

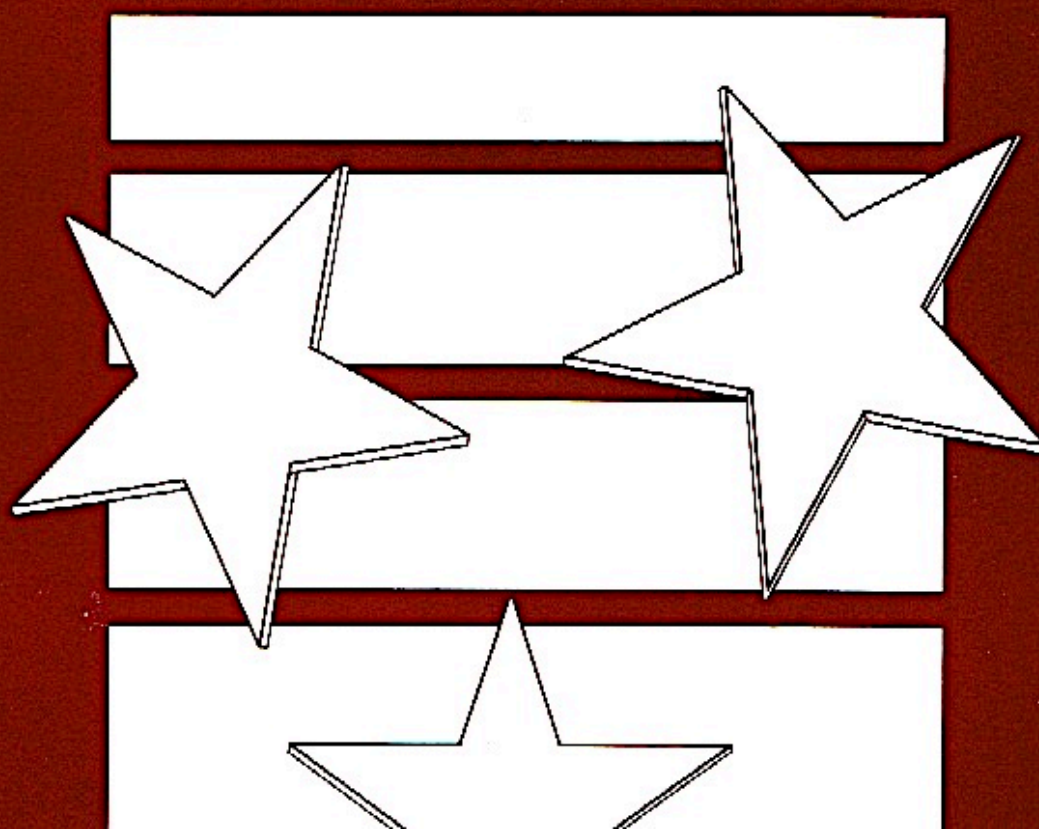
# VIDEO GUIDE

## THE CHALLENGE OF DEMOCRACY

GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA

S E C O N D E D I T I O N

JANDA | BERRY | GOLDMAN



Video Guide  
for  
**The Challenge of Democracy**  
Second Edition

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HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY    BOSTON  
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## Introduction

The videotape that accompanies the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy* is a valuable teaching tool. The use of this medium enhances students' understanding of the material by bringing to life the names, places, and events mentioned in the context of abstract concepts. Real footage has an emotional impact. Though the immortal words of historical figures such as Harry Truman, John Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr., are often quoted, to be able to hear them as they were first spoken and to be able to actually see the faces of these speakers, allows students the opportunity to experience their true meaning. The use of the video gives students the opportunity to be eyewitnesses to history and, thereby, actively engages their interests, opinions, and sympathies.

## The Video

The video consists of five units that are made up of a number of edited segments. Each unit is introduced by Kenneth Janda, co-author of *The Challenge of Democracy*.

Unit 1 is *Watergate* : five segments that take us from Richard Nixon's 1969 inauguration through the Watergate scandal, the Senate and House hearings, and finally to Nixon's resignation in 1974. Unit 2 is *Parties and Campaigns*: twelve segments that cover highlights of selected Democratic and Republican national conventions and presidential campaigns from 1932 through 1984. Unit 3 is *The Presidency*: thirteen segments that show highlights of administrations from Franklin Roosevelt to Jimmy Carter, ending with Ronald Reagan's inauguration. Unit 4 is *Civil Rights/Equality*: ten powerful clips that include Truman and Kennedy speaking out for civil rights, in addition to moving moments in Martin Luther King Jr.'s historic crusade to end racial discrimination. The unit ends with a clip from Jesse Jackson's fiery address delivered at the 1984 democratic convention. Finally, Unit 5 is *Vietnam* : eight segments that depict the tragedy of the United States involvement in Vietnam, both behind the scenes where decisions and policy were formed and evaluated, and on the stage itself, in the hellish action of combat. This unit ends with mourners at the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C., on Veteran's Day, 1984.

## The Video as a Lecture Aid

The footage on this video is segmented so that the instructor can cue the desired clips for use during class lectures. The instructor can introduce each segment before showing it or can pause after showing the segments, take questions, or expand on what was shown.

This video guide is designed to help the instructor anticipate the specific content of each segment with a "shot list": a shot-by-shot account of the action, followed by a brief descrip-

tion of the historical context and a transcription of the major quotation. For the instructor's convenience, the elapsed time is provided for each segment in minutes and seconds, that is, how far into the tape, from the very beginning, each segment is located. The approximate running time is also included for each unit and for each segment within the unit.

### Correlating the Video with the Text and the Instructor's Manual

Although it is up to the instructor to decide how best to incorporate the video units into a semester syllabus, chapter references to the text of the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy* are given before each unit in the *Video Guide* and specific pages in those chapters are suggested for each segment.

References to the *Instructor's Manual*, which contains lecture outlines for the text chapters, are also provided before each unit in the *Video Guide*. These are "Focus Lectures" and occasionally "Features," which complement the unit in general, and sometimes are indicated for use with specific segments within the units.

Two charts are also provided for quick reference to correlations. One is organized by video unit and segment, and the other by text chapter and page number.

### The Video Encyclopedia

This videocassette is only a portion of seventy-nine hours of primary source material that comprises "The Video Encyclopedia of the 20th Century." For more information write to:

CEL Educational Resources  
515 Madison Avenue, Suite 700  
New York, New York 10022

### Unit 1 – Watergate Unit running time: 15:40

The video clips in Unit 1 can be used in conjunction with chapters 3, 6, 10, 11, and 13 of the text of the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy* and with Focus Lectures 5.1 and 13.1 in the accompanying *Instructor's Manual*. Specific correlation suggestions are also given with each of the following segments.

#### 1-1. Inauguration Day – 1969 (running time: 0:36; elapsed time: 3:57)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 416

Shot list:

- a. Richard Nixon walks to podium, shakes hands with Lyndon Johnson, then Spiro Agnew, then Hubert Humphrey
- b. Nixon taking oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Earl Warren (Mrs. Nixon holds bible)

On November 5, 1968, Richard Milhous Nixon was elected president of the United States in one of the closest elections in U.S. history. For Nixon, his victory was the culmination of years of public service and the attainment of his greatest dream. On Monday, January 20, 1969, Chief Justice Earl Warren administered the oath of office to Nixon.

#### 1-2. Watergate: break-in through criminal trials – 1972 through 1974 (running time: 5:07; elapsed time: 4:36)

Text: Chapter 3, pp. 66–69, 90 I.M.: Focus Lecture 5.1

Chapter 6, p. 189

Chapter 11, pp. 431–432

Chapter 13, p. 484 (note)

Shot list:

- a. Watergate complex
- b. Howard Johnson's Motel, across the street from Watergate
- c. Various shots of garage doors where burglars entered (Frank Wills voice-over)
- d. Democratic National Committee door (Wills voice-over)
- e. Frank Wills, Watergate watchman
- f. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler on resignations
- g. H.R. Haldeman, White House chief of staff
- h. John Ehrlichman, assistant to the president for domestic affairs
- i. Charles Colson, special counsel to the president
- j. Richard Kleindienst, attorney general
- k. Elliot Richardson sworn in as attorney general by Chief Justice Warren Burger
- l. Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.)

- m. Benjamin Bradlee, managing editor of the *Washington Post*
- n. Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of the *Washington Post* (Bradlee voice-over)
- o. Bradlee
- p. Carl Bernstein
- q. Ziegler
- r. President Nixon
- s. President Nixon
- t. Senator Sam Ervin (D-N.C.)
- u. President Nixon

In the early morning hours of June 17, 1972, five men broke into the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the luxurious Watergate complex in Washington, D.C., to install wiretaps on the phones and to photograph documents. A security guard, Frank Wills, called the police. Over the next two years, investigations by the FBI, the Justice Department, two special prosecutors, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and a variety of investigative reporters would uncover a series of misdeeds and criminal acts leading to and including the president of the United States, Richard Nixon. The revelations would lead to the conviction of most of the president's top aides and the first resignation of a president in American history.

By the end of November 1973, twenty-six individuals and seven corporations had been indicted in relation to Watergate and other campaign-related activities. On March 1, 1974, the grand jury handed down indictments against seven top Nixon aides. Three of those seven, H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, and Charles Colson appear in this footage. They were charged with one or more of the following: conspiracy, obstructing justice, perjury, and making false declarations.

Richard Nixon was named an unindicted coconspirator and the grand jury strongly recommended that the House Judiciary Committee consider impeachment. Eventually, a transcript of a conversation between the president and Haldeman that proved Nixon's involvement in the cover-up was released.

**1-3. Watergate: Senate Hearings – 1973** (running time: 4:38; elapsed time: 9:45)

Text: Chapter 3, pp. 66–69, 90 I.M.: Focus Lecture 13.1

Chapter 6, p. 204

Chapter 11, pp. 431–432

Chapter 13, p. 484 (note)

Shot list:

- a. Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities
- b. Senator Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), chairman, opens hearings
- c. Senator Lowell Weiker (R-Conn.)

- d. Jeb Magruder, former deputy director of CRP
- e. John Dean, former counsel to the president
- f. Maureen Dean with Dean's attorneys (Dean voice-over)
- g. Dean
- h. Fred Thompson, minority counsel (Dean voice-over)
- i. Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Senator Joseph Montoya (D-N.M.) (Dean voice-over)
- j. Dean
- k. Dean on "enemies" list
- l. Split screen: Senator Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.) and John Dean
- m. Senator Baker
- n. Senator Inouye
- o. John Ehrlichman, former assistant to the president for domestic affairs
- p. Ehrlichman
- q. Richard Kleindienst, former attorney general
- r. Senator Ervin (Haldeman voice-over)
- s. H.R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff
- t. Senator Ervin
- u. Audience applauds

On May 17, 1973, Senator Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) opened the hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities. The star witness before the committee was John Dean who began his appearance by reading a 245-page statement detailing much of the covert activities and the cover-up that followed. He said that all of these activities were a result of the White House paranoia of antiwar activists and people perceived as enemies of the president. In this segment we see Dean revealing the political "enemies" list, which included prominent black leaders, politicians, business people, journalists, and entertainers. Most importantly, Dean's testimony detailed the president's involvement, giving dates of numerous meetings Dean had with Nixon on the Watergate matter. During Dean's testimony, Howard Baker asked rhetorically, "But the central question at this point is simply put: What did the President know and when did he know it?"

Ervin closes this segment with a sobering castigation: "The Watergate tragedy is the greatest tragedy this country has ever suffered. I used to think that the Civil War was our country's greatest tragedy, but I do remember that there were some redeeming features in the Civil War in that there was some spirit of sacrifice and heroism on both sides. I see no redeeming features in Watergate."

**1-4. Watergate: House Hearings – 1974** (running time: 3:42; elapsed time: 14:24)

Text: Chapter 3, pp. 66–69, 90 I.M.: Focus Lecture 13.1

Chapter 6, p. 189



Chapter 10, p. 355

Chapter 11, pp. 431–432

Chapter 13, p. 484 (note)

Shot List:

- a. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), chairman, House Judiciary Committee, opens hearings
- b. Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.)
- c. John Conyers (D-Mich.)
- d. James St. Clair, White House counsel
- e. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler
- f. Transcripts unloaded
- g. McClory
- h. Rep. Robert Drinan (D-Mass.)
- i. Vice President Gerald Ford with President Nixon
- j. Ford
- k. Rep. George Danielson (D-Calif.)
- l. Rep. Lawrence Hogan (R-Md.)
- m. Members of the House Judiciary Committee vote — July 30, 1974

After a six-month period of intensive investigation by the staff and numerous confrontations with the White House, the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives began their final deliberations on the question of President Nixon's impeachment. It was the first time in 106 years that a president of the United States faced impeachment by the House of Representatives.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler accused majority counsel John Doar of conducting a "kangaroo court," but, as is shown in this clip, Republican support of the committee was slipping. With obvious regret and disappointment one of the last holdouts, Republican Lawrence Hogan, announced that he would vote to impeach. "Nixon has," he said, "beyond a reasonable doubt, committed impeachable offenses, which, in my judgment, are of such sufficient magnitude that he should be removed from office."

In the final sequence of this segment a dark cloud hangs over the committee. The gravity of the matter shows on each committee member's face as he or she votes.

**1-5. Richard Nixon resigns – 1974** (running time: 1:32; elapsed time: 18:07)

Text: Chapter 3, pp. 66–69 I.M.: Focus Lecture 13.1

Chapter 6, p. 189

Chapter 10, p. 355

Shot list:

- a. Richard Nixon

b. White House

c. Gerald and Betty Ford, Pat and Richard Nixon walk to helicopter

d. Nixon waves

On August 8, 1974, Richard Milhous Nixon, president of the United States, announced to a television audience estimated at 110 million that he would resign from the presidency. Nixon became the first man to leave the office of the president because of the threat of imminent impeachment. "I have never been a quitter," he said,

To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. [But] to continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the president and Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home. Therefore I shall resign the presidency, effective at noon tomorrow.

Gerald and Betty Ford walked with Nixon and his wife Pat to the presidential helicopter on the White House lawn, where Nixon waved his last goodbye and departed. The former president retired to his home in San Clemente, California.

**Unit 2 – Parties and Campaigns** Unit running time: 23:42

The video clips in Unit 2 can be used in conjunction with chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, and 19 in the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy*, and with Focus Lectures 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, and 8.1 in the accompanying *Instructor's Manual*. Specific correlation suggestions are also given with each of the following segments. Focus Lecture 8.1 relates to the video unit in general and, therefore, is not assigned to a segment.

**2-1. Democratic Convention – 1932** (running time: 0:51; elapsed time: 20:27)

Text: Chapter 8, p. 275 I.M.: Focus Lecture 7.3

Chapter 16, p. 587

Shot list:

- a. Franklin Delano Roosevelt speaks
- b. Crowd reaction

Roosevelt was the first presidential nominee to deliver his speech of nomination acceptance in person. In this speech he stresses the need for dynamic leadership in the fight to end the country's severe depression. He says, "This is more than a political campaign, it is a call to arms. Give me your help . . . to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people."

**2-2. Democratic Convention – 1936** (running time: 0:32; elapsed time: 21:18)

Text: Chapter 8, p. 275

Chapter 16, pp. 587–588

Shot list:

Roosevelt speaks

Roosevelt accepted his party's nomination again in 1936, saying, "We are fighting—fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world. And so I accept the commission you have tended me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war."

**2-3. Franklin Delano Roosevelt vs. Alf Landon – 1936** (running time: 0:52; elapsed time: 21:50)

Text: Chapter 4, pp. 125–126

Chapter 5, p. 176

Chapter 8, p. 275

Shot list:

- a. Roosevelt speaks
- b. Alf Landon speaks
- c. Roosevelt speaks

The issues of the 1936 election for the presidency centered on the role of the federal government. Here Roosevelt and Landon clash on the issue of federal spending. In Denver, Colorado, Roosevelt defended his policies, reminding voters that "in that complete stagnation of business . . . there was only one agency capable of starting things again. The government. Not local government, not forty-eight state governments . . . but the federal government itself. . . . Of course we spent money. It went to put needy men and women without jobs to work."

Alf Landon, speaking here in Buffalo, N.Y., warned his voters that "there would seem to be no end to the money which the government can spend. But in due time the day of reckoning must come. Someone, sometime, will have to pay the bill."

**2-4. Democratic Campaign – 1948** (running time: 1:02; elapsed time: 22:52)

Shot list:

- a. Harry S Truman arriving at Gilmore Stadium in Hollywood
- b. Truman speaking at stadium; Humphrey Bogart, Ronald Reagan, and other stars are on the platform with Truman
- c. Truman on rear platform of train
- d. Truman riding in car through ticker tape parade

Eight weeks prior to election day Truman took off on an old-fashioned whistle-stop campaign, covering 21,928 miles, making 275 speeches in all. Here in Hollywood, California, with stars such as Humphrey Bogart and Ronald Reagan with him on the platform, Truman said, "The decisive battle has arrived. The people are going to have to choose one side or the other. The Democratic party and I have nothing to conceal. We are proud of our record."

**2-5. The television debates: Richard Nixon vs. John F. Kennedy – 1960** (running time: 1:04; elapsed time: 23:53)

Text: Chapter 6, p. 195

Shot list:

- a. John Kennedy and Richard Nixon await start of TV debate
- b. Kennedy discusses West Berlin
- c. Nixon discusses West Berlin

In this segment we see a young and confident John Kennedy discussing foreign policy in one of four televised debates held between Vice President Nixon and Kennedy during the presidential race of 1960. Kennedy states that "on this question there is no doubt . . . we will meet our commitments to maintain the freedom and independence of West Berlin." Nixon's following statement essentially echoes Kennedy's.

**2-6. Election Night – 1960** (running time: 1:56; elapsed time: 24:57)

Text: Chapter 8, pp. 275, 301

Shot list:

- a. Vice President Richard Nixon with wife Pat
- b. President-elect John F. Kennedy with wife Jackie

In this segment from the night of the 1960 election, Nixon congratulates Kennedy on his victory in the presidential race. Kennedy accepts his victory with Jackie by his side, saying, "So now my wife and I prepare for a new administration and for a new baby."

**2-7. Barry Goldwater accepts Republican Nomination – 1964** (running time: 1:11; elapsed time: 25:53)

Text: Chapter 11, pp. 411, 429

Shot list:

Barry Goldwater accepts Republican nomination

On July 13, 1964, in San Francisco's Cow Palace, conservative and moderate Republicans battled for the Republican nomination for the 1964 presidential race. Barry Morris Goldwater, the senator from Arizona, won the nomination with an extreme conservative stance. In his acceptance speech he said the now famous words, "Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice . . . [and] moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

**2-8. Robert Kennedy discusses campaign spending – 1967** (running time: 2:01; elapsed time: 27:04)

Text: Chapter 6, p. 205 I.M.: Focus Lecture 6.1

Chapter 8, pp. 287–288, 296–300, 302–303



Shot list:

- a. Senator Robert Kennedy walks through crowd to platform
- b. Kennedy speaks

In a speech in 1967, Senator Robert Kennedy made a disturbing insight into modern politics that foreshadowed a trend that is all too true these twenty-odd years later. His words:

As the problems of our society become more complex, and as the cost of political campaigns continues to mount, it becomes more and more clear that the package is often more important than the product, and that the perceived image of a candidate is often more important than what he actually has to say. . . .

Political parties are turning to the pre-packaged, pre-sold candidate . . . the actor as a candidate. The cost of campaigning has become so high [that the] situation is becoming intolerable for a democratic society. . . . We are in danger of creating a situation in which our candidates must be chosen only from the rich, the famous, or those willing to be beholden to others who will pay their bills.

**2-9. Democratic National Convention – 1968** (running time: 3:57; elapsed time: 29:03)

Text: Chapter 7, pp. 224–226, 230

Chapter 8, p. 287

Chapter 19, p. 703

Shot list:

- a. Protestors practice maneuvers to be used against police lines
- b. Training leader
- c. National Guardsmen taking up positions to contain protestors in park
- d. Protestor talking to Guardsmen
- e. Eugene McCarthy addresses crowd in park
- f. Scenes at night of police clashing with demonstrators
- g. Eugene McCarthy visits injured medic
- h. Medic
- i. States Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan of Chicago
- j. Mayor Daley speaks about riots
- k. Senator Abraham Ribicoff addresses Convention

The Democratic National Convention of 1968 saw violence on Chicago streets and disension inside the convention hall. This sequence opens with scenes of protestors confronting National Guardsmen in the park outside the convention hall, and Eugene McCarthy ad-

ressing the protestors, as the “government in exile.” We then see nighttime riots between the protestors and Chicago police. Mayor Daley comments on the riots at the convention, admitting that some policemen may have over-reacted in the heat of emotion and riot but saying also that his administration would never permit the lawlessness and violence of the protestors to disturb the convention and the streets of Chicago.

Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut provoked strong reactions from Mayor Daley and the Illinois delegation when he nominated Senator George McGovern, saying that “with George McGovern as president . . . we wouldn’t have to have gestapo tactics in the streets of Chicago.”

**2-10. Richard Nixon campaigns at Madison Square Garden – 1968** (running time: 2:14; elapsed time: 33:00)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 411 I.M.: Focus Lectures 7.1, 7.3

Chapter 19, pp. 703–704

Shot list:

- a. Nixon speaking at Madison Square Garden
- b. Crowd cheers

On the evening of October 31, 1968, Richard Nixon came to Madison Square Garden in New York City to be cheered by an enthusiastic crowd of 19,000. The rally was televised for one hour. Nixon ended by saying, “The American people are ready to be brought together. There is nothing wrong with America, my friends, that a good election won’t cure. Let’s have one!”

**2-11. Democratic National Convention – 1984** (running time: 5:38; elapsed time: 35:12)

Text: Chapter 8, p. 302 I.M.: Focus Lecture 7.2

Chapter 19, p. 682

Shot list:

- a. San Francisco—Moscone Center
- b. Conventioners
- c. Reverend Jesse Jackson at podium
- d. Jackson speaks to Convention
- e. Senator Gary Hart speaks to Convention
- f. Governor Mario Cuomo (D-N.Y.) speaks to Convention
- g. Representative Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.) accepts vice presidential nomination
- h. Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) speaks to Convention
- i. Kennedy and Ferraro shake hands
- j. Kennedy speech continues

- k. Vice President Walter Mondale accepts presidential nomination
- l. Mondale and Ferraro on podium with Jackson, McGovern, Representative Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.), Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio), Hart, and Kennedy

The 1984 Democratic National Convention was upbeat and hopeful. Jackson spoke passionately to the conventioners proclaiming, "Our time has come; our faith, hopes, and dreams will prevail. Our time has come; weeping has endured for night but now joy cometh in the morning." Gary Hart inspired the Convention saying, "Our generation has a unique bond of tragedy and triumph. Our generation wept at the deaths of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. We grieved at the tragedies of Vietnam and we were dismayed at the travesty of Watergate. But our generation also marched together in movements that altered the face of American history: the civil rights movement, the women's movement, the environmental movement, the peace movement, and we will make history yet again."

Cuomo also spoke, confident that the new president in 1985 would be a Democrat "born not to the blood of kings but to the blood of pioneers and immigrants." Ferraro proudly accepted her historic nomination and Kennedy introduced Mondale with wit and excitement.

Finally, our clip shows Mondale, who surprised everyone by accepting the party nomination with a direct, powerful, and passionate speech.

**2-12. Republican National Convention – 1984** (running time: 2:41; elapsed time: 40:54)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 413

Shot list:

- a. Conventioners
- b. Jeane Kirkpatrick (U.S. Ambassador to the UN) addresses Convention
- c. Senator Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.)
- d. Representative Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) addresses Convention
- e. Senator Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) addresses Convention
- f. Vice President George Bush accepts nomination
- g. Bush waves to crowd
- h. President Ronald Reagan accepts nomination
- i. Reagan and Bush at podium

This segment on the Republican National Convention of 1984 features remarks by Jeane Kirkpatrick, Jack Kemp, and Howard Baker, all rallying behind their candidate, incumbent President Ronald Reagan, whose renomination was a foregone conclusion by the time this Dallas convention was held. George Bush accepts the vice presidential nomination pledging his continuing commitment to Reagan. And finally, Reagan delivers his acceptance speech, typically polished, patriotic, and dramatic:

Every promise, every opportunity is still golden in this land. And through that golden door our children can walk into tomorrow

with the knowledge that no one can be denied the promise that is America. Her heart is full, her door is still golden, she has arms big enough to comfort and strong enough to support, for the strength in her arms is the strength of her people. She will carry on in the eighties unafraid, unashamed, and unsurpassed. In this springtime of hope some lights seems eternal; America's is. Thank you. God bless you, and God bless America.

**Unit 3 – The Presidency** Unit running time: 18:39

The video clips in Unit 3 can be used in conjunction with chapters 7, 8, 11, 15, and 19 in the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy*, and with Focus Lectures 7.3 and 11.3 in the accompanying *Instructor's Manual*. Specific correlation suggestions are also given with each of the following segments. Focus Lecture 11.3 relates to the video unit in general, and is therefore not assigned to a particular segment.

**3-1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Antiwar speech – 1936** (running time: 0:45; elapsed time: 44:32)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 422

Chapter 19, pp. 696–697

Shot list:

Franklin Roosevelt speaks

On August 14, 1936, President Roosevelt delivered one of the most memorable speeches of his, or perhaps any, administration. The address delivered at Chautauqua, New York, was intended to set forth the Roosevelt administration's policy of neutrality in the coming European conflict. With passionate conviction he declared:

I have seen war. I have seen war on land and sea. I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen two hundred limping, exhausted men come out of line, the survivors of a regiment of one thousand that went forward forty-eight hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I HATE WAR!

**3-2. Franklin Delano Roosevelt declares war – 1941** (running time: 1:54; elapsed time: 45:18)

Text: Chapter 11, pp. 397–398

Shot list:

Roosevelt on speaker's stand

On December 8, 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt addressed a joint session of Congress to request a declaration of war against Japan. The request came on the day after the Japanese surprise invasion of Pearl Harbor.

**3-3. Harry S Truman says good-bye – 1953** (running time:1:28; elapsed time: 46:30)

Text: Chapter 8, p. 401

Shot list:

- a. President Harry Truman at desk
- b. Truman

President Harry S Truman bid farewell on January 15, 1953, to the Americans he had served for seven years. In his address he appealed for support for his successor, Dwight Eisenhower, who would now shoulder the tremendous burdens of the office. He closed, saying,

As Mrs. Truman and I leave the White House we have no regrets. We feel we have done our best in the public service. I hope and believe we have contributed to the welfare of the nation and to the peace of the world. And now the time has come for me to say goodnight and God bless you.

Mr. Truman retired six days later to his Independence, Missouri, home. He died December 26, 1972, in Kansas City, Missouri.

**3-4. Eisenhower's Farewell Address – 1961** (running time: 1:13; elapsed time: 47:58)

Text: Chapter 11, pp. 405, 413, 422

Chapter 19, pp. 700–701

Shot list:

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered a most impressive speech on January 17, 1961, in a radio-TV address in which he bid farewell to the nation, saying, "And so, in this, my last goodnight to you as your president, I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and in peace."

**3-5. President Kennedy asks for funds for space programs – 1961** (running time: 1:35; elapsed time: 49:11)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 423

Shot list:

John F. Kennedy (behind him are Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives)

Little more than a month after the Soviet Union made history by placing a man in space, President John F. Kennedy went before Congress to ask for funds for U.S. space activities. He urged Congress' approval, saying, "Now it is time to take longer strides. Time for a great new American enterprise. Time for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways may hold the key to our future on earth." He

called for the United States to achieve its chief goal, "before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth."

**3-6. President Johnson announces he will not seek reelection – 1968** (running time: 1:04; elapsed time: 50:42)

Text: Chapter 7, p. 230

Chapter 11, pp. 404–406, 411–412, 422

Chapter 19, pp. 703, 723

Shot list:

- a. President Lyndon Johnson addresses nation
- b. Johnson rises, is embraced by family

Sunday evening, March 31, 1968, President Johnson made a 40-minute television address to the nation. In this segment of the speech he takes himself out of the presidential race to devote himself wholeheartedly to the duties of the presidency and the pursuit of peace. He said, "I shall not seek, and will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your president." He felt that "with the nation's and the world's hopes for peace in the balance everyday," he should not devote any time to "any personal partisan causes, or to any duties other than the awesome duties of this office."

**3-7. President and Mrs. Nixon visit China – 1972** (running time: 2:57; elapsed time: 51:45)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 427

Chapter 19, p. 704

Shot list:

- a. Chinese military band plays U.S. national anthem
- b. President and Mrs. Nixon deplane
- c. Nixon greeted by Premier Chou En-lai
- d. Various shots of Nixon and Chou at airport
- e. Nixon drinking
- f. Nixon statement
- g. Chou (Nixon voice-over)
- h. Nixon
- i. Nixon and Chou drinking

In February 1972, President Richard Nixon set off on a history-making trip to China. He was the first Western head of state to visit Peking since Mao Tse-tung took over the mainland from Chiang Kai-shek in 1949.

The president arrived in China on February 21 and was greeted by Premier Chou En-lai, several other dignitaries, and three 120-man representative corps from the army, navy,

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and air force. That evening, the Chinese hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People. Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon each offered toasts to the historic occasion and to the hope for peace in the world.

Nixon offered a toast to building “a world structure of peace and justice in which all may stand together with equal dignity.” He raised his glass to “the friendship of the Chinese and the American people, which can lead to friendship and peace for all people in the world.”

### **3-8. Gerald Ford takes oath of office – 1974** (running time: 0:22; elapsed time: 54:42)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 417

Shot list:

- a. Gerald Ford being sworn in
- b. Gerald and Betty Ford, Chief Justice Warren Burger
- c. Crowd with President and Mrs. Ford and Justice Burger
- d. Ford
- e. Betty and Gerald Ford

On August 9, 1974, the same day that Nixon officially resigned as president following the grueling Watergate scandal, Gerald Ford was sworn in as the new president by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

After taking the oath, Ford addressed the American people announcing, “our long national nightmare is over”; the constitution had withstood its greatest test.

### **3-9. Ford pardons Nixon – 1974** (running time: 1:07; elapsed time: 55:04)

Text: Chapter 3, p. 69

Chapter 11, p. 398

Shot list:

- a. President Gerald Ford
- b. Ford signs pardon documents

On September 8, 1974, President Gerald Ford granted former President Richard Nixon “a full, free and absolute pardon . . . for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or . . . taken part in during the period from July 20, 1969, through August 9, 1974.”

### **3-10. Campaigns through election day – 1976** (running time: 1:20; elapsed time: 56:11)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 426

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Shot list:

- a. University of Michigan auditorium
- b. President and Mrs. Ford
- c. Ford
- d. Betty Ford reads concession speech; President Ford and family in background
- e. Close-up of Gerald Ford flanked by son Steven and daughter Susan
- f. Ford family
- g. Betty Ford

In this segment we see Ford campaigning at the University of Michigan in 1976. Then, on November 3, we see his wife, Betty, reading a telegram of concession Ford sent to President-elect Carter. He did not read it himself due to laryngitis from campaigning. In it, he graciously congratulates Carter on his victory and urges that the country be united again in the common pursuit of peace and prosperity. As Betty Ford reads, President Ford looks on solemnly, flanked by his son and daughter, Steven and Susan, all of whom are unable to hide their disappointment.

### **3-11. Inauguration day – 1977** (running time: 0:25; elapsed time: 57:30)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 426

Shot list:

- a. Jimmy Carter speaks
- b. Gerald Ford
- c. Carter and Ford shake hands
- d. Ford visibly moved

Carter’s inaugural address was short — only 17 minutes. His first statement was to thank outgoing President Gerald Ford for “all he has done to heal our land.” Amid loud cheering, a teary-eyed Ford rose to shake the new President’s hand.

### **3-12. Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat sign Camp David Accord – 1978** (running time: 1:28; elapsed time: 57:55)

Text: Chapter 11, pp. 428–429

Chapter 19, p. 705

Shot list:

- a. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter walking away from helicopter (Carter voice-over)
- b. Various shots of Sadat, Begin, and Carter seated, signing accord
- c. Sadat speaks
- d. Begin speaks

- e. Various shots of Sadat, Begin, and Carter shaking hands
- f. Carter speaks to Congress (Vice President Mondale and Speaker "Tip" O'Neill in background)
- g. Visitors' gallery: Sadat, Rosalynn Carter, Begin
- h. Standing ovation
- i. Carter shakes hands with Mondale and O'Neill
- j. Sadat, Rosalynn Carter, and Begin applaud

In this sequence we see the culmination of negotiations between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, which took place between September 6 and September 17, 1978, at the presidential retreat in Camp David, Maryland. President Jimmy Carter acted as mediator for these talks and signed the historic accords alongside Sadat and Begin as witnesses.

Carter was warmly cheered when, speaking to Congress and to Begin and Sadat, who were seated in the visitors' gallery, he closed the session quoting, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be the children of God."

**3-13. Inauguration day – 1981** (running time: 2:49; elapsed time: 59:25)

Text: Chapter 8, p. 279 I.M.: Focus Lecture 7.3

Chapter 11, pp. 404–407

Chapter 15, pp. 554–555

Chapter 19, p. 718

Shot list:

- a. Trumpeters
- b. Reagan shakes hands with Jimmy Carter
- c. Ronald Reagan and George Bush
- d. Swearing-in ceremony: Ronald and Nancy Reagan, Chief Justice Warren Burger
- e. Close-up of Reagan
- f. Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale
- g. Reagan kisses wife
- h. Reagan delivers inaugural address

On January 20, 1981, Ronald Wilson Reagan was sworn in as the fortieth president of the United States. Reagan, at sixty-nine, was the oldest man to ever become president.

In his inaugural speech he dramatically decried the "economic affliction" of inflation, which he claimed "threatens to shatter the lives of millions of our people." He went on to say, "I did not take the oath I've just taken with the intent of presiding over the dissolution of the world's strongest economy . . . steps will be taken . . . we will progress . . . It requires our willingness to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds . . . to believe that together

with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us. And, after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans. God bless you and thank you."

**Unit 4 – Civil Rights/Equality** Unit running time: 12:38

The video clips in Unit 4 can be used in conjunction with chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 18 in the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy*, and with Focus Lectures 4.1, 4.2, 13.1, 18.1, and 19.1 and Feature 13B in the accompanying *Instructor's Manual*. Specific correlation suggestions are also given with each of the following segments. Focus Lectures 13.1, 18.1 and 19.1 relate to the video unit in general and are therefore not assigned to a particular segment.

**4-1. Harry S Truman's Civil Rights Speech – 1947** (running time: 1:17; elapsed time: 1:2:55)

Text: Chapter 4, pp. 115–117 I.M.: Focus Lectures 4.1, 4.2

Chapter 18, pp. 664, 688

Shot list:

- a. Crowd and various close-ups of individuals
- b. President Truman on speaker's platform
- c. Crowd
- d. Truman delivers address
- e. Crowd

On June 29, 1947, President Harry Truman addressed the 58-year-old National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its annual convention, and called for an attack on race discrimination.

The president told his audience that "our immediate task is to remove the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their birthright. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race or color."

Mr. Truman agreed that many citizens still suffered the indignity of insult, fear of intimidation, and threats of physical injury and mob violence. He said, "We cannot wait [for state government] . . . our national government must show the way."

**4-2. Integration riots – Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957** (running time: 1:42; elapsed time: 1:4:10)

Text: Chapter 4, pp. 115–117 I.M.: Focus Lecture 4.1, 4.2

Chapter 5, pp. 159–161

Chapter 18, p. 665

Shot list:

- a. Men milling about outside Central High School, Little Rock; fight with police
- b. President Eisenhower speaks
- c. Federal troops in street to enforce desegregation
- d. Students escorted to school by soldiers

This sequence at Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas, begins with a mob riot of over one thousand whites who were vehemently opposed to following the Supreme Court order to integrate their schools.

Soon after the riot, President Eisenhower broadcast a speech in which he emphasized how crucial it was that the executive branch enforce the decisions of the federal courts. The president then sent in U.S. troops to enforce the integration order which the governor had refused to obey when he denied nine black students the right to attend Central High.

**4-3. Governor George Wallace defends segregation – Alabama, 1963** (running time: 0:20; elapsed time: 1:5:48)

Text: Chapter 4, pp. 115–117 I.M.: Focus Lectures 4.1, 4.2

Chapter 5, pp. 159–161 Feature 13B

Shot list:

- a. Wallace addresses crowd in Alabama, 1963
- b. Crowd cheers

In this clip, Governor George Wallace receives enthusiastic cheers from the crowd when he expresses his philosophy of white supremacy, declaring “in the name of the greatest people that have ever trod this earth . . . segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever!”

**4-4. John F. Kennedy addresses nation on civil rights – 1963** (running time: 1:05; elapsed time: 1:6:10)

Text: Chapter 4, pp. 115–117 I.M.: Focus Lectures 4.1, 4.2

Chapter 5, pp. 159–161

Chapter 18, p. 669

Shot list:

President Kennedy speaks to nation

In an unprecedented move, President Kennedy made the politically dangerous decision to go before the nation in a televised speech on June 11, 1963, to discuss civil rights. Kennedy announced that, because of threats of violence and Governor Wallace’s defiance of the law, the presence of National Guardsmen was required earlier that day on the campus of the University of Alabama. They were called in to help carry out the order of the district court, which called for the admission of two black students to the University.

He said that “a great change is at hand and our task, our obligation, is to make that revolution, that change, peaceful and constructive for all.”

**4-5. Freedom March on Washington – 1963** (running time: 1:49; elapsed time: 1:7:15)

Text: Chapter 1, pp. 9, 11

Chapter 5, pp. 172–173

Chapter 7, pp. 255, 256

Chapter 9, pp. 335–336

Chapter 18, p. 669

Shot list:

- a. Marchers at monument
- b. People sing near D.C. Mall
- c. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., addresses crowds at Lincoln Memorial
- d. Various shots of crowd

In a demand for racial equality, two hundred thousand marchers from all over the country, both black and white, converged on Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963, at the Washington Monument. They were gathered peacefully to sing and to listen to various speakers, most notably, Martin Luther King, Jr., who spoke in his moving, impassioned style, saying,

Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. . . . I still have a dream. . . . that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed, “we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. . . .” I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. . . . Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty we are free at last!

**4-6. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on nonviolent resistance – 1965** (running time: 1:14; elapsed time: 1:9:12)

Text: Chapter 7, pp. 228–229

Chapter 9, pp. 332, 335–336

Chapter 18, p. 668

Shot list:

Martin Luther King, Jr., speaks

In a speech to local citizens in a Selma, Alabama, church, adopting Gandhi’s ideas in his struggle for racial equality, King explained the doctrine of nonviolence to his followers:

Undergirding our whole struggle is a philosophy deeply embedded in our religious tradition, and with that philosophy goes an

articulate, meaningful, eloquent method, that is, the philosophy and method of nonviolent resistance. . . . It is better to go through life with a scarred-up body than with a scarred-up soul.

**4-7. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., prepares marchers for first attempted Selma march – 1965** (running time: 1:24; elapsed time: 1:10:26)

Text: Chapter 5, pp. 172–173

Chapter 7, pp. 228–229, 230–231, 242–243

Chapter 9, pp. 332, 335–336

Chapter 18, pp. 669, 673

Shot list:

- a. King speaks
- b. Police block marchers at bridge

Martin Luther King, Jr., had planned a fifty-four mile march to the state capital in Montgomery, Alabama, and wanted to prepare the marchers for the brutality they were likely to encounter. King reiterated his commitment to nonviolent resistance, warning the marchers, “If you can’t be nonviolent, don’t get in. If you can’t accept blows without retaliating, don’t get in the line. If you can accept it out of your commitment to nonviolence, you will somehow do something for this nation that may well save it.”

The marchers for fair voting laws are seen here being violently turned back by police as they attempted to cross a Selma bridge.

**4-8. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the night before his assassination – 1968** (running time: 1:18; elapsed time: 1:11:51)

Text: Chapter 2, pp. 34–35

Chapter 5, pp. 172–173

Chapter 18, p. 673

Shot list:

- a. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., speaks in Memphis church
- b. King embraced by Ralph Abernathy

The night of April 3, 1968, on the eve of his assassination, Dr. King addressed 2,000 cheering supporters in a church in Memphis. His words were stirring, but with an undercurrent of impending tragedy. Making a biblical allusion to Moses and the Jews, he told his rapt audience, “I’ve been to the mountain top. I have seen the Promised Land.” He said, “I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the Promised Land. So I’m happy tonight; I’m not worried about anything . . . I’m not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.”

**4-9. Riots in Washington following the assassination – April, 1968** (running time: 1:16; elapsed time: 1:13:08)

Text: Chapter 5, pp. 172–173

Chapter 18, p. 673

Shot list:

- a. Washington, D.C.; stores looted
- b. Firemen fight fires
- c. Burning buildings
- d. Scenes of troops taking up defensive position around capital
- e. President Lyndon Johnson speaks

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, was followed by four days of rioting during which stores were looted and buildings were burned.

President Lyndon Johnson ordered federal troops to check the disorder. Some took up defensive positions in the city while others guarded the White House, as shown in this segment.

In his television address, Johnson chided the violent repercussions of King’s slaying, saying, “Violence cannot redress a solitary wrong or remedy a single unfairness.” He said that America was outraged by both the tragic assassination of a great black leader and by the looting and violence that followed, and, he said emphatically, “We must put a stop to both.”

**4-10. Reverend Jesse Jackson at National Democratic Convention – 1984** (running time: 0:27; elapsed time: 1:4:32)

Text: Chapter 5, pp. 172–173

Chapter 7, p. 242

Shot list:

Jackson addresses Convention

Reverend Jesse Jackson is seen here delivering an address to the 1984 Democratic conventioners. With a strong echo back to Martin Luther King, Jr.’s inspiring conviction and impassioned delivery, Jackson proclaimed,

Our time has come. Suffering breeds character, character breeds faith, in the end faith will not disappoint. Our time has come. Our faith, hope, and dreams will prevail. Our time has come.

**Unit 5 – Vietnam** Unit running time: 10:42

The video clips in Unit 5 can be used in conjunction with chapters 7, 10, 11, 17, and 19 in the second edition of *The Challenge of Democracy*, and with Focus Lectures 11.2, 19.1, 19.2, and Feature 17A in the accompanying *Instructor’s Manual*. Specific correlation suggestions are also given with each of the following segments. Focus Lectures 19.1 and 19.2 relate to the video unit in general and are therefore not assigned to a particular segment.

**5-1. Eisenhower speaks on the defense of Formosa – 1958** (running time: 1:29; elapsed time: 1:15:53)



Text: Chapter 19, p. 695

Shot list:

President Dwight D. Eisenhower speaks

On September 11, 1958, President Eisenhower went before the nation in a radio-television address, explaining that he believed that the Chinese communists' blasting of the Formosan islands was intended as not just the taking of those islands but was, rather, "part of what is indeed an ambitious plan of armed conquest." He said, "I believe that in taking the position of opposing aggression by force, I am taking the only position which is consistent with the vital interests of the United States and, indeed, with the peace of the world."

**5-2. John F. Kennedy foresees Vietnam as a problem for the next decade – 1961**

(running time: 0:59; elapsed time: 1:17:22)

Text: Chapter 19, p. 702

Shot list:

President Kennedy speaks

Speaking here at a news conference in April 1961, Kennedy correctly predicted that the communist-backed guerrilla warfare in Vietnam would continue to be a problem well into the decade, although he could not have foreseen that it would continue to stretch into the next. He said, "How we fight that kind of problem seems to be one of the great problems now before the U.S."

**5-3. Charles Percy on the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** (running time: 1:58; elapsed time: 1:18:21)

Text: Chapter 7, pp. 230, 233, 256

Chapter 10, p. 356

Chapter 11, pp. 397–398

Chapter 19, pp. 703, 709–712

Shot list:

Charles Percy speaks

Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, one of the most persuasive opponents of the war in Vietnam, testified before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings in August 1967. In this segment he discusses the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of 1964, which authorized "all necessary measures" taken by the president "to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

Percy expressed his concern that the resolution was, in effect, a presidential carte blanche, a dangerously unlimited authorization for war despite there being no official declaration of war. It's a "new ballgame" now in the world, he said plainly, "You just go to war, apparently, but you don't say you're at war." So, he asserted, "We must now examine the procedures that we use and tighten those procedures and adapt them to the changing circumstances." He suggested that regular reviews be made by the Congress so it can "reassert

what the founding fathers in fact had in mind when they said that no administration, by itself, one branch of government, can take this nation to war."

**5-4. Communists launch Tet Offensive in Vietnam – 1968** (running time: 1:11; elapsed time: 1:20:19)

Text: Chapter 19, p. 720

Shot list:

- In Saigon, U.S., UN, and South Vietnam soldiers clearing out Vietcong with automatic weapons
- Soldier watches fire from back of truck
- Red Cross jeep rides through street
- Soldiers shooting from back of truck
- "SHELL" sign with "S" burned away
- Soldiers taking position behind wall
- U.S. soldier with captured Vietcong
- Fire, soldiers take positions along river bank and shoot
- U.S., UN, and other soldiers continue to clear out Vietcong
- Side of large building explodes
- Air attacks by U.S. jets
- Explosion and troops run past

On the Vietnamese holiday of Tet, Communist Vietcong forces attacked Saigon and other major South Vietnamese cities. In this dramatic footage, we see U.S., UN, and South Vietnamese soldiers fighting off the communist forces. We see ground and air attacks, explosions and fires. War is painfully personalized when a U.S. soldier is shown with a captured Vietcong youth, and the large "SHELL" sign with only the "S" burned away is the most eloquent statement in this sequence about the horrors of war.

**5-5. U.S. troops leave for Vietnam – 1968** (running time: 0:18; elapsed time: 1:21:32)

Text: Chapter 11, pp. 406, 411, 431 I.M.: Focus Lecture 11.2

Chapter 17, p. 632

Chapter 19, pp. 702, 723

Shot list:

- Troops stand at parade rest, hold U.S. flags
- President Lyndon Johnson shakes hands with troops as they enter transport (Johnson voice-over)
- Johnson

After the major Tet Offensive, President Lyndon Johnson sent additional reinforcements to the battle zone in Vietnam. On February 17, 1968, the president bid farewell to

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troops as they prepared to leave for Vietnam saying, "the duties of freedom have never been easy."

**5-6. Senator Robert Kennedy wins presidential primary in Nebraska – 1968** (running time: 0:47; elapsed time: 1:21:47)

Text: Chapter 11, p. 431

Chapter 17, p. 636

Chapter 19, pp. 703, 718

Shot list:

Senator Robert Kennedy speaks

Senator Robert Kennedy spoke to enthusiastic crowds in Nebraska on the occasion of his presidential primary win in that state. He admitted that he was wrong about Vietnam when he was in the executive branch of the government, having predicted an early victory for the anti-communist forces. He then expressed his wish that President Johnson would admit that he, Johnson, had also made a mistake.

**5-7. South Vietnam falls – 1975** (running time: 2:06; elapsed time: 1:22:34)

Text: Chapter 19, p. 704 I.M.: Feature 17A

Shot list:

- a. Children walk along road
- b. South Vietnam soldiers move through countryside
- c. Refugees
- d. Helicopter ditching in sea
- e. Helicopter pushed off aircraft carrier
- f. Army of the Republic of Vietnam forces; fighting
- g. Helicopter landing on U.S. Embassy in Saigon
- h. Line of people outside embassy
- i. Crowds entering embassy
- j. Interior of embassy; passport control
- k. Women with children
- l. Pilots
- m. Helicopter leaving embassy

In the spring of 1975, one by one the South Vietnamese cities were added to the list of communist-occupied. The final American withdrawal from Saigon, completed only a few hours before North Vietnamese tanks rolled into the heart of the city, was in keeping with the chaos and controversy of the entire tragic war.

In the eighteen-hour evacuation effort, South Vietnamese pilots ditched their craft in the ocean and waited to be picked up, while others crowded onto flight decks of waiting

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U.S. ships. In this segment we see crewmen shoving a chopper into the sea to make room after one pilot actually had to set down on top of another chopper.

**5-8. Vietnam War Memorial – 1984** (running time: 1:02; elapsed time: 1:24:40)

Text: Chapter 19, p. 703

Shot list:

- a. Visitors at new bronze statue, "Three Servicemen" (Frederick R. Hart, sculptor)
- b. Various shots of retired Army General William Westmoreland greeting veterans
- c. Various shots of veterans and visitors at Vietnam Veterans Memorial (designed by Maya Lin)
- d. Inscribed names of Americans killed in Vietnam
- e. Weeping veteran
- f. Visitors at statue

The unit closes with a moving sequence that shows visitors at the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C., on Veterans Day, 1984, when the memorial formally became a national monument.

"Three Servicemen" was also unveiled that day, a bronze statue by Frederick Hart that depicts three war-weary soldiers.

Retired Army General William Westmoreland greeted veterans in an unexpected appearance.

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5-4	ch. 19, p. 720	1:11
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5-7	ch. 19, p. 704	2:06
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