

***Is it Justified
for the President
to expand
executive power
during war time?***

Wilson_____

1. Japanese Internment

F.D.R._____

2. Schenk v. U.S.

J.F.K._____

3. Patriot Act

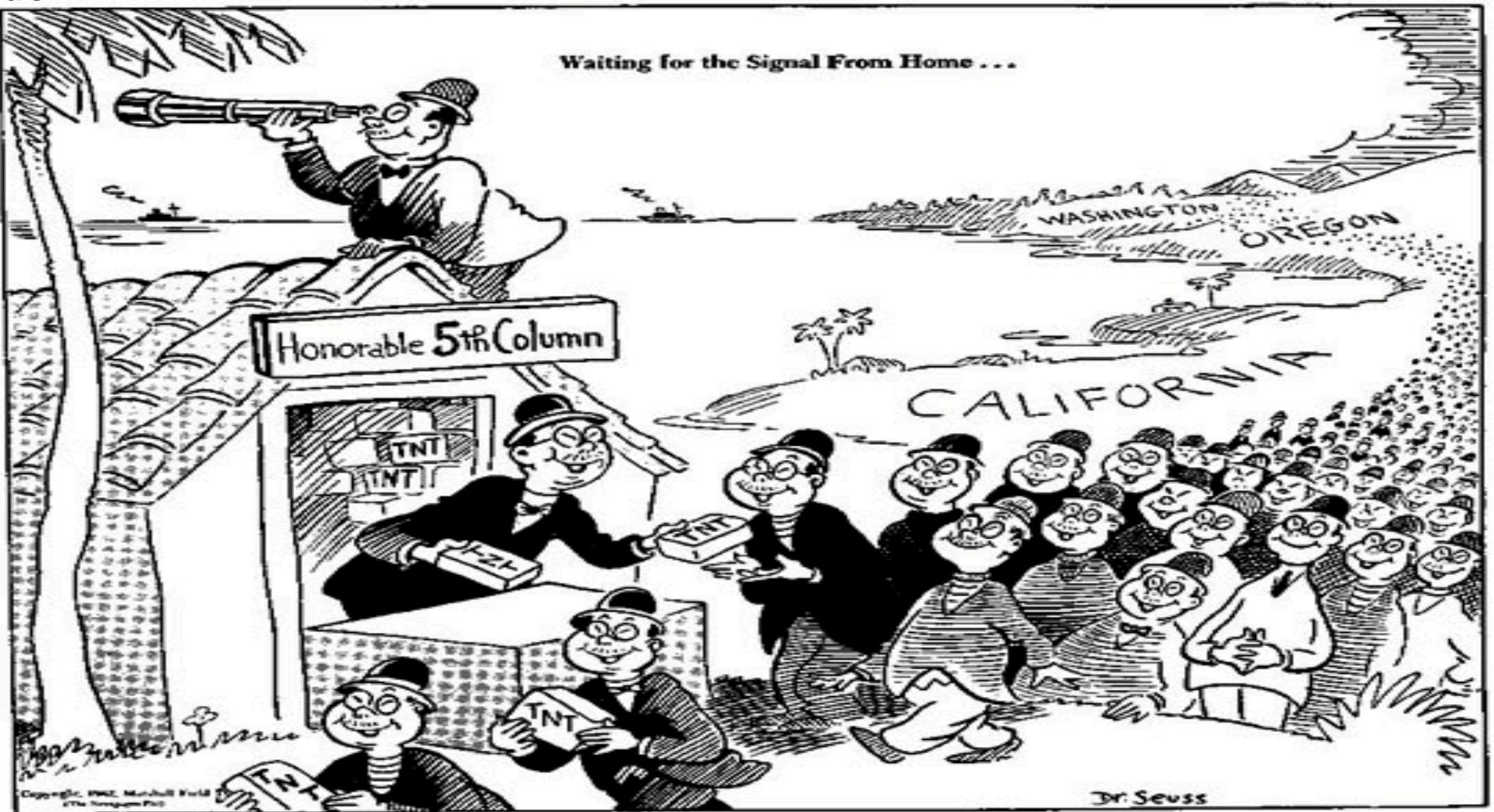
Bush_____

4. Bay of Pigs

What is this a photo of?



What is being handed out to the people? What is the guy on the roof looking for? What states are the people coming from? What do the people in the line intend to do?



o“Waiting for the Signal From Home...” Dr. Seuss. February 13, 1942. Box 18. Folder 16. PM Newspaper, Newspaper clippings of cartoons, 1942 January-April. Madeville Special Collections Library, University of California San Diego.

What event in U.S. History is the cartoonist addressing? What is the cartoonists opinion? What are some of the cartoonists arguments to support his opinion?



San Francisco News — March 6, 1942



***Historians
have picked
Franklin D.
Roosevelt as
the best
President of
the 20th
Century.***

***Did
F.D.R. “get off
the hook” for
the Japanese
Internment
Camps
because WWII
was going on?***

What Month, Day, and Year did this happen?



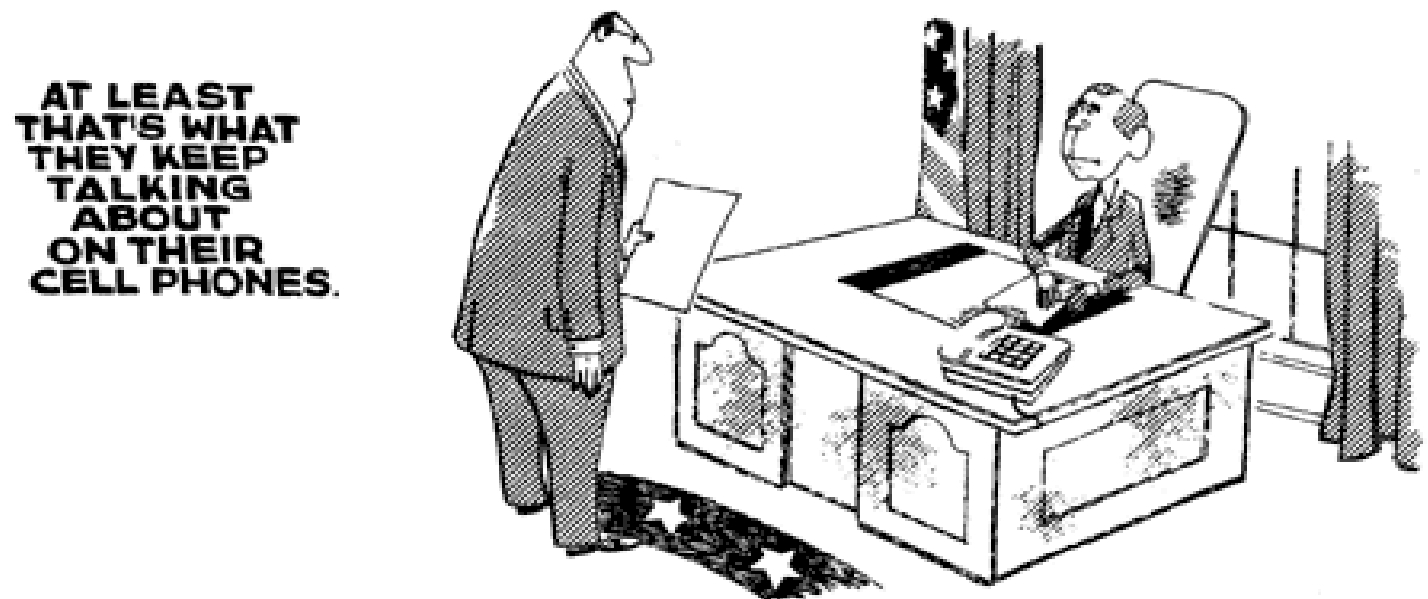
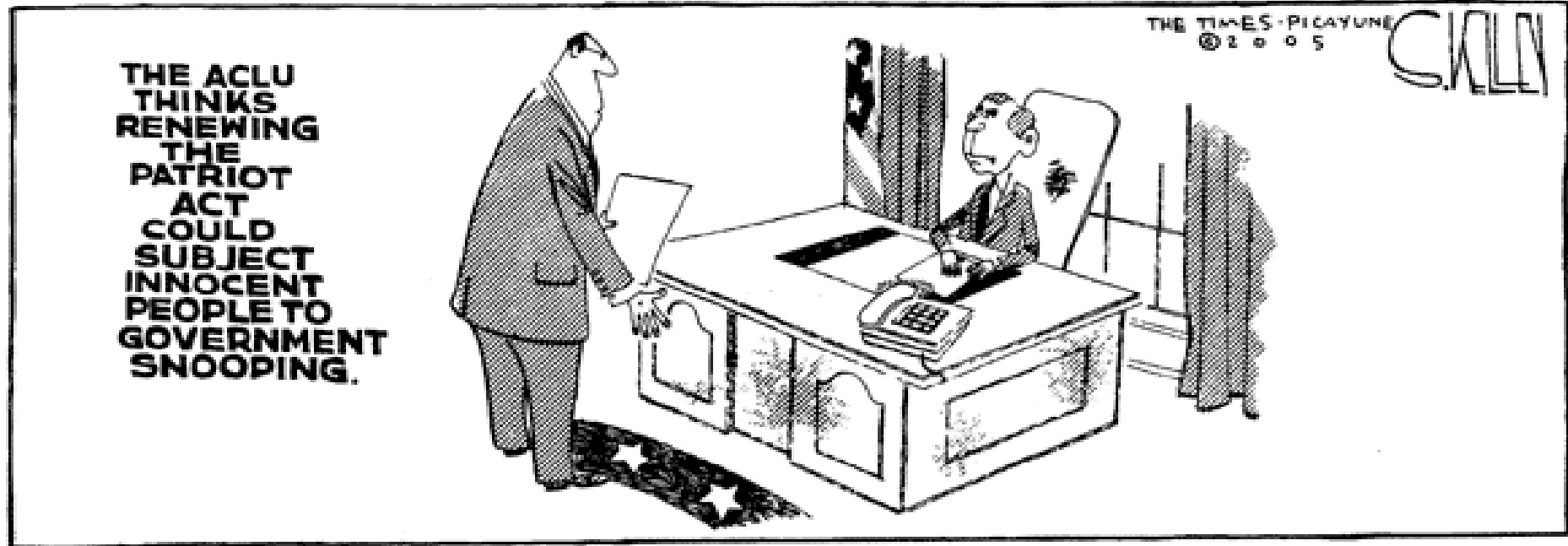
www.foureves.com/towers/

What was the cartoonist's objective when he drew this cartoon?



Bennett THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What does A.C.L.U. stand for? What Amendment do you think the A.C.L.U. will argue?





President Bush pushed for the Patriot Act after the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11th.

Did President Bush have the right to infringe on constitutional rights in an attempt to stop another terrorist attack?

Vietnam War 1964 - 1975



Fighting at Hue



Retrieving Dead



N.V.A. using bombed U.S. equipment to teach soldiers in Jungle



Buddhist Monk self immolation



Peace Rally at Central Park

Copyright by Bill Irwin
BillIrwinPhotography.com



U.S.
Army
Special
Forces

**In 1954
France
which held
South
Vietnam as a
colony was
defeated by
the
Communist
Vietcong
forces at
Dien Bien
Phu.**



**In the late 1950s the U.S. sent “Advisors”,
Special Forces soldiers to train and help
the South Vietnamese soldiers.
November of 1963 J.F.K. and Diem, leader
of S. Vietnam are assassinated.**



GULF OF TONKIN INCIDENT 1964

At the time of the August 2 attack, USS *Maddox* was on an intelligence-gathering mission thirty miles off North Vietnam's coast.



Mid-1964: While campaigning for president, Johnson says, **"We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."** Yet, behind closed doors, he is planning to escalate the role of America in the war.

General Westmorland was the commander of troops in Vietnam.

An early major battle in Vietnam was at the "Ia Drang Valley". The U.S. fought the N.V.A. in a "conventional" type of battle. The U.S. was expecting that type of warfare in the future instead much of the war was ***Guerilla Warfare***.

Helicopters became a major part of the war used for inserting and extracting U.S. soldiers and Marines.

LZ- "Landing Zone" for helicopters.

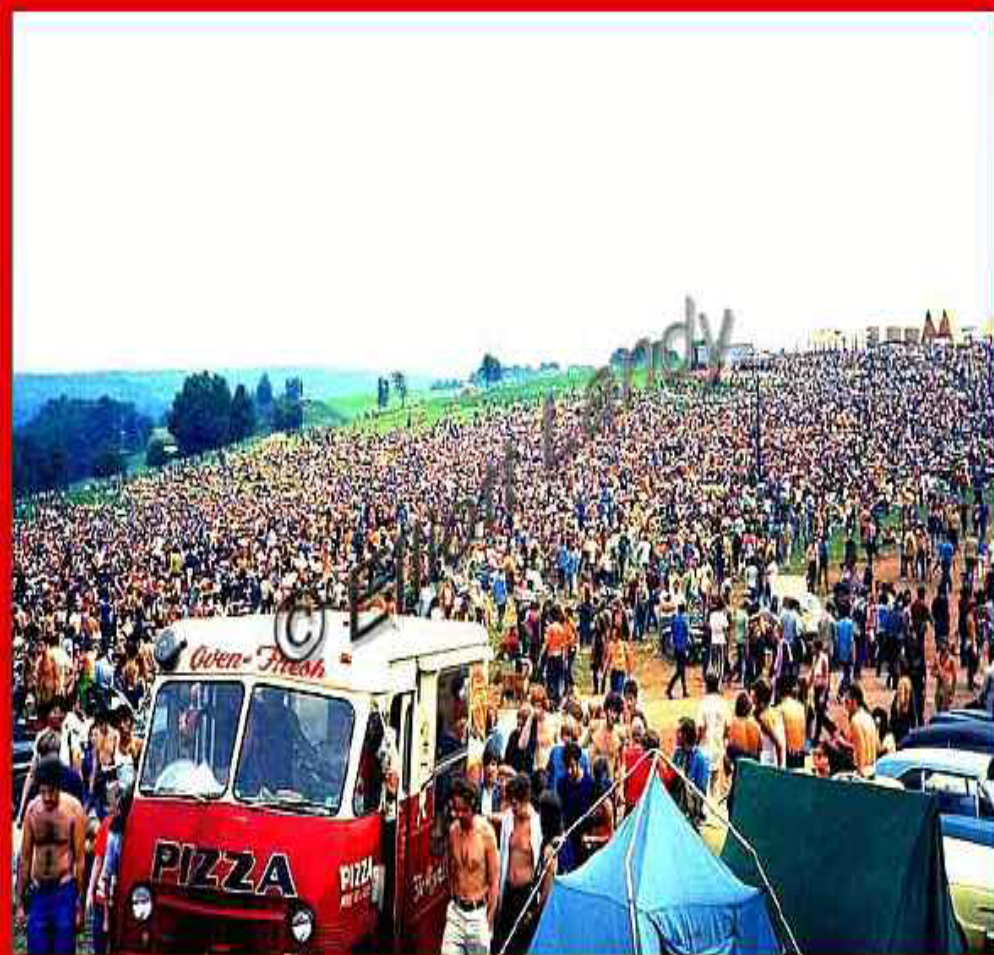
The success of Korea, the Domino Theory, Marshal Plan, and Truman Doctrine led the U.S. to be overly confident based on the wrong variables.

In the 1968 election Nixon promised a withdrawal, "Peace with Honor"

“Hey Hey L.B.J, How Many Kids Did You Kill Today?”

The anti-war movement gained political power in the late 60s and early 70s.

Where are these two photos?



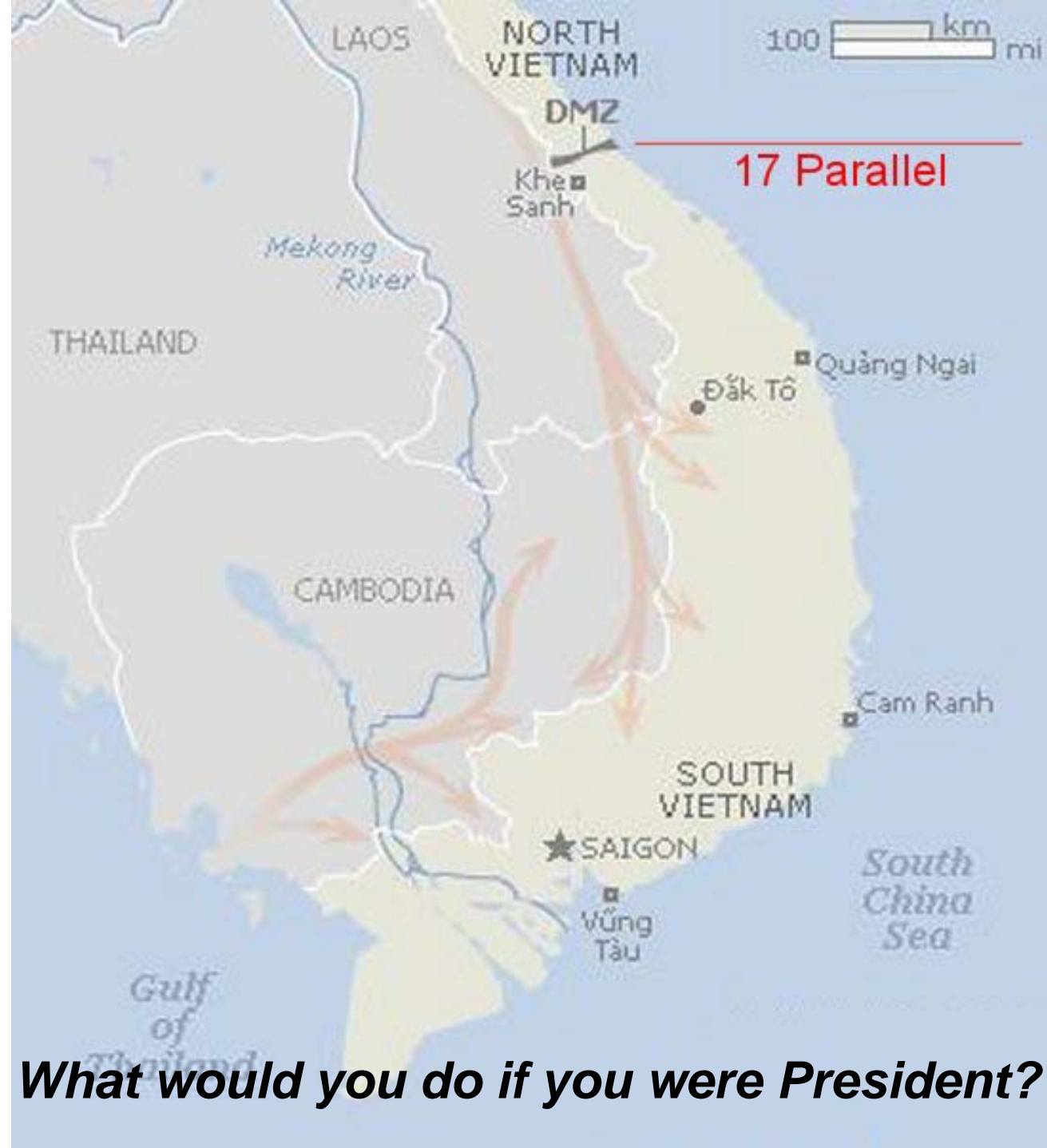


Jane Fonda,
“Hanoi Jane”
visiting and
applauding
the NVA for
their success
at shooting
down U.S.
pilots.



**U.S. Soldiers
in South Vietnam
were being attacked
and killed by North
Vietnamese soldiers
that entered South
Vietnam through Laos
and Cambodia.**

**The U.S.
forces could not
attack North
Vietnamese forces in
Laos and Cambodia
without
Congressional
consent which it had
little hope of getting.**



What would you do if you were President?

Excerpts from:

Address to the Nation on the Situation in Southeast Asia

President Richard M. Nixon

April 30, 1970

“I announced a decision to withdraw an additional 150,000 Americans from Vietnam over the next year. I said then that I was making that decision despite our concern over **increased enemy activity in Laos, in Cambodia, and in South Vietnam.**”

“At that time, I warned that if I concluded that increased enemy activity in any of these areas **endangered the lives of Americans** remaining in Vietnam, I would not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation.”

“Despite that warning, **North Vietnam has increased its military aggression** in all these areas, and particularly **in Cambodia.**”

“These Communist occupied territories contain major **base camps, training sites, logistics facilities, weapons and ammunition factories, airstrips, and prisoner-of-war compounds.**”

“ I have concluded that the actions of the enemy in the last 10 days clearly **endanger the lives of Americans who are in Vietnam** now and would constitute an unacceptable risk to those who will be there after withdrawal of another 150,000.”

(Continued from previous frame Richard M. Nixon April 3, 1970)

“Now confronted with this situation, we have three options.”

1. “First, we can do nothing”
2. “Our second choice is to provide massive military assistance to Cambodia itself”
3. “Our third choice is to go to the heart of the trouble. That means cleaning out major North Vietnamese and Vietcong occupied territories - these sanctuaries which serve as bases for attacks on both Cambodia and American and South Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam. Some of these, incidentally, are as close to Saigon as Baltimore is to Washington. This one, for example [indicating], is called the Parrot's Beak. **It is only 33 miles from Saigon.**”

“Now faced with these three options, this is the decision I have made. In cooperation with the armed forces of South Vietnam, **attacks are being launched this week to clean out major enemy sanctuaries on the Cambodian-Vietnam border.**”

This is not an invasion of Cambodia. The areas in which these attacks will be launched are completely occupied and controlled by North Vietnamese forces. Our purpose is not to occupy the areas. **Once enemy forces are driven out of these sanctuaries and once their military supplies are destroyed, we will withdraw.**



U.S. President Richard M. Nixon during the press conference on Vietnam and Cambodia, 30 April 1970

http://www.olive-drab.com/od_history_vietnam_cambodia.php

U.S. Supreme Court
Holtzman v. Schlesinger, 414 U.S. 1304 (1973)
Holtzman v. Schlesinger
No. A-150
Decided August 1, 1973
414 U.S. 1304

This case is before me on an application to vacate a stay entered by a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Applicants, a Congresswoman from New York and several Air Force officers serving in Asia, brought this action to enjoin continued United States air operations over Cambodia. **They argue that such military activity has not been authorized by Congress and that, absent such authorization, it violates Art. I, § 8, cl. 11, of the Constitution.** [[Footnote 1](#)] The United States District Court agreed and, on applicants' motion for summary judgment, permanently enjoined respondents, the Secretary of Defense, the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, and the Deputy Secretary of Defense, from "participating in any way in military activities in or over Cambodia or releasing any bombs which may fall in Cambodia."

(continued from previous page,
Holtzman v Schlesinger)

It suffices to note that publicly acknowledged United States involvement in the Cambodian hostilities began with the President's announcement on April 30, 1970, [[Footnote 3](#)] that this country was launching attacks "to clean out major enemy sanctuaries on Page 414 U. S. 1306 the Cambodian-Vietnam border," [[Footnote 4](#)] and that American military action in that country has since met with gradually increasing congressional resistance.

Federal Judge stops Nixon's Bombing of Cambodia

Judge Judd delivered his opinion on the Cambodian bombing case on Wednesday, 25 July 1973.

The judge's conclusion was that the President had given an unconstitutional order to continue the bombing of Cambodia. Therefore, he issued an injunction to end the Air Force operations over that country, effective at 1600 on Friday, 27 July.⁵

The attorneys from the American Civil Liberties Union who were handling the case for Congresswoman Holtzman and the Air Force officers argued that the **bombings were unconstitutional since Congress had never given authorization** for them. They further contended that the Air Force missions over Cambodia constituted a new military operation, even the initiation of a new war, in light of the Southeast Asian cease--fire agreement of 29 January 1973. The government attorneys argued on the other hand that the Cambodian operations were merely **a continuation of the larger war in Southeast Asia and thereby legal in light of congressional appropriations for the American military** effort in Southeast Asia.⁴

Congress stops funds for War

On 1 July both houses of Congress passed the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1973 and the Continuing Appropriations Act of 1974. Each bill contained the provision that **no funds were to be used for American military** operations in or above North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia on or after 15 August 1973. For the first time since the American military buildup in South Vietnam in 1965, **Congress resolved to trim the President's powers as Commander in Chief by** denying him the money for military activities. President Nixon signed the two appropriation acts, and his aides informed congressmen that he would terminate the bombings on 15 August.¹⁰

Vocabulary

President Nixon-

Vietcong-

Military Aggression-

Saigon-

Sanctuary-

Injunction-

Terminate-

President Nixon did air bomb and send some ground troops into Laos and Cambodia in 1970.

Is it Justified for the President to expand executive power during war time?

As President/Commander-in-Chief did Nixon do the **right thing** by attacking an enemy that was killing our soldiers?

OR

Since President Nixon did not have congressional approval did he do the **wrong thing** by overriding our checks and balances system that has been a guiding principle of our Constitution for over two hundred years?

Is it Justified for the President to expand Executive Power during War Time?

Assessment:

Create an analytical, political cartoon that shows your opinion, pro or con, of Nixon's decision to bomb Cambodia. The cartoon must be created at a high school commencement level and be accompanied by a one paragraph summary explaining the artists cartoon.

The idea for the cartoon, text for the cartoon, and summary paragraph that explains the historical circumstances, questionable constitutional actions, and your personal opinion must be written by you before creating the visual presentation. The cartoon will be graded as one quiz grade.

You may use any resource to create the visual presentation of your cartoon, computer, artistic friend, etc.

Student Created Political Cartoons

CATEG ORY	4	3	2	1
Subject Matter	Student clearly shows understanding of political concept.	Student mostly shows understanding of political concept.	Student shows some understanding of political concept.	Student shows no understanding of political concept.
Way Topic is Conveyed	Student's point of view is clearly conveyed.	Student's point of view is mostly well conveyed.	Student's point of view is marginally conveyed.	Student's point of view is poorly conveyed.
Visual Presentati on of Political Cartoon	Text and graphics are clearly legible.	Text and graphics are mostly legible.	Text and graphics are somewhat legible.	Text and graphics are not legible.

Suggested Grading Scale	
10-12 points	A
7-9 points	B
4-6 points	C
1-3 points	D
Work not submitted	F