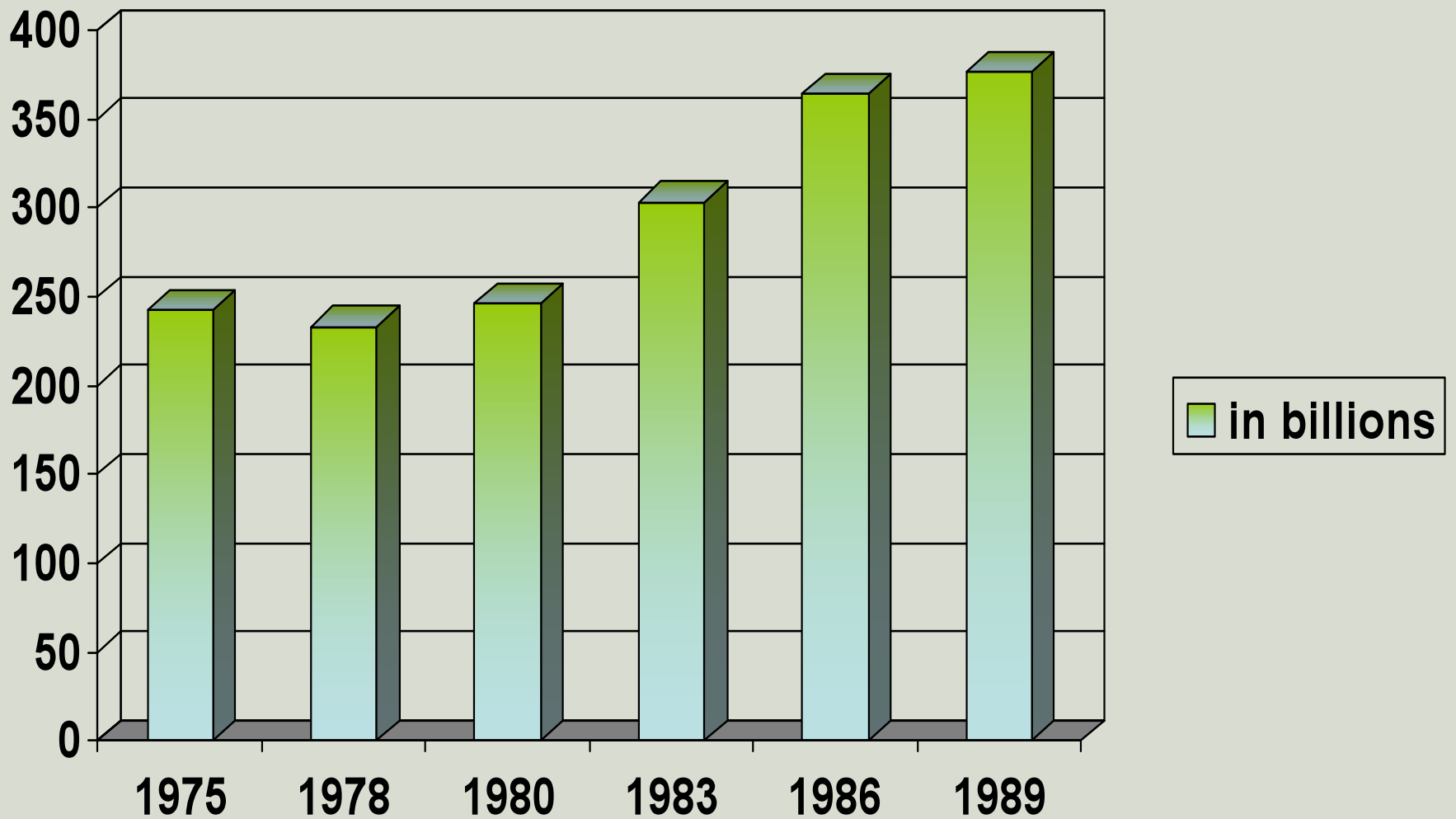
At the same time the Federal Reserve Board altered monetary policy to bring inflation under control. This brought inflation down faster and further than was expected, and the economy fell into a deep recession in 1982.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 brought the top tax rate down from 50 percent to 28 percent while the corporate tax rate was reduced from 50 percent to 35 percent. The number of tax brackets was reduced and the personal exemption and standard deduction amounts were increased and indexed for inflation, which relieved millions of taxpayers of any Federal income tax burden. The law shifted some of the tax burden from individuals to businesses. A major effect was a downturn in the real estate markets, which played a significant role in the subsequent collapse of the Savings and Loan industry.

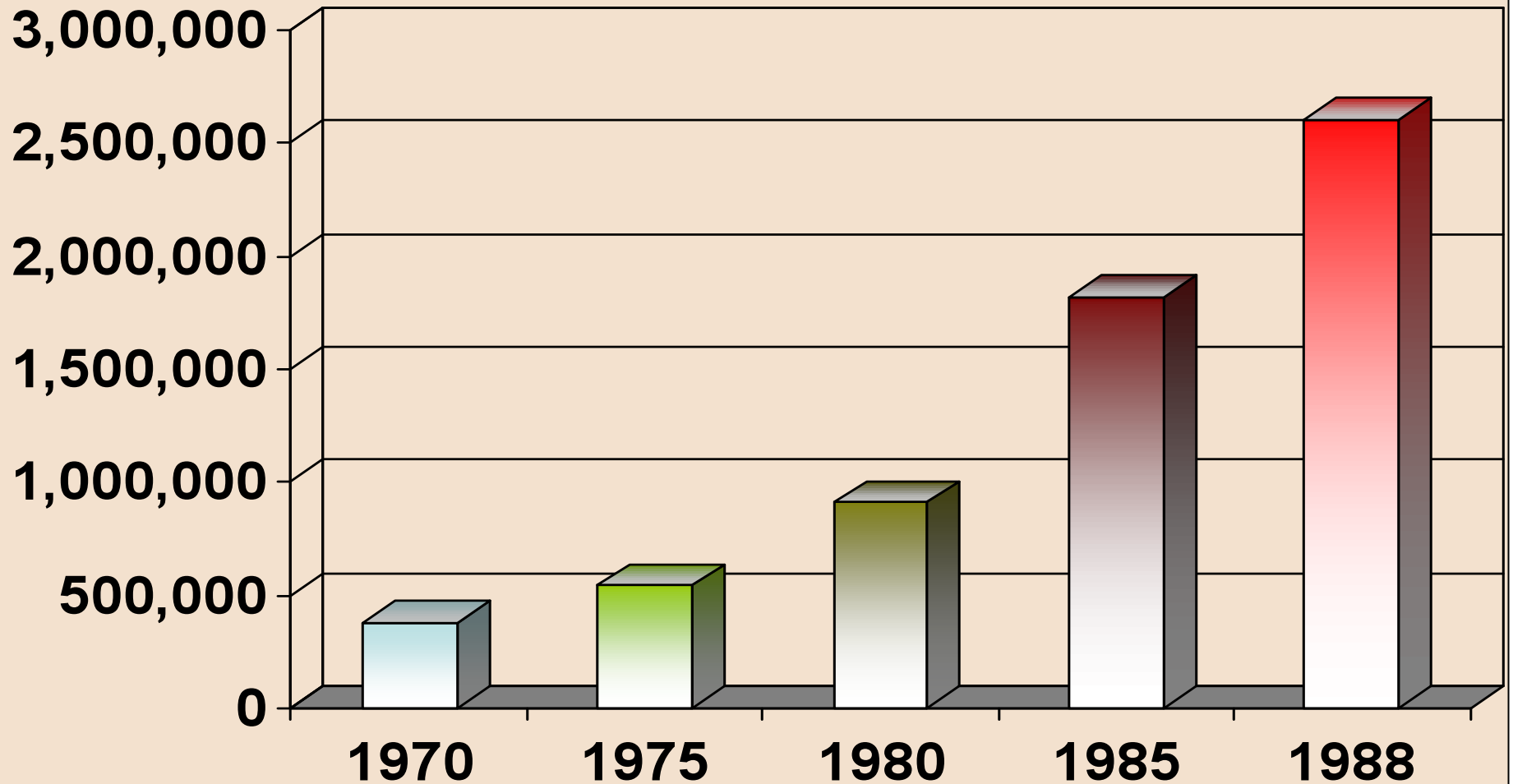
**Federal tax rates
1979-1997**



Military spending increased under Reagan



The national debt tripled under Reagan



Deregulation

Definition: to relax controls over businesses and industries.

Advocates believe this sparks growth because businesses are freed from governmental standards that are often costly and therefore make businesses less profitable.

President Carter deregulated the airline industry, which meant there were fewer controls on fares and routes.

President Reagan deregulated the auto industry (standards for fuel-efficiency and safety), as well as the cable industry.

One negative effect was the relaxing of standards set in the 1970s regarding environmental protection. Reagan often sided with businesses, claiming that sometimes profits came at the expense of a little environmental damage.



Carter signed the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978



Automobile manufacturing

The Superfund was created to fund environmental cleanup projects throughout the nation.

Superfund was created on December 11, 1980 when Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and allowed the Federal government to respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous wastes that might harm people or the environment. The tax went to a Trust Fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) on October 17, 1986.



The East Ditch, located at the south end of Bowers Landfill, contained discarded tires and debris.



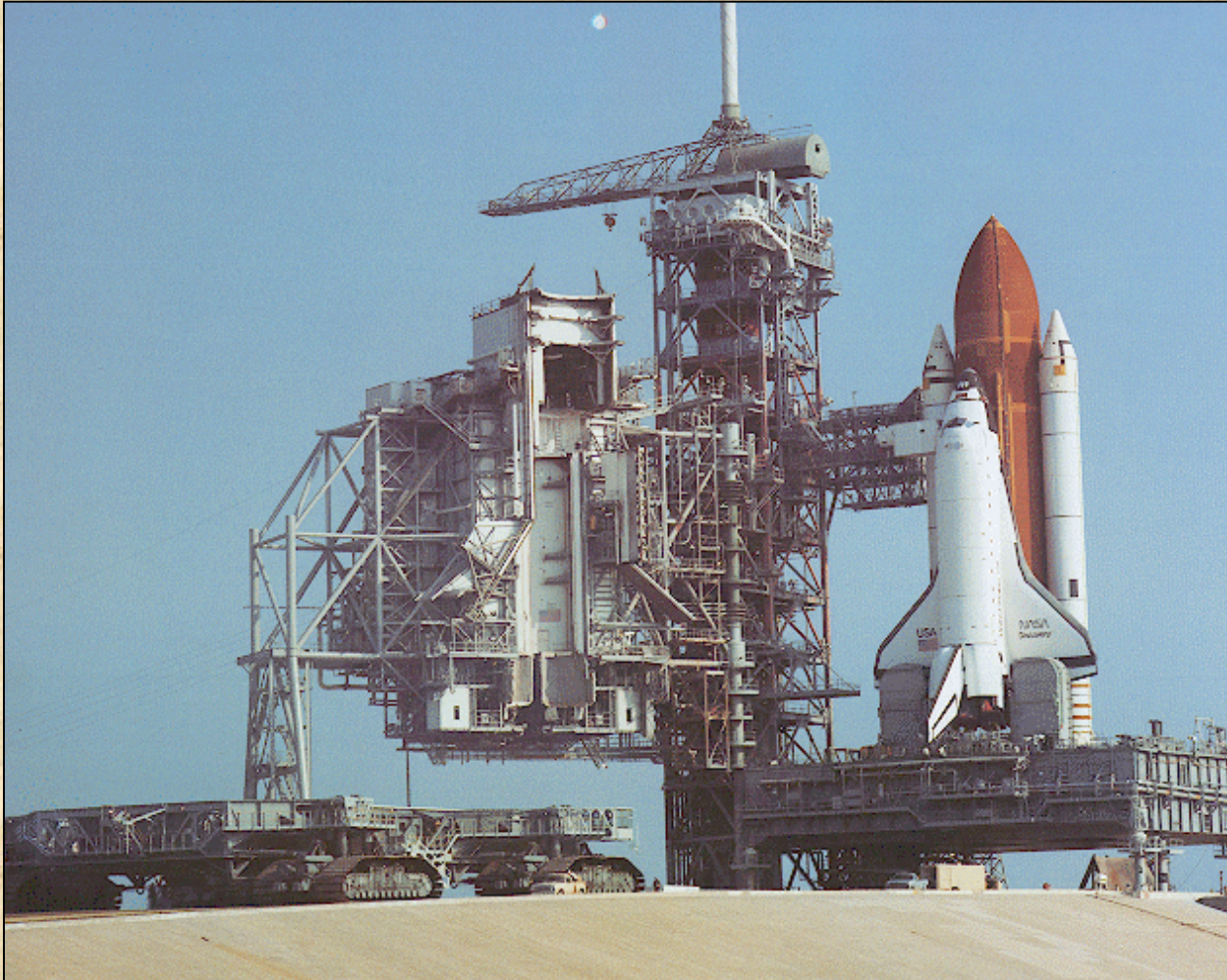
1993: After excavating soil, the west field was graded and seeded to support wetlands.



1997: Wetlands that were created during the cleanup flourish with a variety of plants and wildlife.

Pictures show the before, during and after a project at Bowers Landfill in Pickaway County, Ohio.

The first space shuttle, Columbia, flew into the Earth's orbit April, 1981

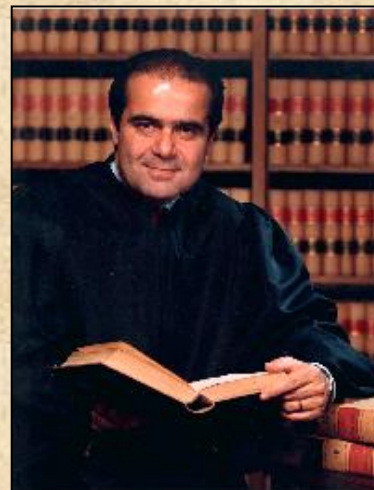


Reagan's Supreme Court nominations

**The first female Justice,
Sandra Day O'Connor
September 25, 1981**



**William Rehnquist
Chief Justice,
September 26, 1986**



**Antonin Scalia
September 26, 1986**



**Anthony Kennedy,
February 18, 1988**

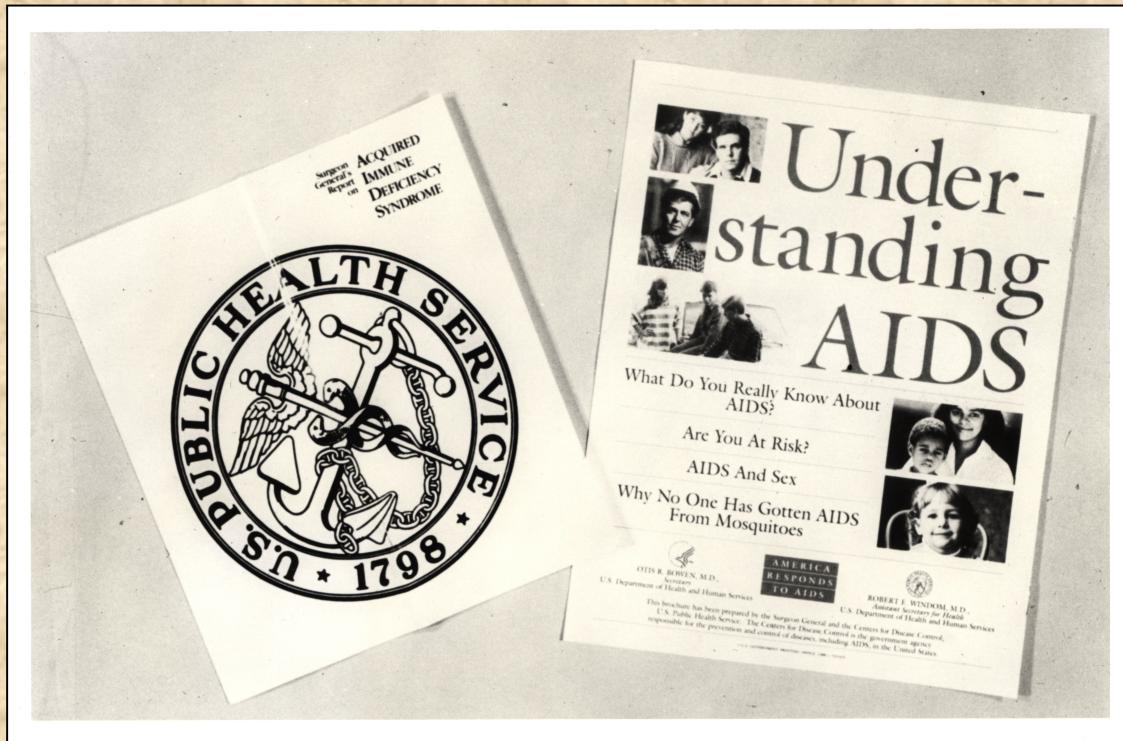
Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus, HIV Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, AIDS

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. Research suggested that HIV had "crossed over" into the human population from a particular species of chimpanzee, probably through blood contact that occurred during hunting and field dressing of the animals.

The virus has existed in the United States, Haiti and Africa since at least 1977-1978. In 1979, rare types of pneumonia, cancer and other illnesses were being reported by doctors in Los Angeles and New York. The common thread was that these conditions were not usually found in persons with healthy immune systems.

In 1982 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) officially named the condition AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). In 1984 the virus responsible for weakening the immune system was identified as HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).

(Source: Centers for Disease Control - CDC)



Pamphlet from the National Institute of Health



AIDs quilt

Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday was created in November, 1983 after 15 years of lobbying efforts. It was the first new federal holiday since Memorial Day was created in 1948.



1984 Cabinet



Challenger exploded

On January 28, 1986 the ship exploded soon after takeoff, killing all seven crew members, including a teacher, Christa McAuliffe. President Reagan and others watch the explosion on television.



[Click to play video](#)



“War on Drugs”

President Nixon introduced the concept of a war against illegal drug use in the U.S. in 1971. Reagan renewed the effort while president. He assigned Vice President Bush to a drug task force and First Lady Nancy Reagan toured the nation with her “Just say no” campaign.

In 1988 the Office of National Drug Control Policy was created as part of the Executive Office of the President. The agency’s actions have centered around four areas: treatment, prevention, domestic law enforcement, and interdiction and international efforts.

There is much debate about what the agency ought to focus on, some argue prevention among youth, others argue the halting of importation of drugs in to the country, and still others push for treatment and punishment of drug offenders.



Nancy Reagan

Congress approved a \$20,000 reparation payment for each of the 60,000 Japanese surviving victims of the relocation centers in October of 1988.



President Reagan signed into law the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1993

Over fifty years ago, the United States Government unjustly interned, evacuated, or relocated you and many other Japanese Americans. Today, on behalf of your fellow Americans, I offer a sincere apology to you for the actions that unfairly denied Japanese Americans and their families fundamental liberties during World War II.

In passing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, we acknowledged the wrongs of the past and offered redress to those who endured such grave injustice. In retrospect, we understand that the nation's actions were rooted deeply in racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of political leadership. We must learn from the past and dedicate ourselves as a nation to renewing the spirit of equality and our love of freedom. Together, we can guarantee a future with liberty and justice for all. You and your family have my best wishes for the future.

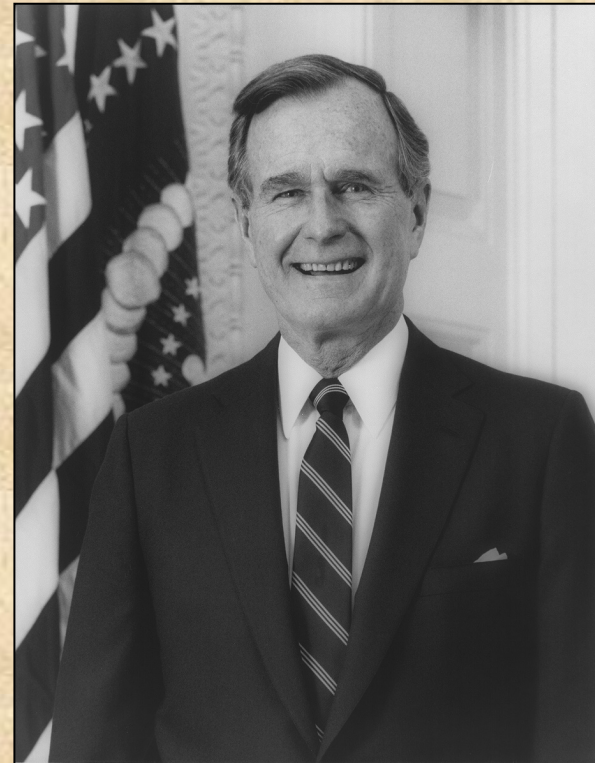
Ronald Reagan

Apology letter sent with the checks.

Candidates for the election of 1988



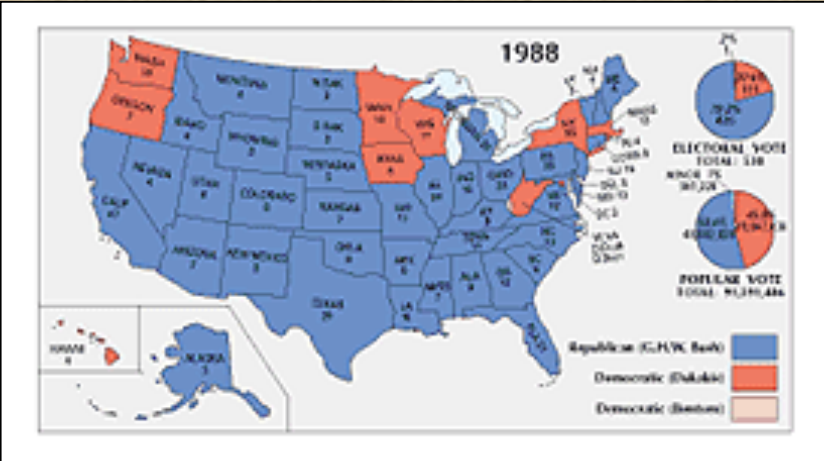
**Democrat
Massachusetts
Governor Michael
Dukakis**



**Republican Vice
President George
H.W. Bush**

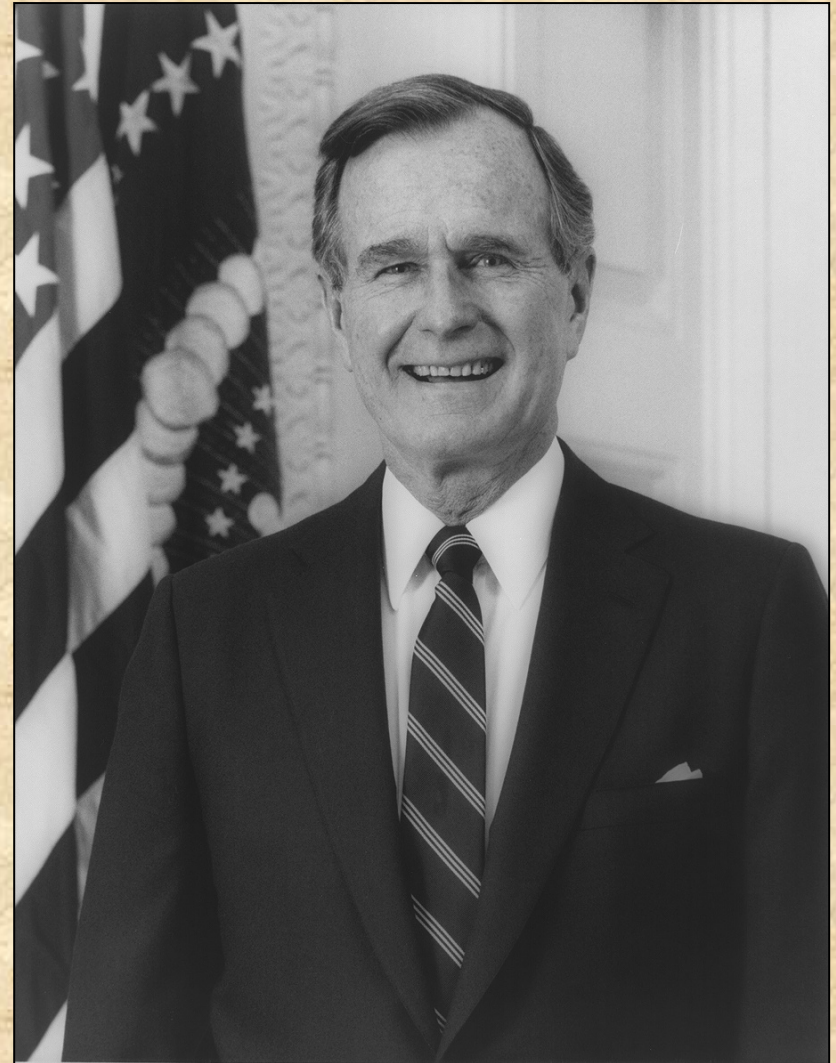
1988 Election

**President Bush
and
Vice President
Quayle won**



President George H.W. Bush

- **Member in the House of Representatives, 1966-70**
- **Ambassador to the United Nations in 1971**
- **Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1973**
- **Envoy to China in 1974**
- **Director of Central Intelligence in 1976**
- **Vice President under Reagan 1980-1984**
- **Raised taxes**
- **Passed ADA Act**
- **Liberated Kuwait from Iraqi invasion**



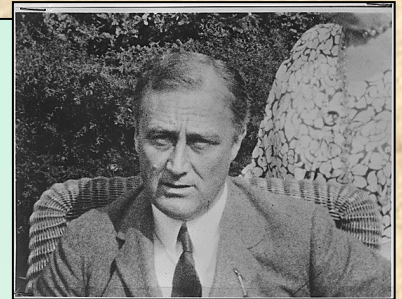
Bush's Cabinet



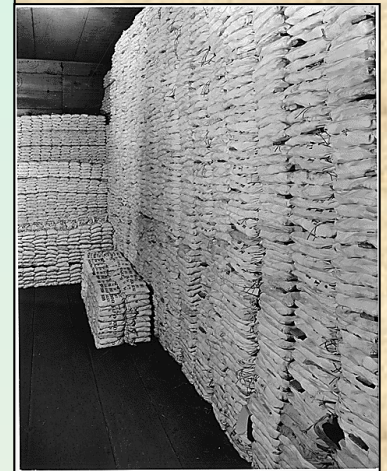
Savings and loan crisis in the late 1980s

After the banking crisis in the 1920s and 30s
FDR put in place major restrictions on the
industry:

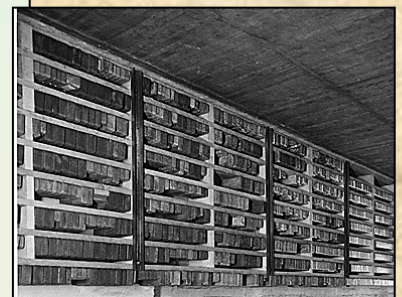
1. Savings and loans were required by law to take short term household savings accounts and invest that money in long term 30 year mortgages
2. The mortgages had fixed interest rates for the duration of the loan, which meant banks could only make a predetermined amount on their investment in a mortgage, their only allowable source of income
3. Banks were limited to loaning money to only a 50 miles radius of the home institution
4. The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation insured deposits of up to \$40,000 to make people feel safe about their money



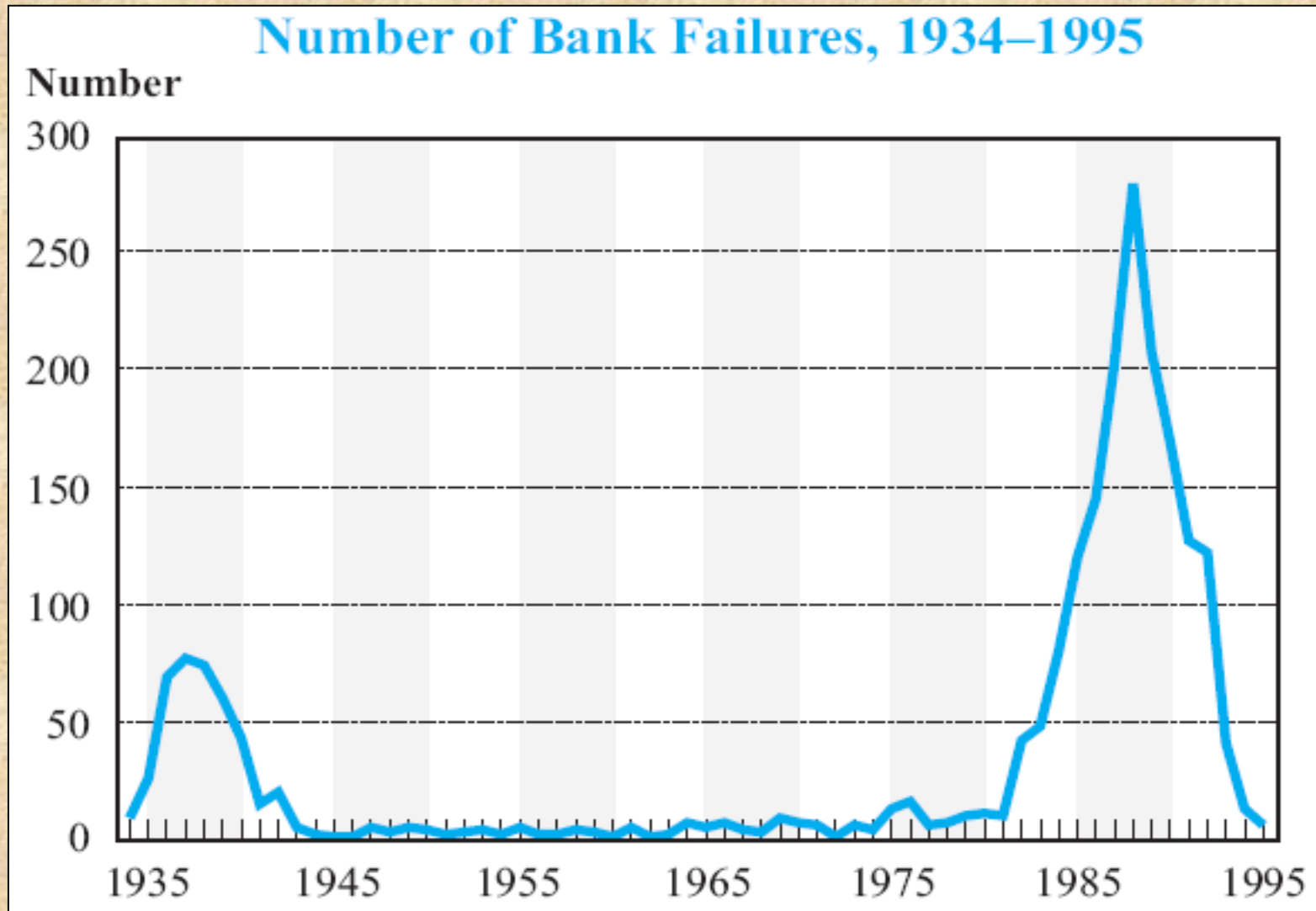
Roosevelt



coins above,
gold bars below



Government regulation of the banking industry led to stability for several decades



This system worked well as long as there were continual investments in the real estate industry and low inflation; however in the 1970s inflation rose which caused a halt in the housing sector. People delayed buying their first home and homeowners did not sell because a new mortgage rate would have been too high. This meant savings and loans lacked income from new mortgages. At the same time a new type of account emerged: money market mutual funds. These accounts allowed investors to pool their money in accounts which had no regulations on interest rates, therefore people received higher returns on their money than in traditional savings accounts at savings and loans, which caused them to lose many clients. The government responded by deregulating the industry in a few important ways:

- 1. Adjustable mortgage rates could be given to homeowners**
- 2. Savings and loans were allowed to make short term consumer loans, issue credit cards, and invest in commercial real estate projects**
- 3. Savings and loans were allowed to fund projects regardless of geographical proximity to bank headquarters**
- 4. The FDIC raised the insurance on deposits from \$40,000 to \$100,000**

This deregulation of the savings and loan industry allowed saving and loans to take more risks. Previously they had been restricted to 30 year mortgages at fixed rates, which was the safest investment a bank could make. Now savings and loan companies expanded their ability to make money in various ventures while at the same time they were insured by the federal government for \$100,000 per individual accounts.

This caused people to feel safe depositing their money in any savings and loan, regardless of their successfulness as a business since the government guaranteed a depositor's money under all circumstances.

All of this deregulation, the halt of new mortgages and new income, newly allowable investments, new technology to invest nationwide, inflation in the 1970s, and competition for depositor's money created a recipe for disaster.



Total savings and loans/bank closures 1983-1994

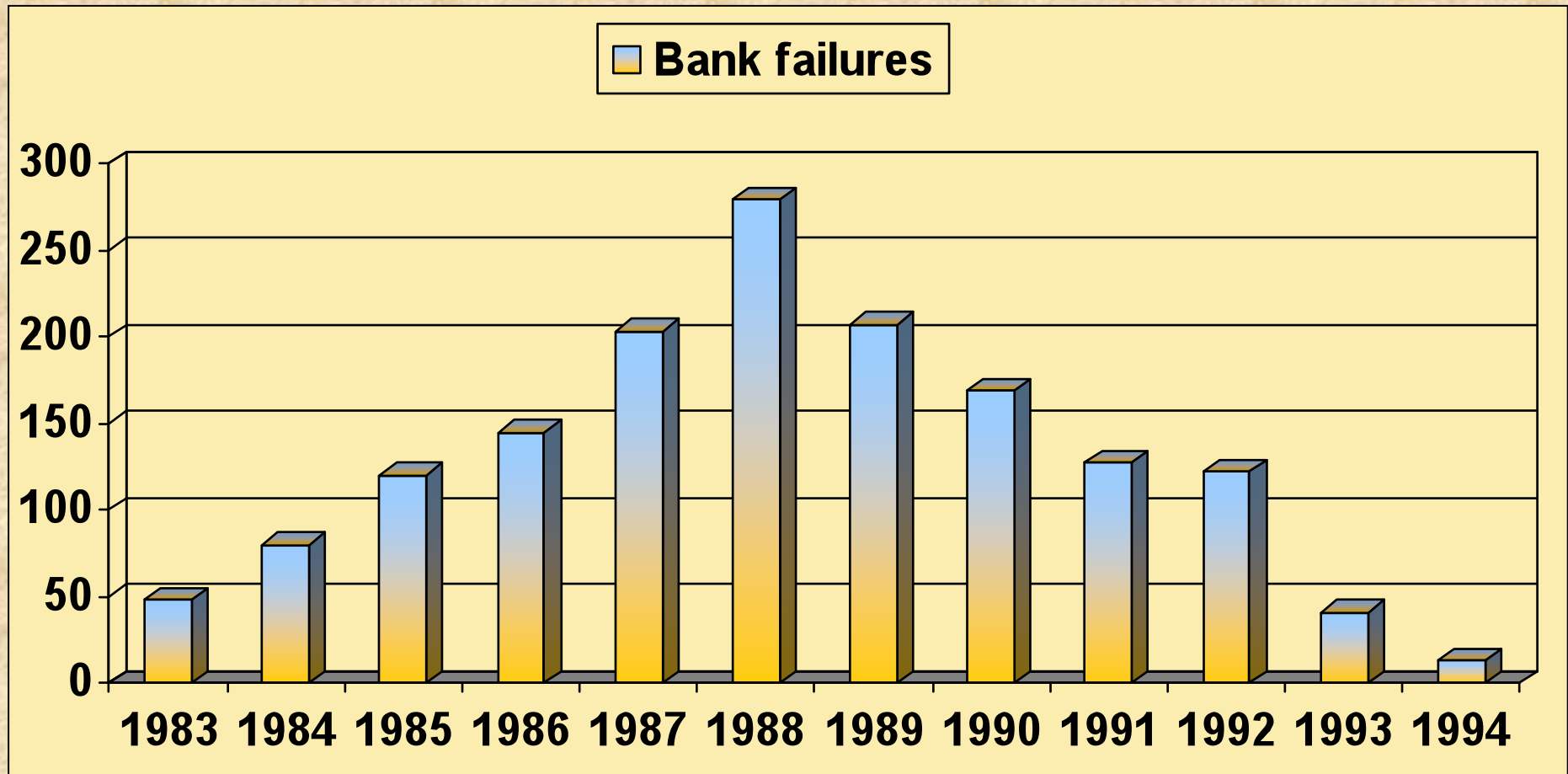
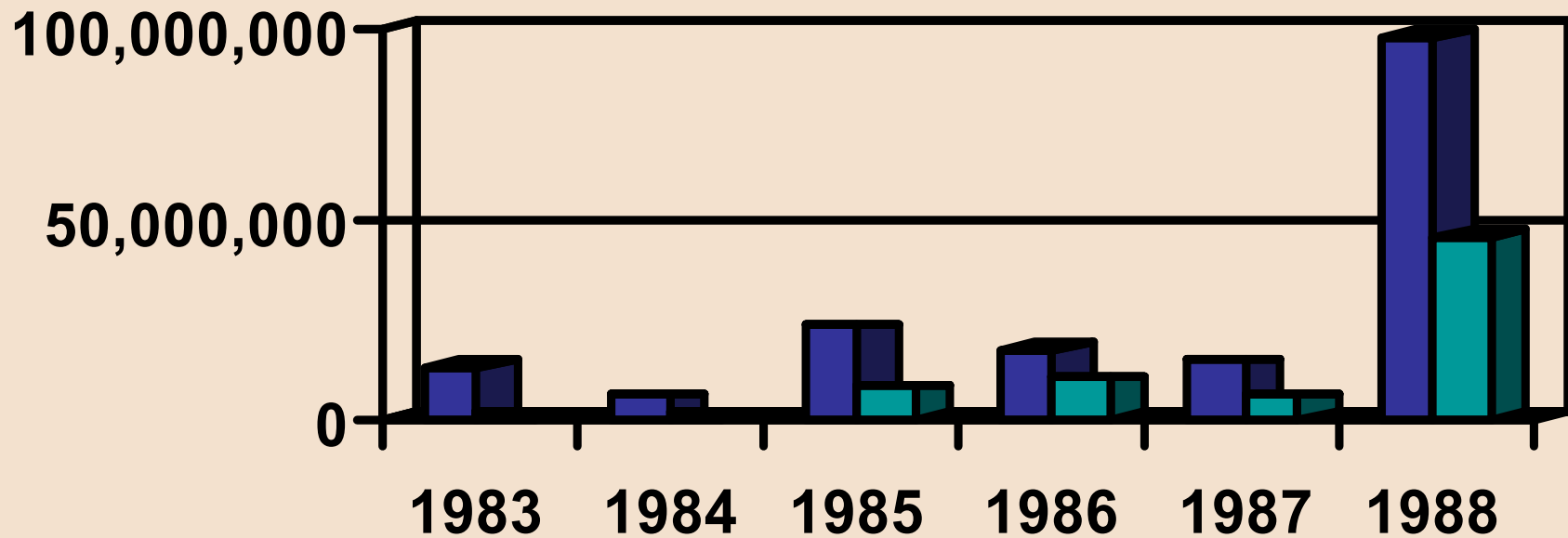


Chart depicts the number of savings and loan failures along with the cost to the federal government, 1980-1988 in millions.



- Total loss to bank
- Cost to the federal government

Foreign Policy



Reagan Doctrine



Central America: El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada



Lebanon



Relations with the U.S.S.R.



SDI



Gorbachev



South Africa



Libya



Iran-Contra



To punish the U.S.S.R. for their invasion of Afghanistan, Carter withdrew from the Salt II treaty, stopped selling them grain, and declared a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics games. None of these actions had any impact on the Soviet invasion.



The Reagan Doctrine: He moved way from Détente and human rights towards intervention



Reagan believed that the “Vietnam syndrome” was over, meaning Americans no longer feared getting involved in foreign wars.



He declared that the U.S. had the right to intervene anywhere in the world to stop the spread of communism.



The Soviet Union was “an evil empire” and the U.S. needed to build up its military to counter any threats.



Social revolutions around the world were controlled by communists and the U.S. has the right to intervene.



Central America was the focus of the Reagan Doctrine.



Reagan’s Intervention Doctrine was implemented as an alternative to Truman’s containment policy.



Reagan stated that it was his determination to inflict “swift and effective retribution” on those who committed terrorist attacks against Americans.

Central America was the major focus



Jeane Kirkpatrick, Reagan's U.S. ambassador to the United Nations said in 1981, "Central America is the most important place in the world for the United States today."

~~TOP SECRET~~
WASHINGTON July 28, 1983
UNCLASSIFIED
~~TOP SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~ N 43699

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: National Security Decision Directive on Enhanced U.S. Military Activity and Assistance in the Central American Region (NSDD-100)

The President has formally approved the attached National Security Decision Directive (NSDD-100) on enhanced U.S. military activity and assistance in the Central American region. Copies of this directive may not be reproduced. Please ensure proper handling of this document and the attached directive to prevent unauthorized disclosure.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

William P. Clark
William P. Clark

Attachment: NSDD 100

Official policy on Central America, 1983

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~
Declassify on OADR

Partially Declassified Pursuant to E.O. 12958
Excluded from automatic declassification
Authority: E.O. 12958, Exemption 1, 3, 4
By: E. Payne, Region Security Council

UNCLASSIFIED
~~TOP SECRET~~

El Salvador was an area of extreme unrest

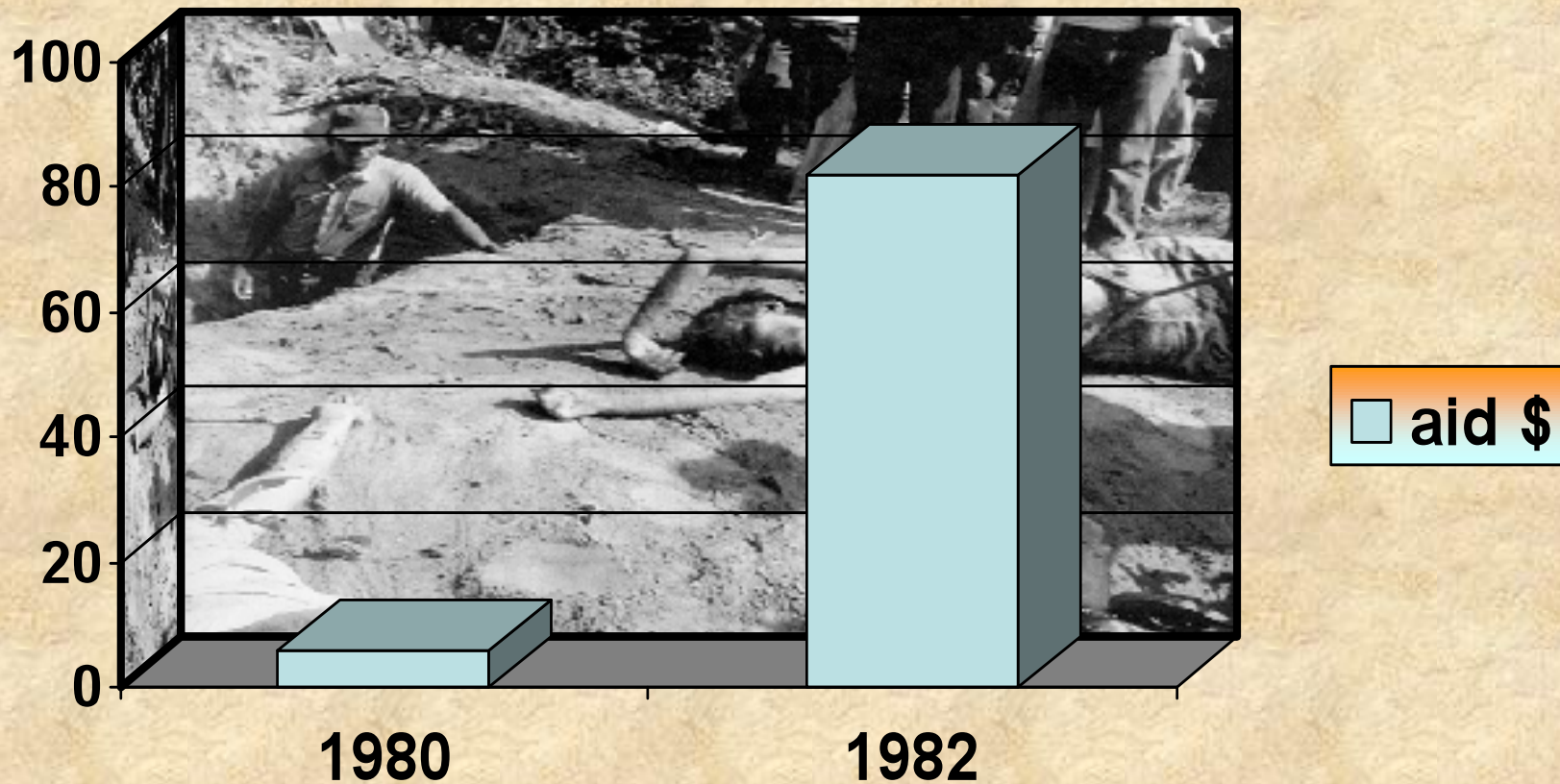


While Carter was president, four American churchwomen were raped and murdered in El Salvador. The U.S. responded by briefly cutting off aid to El Salvador. In 1981 two American land reform advisers were murdered in the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. The U.S. Congress decided to provide aid only when improvements in the Salvadoran human rights situation became evident.



In 1981, leftist political parties joined with guerrilla groups to combine their efforts against the government. They formed the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Their attacks began in January 1981. In August 1981, France and Mexico formally recognized the FMLN and called for a negotiated settlement.

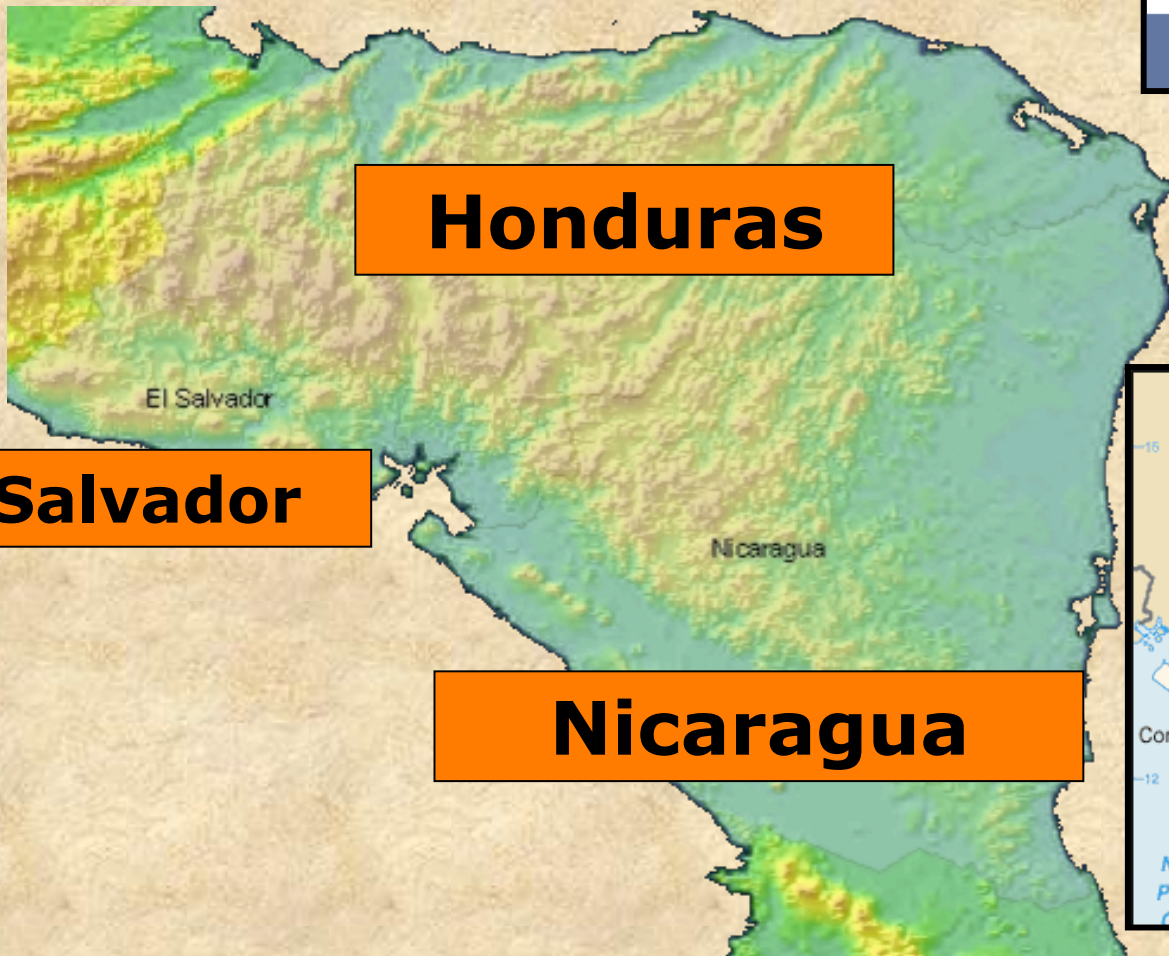
US military aid to El Salvador in millions of \$'s



Ronald Reagan and Congress turned a blind eye to the atrocities and murders committed by the El Salvadorian government against its own people. They believed this would “save” the country from becoming communist and therefore anti-American. They continued to supply money, arms and expertise. Finally, in the late 1980’s, the horrors of what was going on could no longer be covered up and an international group of nations undertook to end the civil war.



More trouble in neighboring Nicaragua



Reagan, in his handling of Nicaragua, gave new meaning to the term "Imperial President."

In 1979 Nicaraguans revolted against the corrupt Somoza regime. A new junta took power, dominated by young Marxists known as Sandinistas. The Sandinistas insisted that they favored free elections, nonalignment with either the U.S. or U.S.S.R., and a mixed economy, but once in power they postponed elections, forced opposition leaders into exile, and turned to the Soviet bloc for arms and advisers. For the Reagan administration, Nicaragua looked "like another Cuba," a Communist state that threatened the security of its Central American neighbors.

The Sandinistas



Reagan believed that the Nicaraguan government was aiding the rebels in El Salvador.



In 1981 Reagan secretly authorized the CIA to fund a group of anti-Sandinistas (the Contras, a Spanish term that means "against") based in Honduras and Costa Rica.



When the facts of U.S. funding leaked out Congress passed the Boland Amendment. This amendment stated that the funds supplied to the Contras were to be used only for stopping weapons being shipped to Salvadorian rebels.



In 1984 the CIA placed underwater mines in Nicaraguan harbors to harm the Nicaraguan economy. This led to world wide outrage and Congress cut off all aid to the Contras.



In violation of the Boland Amendment Reagan had the National Security Council fund the Contras by raising money from foreign countries and private donors. When this funding scheme was revealed it became the Iran-Contra affair and hurt Reagan politically. Congress investigated.

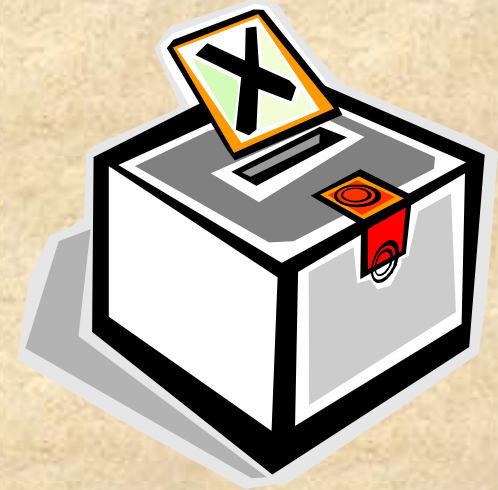
The Contras were supported by the CIA to overthrow the government of Nicaragua



Reagan speaking
about Nicaragua



The American preoccupation with Nicaragua began to subside in 1987, after President Oscar Arias Sanches of Costa Rica proposed a regional peace plan. In national elections in 1990 the Nicaraguan opposition voted the Sandinistas out of office, bringing an end to ten turbulent years of Sandinista rule.



Sandinistas Flag

Invasion of Grenada

Reagan and his advisers tended to view every regional conflict as a possible communist threat, especially in the Western Hemisphere, where he was determined to prevent communist takeovers. In October 1983 Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, a small island nation in the Caribbean, was assassinated and a more radical Marxist government took power. Soviet money and Cuban troops came to Grenada, began constructing an airfield for large military aircraft, the Reagan administration decided to remove the communists and restore a pro-American regime. On October 25 U.S. troops invaded Grenada, killed or captured 750 Cuban soldiers, and established a new government. The invasion sent a clear message throughout the region that the Reagan administration would not tolerate communism in its hemisphere.



Memo from Reagan outlined Grenada policy

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SENSITIVE

National Security
Decision Directive 110A

October 23, 1983

RESPONSE TO CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS'
REQUEST TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY ON GRENADA

Following the October 13 coup on Grenada, the deaths of the Prime Minister, several Cabinet officials, and numerous citizens, the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) met on October 22 in Barbados. These Caribbean democratic nations have unanimously and formally resolved to form a multi-national Caribbean force to remove "the outlaw regime on Grenada" and restore democracy by any means, including force of arms. They have formally requested that the U.S., along with other friendly countries, provide help in accomplishing this objective. The recent violence and instability have also created a situation which could seriously jeopardize the lives and safety of American citizens. (S)

In response to the OECS request for U.S. participation in a multi-national effort to restore democracy on Grenada and to take prudent precautions to protect the lives and safety of American citizens, the following actions recommended by the Special Situation Group (SSG) are directed:

- o The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of Central Intelligence, will land U.S. and allied Caribbean military forces in order to take control of Grenada, no later than dawn Tuesday, October 25, 1983. Collection of requisite military intelligence for this operation should proceed immediately by all necessary means. This operation has a three-fold objective:
 - Assuring the safety of American citizens on Grenada.
 - In conjunction with other OECS/friendly government participants, the restoration of democratic government on Grenada.
 - The elimination of current, and the prevention of further, Cuban intervention in Grenada. (TS)

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under provisions of E.O. 12958
by J. Saunders, National Security Council

TOP SECRET

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SENSITIVE

- o The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of Central Intelligence, will assure diplomatic cooperation with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and other friendly governments. He will also inform Cuba and the Soviet Union of our actions at an appropriate time and provide for the safe passage from Grenada for their nationals. A coordinated legislative and public affairs strategy will be prepared which reflects:
 - The multi-lateral character of our actions.
 - The human rights, abuses, and oppression of the current regime and the recent violence which potentially endangers U.S. lives.
 - The democratic nature of the new government being installed. (TS)

[REDACTED]

958
S
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-- [REDACTED]

-- [REDACTED] (S)

In order to preserve the lives and safety of U.S. citizens on Grenada and military personnel involved in this operation, all agencies of the U.S. Government will maintain strictest security controls. Appropriate cover and deception measures are authorized to mislead the present Grenadian regime and the Cubans concerning our true intentions. In this regard, all senior USG officials should maintain normal schedules to the maximum extent practicable between now and the initiation of this operation. (TS)

Ronald Reagan

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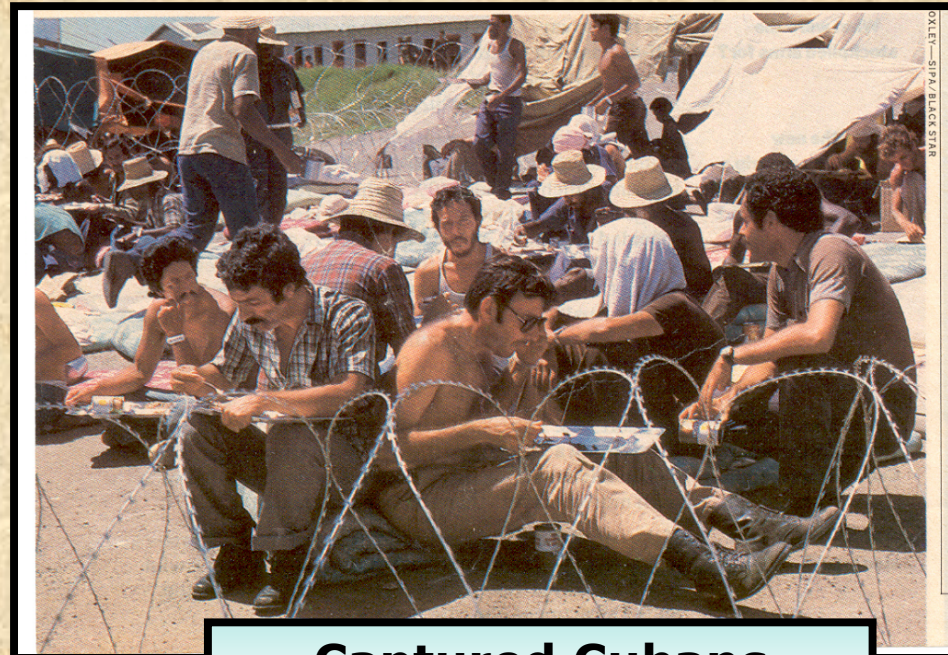
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**U.S. invaded
Grenada**



Captured Cubans

Reagan's turn in the Middle East

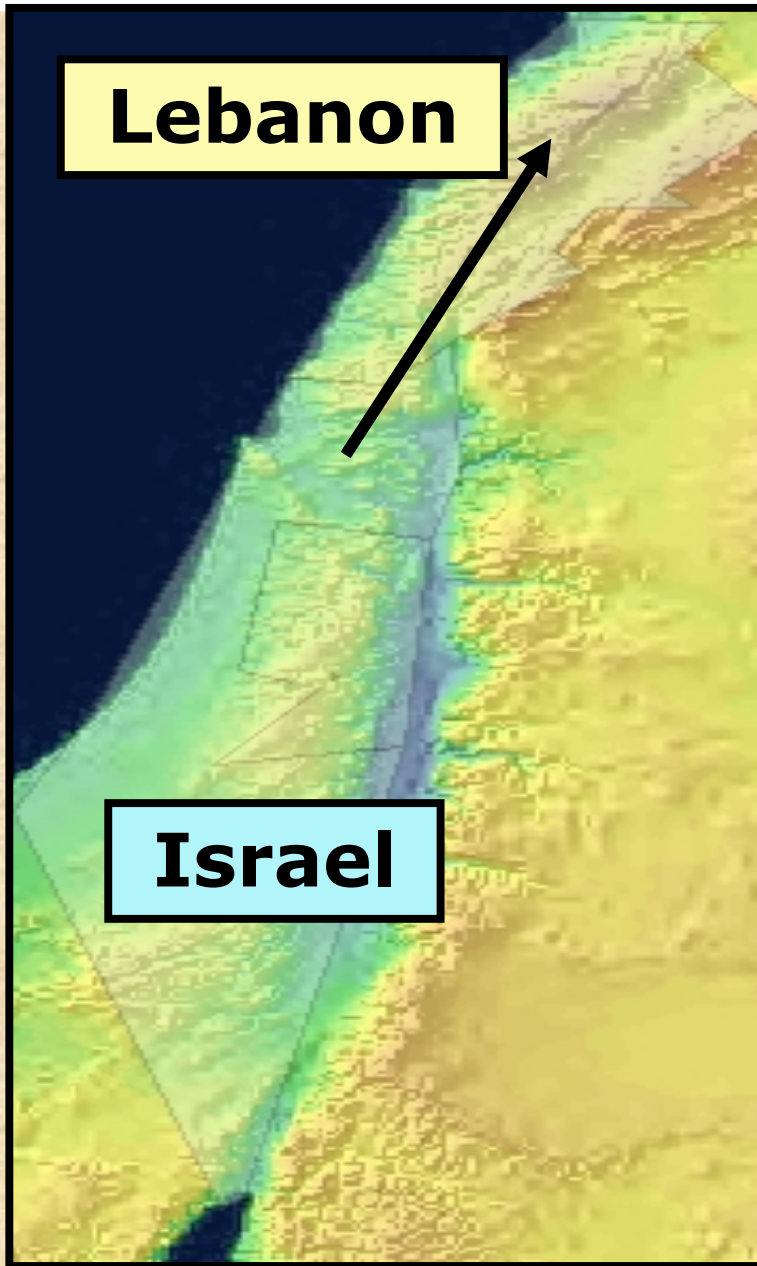


In 1970 Palestinian fighters in Jordan, which had given them sanctuary, began attacking the nation. Serious incidents included the kidnapping of Arab diplomats, unprovoked attacks on government offices, rape, and the humiliation of army and security officers. The Palestinians, who were legally entitled to set up road blocks, molested women, levied illegal taxes and insulted the Jordanian flag in the presence of loyal Jordanians.

Eventually open warfare broke out between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Jordanian army. The PLO, under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, was defeated and forced to flee. Many PLO fighters and their families settled in Lebanon. They soon set up a de facto state in southern Lebanon on the Israeli border and started launching attacks on Israel.



**Yasser
Arafat**



In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon to put an end to the PLO attacks. Israeli troops eventually forced the PLO to leave Lebanon. Israel pulled back but maintained a buffer zone in southern Lebanon for 22 years.

Israeli forces inside Lebanon



Reagan sent U.S. forces to Lebanon

U.S., Britain, France, and Italy sent troops to Beirut after a massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps by Lebanese Christian militias. The troops arrived in September 1982 to help keep the peace. Anti-government militias began shooting at the U.S. Marines, provoking shelling by U.S. battleships offshore, which only intensified the determination to evict the Americans.

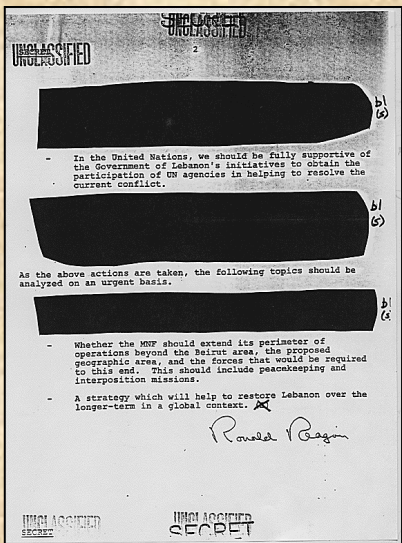
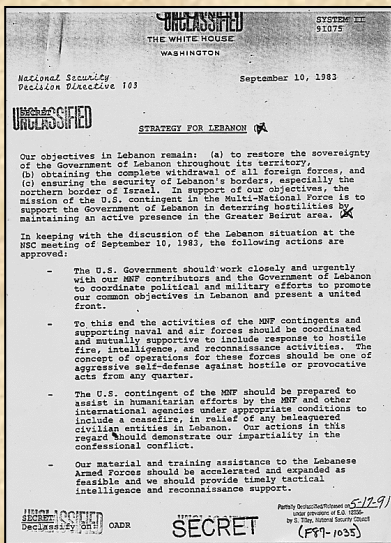
In April, 1983, Hezbollah, a Muslim terrorist group, suicide bombers blew up the Marine barracks and 241 Marines died. Three months later Reagan ordered the Marines out of Lebanon.



Marine barracks before the bombing



After the bombing, 241 Marines died



Above: Reagan outlined strategy
Below: the bombing victims



Reagan on the Beirut Marine barracks bombing.



The U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon was bombed the next year in 1984.

The American Embassy in west Beirut, as it appeared before the April 18, 1983 bombing.



Before

After

An aerial view of the American Embassy as heavy cranes continue to remove rubble from the upper floors on 21 April, 1983, following the terrorist bombing three days earlier.



Reagan and relations with the U.S.S.R.




Click pictures above to begin

Reagan called the U.S.S.R. the "evil empire".

Reagan saw a revival of the Cold War in the first years of his presidency.

 The Soviet war in Afghanistan dragged on. It was being called "Russia's Vietnam". The U.S. supplied decisive weapons to the rebels that prevented the Soviets from winning.

 The U.S.S.R. threatened to send troops to Poland if the Polish government did not outlaw the Solidarity labor movement.

 In September of 1982 a Russian fighter plane shot down a South Korean passenger jet killing 269 passengers. 61 Americans were killed, including a congressman, on the downed jet. Americans became angrier when the Soviets refused to make reparations to the victims families.

 Reagan reignited the arms race when he declared the U.S. had to increase its weaponry to "catch up with the Soviets."

 Reagan sought to place new nuclear missiles in Western Europe but this was met with protests and cancelled.

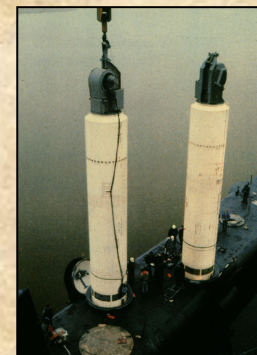
Polish union leader Lech Walesa led workers on an illegal strike in January of 1981. They wanted the communist government to give workers a 5-day work week.



Massive worldwide protests against nuclear weapons took place in both Europe and the U.S. One New York City march attracted almost a million marchers. President Reagan proposed serious reductions in strategic nuclear missiles. This led to renewed negotiations with the Soviets in 1982.



Ronald Reagan believed the U.S. had fallen behind the U.S.S.R. in weapon production. To remedy this alleged shortage he renewed two programs Jimmy Carter cancelled, the B-1 bomber and the neutron bomb. He also went forward with plans to deploy intermediate range nuclear missiles in Europe despite a storm of protest on both sides of the Atlantic. A top secret project that wasn't revealed until 1989 was building the B-2 Stealth bomber.



Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or "Star Wars"



In 1983 Reagan announced that the nation had undertaken a massive research effort to produce systems capable of destroying nuclear missiles in flight.



These new weapons would be based in space on orbiting weapons platforms (satellites).



The weapon systems would consist of either lasers or anti-missile missiles. The idea sounded so futuristic that it was dubbed "Star Wars" after a popular movie of the time.



Reagan's goal was to make nuclear weapons obsolete and avoid having to retaliate with our own missiles if the U.S.S.R. launched an attack.



Reagan believed that SDI was a moral solution to the nightmare of a nuclear exchange.



The U.S.S.R. strongly opposed the development of SDI and insisted the U.S. abandon its development before arms reduction talks could continue.



No one knew if the SDI system could actually be built.

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)

On March 23, 1983, the President expressed his vision that new and developing strategic defense technologies could offer the potential to enhance deterrence by eliminating the threat of ballistic missile attack against the U.S. and its allies.

The President directed that a set of studies be undertaken by the defense community to evaluate this potential. Those studies confirm that new and emerging technologies offer the potential for developing an effective defense against ballistic missile attack and that this could enhance deterrence. The fact that the Soviet Union is known to be actively engaged in ballistic missile defense programs also makes it important that the U.S. pursue a strategic defense option as one possible response to future Soviet actions in this area. The technology studies identified several options for pursuing this capability.

Based upon these study results and the recommendations of the National Security Council, the President considered a range of possible initial SDI implementation measures. On January 6, 1984, he signed a National Security Decision Directive initiating the first phase of a comprehensive and committed strategic defense research effort to establish the technological foundation on which future decisions could be based. The President is committed to the SDI and intent upon seeing it develop in a responsible and prudent manner so as to ensure the continuity and sustained effort required to develop options for a future President.

The President decided that, in 1984, the SDI should focus upon developing an effective program management structure and on defining the scope and direction of a long term research and technology demonstration program building on research already underway. The President has charged the Secretary of Defense to establish an effective management structure for the SDI within DOD and to appoint a dedicated program manager of considerable stature in keeping with the high priority of the SDI. The program manager will have central control of budget planning and execution, including the ability to reprogram resources from less promising to more promising technologies. This centralized control, with decentralized execution through government research organizations, will provide a visible and accessible focal point.

A long term, but intensive, research and technology program has been identified to support the SDI. The SDI is not a development and deployment program, but rather a broad-based, centrally-managed research effort to identify and develop the key technologies necessary for an effective strategic defense. The research will be initially focused on technologies for:

- sensing and tracking attacking missiles;
- destroying attacking missiles and warheads;
- command and control; and
- survivability and sustainability.

The SDI will explore technologies which might offer the potential to engage attacking missiles in any of their four phases of flight (boost, post-boost, mid-course, and terminal). Certain capabilities are important in this respect:

- global, full-time surveillance, and attack warning;
- boost engagement;
- mid-course discrimination;
- high endo-atmospheric engagement; and
- interconnected and survivable systems management and data processing.

For 1985, the practical fiscal limitations on the defense budget, coupled with the need to firmly establish a sound management structure and more precisely define the programmatic directions of the SDI, led the President to decide to approve a \$250 million increment to previously budgeted DOD strategic defense activities. While this level of increase is necessarily less than some options presented to the President, it is an increase over the originally budgeted level.

The SDI will be pursued in a manner consistent with all existing arms control agreements, including the ABM Treaty. It is part of the President's vision that, eventually, effective strategic defenses could help promote additional agreements to reduce offensive systems.

The President expects to see the SDI evolve and mature over the next few years and envisions a continuing U.S. emphasis on it.

SDI fact sheet the White House mailed to citizens when they inquired about the program.



Reagan prepared his SDI speech for the American people



Reagan on SDI



SDI animation

Click to play

In November 1984 the U.S. and U.S.S.R. agreed to new negotiations on nuclear and space issues.

In March of 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet General Secretary and a new era in U.S. Soviet relations began.



Geneva Summit, November 1985

Reagan and Gorbachev issued a joint statement on cooperation in arms reduction with a goal of 50% reductions of nuclear arms.



Geneva,
Switzerland



Gorbachev transformed Soviet society and U.S. - U.S.S.R. relations



glasnost ("openness"): this allowed open criticism of the Soviet government by individuals and media.



perestroika (restructure): this bold move introduced democracy and some capitalism into Soviet government and society.



Gorbachev and Reagan in the fourth of their summits signed the INF Treaty which was a step in the reduction of ICBM's.



Reagan and Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty, 1987



Reagan and Gorbachev in front of the Kremlin in Moscow

Another area that Reagan influenced was South Africa in 1985.



South Africa



Reagan placed economic sanctions against South Africa on September 9, 1985 because of their continued apartheid (racial segregation) laws. These laws restricted the rights of all non-whites.

Official U.S. policy towards South Africa

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SYSTEM 11
90831

September 7, 1985

National Security Decision
Directive Number 187

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA X

The United States and its allies have important political, commercial, and strategic interests in South Africa. These are being threatened by widespread violence and increased tension in South Africa, and continued Soviet challenges to our important interests in the area. At the same time, there has been growing Congressional and public criticism of our policy despite our active engagement and strong record of accomplishment during the past four years. It is, therefore, now necessary to re-emphasize the broad objectives of U.S. political strategy toward South Africa which are:

- Use U.S. influence to promote peaceful change away from apartheid, to a system which provides justice and opportunity for all with a government based on the consent of all its people;
- Use U.S. influence to reduce the prospect of revolutionary violence and the opportunities for expansion of Soviet influence;
- Encourage peace and coexistence between South Africa and its neighbors, promoting policies which can enhance regional stability and foster the benefits of democracy to all peoples of South Africa and the region. X

In order to achieve these objectives, the U.S. will remain actively involved and pursue a comprehensive and coordinated strategy toward South Africa. This strategy will consist of the following specific elements:

- Maintain close diplomatic communications including Presidential messages, when appropriate, and quiet diplomacy, to influence the actions of that government;
- Make it clear to South Africa that our present relationship can be sustained only in a framework of cooperation, continued internal reform toward ending apartheid and with a system of rule based on the consent of all governed;
- Urge and apply pressure on South Africa to pursue the course of reform energetically and without delay, to begin genuine negotiations with the country's black leadership, and take steps to redress black grievances;

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Declassified/Released on 5-17-91
under provisions of E.O. 12356
by S. Tilley, National Security Council

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2

- Expand contacts with representative black organizations in South Africa and encourage them to pursue change by nonviolent means;
- Increase funding for education, labor, business, self-help and human rights programs in South Africa aimed at improving conditions for black Africans, and black awareness of U.S. initiatives and policies;
- Urge U.S. business entities in South Africa to continue and to consolidate programs to improve the welfare of black South African employees, to assist black-owned companies and to use their influence to argue for change away from apartheid;
- Combine the resources of the White House and the Departments of State, Treasury and Commerce to oppose or satisfactorily limit the imposition of new legislative sanctions against South Africa;
- Pursue negotiating possibilities offered by the South African Government, including high level meetings, as appropriate, to discuss internal developments; seek to establish and maintain a cooperative framework for a relationship based upon realistic appraisals of both achievable goals and U.S. influence;
- Review the possibilities of joint diplomatic efforts with key Western allies to foster progress toward internal reform and away from apartheid;
- Continue U.S. efforts to work with South Africa and the IAEA to safeguard South African nuclear facilities and obtain South African adherence to the non-proliferation treaty. X

Recent South African Government actions require more forthright public diplomacy to create better public and media understanding of our policies, especially our opposition to apartheid and our encouragement of reform, and to broaden both domestic and international support for them. Our Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs strategy shall consist of the following elements:

- I, the Vice President, and other senior Administration officials will make public statements or speeches when appropriate reflecting high-level concern over developments in South Africa, explaining our principled opposition to apartheid, and underscoring our commitment to promote peaceful, non-violent change away from that system;

~~SECRET~~
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~


~~SECRET~~
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~


In 1986 Libya came under U.S. scrutiny.





Libya, a nation that sponsored terrorism around the world.

Libya was attacked by U.S. forces in April of 1986.

 On April 6th a German discotheque frequented by U.S. soldiers was bombed killing 3 and wounding 230. President Reagan claimed he had conclusive proof that Mu'ammar Qaddafi, ruler of Libya, ordered the attack.

 This was only one in a series of terrorist attacks sponsored by Libya.

 On the late evening of April 15th and early morning of April 16th 1986, under the code name "El Dorado Canyon", the United States launched a series of military air strikes against ground targets inside Libya.

 Several targets inside Libya were hit including Qaddafi's residence.

 Libyan terrorist activity was noticeably diminished after the attack.



Reagan was briefed on bombing

Reagan commenting on an earlier clash with Libya



Air strike results



Qaddafi



**Results of West
Berlin discotheque
bombing**

Reagan announced Libyan attacks



Libyan economic policy

UNCLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~
UNDER CONTROL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SYSTEM II
90131

March 9, 1982

NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION
DIRECTIVE NUMBER 27

ECONOMIC DECISIONS FOR LIBYA

After consultation with the National Security Council and in accordance with applicable law, I have decided on the following steps to reduce the threat posed by Libyan policies and actions.

1. To prohibit the import into the United States of crude oil from Libya.
2. To require for foreign policy reasons validated licenses for all exports of U.S. goods and technology to Libya, except for medicine, medical supplies, food and other agricultural commodities.
3. The general policy of the U.S. shall be to deny licenses for export to Libya of
 - a. Goods and technology controlled for national security purposes, and
 - b. Oil and gas technology and equipment not readily available from sources outside the United States.For all other newly controlled exports of goods and technology, there is no presumption of denial.

4. To the extent feasible, the administrative steps taken to implement these decisions shall be designed to minimize the extraterritorial impact of new export controls, bearing in mind the basic purposes of these restrictions. In particular, the United States will follow a flexible policy where third country companies are involved. Reexports of nonstrategic goods and technical data already outside of the United States at the time the new controls are imposed, although subject to licensing, will not be precluded under these controls; strategic goods already outside the United States will be considered on a case-by-case basis; foreign products of a nonstrategic nature derived from United States technical data will not be affected by the new controls. The United States will be prepared to show some flexibility with respect to the licensing of items generally to be prohibited from export or reexport under the new controls, where the items are required to fulfill preexisting contracts or are components representing a minor percentage of products to be produced abroad. Previously existing export controls on Libya will not be weakened.

~~SECRET~~
Rev. 10-13-77

Partially Declassified Pursuant to E.O. 13526
by G. Miller, National Security Council
(6-11-91)
(497-115)

5. These decisions shall not preclude the export or reexport of items for which validated licenses have previously been issued or where necessary to avoid breach of performance of preexisting contracts.

6. [REDACTED]

7. The Secretary of State and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall continue to co-chair a Task Force on Libya to coordinate, to implement, and to recommend additional options as necessary.

Ronald Reagan

The last years of Reagan's presidency was marred by the Iran-Contra Scandal



A complicated series of events involving: the Iran-Iraq war, American hostages held in Beirut, the Boland Amendment, and secret aid to the Contras combined to reveal a series of lies and secret deals that shocked the nation.



In 1986 the Reagan administration opened secret negotiations with the militant Islamic Iranian government. Iran was in a desperate war with Iraq and needed arms. We offered to sell them sophisticated weapons for their help in freeing U.S. hostages held by radical Islamic groups in Lebanon.



The money Iran paid for the weapons was given to the Contras who were fighting to overthrow the leftist Nicaraguan government. This was in violation of the Boland Amendment.



The operation was run by Colonel Oliver North.



The joint congressional investigating committee concluded that "The common ingredients of the Iran Contra policies were secrecy, deception, and disdain for the law. It appeared that Reagan was either confused or unaware of the arms sales."



All the conspirators were later pardoned by President Bush in 1992.



**Colonel Oliver North
testifying before
Congress**

U.S. Cold War policies of deterrence and détente paid off in 1989 and 1990 when Russia abandoned communism and freed Eastern Europe.



1986



1989

Click to play

Tiananmen Square, China

June 1989



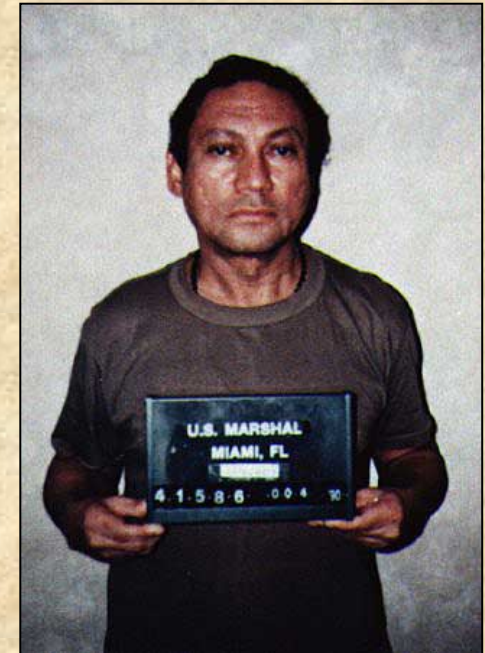
In the spring of 1989 mass demonstrations broke out in China demanding democracy. University students erected a "Goddess of Democracy" in Tiananmen Square in China's capital, Beijing. The Chinese military used tanks and machine guns against the students, effectively crushing the movement.

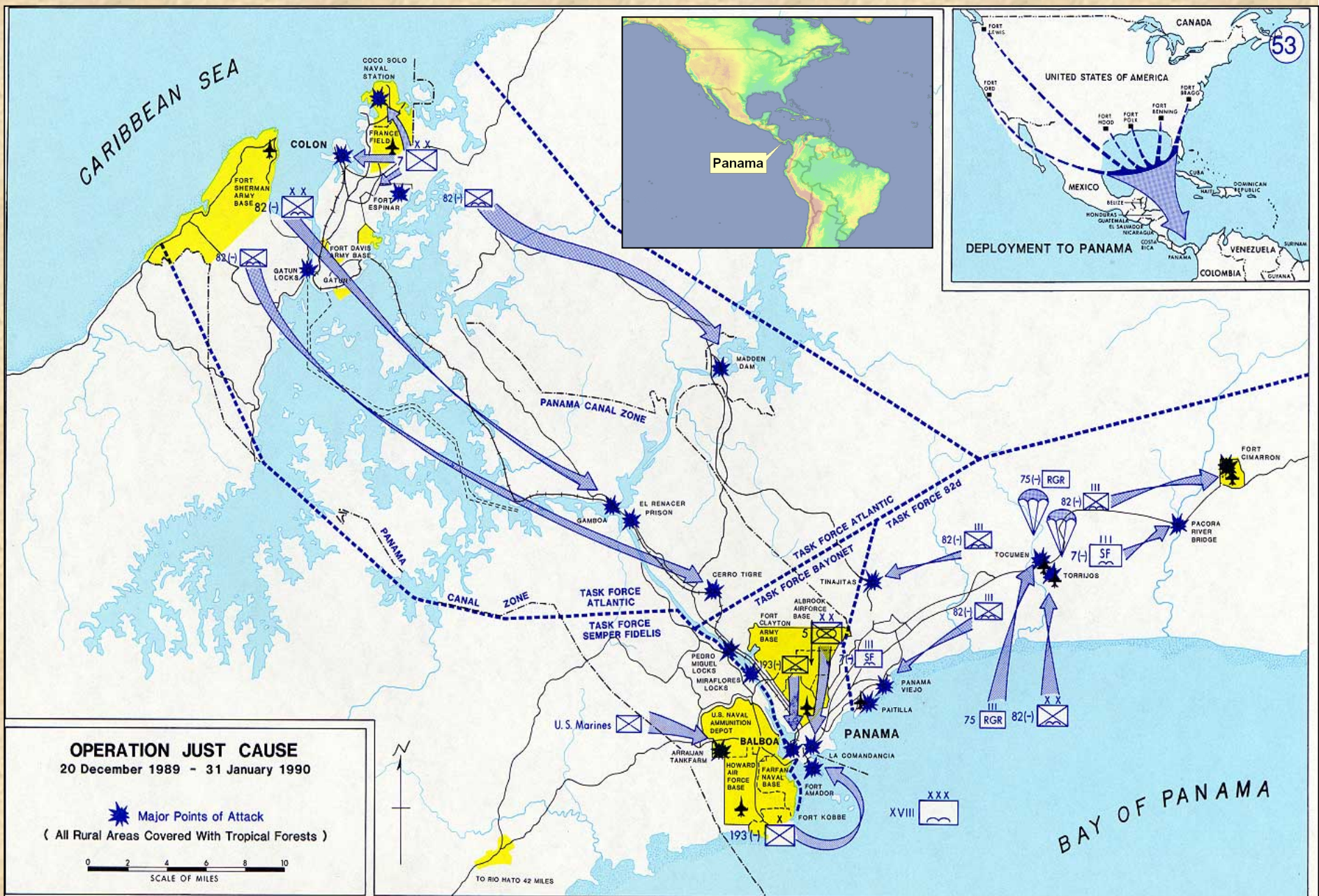


The U.S. invaded Panama on December 20, 1989 and removed dictator General Manuel Antonio Noriega from power. Evidence linked Noriega to drug smuggling, particularly cocaine and crack cocaine, selling secrets to Cuba, and money laundering.

President Bush sent troops after a marine was murdered in the streets of Panama City. There were several purposes of the invasion: to bring Noriega to the U.S. to try him for drug smuggling; replace Noriega with Guillermo Endara, who had won a presidential election (that Noriega annulled); to safeguard the lives of American citizens in Panama; and to protect the integrity of the Panama Canal treaties.

Noriega was captured and brought to the United States to stand trial. He was convicted in April 1992 on charges of racketeering, money laundering, and drug trafficking, and sentenced to 40 years in prison.





1990s



Domestic Policy



Clean Air Act



Bush's Supreme Court nominations



ADA



Election of 1992



NAFTA



Los Angeles riots



World wide web debuted



Branch Davidians at Waco



Handgun control



Motor Voter Act



Contract with America



Welfare reform



1996 Election



Impeachment



Demographic changes in the U.S. 1900-2000



Clean Air Act 1990

A federal law that applies standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that puts limits on how much of a pollutant can be in the air anywhere in the United States. This ensured that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protections.

The law allowed individual states to have stronger pollution controls, but states are not allowed to have weaker pollution controls than those set for the whole country. Since each state has different environmental issues it is mostly left up to the states to control their own local industries.

States have to develop state implementation plans (SIPs) that explain how each state will do its job under the Clean Air Act. A state implementation plan is a collection of the regulations a state will use to clean up polluted areas. The states must involve the public, through hearings and opportunities to comment, in the development of each state implementation plan.

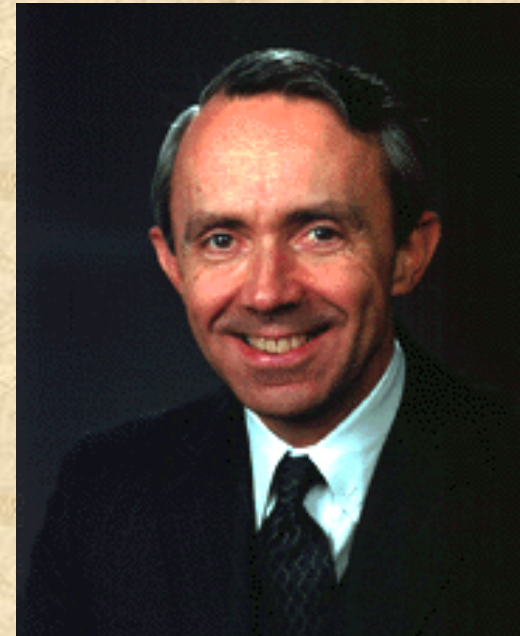
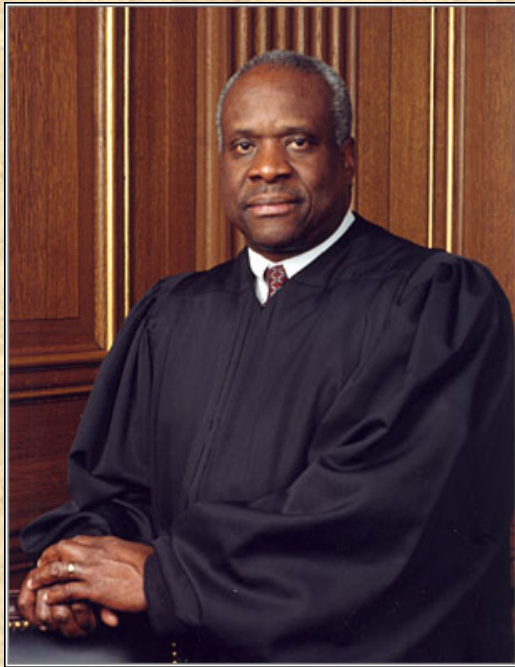
EPA must approve each SIP, and if a SIP isn't acceptable, EPA can take over enforcing the Clean Air Act in that state.

The United States government, through EPA, assists the states by providing scientific research, expert studies, engineering designs and money to support clean air programs.



President Bush signed the Clean Air Act, 1990

Bush's Supreme Court nominees



David Souter

October 9, 1990

Clarence Thomas, a conservative, was nominated to the Supreme Court after Thurgood Marshall died, which led many to claim there is a "Black seat" on the Court. During the Senate Judiciary hearings, Anita Hill, a previous employee of Thomas', charged that he had sexually harassed her ten years earlier. Her claims could not be proven with evidence and Thomas was confirmed by the Senate in a vote of 52 to 48, the closest vote in the 20th century. October 23, 1991

Great American Workout, 1990

Since May of 1983 the federal government has proclaimed that month to be the National Physical Fitness and Sports month. Bush kicked it off in 1990 by recognizing Arnold Schwarzenegger and the Special Olympics as important symbols for our nation.



The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), July 26, 1992. It prohibits private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against qualified individuals with disabilities in job application procedures, hiring, firing, advancement, compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions and privileges of employment.



North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 1992

A trade agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. to gradually remove tariffs and other obstacles to trading on most products. The goal was to promote trade among the nations and compete with Asian nations and the newly formed European Union (EU).





1992 Los Angeles riots



The riots centered around the verdict handed down in the police brutality trial of four LAPD officers, who were charged with excessive force in the arrest of Rodney King in 1991. Evidence presented at the trial showed that King provoked police by leading them on a chase at speeds of over 100 miles per hour and refusing to cooperate with police once he emerged from his vehicle. A home video surfaced during the trial that showed the beating of King by police and was played repeatedly throughout the trial by national and local media.

On April 29, 1992, the verdicts by 12 white jurors in Sylmar, CA were read: One of the officers was found guilty of excessive force; the other officers were cleared of all charges. The verdicts were broadcast live, and word spread quickly throughout Los Angeles. Rioting broke out throughout the city, which lasted for three days.

Mayor Tom Bradley imposed a curfew, schools and businesses were closed. Governor Pete Wilson sent 4,000 National Guard troops to patrol the streets. Live television coverage over the four days showed fires raging, innocent bystanders being assaulted, and looters sacking businesses. On Monday, May 4, schools and businesses reopened and life basically went back to normal.

More than people were 50 killed, over 4,000 injured, 12,000 people were arrested, and \$1 billion in property damage.

1992 Los Angeles Riots



Photos courtesy of California Center for Military History

1992 Presidential election candidates



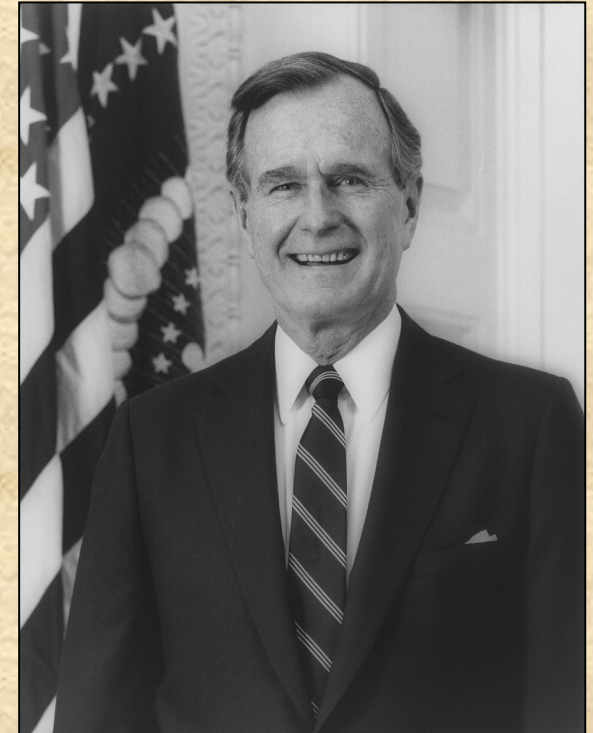
**H. Ross Perot,
Independent**

**Texas billionaire who
promised to reduce
the deficit**



**Bill Clinton,
Democrat**

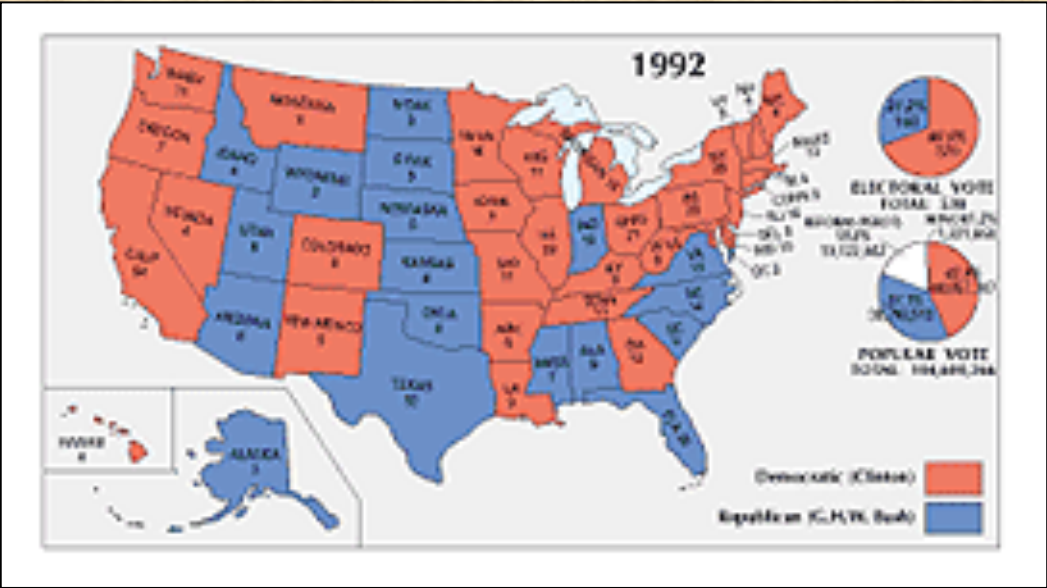
**Arkansas Governor who
labeled himself a "New
Democrat", meaning
more centrist on issues**



**George H.W. Bush,
Republican**

**Incumbent president
blamed for the economic
troubles and rising
unemployment**

1992 Election



President Clinton and Vice President Gore won



The World Wide Web was born

In 1969 the concept was introduced to create a network to link education and government across the nation as a “back up” to traditional styles of communication.

During the 1970s email evolved.

In the 1980s the Domain Name System (DNS) was established, along with the first internet providers. The late 1980s and early 1990s saw the introduction of the World Wide Web.

Current estimates show that over 900 million people world wide are connected to the internet.



Clinton's Supreme Court nominations



Stephen Breyer
August 3, 1994



Ruth Bader Ginsburg
August 10, 1993

Brady Handgun Control Prevention Act

January 5, 1993

This law was named after James Brady, White House Press Secretary for Reagan. On March 30, 1981 John Hinckley, in an attempt to assassinate the President, shot Mr. Brady, President Reagan, and two law enforcement officers.

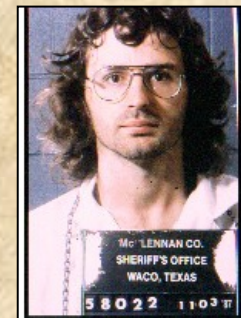
The law established a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, and for the establishment of a national instant criminal background check system to be contacted by firearms dealers before the transfer of any firearm.



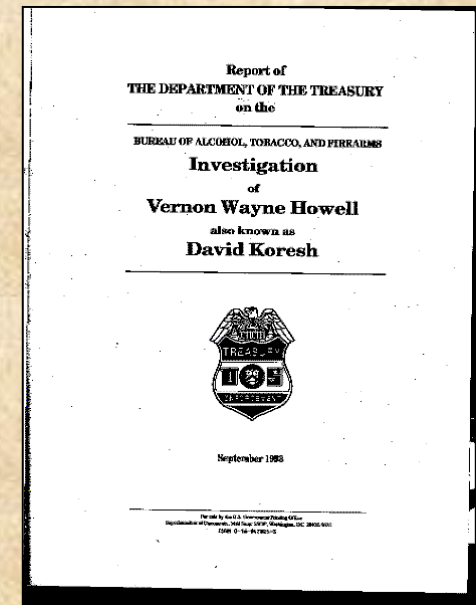
Branch Davidian compound raid, February-April, 1993

In 1992 a UPS driver reported suspicious packages being delivered to the Branch Davidians, a religious group spun off from the Seventh Day Adventists (at that time) led by David Koresh. The group had lived on the 77 acre communal property since the 1930s.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) was alerted by the local sheriff. The group made money by selling various items at gun shows and therefore did possess many guns, which were stored together in the communal property. A warrant was issued to search the entire 77 acre property as well as the living quarters of over 100 people to look for machinegun conversion parts, and items "from which a destructive device may be readily assembled". The BATF was concerned about two major items:



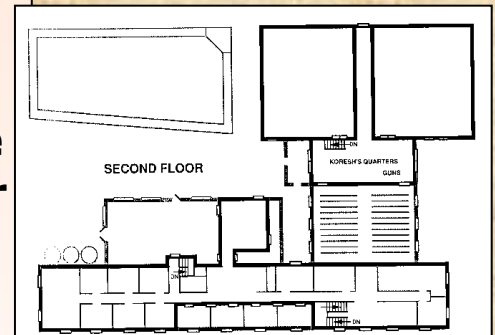
1. The conversion ordinary guns into machine guns and the usage of black powder to make pipe bombs.
2. Alleged child abuse by Koresh, which had been investigated by the state of Texas and dropped due to a lack of evidence 10 months prior to the raid.



The BATF set up surveillance cameras at a house 300 yards away from the compound, largely based on information given by Marc Breault, a former Branch Davidian who was legally blind. The cameras turned up no evidence of illegal activities so the BATF sent an undercover agent, Robert Rodriguez, inside Mount Carmel.

On February 28, 1993 the BATF sent in 76 agents to the residence and shots were exchanged, which resulted in the deaths of 4 ATF agents and 6 Branch Davidians. Federal and state authorities then surrounded the property and the Federal Bureau of Investigation assumed control. Weeks went by as the FBI and the Davidians engaged in negotiations to resolve the standoff peacefully.

On April 19, 1993, Attorney General Janet Reno gave the FBI permission to flush the Davidians out of their residence. FBI agents used tanks to smash holes in the walls of the building and then sprayed tear gas into the residence. Agents also used hand-held grenade launchers to fire more than 350 "ferret" rounds into the windows of the building, but none of the Davidians obeyed the FBI's command to exit the residence. A fire then broke out, and 76 Davidians, including 27 children, perished.



THE NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT, May 1993

This law was designed to make it easier for people to register to vote and maintain their registration throughout their lives.

The law required that states allow people to register at the place they renew their driver licenses, at public assistance programs offices, and by mail.



Voter Registration Application
Before completing this form, review the General, Application, and State specific instructions.

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? Yes No This space for office use only.
 Will you be 18 years old on or before election day? Yes No
 If you checked "No" in response to either of these questions, do not complete this form. Please see state-specific instructions for rules regarding eligibility to register (see page 16).

1 Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms. (Circle one) Last Name First Name Middle Name(s) (Circle one) Jr Sr III IV
 2 Home Address Apt. or Lot # City/Town State Zip Code
 3 Address Where You Get Your Mail if Different From Above City/Town State Zip Code
 4 Date of Birth Month / Day / Year 5 Telephone Number (optional) 6 ID Number - (See item 6 in the instructions for your state)
 7 Choice of Party (see item 7 in the instructions for your state) 8 Race or Ethnic Group (see item 8 in the instructions for your state)

9 I have reviewed my state's instructions and I swear/affirm that:
 • I am a United States citizen
 • I meet the eligibility requirements of my state and jurisdiction to vote as required.
 • The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, I may be fined, imprisoned, or if not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry to the United States.
 Please sign & fill name (or put mark) ▲
 Date: Month / Day / Year

Please fill out the sections below if they apply to you.
 If this application is for a change of name, what was your name before you changed it?
 A Last Name First Name Middle Name(s) (Circle one) Jr Sr III IV
 If you were registered before but this is the first time you are registering from the address in Box 2, what was your address where you were registered before?
 B Street (or route and box number) Apt. or Lot # City/Town/County State Zip Code
 If you live in a rural area but do not have a street number, or if you have no address, please show on the map where you live.
 • Write in the names of the crossroads (or streets) nearest to where you live.
 • Draw an X to show where you live.
 • Use a dot to show any churches, churches, stores, or other landmarks near where you live, and write the name of the landmark.
 C Example: Grocery Store
 Woodbuck Road
 Public School X
 NORTH ↑

If the applicant is unable to sign, who helped the applicant fill out this application? Give name, address and phone number (phone number optional).
 D

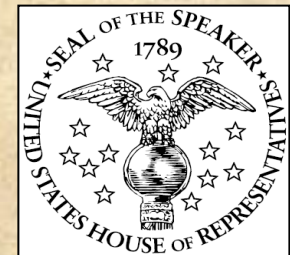
Mail this application to the address provided for your State.

Republican Contract with America, 1994

The 104th Congress, which was in session from 1995-1996, set out to devolve power back to the states. The Republican dominated Congress sought to reform Congressional procedures, power structure, and size. They sought to limit the federal government's power in state matters, preferring states to have more leeway in carrying out policies. A major part of their program was the introduction of block grants, money provided to states to spend with less strings attached from the federal government. They also wanted to limit the number of unfunded mandates, directives given to states on various matters without the money to implement. To achieve these and other goals the Republican leadership introduced 10 bills that addressed the shrinking of government, fiscal responsibility of Congress, and other conservative goals such as the reduction of welfare benefits. Although not all of the proposals became law the Contract with America was a major victory for the Republican party. The House of Representatives has been dominated by Republicans since the 104th Congress and the Senate has been majority Republican every session except the 107th.



**House Majority Leader
Newt Gingrich,
a major architect
of the Contract
with America**

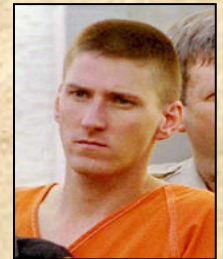
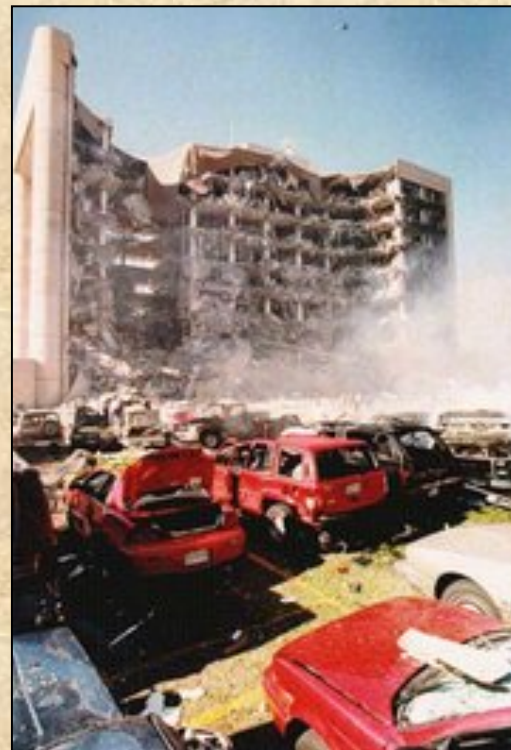


Oklahoma City Bombing, April 19th, 1995

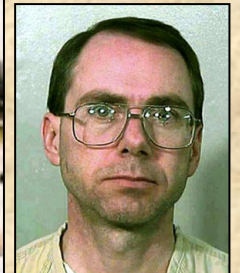
At 9:02 a.m. on the street in front of the Murrah federal building, attackers exploded a rented Ryder truck that contained about 5,000 lbs of explosive material. 168 people, including 19 children died in the bombing.

Timothy McVeigh was arrested by an Oklahoma Highway Patrolman within an hour of the explosion. At his trial, evidence showed the motivation for the attack was to avenge the deaths of Branch Davidians at Waco, Texas, whom McVeigh believed had been murdered by agents of the federal government. The attack was staged on the second anniversary of the Waco incident.

McVeigh was executed on June 11, 2001, while Terry Nichols received life in prison without parole.



McVeigh



Nichols



President William J. Clinton
Eulogy for Bombing Victims
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
April 23, 1995

112 124
SP839-0
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

My fellow Americans:

Honored As Pres - Ad Amer → Hubbard, Father, City

Today our nation is joined with you in grief. We mourn with you. We share your hope against hope that others have survived. We thank all who have worked so heroically to save lives and solve this crime. We pledge to do all we can to help you heal the injured, to rebuild this ^{Wonderful} city, and to bring to justice those who did this evil deed.

President Clinton's eulogy speech



The Clinton's viewed the search and rescue plan for bombing victims



The Clinton's laid a wreath at the site

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, 1996

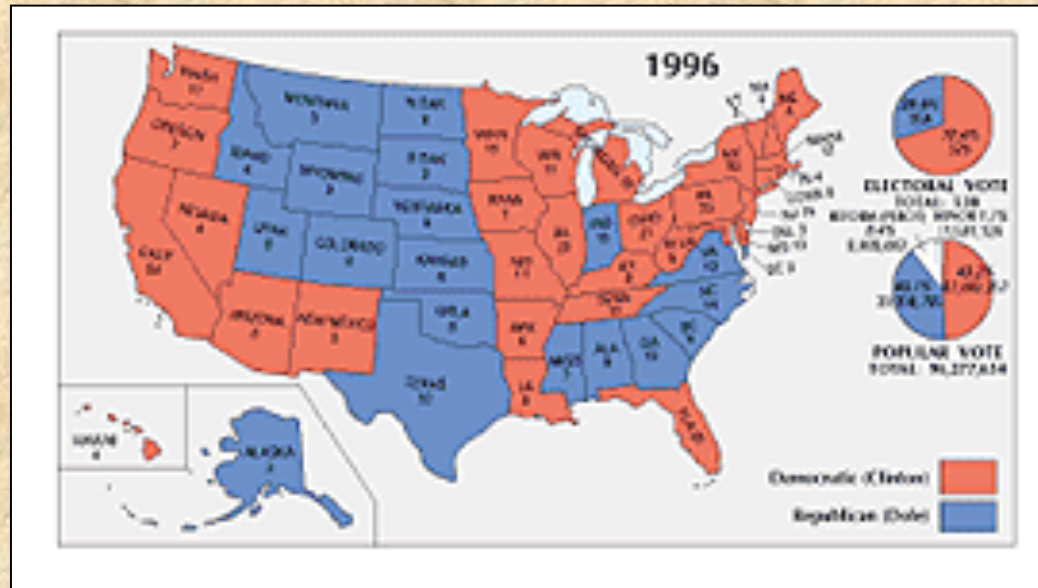
One of Clinton's campaign promises in 1992 was to end welfare "as we know it".

This law had three major elements:

- ❖ ended the entitlement status of welfare**
- ❖ limited recipients to 5 years total of benefits**
- ❖ recipients had to work within 2 years of receiving benefits**



1996 Election



President Clinton and Vice President Gore were challenged by Senator Dole and Kemp. Clinton was reelected.



President Clinton impeached

President Clinton was sued by Paula Jones in 1994 for sexual harassment when she worked as a state employee in Arkansas while Clinton was governor. Clinton sought executive immunity to dismiss the suit, however the Supreme Court ruled in 1997 that presidential immunity did not apply in a civil case. Before the trial proceeded a settlement payment of \$850,000 was paid to Jones.

Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr was investigating Bill and Hilary Clinton's involvement in the Whitewater real estate deal in Arkansas and in the course of his investigation Jones' lawyers gave him the name of Linda Tripp, a former White House employee. Tripp had secretly taped conversations with Monica Lewinsky, a White House intern, who claimed on tape to have had a sexual relationship with the President. When Lewinsky testified for Starr she denied the relationship. Starr received permission to secretly tape a meeting between Tripp and Lewinsky in which Lewinsky admitted again the true nature of her relationship with Clinton. President Clinton testified a few days later under oath that he did not have sexual relations with Lewinsky.

Starr presented 11 impeachable accusations in a report to Congress. The Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives investigated the matter and submitted 4 articles of impeachment. On December 19, 1998, the House of Representatives approved two articles of impeachment against President William J. Clinton, claiming the president had "willfully corrupted and manipulated the judicial process." The trial, with Chief Justice Rehnquist as the presiding Officer, lasted for more than one month.

IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

together with

ADDITIONAL, MINORITY, AND DISSENTING VIEWS

TO ACCOMPANY

H. RES. 611



DECEMBER 16, 1998 (pursuant to clause 2(1)(5) of rule XI).—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed



The Senate trial began on January 14, 1999, and once again arguments focused on the definition of "high crimes and misdemeanors." Falling short of the necessary two-thirds vote on either article of impeachment the Senate acquitted President Clinton on February 12, 1999.

Article I of the Impeachment dealt with perjury, false testimony to the grand jury. The voting totals were as follows:

55 not guilty: 45 democrats, 10 republicans

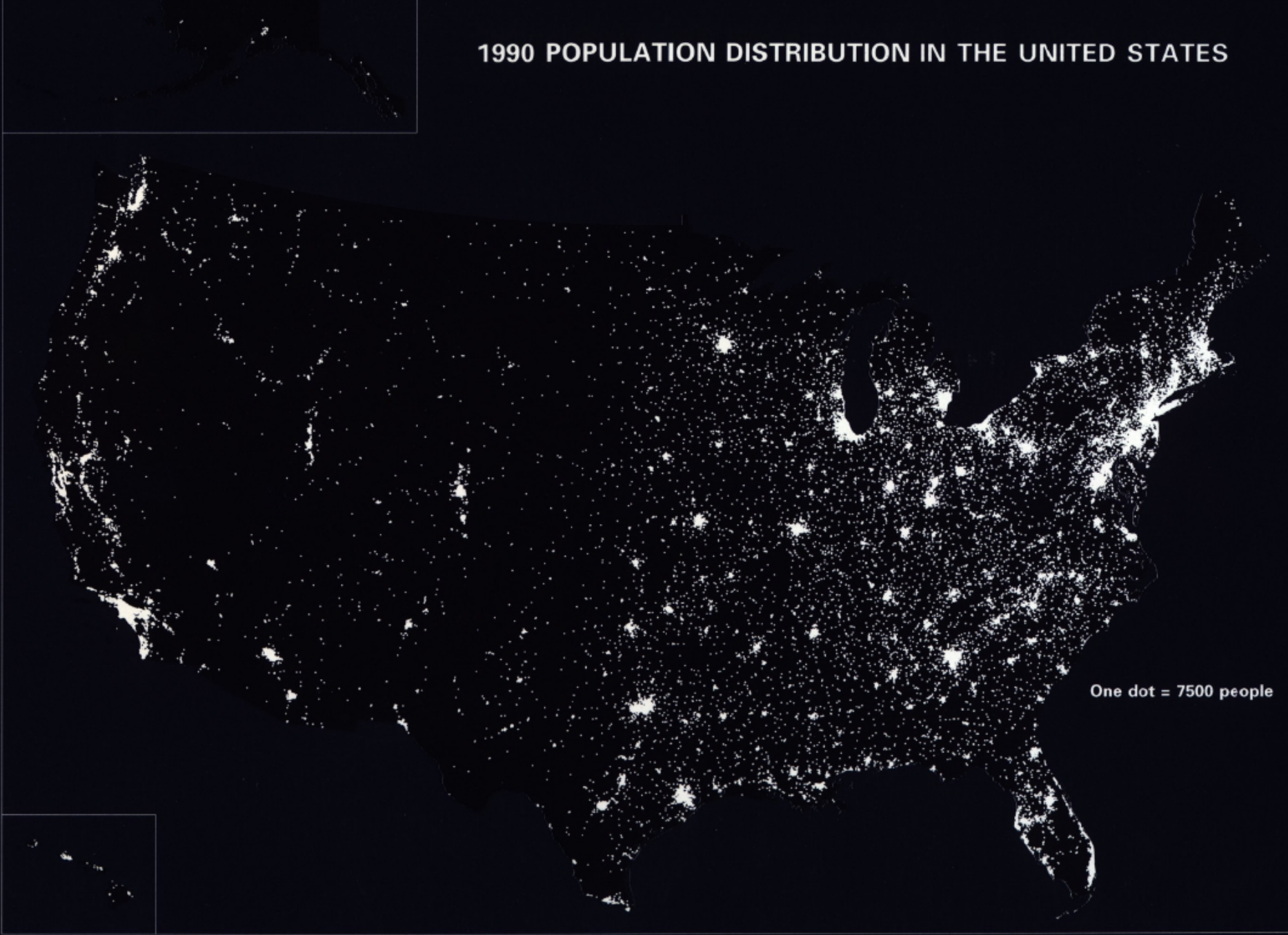
45 guilty: 45 republicans

Article II alleged that President Clinton obstructed justice in an attempt to delay, impede, cover up and conceal evidence in the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit. The voting totals were as follows:

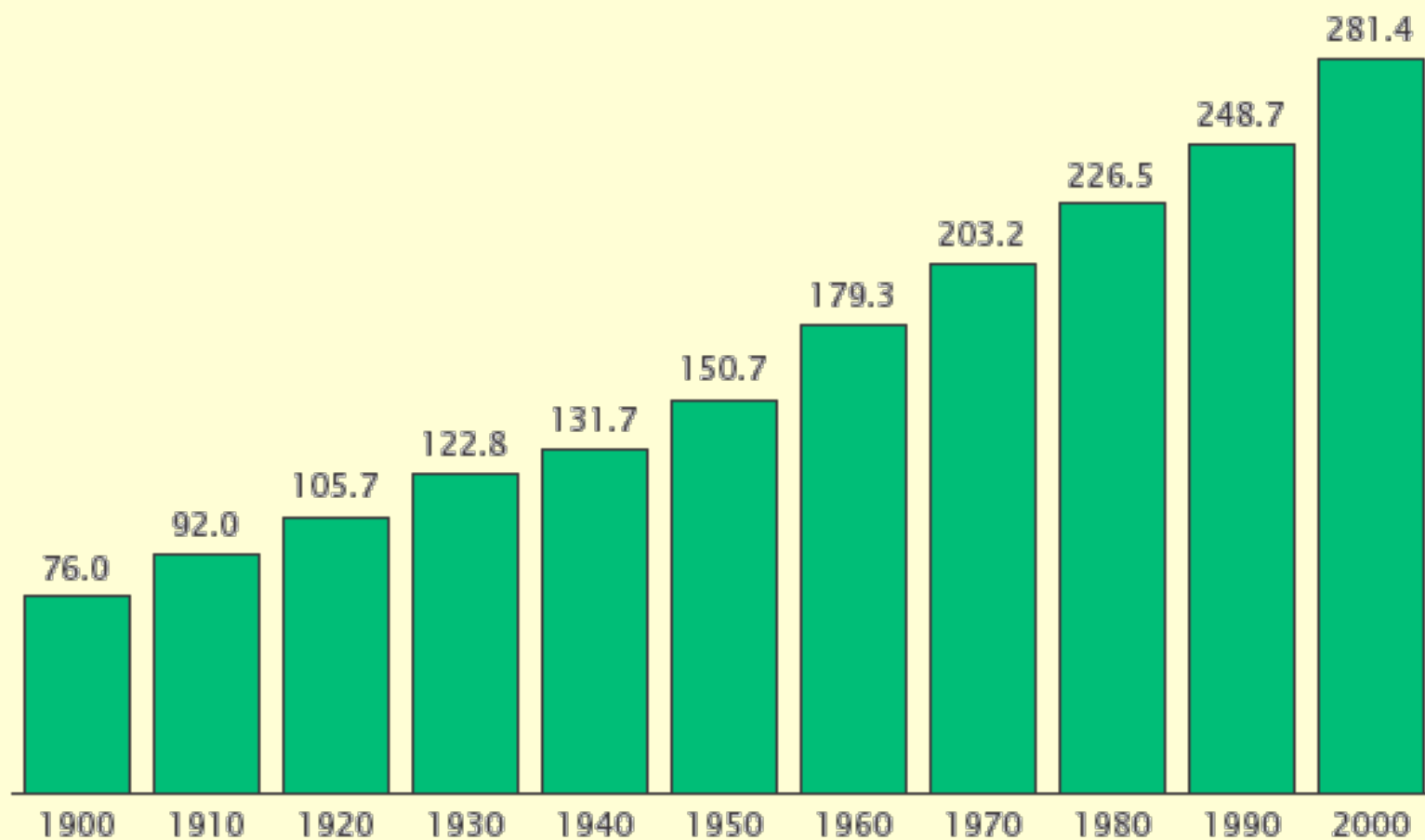
50 guilty: 50 Republicans

50 not guilty: 45 Democrats and 5 Republicans

1990 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES



Total U.S. population millions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

In the 1970s people began moving from the "Rustbelt" to the "Sunbelt"

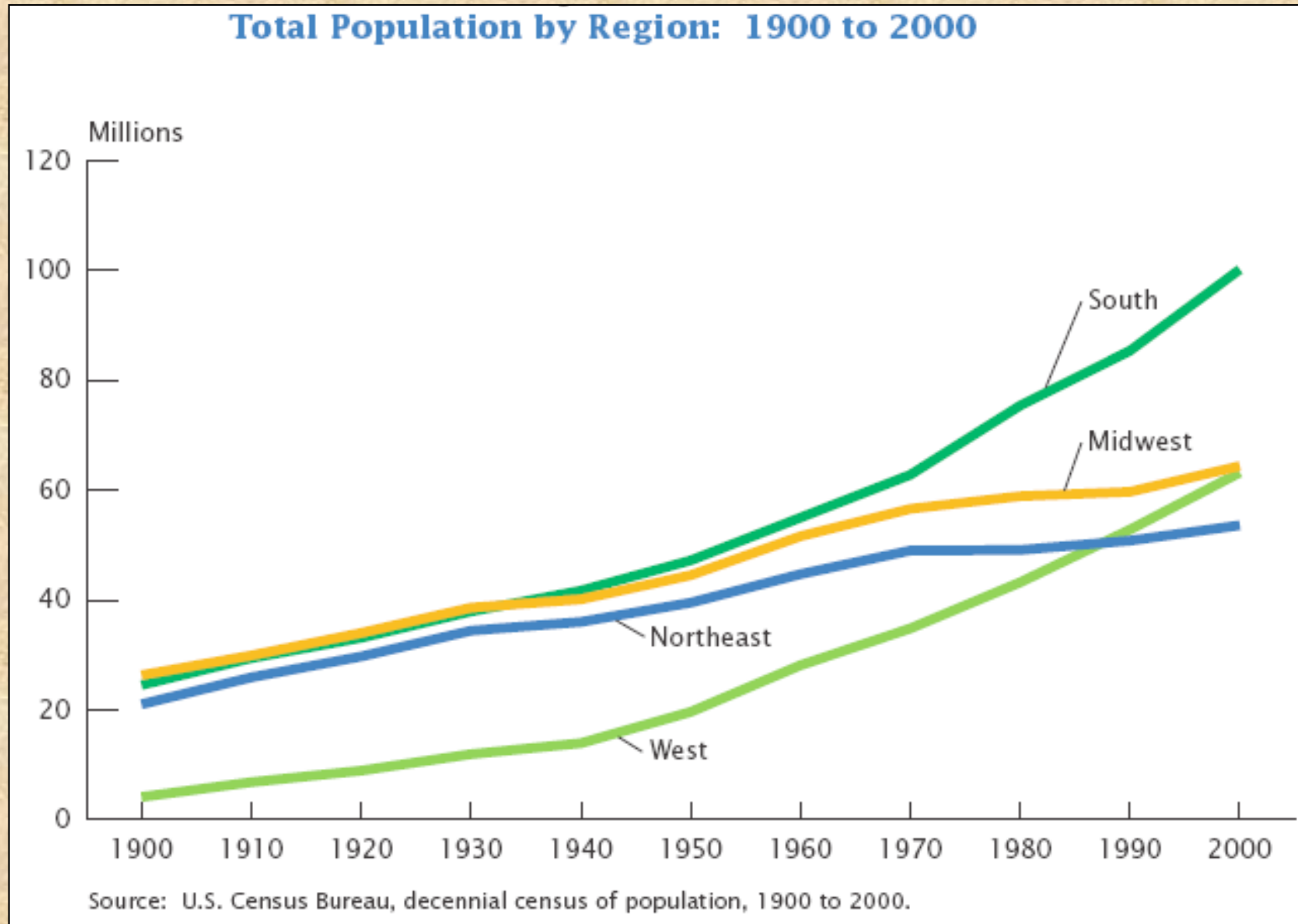
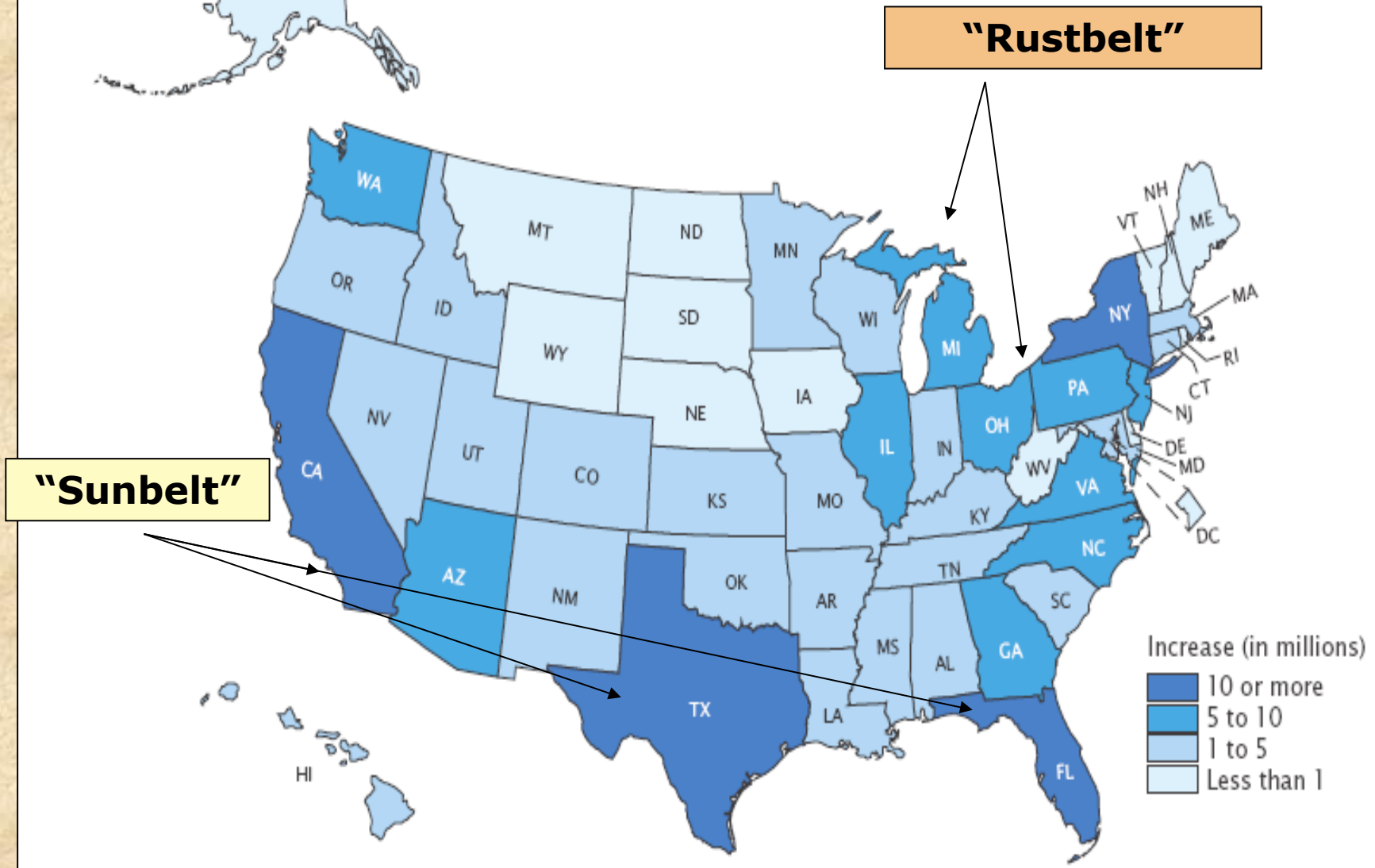
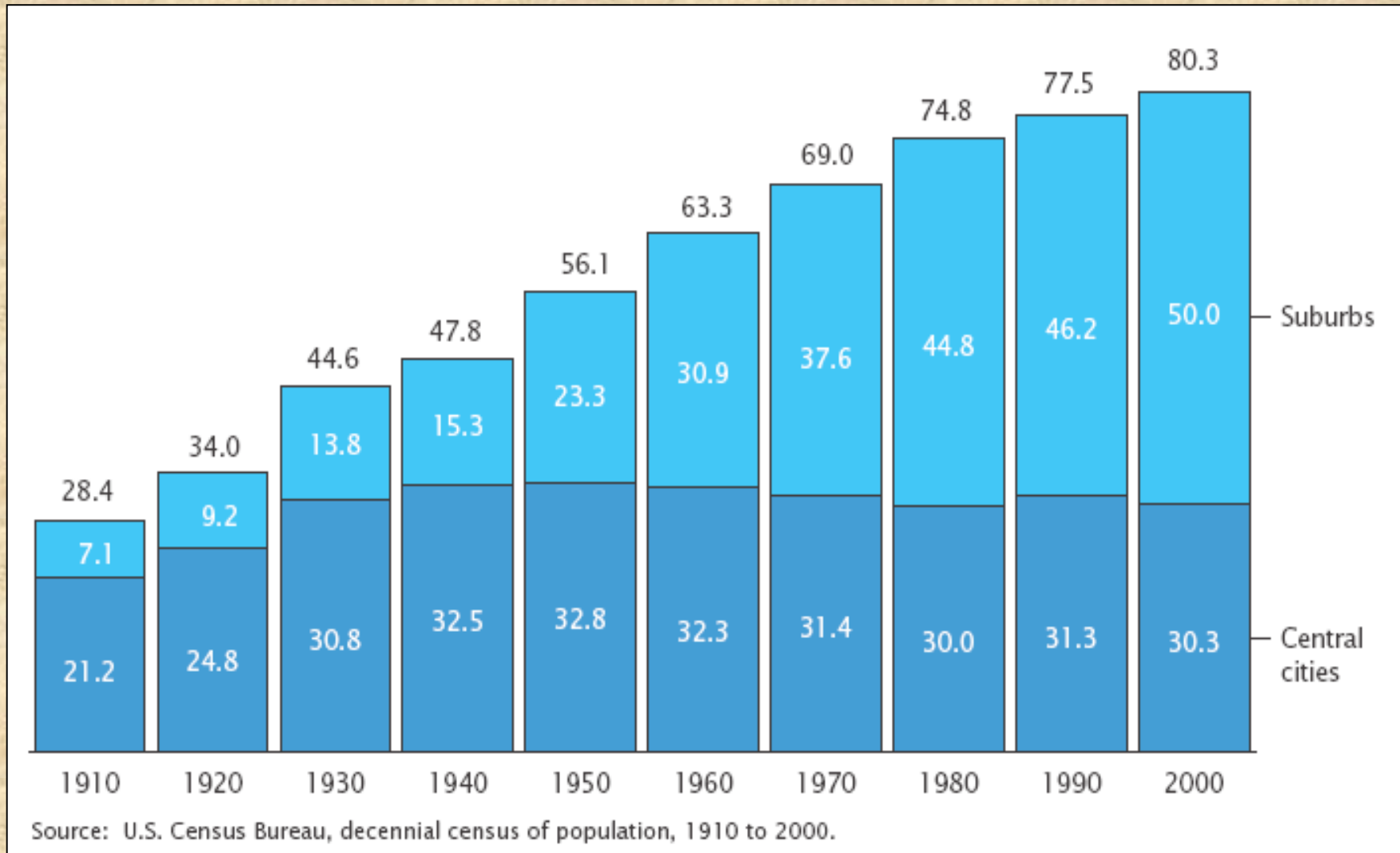


Figure 1-11.
Increase in Total Population by State: 1900 - 2000



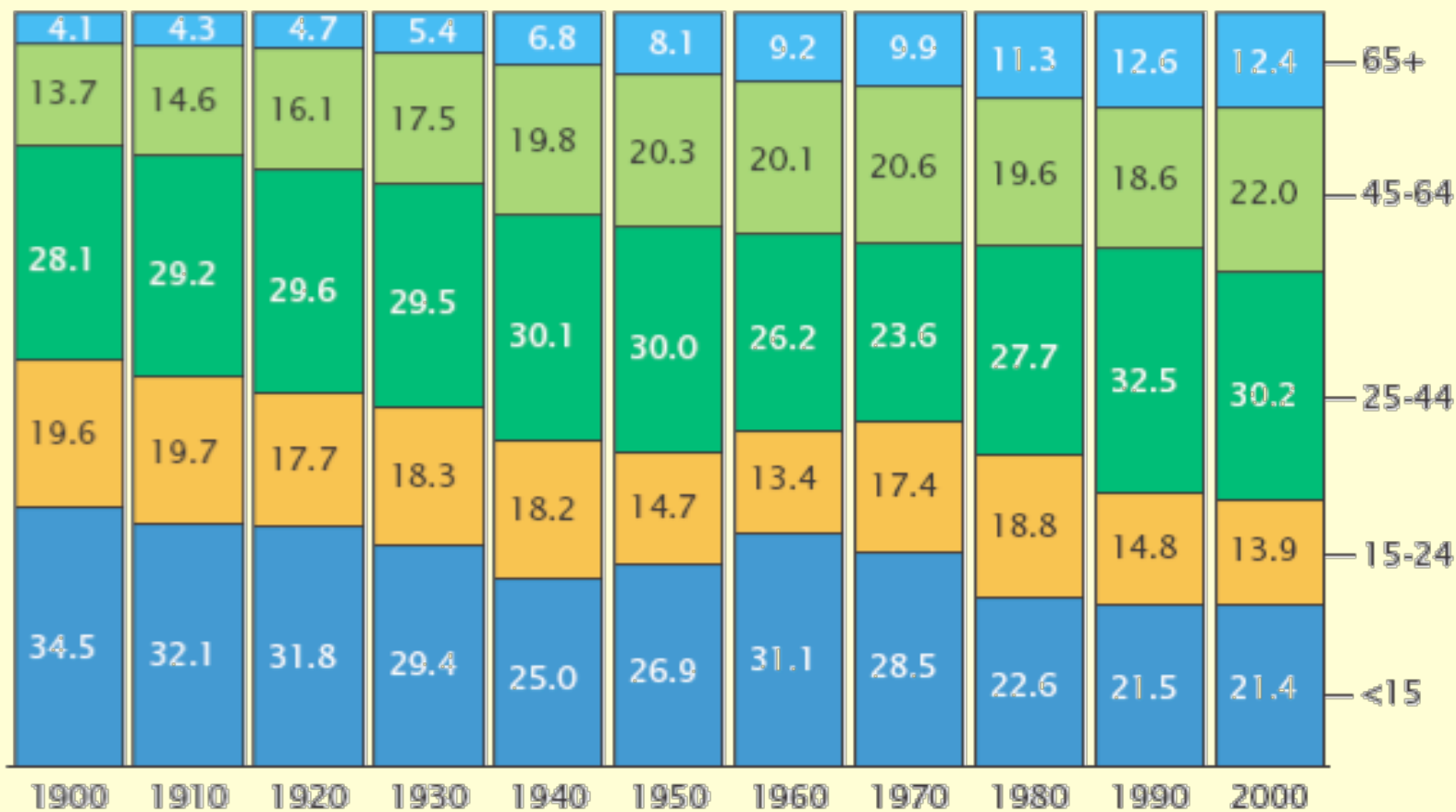
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 and 2000.

The major demographic shift after the 1960s was the move from the city to the suburbs.



“Baby Boomers”, the generation born after WWII, is growing older and living longer than previous generations. This is often referred to as the “graying of America”.

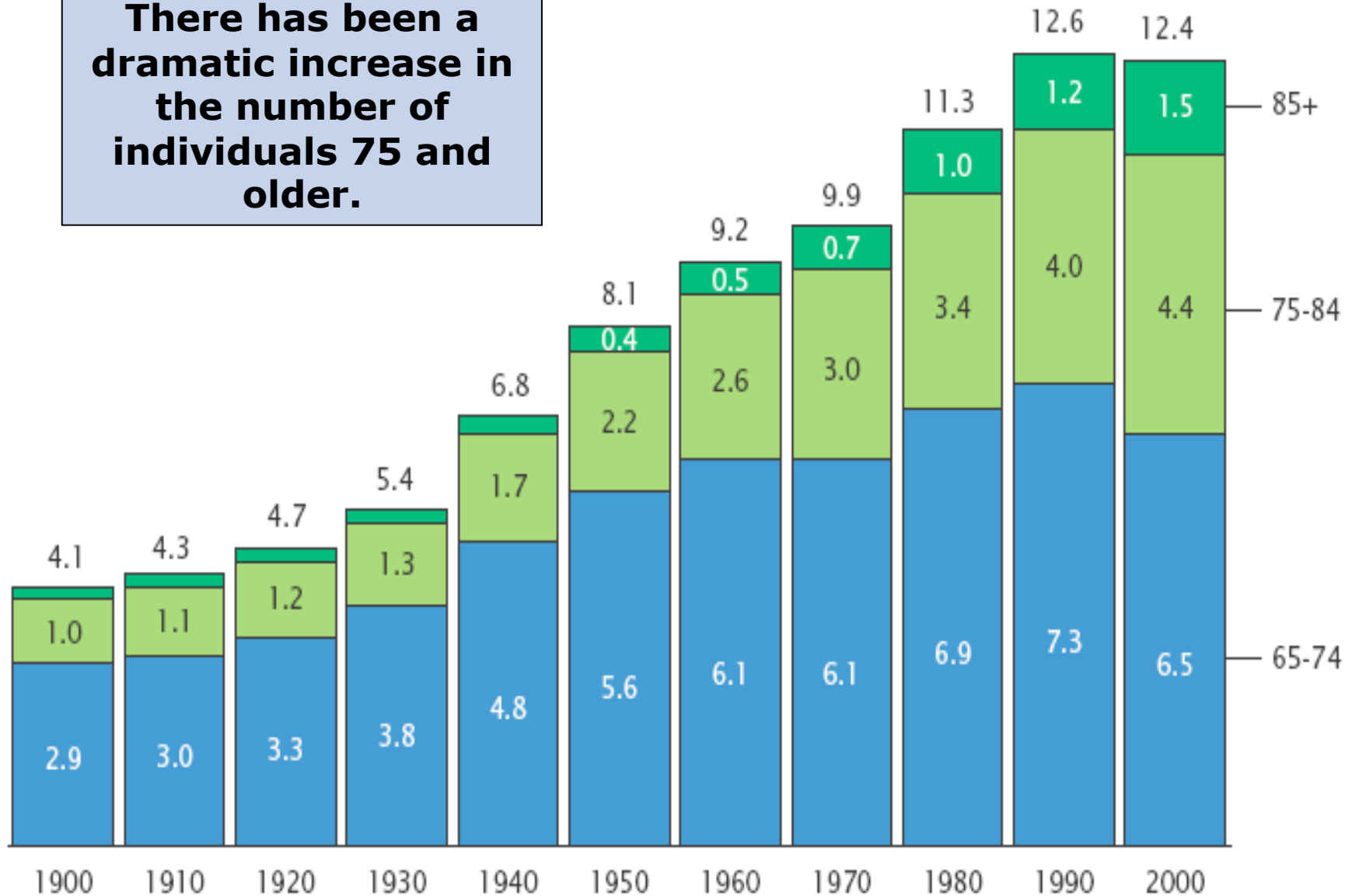
**Percent Distribution of the Total Population
by Age: 1900 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Percent of Total Population Age 65 and Over: 1900 to 2000

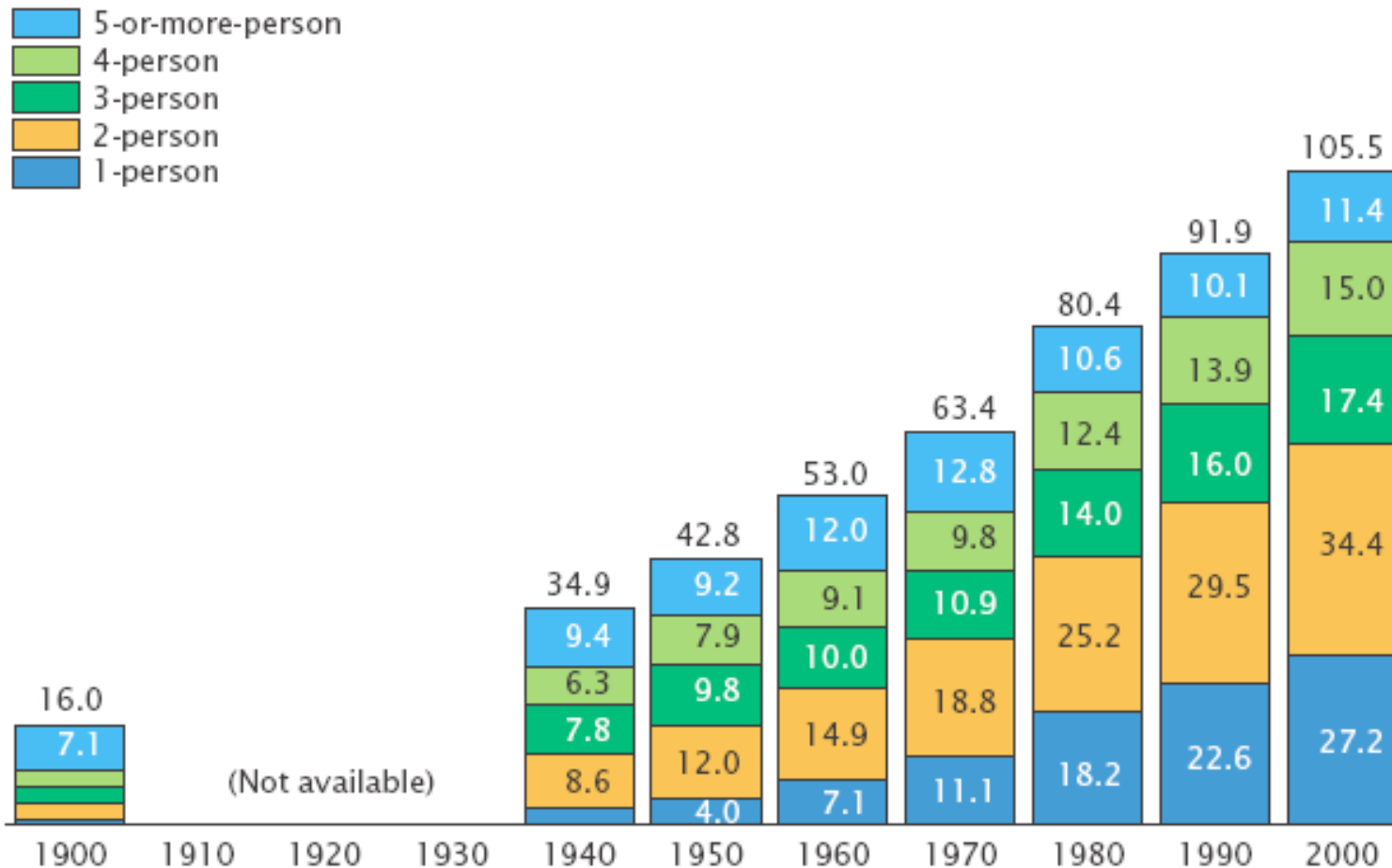
There has been a dramatic increase in the number of individuals 75 and older.



Another major change has been in family household size.

Households by Size: 1900 and 1940 to 2000

(Millions)

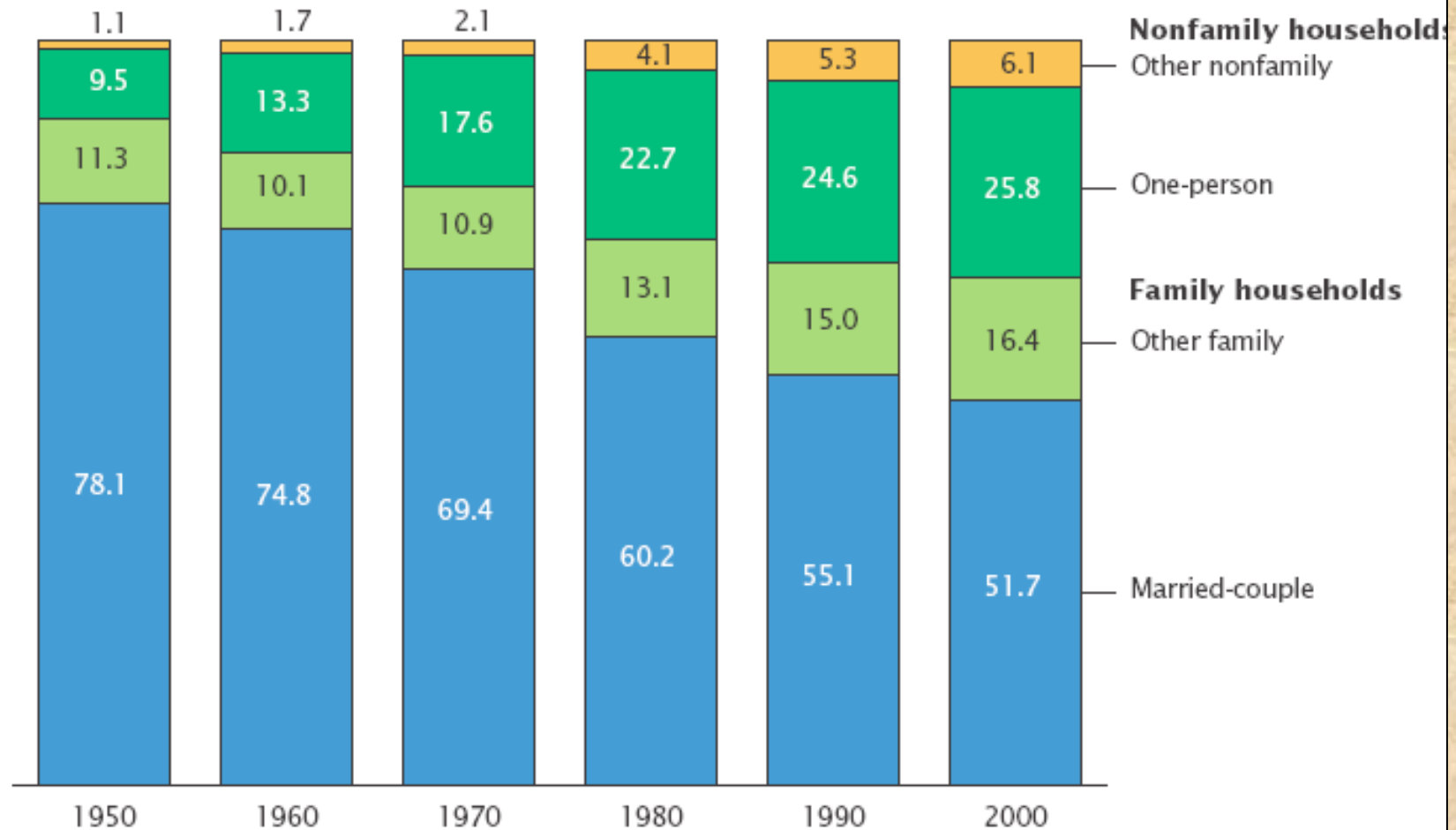


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

There has been a large increase in the number of non-traditional and single-parent households.

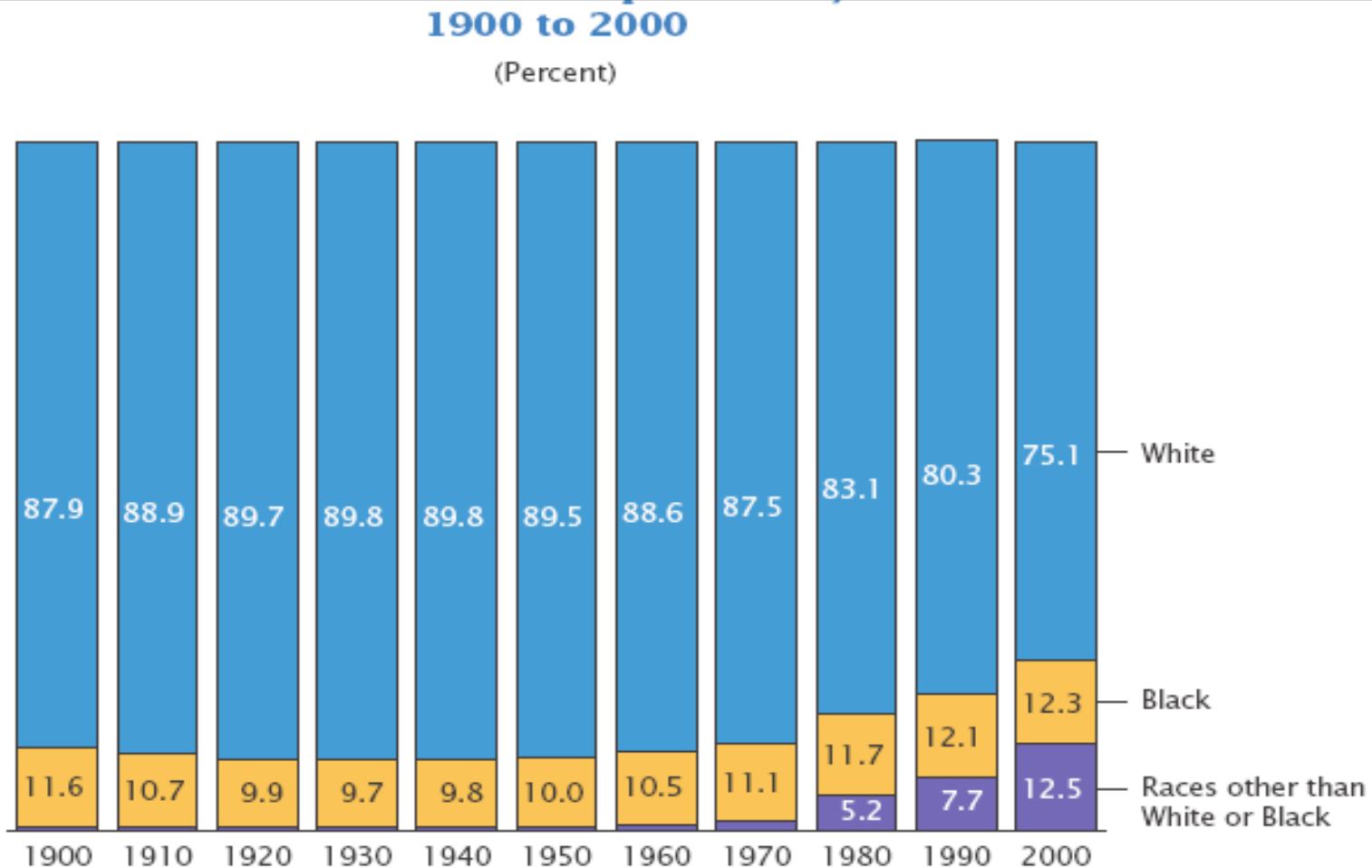
**Distribution of Households by Type:
1950 to 2000**

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000, and decennial census of housing, 1950 and 1960.

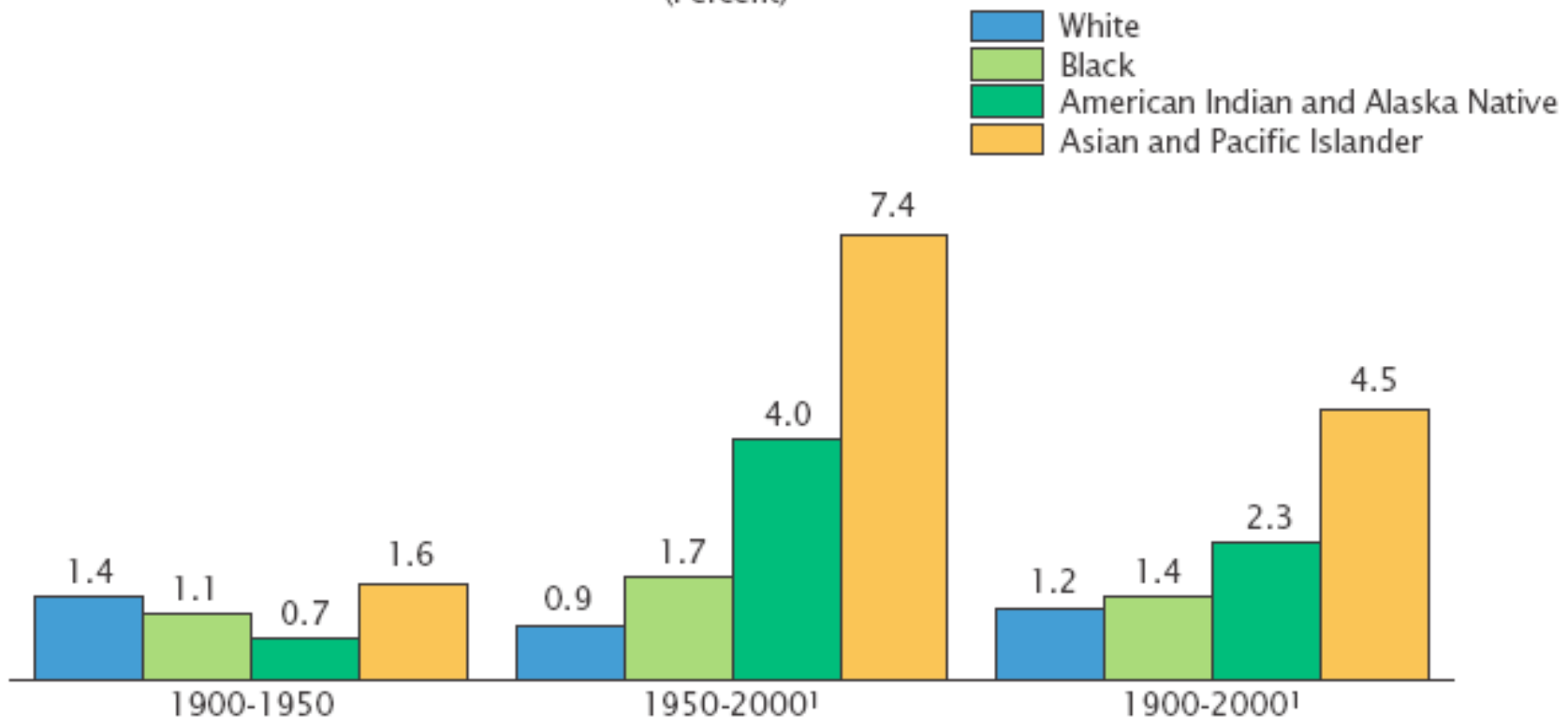
The ethnic makeup of the U.S. has evolved over time. Since the 1970s there has been a large increase in the number of non-white and non-black ethnic groups.



Note: In 2000, the percent distribution is based on the reporting of race alone for Whites and Blacks.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The group that has increased the most since the turn of the century has been Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Figure 3-6.
**Average Annual Growth Rate by Race: 1900-1950,
1950-2000, and 1900-2000**
(Percent)



¹The rate excludes Alaska and Hawaii at the beginning date and includes Alaska and Hawaii at the ending date. This has the effect of increasing the rate, particularly for American Indians and Alaska Natives and for Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

Chart depicts the changes in all ethnic groups, including Latinos.

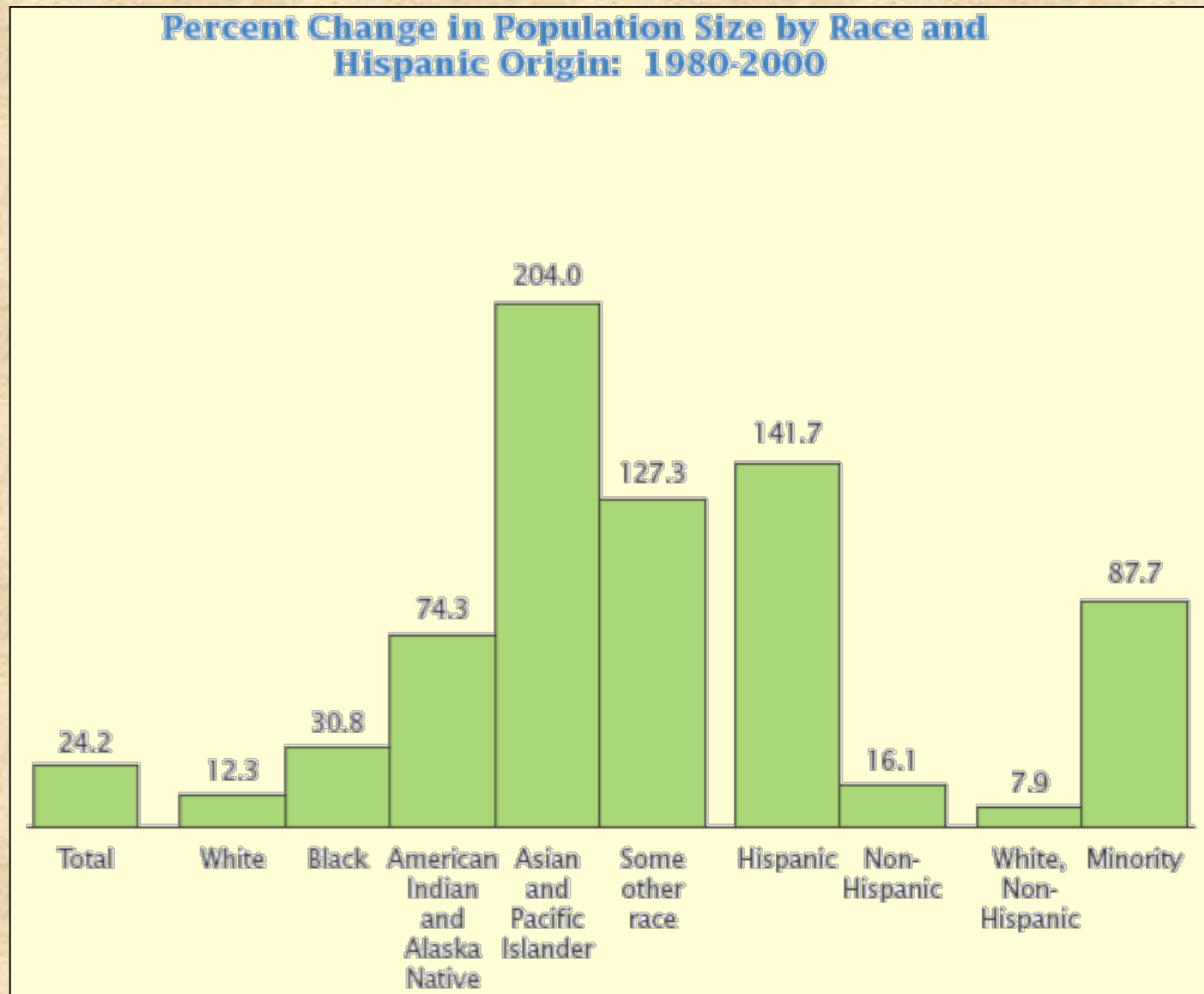
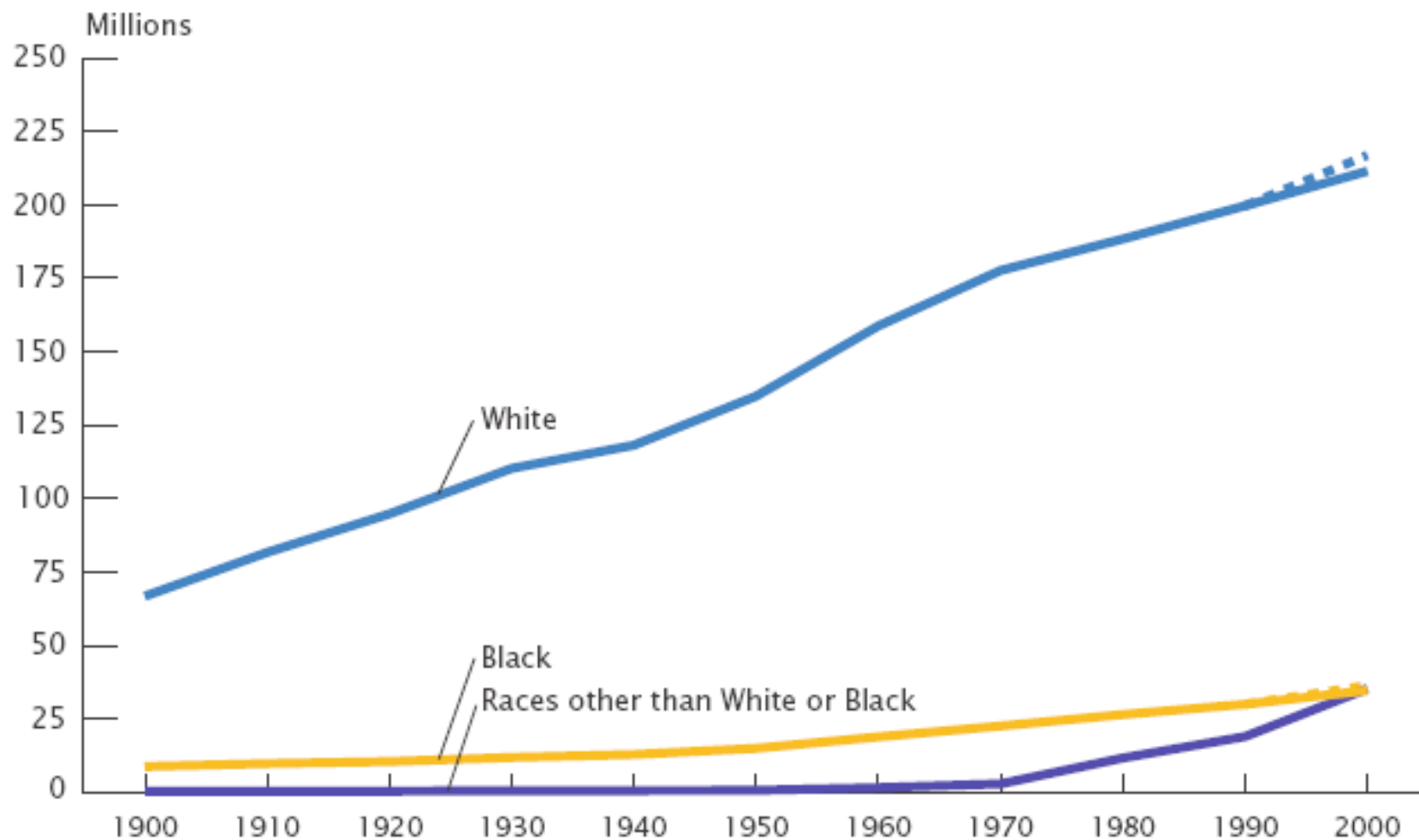


Figure 3-1.
Total Population by Race: 1900 to 2000



Note: For Census 2000, the lower value represents people reporting the specified race alone, while the higher value represents people reporting the specified race, whether or not they reported any other races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Foreign Policy



Fall of the Berlin Wall



Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm



Election in El Salvador



Collapse of the U.S.S.R.



Somalia



Middle East peace agreement



Yugoslavia



World Trade center bombing



Haiti



South Africa



Terrorist bombing of American targets



Kosovo



World leaders, 1990



**Economic Summit Houston, Texas Participants from left to right on red carpet:
Jacques Dolors, President of the Commission of European Communities Giulio
Andreotti, Prime Minister of Italy Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of
Germany Francois Mitterrand, President of France George H. Bush, President of the
United States Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of England Brian Mulroney, Prime
Minister of Canada Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan**



The Marxist Sandinistas in 1990 were voted out of office in Nicaragua. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro was elected president. She was the first female president in any Central American nation.



Sandinistas



German Reunification October 1990



**Divided Germany,
1945-1990**



**Germany united,
October 1990**

The Berlin Wall, which divided communist East Berlin from democratic West Berlin since the end of WWII was dismantled in 1990. The entire country was reunited shortly thereafter.



Iraq invaded Kuwait, August 1990

Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq in 1990, hoped to raise oil prices with other OPEC partners, in part to pay for debt incurred during the 10 year war with neighboring Iran, however, other Arab nations refused to cooperate. Hussein then accused Kuwait of undercutting Iraq's petroleum revenues and stealing from a border oil field. Kuwait offered a concession to fix the situation but Hussein was dissatisfied and sent 100,000 troops to invade and annex the nation. Kuwait's army fled, along with the king.

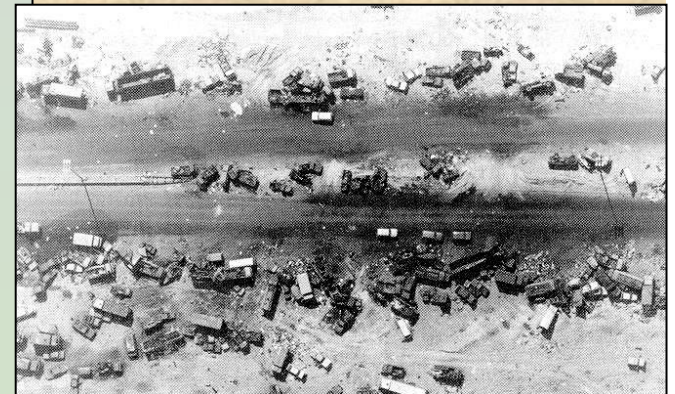


The world was outraged by Hussein's actions and Iraq was condemned by the Arab League and the United Nations. The UN Security Council passed a series of resolutions against the action, beginning with a non-recognition of Iraq's annexation and ultimately authorizing the use of force to remove Iraqi troops from the Kuwait.



Coalition nations that contributed troops. Other nations contributed money.

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Honduras, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Korea, Spain, Syria, Turkey, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom, and the United States.

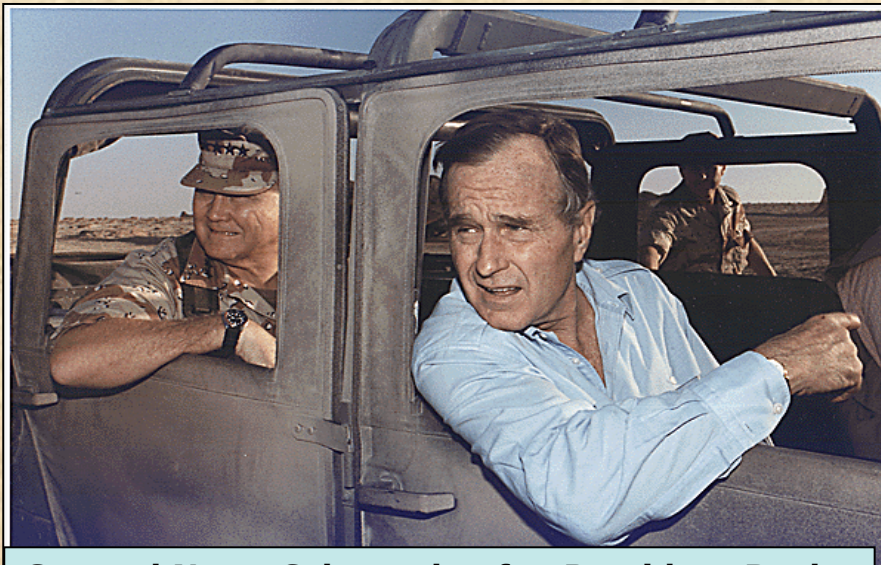




Briefing by Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell on the situation in Kuwait



President Bush ate Thanksgiving dinner with the troops



General Norm Schwarzkopf President Bush



President Bush discussed the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq

SUMMARY OF THE OFFENSIVE GROUND CAMPAIGN



Map source: Office of the Special Assistant for Gulf War Illnesses

GULF WAR TIMELINE 1990-1991



August 2, 1990 Iraq invaded Kuwait



August 7, Operation Desert Shield began



January 17, Operation Desert Storm air war phase began



January 25, Iraq created massive oil slick in gulf



February 23, Iraqis ignited estimated 700 oil wells in Kuwait



February 24, Allied ground assault began



February 28, end of fighting

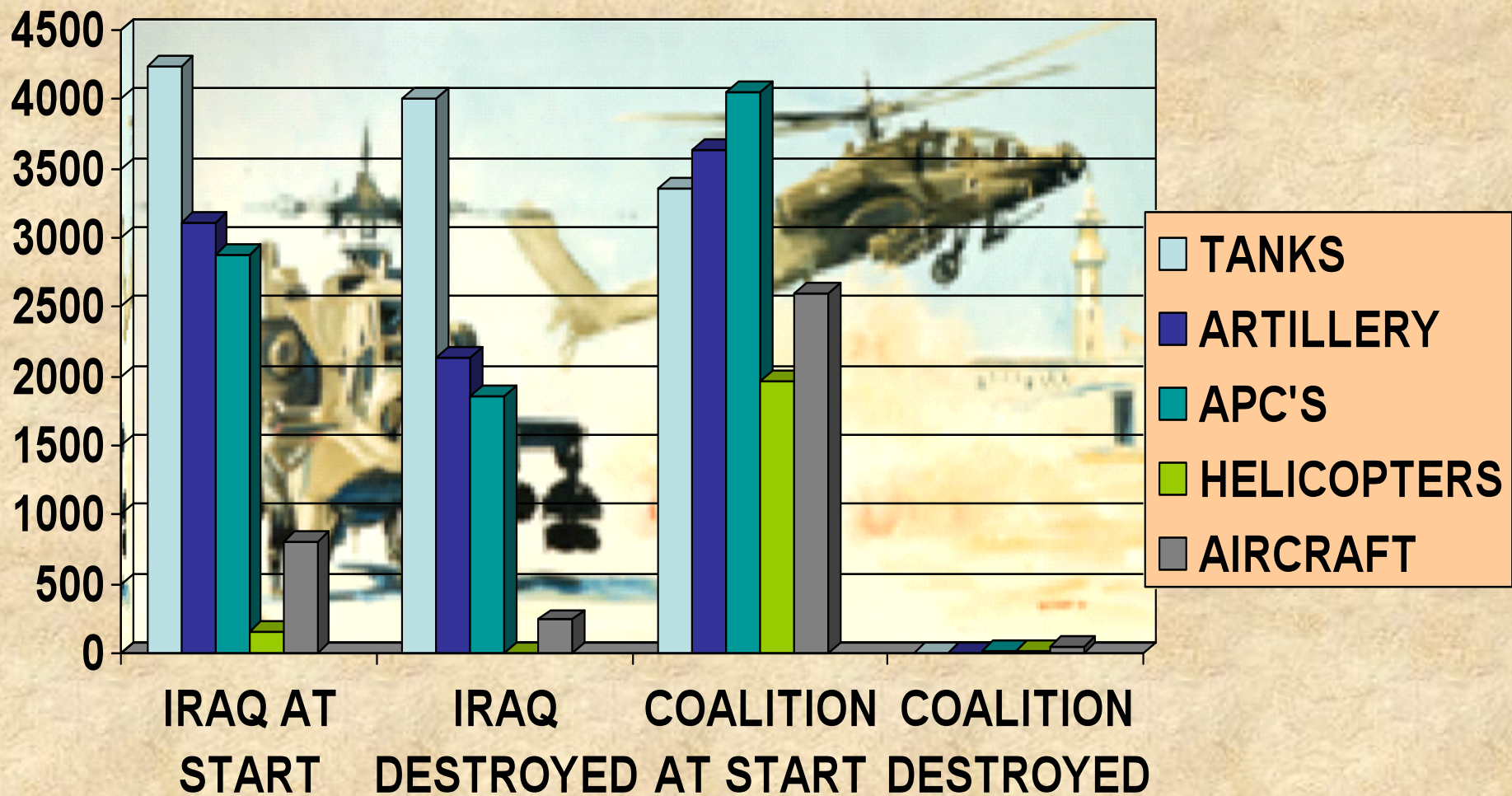


April 6, Iraq officially accepts cease-fire terms



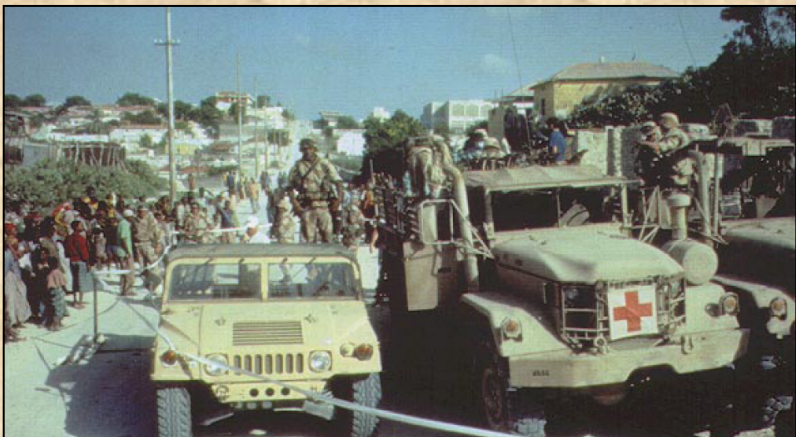
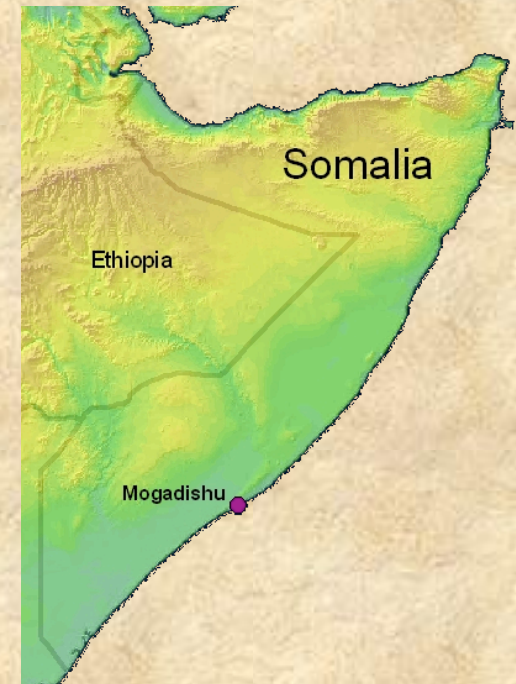
200,000 Iraqis died, including hundreds of civilians, 148 UN allies were killed.

Equipment lost by both sides during the war



Operation Restore Hope, Somalia

Civil war in Somalia in 1991 resulted in a major famine, during which an estimated 300,000 Somalis died of starvation (1991-92). The United Nations forces were unable to get food to the people as convoys were looted and relief workers assaulted. The U.N. asked for volunteers to aid in securing roads, airfields and other key locales. President Bush, in office for only one more month, sent troops in December of 1992. U.S. troops remained until March of 1994. The U.N. remained in the nation until 1995 and the U.S. helped in their final withdrawal.



The expensive and failed Soviet-Afghan war played a role in the collapse of the USSR in 1989-90.



Collapse of the Soviet Union

Although there were several factors that contributed to the demist of the U.S.S.R. most historians agree that there were five major causes:

- A. Economics:** by the 1980s there was zero economic growth in the nation coupled with the development of a black market for consumer goods, inability to produce enough grain and food, inferior consumer goods, and poor use of resources
- B. Military Spending:** 15-25% of the nation's GNP compared to the U.S. which spent only 5-7%
- C. Political corruption:** a lack of checks and balances and the luxurious life officials lived gave them a status quo bias even when it became obvious change was needed
- d. Ideology:** the command economy controlled all aspects of production in the nation through quotas, which stifled individual initiative and innovation
- e. Nationalism:** 50% of the population was not Russian, and they sought independence for their ethnic groups

U.S.S.R. before the collapse



The Soviet Union broke apart



**These nations
had been
controlled by the
Soviet Union
since the end of
WWII**





Yugoslavia June 1991, Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic blocked Croatian leader Stipe Mesic from assuming the presidency, Croatia and Slovenia seceded. The Yugoslav army moved into both republics. In July they left Slovenia, but began "ethnic cleansing" in Croatia until January 1992 when a UN supervised ceasefire took place. 25,000 were dead. Macedonia declared independence in September 1991, though Greece requested they find a different name since they also had an area named Macedonia. Led to a five years of war. Bosnia and Hercegovina seceded from Yugoslavia in April 1992.



Yugoslavia broke apart, 1991-1992





Israel and PLO Signed Oslo Peace Accords, 1993

PLO leader Yasir Arafat and Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin signed the Oslo Accords in Washington D.C. on September 13, 1993, ending 45 years of fighting. The agreement reached in Oslo outlined an Israeli redeployment from parts of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the establishment of a provisional Palestinian self-rule government. The two sides agree to recognize one another publicly. Although the peace only lasted temporarily it marked an important point in Palestinian-Israeli relations since it was the first formal agreement between the two groups.



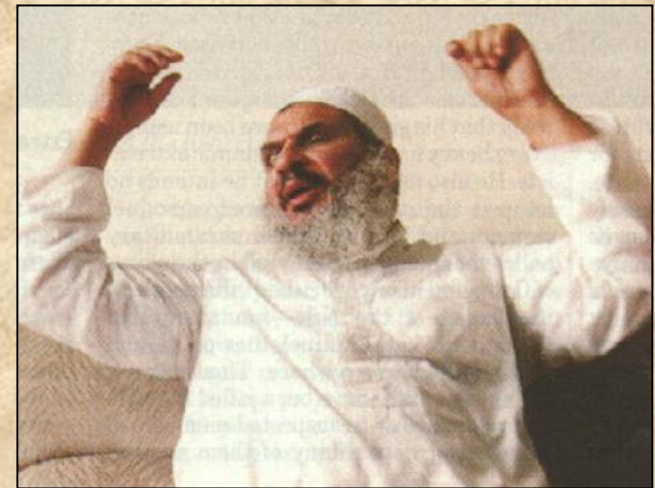
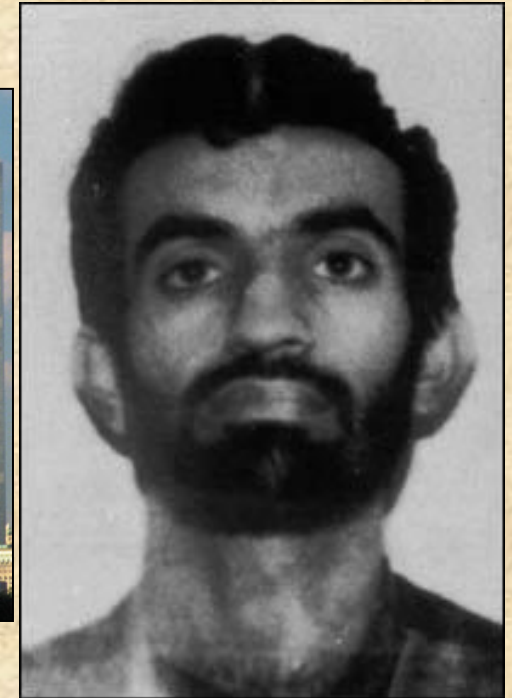
Warships To Haiti 1993

U.S. President Bill Clinton sent 6 American warships to enforce United Nations trade sanctions against the military-led regime in Haiti that deposed the democratically elected Bertrand Aristide.



World Trade Center bombing, February 26, 1993






A massive bomb in a van exploded in the parking garage of the north tower of the World Trade Center building in New York City, killing six people, injuring over 1,000, millions of dollars worth of damage from the crater six stories deep in the building's basement floors. The mastermind of the bombing, Ramzi Yousef, later boasted that he had hoped to kill 250,000 people. Six Islamic extremist conspirators were convicted of the crime in 1997 and '98, and received prison sentences of 240 years each.





In 1994, 800,000 people were massacred when Rwanda's Hutu majority tribe turned against the Tutsi tribal community. The U.S. did nothing to stop the carnage.

Terror events in the 1990's

-  **January 15, 1990** The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement bombed the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru.
-  **May 13, 1990** The New People's Army killed two Air Force personnel near Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines
-  **February 26, 1993** A bomb exploded in the basement of the World Trade Center in New York, killing 6 and wounding more than a thousand
-  **March 8, 1995** Two U.S. diplomats killed by unknown gunmen in Karachi, Pakistan
-  **April 19, 1995** The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma bombed, killing 168. American extremists Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols responsible for the attack.
-  **June 25, 1996** A fuel truck exploded outside the U.S. military's Khobar Towers building in Saudi Arabia, killing 19 military personnel and wounding 515
-  **July 27, 1996** A bomb was detonated in the Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia during the Summer Olympics, causing the death of two people and injuring 110 others.
-  **February 23, 1997** A Palestinian gunman opened fire on tourists on an observation deck at the Empire State Building, killing one and wounding others.
-  **November 12, 1997** Four U.S. businessmen killed in Karachi, Pakistan by members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council
-  **August 7, 1998** In near simultaneous explosions at U.S. Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, Al Qaeda terrorists killed 291 and wounded 5,000 in Kenya and killed 10 and wounded 77 in Tanzania.

June 25, 1996

A fuel truck exploded outside the United States military's Khobar Towers building in Saudi Arabia, killing 19 military personnel and wounding 515.



Crater from the bomb blast 85 feet wide by 35 feet deep

Kosovo

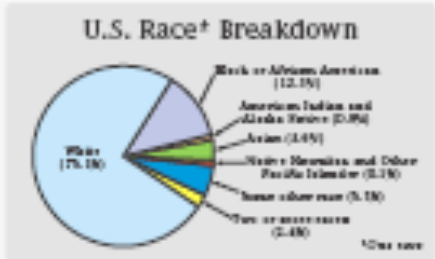
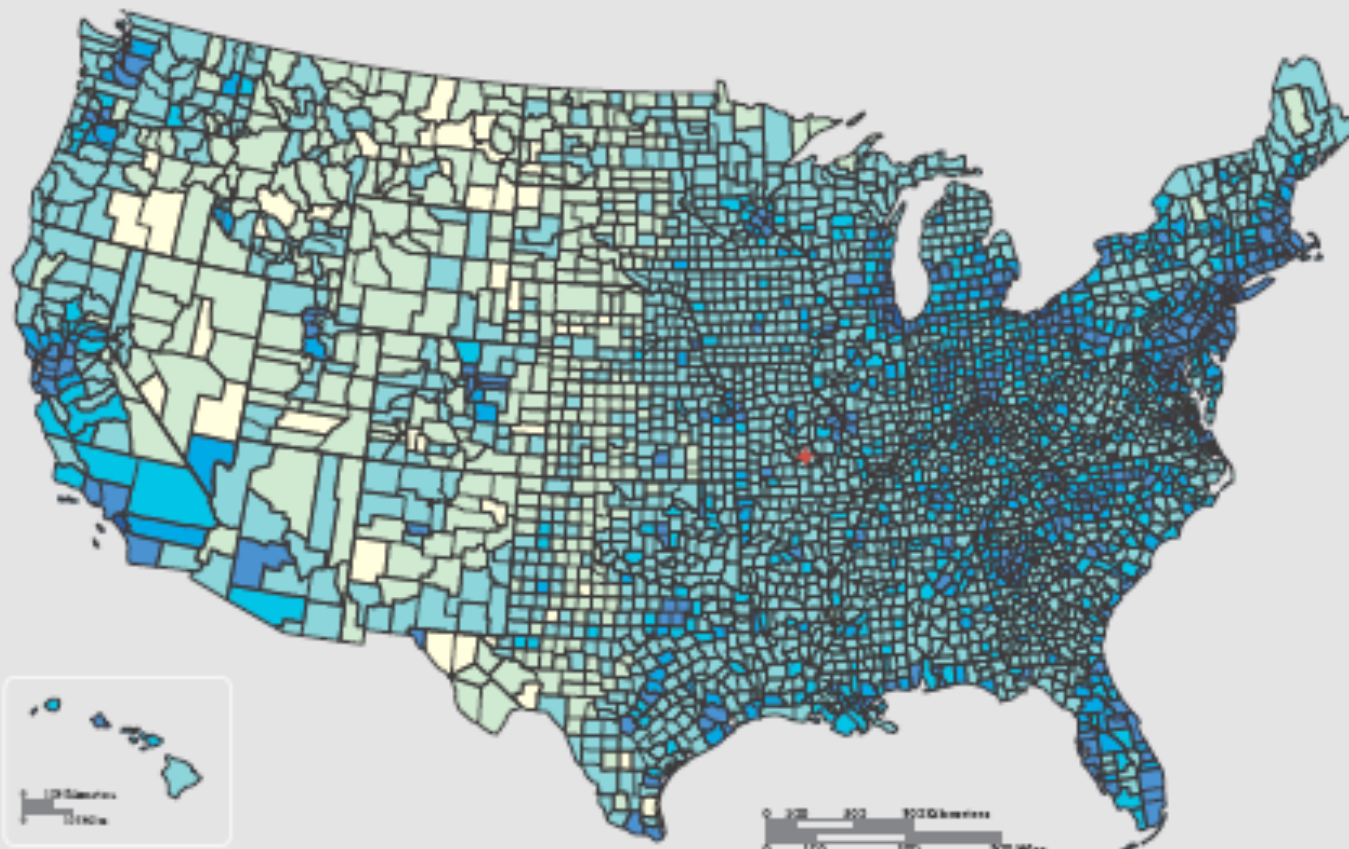


Kosovo was a region in Yugoslavia and when the nation split up in was absorbed into Serbia. The province consisted of 90% Muslim Albanians and 10% Christian Serbians. The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) wanted independence in 1997 and began killing Serbian government officials. In 1998 President Milosevic sent troops to take control back of the region. Fighting escalated since the government sponsored killing of Albanians. NATO, led by the British and the United States, intervened in 1998 to negotiate a peace settlement and when it was unsuccessful sent in air troops for 78 days. A United Nations sponsored peace settlement was ratified in June 1999.

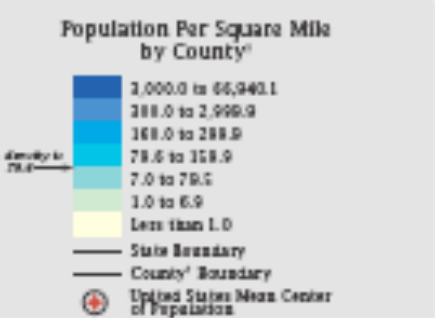
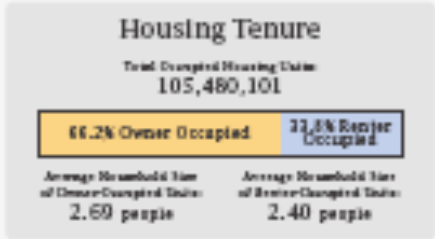
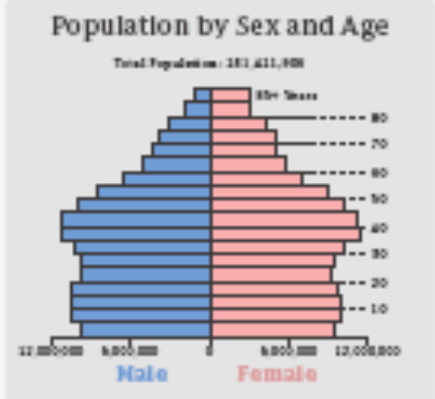
Census 2000: United States Profile



Population Density by County¹



Hispanic or Latino (of any race) make up 12.5% of the U.S. population.



¹County and statistically equivalent entity

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