

Chapter 1 : What was Nixon's new federalism policy

Richard Nixon began supporting New Federalism during his presidency (), and every president since Nixon has continued to support the return of some powers to state and local governments. Although political leaders disagree on the details, most support the general principle of giving power to the states.

The Republicans turned to Richard Nixon, who had made a remarkable political recovery following his defeats in the presidential election and the gubernatorial race in California. American Independent party candidate George Wallace of Alabama appealed more directly to conservatives who were frustrated with the counterculture and the inability of the United States to win the war. Although his standing was damaged somewhat by the demonstrations at the Democratic convention, Humphrey gained popular support as the election drew near. Wallace ran a national campaign, but his base of support was primarily in the Deep South, where he took five states. The Democrats remained in control of both the House and the Senate. Whatever successes Nixon had on the world scene or at home were overshadowed by the Watergate scandal, which ultimately cost him his presidency. Between and , U. Although Vietnamization allowed the United States to extricate itself from the war, the policy did little to weaken the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in the field. Nixon was also responsible for expanding the war. In March , the United States began bombing North Vietnamese supply routes in Cambodia, and ground troops invaded the country in April. Widening the war to a neutral country provoked new demonstrations on college campuses, and four students were killed by the Ohio National Guard at Kent State University on May 4. There appeared to be a breakthrough at the Paris Peace Talks as the elections approached, but it did not materialize. In December , Nixon ordered heavy bombing of the North and the mining of the Haiphong harbor. Under the terms of the accords, the last American combat troops left Vietnam in March, and North Vietnam released the final group of U. North Vietnam launched a major offensive in the spring of that led to the fall of Saigon in April and the subsequent unification of Vietnam under northern control. China, the Soviet Union, and the Middle East. Nixon recognized that the old view of a monolithic communist world was obsolete and saw an opportunity to play China and the USSR against each other to the advantage of the United States. He also believed that improving relations with China might lead China to put pressure on North Vietnam to end the war. In February , the president himself visited China and normalized relations between the two countries. Formal diplomatic relations were not established until , but trade and cultural exchanges increased almost immediately. Both countries agreed not to develop new antiballistic missile ABM systems and to limit the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles each country was able to deploy. The Soviet Union had achieved rough parity with the United States in nuclear weapons, and the parameters of the agreement forestalled a costly new arms race that the Russian economy could not have afforded. The most important consequence of the conflict was the decision of the Arab countries to place an embargo on oil shipments to the United States. Americans faced a major fuel shortage which underscored how dependent the country had become on foreign oil , and gasoline prices skyrocketed, contributing to rising rates of inflation. At the heart of his New Federalism was revenue sharing. Congress passed revenue sharing legislation in , which allowed Washington to provide grants to states and cities to use as they saw fit, rather than having the federal bureaucracy set the priorities. The president also tried, with less success, to overhaul the welfare system. Despite his stand against big government, Nixon supported programs that increased federal regulatory authority. Nixon was less sympathetic to minorities than Johnson had been. The four justices Nixon appointed to the Supreme Court were not judicial activists, and the Court became more conservative on social issues. The most daunting domestic issue Nixon faced was the economy. Inflation remained high and unemployment increased, a condition that economists labeled stagflation. Early in , Nixon accepted a deficit budget that he hoped would stimulate the economy. He then instituted wage and price controls in August that remained in effect until January. When most of the controls were lifted, inflation returned and worsened with the onset of the energy crisis later in the year. Economists and the government would grapple with the problem for most of the decade. Nixon went on to win a landslide victory for a second term over Democratic candidate Senator George

McGovern of South Dakota, but the Watergate scandal would not go away. When the Senate committee learned about the taping system in the Oval Office in July , it demanded that the tapes be turned over. Nixon claimed executive privilege and refused to give them up. Richardson refused and resigned, as did the deputy attorney general. The resignations and dismissal became known as the Saturday Night Massacre. As the Watergate scandal continued, Vice President Agnew resigned and pleaded no contest to charges of income tax evasion and bribery in a case stemming from his term as governor of Maryland. Nixon named Congressman Gerald Ford as the new vice president, and Congress confirmed the appointment. After a year of legal wrangling, the Supreme Court ordered the president to turn over the Oval Office tapes to the House Judiciary Committee, which was considering impeachment, in July . The committee approved three articles of impeachment covering obstruction of justice and abuse of power, and it was clear that the full House of Representatives would vote for impeachment. Nixon resigned from office on August 9, , and Gerald Ford became president.

Chapter 2 : Nixon: New Federalism by Robbie Godinez on Prezi

New Federalism is a political philosophy of devolution, or the transfer of certain powers from the United States federal government back to the states.

There were various ways Nixon went about this, but this article will examine three. Nixon would empower the poor and those dependent on federal aid by replacing strings-attached welfare and social programs with no-strings-attached payments, believing poor people would be better at deciding how to spend their money than bureaucrats. Nixon would empower officials and bureaucrats at the state, city, and county levels by passing revenue sharing aid along to them. Finally, Nixon would oversee the smoother management of the federal government, by reorganizing the federal departments into departments based on broad purpose and function rather than on sector or constituency. But the Family Assistance Plan, Revenue Sharing, and Executive Reorganization were the boldest in terms of reforming the New Deal and Great Society institutions for a new era, and incidentally, they all failed to gather sufficient popular support to be institutionalized in the long term. The Reagan Administration ended most Revenue Sharing plans in , while the Family Assistance Plan and Executive Reorganization never passed in Congress in the latter case, largely due to the distracting factor of Watergate. But these bold good-government reforms are worth revisiting today, if only to gain insight into the unique governing philosophy of President Nixon. There was also a strong work requirement and work incentive, distinguishing the plan from previous versions of welfare programs. As President Nixon said in his August 8, Address to the Nation on Domestic Programs , “I, therefore, propose that we will abolish the present welfare system and that we adopt in its place a new family assistance system. Initially, this new system will cost more than welfare. But, unlike welfare, it is designed to correct the condition it deals with and, thus, to lessen the long-range burden and cost. The FAP would have been the most significant reform in American social welfare policy since the s and one of the most transformative domestic policies of the latter half of the 20th Century. Ultimately, due to lengthy conflicts over the substance of welfare reform between the Moynihan and Burns camps, the administration never put forth a bulletproof proposal to Congress, and Congressional conservatives and liberals united to defeat what they respectively regarded as too generous and too stingy a proposal. Revenue Sharing If the purpose of the Family Assistance Plan was to remove the bureaucratic middleman from welfare policy, then the point of Revenue Sharing was to remove the bureaucratic middleman from many other aspects of federal policy, particularly social services. Revenue Sharing in its various forms- General Revenue Sharing, which did not have any strings attached, and Special Revenue Sharing, which was directed at specific sectors but still had few strings attached- was conceived in the spirit of decentralizing policymaking power to states, counties, and municipalities. When we divide up decision-making, then each decision can be made at the place where it has the best chance of being decided in the best way. When we give more people the power to decide, then each decision will receive greater time and attention. This also means that Federal officials will have a greater opportunity to focus on those matters which ought to be handled at the Federal level. Strengthening the States and localities will make our system more diversified and more flexible. Once again these units will be able to serve “as they so often did in the 19th century and during the Progressive Era” as laboratories for modern government. Here ideas can be tested more easily than they can on a national scale. Here the results can be assessed, the failures repaired, the successes proven and publicized. Revitalized State and local governments will be able to tap a variety of energies and express a variety of values. Learning from one another and even competing with one another, they will help us develop better ways of governing. The ability of every individual to feel a sense of participation in government will also increase as State and local power increases. As more decisions are made at the scene of the action, more of our citizens can have a piece of the action. As we multiply the centers of effective power in this country, we will also multiply the opportunity for every individual to make his own mark on the events of his time. Finally, let us remember this central point: It is not a means of fighting power but a means of focusing power. Our ultimate goal must always be to locate power at that place “public or private-Federal or local” where it can be used most responsibly and most responsively, with the greatest

efficiency and with the greatest effectiveness. Nathan argues that inherently trans-regional issues, such as air and water quality or basic minimum welfare standards, were best managed at the federal level, as were basic income transfer payments. Meanwhile, more complex and regionally variant issues, such as social services and healthcare and education, might be better dealt with locally. Many of the functions of powerful federal departments would thereby increasingly be taken up by states and cities, which would now have the federal funding to manage things they once could not. Revenue Sharing of all sorts was broadly popular across party lines, but was terminated by the middle of the Reagan Administration. New agencies proliferated within the departments, and often times different departments would pass conflicting regulations on the same subjects, making a tangled environment for citizens navigating through the mess. As President Nixon said in his March 21, Special Message to Congress on Executive Reorganization, We must rebuild the executive branch according to a new understanding of how government can best be organized to perform effectively. The key to that new understanding is the concept that the executive branch of the government should be organized around basic goals. Instead of grouping activities by narrow subjects or by limited constituencies, we should organize them around the great purposes of government in modern society. For only when a department is set up to achieve a given set of purposes, can we effectively hold that department accountable for achieving them. Only when the responsibility for realizing basic objectives is clearly focused in a specific governmental unit, can we reasonably hope that those objectives will be realized. When government is organized by goals, then we can fairly expect that it will pay more attention to results and less attention to procedures. Then the success of government will at last be clearly linked to the things that happen in society rather than the things that happen in government. Rather than being a conscious component of the New Federalism, the Executive Reorganization is more rightly thought of as a part of what Richard P. The Executive Reorganization failed largely due to the Watergate scandal. Much of this dysfunction, it could be argued, lay in the fact that the federal bureaucracy was becoming an interest group committed to its own perpetuation and loathe to undergo reforms imposed from the outside. Had the Family Assistance Plan, Revenue Sharing and policy decentralization, and the Executive Reorganization passed, the apparatus of the federal government might well look different today. Agencies and departments would be more goal-oriented than constituency-oriented; many federal services would be outsourced to newly-vibrant state and local governing entities; the welfare system would be entirely transformed into a payments system rather than a services system. Primary and Secondary Source Bibliography:

Chapter 3 : The Nixon Presidency

Unlike Nixon's New Federalism, Ryan's plan would devolve crucial safety net programs back to states, preventing their funding streams from automatically adjusting for economic growth or.

At different points in time, the balance and boundaries between the national and state government have changed substantially. In the twentieth century, the role of the national government expanded dramatically, and it continues to expand in the twenty-first century. Dual Federalism – Dual federalism describes the nature of federalism for the first years of the American republic, roughly through World War II. The Constitution outlined provisions for two types of government in the United States, national and state. For the most part, the national government dealt with national defense, foreign policy, and fostering commerce, whereas the states dealt with local matters, economic regulation, and criminal law. Many Southerners felt that state governments alone had the right to make important decisions, such as whether slavery should be legal. Most Southern states eventually seceded from the Union because they felt that secession was the only way to protect their rights. But Abraham Lincoln and many Northerners held that the Union could not be dissolved. The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified a few years after the Civil War in 1868, includes three key clauses, which limit state power and protect the basic rights of citizens: The privileges and immunities clause declares that no state can deny any citizen the privileges and immunities of American citizenship. The equal protection clause declares that all people get the equal protection of the laws. Industrialization and Globalization – The nature of government and politics in the United States changed dramatically in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The national government assumed a larger role as a result of two major events: The economy became a national, industrial economy, and the federal government was much better equipped than the states to deal with this change. For much of the nineteenth century, the government pursued a hands-off, laissez-faire economic policy, but it began to take a stronger regulatory role in the early twentieth century. Because of its vast economy and its extensive trading networks, the United States emerged as a global economic power. The federal government assumed a greater economic role as American businesses and states began trading abroad heavily. Although these events played out over many decades, they reached their high points during the presidency of Franklin Roosevelt – The Great Depression, brought about by the crash of the stock market in 1929, was one of the most severe economic downturns in American history. Many businesses failed, roughly one-third of the population was out of work, and poverty was widespread. In response, Roosevelt implemented the New Deal, a series of programs and policies that attempted to revive the economy and prevent further depression. The New Deal included increased regulation of banking and commerce and programs to alleviate poverty, including the formation of the Works Progress Administration and a social security plan. In order to implement these programs, the national government had to grow dramatically, which consequently took power away from the states.

Chapter 4 : New Federalism - Wikipedia

Although there was much opposition to Nixon's plan, (especially from within the deeply entrenched Federal bureaucracy), elements of it, (New Federalism), were used for the desegregation of schools and for furthering the rights of women.

Richard Nixon Supreme Court candidates , List of federal judges appointed by Richard Nixon , and Richard Nixon judicial appointment controversies Nixon made four successful appointments to the Supreme Court while in office, shifting the Court in a more conservative direction following the era of the liberal Warren Court. Months after taking office, Nixon nominated federal appellate judge Warren E. Burger to succeed Warren, and the Senate quickly confirmed Burger. Another vacancy arose in after Fortas resigned from Court, partially due to pressure from Attorney General Mitchell and other Republicans who criticized him for accepting compensation from financier Louis Wolfson. Harrold Carswell , but both were rejected by the Senate. Nixon then nominated federal appellate judge Harry Blackmun , who was confirmed by the Senate in Rehnquist would later succeed Burger as chief justice in In addition to his four Supreme Court appointments, Nixon appointed 46 judges to the United States Courts of Appeals , and judges to the United States district courts. Nixon Doctrine[edit] A map of the geopolitical situation in Upon taking office, Nixon pronounced the " Nixon Doctrine ," a general statement of foreign policy. Under the doctrine, the United States would not "undertake all the defense of the free nations. Rather than becoming directly involved in conflicts, the United States would provide military and economic aid to nations that were subject to insurgency or aggression, or that were otherwise vital to U. The Johnson administration had agreed to suspend bombing in exchange for negotiations without preconditions, but this agreement never fully took force. According to Walter Isaacson, soon after taking office, Nixon had concluded that the Vietnam War could not be won and he was determined to end the war quickly. To great public approval, he began phased troop withdrawals by the end of , sapping the strength of the domestic anti-war movement. When news of the leak first appeared, Nixon was inclined to do nothing, but Kissinger persuaded him to try to prevent their publication. In December , Nixon ordered another massive bombing campaign, Operation Linebacker II , and domestic criticism of the operation convinced Nixon of the necessity to quickly reach a final agreement with North Vietnam. The agreement implemented a cease fire and allowed for the withdrawal of remaining American troops; however, it did not require the , North Vietnam Army regulars located in the South to withdraw. The United States and Soviet Union had been the clear leaders of their respective blocs of allies during the s, but the world became increasingly multipolar during the s. The fracture in the so-called " Second World " of Communist states was more serious, as the split between the Soviet Union and China escalated into a border conflict in The United States and the Soviet Union continued to compete for worldwide influence, but tensions had eased considerably since the Cuban Missile Crisis. In this shifting international context, Nixon and Kissinger sought to realign U. I had long believed that an indispensable element of any successful peace initiative in Vietnam was to enlist, if possible, the help of the Soviets and the Chinese. At worst, Hanoi was bound to feel less confident if Washington was dealing with Moscow and Beijing. At best, if the two major Communist powers decided that they had bigger fish to fry, Hanoi would be pressured into negotiating a settlement we could accept. Chinese leaders, meanwhile, were receptive to closer relations with the U. For the first two years of his presidency, Nixon and China each made subtle moves designed to lower tensions, including the removal of travel restrictions. The expansion of the Vietnam War into Laos and Cambodia hindered, but did not derail, the move towards normalization of relations. The visit was carefully choreographed by both governments, and major events took place during prime time to reach the widest possible television audience in the U. Americans received their first glimpse into Chinese life through the cameras which accompanied Pat Nixon, who toured the city of Beijing and visited communes, schools, factories, and hospitals. Nixon recognized Taiwan as part of China , while the Chinese agreed to pursue a peaceful settlement in the dispute with the ROC. Nixon also believed that expanding trade with the Soviet Union would help the U. For their part, the Soviets were motivated by a struggling economy and their ongoing struggle with China. In his first press

conference, he noted that the United States would accept nuclear parity, rather than superiority, with the Soviet Union. Kissinger conducted extensive backchannel talks with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin over arms control negotiations and potential Soviet assistance in negotiations with North Vietnam. Seeking a bargaining chip in negotiations, Nixon funded development of MIRVs , which were not easily countered by existing anti-ballistic missile ABM systems. After over a year of negotiations, both sides agreed to the outlines of two treaties; one treaty would focus on ABM systems, while the other would focus on limiting nuclear arsenals.

Federalism has evolved over the course of American history. At different points in time, the balance and boundaries between the national and state government have changed substantially. In the twentieth century, the role of the national government expanded dramatically, and it continues to expand in.

Nixon was one of the two most successful national politicians in American history. He won four national elections, twice for the vice presidency and twice for the presidency. Roosevelt won as many national elections as Nixon. Nevertheless, despite a six-year term, save several achievements – particularly in foreign affairs – Nixon will always be remembered for the scandal that forced his resignation: His parents, Francis and Hanna Nixon, had five sons, of which Richard was the second. Nixon was educated in public schools in Yorba Linda and Whittier, where the family moved when he was nine. After high school, Nixon enrolled at Whittier College, a Quaker institution, where he was a successful student politician, becoming president of the student body. After Whittier, Nixon attended Duke University Law School, where he graduated third of the 44 members of the class of . After law school, Nixon returned to Whittier and joined a law firm, in which he soon became a partner. About this time, he met Patricia Ryan, whom he married on June 21, . Nixon joined the Navy at the outbreak of World War II and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander by the end of the conflict. Nixon ran a strong campaign and showed considerable skills in a public debate against Voorhies. He was elected in and re-elected in without opposition in the general election. In Washington , Nixon joined the House Committee on Un-American Activities and was one of the most persistent interrogators of Alger Hiss when he appeared before the committee. His performance on the committee brought him national attention that led to his nomination by the Republican Party to run against U. Senator Helen Gahagan Douglas in . Using dubious allegations about her attitude towards communism, Nixon won the election by nearly , votes. In , the Republicans nominated Nixon to run with Dwight D. Eisenhower on their national slate. Nixon again used the techniques that had worked for him in the past, describing the Democratic nominee Adlai E. Stevenson as having a "Ph. During the campaign, allegations arose about money that a few political supporters had provided Nixon, that Democrats alleged was a "secret slush fund" that he had used to upgrade his lifestyle. Nixon appeared on national television and radio to defend himself. He asserted that his wife had no fur coat, only a "respectable Republican cloth coat," and that although their dog Checkers had been a gift to his children, they were not giving it up. His skills were tested in September , after Eisenhower suffered a heart attack. Not all Republicans were enchanted with him, however, and in , Harold E. The party rebuffed him and Nixon was not only re-nominated but also re-elected. In July , at an exhibit showcasing a General Electric model kitchen, at the U. Trade and Cultural Fair in Moscow, he was joined by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev , with whom he had a widely reported "kitchen debate" about the merits of their respective political regimes. The perception that Nixon was someone who could "stand up" to the Soviets enhanced his status as an experienced and effective statesman. Nixon ran for the Republican presidential nomination and won it with little opposition. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Kennedy and Lyndon B. The initial advantage appeared to be with Nixon, but Kennedy managed to defuse the anti-Catholic issue he was Catholic and performed well during his televised debates with Nixon. In November, Kennedy won in the closest election since Nixon returned to California, where he began to practice law again. In an attempt to revive his political fortunes, he ran for governor in . A bruising primary against a candidate favored by the Republican right wing split the party, and in November, Nixon lost again. The results in November , were disastrous at all levels for Republicans and in its bitter aftermath, Richard Nixon was the only national leader with appeal for both wings. During the campaign, Nixon worked hard for Republican candidates throughout the country and was given a great deal of credit for the Republican recovery in the elections. Nixon declared his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination in February , and easily carried the primaries against Nelson Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan. After winning the nomination on the first ballot at the convention, Nixon chose Maryland governor Spiro Agnew as his running mate. Presidency Nixon faced broad and deep challenges at home and abroad during his presidency. One of his first proposals as president was for a dramatic restructuring of the U. Racial tensions

had broken out in destructive riots in Los Angeles, Detroit, and other cities. Nixon was forced to balance the legitimate concerns of black Americans with the desire of many white Americans for a return to "law and order. Inflation also was on the rise and Nixon attempted to curb it with wage and price controls in August. The strategy was to freeze wages and prices for 90 days, followed by a transition to controlled changes. The policy seemed to work at first and was warmly accepted by the stock market, but eventually proved to be unworkable and was abandoned in April. The economy slid into recession in when inflation climbed to. In foreign affairs, the United States faced ongoing generalized challenges from the two main communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, as well as a specific problem in Vietnam. Nixon proved more successful at dealing with the former. In , he made overtures to the Chinese, which resulted in his trip to Peking now Beijing in February. The Soviets, mindful of the possibility that the United States would ally itself with its rival, became more agreeable and soon established a period of Detente between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Vietnam issue was not as easily resolved. Nixon alternately tried to cajole and coerce the North Vietnamese into negotiations, but they held firm to their goal of a Vietnam united under their control. He then compounded the crime by attempting to cover it up. The slowly unfolding scandal eventually engulfed his administration. While that was happening, however, a faster-moving scandal developed around Spiro Agnew, who was indicted of corruption and resigned as vice president to avoid prosecution. Under the terms defined by the Twentieth Amendment to the U. Constitution, it was necessary to appoint a new vice president and Gerald R. Ford was given that position. Resignation As Watergate revelations became harder to ignore, the Congress began to investigate. It soon became clear that Nixon had been personally involved to such an extent that impeachment and conviction were likely. Nixon accepted the inevitable and announced on August 8, , that he was resigning, effective noon on the following day to begin "that process of healing which is so desperately needed in America. That decision was met with sharp controversy, but it prevailed. Nixon resigned from the presidency at the height of the most contentious and unstable era in American history since the Civil War. In subsequent years, Nixon attempted to rehabilitate his image by representing himself as an elder statesman and by writing several books, including: None of this ameliorated the effects of Watergate, which continued to haunt him until his death on April 22, . His wife Pat had died the previous year, after more than 50 years of marriage. He speaks his mind. Sometimes he has rivals who disagree with him; sometimes they are right, and he is the first to admit that sometimes he might be wrong. But the greatness of the American military service, and particularly the greatness of the Navy, is symbolized in this ceremony today, because this man, who is controversial, this man, who comes up with unorthodox ideas, did not become submerged by the bureaucracy, because once genius is submerged by bureaucracy, a nation is doomed to mediocrity. Ceremony in making Rickover a full admiral. This administration has proved that it is utterly incapable of cleaning out the corruption which has completely eroded it and reestablishing the confidence and faith of the American people in the morality and honesty of their government employees. Speaking of the Truman administration, Regarding Being a Crook In all my years of public life, I have never profitted, never profitted from public service. And in all of my years of public life, I have never obstructed justice. Well I am not a crook. Ford It is believed that a trial of Richard Nixon, if it became necessary, could not fairly begin until a year or more has elapsed. In the meantime, the tranquility to which this nation has been restored by the events of recent weeks could be irreparably lost by the prospects of bringing to trial a former President of the United States. President Nixon lied to his wife, his family, his friends, longtime colleagues in the US Congress, lifetime members of his own political party, the American people and the world.

Chapter 6 : Presidency of Richard Nixon - Wikipedia

New Federalism is a political ideology that feels certain powers should be transferred from the Federal Government back to the State Government. Go science math history literature technology.

Nixon - Domestic policies Nixon refused to follow the Eisenhower pattern of consolidating Democratic programs and attempting to run them more efficiently. Race was the most important domestic issue. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare HEW stalled on implementing desegregation of southern school districts until prodded by federal court orders. By the administration had bowed to the inevitable, with Nixon setting the tone by declaring that legal segregation was inadmissible; almost all of the all-black southern schools were merged into unitary school districts by , and less than 10 percent of black school-children attended all-black schools by that time, a major advance from the preceding administration. The president remained strongly opposed to court-ordered busing and came out for the concept of the neighborhood school. These proposals bogged down in Congress, which did pass several measures, sponsored by southern Democrats, to end the use of federal funds for busing. The president proposed that its provisions be extended to all states so as not to "discriminate" against one region and that voting-rights lawsuits be tried first in state courts, a change that would have diminished the prospects of effective enforcement of the law. A group of Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee scuttled the Nixon draft, and a bipartisan coalition substituted its own extension of the bill, which also included provisions for granting the vote to eighteen-year-olds. An unusual departure for the Nixon administration was the plan developed by Secretary of Labor George Shultz to provide training and employment openings for minorities on federally funded construction projects. The government, especially Labor Department and HEW officials, began using racial classifications and numerical goals in implementing their desegregation programs—the first example of "affirmative action. Antiwar and civil rights demonstrations and civil disturbances on the campuses and streets created a backlash among the constituencies Nixon was courting. With children of the post-World War II baby boom coming of age, the crime rates soared. The administration responded with the vigorous use of four measures: Provisions emphasized wiretapping, preventive detention, and other measures that aroused the opposition of civil libertarians. No appreciable dent was made in the crime rate, which was the province of local law enforcement, and a war on illegal drugs also had little success. Other Nixon initiatives involved attacks on several of the most visible Great Society programs, which Republicans had strongly opposed. The controversial Community Action Program was reorganized, other OEO programs were moved to other departments, and funding for some activities was cut. The Nixon administration had its own proposals to fight poverty. It rejected two approaches that were being considered at the end of the Johnson administration—nationalizing the existing welfare program or instituting a guaranteed minimum income through a negative income tax—and instead proposed a program of family allowances developed by the Urban Affairs Council under the direction of Daniel Moynihan. The program was eventually defeated in the Senate in by an unlikely coalition of conservatives and liberals. Because Nixon was pragmatic in domestic matters, he could be persuaded or pressured into new initiatives. Nixon proposed the New Federalism program in response to the pleas of governors and mayors, hard hit by demands for new services and revenue shortfalls caused by recession. Various narrow categorical grants were consolidated into "block grants" to give states more flexibility in programming funds, although by the time Congress finished with the Nixon proposals, the new grants looked suspiciously like the older narrow grants. Responding to the demands of environmentalists, Nixon proposed legislation that led to the creation of the Council on Environmental Quality , the Occupational Safety and Health Administration , and the Environmental Protection Agency New laws provided tougher standards for water and air quality. His civil rights policies, judicial appointments, and unsuccessful attempts to appoint southerners to the Supreme Court all represented political payoffs to the South. Nominees Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell were blocked by a coalition of legislators sensitive to charges by civil rights organizations that these men, while on the federal bench, had either demonstrated opposition to Supreme Court case law protecting the rights of blacks or demonstrated incompetence in applying the law. In

spite of well-publicized attacks on some Great Society programs, transfer payments to the poor, the sick, and the elderly increased greatly. Federal expenditures for intergovernmental grants soared. Early in the Nixon presidency, Attorney General John Mitchell, meeting with a group of civil rights leaders, suggested that they "watch what we do, not what we say" in judging the performance of the administration. By that standard, the Nixon presidency must be adjudged innovative and responsive in practice, although it seemed conservative and uncaring in its rhetoric. After reading this I have alot to help me understand Nixon. He was a great man.

Chapter 7 : New federalism | Define New federalism at www.nxgvision.com

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Chapter 8 : What did President Nixon's New Federalism refer to

- In , Nixon traveled to Moscow to initiate a new relationship with the Soviet Union and discuss the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. - Nixon had great accomplishments in foreign policy.

Chapter 9 : New federalism: intergovernmental reform from Nixon to Reagan - Timothy J. Conlan - Google

President Nixon's New Federalism policy was a political ideology that felt certain powers should be transferred from the Federal Government back to the State Government. It would restore some of.