

**CHAPTER**  
**24**

**GUIDED READING** *The Nixon Administration*

**Section 1**

**A.** As you read about the Nixon administration, take notes to describe President Nixon's policies toward the problems facing him.

Problems	Policies
1. Size and power of the federal government	
2. Inefficiency of the welfare system	
3. Vietnam War and domestic disorder	
4. Nixon's reelection	
5. Liberalism of Supreme Court justices	
6. Stagflation and recession	
7. U.S.–China relations	
8. U.S.–Soviet relations	

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**B.** On the back of this paper, explain the significance of **realpolitik** and **OPEC** during the Nixon years.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Nixon Administration*

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**Finding Main Ideas**

The following questions deal with counterculture movement. Answer them in the space provided.

1. In what ways did Nixon's New Federalism both enhance and hurt federal social programs?

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2. What was President Nixon's Southern strategy?

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3. Did Richard Nixon help or hinder the civil rights movement? Explain.

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4. What steps did President Nixon take against stagflation? What were the results?

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5. What effect did realpolitik have on Cold War tensions between the United States and Soviet Union?

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6. How did Richard Nixon put the philosophy of realpolitik into action?

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**Section 1**

**PRIMARY SOURCE** **Newspaper Front Page**

*On July 20, 1969, about 600 million Americans tuned in to watch a historic event on their TV sets. They witnessed Neil Armstrong step out of the lunar module, the Eagle, and stand on the surface of the moon. Study this New York Times front page to learn more about the first moon walk.*

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times

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## MEN WALK ON MOON

### ASTRONAUTS LAND ON PLAIN; COLLECT ROCKS, PLANT FLAG

#### Voice From Moon: 'Eagle Has Landed'

**EAGLE** (the lunar module) Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed.

**HOUSTON:** Roger, Tranquility, we copy you on the ground. You've got a handful of guys about to turn blue. We're breathing again. Thank a lot.

**TRANQUILITY BASE:** Thank you, Houston.

**HOUSTON:** You're looking good here.

**TRANQUILITY BASE:** A very smooth touchdown. Houston, Eagle, you are stay for T1. (The first step in the lunar operation) Over.

**TRANQUILITY BASE:** Roger, stay for T1.

**HOUSTON:** Roger and we see you venting the air. Tranquility Base, Roger.

**COLUMBIA** (the command and service module): How do you read out?

**HOUSTON:** Columbia, he has landed Tranquility Base. Eagle is in Tranquility. I read you five by five. Over.

**COLUMBIA:** Yes, I heard the whole thing.

**HOUSTON:** Well, it's a good show.

**COLUMBIA:** Excellent.

**TRANQUILITY BASE:** T1 second that.

**APOLLO CONTROL:** The next major step is stay will be for the T2 event. That is at 31 minutes 28 seconds relative to lunar descent.

**COLUMBIA:** Up history continued want to require on high gain.

**HOUSTON:** Copy that.

**APOLLO CONTROL:** We have an artificial idea for the (landings) at 101 hours, 45 minutes, 45 seconds and we will update that.

**HOUSTON:** Eagle, you landed 82 wrong. We want 10204.

**TRANQUILITY BASE:** Roger. Do you want the historical 55 152?

**HOUSTON:** That's affirmative.

**APOLLO CONTROL:** We're now less than four minutes from our next step on moon. It will be for the complete module in the command module.

**TRANQUILITY BASE:** Roger. The first things that Armstrong and Aldrin will do are get out their lunar module and will be to remove their helmets and gloves.

**HOUSTON:** Eagle, you are stay for T2. Over.

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**Neil A. Armstrong moves away from the leg of the landing craft after taking the first step on the surface of the moon.**

#### A Powdery Surface Is Closely Explored

**By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD**

**HOUSTON, Monday, July 21—**Men have landed and walked on the moon.

The two astronauts, astronauts of Apollo 11, carried their fragile four-legged lunar module safely and smoothly to the moon, landing yesterday at 4:37 P.M. Eastern Daylight time.

Armstrong, the 38-year-old civilian contractor, radiated in earth and the mission control room here.

"Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

The first men to reach the moon—Mr. Armstrong and his capsule, Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. of the Air Force—brought their step to rest on a level, rock-free plain near the southwestern shore of the sea of Tranquility.

About six and a half hours later, Mr. Armstrong opened the landing craft's hatch, stepped away down the ladder and declared as he planted the first human footprint on the lunar crust.

"There's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

The first step in the moon came at 10:56 P.M. as a television camera outside the craft transmitted the every move to a grand and quieted audience of hundreds of millions of people on earth.

**Television Steps Test Soil**

Mr. Armstrong's initial steps were tentative tests of the lunar surface. He tested the soil with his foot, stepping easily on his bulky white spacesuit and backpack and under the influence of lunar gravity, which is one-sixth that of earth.

"The surface is fine and powdery," the astronaut reported. "It can pack it up loosely with my toe. It does adhere in fine layers like powdered charcoal to the sole and sides of my boots. I only go in a small fraction of an inch, maybe an eighth of an inch. But I can see the footprints of my boots in the sands in the fine sandy particles."

After 19 minutes of Mr. Armstrong's testing, Colonel Aldrin joined him outside the craft.

The two men set busy setting up another television camera on the moon module, planting an American flag into the ground, scooping up soil and rock samples, depositing scientific experiments and lugging and stowing about a decomposition of their lunar agility.

"They found walking and working on the moon less tiring than had been forecast," Mr. Armstrong once reported he was "very comfortable."

And people back on earth found the black-and-white television pictures of the bag-shaped lunar module and the men tramping about in an alien and clear as to seem surreal, more like a toy and toylike figures than human beings on the moon, daring and far-reaching exploration thus far undertaken.

**Nine Telephone Congratulations**

During one break in the astronaut work, President Nixon congratulated them from the White House in what he said "probably has to be the most historic telephone call ever made."

"Because of what you have done," the President told the astronauts, "the people have become a part of earth's history. And as you talk to us from the flag of Tranquility it requires us to rethink our efforts in being proud and indebted to earth."

At the precise moment to the whole history of man all the people on this earth are truly one-one in their pride in what you have done and one in our prayers that you will return safely to earth."

Mr. Armstrong replied:

"Thank you, Mr. President. It's a great honor and privilege for us to have representing not only the United States but men of peace of all nations men with interests and a common goal with us, back on the Earth."

Mr. Armstrong and Colonel Aldrin returned to their lunar module and closed the hatch at 1:12 A.M. 2 hours 21 minutes after opening the hatch on the moon. Within the third hour of the crew, Col. Michael Collins of the Air Force, high his orbital orbit overhead in the command ship, the two moon explorers settled down to sleep.

Outside their vehicle the astronauts had found a kind

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#### VOYAGE TO THE MOON

BY ARNOLD MULLER

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RESENCE among us,  
wanderer in our skies,  
dazzle of silver in our heavens and on our  
outersides.

O  
silver moon in our farthest thoughts—  
"the visiting moon" . . . "the glimpse of the moon" . . .  
and we have touched you!

From the first of time,  
before the first of time, before the first of time,  
you were a wanderer to us, unattainable,  
a hanging veil the reach of longing,  
a light beyond our light, our lives—perhaps  
a meaning to us . . .

Now  
our hands have touched you your depth of night.

Three days and three nights we journeyed,  
savored by surface stars, climbed mountains,  
crossed the invisible ridges—your shadow  
fell on us and on the other in the mid between,  
followed this other dawn, encountered  
cold, found death—unfathomable emptiness . . .

Then, the fourth day evening, we descended,  
made fast, set foot or down upon your bosom,  
sifted between our fingers your cold sand.

We stood here in the dark, the cold, the silence . . .  
and here on the first of time, on the first of time,  
Over us, more beautiful than the moon,  
a moon, a wonder to us, unattainable,  
a light beyond our light, our lives—perhaps  
a meaning to us . . .

O, a meaning!  
Over us on these silent beaches the bright  
earth,  
presence among us



**Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. climbs down the ladder. The television camera was attached to a side of the lunar module.**

**Neil Armstrong, right, and Colonel Aldrin raise the U.S. flag. A metal rod at right enables the men to hoist the flag on the moon.**

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## Activity Options

1. With a partner, use information from this newspaper front page as well as from your textbook to re-create a TV broadcast of the moon walk. Act as newscasters who report the event live from earth.
2. Write your own headline about the moon walk that could have been printed on this front page and share it with the class.

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CHAPTER  
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AMERICAN LIVES

# Henry Kissinger

## *Secretly Seeking Shared Interests*

Section 1

*"In a democracy the results of negotiations obviously have to be made available to the public. . . . The process by which these results are achieved generally should have a private phase."*—Henry Kissinger in an interview with *American Heritage magazine* (1983)

Henry Kissinger was the first foreign-born person to serve as the U.S. Secretary of State. He achieved this high position through his skill at diplomacy.

Kissinger was born in Germany in 1923. Increasingly threatened after the Nazis took control in 1933, his family fled to the United States in 1938. He joined the army in 1943 and fought in the closing years of the war in Europe. Back in the United States after the war, Kissinger attended college and graduate school. He began to teach and write on defense issues. An early book introduced the idea of "flexible response." This idea rejected the 1950s policy of reliance on nuclear weapons for national defense. He argued that the United States should, instead, build conventional forces to be able to defend itself without nuclear weapons. President Kennedy adopted the policy.

After his election as president in 1968, Richard Nixon named Kissinger as his national security advisor. The post gave Kissinger daily access to the president and broad authority to carry out Nixon's new foreign policy ideas. The two worked together very closely. Kissinger launched talks with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear weapons. His secret visits to China and the Soviet Union paved the way for Nixon's historic visits. Secret talks with North Vietnam paved the way for the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and he shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 with Le Duc Tho, a North Vietnamese diplomat. In that year he helped negotiate a halt to fighting in the Middle East.

When Nixon resigned over the Watergate scandal, Kissinger—now secretary of state—stayed in office to serve President Gerald Ford. He returned to the Middle East countless times, using "shuttle diplomacy" to persuade Israel and Egypt to take some early steps toward peace. His efforts also established close American ties with Egypt. Negotiations with the Soviet Union reached another arms control agreement.

Kissinger has said that successful diplomacy has

two keys. One is secrecy. It is important, he believes, for diplomats to meet privately so they can explore possible solutions to a problem without heated public debate. The other is that an agreement must benefit both sides. "Nobody," he warns, "will sign an agreement that is exclusively in the other party's interest."

Kissinger has won wide praise—and criticism. Some criticized him for supporting the invasion of Cambodia and other aggressive acts during the Vietnam War. Others said that his agreements with the Soviet Union were too generous to the Soviets. Many critics focused on how far he went to ensure secrecy. When newspapers published secret government information, Kissinger was angered. He agreed to a Nixon administration plan to tap the telephone of his aides to see if they were responsible for the information reaching the papers. Critics said that the newspapers were simply pursuing the people's right to know and that the wiretaps violated the aides' rights.

In 1977 Kissinger retired as secretary of state and received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor. In 1982 he formed an international business consulting company. On occasion, however, he has worked on assignments for the government. In 1983, he headed a commission analyzing U.S. policy in Central America. Four years later, he led a team that discussed arms control with the Soviet Union.

### Questions

1. Do you think a democracy should be totally open or can it maintain secrecy?
2. Anyone, Kissinger once said, can criticize an agreement between nations on the grounds that the other nation gains something. The key to a good agreement is what your own nation gains in return. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.
3. Should newspapers have been allowed to publish secret information? Explain.