

## Ch 32 An Age of Limits

### Section 1 The Nixon Administration

#### Nixon's New Conservatism

##### New Federalism

- **Richard M. Nixon:** decrease size and influence of federal government
- **New Federalism**—give part of federal power to state, local government
- Nixon proposes **revenue sharing**, which becomes law in 1972:
  - state, local governments now decide how to spend federal money

##### Welfare Reform

- **Family Assistance Plan** gives family of four a base income
- Senate liberals, conservatives defeat bill

##### New Federalism Wears Two Faces

- Nixon backs some social spending increases to win Democratic support
- Tries to dismantle some programs, impounds funds for others
  - courts order release of impounded funds

##### Law and Order Politics

- Nixon moves aggressively to end war, mend divisiveness in country
- Begins law and order policies to end riots, demonstrations
  - sometimes uses illegal tactics

##### Nixon's Southern Strategy

###### A New South

- Southern Democrats help segregationist George Wallace win 5 states
- Nixon: win over Southern Democrats for votes, majority in Congress
  - **Southern strategy**—appeal to dislike of desegregation, Supreme Court

##### Nixon Slows Integration

- To attract white voters in South, Nixon slows desegregation
- Supreme Court orders Nixon to comply with *Brown* ruling
- Nixon opposes extension of Voting Rights Act but Congress extends it

##### Controversy over Busing

- Supreme Court rules school districts may bus to end segregation
- Students, parents in some cities protest angrily
- Nixon goes on national tv to urge Congress to halt busing

##### A Battle over the Supreme Court

- 1969, Nixon appoints Warren Burger as chief justice
- Also appoints 3 associate justices; makes Court more conservative
- Court does not always vote conservative

##### Confronting a Stagnant Economy

###### The Causes of Stagflation

- **Stagflation**—combination of high inflation, high unemployment
- Inflation result of LBJ's deficit spending on war, social programs
- Unemployment from more international trade, new workers
- Rising oil prices, U.S. dependence on foreign oil add to inflation
- **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** controls prices

##### Nixon Battles Stagflation

- Nixon tries different strategies; none have much success

##### Nixon's Foreign Policy Triumphs

### **Kissinger and Realpolitik**

- Henry Kissinger—national security adviser, later secretary of state
- **Realpolitik**—foreign policy based on power issues, not ideals, morals
- Realpolitik calls for U.S. to confront powerful nations, ignore weak
- Nixon, Kissinger follow policy of **détente**—easing Cold War tensions

### **Nixon Visits China**

- 1971, Nixon's visit to China a huge success; U.S., China agree to:
- - cooperate over disputes, have scientific, cultural exchange
- Takes advantage of rift between China, Soviet Union

### **Nixon Travels to Moscow**

- 1972, Nixon visits Moscow; he, Brezhnev sign **SALT I Treaty**:
  - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks limit missiles to 1972 levels
- Foreign policy triumphs, expected Vietnam peace help win reelection