

## Crisis Director: Maerose Monin

# CODE OF CONDUCT

Our goal at CINCYMUNC III is to cultivate an educational environment that aligns with our mission. It is essential for all participants, including delegates, head delegates, faculty, delegation leaders, guests, secretariat, staff, and board members, to maintain professionalism in their speech, actions, and appearance throughout the conference. The following guidelines are provided to establish clear expectations.

If any disrespectful behaviors arise during committee sessions, attendees are encouraged to address the issue directly with each other or involve their faculty advisor or head delegate. In instances of repeated undiplomatic behavior can be brought to the attention of organizers by faculty advisors or head delegates through Information Services. Larger concerns, such as issues related to sexual harassment or discrimination, should be referred to conference organizers. Cases involving sexual violence must be reported to conference organizers at a minimum.

Organizers can be contacted either through volunteer staff in committee or directly through Information Services.

CINCYMUNC III retains the right to exclude violators from further participation and/or impose restrictions on future registration for any participant or school that fails to uphold their responsibility to the conference's expectations.

## GENERAL CONDUCT POLICIES

Delegates are required to adhere to all rules, regulations, and policies applicable to the venue hosting CINCYMUNC III throughout the entirety of the conference.

Delegates are expected to maintain a noise level that is not disruptive while inside the conference venue.

Harassment or disruption of other participants is strictly prohibited.

Conference identification (delegate name tags) must be visibly worn at all times during the conference.

The use of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and vapes, is prohibited within the conference venue.

The use or possession of illegal substances, including marijuana products or paraphernalia, is strictly forbidden for all delegates.

Consumption or possession of alcohol in public spaces, including those within the conference venue, is strictly prohibited, regardless of the delegate's age. Alcohol consumption or possession among underage delegates is strictly prohibited in all situations.

Delegates are expected to be punctual and present at all committee sessions. In the event of anticipated lateness or absence, delegates are required to inform their chair and/or crisis manager in advance.

Delegates are expected to demonstrate respect for all ethnic and national cultures, as well as religious affiliations. Additionally, they must adhere to any committee-specific content expectations outlined in their Background Guide.

Delegates will act in accordance with federal laws and regulations at all times and comply with the local laws and regulations of the city where CINCYMUNC III is hosted.

Delegates are obligated to follow the instructions of CINCYMUNC III staff members, venue staff and security, as well as law enforcement personnel, and respect their roles in enforcing the policies outlined in this Code of Conduct.

#### **ZERO-TOLERANCE DISCRIMINATION POLICY**

CINCYMUNC III maintains a strict zero tolerance policy towards any form of sexual misconduct, encompassing sexual harassment and assault. Additionally, the conference enforces a zero tolerance policy against harassment or discrimination based on race, color, sex, gender, gender identity, sexual identity, national origin, religion, age, or disability. This policy extends to inappropriate :

Content in notes exchanged or documents produced during committee sessions, Conversations occurring throughout the CINCYMUNC III event, and

Behavior at the designated venue or during any conference-sponsored activities.

Delegates who encounter any discrimination or experience sexual misconduct are encouraged to promptly report the incident to a member of the CINCYMUNC II Secretariat or through an anonymous reporting form, which will be provided during the conference. All reported cases will be immediately investigated by the Executives and may result in disqualification from awards and/or removal from the conference.

#### **SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY**

Delegates should not use Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Tiktok, or any other kind of social media during committee sessions. Outside of committee sessions, delegates should practice appropriate behavior on these sites and apps. Inappropriate posts or bullying via social media related to CINCYMUNC III will not be tolerated.

#### **DRESS CODE POLICY**

CINCYMUNC III requests that delegates wear standard Western Business Attire while the committee is in session. Western Business Attire includes appropriate dress shirts and pants worn with jackets and ties, appropriate dress blouses worn with skirts or slacks, and business formal dresses.

## **CODE OF CONDUCT VIOLATIONS POLICY**

Participants should be aware that if they are found in violation of any of the above policies, the

Executives may impose these or any other sanctions at their sole and final discretion:

Notification of the participant's head delegate and/or faculty advisor

Suspension from the remainder of committee sessions

Disqualification of the delegate or delegation from individual and/or delegation awards

Other actions deemed fit by the Executives, including notification of and/or security, law enforcement or other relevant authorities.

# LETTER FROM THE CRISIS DIRECTOR

Dearest Committee Members,

It is my honor and pleasure to welcome you into the wonderful world of the Nixon White House. I have been fixated on this exciting chapter of American history since my Freshman year of college, and I'm so excited to bring it to life with you all.

I have been doing MUN since my senior year of high school, and I absolutely love it! I am a third-year graphic design major at UC in the co-op program, meaning I alternate between semesters at school and working full-time in the industry. Even though my schedule is crazy, I still love MUN and dedicate as much time to it as I can.

As for this committee, I encourage you to be your best back-stabbing, friend-betraying, role-playing selves. This is a golden age of Brutuses, a time when doing the wrong thing is the right choice and all your friends are on the enemies list. Have fun with it!

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out!

Maerose Monin  
moninmj@mail.uc.edu

# COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

Welcome to Blame Game: The Watergate Scandal. This is a two-pad crisis committee, the exciting side of MUN. Our committee starts June 20th, 1972, the day that Bob Woodward reports on E Howard Hunt's connection to the Watergate burglars. While we all know what happens after this, you are encouraged to forge your own path and choose your own fate.

Most importantly, your chair will be the man himself, Richard Nixon. He will preside over your front room, and there will be consequences if you cross him. He will have veto power over all directives that may only be reversed by a supermajority.

This will be a two-pad crisis committee. Each pad will be written to a different person describing the actions you want them to take on behalf of your character to complete your crisis arc. Your crisis arc is your end goal for outside of the committee. What do you want to do, and who do you want to be when that final gavel rings out?

Each pad should have its own unique aspects while driving towards one goal. Maybe one is written to your secretary, and one to a foreign dignitary. Maybe one is financial while the other is personal. Regardless, they should work together with your actions in the front room to achieve your goals.

Finally, please be respectful to your crisis staffers, chair, and CD. We work hard to give you all the best experience possible. If you are unhappy with the way your frontroom or backroom arc is being treated, please speak with the chair or CD privately, and we will try to find a solution for you.

# BLAME GAME: THE WATERGATE SCANDAL

Richard Nixon was born a common man. He was born on a citrus farm in Yorba Linda, California, to two Quaker parents, the second of five children. In school, he participated in debates and even starred in several plays. He was an extremely bright student and won a full scholarship to Harvard. Tragically, he could not take advantage of the scholarship as he had to stay home and help work on his parents' Farm. Instead, he went to Whittier, a local yet still prestigious College. After earning his bachelor's, he went to Duke Law School, where he earned very impressive grades. He applied for several jobs in the federal government, including the FBI. Despite his impressive academic achievements, he did not receive any of these jobs. Instead, he moved back to Whittier and got a job at a law firm. He once again embraced his talent and passion for the art of drama and joined the Whittier Community Players. There, he met his future wife, Pat Nixon. He was so infatuated with her that he would drive her on dates with other men. Eventually, she fell for his charms, and they were married shortly before he enlisted in the Navy after Pearl Harbor.

## EARLY CAREER

After the end of his service in 1945, he was recruited by a group of California Republicans seeking a strong candidate for Congress. This would be his entrance to the wonderful world of national politics. His opponent was Jerry Voorhis, who had been elected five times over. Voorhees was a strong anti-communist and refused to accept PAC funds from any organization that would not explicitly disavow communist influences. In one of his first dirty tricks, the Nixon campaign claimed to have proof that he was accepting money from the communist-infiltrated Congress of Industrial Organizations PAC. There was, of course, no such proof, but that was enough to scare voters away from their once-beloved Voorhis and win Nixon the election.

Once elected, he was rewarded with a seat on the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a perfect job for a rabid anti-communist. He rose to prominence during the trial of Alger Hiss, a State Department employee accused of passing information to the Soviet Union. Today, we know that this is almost certainly true. This was enough to get him reelected for a second term. 2 years later, in 1950, he ran against Helen Gahagan Douglas for a seat in the Senate. And yet another dirty trick, his campaign compared her voting record to a Communist Party liner, and it worked! He won a seat in the Senate and his iconic nickname, "Tricky Dick". After this, Dwight D Eisenhower selected him as Vice President. Scandal would follow. Nixon received funding from several prominent businessmen in a trust that he used on the campaign trail. While this is shady, it is not illegal. To clear his name, Nixon gave his famous "Checkers speech", one of the few times he was seen as warm and charismatic by the public. In this speech, he maintained that the only personal gift he had received was a little dog named Checkers, which his daughters loved very much. This speech made him a political Superstar, and Dick and Ike won the election handily.

As Vice President Nixon visited many countries. His car was stoned by angry Spectators in Caracas in one of his most eventful visits. Many people blame this incident and the political and social upheaval to come in the 1960s for being the source of his paranoia.

## **THE ELECTION OF 1960**

Everyone remembers the story of the 1960 election for one thing: the first televised debate between a bronzed and beautiful JFK and a sweaty, pale Nixon. Despite this narrative and the undeniable financial advantages of the Kennedy campaign, it was the closest election of the 20th century. In a quote from his memoirs, Nixon states, “We were faced in 1960 by an organization that had equal dedication to ours and unlimited money, that was led by the most ruthless group of political operatives ever mobilized for a Presidential campaign. Kennedy’s organization approached campaign dirty tricks with a roguish relish and carried them off with an insouciance that captivated many politicians, who overcame the critical faculties of many reporters. . . . From this point on, I had the wisdom and wariness of someone who had been burned by the power of the Kennedys and their money and by the license they were given by the media. I vowed that I would never again enter an election at a disadvantage by being vulnerable to them—or anyone—on the level of political tactics.” This bitter, defensive paranoia would come to affect his every decision later on.

In an attempt to bounce back after his loss, Nixon ran for governor of California in 1962. He lost disastrously and proclaimed that the press, “Won’t have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore”. After this, he joined a prestigious law firm in NYC and even argued a case in front of the Supreme Court.

## **THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE**

The American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s marked a pivotal decade of social and legislative change aimed at ending racial segregation and systemic discrimination against African Americans. Spurred by landmark events such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the 1963 March on Washington, and the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the movement sought equality under the law and protection of voting rights for Black Americans. The assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other prominent leaders highlighted both the urgency and volatility of the struggle. While much of the legislative progress, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, occurred under Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and John F. Kennedy, the impact of the movement continued into the presidency of Richard Nixon. Although Nixon is often viewed as less directly engaged with the civil rights movement than his predecessors, his administration played a significant role in shaping its legacy and trajectory.

President Nixon campaigned on a platform appealing to the “silent majority” and emphasized “law and order” in response to nationwide protests and urban unrest. While critics saw this rhetoric as coded opposition to civil rights advancements, Nixon’s administration nonetheless implemented key policies, including the expansion of affirmative action through the Philadelphia Plan, which required federal contractors to hire minority workers. Furthermore, Nixon oversaw the largest desegregation of Southern schools in U.S. history, largely through court-enforced busing measures, though his personal opposition to forced busing revealed the complexity and contradictions in his civil rights approach.



Nixon's focus on "New Federalism" sought to shift power from the federal government to the states, including in matters of education and housing, which had direct implications for civil rights enforcement. His administration also reduced the scope of some Great Society programs aimed at combating poverty and racial inequality. While Nixon did not position himself as a champion of civil rights in the traditional sense, his tenure reflected the evolving political landscape in the post-Civil Rights era, where debates shifted from basic legal protections to questions of implementation, equity, and federal oversight.

## **THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT**

Way back in the 1940s, soldiers coming home were already protesting US intervention in what was then known as French Indochina. They had seen the horrors of war, and didn't want to go back anytime soon. Liberal anti-nuclear groups did the same in the early 60's. The organization Students for a Democratic Society was started in 1959 on various college campuses, and Robert Alan Haber was elected president of the organization in 1960. Originally a civil rights group, they grew and transitioned slowly after Vietnam became a hot war in 1965.

Their tactics included occupying college administrative buildings, burning their draft cards, and mass protests. They organized a mass march on Washington in 1965, a powerful demonstration of unity and protest.

By 1969, the SDS had split into several factions, most notably the Weather Underground, among others. The anti-war movement was white-hot by 1970, with even people inside the military joining in and starting small mutinies that crippled the mass military structure's ability to function both at home and abroad. Hundreds of college campuses went on strike to protest the bombing of Cambodia. At Kent State, a mass protest resulted in the Ohio National Guard's intervention, where they tragically murdered four students and injured nine more.

The Friday after the shooting at Kent State, a mass of student protestors gathered at the Lincoln Memorial. Nixon knew of this, and he could not sleep that night. He ordered his valet to take him to the Memorial, where he attempted to have a conversation with them.

What followed was a sometimes rambling, sometimes incomprehensible speech about sports, travel, and international politics that none of the students could make sense of. Nixon's attempt to connect with the youth was unsuccessful, and his fear of them deepened.

## **CHAOS IN '68**

The year 1968 continues to stand as one of the most turbulent and influential periods in American history and politics. The year was marked by a sequence of events that shattered the nation's sense of stability. The crisis started with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr on April 4th at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee. The assassination of the highly revered civil rights leader sparked riots across major American cities and crushed the hopes that many black Americans had for racial equality. Black Panther Kathleen Cleaver can be quoted saying, "The murder of King changed the whole dynamic of the country. Two months later, on June 5th,

Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated in Los Angeles. Senator Kennedy's assassination came as a shock due to his recent victory in the California Democratic primary election. These tragic deaths occurred alongside the announcement that President Lyndon B. Johnson would not seek re-election. His decision to not run for re-election was largely driven by opposition to his policies on the controversial Vietnam War.

Young Americans felt the ever-mounting political pressure being put upon them in such a time of unrest, which led to the creation of many student organizations, such as Students for a Democratic Society. This organization was mobilizing students to protest against the Vietnam War and the politicians whom they felt betrayed them. Organizations such as Students for a Democratic Society will remain most known for their involvement in the demonstrations at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, which was being held in Chicago. The DNC itself perfectly encapsulated the chaos of this period of American history. While delegates worked to nominate a candidate, the police and protesters were violently clashing in the streets.

### **VICTORY IN '68**

After Barry Goldwater's crushing defeat to Lyndon Baines Johnson in 1964, it seemed all hope was lost for the conservative movement. Thankfully, they had a charismatic rising star to give them hope: a young actor by the name of Ronald Wilson Reagan. Reagan handily won the 1966 election for the governor of California and was poised to make a run for the '68 nomination.

However, Nixon had been campaigning for the presidency since 1966, courting conservative leaders and voters alike. Called a "Chronic Campaigner" by LBJ, he hired a team of media consultants and participated in a series of television interviews with ordinary Americans as part of his rebrand as "The New Nixon".

The Republican National Convention was orderly and well-run, in contrast to the chaos at the DNC. Nixon won the election on the first ballot. In his victory speech, he stated, "We extend the hand of friendship to all people. To the Soviet people. To the Chinese people. To all the people of the world. And we work toward the goal of an open world, open sky, open cities, open hearts, open minds."

He selected Maryland's Governor, Spiro "Ted" Agnew, as his running mate, to the shock of many. Agnew was a combative, straight-talking, anti-press conservative who had only been elected two years earlier.

Hubert Humphrey put out a great campaign despite raising and spending far less money than Nixon. To his detriment, proud segregationist George Wallace stole many southern states that had been historically democratic, which may have cost him the popular vote. Still, Nixon won the Electoral College handily and was sworn in on January 20, 1969.

## **THE CHENNAULT AFFAIR**

Chan Sheng Mai was born to a prosperous clan in China in 1923. Her family was forced to flee Beijing during the Japanese invasion, facing starvation, torture, and death. She became a war correspondent and was able to interview Claire Chennault, a leader of a squadron of American Aviators. Struck by her beauty and intelligence, Claire left his wife and children to marry Chan Sheng Mai in 1947. She changed her name to one that would live in infamy, Anna Chennault.

Claire and Anna sided with the Chinese Nationalists in the civil war, and after their defeat, moved back to Washington, DC. Claire died in 1957, and Anna took up residence in the Watergate Complex. Anna was a fierce anti-communist and used her charisma and skills as a hostess to lobby support for the war in Vietnam.

Nixon met Chennault in 1968, and designated her as his personal representative to Vietnam. The Johnson administration had been angling for peace in Vietnam for years, hoping for a compromise similar to Korea, but the South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu wanted total victory. Chennault, on the orders of then-candidate for the presidency Richard Nixon, was able to entice him to back out of peace talks by assuring him the Nixon administration would not cease bombing North Vietnam and continue the war. Johnson knew about the skullduggery and said on tape, "They oughtn't to be doing this. This is treason". While not technically treason, definitely one of Nixon's dirtiest tricks.

## **THE PRESIDENT'S MEN**

Once he entered the Office of the President, Nixon set about setting up his cabinet. He chose to recruit business people who had never held an elected office, such as ad man H.R. "Bob" Haldeman. He did this to bypass the bureaucracy of the government and exert full control over his administration.

Nixon was infamous for surrounding himself with a mass of aides, counselors, and other staffers who almost completely guarded him from the opinions of dissenters in office and the general public. Because of this, he was often surprised at the outrage certain decisions caused.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has tight control over foreign policy, while John Mitchell is a sounding board for domestic and administrative decisions. Haldeman and Erlichman, the "palace guard", control who is allowed to see the President and practically every scrap of paper that enters the Oval Office.

All of these combined make for a paranoid, isolated, and closed-off President.

## **FOREIGN POLICY**

Nixon's foreign policy showed a drastic shift from JFK's Cold War tactics. Nixon was not much of a confrontational man, and this showed in his policy abroad, he worked to ease tension through diplomacy rather than confrontation. His magnum opus was the historic opening to China in 1972. For the previous two decades, the United States and China were engaged in a mutual isolation.

Nixon saw the economic and strategic advantage of opening up diplomatic relations with China once again. The United States also received leverage in its relationship with the Soviet Union by opening up relations with China. This came in hand due to Nixon pursuing arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, known as the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty or SALT. This placed caps on nuclear weapons development and worked to ensure global stability. Nixon's foreign policy was not all popular, though, and had its fair share of controversies. The most notable of these controversies is the bombing campaign that took place in Cambodia starting in 1969. We can see Nixon start his extensive history of dishonesty with the bombing in Cambodia, as this was concealed from Congress and the American people.

## **THE PENTAGON PAPERS**

Daniel Ellsberg had earned a BA in economics from Harvard, then joined the US Marine Corps as an officer for 3 years. After this, he joined the national security think-tank, the RAND Corporation, as a strategic analyst. While at RAND, he earned his PhD in economics from Harvard.

In 1964, he left RAND to join the Department of Defense. There, he was tasked with analyzing the military intervention in Vietnam. After a year, he was transferred to the State Department and went out on patrol with soldiers in Vietnam. Here, he came to the personal conclusion that the war was unwinnable.

In 1967 He returned to the US and RAND, where he began working on a document called U.S. Decision-Making in Vietnam, 1945–68, a top-secret report commissioned by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, detailing US involvement in what was then known as IndoChina from WWII to 1968. This assignment did nothing but strengthen his beliefs about the war, and he began photocopying the report. He tried presenting it to several members of Congress, but none were interested. In 1970, he left RAND for a position at MIT and began leaking the report to The New York Times. The already disillusioned public was outraged at what they read, and this further strengthened the already white-hot anti-war movement.

This completely enraged Nixon and his close advisor, Henry Kissinger, who went on an epic rant calling for the destruction of Ellsberg.

## **WHITE HOUSE PLUMBERS**

President Nixon was extremely concerned about the information leaks coming from the White House. In response to this, John Erlichman created a Special Investigations Unit known as the White House Plumbers. Their job? Plugging leaks. The original five Plumbers were recruited from all over the White House and various three-letter agencies.

The brain behind many of their clandestine operations was former Treasury Department agent G Gordon Liddy, who created “Operation Gemstone” and requested 1 million dollars to carry it out.

Their first job was to break into Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and steal his file to expose some kind of dirt, but the burglary was unsuccessful. They were unable to find the file and place their wiretaps. Instead, they scattered various pills on the floor to make the police believe a drug addict had been the burglar.

Their next plan was to firebomb the Brookings Institute, where they believed the Pentagon Papers were being held, and race in with a fake firetruck to put out the fire and steal the safe. This plan obviously did not move forward. Another hair-brained scheme was to hire a boat full of sex workers, sail that boat around to various Democratic party official gatherings, then photograph the officials fraternizing with the sex workers. This plan also failed when Liddy was reminded that Republicans also enjoy the company of sex workers.

It is completely unknown how involved the President was in these plans. The furthest up individual officially involved was John Mitchel, former Attorney General and director of CREEP.

Their last operation was the plan to break into the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex. They planned to steal documents and place wiretaps to know exactly what their 1972 campaign strategy would be, ensuring a Nixon victory.

### **THE BREAK IN**

Five burglars crept into the Democratic National Committee headquarters carrying a walkie-talkie, a short-wave police scanner, 40 rolls of unexposed film, electronic bugging devices, and a wad of \$100 bills. They placed a piece of duct tape horizontally over the latch of a door to keep it from locking, falsely believing that security would assume this was done by a lazy janitor. Of course, security guard Frank Willis noticed and called the police. They searched the building, and five burglars were found. Bernard L. Barker, Virgilio Gonzalez, Eugenio Martinez, James W. McCord Jr., and Frank Sturgis were taken into police custody and held on bail.

### **WHAT NOW?**

The break-in has made the news, and E Howard Hunt's phone number has been found in the possession of the burglars. A source known as "Deep Throat" has begun leaking information about the FBI's investigation to Washington Post writers Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. How far will these investigations reach, and what will they find out?

### **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER**

What was your role in this scandal? What would happen to you if the public found out?

What is your loyalty to your President, country, and fellow delegates?

Who are your enemies? How could they be implicated?

Can the country handle this knowledge? Can the press?

# POSITIONS LIST

## **HR “BOB” HALDEMAN**

White House Chief of Staff, Liar

A former advertising executive and campaign manager, Haldeman ran the White House with such a tight grip that he gained the nickname “The Iron Chancellor.” A member of Nixon’s coveted Inner Circle, he will do whatever it takes to protect the President.

## **JOHN DEAN**

White House Counsel, Traitor

Dean’s role is to advise the President on all legal matters, from policy questions to vetoing legislation, ethical and financial disclosures, and possible conflicts of interest. Dean is loyal to the President, but he does have his limits. He will be the one to testify about the President’s involvement in the cover-up.

## **HENRY KISSINGER**

Secretary of State, Snake

Kissinger’s family escaped nazi Germany in 1938. After this, he earned a BA and PhD from Harvard and entered international politics. He was pivotal in opening up China, peace talks with Russia, and disengagement from Vietnam. Another member of the “Inner Circle”, Kissinger has his claws in all foreign policy decisions.

## **JAMES MCCORD**

Security coordinator for the CREEP, burglar, spy

A retired CIA intelligence operative, McCord’s job is ostensibly to guard Nixon’s campaign headquarters. He was the “wiretap expert” for the break-in, an ironic name given the hatchet job he carried out. He has been released on bail.

## **HERBERT W KALMBACH**

Nixon’s personal lawyer, Bagman

Kalmbach met Nixon through a mutual acquaintance in the 50s, and supported him through his failed campaigns in 1960 and 62. He handles the President’s taxes, estate planning, and even oversaw the acquisition of the San Clemente compound. He raised over 18 million dollars for both successful campaigns, some say under dubious circumstances. He will funnel over \$200,000 in “hush money” to the burglars.

## **JEB MAGRUDER**

Deputy Director of the CREEP, Adolescent

Magruder went from a mediocre career in business to White House aide, then deputy director of communications, then a policy planner at the State Department. He was then made director of CREEP and sat in on many meetings debating Liddy’s fantastical plans. What does he know, and what will he tell?



### **JOHN J “JACK” CAUFIELD**

Chief of Security, Goon

After serving as security for foreign dignitaries in the NYPD, Jack Caufeild was made chief of security for the 68 Nixon Campaign. He headed surveillance campaigns on all of Nixon's political and personal enemies. Appointed to assistant director of criminal enforcement of the ATF, he was in charge of over 1,500 federal agents. H ews not working for the white house at the time of the break in, but was tasked with handing off hundreds of thousands of dollars in hush money.

### **JOHN MITCHELL**

Former U.S. Attorney General, Nixon's 1972 campaign manager, head of CREEP

A former semi-professional hockey player and Fordham graduate, Mitchell became acquainted with Nixon in 1967 when their law firms merged. He was appointed attorney general in 1969 and resigned in 1972 to become campaign manager and head of CREEP

### **E HOWARD HUNT**

White House Consultant, Novelist, Spy

Hunt joined the CIA in 1949 after completing his military service. He participated in clandestine operations such as the 1954 coup in Guatemala and the Bay of Pigs invasion. Some even believe he was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Throughout his life, Hunt wrote many boilerplate spy thrillers. He left the CIA in 1970 and was recruited to the White House Plumbers, where he helped plan the Watergate break-in.

### **BERNARD “MACHO” BARKER**

Plumber, Burglar, Spy

Barkwe was born in Cuba to Russian parents. His father sent him to the USA to escape extremist ideals, where Baker joined the Airforce after Pearl Harbor. He was captured and sent to a concentration camp for 16 months. After this, he returned to uba to work for the National police, and was recruited by both the FBI and CIA to work undercover. Barker recruited men for the Bay of Pigs invasion, and some people believe he was the man on the Grassy Knoll. He worked with CREEP and was present at the break-in. He has been released on bail.

### **ANNA CHENNAULT**

Republican fundraiser, Spy

Anna Chennault survived the invasion of China to become a military wife and prominent Republican lobbyist. Recruited by the Nixon campaign as the “Dragon Lady”, she will use her wit, charisma, and beauty to get what she wants. Instrumental in the South-Vietnamese boycott of the Paris peace talks in 1968, she will do whatever it takes to defeat communism.

### **ROSE MARY WOODS**

Nixon's Secretary, Gatekeeper

Along with Haldeman and Erlichman, Rose Mary completes the “Berlin Wall” that controls who

has access to Nixon and when. She controls the White House taping system, the Nixon campaign donor list, and all the President's appointments.

### **HUGH W. SLOAN JR.**

Treasurer of CREEP, Fool

Sloan signed up to be the treasurer for CREEP, thinking he was helping to re-elect the President, not engage in dirty tricks. He has grown increasingly uncomfortable with the requests from the plumbers and other members of CREEP, and his loyalty to the Presidency is fading fast.

### **KATHLEEN CHENOW**

Secretary for Plumbers

Tasked with keeping the Plumbers' operations secret, Chenow had phone bills delivered to her home and has seen every document they produce. This includes plans and proposals from Operation Gemstone, receipts for wiretapping equipment, and much more.

### **DAVID R YOUNG**

National Security Council Aide, Co-director of the Plumbers

A talented National Security Aide, he abandoned his position to work for the Plumbers full-time. Responsible for the day-by-day and hour-by-hour flow of information through the plumbers, Young knows too much for his own good.

### **EUGENIO "LITTLE MUSCLE" MARTINEZ**

Burglar, Spy

A Cuban exile turned CIA agent, Martinez was the enforcer for the break-in. He was recruited by Liddy and Hunt to help plant the bugs in the DNC headquarters. He was critical of the bare-bones plan and was the only burglar to receive a Presidential pardon.



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