

# Nixon Kissinger Years Reshaping Americas Foreign Policy

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The Transformation of American International Power in the 1970s Barbara Zanchetta 2013-11-11 Barbara Zanchetta analyzes the evolution of American-Soviet relations during the 1970s, from the rise of détente during the Nixon administration to the policy's crisis and fall during the final years of the Carter presidency. This study traces lines of continuity among the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations and assesses its effects on the ongoing redefinition of America's international role in the post-Vietnam era. Against the background of superpower cooperation in arms control, Dr. Zanchetta analyzes aspects of the global bipolar competition, including U.S.-China relations, the turmoil in Iran and Afghanistan, and the crises in Angola and the Horn of Africa. In doing so, she unveils both the successful transformation of American international power during the 1970s and its long-term problematic legacy.

**The End of the Cold War** Michael J Hogan 1992-06-26 This book, first published in 1992, examines the end of the Cold War and the implications for the history and future of the world order.

**The Nixon-Kissinger Years** Richard C. Thornton 1989 Examines Nixon's foreign policy, and shows how the Watergate Affair resulted in Henry Kissinger gaining more influence.

**America at the Brink of Empire** Lawrence W. Serewicz 2007-01-01 Addressing issues of continuing if not heightened relevance to contemporary debate, America at the Brink of Empire explores the foreign policy leadership of Dean Rusk and Henry Kissinger regarding the extent of the United States' mission to insure a stable world order. Lawrence W. Serewicz argues that in the Vietnam conflict the United States experienced an identity crisis—a near Machiavellian moment, to use the concept of J. G. A. Pocock—whereby America came close to assuming an imperial role, stretching the country to the limits of its identity as a republic. Serewicz offers a revealing look at the parts played by Rusk and Kissinger—and President Lyndon Johnson—in bringing the nation to the brink of

empire in the years 1963-75. As a true believer in liberal internationalism, Rusk set the stage by defining the war in Vietnam as a threat to the world order based on the United Nations security system created after World War II. Johnson kept an open-ended commitment in Vietnam without a clear goal in sight even as he pursued the ambitious domestic reforms of the Great Society. In refusing to choose between either an imperial mission or a true republican position for the nation, he brought it perilously close to becoming an empire, ultimately failing to achieve his goals either at home or abroad. Kissinger corrected for Johnson's overreach, implementing a pragmatic realism based upon the principle that the United States is an ordinary country—a republic, not an empire—within the international community and therefore must balance its commitments with its resources. In concluding, Serewicz reflects on the continuing relevance of the Machiavellian moment for the United States by observing the differences and similarities between the presidencies of Johnson and George W. Bush. *America at the Brink of Empire* illuminates the far-reaching consequences of Rusk's and Kissinger's widely divergent foreign policy philosophies and outlines the tension that a statesman must reconcile between a republican government and the maintenance of a stable world order.

[A Time of Paradox](#) Glen Jeansonne 2006-03-02 In this lively and provocative synthesis, historian Glen Jeansonne explores the people events that shaped America in the twentieth century. Comprehensive in scope, *A Time of Paradox* analyzes the political, diplomatic, social and cultural developments of the last century while focusing on the diverse and sometimes contradictory human experiences that characterized this dynamic period in American history.

[Kissinger on Kissinger](#) Winston Lord 2019-05-14 In a series of riveting interviews, America's senior statesman discusses the challenges of directing foreign policy during times of great global tension. As National Security Advisor to Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger transformed America's approach to diplomacy with China, the USSR, Vietnam, and the Middle East, laying the foundations for geopolitics as we know them today. Nearly fifty years later, escalating tensions between the US, China, and Russia are threatening a swift return to the same diplomatic game of tug-of-war that Kissinger played so masterfully. *Kissinger on Kissinger* is a series of faithfully transcribed interviews conducted by the elder statesman's longtime associate, Winston Lord, which captures Kissinger's thoughts on the specific challenges that he faced during his tenure as NSA, his general advice on leadership and international relations, and stunning portraits of the larger-than-life world leaders of the era. The result is a frank and well-informed overview of US foreign policy in the first half of the 70s—essential reading for anyone hoping to understand tomorrow's global challenges.

**Days of Decision** Michael J. Nojeim 2011-09-01 *Days of Decision* spans a century of American foreign policymaking, from the Spanish-American War of 1898 to the attacks of September 11, 2001. Michael J. Nojeim and David P. Kilroy carefully examine twelve foreign-policy landmarks, each of which played a crucial role in shaping world history and led to profound changes in U.S. foreign policy. Devoting one chapter to each turning point, they place it in its proper historical context, explore its political consequences—primarily the debates and divisions that arose among policymakers—and discuss the aftermath, focusing on its lasting influence on world affairs and the conduct of American diplomacy and foreign affairs. This accessible, introductory text provides students of foreign policy and international relations a deeper understanding of these disciplines' processes and of America's place in the world.

*The Eccentric Realist* Mario Del Pero 2013-07-02 In *The Eccentric Realist*, Mario Del Pero questions Henry Kissinger's reputation as the foreign policy realist par excellence. Del Pero shows that Kissinger has been far more ideological and inconsistent in his policy formulations than is commonly realized. Del Pero considers the rise and fall of Kissinger's foreign policy doctrine over the course of the 1970s—beginning with his role as National Security Advisor to Nixon and ending with the collapse of détente with the Soviet Union after Kissinger left the scene as Ford's outgoing Secretary of State. Del Pero shows that realism then (not unlike realism now) was as much a response to domestic politics as it was a cold, hard assessment of the facts of international relations. In the early 1970s, Americans were weary of ideological forays abroad; Kissinger provided them with a doctrine that translated that political weariness into foreign policy. Del Pero argues that Kissinger was keenly aware that realism could win elections and generate consensus. Moreover, over the course of the 1970s it became clear that realism, as practiced by Kissinger, was as rigid as the neoconservatism that came to replace it. In the end, the failure of the détente forged by the realists was not the defeat of cool reason at the hands of ideologically motivated and politically savvy neoconservatives. Rather, the force of American exceptionalism, the touchstone of the neocons, overcame Kissinger's political skills and ideological commitments. The fate of realism in the 1970s raises interesting questions regarding its prospects in the early years of the twenty-first century.

**The Carter Years** Richard C. Thornton 2007-09-01 This book, reprinted from the original 1991 edition, is still the classic on President Carter's foreign policy. "No government can at the same time protect the nation's security and tell its people the truth. All governments seek to bridge the gap to one degree or another, but never succeed completely. The width of the resulting gap between truth and security denotes a government's credibility, or lack of it." Richard C. Thornton Although Jimmy Carter came to office fully prepared to carry forward the general strategy of a new global order initiated by Henry Kissinger in 1973, his administration immediately encountered a Soviet Union embarked upon a multi-pronged geopolitical offensive, backed by a major advance in strategic weaponry, which threatened to undermine America's global position. Recognition of the Soviet offensive forced a reconsideration of American strategy, splitting the new administration. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance insisted that the strategy of a new global order, whose prerequisite was détente with the Soviet Union, remained viable. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, on the other hand, argued that a temporary return to some modified form of containment was necessary. President Carter, caught between the diametrically conflicting advice of his principal advisers, vacillated—at times supporting the views of one adviser, then the other. Even though Secretary Vance generally prevailed, the result was that indecision and vacillation marked the foreign policy of the Carter years. Written by a leading expert in the field of history and international affairs, readers will gain a deeper appreciation for the forces at work during the Carter years and how decisions made during that time influenced US history.

*Postwar America* Harvard Sitkoff 2000-02-03 The half-century since the end of World War II has been crucial in defining America's image of itself and role in the world. A thorough survey of an era dominated by the cold war on the international front and conflicting social forces at home, this authoritative reference volume details every aspect of a turbulent age. It features: --Brief biographical vignettes of notable political and civil leaders, from Eleanor Roosevelt to Newt Gingrich --Insightful portraits of prominent cultural icons,

from Allen Ginsburg and Elvis to Billy Graham and Jackie Robinson --Informative analyses of major political events, from the Yalta Conference and the Cuban Missile Crisis to Watergate --Brief histories of pivotal armed conflicts, from the Korean War and the invasion of Lebanon to the Persian Gulf War --Articles on social and cultural milestones, from Woodstock to suburban migration to the World Wide Web --Summaries of such crucial documents as the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and the Equal Rights Amendment --Descriptions of groundbreaking legal cases, such as Roe v. Wade, Miranda v. Arizona, and Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas --Profiles of major civil rights movements, such as black nationalism and feminism --Explanations of political and social concepts, such as affirmative action, consumer culture, and McCarthyism --Authoritative accounts of momentous episodes spurred by social protest, such as the Montgomery bus boycott and the Kent State University shootings --Further reading lists and cross-references following each entry --A detailed chronology The issues that united and divided Americans during the second half of the century--the civil rights movement, the Vietnam war, the cold war--are discussed in lively, objective articles which breathe life into the events and people that have shaped our nation. More than 200 illustrations, including photographs, posters, and ephemera such as political campaign buttons, make Postwar America: A Student Companion an excellent introductory resource for students and all readers interested in modern history. Oxford's Student Companions to American History are state-of-the-art references for school and home, specifically designed and written for ages 12 and up. Each book is a concise but comprehensive A-to-Z guide to a major historical period or theme in U.S. history, with articles on key issues and prominent individuals. The authors--distinguished scholars well-known in their areas of expertise--ensure that the entries are accurate, up-to-date, and accessible. Special features include an introductory section on how to use the book, further reading lists, cross-references, chronology, and full index.

**The American Presidents** Melvin I. Urofsky 2004-11-23 First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**Large-scale Foreign Policy Change** Earl C. Ravenal 1989

**Wounds of the Heart** Joseph Keely 2021-02-22 This is for my children and my children's children so that they may know that their father/grandfather served his country along with 2,909,918 other men and women in uniform in Vietnam. Most of these men and woman remained loyal to their oath as military personnel and served with honor and distinction. I want them to know that our efforts and sacrifices were undermined at every turn of the event by the American people, the American press, and self-centered politicians through lies, propaganda, and treason on a scale so large it was unstoppable. And finally forced the government to abandon its troops on the field of battle to fend for ourselves. That they may also see the real truth surrounding the Vietnam War and the war that has raged within me these past fifty-plus years. These words were engendered by a comment I heard on television. It angered me enough to conduct a personal investigation to see if the nine lines written above were just a figment of my imagination or what I felt to be true in my heart. This investigation has culminated with mixed feelings. It saddens me that what I felt in my heart is true; however, I am elated that my investigation serves as a vindication of all the Vietnam veterans, both men and women, who remained loyal to their oath as soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. I am elated that there is finally a book that countermands the lies and propaganda that have carried on from the '60s to this very day and that it shows the Vietnam

veterans as the loyal and honorable men and women they have proven themselves to be.

*Focus On: 100 Most Popular 20Th-century American Politicians* Wikipedia contributors

**Richard Nixon and Europe** Luke A. Nichter 2015-05-19 The US-European relationship remains the closest and most important alliance in the world. Since 1945, successive American presidents each put their own touches on transatlantic relations, but the literature has reached only into the presidency of Lyndon Johnson (1963-9). This first study of transatlantic relations during the era of Richard Nixon shows a complex, turbulent period during which the postwar period came to an end, and the modern era came to be on both sides of the Atlantic in terms of political, economic, and military relations.

**The Making of US Foreign Policy** John Dumbrell 1997 Including two post-Cold War case studies on foreign policy in Somalia and Northern Ireland, this book seeks to explain the shaping of US diplomacy through a variety of windows. The structures and traditions which went into it are examined in detail, and the conflicts and interactions between various governmental institutions are explored. The tensions between US expansive internationalism and a native isolationism is also looked at and helps to form an analysis of the relationship between process and substance in foreign policy. Another major theme of the book is the relationship between the making of policy and democratic practices. Distributed by St. Martin's Press. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

*The Reagan Revolution, Ii* Richard C. Thornton 2004-02-23 How President Reagan successfully rebuilt the Western Alliance, particularly in relations with the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan.

*American Foreign Relations Since 1600* Robert L. Beisner 2003 Chronicles American foreign relations literature from colonial times to the present, with updated material on post World-War II.

**Building a European Identity** Aurélie Éliisa Gfeller 2012-07-20 The Arab-Israeli war of 1973, the first oil price shock, and France's transition from Gaullist to centrist rule in 1974 coincided with the United States' attempt to redefine transatlantic relations. As the author argues, this was an important moment in which the French political elite responded with an unprecedented effort to construct an internationally influential and internally cohesive European entity. Based on extensive multi-archival research, this study combines analysis of French policy making with an inquiry into the evolution of political language, highlighting the significance of the new concept of a political European identity.

**The Making of Détente** Keith L. Nelson 2019-12-01 In particular, he has used post-glasnost Russian memoirs and monographs—and, especially, his own interviews with such key players as Dobrynin and Arbatov—to present one of the most intelligent Kremlinological studies I have ever seen.—Melvin Small, Wayne State University

**Nixon-Kissinger Years** Richard C. Thornton 2001-11-05 From 1968 to 1976, the dominant issue of American foreign policy was attempting to formulate a

response to steadily increasing Soviet military power. Yet, as a result of the mire of Watergate, clout in the area of US-Soviet relations during this period slipped from the hands of Richard Nixon to those of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Richard Thornton argues that Watergate was a "set up" by John Mitchell and members of the Eastern wing of the Republican Party to oust Nixon. At the heart of Thornton's examination lies the assessment of how Kissinger was able to move the United States away from Nixon's traditional containment policy to "tri-lateralism" and a greater dependence on collective security organizations. This revised and expanded edition is a major contribution to the study of foreign affairs and it also serves as an critical balance to Kissinger's own volumes of memoirs.

*The Reagan Revolution, I* Richard C. Thornton 2003-08-25 This is a book about the strategy and politics of the Reagan administration--a watershed in U.S. history. It is the record of how the president established and implemented the strategy that would ultimately lead to a victory over the S.U. in the Cold War.

*Britain, America, and the Special Relationship since 1941* B. J. C McKercher 2017-06-07 Britain, America and the Special Relationship since 1941 examines the Anglo-American strategic and military relationship that developed during the Second World War and continued until recent years. Forged on a common ground of social, cultural, and ideological values as well as political expediency, this partnership formed the basis of the western alliance throughout the Cold War, playing an essential part in bringing stability to the post-1945 international order. Clearly written and chronologically organized, the book begins by discussing the origins of the 'Special Relationship' and its progression from uneasy coexistence in the eighteenth century to collaboration at the start of the Second World War. McKercher explores the continued evolution of this partnership during the conflicts that followed, such as the Suez Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the Falklands War. The book concludes by looking at the developments in British and American politics during the past two decades and analysing the changing dynamics of this alliance over the course of its existence. Illustrated with maps and photographs and supplemented by a chronology of events and list of key figures, this is an essential introductory resource for students of the political history and foreign policies of Britain and the United States in the twentieth century.

**America's Israel** Kenneth Kolander 2020-08-03 One of the defining features of United States foreign policy since World War II has been the nation's special relationship with Israel. This informal alliance, rooted in shared values and culture, grew out of a moral obligation to promote Israel's survival in the aftermath of the Holocaust as US policymakers provided military aid, weapons, and political protection. In return, Israel served American interests through efforts to contain communism and terrorism in the region. Today, the US provides almost four billion dollars in military aid per year, which raises questions regarding interest and propriety: At what point does US support for Israel exceed the boundaries of the countries' unconventional relationship and become counterproductive to other national interests, including the pursuit of peace in the Middle East? Kenneth Kolander provides a vital new perspective on the US-Israel bond by focusing on Congress's role in developing and maintaining the special relationship during a crucial period. Previous studies have focused on the executive branch, but Kolander demonstrates that US-Israel relations did not follow a course preferred by successive presidential administrations, especially in the 1960s and 1970s. Instead, he illuminates how influential lobbyists, America's affinity for Israel and antipathy towards Arabs, and

economic pressures influenced legislators and inspired congressional action in support of Israel. In doing so, he presents an essential investigation of the ways in which legislators exert influence in foreign policy and adds new depth to the historiography of an important dynamic in postwar world politics.

**The Trilateral Commission and Global Governance** Dino Knudsen 2016-05-12 This book provides the first analysis of the Trilateral Commission and its role in global governance and contemporary diplomacy. In 1973, David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski founded the Trilateral Commission. Involving highly influential people from business and politics in the US, Western Europe, and Japan, the Commission was soon perceived as constituting an embryonic or even shadow world government. As the first researcher to have accessed the Commission's archives, the author argues that this study demonstrates that global governance and international diplomacy should be considered a product of overlapping elite networks that merge informal and formal spheres across national borders. This work has three immediate aims: to trace the background, origins, purposes, characteristics, and modus operandi of the Commission; to investigate the elite aspect of the Commission and how this related to democracy; and to demonstrate how the Commission contributed to diplomatic practices and policy-formulation at national and international levels. The overall purpose of this book is to evaluate the significance of the Trilateral Commission, with particular focus on the implications of its activities on the way we understand decision-making processes and diplomacy in modern, democratic societies. This book will be of much interest to students of the Cold War, US foreign policy, diplomacy studies, and IR in general

*In Search of a Peace Settlement* M. Gat 2012-06-28 This is the first examination of the Israeli and Egyptian peace process between 1967-1973, which highlights the rise and fall of Soviet influence after the Six Day War and explores how the increasing importance of America's political leadership affected the region.

*Does America Need a Foreign Policy?* Henry Kissinger 2002-09-04 The former Secretary of State under Richard Nixon argues that a coherent foreign policy is essential and lays out his own plan for getting the nation's international affairs in order.

**Melvin Laird and the Foundation of the Post-Vietnam Military, 1969-1973** Richard A. Hunt 2015 "[E]xamines the former Congressman Melvin Laird's efforts to reconstitute the Department of Defense during the last years of the Vietnam war... Laird acted to mitigate the adverse effects of the Vietnam War on the department and to prepare the nation's armed forces for the future. Foremost was the transition from a conscripted military to an all-volunteer force, a fundamental policy shift that ended an unpopular and inequitable draft system."--from jacket.

**Triangles, Symbols, and Constraints** Charles Dobbs 2010-01-25 This book discusses dramatic power struggles within and between the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and the United States of America during Lyndon Johnson's presidency. This book explains Johnson's goals for easing Cold War tensions and how his best intentions fell prey to triangles, symbols, and constraints.

**The Control Agenda** Matthew J. Ambrose 2018-04-15 The Control Agenda is a sweeping account of the history of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT),

their rise in the Nixon and Ford administrations, their downfall under President Carter, and their powerful legacies in the Reagan years and beyond. Matthew Ambrose pays close attention to the interplay of diplomacy, domestic politics, and technology, and finds that the SALT process was a key point of reference for arguments regarding all forms of Cold War decision making. Ambrose argues elite U.S. decision makers used SALT to better manage their restive domestic populations and to exert greater control over the shape, structure, and direction of their nuclear arsenals. Ambrose also asserts that prolonged engagement with arms control issues introduced dynamic effects into nuclear policy. Arms control considerations came to influence most areas of defense decision making, while the measure of stability SALT provided allowed the examination of new and potentially dangerous nuclear doctrines. The Control Agenda makes clear that verification and compliance concerns by the United States prompted continuous reassessments of Soviet capabilities and intentions; assessments that later undergirded key U.S. policy changes toward the Soviet Union. Through SALT's many twists and turns, accusations and countercharges, secret backchannels and propaganda campaigns the specter of nuclear conflict loomed large.

*The Flawed Architect* Jussi M. Hanhimaki 2004-09-09 Henry Kissinger dominated American foreign relations like no other figure in recent history. He negotiated an end to American involvement in the Vietnam War, opened relations with Communist China, and orchestrated détente with the Soviet Union. Yet he is also the man behind the secret bombing of Cambodia and policies leading to the overthrow of Chile's President Salvador Allende. This well researched account brings to life the complex nature of American foreign policymaking during the Kissinger years. It will be the standard work on Kissinger for years to come.

Confronting Communism Victor S. Kaufman 2001

**Vietnam and the American Political Tradition** Randall B. Woods 2003-02-24 Table of contents

*American Political Leaders* Steven O'Brien 1991 A biographical dictionary providing information on key political personnel from 1789 to 1991

**The Dove and the Eagle** Roberto Fornasier 2013-01-03 This book represents research conducted over a two-year period on the politico-diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States in the mid-Sixties and Seventies. Based on conspicuous archival materials from Italian, American and British sources, and on a great amount of secondary literature, it traces an accurate panorama of the Italian political, social and diplomatic developments - from the student and worker protests of 1968, to the killing of Aldo Moro in 1978; from the behind-the-scenes bargains between parties, to the fear of the Communist Party's growth - during the Premiership of the conservative Christian Democrat, Mariano Rumor (1915-1990). The volume includes an innovative comparison between Rumor's basic choices of foreign policy and those of the duo Nixon and Kissinger. From here arises the book's title, where the 'dove' is represented by Rumor, a fervent Catholic, a firm anti-Communist, a reliable Atlantist and an indefatigable Europeanist; while the 'eagle' is embodied by the Republican Administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

**US Economic Statecraft for Survival, 1933-1991** Alan P. Dobson 2003-12-16 How have US economic defence policies promoted its security since 1933? *US Policies of Economic Warfare, 1933-1991* concentrates on an important and neglected facet

of America's fight for survival in the latter half of the twentieth century. It explains how US policy-makers crafted and used instruments of economic statecraft against states that posed vital threats to the survival of the USA. This study situates economic defence policy within the broad context of US foreign policy and explores its response to the totalitarianism of the 1930s, the Second World War and the complex strategic and political developments of the Cold War.

American Political Leaders Richard L. Wilson 2002-01-01 Presents profiles of major figures in American politics, from Bella Abzug through Woodrow Wilson, arranged alphabetically, by area of activity, and by year of birth.

**A Companion to American Foreign Relations** Robert Schulzinger 2008-04-15 This is an authoritative volume of historiographical essays that survey the state of U.S. diplomatic history. The essays cover the entire range of the history of American foreign relations from the colonial period to the present. They discuss the major sources and analyze the most influential books and articles in the field. Includes discussions of new methodological approaches in diplomatic history.

**Historical Dictionary of the Cold War** Joseph Smith 2017-03-15 "Cold war" was a term coined in 1945 by left-leaning British writer George Orwell to predict how powers made unconquerable by having nuclear weapons would conduct future relations. It was popularized in 1947 by American journalist Walter Lippmann amid mounting tensions between the erstwhile World War II Allies - the capitalist democracies - the United States of America and Britain - versus the Soviet Union, a communist dictatorship. As the grand alliance of the "Big Three" they had defeated Nazi Germany, its satellites and Japan in World War II but became rivals who split the world into an American-led Western "bloc" and Soviet-led Eastern "bloc." Both were secured from direct attack by arraying ever-greater nuclear and conventional forces against the other while seeking global supremacy by other means. The 45-year Cold War lasted until the Soviet Union collapsed between 1989 and 1991. This second edition of Historical Dictionary of the Cold War contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, crucial countries and peripheral conflicts, the increasingly lethal weapons systems, and the various political and military strategies. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about this crucial period in history.

**A Companion to Richard M. Nixon** Melvin Small 2013-05-03 This companion offers an overview of Richard M. Nixon's life, presidency, and legacy, as well as a detailed look at the evolution and current state, of Nixon scholarship. Examines the central arguments and scholarly debates that surround his term in office Explores Nixon's legacy and the historical significance of his years as president Covers the full range of topics, from his campaigns for Congress, to his career as Vice-President, to his presidency and Watergate Makes extensive use of the recent paper and electronic releases from the Nixon Presidential Materials Project