

“The Watergate Scandal”

The Importance of the Media in Taking a Stand in History

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Throughout the decades, media has been an important and effective means of getting information out to the people. When it came to one event, the Watergate Scandal, media presence was massive and led to the uncovering of one of the most important events of the 1970s. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein headed this effort and took a stand in history in order to make the public aware of the deception and efforts that were gone to just to put someone back in office. The Watergate Scandal took place in June of 1972 which led to the resignation of President Nixon, and government and reelection reformation.

Various events during the 1970s were directly connected with what happened at the Watergate building less than two years later. On July 23rd, 1970, Nixon approved a plan that would enlarge the amount of domestic intelligence that the FBI and CIA could collect. Changing his mind a few days later, Nixon retracted his approval. (*"Brief Timeline of Events."*) On June 13th, 1971, *The New York Times* began publishing the Pentagon Papers - detailing the secret history of the Vietnam War. Less than a week later, *The Washington Post* began publishing the papers as well. (The Pentagon Papers were leaked to provide information to the public that was being hidden from them.) (*"Brief Timeline of Events."*) On September 9th, 1971, the White House "Plumbers", a unit of security at the White House whose job it was to "plug" leaks in the system, robbed the office of a psychiatrist in search of files on Daniel Ellsberg, the former defense analyst who leaked the Pentagon Papers. (*"Brief Timeline of Events."*) During this time, the CRP (Committee for the Reelection of the President) was focused on heading up President Richard Nixon's reelection campaign and were involved in "political spying and sabotage" (*Bernstein, Carl, and Bob Woodward. "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats."*). According to FBI and Department of Justice files, the

CRP used hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Nixon campaign to gather information on major democratic presidential contenders in order to discredit them and muddle their campaigns. *(Bernstein, Carl, and Bob Woodward. "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats.")* This kind of intelligence gathering was common during elections, and still is, but the depth to which the CRP went was extreme. According to federal agents, the "muddling" included creating files on personal information of family members of Democratic candidates, forging letters under the names of said candidates, divulging fake information to the press on candidates, messing up campaign schedules, snatching confidential files, investigating several Democratic campaign workers, and placing provocateurs to demonstrate at conventions. *(Bernstein, Carl, and Bob Woodward. "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats.")*

On June 17, 1972, several burglars broke into the Democratic National Committee Office in the Watergate building, but it wasn't an ordinary robbery. The original break-in of the office was a success, the thieves stealing top secret documents and planting wiretaps and bugs. "Unfortunately", a return trip was necessary in order to fix one of the wiretaps that had been planted improperly. A security guard on the premises noticed that there were doors with tape over the latches. He removed the pieces of tape, but when he returned, they had been replaced. The guard called the police and the thieves were arrested. At this point, circumstantial evidence was found to connect the thieves with Nixon's re-election campaign. Later, evidence was uncovered to directly connect the bugging of the office and the wiretaps with Nixon's re-election, however, no concrete connection was made to Nixon himself. Nixon then tried to cover it up through various means such as, using campaign money to pay off the burglars, attempting to waylay the FBI in their investigation, firing

uncooperative employees, erasing time from “The Nixon White House Tapes”, and refusing to turn over said tapes as evidence.

This case, and solving it, involved many people, each having their own story to tell and point to make. Besides President Nixon and his staff, others involved in this sordid affair were, Mark Felt (“Deep Throat”), Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the robbers, and the FBI (in charge of the investigation after the fact), as well as the CIA. Whether he admitted to it or not, President Nixon was involved to some degree, a prime example being that he discussed with his chief-of-staff how to use the CIA to get the FBI off of the Watergate case and out of the investigation entirely. Two key figures in the case were E. Howard Hunt (former CIA agent) and G. Gordon Liddy (former FBI agent). These men were brought before the grand jury conducting the investigation in order to give their testimonies. Both had worked in the Nixon White House and were to be charged with involvement. Evidence showed they were in a hotel room across the street with walkie-talkies and in contact with the robbers inside, guiding them. Five men with surgical gloves broke in carrying three pen-sized tear-gas guns. Some sources stated that they were a professional team and whether they were or not, they knew what they were doing. The five men were, Bernard L. Barker, Frank A. Sturgis, Virgilio R. Gonzalez, Eugenio R. Martinez, and James W. McCord. (*Bernstein and Woodward*)

Mark Felt, aka “Deep Throat“, the most important informant to *The Washington Post*, was the man who blew the whistle on Nixon and helped to blow the Watergate case wide open. Felt was mostly utilized by Bob Woodward, an investigative reporter called in to report on the Watergate Scandal. Felt helped him sort out what was fact and what was

fiction through his access to FBI reports. Woodward worked very closely with another investigative reporter, Carl Bernstein, from Virginia, and together, they stood up against the government and helped to show the people the truth. Bernstein had found, during a trip to Miami to talk with the state attorney and a banker there, that \$25,000 dollars of the Nixon reelection campaign fund had been put into the bank account of Maurice Stans who had been the Secretary of Commerce under Nixon and his chief fundraiser.

Woodward and Bernstein didn't like working together when they first were assigned to the story but were able to resolve their differences. What drove them together to uncover the truth and stand up against corruption in government was their belief that: Nixon was guilty of being the puppeteer, Watergate wasn't a "third-rate crime" enacted by anti-Castro fanatics, Howard Hunt was hiding something, John Dean wasn't telling the truth, "All the President's Men" were covering up something for Nixon, and that the President's aides and the President himself were hiding the Nixon Tapes because of incriminating evidence on them. Nixon attempted to restrict access to the tapes by utilizing executive privilege, but Congress eventually gained access to them. The most well-known tape, "The Smoking Gun", was recorded just six days after the break-in at Watergate. This tape was the first of many recorded conversations about Watergate in the Oval Office and was the first to be restricted.

Bernstein and Woodward took a stand in history by searching for the truth and putting it out there for all to see. Nixon and the CRP attempted to hide the Watergate Scandal, what it truly was, and blame the Cubans. Some confidential sources stated that they believed that the break-in and bugging was initiated by an anti-Castro group in order

to have surveillance on the leading Democratic candidates because they believed that they were pro-Castro. The government, specifically those close to Nixon in the White House, attempted to hide the truth through evasive answers, misleading questioners, and lying specifically to Bernstein, of *The Post*, when he called the White House for information.

Bernstein followed a lead that Howard Hunt, a man employed by the White House to collect confidential information, was doing research on Senator Kennedy and Chappaquiddick. Hunt was researching the incident because Kennedy was running against Nixon for the presidency. The incident had been termed "scandalous". This lead had come from information that the inscription "H.H. at W.H" and "Howard Hunt at W.H" along with a phone number had been written in the address books of two of the burglars. A secretary, Bernstein's informant, had seen books about the Chappaquiddick incident on Hunt's desk. A call to the White House library determined that they had those books, but that there had been no requests for them under the name Hunt. At the beginning of the call, the librarian stated that she knew Hunt and that she was sure that he had checked the books out. She put Bernstein on hold to find out. When she came back, she stated that she had been wrong and that she knew no one by the name of Howard Hunt. Bernstein and Woodward went to the Library of Congress where they looked through all of the records for books requested and checked out by the White House since Hunt began working there. There were no cards under his name. Woodward called up a friend in government, Ken Clawson, and talked to him about what had happened. Clawson talked with the librarian that Bernstein had conversed with and she firmly stated that the aforementioned phone conversation had never happened.

The media and press had a lot of power as well as the ability to be almost anywhere without people necessarily paying attention to the fact that they are there and listening. Woodward and Bernstein were able to use their credentials and contacts in order to get information that ordinary citizens wouldn't have been able to get, such as the White House transactions with the Library of Congress. Woodward and Bernstein were also able to gain access to the records of Bernard L. Barker's phone calls and bank transactions that were subpoenaed by District Attorney Richard E. Gerstein ("Deep Throat" had told Woodward to follow the money). The information had been subpoenaed because of large deposits of money and his involvement in the Watergate case. Martin Dardis, Gerstein's chief investigator, found that there had been five checks amounting to \$114,000 among them. The information about four of the checks was put in an article in *The New York Times*. The fifth one was payable to a man named Kenneth H. Dahlberg whose identity Dardis didn't know and therefore no information about him was put in the newspaper. Research uncovered that Dahlberg was the CRP campaign chairman of finances in the Midwest.

As a result of Woodward and Bernstein's reporting and taking a stand in history, G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord Jr. were arrested for involvement in the burglary and wiretapping the Democratic National Committee headquarters. The five other men that were arrested pled guilty. H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman (top White House staff members), and Richard Kleindienst (Attorney General) resigned due to the scandal and John Dean, originally a White House counsel, was fired. The men that were part of the CRP, and were found as being involved in the Watergate Scandal, all protected the President stating he had done nothing wrong. John Dean incriminated a man named

Mitchell in order to get a lighter sentence, but refused to incriminate the President in his testimony. The Nixon tapes showed that the President was guilty of being involved in something, but there was no proof of involvement in Watergate specifically nor that he had done anything illegal. The Watergate prosecutors found a document addressed to John Ehrlichman that described the plans, in great detail, to break into the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg. The House of Representatives voted to impeach Nixon for "obstruction of justice, abuse of power, criminal cover-up, and numerous violations of the constitution." The final act in the Watergate Scandal was Nixon's resignation on August 9th, 1974 to avoid impeachment and indictment.

Woodward and Bernstein risked their careers in order to get information out to the public so that they could be aware. There was definitely competition between the two of them and other newspapers, but the point was not to win but rather help people understand what really happened and why. Due to the stand that they took to reveal the truth, civilians began to see politicians through a cynical light. Watergate revealed the ways that many politicians attempt to discredit their opponents and the lengths that they are willing to go to for personal gain. It has always been known that "political spying" is involved in campaigning, but Nixon took it to a level that no one had taken it to before. Nixon never admitted to involvement in the Watergate Scandal, but he did admit to the use of poor judgement; *"If some of my judgements were wrong, and some were wrong, they were made in what I believed at the time to be the best interest of the Nation"*.

Nixon's abuse of power had quite a large impact on American politics and society. The Watergate Scandal and President Nixon's involvement caused an atmosphere of

distrust and skepticism to develop amongst Americans toward the government that was leading them and making choices for them. Watergate, with the help of the Vietnam War, made the sour taste in the mouths of Americans become worse and closed out a decade of difficult times. The combination of the two diminished Americans' confidence and trust in government. We are still feeling the aftershock in some ways today, but over the decades repairs have been made and more truth has been uncovered.

Many people wanted to see election methods and the way that elections were run change. Watergate showed what corrupt and dirty politics looks like. It convinced various leaders and citizens that the best type of politics to be involved in was clean politics; honest politics. Many reelection committees attempt to dig up scandals and information that could ruin candidates, but the CRP, with or without Nixon, went above and beyond to discredit rival candidates. Though there are still people today that wanted Nixon to have admitted, or denied, to any involvement in the Watergate Scandal, they trust in President Ford's pardon and that it was appropriate. One positive outcome of uncovering The Watergate Scandal is that it has led to is greater checks and balances on the president's power as well as accountability.

The influence of the media on finding the truth has lasted for decades. The Watergate Scandal was just another incident when the media stepped forward to bring hidden facts and truths out into the open. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein took a stand in history to make a difference and aid the public in becoming aware of the dirty politics that were heading up the reelection of a President. Though not much progress has been made since the 1970s on the subject of politics, I hope that we can work towards a goal of

honesty and integrity when it comes to elections, campaigns, and government. When it came to the Watergate Scandal, it was finally understood the lengths of deception that people would go to just to put someone back in office. Crimes were committed, truths were covered up, and citizens were lied to. The people deserved to know the truth; they got it.

Annotated Bibliography -

Primary Sources:

Bernstein, Carl, and Bob Woodward. *All the President's Men*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1974. Print.

- This book was written by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward in 1974 on the subject of the Watergate Scandal and their part in what happened. This source was invaluable to me as it held much of the information that I needed in order to prove that Mr. Bernstein and Mr. Woodward had indeed "Taken a Stand in History".

Bernstein, Carl, and Bob Woodward. "Bug Suspect Got Campaign Funds." *The Washington Post*. WP Company, 01 Aug. 1972. Web. 03 Mar. 2017.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/bug-suspect-got-campaign-funds/2012/06/06/gJQAYtjKJV_story.html?utm_term=.6d8475ab0970>.

- This article was written by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward on August 1st, 1972 and detailed their discovery of money from President Nixon's campaign being used as hush money for the thieves that broke into the Democratic National Committee office. This source was useful to me as it gave me information directly from when it was written and helped me to paint a picture as to what happened in the beginning of the 1970s with the Watergate Scandal.

Bernstein, Carl, and Bob Woodward. "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats." *The Washington Post*. WP Company, 10 Oct. 1972. Web. 15 Dec. 2016.

<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2002/06/03/AR2005111001232.html>>.

- This article was written by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward in 1972 and covered the topic of the break-in of the Democratic National Committee office as a whole. The FBI had discovered that the men responsible were some of the president's aides. The article also talked about the work that the CRP was doing in order to put Nixon back in office. This source was helpful to me because it gave detailed information about campaign methods and possible reasons behind why the break-in happened in the first place.

Nixon, Richard Milhous. "President Nixon's Resignation Speech." *PBS*. Public Broadcasting Service, 8 Aug. 1974. Web. 03 Mar. 2017.

<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/spc/character/links/nixon_speech.html>.

- This article is the script that President Richard Nixon read when he resigned. I couldn't find a video of the speech itself and therefore I was resigned to finding the script and reading it, but it was still very helpful. It helped me with learning about how Nixon felt about what had happened, his character, and his insistence that he had done nothing wrong.

Staff, NPR. "40 Years On, Woodward And Bernstein Recall Reporting On Watergate." *NPR*. NPR, 13 June 2014. Web. 03 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.npr.org/2014/06/13/321316118/40-years-on-woodward-and-bernstein-recall-reporting-on-watergate>>.

- This source was helpful in putting things into perspective and, again, with helping to prove my point that I was trying to make through this project and my ultimate product. It detailed an interview with Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein 40 years after the fact of the Watergate Scandal.

The Nixon Tapes -

Nixon, Richard M. *Nixon Library*. Proc. of "The Smoking Gun", Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2017.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_01.mp3>.

- This recording is of the very first of the "Nixon White House Tapes" to discuss the subject of The Watergate Scandal and was invaluable to me as a primary source as it gave me information from the time. This recording helped me to learn more about how it all started and Nixon's personal thoughts on the subject.

Nixon Library. Proc. of A Discussion of Press Treatment of the Break-in and Lawsuits, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2017.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_04.mp3>.

- This recording was between Nixon and some of his men on the involvement of the press in searching for information about the Watergate Scandal. This source was important because it helped to outline a little what the media was doing at the time and gave me a little bit of a base to build off of for my point.

Nixon Library. Proc. of A Rational for the Watergate Break-in, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2017.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_10.mp3>.

- This recording was important to me in backing up a the claim by John Dean that he and the president had discussed the Watergate Scandal at least 35 times.

Nixon Library. Proc. of Discussions of Press Coverage (Part 1), Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_18_01.mp3>.

Nixon Library. Proc. of Discussions of Press Coverage (Part 2), Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_18_02.mp3>.

Nixon Library. Proc. of Discussions of Press Coverage (Part 3), Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.

<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_18_03.mp3>.

- These three sources were connected together in that they all discussed the subject of media involvement. These recordings told me about Woodward and Bernstein's involvement and the importance of it to uncovering the truth. These recordings were important as primary sources as they gave me insight into just how important the media presence really was during The Watergate Scandal.

Nixon Library. Proc. of Executive Privilege/Segretti's Dirty Tricks/"Stonewall It" If Necessary for Containment, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_16.mp3>.

- This recording talked about Nixon's ability to use his executive privilege in order to keep things private to himself and those involved as well as the methods of Donald Segretti and how to contain as much as they could of the Watergate story. This recording was important to my research as it detailed the idea of executive privilege which was new to me and introduced me to Mr. Segretti and his methods of operation when it comes to politics.

Nixon Library. Proc. of Magruder's History of the "super intelligence operation" at the White House/Mitchell's Role in Approving the Break-in, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_17.mp3>.

- This recording talked about Jeb Magruder's involvement with Mitchell and Mitchell's role in what happened with the break-in. This information was helpful to me in determining who was actually involved in the break-in and possibly giving me the name of the man who initiated it.

Nixon Library. Proc. of Origins of the Break-in, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_19.mp3>.

- This recording detailed theories and information as to where the break-in idea and plans originated from. This recording of speculations helped me to put together pieces of information I had found elsewhere and learn about what the people present at the meeting thought about each other and the break-in itself.

Nixon Library. Proc. of They Guess at Who Was Responsible for Setting the Break-in in Motion, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_12_01.mp3>.

Nixon Library. Proc. of They Guess at Who Was Responsible for Setting the Break-in in Motion, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_12_03.mp3>.

- These two sources went together and described a conversation in which White House officials attempted to determine who was the man behind the break-in. This recording was important to my research as it helped to describe what some of the beliefs were about certain people involved during that time.

Nixon, Richard M. *Nixon Library*. Proc. of The President's Growing Frustration With the Watergate Affair, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2017.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_11.mp3>.

- This recording highlighted Nixon's growing anger with the way that the Watergate investigation was going. This source was helpful to me as a primary source in helping to break Nixon's alibi of not being involved in The Watergate Scandal in any way.

Walters. *Nixon Library*. Proc. of Walters Regarding the Watergate Break-in Investigation, Oval Office, White House, District of Columbia. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2017.
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/forresearchers/find/tapes/watergate/trial/exhibit_03.mp3>.

- This recording is of President Nixon and a man named Walters discussing the investigation into the break-in at the Watergate Building. This source was important as a primary source because it backed up information about Nixon being involved in the case.

Secondary Sources:

"Brief Timeline of Events." *Watergateinfo*. Watergate.info, 1995. Web. 15 Dec. 2016.

<<http://watergate.info/chronology/brief-timeline-of-events>>.

- This source provided me with an outline of the events of The Watergate Scandal and helped me to put together an idea of what happened before, during, and after the break-in. This source was an important secondary source as it gave me quite a bit of valuable information that I was then able to use in my research and, ultimately, my paper.

Brinkley, Alan, Frank Freidel, Richard N. Current, and T. Harry Williams. "American History: A Survey (Brinkley), 13th Edition." *Where Historians Disagree*. The McGraw-Hill Companies, n.d. Web. 06 Mar. 2017.

<http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0012122005/student_view0/chapter30/where_historians_disagree.html>.

- This source was an excerpt from a book in which was detailed the opinions of historians on the subject of The Watergate Scandal. This source was immensely helpful to me as it gave me various other opinions on the incident and helped me with my writing and conclusions as well as my point.

Finney/The Des Moines Register, Daniel P. "Watergate Scandal Changed the Political Landscape Forever." *USA Today*. Gannett Satellite Information Network, 16 June 2012. Web. 07 Mar. 2017.

<<http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/story/2012-06-16/watergate-scandal-changed-political-landscape/55639974/1>>.

- This article talked about the after effects of The Watergate Scandal and how it truly changed the face of politics, especially in the eyes of the citizens. This source was extremely useful to me because it gave me information about what happened due to the scandal and the ways in which America may be picking up the pieces.

Glavinic, Tonei. "Watergate and the Washington Post: Questionable Tactics in Service to Democracy." *Inquiries Journal*. Inquiries Journal, 2012. Web. 3 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/618/watergate-and-the-washington-post-questionable-tactics-in-service-to-democracy>>.

- This source detailed some of the methods through which politicians go in order to win elections. It specifically highlighted The Watergate Scandal and many of the questionable methods utilized while trying to put President Nixon back in office for a second term. This source was important to me and my work as it highlighted the issues behind the tactics used and how though they may be "important" to an election, they can be damaging, dangerous, and even illegal.

Group, The Gale, Inc. "Watergate." *Dictionary of American History*. Encyclopedia.com, n.d. Web. 07 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.encyclopedia.com/history/united-states-and-canada/us-history/watergate-affair>>.

- This source gave me a rough overview of the facts surrounding Watergate and helped me to build up an idea of where I wanted to go with this project. This source was important to my research as it

gave me an idea of the events of Watergate and described them in enough detail to get me to understand, but not too much at once to overload me with facts.

History.com Staff. "Watergate Scandal." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. 07 Mar. 2017. <<http://www.history.com/topics/watergate>>.

- This source was more of a detailed overview of what happened in The Watergate Scandal. It was important to my research as I trust what the History Channel has to say as credible and the information presented to me helped me to solidify what I already knew and learn a few new things.

"Incident on Chappaquiddick Island." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 07 Mar. 2017. <<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/incident-on-chappaquiddick-island>>.

- This source wasn't really extremely important to my research, but it helped me to understand the reasons behind some of Nixon's actions and it helped me to know what E. Howard Hunt was researching for the White House.

Levenson, Eric. "Nixon's Secret Tapes: Teddy Kennedy Was a Drunk, Sleazy, Sexual Creep." *Boston.com*. The Boston Globe, 28 July 2014. Web. 07 Mar. 2017. <<https://www.boston.com/news/politics/2014/07/28/nixons-secret-tapes-teddy-kennedy-was-a-drunk-sleazy-sexual-creep/>>.

- This source detailed some of the relationship between Nixon and Teddy Kennedy and why E. Howard Hunt was doing research on him. This source wasn't directly important, but I learned from it the importance of Hunt's research and why he was doing it. Previously to this article, I didn't know that Kennedy was Nixon's prime rival in contending for the presidential office.

Marsico, Jennifer K., and Karlyn Bowman. "Watergate Revisited: How Has America Changed?" *AEI*. Forbes, 5 Aug. 2014. Web. 3 Mar. 2017. <<http://www.aei.org/publication/watergate-revisited-how-has-america-changed/>>.

- This source talked about the differences in America since The Watergate Scandal and specifically how politics has changed, or not changed, since then. This source was helpful to me because it showed me what happened after the scandal and it showed me some of what Americans had hoped for for today (the future) when they were back in 1974.

Ramos, Jorge. "Take a Stand." *Google Books*. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Mar. 2017. <https://books.google.com/books?id=5PmqCgAAQBAJ&pg=PT15&lpg=PT15&dq=Woodward%2Band%2BBernstein%2BTaking%2Ba%2BStand&source=bl&ots=mBJZ9-WDRo&sig=PQeasiiGGdyt_tGeKTglj8FSks&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwitifSg8ajRAhVK4oMKHbvAACMQ6AEIUjAL#v=onepage&q=Woodward%20and%20Bernstein%20Taking%20a%20Stand&f=false>.

- This book, though I didn't use much of it, helped give me an idea of how to defend Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward's stand in history. I believed that they did, but it helped to have someone else who thought so too. It gave me a fresh perspective and showed me some of the ways that I could defend my claim and the work of these two men.

Sibilla, Chris. "Watergate – Another Perspective." *Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training*. Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training, 27 July 2015. Web. 06 Mar. 2017. <<http://adst.org/2015/05/watergate-another-perspective/>>.

- This source gave me another perspective on the events of Watergate and helped me to see from another person's point of view. This source was vital to helping me stay unbiased and clean cut on sharing information rather than my opinions.

Staff, U.S. News. "Effects of Watergate: The Good and the Bad." *U.S. News*. U.S. News, 8 Aug. 2014. Web. 6 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2014/08/08/effects-of-watergate-the-good-and-the-bad>>.

- This source detailed what happened after Watergate. It talked about the good changes and the bad ones and helped me to understand just how much of an impact one event can have on so many different things and people. This source also helped me to empathize with Americans from the early 1970s who had to struggle through the Vietnam War and the fact that their own leaders were lying to them.

"The Aftermath of Watergate." *Watergate.info*. Watergate.info, n.d. Web. 07 Mar. 2017.

<<http://watergate.info/analysis/the-aftermath-of-watergate>>.

- This source was helpful in giving me information about what happened after The Watergate Scandal. It gave me an idea of the hard times that people had gone through, but also their hopes for change in the future. This source was important to giving me information about what happened directly after the break-in as well as later effects.

"The Watergate Story - The Post Investigates." *The Washington Post*. WP Company, n.d. Web. 03 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/watergate/part1.html>>.

- This source highlighted the work that Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward did specifically and the importance of it to unravelling the Watergate case. This source was important to me as an umbrella over the work of these two investigative reporters.

"The Woodward and Bernstein Watergate Papers." *Harry Ransom Center The University of Texas at Austin*. N.p., n.d. Web. 02 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/web/woodstein/>>.

- This source gave me information about specific things that Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward had written in the early 70s and helped me to put myself into that time. This source was important to me as something similar to an archive dedicated solely to the work of Woodward and Bernstein and making sure that it is seen.

"Watergate Chronology." *Watergateinfo*. N.p., 1995. Web. 03 Mar. 2017.

<<http://watergate.info/chronology>>.

- This source gave me an overview of what happened with The Watergate Scandal and when everything happened. This source was helpful to me as it put things into a perspective of what happened day-to-day, week-to-week, month-to-month, and year-to-year.

"Watergate: The Scandal That Brought Down Richard Nixon." *Watergate.info*. Watergate.info, n.d. Web. 07 Mar. 2017. <<http://watergate.info/>>.

- This source talked about exactly what The Watergate Scandal was and how much ruin it wrought on President Nixon. Though he was never convicted, the supposition all but ruined his reputation. This source was helpful to me as it gave me information specifically about what the scandal did to Nixon and how he felt about it all.

Zelizer, Julian. "Distrustful Americans Still Live in Age of Watergate." *CNN*. Cable News Network, 7 July 2014. Web. 06 Mar. 2017.

<<http://www.cnn.com/2014/07/07/opinion/zelizer-watergate-politics/>>.

- This source talked about how much of an issue Watergate is even today. It highlighted the feelings of people then and some of the feelings of people now. This source was important to me as it showed me the fear of the people towards the government and how much power they truly have. It also showed me how dangerous corruption truly is when it comes to hurting the people.