

Watergate

Westwood MUNC VII



Delegates,

Since WestwoodMUNCVII is being run as an entirely crisis-based conference, it is crucial for newcomers to be familiar with the rules of procedure, as it does diverge from some of the more traditional general assembly procedures. Please see below for a quick rundown of most of the rules we will be following for the duration of the conference:

I. Overview:

Crisis committees are run differently from “normal” Model UN committees. Because they run at a very fast pace, each committee is run in a series of moderated caucus, designed to maintain a rapid flow of debate, helping delegates adjust to crisis updates and such. The rest of the committee follows normal parliamentary procedure with a few notable exceptions.

II. Format:

As previously stated, the format of debate differs slightly from a general assembly in a crisis simulation. There is no speakers list and therefore, the default method of debate is the moderated caucus. Chairs will require the first motion being a round robin so as to ascertain the positions of others in the committee. This will serve as a good jumping off point to see who delegates are most likely to work with and who is most likely to get in the way of achieving their goals. After that, delegates will be able to motion for the “traditional” (un)moderated caucuses, round robins, straw polls, voting procedure, etc. In order to make any of these motions, a delegate must be recognized by the chair after raising their placards. Points and motions may be made between speakers, though note

that right of replies are rarely granted and are only allowed when serious insult to national or personal integrity has occurred.

III. Public Directives:

Delegates do not work to pass resolutions. Rather, they will pass a series of directives that are binding, take effect immediately and can potentially alter the course of events for the entire crisis simulation. A directive is a specific action that the committee wishes to take. Unlike resolutions, directives do not include preambulatory clauses; instead, delegates will directly state specific orders, similar to operative clauses, following the title and the sponsors and signatories list.

IV. Personal Directives:

Additionally, individual members of the committee may pass personal directives depending on their particular position, potentially contributing to individual crisis arcs. These directives can range from allocating funds for renewable energy to carrying out assassinations. These actions do not need to be passed by the committee at large and their effectiveness is determined by their feasibility and the crisis staff. It is suggested that delegates refrain from sharing what personal directives they are planning as they should be used to achieve personal objectives that might not always align with the interests of the committee as a whole. These directives are sent to the crisis backroom, who determines whether or not the directive will change the course of the committee.

V. Communication:

Communication is an essential part of any crisis simulation, and is especially a vital tool when delegates are required to respond to crisis updates. At the beginning of the conference, delegates will be provided with a pen and a pad of paper. They may use the paper to write notes to each other, write up directives, or organize thoughts. Regarding note passing: delegates may pass notes to each other during committee while other members are speaking, but this privilege may be revoked by the chair should it distract from the debate. Specifics about note passing will be addressed at the beginning of the first committee session by the chair. Technology, like computers and cell phones, are not allowed during debate.

VI. Conference Prep:

In order to prepare for this conference, it is *strongly* recommended that each delegate consolidate their thoughts and strategy by writing a position paper. Delegates that do not submit a paper by the deadline below will not be eligible for awards. Position papers should:

- Be 1-2 pages in length single spaced, 12 point font
- Describe your role's position and what they contribute to the issue
- Address specific questions from the Background Guide that are relevant to your role
- Outline your role's likely optimal resolution and steps you need to take to achieve it
- MLA or Chicago style citations along with a Works Cited or Bibliography

Please email your position paper to your chairs no later than ***11:59 pm on Sunday, April 21st*** so that they have adequate time to read them. To qualify for any awards you must submit a

position paper by emailing it to 24mplotkin@wpsstudents.org or 24nlu@wpsstudents.org. Once again, please feel free to email your chairs or crisis director with any questions you may have regarding conference policies or procedures.

Best,

WestwoodMUNCVII Staff

Dear Delegates,

My name is Malek Plotkin and I am honored to be the chair of the Watergate crisis committee at Westwoodmunc VII! I am a senior at Westwood High School and I have been doing Model UN since my sophomore year. Outside of MUN, I am the Social Media Manager and writer for WHS's political magazine, *We the People*, and I love reading, especially about 20th century politics.

I view this topic as an important turning point in contemporary American politics, and believe it is important to discuss in order to have a true understanding of our modern government. I expect that delegates will come prepared and excited for debate. If you are looking to submit your position paper or have any questions, please email me at 24mplotkin@wpsstudents.org. Reminder to all delegates: the deadline for position papers is Sunday, April 21st at 11:59 pm. Delegates must submit a position paper in order to be eligible for awards. Good luck in your preparation!

Best,

Malek

Dear Delegates,

My name is Nicole Lu and I am going to be your co-chair for the Watergate crisis committee. I am also currently a senior at Westwood High School and I have been participating in Model UN since I was in seventh grade. This will be my first time chairing, so I look forward to seeing how this crisis plays out and what directives are going to be passed! Outside of Model UN, I am co-president for the Youth Climate Action Coalition at WHS and enjoy graphic design.

Watergate was one of American politics' biggest events in recent history; thus, I hope you enjoy the role you have been assigned with the historical context and committee setting in mind and can leave this committee feeling like you had fun.

If you have any questions or concerns, or want to submit your position paper feel free to email me at 24nlu@wpsstudents.org. Looking forward to seeing you all in committee!

Best,

Nicole

Committee Overview

Watergate was, without a doubt, one of the most important events in Post War American History. It left a lasting impact on American political culture as fewer and fewer citizens had trust in their government, politicians, and the political system in general after learning about the scale of corruption. While its ramifications have lasted decades, the concrete events of the



Watergate Scandal concluded with the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon on August 9th, 1974.¹ In this committee, we will be exploring how the scandal and investigation of it unfolded from a variety of perspectives. This committee, a summit of high profile

political officials, will be set in the time period after Vice President Agnew's resignation due to unrelated scandals, but prior to the confirmation of Gerald R. Ford as Nixon's new vice-president. In this specific window of time, Democratic House Speaker Carl Albert is 2nd in line to the Presidency; therefore, should President Nixon leave office for any reason without a Vice President, not only will there be a new President, but the White House would be occupied by a Democrat instead of a Republican.

Committee Setting

¹ President (1974-1977 : Ford). White House Press Release Unit, *Richard Nixon Letter of Resignation*, *US National Archives Research Catalog*, 1974, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7335625>.

Extremely early in the morning of June 17th, 1972, five men in suits are arrested breaking into the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate Office Building. Among them are an Ex-CIA agent, a Cuban-American, and three Cuban exiles. Soon enough, it would be revealed that the Ex-CIA agent, a fellow by the name of James McCord, was being paid by the Committee for the Re-election of the President (CRP, or CREEP). On paper, CREEP was a fundraising vehicle intended to re-elect President Nixon. In reality, it carried out highly illegal, dubious, and often scandalous acts of political sabotage against Nixon's perceived enemies.

Despite the initial stories, President Nixon would cruise to re-election in a stunning 49 state landslide, losing only Massachusetts. But since then, Watergate had begun to reheat. Soon enough, the Senate had established a committee to investigate, the burglars were sentenced, and all signs began pointing directly at the Oval Office. Eventually, the Attorney General, Elliot Richardson, approved the appointment of a special counsel to investigate the Watergate Affair.

Now, it is mid-November, 1973. Vice President Agnew has resigned in a cloud of scandal, completely of his own making, leaving the embattled Nixon without the threat of an Agnew presidency as his so-called 'impeachment insurance.'

This meeting has been called by various members of high-profile people in Washington D.C. The delegates in this committee will be responsible for attempting to guide America through the Watergate storm. This is not an impeachment trial, rather, it is a group of high-profile individuals each attempting to promote their ideal path forward. For example, one bloc may decide that they would be willing to hold off on impeaching Nixon, assuming another bloc does something for them.

Previous Happenings

Since he was initially, and narrowly, elected in 1968, President Nixon has been on a tear. He opened diplomatic relations with Communist China, he won reelection in a landslide, he seemingly fulfilled his promise of “Peace With Honor,” and he maintained a steady approval rating that went as high as 69%.²

The Special Prosecutor and *The Saturday Night Massacre*

As the Watergate scandal continued to unfold around the White House, Elliot Richardson, the Attorney General, appointed Archibald Cox, the former Solicitor General of the United States under President Kennedy, to be the Special Prosecutor in charge of the Watergate case.³ Cox’s job in this role was to investigate the Watergate scandal, independent of interference from the White House. Eventually, Cox would subpoena the recently revealed White House tapes.⁴ With the White House refusing to hand over the tapes voluntarily, Cox was forced to issue a subpoena.⁵ As Nixon refused to honor the subpoena, Cox sued, and the DC Circuit Court upheld the subpoena.⁶ The Nixon White House, hoping to avoid an embarrassing confrontation, suggested that Senator John Stennis, a notoriously hard of hearing old man, transcribe the tapes himself.⁷ Unsurprisingly, this bad ‘compromise’ was rejected by Cox. The next day, Saturday October 19th, Nixon ordered Attorney General Richardson to fire Special Prosecutor Cox.⁸ Richardson, having promised *not* to fire Cox when being confirmed for the position of Attorney

² “Richard M. Nixon Public Approval,” The American Presidency Project, accessed February 28, 2024, <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/statistics/data/richard-m-nixon-public-approval>.

³ George Lardner, “Cox Is Chosen as Special Prosecutor,” Washington Post, March 19, 1973, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/watergate/articles/051973-1.htm>.

⁴ Carroll Kilpatrick, “President Refuses to Turn Over Tapes; Ervin Committee, Cox Issue Subpoenas,” Washington Post, July 24, 1973, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/watergate/articles/072473-1.htm>.

⁵ Carroll Kilpatrick, “President Refuses to Turn Over Tapes; Ervin Committee, Cox Issue Subpoenas,” Washington Post, July 24, 1973, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/watergate/articles/072473-1.htm>.

⁶ *Nixon v. Sirica*, 487 F.2d 700 (D.C. Cir. 1973)

⁷ Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, *The Final Days* (London, UK: Pocket, 2006).

⁸ Garrett M. Graff, *Watergate: A New History* (New York, New York: Avid Reader Press, 2023).

General by the Senate, refused to fire Cox.⁹ Richardson, after refusing the order to fire Cox, was subsequently fired by Nixon.¹⁰ Immediately following that, the Deputy Attorney General, William Ruckelhaus, was ordered by Nixon to fire Cox.¹¹ He, too, refused to do so, and was similarly fired. Finally, Robert Bork, the Solicitor General and third in line at the Department of Justice, was ordered by Nixon to fire Cox. Because Bork was the last person in the line of succession for the position of Attorney General, if he refused, and was then fired as well, the leadership of the Department of Justice

would have been completely annihilated.¹² Taking that into consideration, as well as his only personal belief that it was within Nixon's rights as president to fire Cox, Bork accepted the order, and duly fired the Special Prosecutor.¹³ The events of that



Saturday in October would become known as *The Saturday Night Massacre*, ended up completely backfiring upon the White House, as it made them look guilty as sin.

Questions to Consider

1. Should President Nixon be impeached over the Watergate scandal?
2. What, if any, legislation should be passed in order to prevent a future Watergate?

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Garrett M. Graff, *Watergate: A New History* (New York, New York: Avid Reader Press, 2023).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

3. Should Congress recommend that President Nixon be criminally prosecuted?
4. Who should become the next Vice-President?
5. Should Congress confirm a Vice-President before the Watergate scandal has been resolved?
6. Should Congress continue to investigate the Watergate scandal, or hand the investigation over to prosecutors?

Positions

- John W. Dean:
 - John W. Dean serves as the White House Counsel for President Nixon. As Nixon's personal lawyer, he has served as the point-man for the Watergate cover-up. Being one of Nixon's closest advisors, he was the architect of Jeb Magruder's perjured testimony, and he played a critical role in planning the White House strategy regarding cooperation with the Senate inquiry. However, he was rather unceremoniously dumped from the West Wing roster not too long ago, and could possibly use his vast knowledge of White House workings as leverage for a payout, a new job, or even plain old fashioned revenge.
- Carl Albert:
 - Carl Albert is the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. A Democrat from Oklahoma, he has been a member of the house since 1947, and the Speaker since 1971. Since Vice President Agnew's resignation, he is currently first in line to be President, should anything happen to President Nixon. Within his role as Speaker of the House, he effectively has sole power over determining

what the House will vote on. Because of this, it is entirely possible for him to create a maneuver, leaving Nixon without a Vice President, while simultaneously moving forward articles of impeachment, thus potentially elevating Albert to the Oval Office.

- H.R. Haldeman:

- Haldeman is the White House Chief of Staff, responsible for the day-to-day running and organization of the White House. He is one of Nixon's closest advisors and along with John Erlichmann, makes up half of the so-called "Berlin Wall," two of Nixon's closest advisors who were both of German origin. He played a critical role in the Watergate cover-up, with Nixon asking Haldeman to get the CIA to pressure the FBI to drop the Watergate matter. Haldeman is fiercely loyal to President Nixon, and they are said to have an almost "brotherly" relationship. He is unlikely to flip on Nixon, but if he does, he could completely blow Watergate out of the water. Haldeman resigned, along with Erlichmann in April of 1973. Despite his requests, Haldeman was *not* granted a pardon by Nixon.

- John Erlichmann:

- On paper, John Erlichmann serves as the Domestic Affairs advisor to President Nixon. In reality, he is one of Nixon's closest and most trusted advisors, making up half of the so-called "Berlin Wall" along with H.R. Haldeman. Erlichmann was responsible for creating "The Plumbers," a secret group whose purpose was to prevent leaks from the White House. "The Plumbers" committed various illegal acts, including breaking into the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, the

Pentagon Papers whistleblower. The break-in was deemed a failure, and “The Plumbers” effectively disbanded. Erlichmann resigned, along with Haldeman, in April of 1973.

- Leon Jaworski:
 - Leon Jaworski is the Special Prosecutor appointed by Attorney General Robert Bork to investigate the Watergate matter. His appointment comes after the Saturday Night Massacre, in which the previous special prosecutor, as well as the Attorney General *and* Deputy Attorney General were all fired by President Nixon. His primary challenge thus far, has been trying to acquire the White House tapes. However, there have been some rumors that he might be willing to forgo indicting the President as a way of preventing further turmoil.¹⁴

- Gerald Ford:
 - Gerald Ford is the Republican Minority leader of the House of Representatives. He has served as a congressman from Michigan for 25 years. Many pundits consider him to be a likely candidate to fill the vacant Vice-Presidency since Agnew’s resignation. Given that Democrats have a massive majority in the House of Representatives, Ford’s real influence will come from his own personal popularity, rather than institutional powers. Ford, like many other D.C. insiders, likely sees that the writing is on the wall for Nixon. Given his status as a potential Vice President, if Ford wants to maneuver himself into the Oval Office, he will have to straddle the line between gaining Nixon’s trust, while also not implicating himself in the Watergate scandal.

¹⁴ “Watergate Grand Jury Tried to Indict President Richard Nixon - UPI Archives,” UPI, June 17, 1982, <https://www.upi.com/Archives/1982/06/17/The-Watergate-grand-jury-tried-relentlessly-to-indict-Richard/6784393134400/>.

- Sam Ervin:
 - Sam Ervin is old, and Sam Ervin knows his stuff. Sam Ervin, a Democrat from North Carolina has been serving in the Senate since 1954, and widely considered to be among the most knowledgeable Senators in the field of constitutional law.¹⁵ He was a staunch opponent of lie-detector tests in court, and prayer in schools.¹⁶ He is the chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, and given that he is not expected to run for reelection, he is likely to be dogged in his quest for the truth within the murky waters of Watergate.

- Barry Goldwater:
 - Barry Goldwater is a US Senator from Arizona. And a staunch conservative. In 1964 he was the Republican nominee for president, losing by landslide, giving President Johnson the largest percentage of the popular vote since 1816.¹⁷ Despite this, he retained his senate seat and became a party elder. He holds an intense personal dislike of Richard Nixon, and godlike status among the Republican party's furthest Right wing.¹⁸ As the de-facto leader of the conservative wing of the Republican party whatever Goldwater says goes, at least in the eyes of conservatives. If Nixon has any chance of surviving, he will need party unity. It seems party unity may go right through Goldwater.

¹⁵ Henry Mitchell, "Senator Sam Ervin - The Washington Post," The Washington Post, December 18, 1982, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/lifestyle/1982/12/19/senator-sam-erwin/8d105831-48e9-462f-97d7-9d64c56ef609/>.

¹⁶ Karl E. Campbell, "Senator Sam Ervin and School Prayer: Faith, Politics, and the Constitution." *Journal of Church and State* 45, no. 3 (2003): 443–56. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23920507>.

¹⁷ David Leip, "1964 Presidential General Election Results," Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections, accessed February 27, 2024, <https://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/>.

¹⁸ *Mr. Conservative: Goldwater on Goldwater*, DVD (United States: HBO, 2006).

- Alexander Butterfield:
 - Alexander Butterfield is an aide to President Nixon. He was incredibly close to Nixon, managing who saw the President, and when.¹⁹ Critically, Butterfield oversaw the installation and activation of the White House taping system. A silent recorder placed in various parts of the White House, that was never turned off, and was always recording. He revealed the existence of the White House tapes while testifying before the Senate Watergate Committee

- Chuck Colson:
 - Chuck Colson is Nixon's self-proclaimed "Hatchetman."²⁰ Among his ideas to improve Nixon's re-election chances was firebombing a prominent liberal think tank.²¹ A devout and ruthless follower of Nixon, there is no law he wouldn't break, no heads he wouldn't smash, to please the president. One of his other plans included allegedly attempting to stir up an angry mob to attack anti-Vietnam war protesters.²²

¹⁹ Manuel Roig-Franzia, "The man who knew too much about Richard Nixon," Washington Post (The Washington Post, October 12, 2015), https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/the-man-who-knew-too-much-about-richard-nixon/2015/10/12/fa87b954-7063-11e5-8d93-0af317ed58c9_story.html

²⁰ "A Gallery of the Guilty," TIME, January 13, 1975, <https://web.archive.org/web/20090505135358/http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,917055,00.html>.

²¹ Los Angeles Times, "Nixon Aide Wanted Think Tank Bombed, Watergate Figure Says - The ...," The Washington Post, February 18, 2003, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/2003/02/18/nixon-aide-wanted-think-tank-bombed-watergate-figure-says/12e454ea-951c-47df-9980-5e87e583aedb/>.

²² David Plotz, "Charles Colson," Slate Magazine, March 10, 2000, <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2000/03/charles-colson.html>.

- Henry Kissinger:
 - Henry Kissinger is Nixon's closest foreign policy advisor. For most of the Nixon administration, he served as National Security Advisor; however, he was really a shadow Secretary of State. Since September of 1973, he has been serving as Secretary of State, as well as serving as the National Security Advisor. He was instrumental in Nixon's visit to Communist China, and in Nixon's détente policy. In 1973 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work that led to a peace treaty ending US involvement in the Vietnam War.

- William Safire:
 - William Safire is a former speechwriter for Nixon, and now columnist for the *New York Times*. As a speechwriter, he wrote a speech called "In Event of Moon Disaster," a speech that Nixon would give in the event that something went wrong during the Apollo 11 mission. He is also credited with coining Ex-VP Agnew's catchphrase "nattering nabobs of negativism." As a former White House staffer, Safire has inside knowledge of the White House's daily operations. His public support, or criticism of the Nixon White House could severely impact public perception of Nixon.

- Lowell P. Weicker:
 - Lowell P. Weicker is a Republican senator from Connecticut. He is a *very* liberal Republican, frequently crossing the aisle to join Democrats on social and fiscal issues. By some measures he is even *more* liberal than fellow Senator from Connecticut, Chris Dodd. A member of the Senate Watergate Committee, Weicker is dedicated to unraveling the Watergate scandal, without any concern for how this investigation might impact the incumbent president, a fellow Republican.
- Fred Thompson:
 - Fred Thompson is the minority counsel for the Republicans on the Watergate Committee. His appointment to the position of minority counsel was of concern to the Nixon administration, as they believed he was insufficiently intelligent to be able to effectively combat any anti-Nixon statements by witnesses.²³ While he was initially happy to play a partisan role and act as a defender of the Nixon White House, as the scandal further unraveled, he began to have doubts about the legal validity of Nixon's position.
- Howard Baker:
 - Howard Baker is a sturdy party man. That being said, he can sometimes be relatively moderate, voting for the Civil Rights Act of 1968,²⁴ and to confirm Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court.²⁵ He is the Ranking Member (head of the minority party) on the Watergate committee. Despite his party loyalty, Baker

²³ Joan Lowy, "Fred Thompson Aided Nixon on Watergate," The Associated Press, July 7, 2007, https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/07/07/AR2007070700568_pf.html.

²⁴ Congress. "114 Cong. Rec. (Bound) - March 11, 1968". Government. U.S. Government Publishing Office, March 14, 1968. <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/GPO-CRECB-1968-pt5/GPO-CRECB-1968-pt5-4>

²⁵ Congress. "113 Cong. Rec. (Bound) - August 30, 1967". Government. U.S. Government Publishing Office, August 30, 1967.

https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-CRECB-1967-pt18/pdf/GPO-CRECB-1967-pt18-7-2.pdf&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1709091520578830&usg=AOvVaw2Rly3qnsY_JF9v5_yQRWtj

does have a ~troubled~ past with Nixon. At one point Nixon offered Baker a spot on the Supreme Court, then, by the time Baker decided to accept, Nixon retracted the offer.²⁶ Given his first hand experience with Nixon's cunning and cutthroat attitude towards politics, Baker might be disinclined to trust Nixon again, or throw him a life line during the Watergate investigation.

- Pat Buchanan:

- Pat Buchanan is a Speech-Writer for President Nixon, and a fire breathing conservative. His speeches primarily were designed as attack speeches, used to rile up crowds of Nixon supporters. He is known for coining the phrase "silent majority;" a phrase Nixon frequently invoked. He vehemently hates the "The Establishment" (aka people who disagree with him). He has suggested, on multiple occasions, that Nixon burn potentially incriminating White House tapes, a potentially criminal act.

- Ronald Reagan:

- Ronald Reagan is a former actor, celebrity, and current Governor of California. He was a contestant in the 1968 Republican primary, but lost to Nixon. He is an arch-conservative, being far more conservative than even Nixon himself. His desire to be president is thinly veiled, if one could consider it veiled *at all*. Reagan is incredibly charismatic, and has just won re-election as Governor of the Golden State in a 7 point victory. Given his desire to occupy the Oval Office, he may try to position himself as a popular, well liked potential Vice President.

²⁶ Jeffrey Rosen, "Renchburg's the One!," The New York Times, November 4, 2001, <https://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/04/books/renchburg-s-the-one.html>.

- Nelson Rockefeller:
 - Nelson Rockefeller serves as the Governor of New York, a position he has held since 1959. The scion of one of the wealthiest and most famous families in American history, Rockefeller has consistently been re-elected by the people of New York, as recently as 1970.²⁷ Rockefeller is the epitome and de-facto leader of the liberal wing of the Republican party. Given his incredible influence and power over a significant wing of the party, his support of President Nixon could prove to be a lifeline, while his opposition could become a death-blow.

- Ed Brooke:
 - Ed Brooke is a Republican Senator from Massachusetts. He was the first African-American Senator elected by popular vote.²⁸ An outspoken liberal Republican, Brooke has been a long-standing critic of the Nixon administration. Having gone so far as to lead the effort to defeat one of Nixon's Supreme Court nominees.²⁹ Hailing from a deeply Democratic state, his choice to stand by Nixon could go very far to prop-up the beleaguered president.

- Joe Biden:
 - Senator Joe Biden is the youngest member of the US Senate, having been elected before he was even 30. He is widely considered a rising star in the Democratic party, and almost certainly a future presidential candidate. While his role in the Watergate break-in and subsequent scandal was relatively minimal, he is quite

²⁷ David Leip, "1970 New York Gubernatorial General Election Results," Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections, accessed February 28, 2024,

<https://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/state.php?fips=36&year=1970&f=0&off=5&elect=0>

²⁸ US Senate, "Edward Brooke: A Featured Biography," U.S. Senate: Edward Brooke: A Featured Biography, August 9, 2023, https://www.senate.gov/senators/FeaturedBios/Featured_Bio_Brooke.htm.

²⁹ 115 Congressional record § (1969), 35396.

popular with working class Democrats, a group that Nixon was able to win in 1972.

- Bob Dole:
 - Bob Dole is a US Senator from Kansas, and a growing Washington power player. He served as a member of the US House from 1961 until 1969, when he was elected to the US Senate. From 1971, until 1973 he was the Chairman of the RNC.³⁰ A war hero and Purple Heart winner, he has become a stalwart GOP member, as well as a voice of agricultural issues familiar to his home of Kansas. Overall, he is a relatively Center-Right Republican, who generally tows the party line. That being said, he does have a soft spot for anti-hunger initiatives³¹.
- Ted Kennedy:
 - Ted Kennedy is the other US Senator from Massachusetts. He has a famous name, and a national reputation. A die-hard liberal, he is one of Nixon's fiercest opponents and loudest critics. However, his one soft spot is for healthcare legislation.³²
- G. Gordon Liddy:
 - G. Gordon Liddy was responsible for the planning of the Watergate burglary.³³ Liddy is an... *odd* fellow. Liddy was endlessly loyal to Nixon, and unrepentant

³⁰ Andrew Glass, "Bob Dole Elected Senate Republican Leader, Nov. 28, 1984 - Politico," POLITICO, November 28, 2015,

<https://www.politico.com/story/2015/11/bob-dole-elected-as-senate-republican-leader-nov-28-1984-216193>.

³¹ Dorothy Samuels, "There Was a Time When Ending Hunger Was a National Goal for Republicans and Democrats," The New York Times, May 21, 2013,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/21/opinion/food-stamp-politics.html>.

³² Julie Rovner, "Kennedy's Lasting Devotion to Health Care for All," NPR, August 26, 2009,

<https://www.npr.org/2009/08/26/112242975/kennedys-lasting-devotion-to-health-care-for-all>.

³³ History.com, "Watergate: Who Did What and Where Are They Now?," History.com, accessed March 5, 2024, <https://www.history.com/news/watergate-where-are-they-now>.

for his role in Watergate.³⁴ Given his vast knowledge of the Watergate break-in and planning, he could be a valuable witness, should prosecutors get him to flip on his beloved Nixon.

- Frank Church:

- A dyed in the wool liberal Democrat from deep-red Idaho, Frank Church is a bit of a conundrum. He is known for his advocacy in the field of “good government” and anti-corruption and anti-secrecy initiatives. He’s widely considered to be a contender in a 1976 race, so any media attention he can get from the Watergate scandal would likely be very helpful in boosting his prospects.

- Birch Bayh:

- Birch Bayh is a US Senator from Indiana, most notable for playing a critical role in writing and passing the 25th amendment. He was also well known for his advocacy to end the electoral college, as well as pass the Equal Rights Amendment, which would have guaranteed equal rights to all Americans, regardless of their gender.

- Robert P. Griffin:

- Robert P. Griffin is the Deputy Minority Leader in the US Senate.³⁵ He has served in Congress since he was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1957.³⁶ A moderate Republican,³⁷ he turned away from Nixon after the President’s refusal

³⁴ Michael Dobbs, “G. Gordon Liddy, Undercover Operative Convicted in Watergate Scandal, ...,” *Washington Post*, March 30, 2021, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/gordon-liddy-dead/2021/03/30/4d50c40c-91ae-11eb-a74e-1f4cf89fd948_story.html.

³⁵ Dennis Hevesi, “Robert P. Griffin Dies at 91; Michigan Senator Urged Nixon to Quit,” *The New York Times*, April 18, 2015, <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/18/us/politics/robert-p-griffin-dies-at-91-senator-urged-nixon-to-quit.html>.

³⁶ *Ibid*

³⁷ John W. Finney, “G.O.P. NAMES SCOTT AS SENATE LEADER, GRIFFIN AS WHIP,” *The New York Times*, September 25, 1969, Late City Edition edition.

to hand over the White House tapes.³⁸ He wrote to Nixon saying, “I want you to know that if you should defy such a subpoena. I shall regard that as an impeachable offense and shall vote accordingly.”³⁹ He unequivocally wants Nixon to cooperate with the Watergate investigations.

³⁸ Dennis Hevesi, “Robert P. Griffin Dies at 91; Michigan Senator Urged Nixon to Quit,” *The New York Times*, April 18, 2015,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/18/us/politics/robert-p-griffin-dies-at-91-senator-urged-nixon-to-quit.html>.

³⁹ *Ibid*

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