

The Washington Post

THE NIXON YEARS



ARTICLES BY:

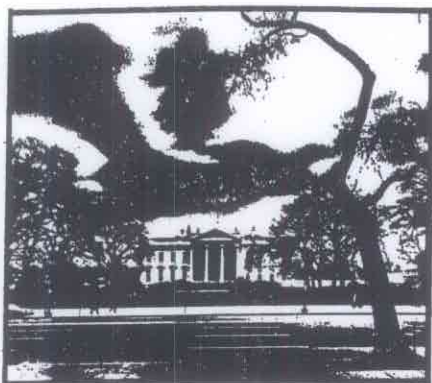
- Carl Bernstein
- David S. Broder
- Lou Cannon
- Richard M. Cohen
- William Greider
- Herblock
- Haynes Johnson
- Murrey Marder
- Lawrence Meyer
- Donnie Radcliffe
- Laurence Stern
- Jules Witcover
- Bob Woodward

'The Nixon Years': Contents



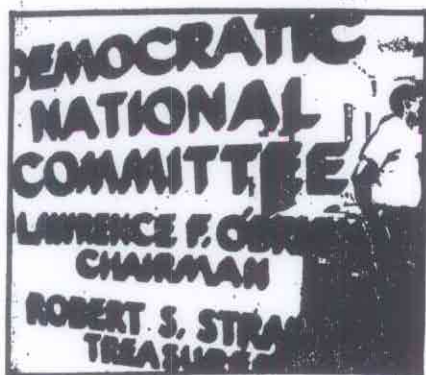
The irony, tragedy, legacy, history and style of Richard M. Nixon are the subject of "The Nixon Years." Haynes Johnson, the editor of the section, begins with the end of the era: "He never understood that he could trust those average people, just as they had finally trusted him."

Page Three.



In striving to encompass and explain the fall of the President, many have been driven to the metaphors and characters of the theater. William Greider asks how for history Richard Nixon might be cast: Lear? Richard III? Macbeth?

Page Four.



Even as White House spokesmen were labeling the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters a "third-rate burglary," the President and his men knew full well the threat Watergate posed for them. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, the reporters who broke the Watergate story as we now know it, examine the man behind the web of Watergate.

Page Five.



A recurring theme of both enemies and friends of Richard Nixon is that he is now the man he has always been, that his life has been of a piece. Lou Cannon writes about the events and people that proved influential to a very private President.

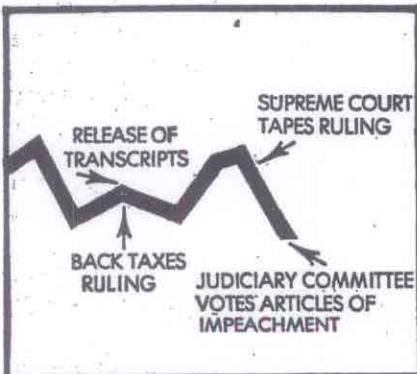
Page Six.

President Nixon. Now more than ever.

*of Treason, Bribery,
or other high Crimes
and Misdemeanors.*

Many a President has begun his morning by opening his newspaper to the latest roasting by cartoonist Herblock, but no political figure has begun more mornings this way than Richard M. Nixon. Since May, 1948. Page Nine.

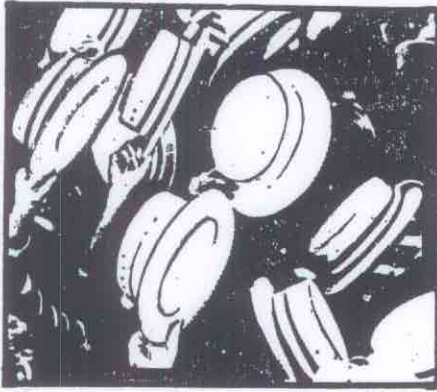
For the prosecutors, the investigation was never simple. What started as an open-and-shut burglary case resulted in a firestorm of dismissals, resignations and news bulletins such as John Chancellor's: "Good evening. The country tonight is in the midst of what may be the most serious constitutional crisis in its history." Lawrence Meyer traces those events. Page Ten.



"Do you approve of the way Nixon is handling his job?" The George Gallup polling organization has been asking that question since Mr. Nixon took office in 1969 and the growing loss of public confidence in the Chief Executive is dramatically illustrated. Also, a chronology of the Nixon years. Pages Twelve and Thirteen.

rad-ic-lib ('ræd ik'lib), *n.* liberals with leftist leanings. Radic-Libs [according to] resist anticrime bills, encourage violence while they demand withdrawal from Asia, promote religion out of the schools. One morning last winter, staff shared with a visitor a

Spiro T. Agnew. From "Spiro Who?" to Vice President to leading GOP contender for the presidency in 1976 to a plea of nolo contendere in a Baltimore courtroom. Richard Cohen recounts the Agnew years, particularly the behind-the-scenes negotiations which led to Mr. Agnew's resigning his office for a relatively light sentence. Page Fourteen.



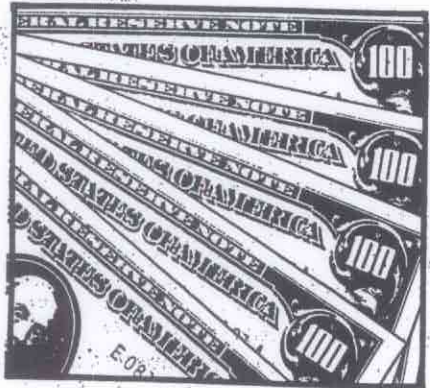
Behind the scenes she was the devoted mother and confidante and presidential consultant. Before the public she was the President's staunchest, most unwavering supporter. A self-made woman married to a self-made man. In a sense, the fall of Richard Nixon, writes Donnie Radcliffe, is also the fall of the First Lady.
Page Fifteen.

THE NIXON YEARS. Editors: Haynes Johnson and Richard Harwood. Layout and Design: David Four, Five, Ten, Twenty, Twenty-One, Twenty-Two and Twenty-Three: Geoffrey Moss. All cartoons Frank Johnston; Page Seven, Bob Burchette and Official White House photographs; Page Eight, Associated Press; Page Fifteen, Linda Wheeler, Frank Johnston, Harry Naltchayan and Associated photograph, Associated Press, Frank Johnston, and David Kennerley (Time Inc.); Page Twenty-Four, and Thirteen: Bill Perkins. All material in "The Nixon Years," © 1974, The Washington Post.

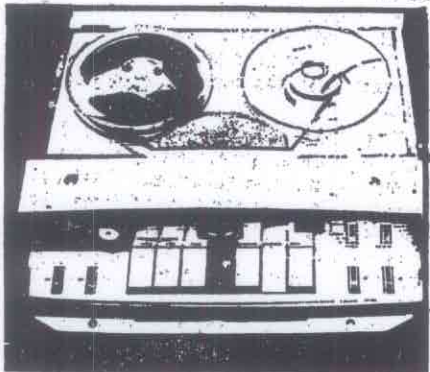
R. Legge and Joel R. Garreau. Production Editor: John Field. Drawings on Pages Three, on Page Nine: © Herbert Block. Photographs: Page One, Harry Naltchayan; Page Six, Matthew Lewis; Page Nine, Doree Lovell; Page Fourteen, United Press International and Press; Page Nineteen, Frank Johnston, United Press International, Official White House Frank Johnston. Collage on Page Eleven: Hal Hoover. Poll design on Pages Twelve



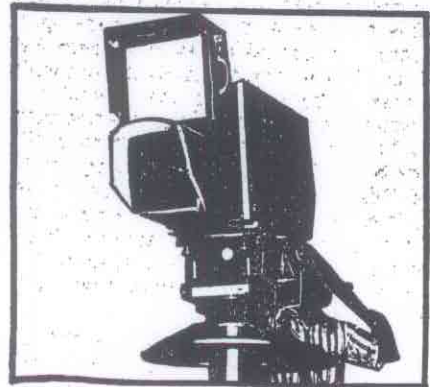
"In meeting any crisis in life, one must either fight or run away. But one must do something. Not knowing how to act or not being able to act is what tears your insides out."
 Thus spoke Richard Nixon on hearing President Eisenhower had suffered a heart attack. Other quotes from other crises.
 Page Fifteen.



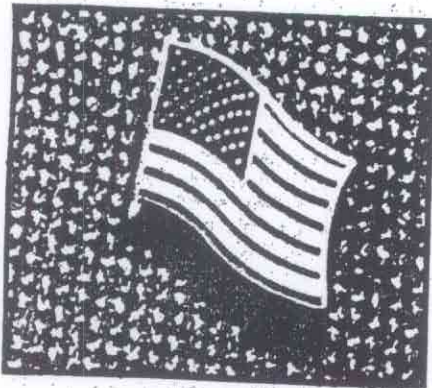
Perhaps no coterie of presidential aides has been so familiar to the American people as those surrounding Richard Nixon. From the shadows of the White House to the glare of television lights, the cast of characters in the Watergate drama has emerged. Biographical sketches.
 Pages Sixteen and Seventeen.



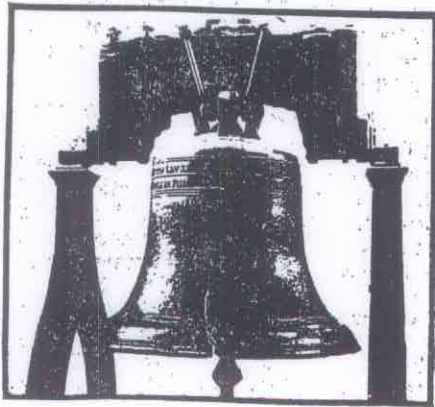
In victory and defeat, good times and bad, from his first campaign for the vice presidency to his final, beleaguered days, either carefully or candidly, Richard Nixon has been articulating his views on politics, America and himself. His own words.
 Page Eighteen.



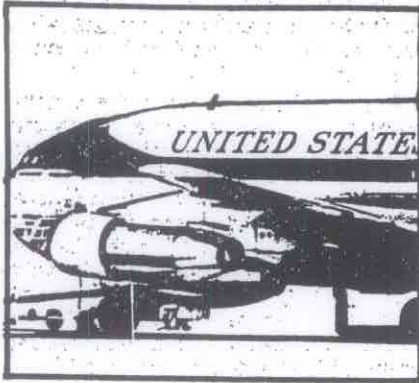
The physical and mental strain of the presidency—the most powerful office in the world—has taken its toll on virtually every President. Richard Nixon certainly was no exception as a photo essay on his presidential years shows.
 Page Nineteen.



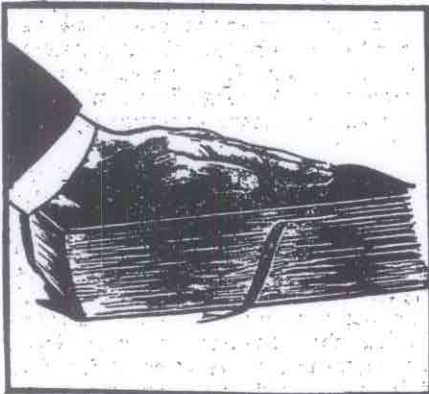
The impact of the Nixon years on the institution of the presidency will be years in unfolding, but it is already clear that American faith in its political system has been severely shaken. "Mr. Nixon raised to an unprecedented level public disenchantment toward all politicians and elected officeholders," writes Jules Witcover. Page Twenty.



The Nixon administration emphasized foreign policy and it was hampered in its domestic policies by a Democratic Congress, but history may credit the Nixon presidency for a turnabout in the way the United States deals with its needs and problems. David S. Broder writes about this shift in approach. Page Twenty-One.



From the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Indochina to rapprochement with China to detente with the Soviet Union, Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger have pursued "a generation of peace." "If measured by instant history," writes Murrey Marder, the Nixon administration's world balance sheet shows far more credits than debits." Page Twenty-Two.



Perhaps no person has been more scrutinized, more analyzed than Richard M. Nixon—and yet his underlying beliefs and values remain elusive. Laurence Stern writes on the President's "Moral Legacy." Page Twenty-Three.



... And now the nation turns to the leadership of Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr. "Knowing full well the temper of the country," writes Jules Witcover, "President Ford can be expected to put the restoration of faith in the presidency and government in general at the top of his list of priorities." Page Twenty-Four.