



MASTERS MODEL UN

MASMUNC III

A Letter from the Secretariat

Dear Delegates, Advisors, Staff, and Friends of MASMUNC II I,

Greetings from Dobbs Ferry, New York! As this year's Secretaries General, we are honored to share the third iteration of the Masters School Model United Nations Conference with you at the beautiful Masters School campus on December 7, 2024. After a successful MASMUNC III, we hope to grow the conference even more. Throughout MASMUNC, we aim to cultivate thoughtful and meaningful debate and compromise in committees spanning current UN bodies to fictional crises.

We've spent our spring and summer preparing and planning for you, and we hope you enjoy the committees our delegates have to offer! As a team, we've been inspired by the many conferences we've attended, and hope you will grow, learn, and have fun at MASMUNC II I. This conference is truly the work of our entire team, whether that be brainstorming, writing background guides, or serving as pages and crisis staffers. We look forward to seeing everyone represent world powers, Shakespearean characters, and even spies in our 'Spy School' committee!

Our dedicated staff of students spanning from grades 8-12 and our devoted faculty advisors are eager to welcome you with open arms to ensure the best experience possible. We hope that you will leave MASMUNC II I with lasting skills to use in more conferences in the future and throughout everyday life.

Thank you.

Jesse Gelman
Secretary General

Sophie Moussapour
Secretary General

A Letter from the Dais

Delegates of the Watergate Committee,

On behalf of all of the Watergate team, and MASMUNC as a whole, we are delighted to host MASMUNC's first-ever Watergate committee. Watergate is a complex topic that shaped the 1970s and the future political landscape afterwards. We hope that, through your research and participation in this committee, our work will help highlight just how important the topic is to our present day.

While many believe that Watergate was composed solely of the break into the Democratic National Committee, this is not the case. Rather, the corruption of the Nixon Administration was a long-standing issue. Indeed, there were far more illegal wrongdoings that occurred during Nixon's time as president. Through debate and discussion, we hope to demonstrate that reality and work to see how a different ending may have been achieved if different actions were taken after such behavior. While this background guide is not completely exhaustive, all that is pertinent to our discussions is listed below. We are excited to see how you handle such ideas!

A major goal of this committee is twofold: while we hope to engage in thoughtful debate about the Watergate scandal, we also aim to have this committee serve as a learning experience for all delegates. Whether this is your first-ever Model UN committee (welcome!), or the last one you will ever participate in (congrats!), we want you to come as you are. Below are listed extensive sources on how MfUN conferences are conducted, and we hope that you take the time to thoughtfully consider all of the curated content. By the nature of crisis committees, debate does not occur solely in front of delegates; an equally crucial part of the conference will be your actions in the backroom. We hope that you carefully create an exciting and realistic crisis arc. Thank you for choosing to be a member of this committee, and we look forward to meeting you in December!

Thank you.

Lucas Camacho, Co-Chair

Sarah Schlapp, Co-Chair

Malachy Green, Crisis Chair

A Note on Cultural Sensitivity

While at MASMUNC, we encourage delegates to bear full participation, tackle their topics with full force, and embrace the dynamics within the international community; it is vital to recognize that the topics and issues being debated influence real places and people. This recognition is crucial to developing a culturally aware mindset that will contribute to an impactful committee. Delegates representing countries, leaders, and governmental figures must acknowledge the cultural aspects that determine the nature of their position.

In addition to maintaining cultural sensitivity, we recognize that we live in a world that is filled with bias. While it may be impossible to completely separate ourselves from our worldview and the many factors that influence us on a daily basis, we can make a concerted effort to minimize the way our personal biases impact the way that we interact with each other within this activity. To that end, please remember that:

- Accents do not reflect intelligence;
- Race does not indicate socioeconomic status;
- Gender is fluid;
- Positions that delegates take while competing don't necessarily equate to their personal beliefs;
- Words do not exist in a vacuum. Avoid using charged language toward delegates.

Thank you all for abiding by these guidelines. We look forward to seeing you all on conference day!

Jesse Gelman
Secretary General

Sophie Moussapour
Secretary General

MASMUNC III Crisis Procedure

Structure of Committee

Crisis committees use three primary tools for discussion about the topic at hand:
Moderated Caucuses, Unmoderated Caucuses, and Round Robins:

Moderated Caucuses

- Most crisis committees conduct debate through a series of rolling moderated caucuses.
- The Dais will call on delegates to give brief speeches about the topic proposed.
- The delegate proposing a moderated caucus should specify a topic of discussion, the duration, and speaking time per delegate.
 - *SAY: “Motion for a six-minute moderated caucus with a 30-second speaking time to discuss the latest crisis update.”*

Unmoderated Caucuses

- Delegates may leave their seats and discuss the topic freely in groups of their selection
- Topics/goals of the unmod can be suggested by both Dais and delegates, but are not necessary
 - *SAY: “Motion for a ten-minute unmoderated caucus to merge directives on the table.”*

Round Robins

- A round robin is a variation of the moderated caucus, where every delegate in the committee gives a speech in order of seats around the room.
- The delegate proposing a round-robin also specifies the speaking time per delegate, which is usually not more than one minute.
- Round robins are especially useful at the very beginning of a committee since it allows each delegate to lay out their position and discuss what issues they believe to be most worthy of further discussion.

- They can also be useful after a major crisis update to allow all delegates to give their opinion on how to resolve the latest crisis.
 - *SAY: “Motion for a 30-second round robin about [topic].”*

Directives

- Directives are similar to resolutions in traditional committees, with the notable exception that they do not include preambulatory clauses and are much shorter and more concise.
- Directives are generally written in response to a specific crisis update and can be as short as two or three clauses.
- Once a directive has collected the required number of signatories, it is sent to the Dias. A delegate can then motion to introduce all directives on the table. Some chairs may elect to set a cap on the maximum number of directives, and in which case an unmoderated caucus will often be necessary for delegates to compare similar directives and merge them.
- Once a directive has been introduced, a delegate may motion to enter into a voting procedure. It is also possible to combine the two if the directives have broad support: a delegate may motion to introduce each directive and immediately enter into a voting procedure after introduction.
- If a directive faces no opposition, it automatically passes (in for and against)
- During the for and against speeches, or if a moderated caucus occurs after a directive is introduced, a delegate may raise an objection that the sponsoring delegate may wish to address with an amendment.
- Amendments are similar to how they operate in traditional committees, but are more loosely structured — verbal agreement from all the sponsors is enough for it to be considered a friendly amendment.
 - *SAY: Motion to introduce directive [Name].*
- Occasionally, the crisis staff may introduce a “timed crisis,” where delegates have a limited amount of time to address a problem. In those cases, the Chair may further relax parliamentary procedure rules and skip parts of the formal voting procedure or allow a directive to be presented verbally without first being written.

Arcs and Backroom

Crisis arcs are essentially the storyline for your character in Model UN crisis committees. Most importantly, they should detail a vital end goal for your personality and the

various methods and steps you will take to get there. Strong crisis arcs will consider the committee's topics, period, character's persona, and portfolio powers. The most important part of having a good crisis arc is fluidity from one action to the next.

The two most significant pieces of arc development that delegates often forget about are:

- **Protection:** You should always establish security within one of your first few correspondences with crisis staff.
- **Money:** Money is one of the essential resources in crisis committees.

Crisis notes are the tools used to act “behind the scenes” during committees. Crisis notes are written as letters to a real or fictional character we imagine to be outside the committee in the setting of the committee's universe. Crisis notes must address the who, what, where, when, why, and how of each action you plan. Make your notes clear and easily understood so crisis staff knows what to do and has no room to mess up your plans or reveal them to the rest of the committee. When writing crisis notes, ensure you're working with the backroom instead of against it. Crisis staffers will then respond to your notes as the character you're writing to with a response, usually confirming or denying that the action was completed.

Introduction

In the presidential election of 1968, Richard M. Nixon won a narrow victory against Herbert Humphrey, earning just 55% of the Electoral Vote.¹ During his first term, Nixon had several successes; with his running mate, Spiro Agnew (who would later resign, thereby beginning the tenure of Gerald Ford), Nixon and Agnew worked to create the Environmental Protection Agency, held the first Earth Day, signed the Clean Air and Water, and opened relations between the US and China.²

Nixon was once again the Republican nominee for the presidential election in 1972. Despite his many successes in office, Nixon became wary of the upcoming presidential election. Before his success in 1968, Nixon had lost a close race to Kennedy and subsequently lost his position as governor. As a result of those experiences, Nixon wanted the path of least resistance to guarantee his reelection. He and his campaign achieved this through a variety of illegal methods (e.g., influencing who the Democratic nominee was so he could face the least formidable opponent.)

Although the election of 1972 was a landslide victory for Nixon, doubt was growing within some realms of the government and justice systems. Over the course of two years, a few brave and observant figures helped uncover the wrongdoings of Nixon and his campaign (e.g., the fabrication of the Canadian³ Letter, the White House “Plumbers” operations, corrupt financial distributions, etc.). However, this committee convened on June 23, 1972, before all of those issues come to light, and the very same day that the infamous “smoking gun tape” was recorded. This committee is filled with delegates with diverse perspectives: while some delegates are proponents of justice, others have committed acts of injustice. It is up to you and your fellow delegates to work together, whether it is to bring about justice for the country, lead a successful cover-up, maintain the illusion of Nixon’s fraud-free power, or otherwise. The choices you make will alter America’s future: what will you do for your country or for yourself?

¹“1968: The American Presidency Project.” *1968* | *The American Presidency Project Statistics*. <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/statistics/elections/1968>.

²Roche, C. M. (American history teacher). “Watergate Interview.” Interview with Schlapp, Sarah. August 19, 2024.

³ The original name of the letter is the Canuck Letter. The original name is a slur, so we will be referring to the letter as the Canadian Letter.

Historical Background

Nixon's Rise to Power

Before the start of World War I, Richard Nixon was born on January 9, 1913, in California.⁴ His parents, Francis Anthony Nixon and Hannah Milhous Nixon owned a farm. However, in 1922, their farm failed, resulting in financial troubles.⁵ Nixon attended Duke Law School and later met and married his wife Catherine Ryan, who supported him throughout his career.⁶ Before entering politics, Nixon served in the US Navy during WWII.

Kickstarting his decades-long political career, Nixon was elected to serve as a Congressman for California in 1946. He was also a participant in the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). In HUAC, Nixon spearheaded the campaign against supposed Soviet spy Alger Hiss. Nixon's action was viewed by many as apropos for the time, as McCarthyism^{7.1} was

⁴Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Richard Nixon." *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Nixon>.

⁵Public Papers of the Presidents: Richard Nixon. "President Nixon." *Richard Nixon Presidential Library*.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/president-nixon>.

⁶ Ibid.

^{7.1} With the end of WWII came the start of the Cold War; American citizens became fearful of communists living in the United States, which thereby kickstarted the second Red Scare. During this

rampant in the US due to anti-communist sentiments;^{7.2} not all Americans were convinced of Hiss's guilt.⁸ In retrospect, Nixon's case against Hiss tarnished his reputation. Although Nixon won his campaign against Hiss, who was convicted in 1950 and later became a senator, Nixon lost two important races: the presidential election against JFK in 1960 and the governor's race in 1962. These losses rattled Nixon and likely influenced his behavior in office.

In one of the closest races in presidential history, in 1968, Nixon narrowly bested Democratic opponent Hubert Humphrey. Nonetheless, on January 21, 1969, Nixon was inaugurated as the 37th president of the United States. It is tricky to understand why Nixon and his campaign

time, being labeled a "communist" was the worst insult - many became wary of neighbors or friends and became fearful of displaying any sign of disloyalty to the US due to the fear of being labeled as a communist. These sentiments were created by Senator Joseph McCarthy's rampage against perceived communists; during his tenure as a senator, McCarthy investigated many perceived Soviet spies and communists. He gave bold speeches, such as the one given in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1950, where he proclaimed communists had infiltrated the State Department, causing alarm throughout the US. To sum up, the McCarthy hearings bred an era of instability and fear over communist sentiments taking hold in the US.

^{7.2} Achter, P. J. "McCarthyism." Encyclopedia Britannica, September 10, 2024.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/McCarthyism>.

⁸ Ibid, Public Papers.

would choose to commit acts of injustice. There is no one true, definite answer. Their motivation may have been, in part, fueled by just how close this race was and compounded by the losses Nixon suffered in the early 1960s. Regardless, several illegal acts were committed under the Nixon administration, with or without his knowledge.

Corruption

While many believe that Watergate was solely a break-in to the DNC, that is not true. Instead, the Watergate era consists of a multitude of events varying in severity of illegality. While this background guide cannot cover them all, to start, on June 13, 1971, Daniel Ellsberg (who worked for the Defense Department starting in 1964) leaked the Pentagon Papers.⁹ These documents contained classified information about the US's involvement in the Vietnam War. The Vietnam War was already a topic of controversy - many at the time protested the government's intervention - and the Pentagon Papers only added fuel to the fire, as they undermined the justification of the US entering the war. In an effort to defend the government's actions and restrict the publication of the papers, Ellsberg and his co-worker, Anthony Russo, were charged with espionage.¹⁰ However, the cases against

them were later dismissed, and the Supreme Court ruled in favor of allowing the NYT to publish the content.¹¹ Nonetheless, the damage had been done.

When these attempts to restrict the information failed, the White House "Plumbers" – those who tried to plug leaks in the government's systems – took illegal action. These "Plumbers," among them, Howard Hunt, G. Gordon Liddy, etc., looked for information to discredit the work of Ellsberg and attempted to paint him as unstable or unreliable. Their efforts culminated in a break into his psychiatrist's (Dr. Lewis Fielding) office. Egil Krogh, who served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, helped authorize the campaign and was later convicted for his involvement.¹² Unfortunately, this would not be the last illegal escapade made by the Nixon administration in an attempt to silence opponents.

Throughout his tenure as president, Nixon kept a list of "enemies" - or individuals he thought posed a threat to his presidency. (This was verified by the testimony of John Dean, who served as White House counsel.¹³) This list was then sent to the International Revenue Service

⁹Ray, M.. "Daniel Ellsberg." *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Daniel-Ellsberg>.

¹⁰Public Papers of the Presidents: Richard Nixon. "The Fielding Break-In 50th Anniversary." *Richard Nixon Presidential Library*.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/news/fielding-break-50th-anniversary>.

¹¹Roche, C. M. "Watergate Interview."

¹²Public Papers of the Presidents: Richard Nixon. "The Fielding Break-In 50th Anniversary."

¹³Shanahan, E. "An Explanation: The Allegations Nixon's I.R.S. Interference." *New York Times Archives*.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1974/06/14/archives/an-explanation-the-allegations-of-nixons-irs-interference-many.html>.

(IRS) with the suggestion that they look into the filings of several individuals. Future prosecution showed that the IRS had not acted unfairly in their response, but the fact that these names were submitted demonstrates that the White House was attempting to interfere with the finances of perceived enemies.¹⁴

Campaign contributions are vital to the success of a candidate. Equally important is the proper use of these contributions for the purpose of advancing said candidate. Although today there are numerous restrictions on the contributions a person can make, particularly on the cash amount one can submit to support a candidate, during Nixon's campaign, this was not true. (Note: in 1971, Nixon signed the Federal Election Campaign Act into law, but failed to restrict some aspects of contribution.¹⁵) The Nixon campaign still misused funds. Cash is easier to use for illegal purposes as it can be harder to track -- consequently, with the lack of restrictions, the contributions collected for Nixon's campaign were used for improper practices.

The Committee to Re-Elect the President, or CREEP, was at the forefront of this improper behavior. Ken Dahlberg, who was never convicted of any wrongdoing, helped collect money for the Nixon campaign. His signature endorsed a \$25,000 cashier's check that was cashed by one of

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Dunbar, J. "A modern history of campaign finance: from Watergate to 'Citizens United.'" *The Center for Public Integrity*.
<https://publicintegrity.org/politics/modern-history-of-campaign-finance-from-watergate-to-citizens-united>.

the DNC burglars (Bernard L. Barker). This check served as what Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein - two reporters who broke the Watergate case - called the "connective tissue" that helped reveal the involvement of the White House.¹⁶ The check was significant as it demonstrated that CREEP was attempting to pay off those who had committed illegal activities.

The Nixon campaign also attempted to influence the democratic nominee for the 1972 presidential election. Senator Edmund Muskie from Maine was a candidate for said nomination; he was a formidable opponent Nixon was wary of facing; Muskie was set to win the New Hampshire primary. However, his chances were shattered following the publication of the Canadian Letter, which was released on February 24, 1972 (just weeks before the New Hampshire primary).¹⁷ New Hampshire, which borders Canada, has many citizens of Canadian descent. Resultantly, when this letter revealed that Muskie apparently held a "prejudice" against Americans of French-Canadian descent (as "Canadian" is often considered to be derogatory), many were appalled, and Muskie had to step down.¹⁸ The FBI later found that the letter was crafted by democratic forces attempting

¹⁶Shapiro, T. R. "Ken Dahlberg, Miracle Ear founder and unwitting Watergate figure, dies at 94." *The Washington Post*.
https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/ken-dahlberg-miracle-ear-founder-and-unwitting-watergate-figure-dies-at-94/2011/10/06/gIOAgOCORL_story.html.

¹⁷Roche, C. M. "Watergate Interview."

¹⁸DBpedia. "Canuck Letter." *DBpedia*.
https://dbpedia.org/page/Canuck_letter.

to upset Muskie's bid for the nomination.¹⁹ This was corroborated by a New York Post writer, Marilyn Berger, who said former Post writer Ken Clawson "boasted" to her that he crafted the letter.²⁰ In February of 1972, the month the Canadian Letter was released, Clawson served as a deputy director of communications.²¹ Indeed, the crafting of this letter greatly benefitted the Nixon administration, as his subsequent opponent - George McGovern - was an easier opponent.

At 2:30 am, on June 17th, 1972, five individuals were arrested inside of the DNC.²² Frank Wills, the security guard on patrol of the DNC that evening and morning, discovered "paper stuffed doors" and tape left over door latches to unlock the doors.²³ Suspicious, he removed the tape, turned off the lights, and left. Willis later discovered that the doors had been re-taped, and called

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Bernstein, C., Woodward, B. "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats" *Washington Post Archives*.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/watergate/articles/101072-1.htm>

²¹"Ken W. Clawson; Nixon's Media Director." *L.A. Times Archives from the Washington Post*.
<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1999-dec-20-mn-45851-story.html>

²²"The Watergate Story: Timeline." The Washington Post.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/watergate/timeline.html>

²³y.

Public Papers of Presidents: Richard Nixon.
"Watergate Break-in, 50th Anniversary."
Richard Nixon Presidential Library.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/news/watergate-break-50th-anniversary>.

the police.²⁴ Five men - Bernard L. Barker, Virgilio Gonzalez, Eugenio Martinez, James W. McCord Jr., and Frank Sturgis - were arrested. The break-in was connected to the Nixon administration through McCord. He was a former FBI and CIA officer, and served as a "security director" for CREEP, according to an article published by the Post.²⁵

Through the extensive work of reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, the several injustices committed by the Nixon administration and its affiliates would become uncovered over the next several months and years. It is up to you, delegates, to decide how to respond to the knowledge you now know. Some of you are justice officials: how will you plan to uncover these illegal activities? To the lawbreakers: what will you do? Will you work to cover up your actions? Grow connections with other felons? Come clean? It is up to you to decide how to best move forward from this point...

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵"James McCord." *The Washington Post: Revisiting Watergate*.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/on-politics/watergate/james.html>.

Topic A: Campaign Corruption

Early in 1973, the Senate voted 77-0 in favor of creating a special investigation committee to uncover abuse of power and corruption in the 1972 presidential campaign (named the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities). The results of the investigation were far more alarming than anyone could have expected beforehand. The head of CREEP, John Mitchell, was found to have interfered with a security fraud case that donated \$250,000 to Nixon's campaign. Additionally, Nixon's nominee to head the C.I.A, L. Patrick Gray, was accused of covering up the corruption within the presidential campaign, CREEP, and Watergate. The International Telephone and Telegraph Company (later known as ITT Corporation) also came under scrutiny for corrupt financial ties to the White House and was even accused of sabotaging a democratic election in Chile.

One of the most damning pieces of evidence for campaign misconduct was the Canadian Letter. Initially, most believed that Ted Kennedy would be the Democratic candidate for the 1972 election, but he announced that he would choose not to run, leaving the nomination up for grabs. Senator Ed Muskie was a popular replacement for Kennedy, but was sabotaged by CREEP and Nixon less than two weeks before the New Hampshire primary. A letter surfaced that was allegedly written by Muskie, using the term "Canadian", an offensive term to describe French-speaking Canadians. This caused many to vote against Muskie, who eventually lost the primary to George McGovern. Before the year was up, however, The Washington Post released an article stating that the Canadian Letter had been forged by CREEP as an attempt to undermine Muskie from being competition for Nixon.

Topic B: DNC Debacle

On June 17, 1972, five burglars were caught by the police in front of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in Washington, D.C. Through investigation, four of them were found to be ex-CIA members and had worked against Fidel Castro when he came to power. The other man was James W. McCord Jr., who was the security chief of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP). These five men broke into the DNC hoping to spy on the Democratic Party. The specifics of what they were hoping to do is unconfirmed, but most believe they were attempting to either find campaign strategies for Democratic candidate George McGovern or place bugs. On January 10, 1973, less than two weeks before Nixon's second-term inauguration, the trial for the break-in began, taking several weeks and eventually ending in the five men breaking in pleading guilty and two of them being convicted by a jury. However, many believed that the full details of the case still haven't come to light. In this simulation, the burglars have been arrested but the trial has not begun yet.

One of the most damning pieces of evidence for campaign misconduct was the Canadian Letter. Initially, most believed that Ted Kennedy would be the Democratic candidate for the 1972 election, but he announced that he would choose not to run, leaving the nomination up for grabs. Senator Ed Muskie was a popular replacement for Kennedy but was sabotaged by CREEP and Nixon less than two weeks before the New Hampshire primary. A letter surfaced that was allegedly written by Muskie, using the term "Canadian", an offensive term to describe French-speaking Canadians. This caused many to vote against Muskie, who eventually lost the primary to George McGovern. Before the year was up, however, The Washington Post released an article stating that the Canadian Letter had been forged by CREEP as an attempt to undermine Muskie from being competition for Nixon.

Questions to Consider

- It is imperative that all committee members acknowledge that they may not all be on the same side. As aforementioned, this committee includes both leaders of justice and perpetrators of injustice. Are there ways to unite, perhaps through a plea agreement by sharing information, or otherwise, to collaborate effectively with others while also benefiting yourself?
- For a MUN committee to be successful, partnerships and alliances to pass directions are imperative. Thus, in preparation for the committee, consider the following: who are your allies? Who could you turn to to aid your case against the criminals? Who could you reach out to to help cover up evidence? (This information is particularly pertinent to creating a crisis arc.)
- While we emphasize collaboration in committees, one must also recognize that part of MUN strategy, particularly in crisis committees, is to also benefit yourself. What do you want? What do you value? How can you protect yourself? Your friends? How could you achieve your goals via crisis notes?
- Consider your character's actions that happened during the fall-out of the Watergate Scandal. Did your actions benefit you? What might you do differently? Keep the same?
- A key part of a crisis is connecting your arc (i.e., your end goals) with steps to achieve them through crisis notes (what you send to the backroom). How could you back up your end goal into achievable chunks that build to a larger purpose? Who could you write to (allies)? What would you say? How? (It is highly recommended that you write these steps down so as not to forget them in committee.)

Current Overview

In this simulation, the date is June 23, 1972. On this day, 5 days after the official DNC break-in, all delegates have been called in to investigate what happened at the Watergate Hotel and the consequences that will follow. P, Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist office has already been broken into.²⁶ Ellsberg was a government defense analyst who leaked information that U.S. intervention in Vietnam was unnecessary and was not successful.

After he began leaking, a White House group named the White House Plumbers led by G. Gordon Liddy planned to break into Ellsberg's office to find information that would discredit his leaks. They found very little information, and wanted to break into his house next, but that plan was not approved. The plumbers were later found guilty of these acts during the Watergate trial.

²⁶ See more under "Historical Background."

Positions

Malefactors

Charles Colson

When Colson was a 38-year-old lawyer he was recruited into Nixon's administration as special counsel. Nixon wrote that his “instinct for the political jugular and his ability to get things done made him a lightning rod for my own frustrations,” Colson claimed he would trample his own grandmother's grave for Nixon and quickly became the man Nixon went to for shadier endeavors. After an Alabama democratic senator was shot Colson planted Democratic pamphlets in the attempted killer's apartment to take the blame off the Republican Party to Nixon's approval. He later recruited E Howard Hunt and contributed to the Watergate break ins cover-up attempting to make sure no one knows whether Nixon ordered the break-in or not. He once said to Hunt that “I'm going to say that the Watergate was brilliantly conceived as an escapade that would divert the Democrats' attention from the real issues, and therefore permit us to win a landslide that we probably wouldn't have won otherwise.”

John Dean

After Acquiring a law degree from Georgetown University John Dean served as chief republican counsel to the House judiciary committee. He then was the associate director on The National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Then he was appointed as the associate deputy attorney general. He then became White House Counsel. He came to national attention when he was appointed as the head of the investigation into White House personnel related to the Watergate Heist. He refused to publish falsified reports claiming that there was no cover-up and later told federal investigators what he knew. (This next section has not happened as of the start of the committee) in 1973. He was fired by Nixon because of this and would later go on to testify to Congress indicting people involved in the Watergate cover-up.

L. Patrick Gray

L Patrick Gray was born in 1916. He went to the U.S. Naval Academy and served in World War 2 and the Korean War. Between these tours he got a law degree from G.W. After retiring from the Navy he became the military assistant to the joint chiefs of staff and then opened a private practice. He was appointed by Nixon to be the attorney general of the civil division. Then he almost became the attorney general but Nixon instead designated him as Acting Director of the F.B.I. in 1972. Being the first director to be appointed after the death of the director of 36 years J. Edgar Hoover. He originally headed the investigation of the break-in until (6 months post break-in) it was clear there was White House involvement in which he turned over power to Mark Felt when it came to the investigation.

H. R. Haldeman

H.R Haldeman was born in 1926. He was a long-time confidant of Nixon being his campaign manager in Nixon's unsuccessful attempt to become Governor of California. He then managed Nixon's first successful bid for presidency in 1968. He then became the White House chief of staff. He ran the White House so efficiently he was known as "The Iron Chancellor." He was Nixon's closest assistant and was the one talking with him on the smoking gun tape.

E. Howard Hunt

After graduating from Brown Hunt joined the US Navy and became a member of the Office of Strategic Services in China. After leaving the Navy he joined the C.I.A in 1949 where he assisted in the overthrow of Guatemalan president Jacobo Arbenz, and helped plan the Bay of Pigs invasion. He then retired from the C.I.A in 1970. He then was recruited by Charles Colton to Nixon's special investigations unit where he orchestrated the Ellsberg break-in with Liddy. He then used four of the operatives involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion to break into the DNC offices. He then looked over the heist with Liddy. Hunt's number was found on one of the intruders leading investigators to him.

G. Gordon Liddy

G Gordon Liddy received his law degree in 1957 and proceeded to join the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) in the same year. He served in the FBI for five years before leaving and becoming the assistant district attorney of Poughkeepsie. He then became famous for getting Timothy Leary, a major supporter of psychiatric drugs, for marijuana charges. He later ran for the House of Representatives in New York's 22nd district and narrowly lost. He then was recruited to run the Nixon campaign in Dutchess County. After Nixon's victory, he became a special assistant to the secretary of the treasury where he met the head of the White House Plumbers. He later orchestrated the race in Ellsberg's therapist's office. After he joined CREEP he proposed a plan he called Gemstone where they would use prostitutes to entrap democrats at their convention, installing hidden cameras to document their misdeeds and kidnapping radicals so they would not interrupt republican endeavors, he would also go on to propose the assassination of liberal columnist Jack Anderson. He then orchestrated the DNC break in with Howard Hunt. Nixon would go on to say that Liddy wasn't "screwed on properly." Liddy also said that he was never going to be a "snitch" or "rat".

John N. Mitchell

John N. Mitchell was born in 1913. He got his law degree from Fordham. Where he also played semi-professional hockey. He then served in World War 2 as a torpedo boat commander. He then worked at a prominent law firm in New York where he became close acquaintances with Nixon. He was then made Nixon's Campaign manager in 1968. Upon Nixon's victory, he was appointed attorney general. He then resigned to become the head of CREEP. He has been

criticized for suing in order to cover up the Pentagon Papers, him wiretapping without court approval among other shady activities.

Maurice Stans

Maurice Stans was born in 1908. He studied at both Northwestern and Columbia but never got his degree. He became an executive partner for Grant & Company. He was then the postmaster general for the Eisenhower Administration. He then worked in banking for a few years before being appointed by Nixon to be secretary of commerce. He served from 1969 - 1972 before resigning to become the head of finance for CREEP. He raised money that would go on to be used to do illegal activities.

Proponents of Justice

Judge John Sirica

John Sirica was the presiding judge during the Watergate scandal. He started his career out as an assistant U.S. attorney in 1930 and later went on to private practice. He immediately did not believe the claim that those who broke in had acted alone and encouraged them to give more information about their involvement so they would reduce lower sentences. As the judge, it is Sirica's job to remain impartial, but he wants to have the trial resolved as soon and smoothly as possible.

Howard Baker

Hailing from Tennessee, Howard Baker served as an influential Senator for 18 years. In 1977, he became the minority leader of the Senate and later served as the majority leader from 1981-1985. When the Senate opened a select committee on Watergate, aptly named the Watergate Committee, Baker became the Vice Chair of the group. He is known for an infamous line that came from a committee hearing. Baker asked John Dean: "What did the President know and when did he know it?" Baker later worked on the Panama Canal Treaties and retired in 1985.

Ben Bradlee

Ben Bradley, born in 1921 in Boston, Massachusetts, was a journalist who eventually became the Executive Editor of the Washington Post during the Watergate Scandal. He graduated from Harvard University and then helped found the New Hampshire Sunday News, becoming notorious for his signature aggressive journalism style. He oversaw the publication of the Pentagon Papers, despite a court blocking the New York Times from doing so already. He was very hypercritical of the government, authorizing Woodward and Bernstein to delve into the Watergate scandal. However, one of his biggest priorities was increasing the publicity and profit of the post, meaning that he may be more lenient than others on the case, wanting to drag the story on and gain interviews from key actors in the scandal. As a result, Bradlee may be a wild card in this committee.

Alexander Butterfield

Alexander Butterfield served in the Air Force as a young adult before eventually becoming the deputy assistant to Richard Nixon from 1969 to 1973. His largest contribution to the Watergate investigation was revealing the White House taping system on July 13, 1973, to the investigators. Butterfield was the one who oversaw the installation of a recording system in the Oval Office and the telephones. Very few knew about this system, so this was a large piece of evidence for him to bring forward. He did not have any direct involvement in Watergate, but could potentially receive punishment as well since he didn't immediately come forward with information about the recording system.

Mark Felt ("Deep Throat")

Mark Felt, also known as "Deep Throat", was an American law enforcement officer who was the whistleblower for the Washington Post. He joined the FBI as a lawyer in 1942 and eventually became one of the heads of operations. After Watergate, he anonymously tipped off Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein with information on the case and only revealed his identity years later in 2005 at the vanity fair. Despite being initially involved with the case, he has begun to cooperate with the investigation and will likely do whatever it takes to resolve the case with as little punishment to himself as possible.

Sam Irvine

Sam Irvine was the chairman of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities during the Watergate Scandal, leading the investigation. He earned a law degree from Harvard University in 1922 and practiced law in North Carolina, eventually becoming a justice on the North Carolina Supreme Court. As for his policy, he at first supported Nixon on his involvement in Vietnam but disagreed with his unwillingness to spend funds from Congress on civil liberties. Years after the Watergate scandal, he wrote two books about the situation, including *Humor of a Country Lawyer* in 1983, where he describes that he believed that the plumbers and the Nixon administration served justice according to the Constitution. He will likely want to have a thorough investigation and harshly punish the Nixon administration.

Leon Jaworski

Leon Jaworski was appointed as the special prosecutor during the Watergate scandal. Once he got his law degree from Baylor in 1925, Jaworski soon became a successful prosecutor, even creating the Houston law firm Fulbright & Jaworski, a firm that was one of the largest in the United States at the time. He was praised for his skills during the trial but was placed into controversy when he decided to not prosecute Nixon, as he believed that there was no chance of Nixon receiving a fair trial. As a result, he resigned from the role of special prosecutor in 1974, never arguing another case after *United States v. Nixon*. Though believes the Nixon administration was guilty, he doesn't want to prosecute them and will first emphasize needing a fair trial before they can proceed.

Bob Woodward

Bob Woodward is an award-winning news journalist who was integral to uncovering the Watergate scandal. After attending Yale University, Woodward joined the Washington Post in 1971.²⁷ He has since earned two Pulitzer Prizes (known as the “highest national honor in print journalism”²⁸) for his work on Watergate and on 9/11. Woodward, with colleague Carl Bernstein, traveled around the country to uncover the treacherous actions made by officials during the Watergate Era.²⁹ He has written or co-authored over 10 books including *All the President's Men*, which is about Watergate.³⁰ Today, Woodward continues to work for the WSJ and serves as their associate editor.³¹

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