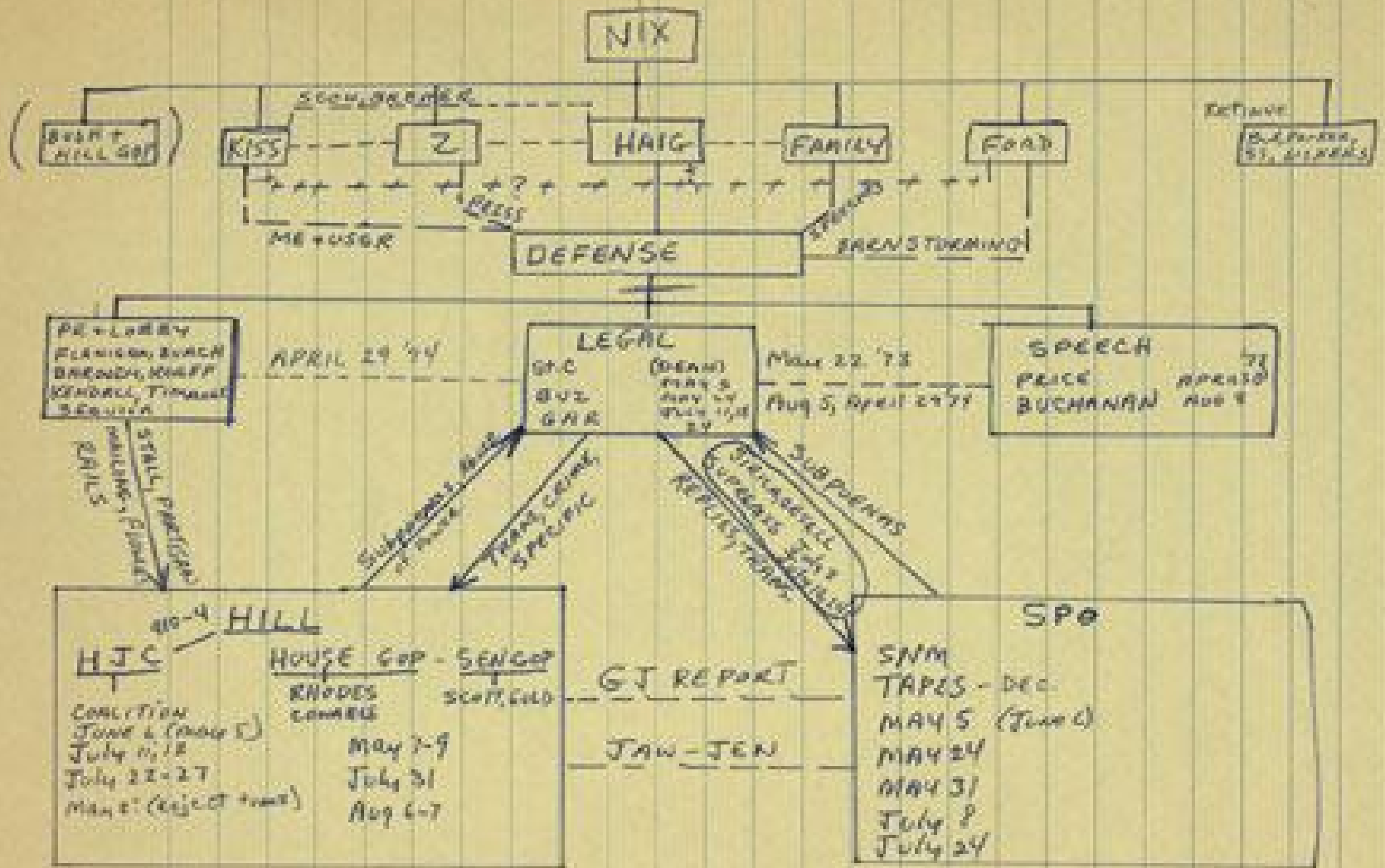


Watergate

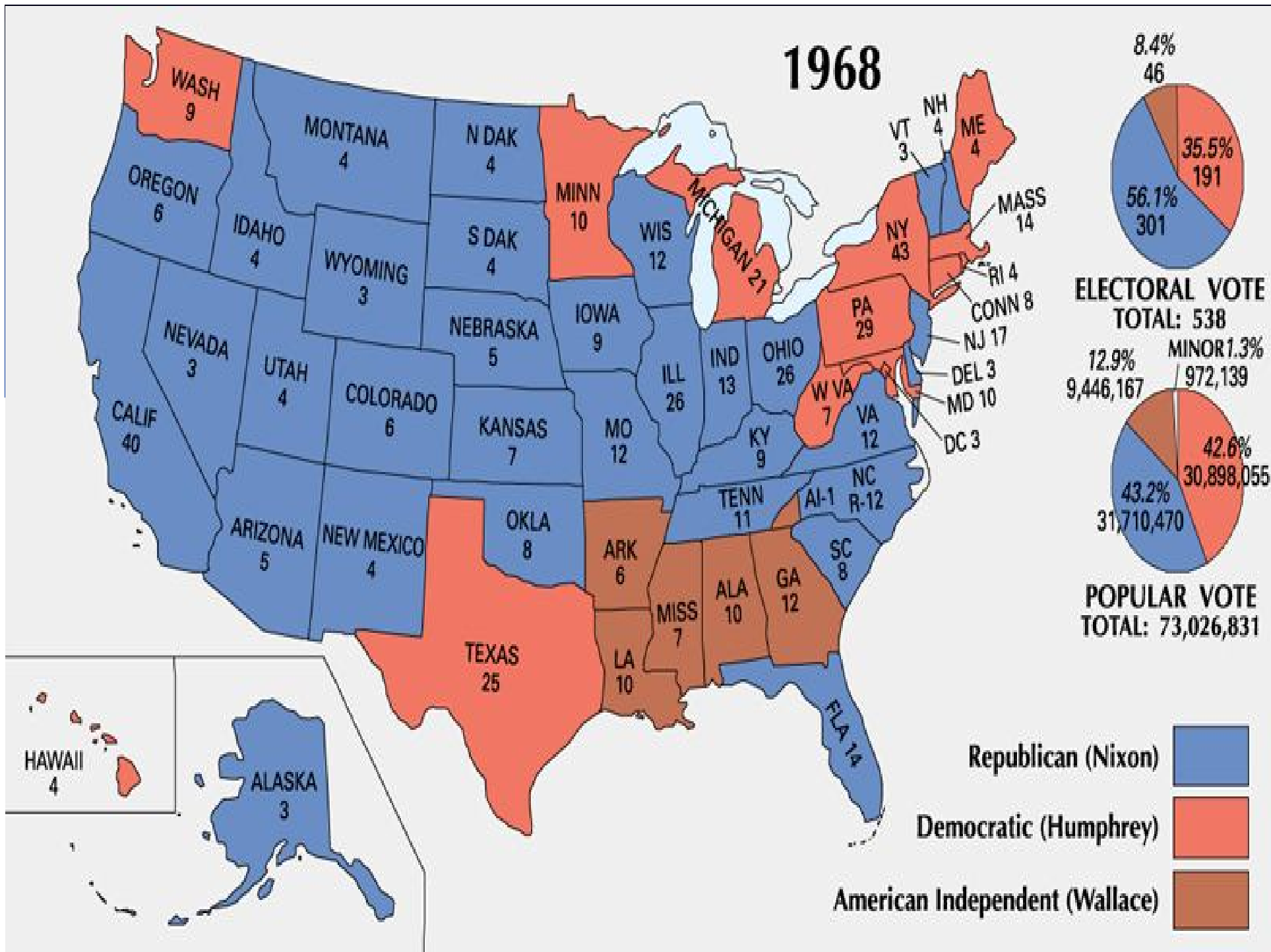


Objectives

- What was the Watergate Scandal?
- Precisely why did this scandal cause Nixon to resign?
- What – if any – crimes did Nixon personally commit?
- Is the President responsible for crimes committed on his behalf – even if he is unaware of them?



1968

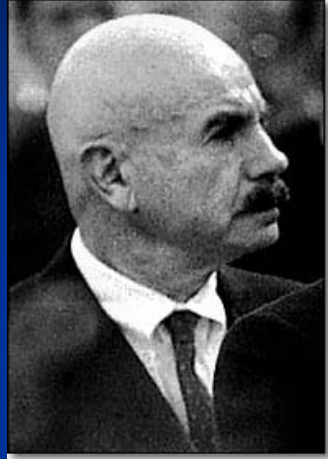


Daniel Ellsberg and the Pentagon Papers

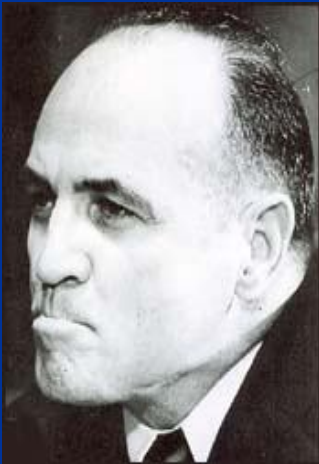




Howard Hunt



G. Gordon Liddy



James McCord



Chuck Colson

The White House Plumbers

The Watergate Break-in





GOVERNMENT
EXHIBIT

133

Chap Stick
LIP BALM with MOISTUTANE® AND SUN SCREEN
IN ALL LOCKER ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
HELPS PREVENT AND HEAL DRY, CHAPPED, SUN OR
WIND-BURNED LIPS. COLD SORES, FEVER BLISTERS
ANTISEPTIC

Woodward, Bernstein and the *Washington Post*

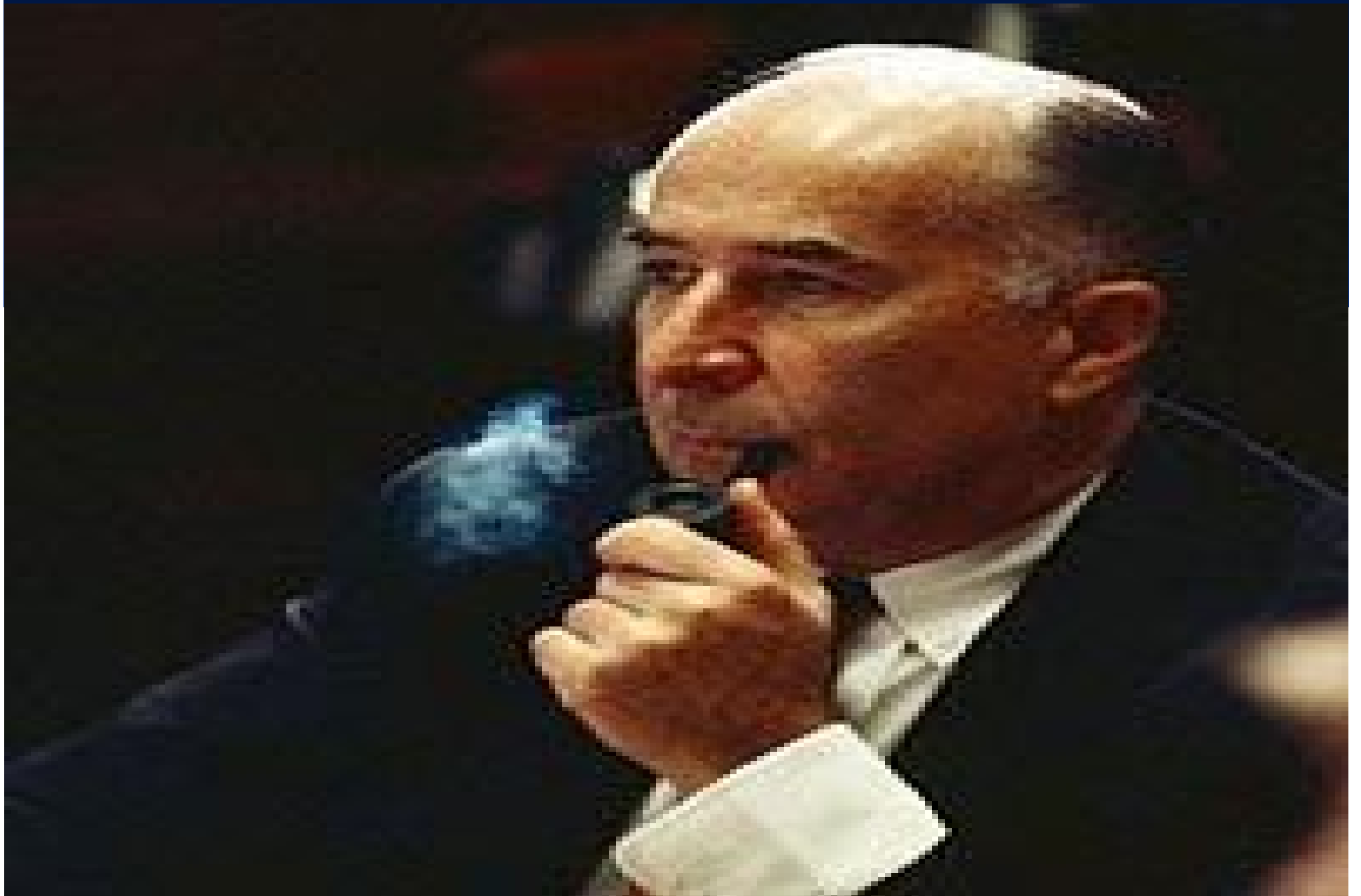


Deep Throat

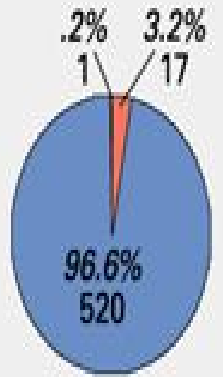
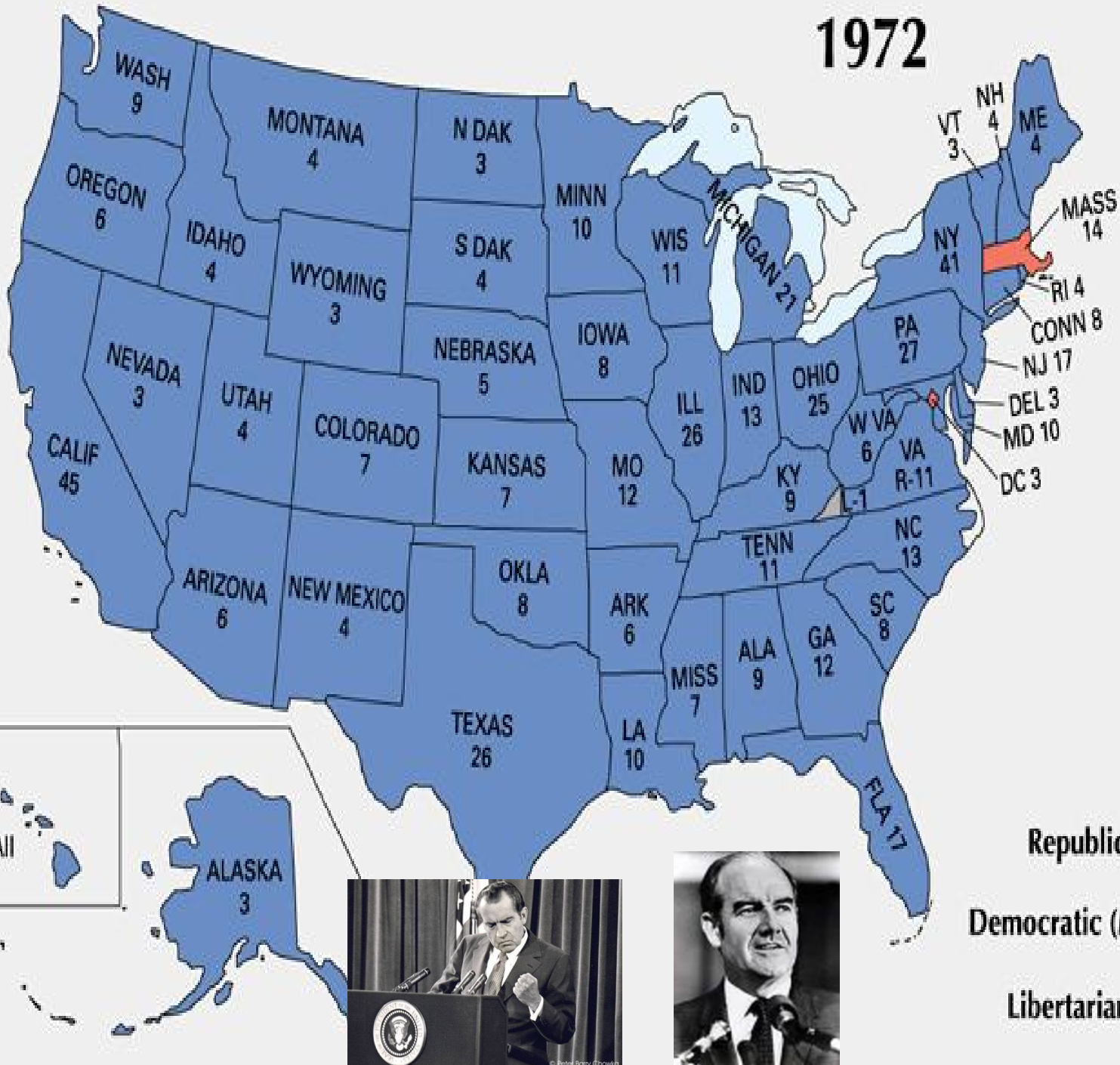




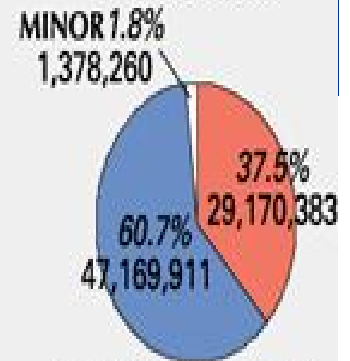
CREEP



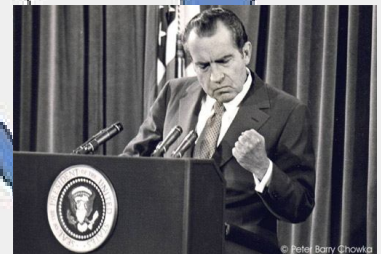
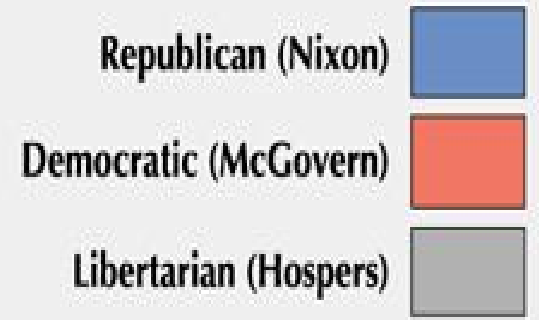
1972



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 538



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 77,718,554





VOTE MCGOVERN

NIXON / AGNEW

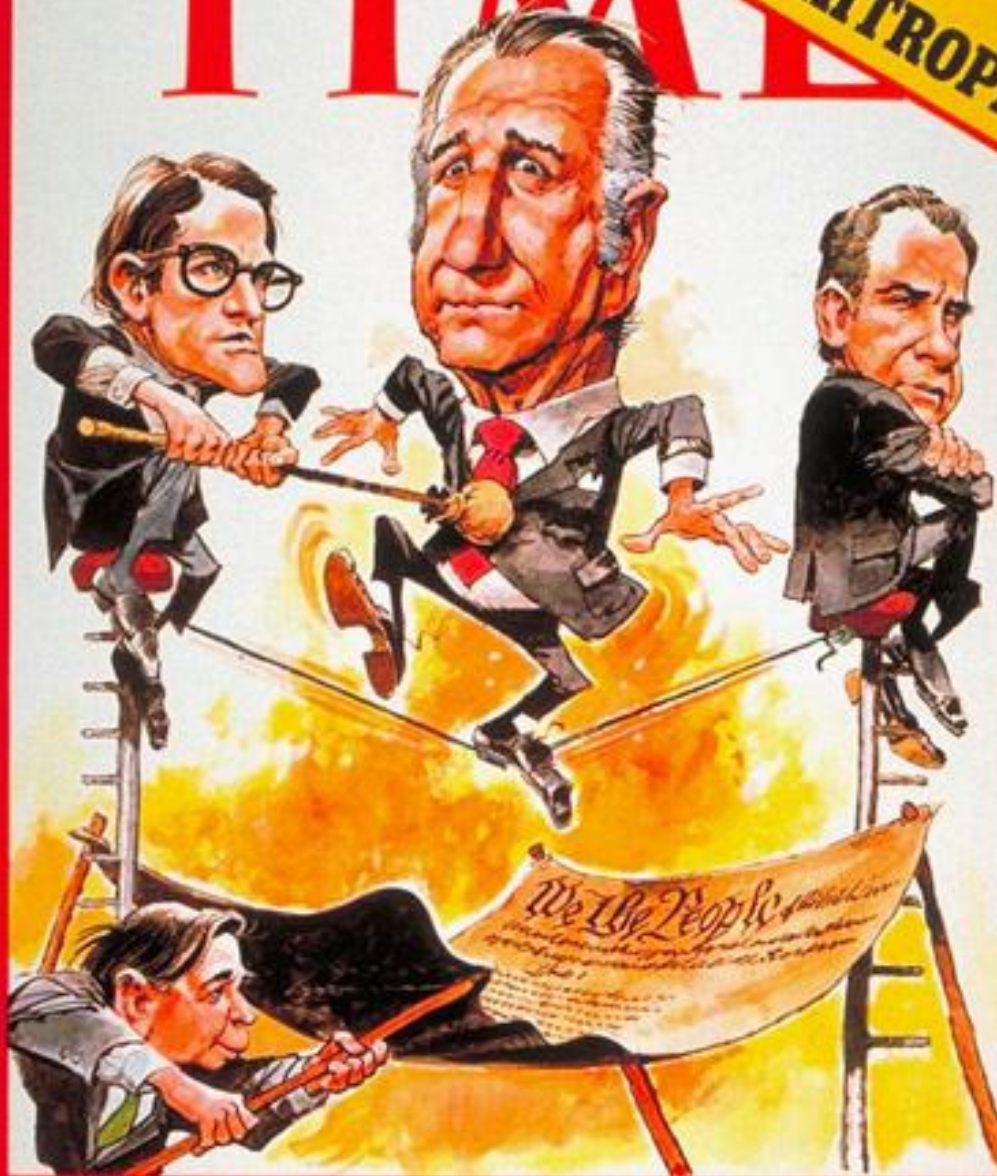


FIFTY CENTS

OCTOBER 8, 1973

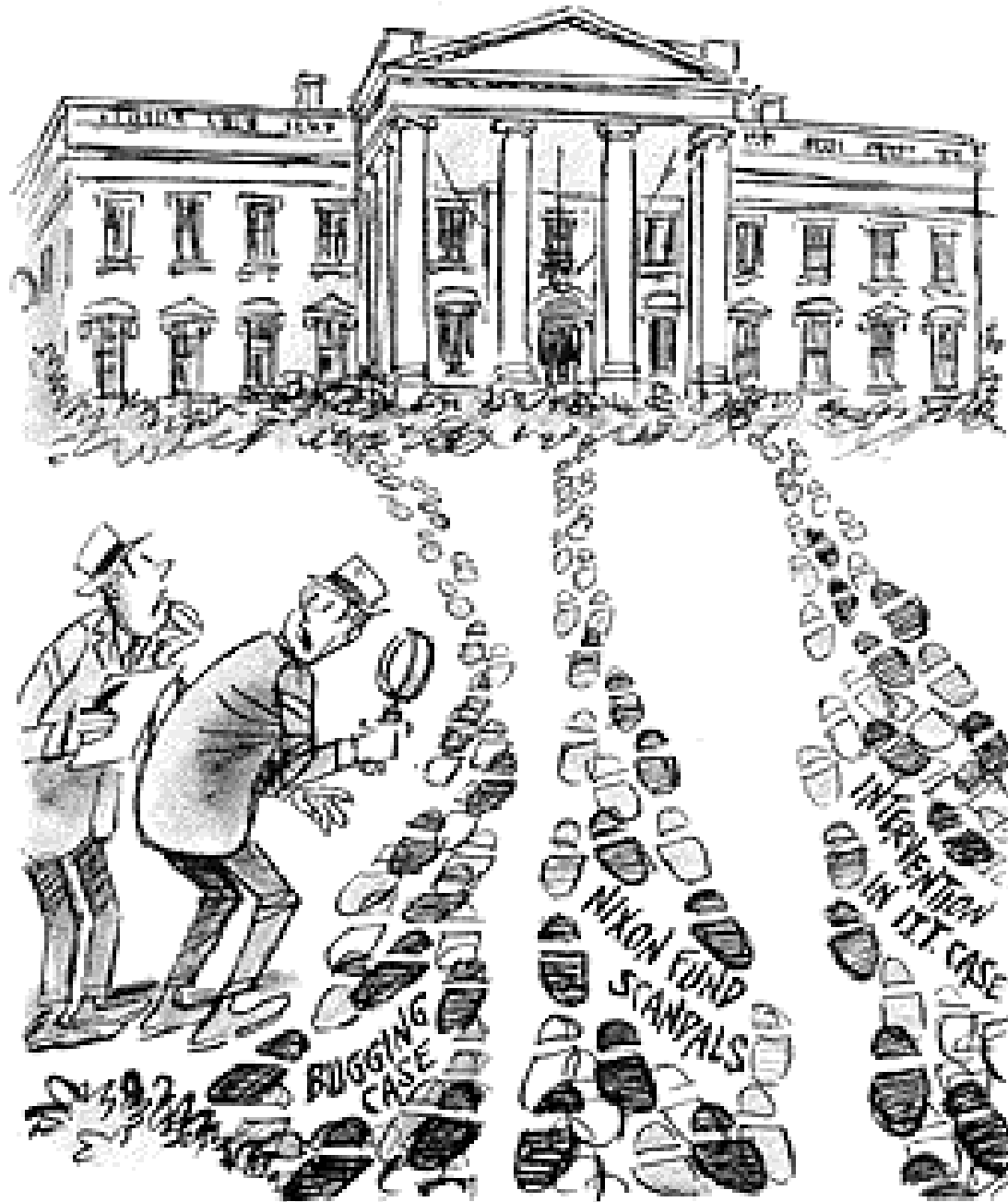
TIME

AGNEW
ON THE TIGHTROPE





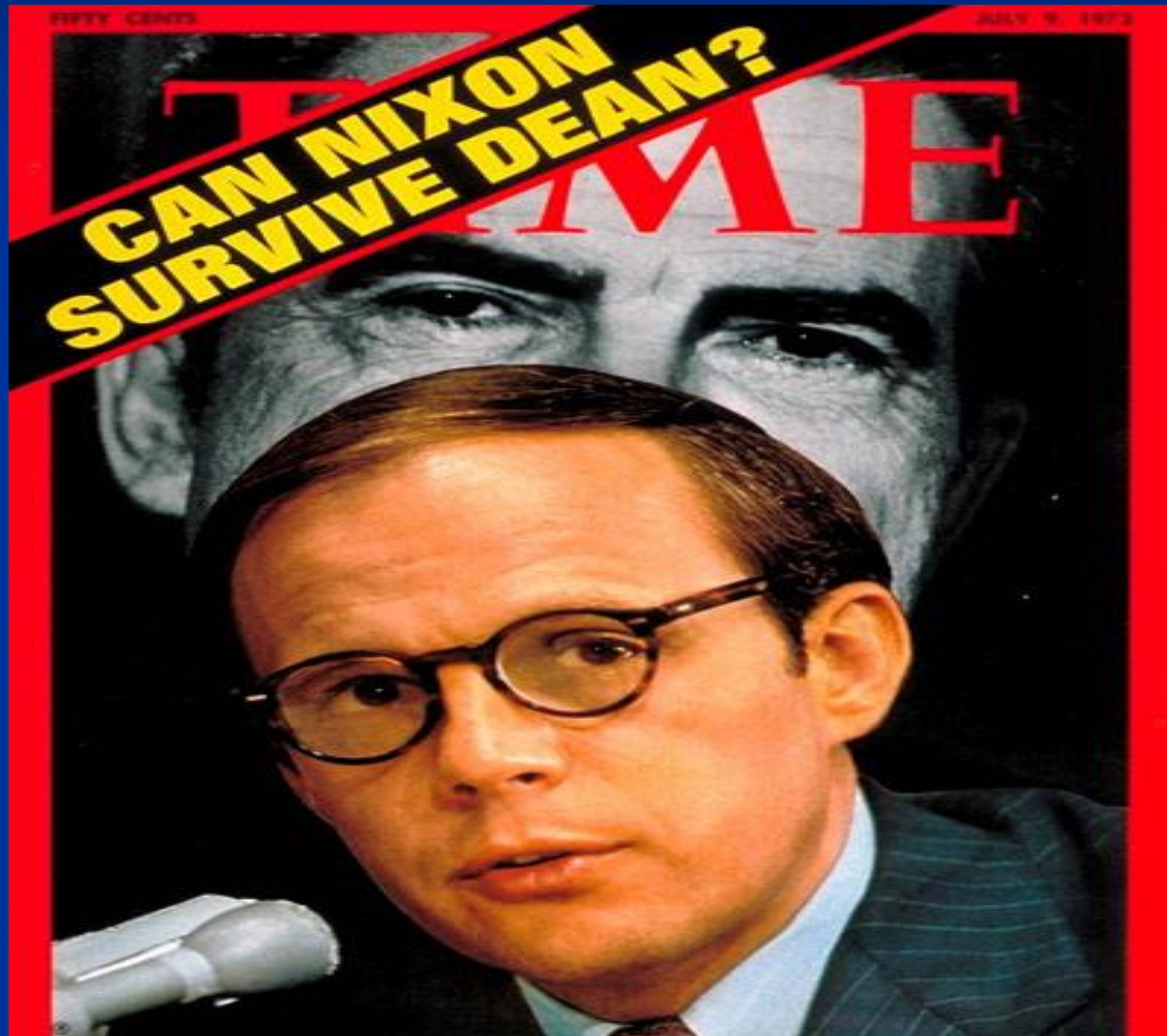
"STRANGE ... THEY ALL SEEM TO HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH THIS PLACE"



Judge John Sirica



Senate Investigation and the Oval Office Tapes



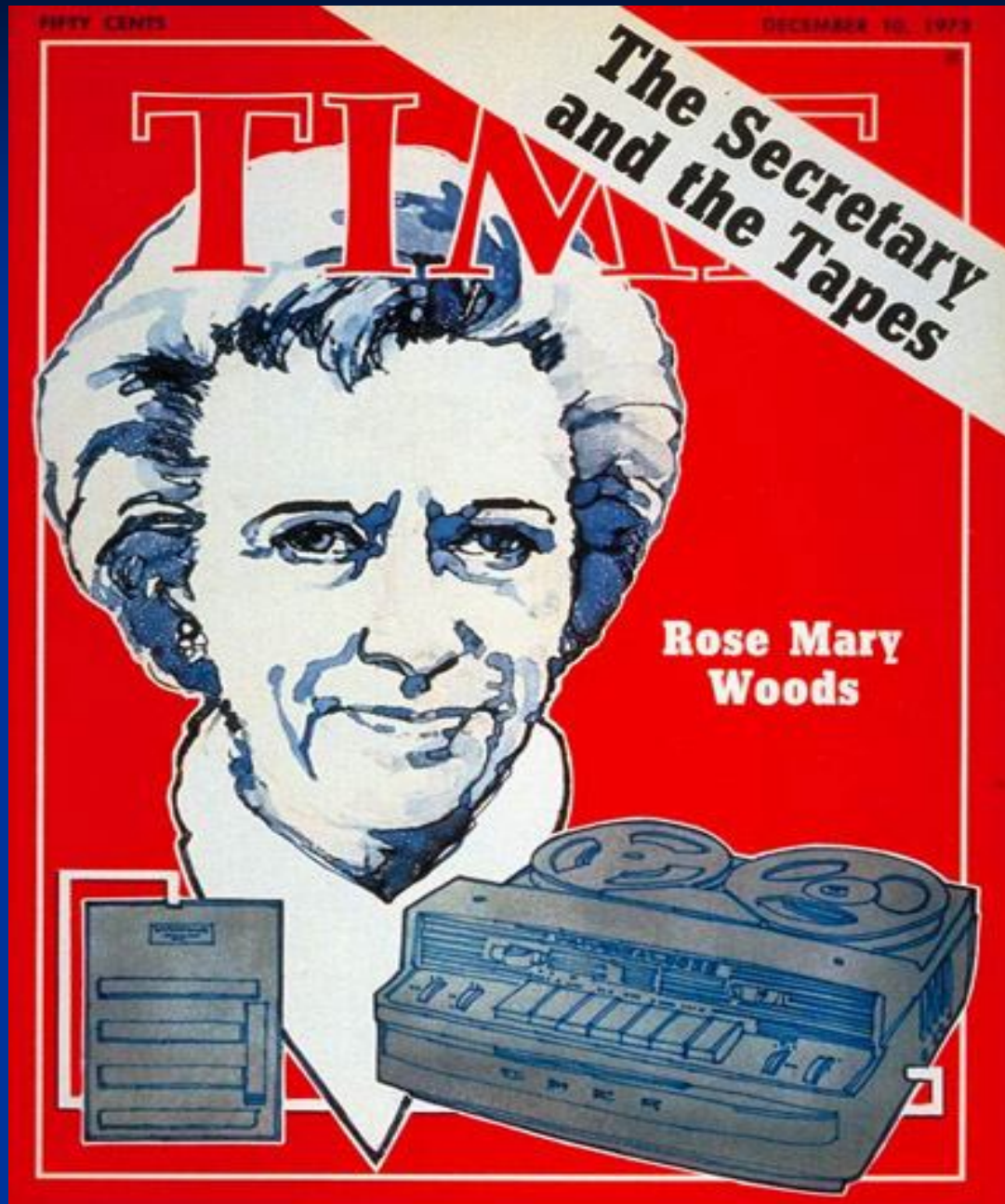




The Oval Office Tapes



The "Smoking Gun"

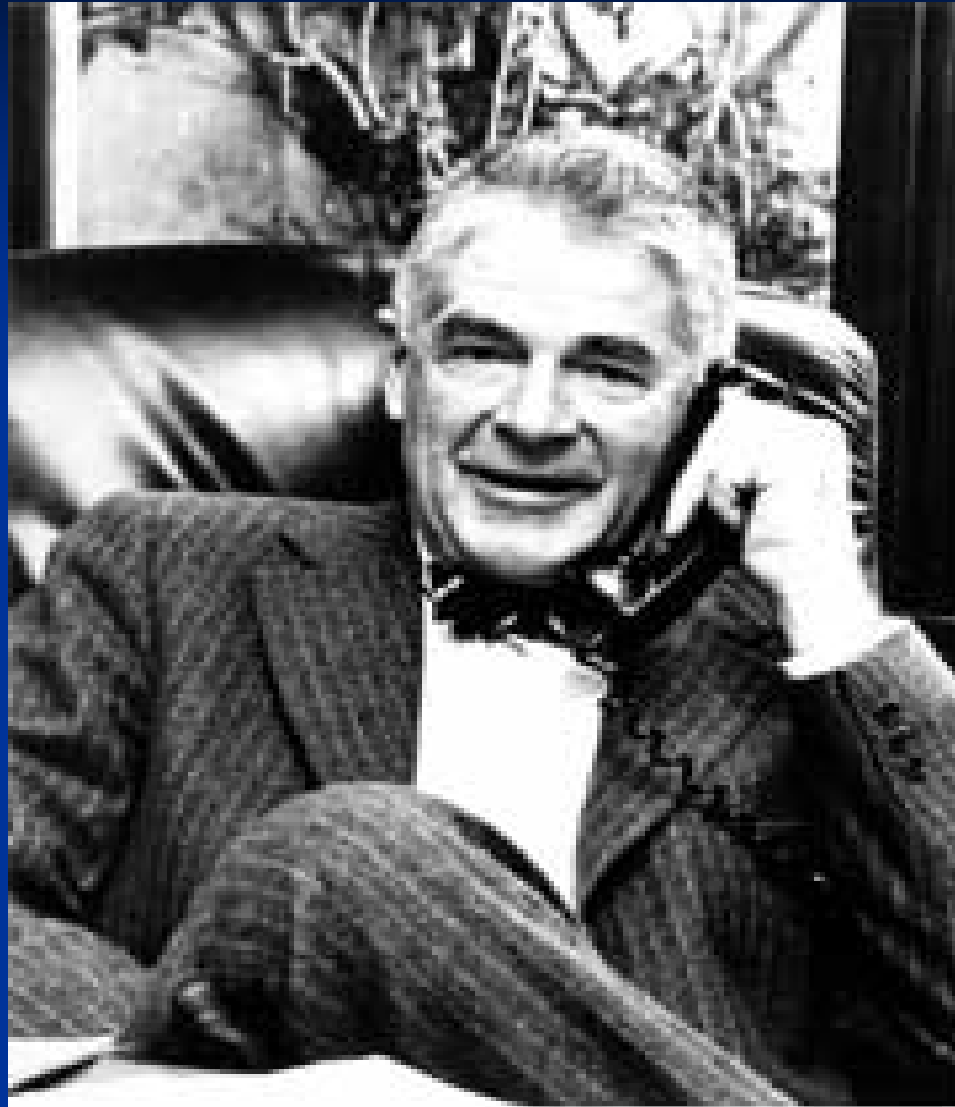


“I am not a crook”





The Saturday Night Massacre



Archibald Cox

The Saturday Night Massacre



Robert Bork





The Final Days

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1974

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the Office of President of the
United States.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Nixon".

11.35

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Handwritten initials, likely "HK", in the bottom right corner of the letter.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

North: Daily double, with color for and with night. Three pages 12 1/2¢. South: Daily, double of a color stream color and night. Three pages 12 1/2¢. Double on Page 10.

FDL CREDIT... No. 41,248

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1974

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1974

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1974

15 CENTS

NIXON RESIGNS

HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain

By MICHAEL BARBER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—I will judge you tomorrow when President Ford is sworn in as the 37th President of the United States, tonight for "one of the greatest personal sacrifices for the country and one of the finest personal sacrifices in the history of the world," he said.

Mr. Ford, who will take office at 12:01 P.M. today, said he was "proud to have been chosen to succeed Mr. Nixon's foreign policy and announced that Secretary of State Kissinger had agreed to stay on in the new administration."

"I judge you tonight, as

you will judge me tomorrow when I take office as President with you in the White House, my best efforts in cooperation, leadership and dedication to what's good for America and good for the world," he said.

The Vice President, who later tonight in a radio address urged that the nation's highest office and demands any assistance of working to show the American people, is if he were in a private capacity at the White House.

That will be today the first time in the history of the United States that a President will not have a Vice President. The American people in an election. Tomorrow night he will address the nation on radio and television. It is expected that he will speak at 8 P.M.

All day today the signs of the historic change were in the air, around the world, that reflected the historic change.

Text of Mr. Ford's remarks continues on Page 2.

Special to The New York Times. Appointments being set from the



Vice President Ford meeting with cabinet last night



President Nixon on TV as he announced his resignation

The 37th President Is First to Quit Post

By JOHN BRUNSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Richard Milhous Nixon, 36th President of the United States, announced tonight that he had given up his long and arduous fight to remain in office and would resign effective at noon tomorrow.

Gerald R. Ford, whom Mr. Nixon nominated for Vice President last Oct. 12, will be sworn in tomorrow at the same hour as the 37th President, to serve out the 905 days remaining in Mr. Nixon's second term.

Less than two years after the landslide reelection victory, Mr. Nixon, in a capillary address to national

Text of the address will be found on Page 2.

television, said that he was leaving not with a sense of bitterness but with a hope that the departure would start a "process of healing that is so desperately needed in America."

He spoke of resigning any "residual" power "in the name of the peace that led to his election." He acknowledged that some of his judgments had been wrong.

The 53-year-old Mr. Nixon, appearing calm and composed in his face as a witness of the Vietnam conflict, became the first President in the history of the Republic to resign from office. Only 14 months earlier he had been President, 1969-73. Agnew became the first vice to resign (in 1969).

Continued on Page 2 and Cover

Mr. Nixon, speaking from the Oval Office, where he

SPECULATION RIFE ON VICE PRESIDENT

Some Ford Associates Say
Selecting a Successor
Could Take Weeks

POLITICAL SCENE SHARPLY ALTERED

Rise and Fall Appraisal of Nixon Career

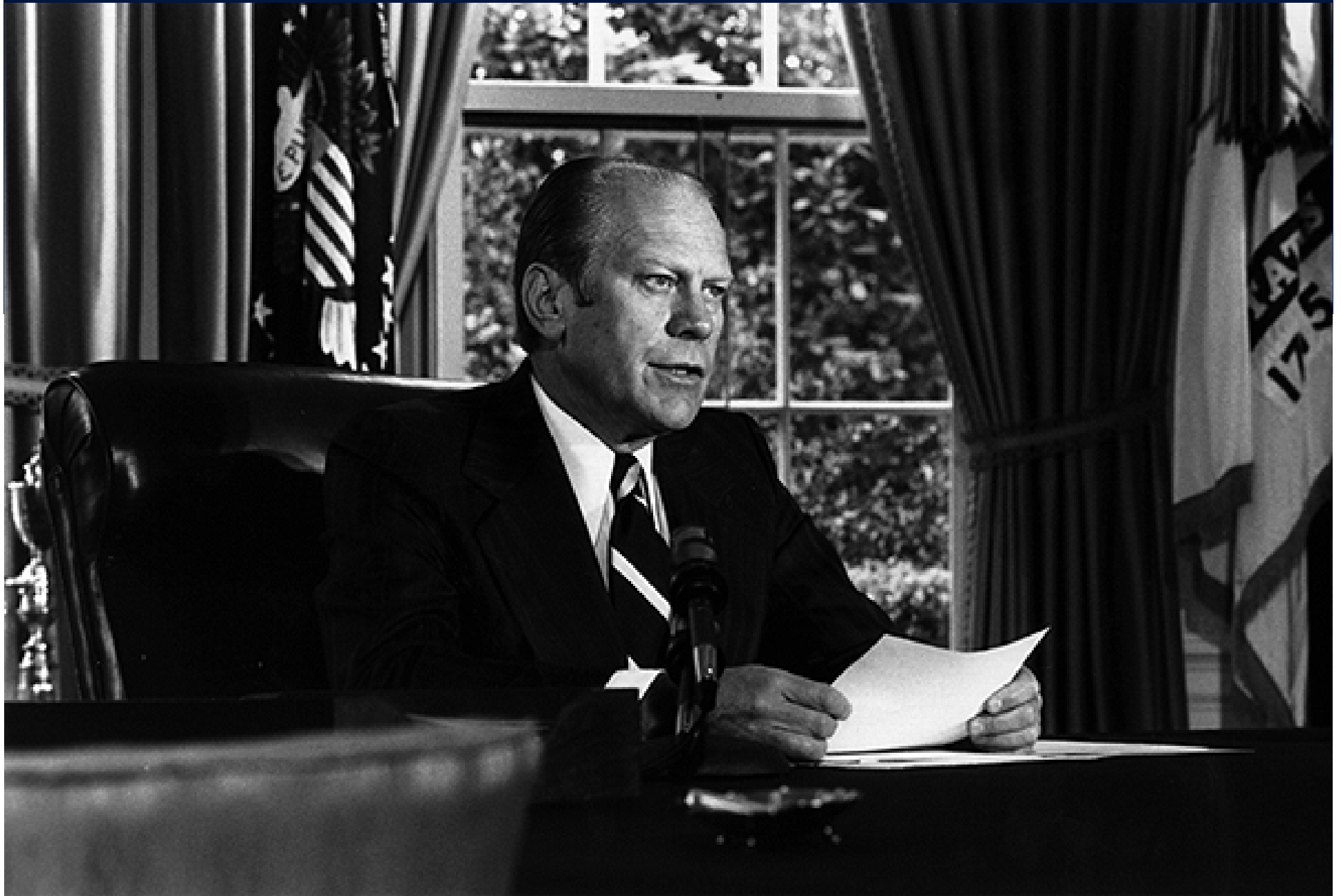
JAWORSKI ASSERTS NO DEAL WAS MADE

Special to The New York Times. Appointments being set from the





The Pardon



GRANTING PARDON TO RICHARD NIXON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Richard Nixon became the thirty-seventh President of the United States on January 20, 1969 and was reelected in 1972 for a second term by the electors of forty-nine of the fifty states. His term in office continued until his resignation on August 9, 1974.

Pursuant to resolutions of the House of Representatives, its Committee on the Judiciary conducted an inquiry and investigation on the impeachment of the President extending over more than eight months. The hearings of the Committee and its deliberations, which received wide national publicity over television, radio, and in printed media, resulted in votes adverse to Richard Nixon on recommended Articles of Impeachment.

As a result of certain acts or omissions occurring before his resignation from the Office of President, Richard Nixon has become liable to possible indictment and trial for offenses against the United States. Whether or not he shall be so prosecuted depends on findings of the appropriate grand jury and on the discretion of the authorized prosecutor. Should an indictment ensue, the accused shall then be entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, as guaranteed to every individual by the Constitution.

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. The prospects of such





WANTED



JAMES McCORD



DWIGHT CHAPIN



H. R. HALDEMAN



JOHN MITCHELL



JOHN ERLICHMAN



MAURICE STANS



EUGENIO MARTINEZ



G. GORDON LIDDY



CHARLES COLSON



HERBERT KALMBACH



JOHN DEAN



ROBERT MARDIAN



JEB MAGRUDER



RICHARD M. NIXON



BERNARD L. BARKER



VIRGILIO GONZALEZ



DONALD SEGRETTI



FRANK A. STURGIS

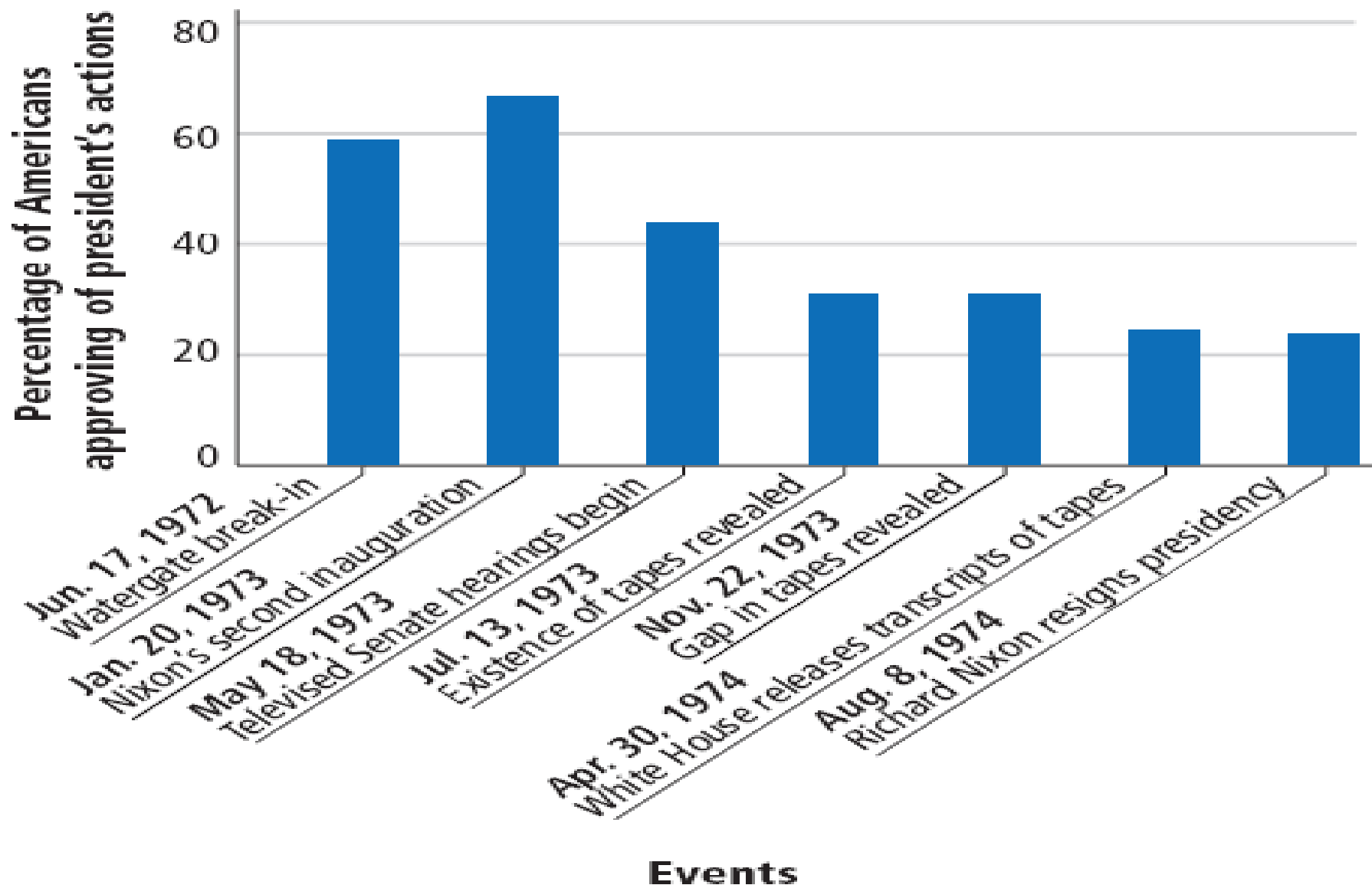


E. HOWARD HUNT JR.



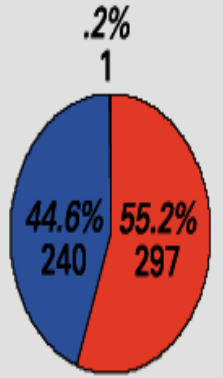
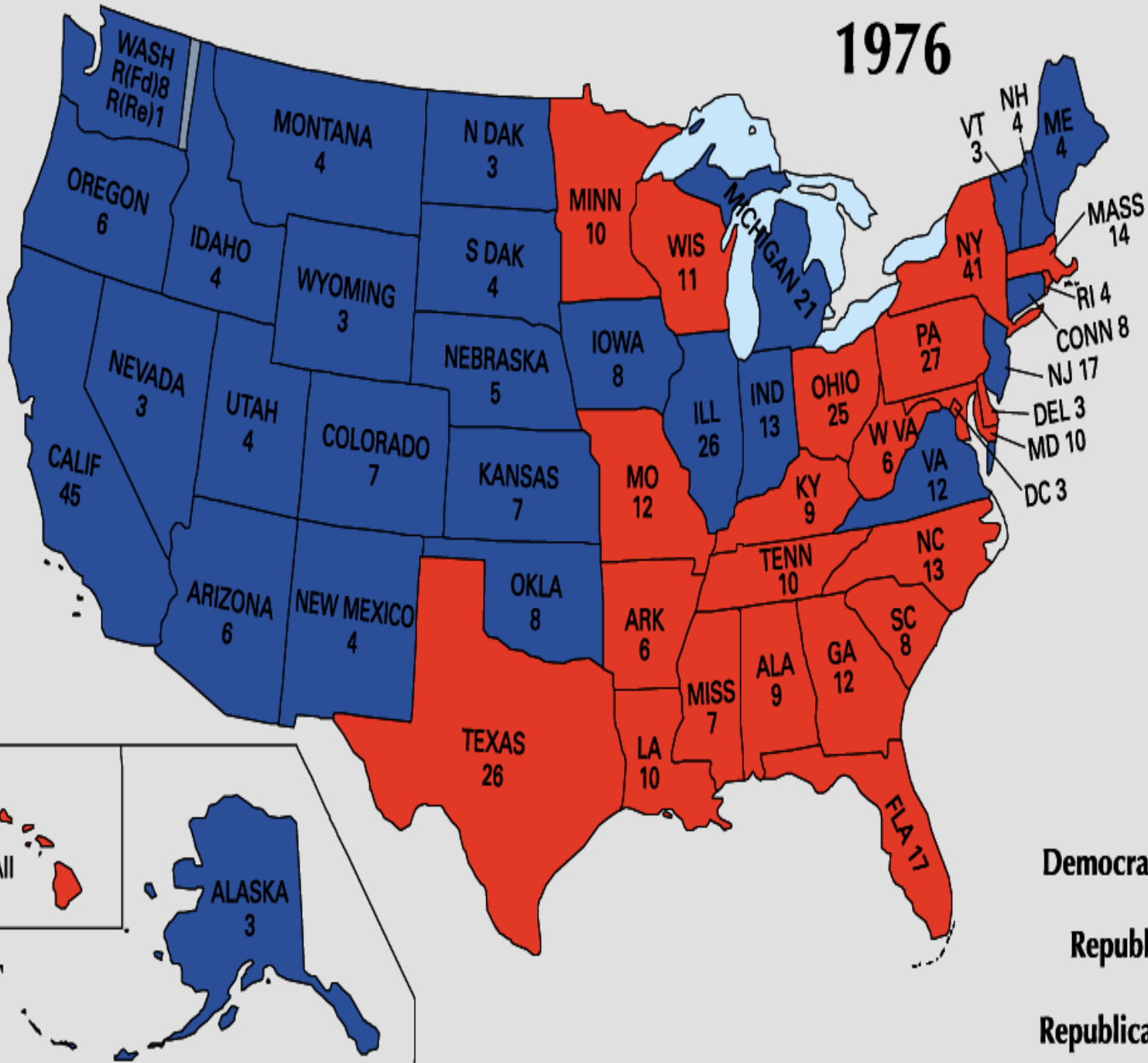
HUGH SLOAN JR.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL RATINGS AND THE WATERGATE CRISIS

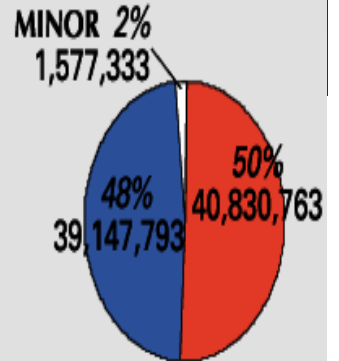


Source: *The Roper Center*

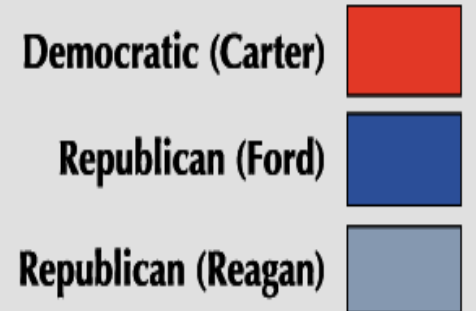
1976



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 538



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 81,555,889



Visual Summary: A Search for Order

The Search for Order 1968–1980

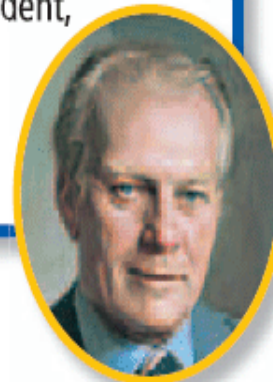


Nixon's Presidency

- Conservative policies included New Federalism.
- Liberal policies included support for environment and wage and price controls.
- Sought détente with the Soviets, dialogue with Chinese.
- Shuttle diplomacy helped end Yom Kippur War and oil embargo.
- Moon landing a highlight.

Watergate and Ford

- Scandal with roots in the 1972 presidential campaign haunted Nixon.
- Nixon eventually forced to resign for lying and covering up White House crime.
- Ford became president, but lost support for pardoning Nixon.



Carter's Presidency

- Elected for honesty and integrity.
- Focused on saving energy.
- Built foreign policy around human rights.
- Helped secure Camp David Accords.
- Response to Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Iran hostage crisis seen as weak.

