

## **BUCKNUM XIII**

**Congress of the United States of America**

**Presidentes:**

**Manuela Delgado - Colegio Buckingham**

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**Topics::**

**Topic A: Historical -Watergate Scandal.**

**Topic B: Trump Impeachment Inquiry.**

## Index

1. Welcoming letter
2. Introduction to the committee
  - a. Congressional powers and responsibilities
  - b. House Representatives and Senators
  - c. U.S. Constitution Articles of Impeachment
  - d. Senate Impeachment Trial Process
3. Topic A: Watergate Scandal
4. Topic B: Trump Impeachment Inquiry
  - a. Committee Objective
  - b. Introduction to the topic
  - c. Background
  - d. *Bill Clinton Impeachment*
  - e. Origin
  - f. The Issue
5. Crisis center logistics
6. QARMAs
7. Bibliography

## **Welcoming letter:**

Dear delegates,

It is an honor for us to be welcoming you to the United States Congress Committee of the thirteenth edition of the Buckingham School Model United Nations (BUCKMUN XIII). We have the pleasure to be guiding you into the complex situations that are going to be addressed in our commission, by moderating and analyzing the skills that each of you will demonstrate in virtue of this astonishing experience.

Throughout the debate, we expect to witness growth over your research abilities, critical thinking, and analytic faculty, making the most of this experience. Bear in mind that we, as chair, will be open to any question any participant may have, no matter when what or where, so your experience in this year's version of Buckingham's School Model of United Nations can be as gratifying as possible. We expect that each of you, have the competence of adopting an active position in the discussion of the topics being examined, apply critical thinking and creative skills in order to transform the future and history of an entire nation. If there are any doubts regarding the procedure, focal point or the topics in general, feel free to contact us.

Looking forward to meeting you,

Manuela and Romina

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## **Introduction to the committee:**

The United States Congress is the bicameral legislature of the United States of America's federal government. It consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, with members chosen through direct election.

## **Congressional powers and responsibilities**

**Legislation:** The primary power and responsibility of Congress are that of legislation. Congress has the sole legislative power; no other body in the United States can make federal legislation (state legislatures can, of course, make legislation for their own state). Bills can only be

introduced into Congress by a Representative or Senator, although for the most part, a bill can originate in either chamber. For any bill to become law it must pass a majority vote of both the House and Senate.

**Oversight:** As part of the system of checks and balances, Congress has the power and responsibility to police many of the actions of the executive. While both chambers have a role to play here, it is the Senate that was given the bulk of the responsibility. All presidential appointments, whether they be to the courts, ambassadorships or to the cabinet must be approved by the Senate. Treaties signed by the President only come into effect once ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. While the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Congress controls the funds needed to run the forces and only the House of Representatives can declare war.

Congress constantly monitors the behavior of the executive branch; for extreme cases, the Constitution awarded Congress with the ultimate power to remove the President from office. The House of Representatives was given the power of impeachment if the President is guilty of the ambiguous charge of 'high crimes and misdemeanors. Impeachment, though, does not mean removal from office. That power was reserved for the Senate which, following impeachment by the House, must then try the President for his crimes, and if a two-thirds majority is reached, remove him from office.

### **House Representatives and Senators:**

-The United States House of Representatives is the lower house of the U.S. Congress. Each state receives representation in the House in proportion to its population but is entitled to at least one representative. The total number of voting representatives is currently fixed at 435.

-The Senate is the upper house of the U.S. Congress. Each U.S. state is represented by two senators, regardless of population. This ensures equal representation of each state in the Senate. U.S. senators serve staggered six-year terms. The total number of voting representatives is currently fixed at 100.

**Development of Congress:** The balance of power between Congress and the presidency is constantly changing. Until the mid-1970s, academics often wrote of an 'imperial' presidency, which placed the executive as the dominant branch of government, especially in matters of foreign policy. With the failure of the war in Vietnam and the resignation of President Nixon following the Watergate scandal, both of which highlighted abuses of power by the White

House, Congress began to reassert its power not only to check the presidency but also in terms of its legislative role. Today the struggle for dominance over the direction of the federal government is a much more dynamic one.

Select or special committees: Select committees are temporary committees that usually do not have the power to report legislation (although the Select Intelligence Committees of House and Senate have been made permanent and granted that power); instead they are mainly used to research a specific issue or to investigate the behavior of the executive branch. One of the most noticeable select committees in recent years was the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, established in 1973 to investigate allegations made against President Nixon following the Watergate affair.

## **U.S. Constitution Articles of Impeachment:**

### **Article I**

Article I is in charged of describing the designation that the legislative branch of US has in the government: The Congress

#### Section 2, Clause 5:

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

#### Section 3, Clause 6:

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

#### Section 3, Clause 7:

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

## **Article II**

### Section 4:

The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### **Senate Impeachment Trial Process:**

The senate impeachment trial basically works like a criminal trial. The chamber of representatives is those who are in charge of presenting the evidence to the Senate in the first instance. The main rules established by the Senate chamber is to keep absolute silence, "on pain of imprisonment," as the House managers make their case against the president.

In the Senate the president will have a group of lawyers who defend him before his accusers who are mostly democratic, presenting their opening arguments followed by the calling of witnesses. Both parties have the power to call witnesses, and the senators themselves can also testify from your assistance during the trial. the president could be called as a witness in the Senate trial, but the president does not have to appear. According to Senate rules, if the president refuses to testify, the "trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty."

As judges of first instance, senators, mostly Republican, must be quiet and observe any procedure that is executed, but they have the right to submit written questions to both the prosecution and defense, and also to witnesses. Then, when both parties have finished, the senators will meet behind closed doors to deliberate. The duration of the impeachment depends on the amount of testimony they call to testify, the deliberations of the Senate, and the articles of impeachment that are taken into account during the trial.

Congress has established that a president can also be removed for abuses of power, misusing the office for personal gain, and "behavior incompatible with the function and purpose of the office." When it is time to deliberate the verdict, each senator from his seat you must get up and say "guilty" or "not guilty" to each impeachment article. If the prosecution fails to get two-thirds of the Senate (67 senators) to vote guilty on any of the charges, the president is acquitted and keeps his or her job. Lastly, "Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States."

## **Topic A: Watergate Scandal**

### **Committee Objective:**

Members of the House Judiciary Committee, House Representatives and Senators, today, June 22 of 1973, the congress is facing a decisive moment for the future of the nation. An impeachment is being held against President Richard Nixon, and the decision to preserve the presumption of his innocence or to obtain a speedy determination of his guilt is in your hands.

### **Introduction to the topic:**

The Watergate scandal was one of the worst political scandals in American history. It resulted in the resignation of the president, Richard M. Nixon, under threat of impeachment and the conviction of several high-ranking members of his administration. Watergate takes its name from the break-in at the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in the Watergate apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C., in June 1972, but the scandal spread, as other illegal activities were made public. This scandal continued until the summer of 1974 when Nixon resigned from office.

In May 1973 Senator Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) opened a special Senate committee investigation into the affair. At the same time, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson appointed Archibald Cox, Jr., as a special prosecutor to investigate the entire affair. Cox soon uncovered widespread evidence of political espionage, illegal wiretaps, and influence peddling.

### **House Judiciary Committee: Articles of Impeachment adopted on July 27, 1974:**

#### **Article I, (Approved 27-11): Obstruction of Justice**

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed and impeded the administration of justice, in that:

On June 17, 1972, and prior thereto, agents of the Committee for the Re-election of the President: Committed unlawful entry of the headquarters of the Democratic National

Committee in Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of securing political intelligence. Subsequent thereto, Richard M. Nixon, using the powers of his high office, engaged personally and through his subordinates and agents in a course of conduct or plan designed to delay, impede, and obstruct the investigation of such unlawful entry; to cover up, conceal and protect those responsible; and to conceal the existence and scope of other unlawful covert activities.

## **Article II, (Approved 28-10): Abuse of Power**

Using the powers of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has repeatedly engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, impairing the due and proper administration of justice in the conduct of lawful inquiries, of contravening the law of governing agencies of the executive branch and the purposes of these agencies.

## **Article III, (Approved 21-17): Defiance of Subpoenas**

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, contrary to his oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has failed without lawful cause or excuse to produce papers and things as directed by duly authorized subpoenas issued by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on April 11, 1974, May 15, 1974, May 30, 1974, and June 24, 1974, and willfully disobeyed such subpoenas

## **Background:**

In 1969, Nixon approved wiretaps on the phones of government officials and reporters in an attempt to discern the source of news leaks about activities in Vietnam. In 1971 a special investigation unit was formed to plug news leaks. Dubbed the "plumbers," they broke into the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding looking for information to be used in the espionage trial against



the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, the Rand Corporation analyst who had leaked the Pentagon Papers to the New York Times. Also, in 1971, Attorney General John N. Mitchell and John Dean, counsel to the president, met to discuss the need to obtain political intelligence for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP). In 1972 Mitchell resigned as attorney general to accept the position as director of the committee. Shortly thereafter a plan was approved to break into the DNC headquarters to secure campaign strategy documents and other materials. The deputy director of the committee, Jeb Magruder, later testified that Mitchell had approved a plan developed by G. Gordon Liddy, the chief plumber, to break into the Watergate complex. Mitchell denied this. It has never become clear who ordered the operation of what the conspirators hoped to find.

### **Origin**

Early on the morning of June 17, 1972, five subjects attempted to break into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate hotel and office complex in Washington, D.C. The burglars were discovered by a security guard, who later reported the incident to the metro police, who arrested the team, which carried more than \$3,500 in cash and high-end surveillance and electronic equipment. Subsequently, while the burglars waited for their arraignment in federal district court, the FBI decided to launch an investigation for the incident. Different questions set by two *Washington Post* journalists, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, suggested connections to Nixon's reelection campaign while the men awaited trial in federal district courts. The White House notified and denied any connection to the break-in, and President Richard Nixon won reelection in November 1972.

Finally, on January 10, 1973, the trial of the Watergate burglars plus two accomplices began and later that year, on May 1973, Senator Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) opened a special Senate committee investigation into the affair.

**Delegates is extremely important to know that topic A is a historical US congress committee, where the date for reference is up to May 1973, where Senator Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) opened a special Senate committee investigation into the affair. Any actions that happened after this year will not be taken into account.**

### **QARMAs:**

1. What is your entity position towards the impeachment?
2. What actions have been taken by your entity in regard to the impeachment against President Richard Nixon?
3. What does your entity support in terms of investigation and witnesses?
4. How can the committee continue with the investigation in order to find the innocence or guiltiness?
5. What proof/testimonies could establish criminal charges against President Nixon?
6. Could president Nixon be charged with criminal charges? If so, how would it be done?

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## **Topic B: Trump Impeachment Inquiry**

### **Committee Objective:**

Members of the House Judiciary Committee, House Representatives, and Senators, today, The Committee on the Judiciary, is conducting the resolution (H. Res. 755) impeaching Donald John Trump, president of the United States, for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress. Now, the Committee has just passed two articles of impeachment, and it's fundamental for all members to present their position regarding this situation, supporting or opposing President Donald Trump. The process of political judgment and making a quick decision is in your hands. The senate is the one who has the final decision of the Trump political trial. In this regard, senators operate as judges. In number of seats, Republicans are the majority; 53 of 100. It takes two thirds to declare the president guilty, otherwise he would be exonerated. It is also important to take into account key players in this Judiciary Committee, for instance, Nancy Pelosi, she is the leader of the Democrats in the lower house. She has been the one who has guided her peers in the investigation of the Trump political trial. Pelosi has earned a great position among the Democrats for daring to face Trump directly, becoming one of his main opponents. His interests are to dismiss the Republican and his presidential cabinet, as well as consolidate his leadership in the House of Representatives and the Democratic Party. Her needs are of political consolidation. There are virtually no restrictions on the power of the House to vote and impeachment of any president, but there is a case law, opinion, and precedent that argues the other of that issue. *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486 (1969) (It's a close analogy and indicates that the political question doctrine is not an obstacle to judicial review of an impeachment conviction.). Also, there is a 1974 (*Watergate stated above*) DOJ memo noting there is judicial review of an impeachment vote in the House. It is worth noting that violation of criminal law is not a prerequisite for impeachment rests upon the view that the underlying purpose of the impeachment process is not to punish the individual but is to protect the public against gross abuses of power. Thus, while not all crimes would rise to the level of impeachable offense, certain types of non-criminal conduct, under this view, could warrant removal from office. A few opinions of the Supreme Court contain dictum regarding impeachment, but there is no actual court decision with respect to grounds for impeachment under the United States Constitution. Accordingly, available sources include materials on the history of the Constitution, congressional precedents in impeachment cases, and scholarly works. (Assuming that criminal conduct is required, further issues are what body of criminal

law is to be relied upon ((British common law, the federal code, etc.) and what standard is to be used in distinguishing “high crimes” or “high misdemeanors” from other offenses). But there has to be taken into account many factors like the Constitutional Convention (May 25 to September 17, 1787) in which the subject of impeachment of the chief executive was raised at an early point during the convention, but the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” was not decided upon till September 8, near the end of the Convention. But, other forms of the grounds for impeachment were considered, including “mal-practice or neglect of duty;” “treason, corruption, or bribery” and thus, considering such precedents it is important to bear in mind the precise language being debated. (The term “high crimes and misdemeanors” meant something narrower than “maladministration.” The notion that a President could be removed at the pleasure of the senate was rejected). We can also see how in the Federalist No. 65; Alexander Hamilton discussed impeachment and gave the reasons for the Senate’s being chosen as the forum for trying impeachments. He gave a clear definition of what he considered impeachable:

*“The subjects of its jurisdiction are those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of denominated POLITICAL as they related chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself.”* - The Federalist, The Central Law Journal Co., St. Louis, 1914, vol 2, p. 17.

Thus, Hamilton’s analysis cuts against the argument that “high crimes and misdemeanors” should be limited to criminal offenses. And lastly, the State Ratification Conventions, were the debates (with the exception of Virginia, New York, and North Carolina, badly or very incompletely reported, that the conventions proceedings were not reported at all.) One view which was expressed was that impeachable offenses must be “great” ones. Some examples are: “abuse of trust”, acting from corrupt motive, commission of a high crime punishable at common law, the president’s being connected with a person in a suspicious manner and sheltering the person, or the President’s summoning only a few states to consider a treaty. Many of these remarks at the ratification conventions describe the impeachment power in terms which include criminal conduct, but do not really require it. There may be a role for the courts at least in certain limited circumstances, for example, and impeachment and conviction by House and Senate votes alone, without any factual inquiry into an impeachable offense, to consider both jurisdictional and Due Process questions. However, it seems there exists an argument on 5th Amendment grounds alone for a requirement that impeachment is subject to judicial review to consider where any impeachment is subject to judicial review to

consider whether any impeachment document by the House rises to a “high crimes and misdemeanor” standard. Concluding, *fasten est non esse quod factum est*: the removal of a president may not be done without the oversight and imprimatur of the law. This reminds us the constitution through judicial review limits the legislative power of impeachment, whenever legislative actions involve possible denial of Due Process. This shall move forward the judicial process, and the delegates must keep this in mind for the actual goal in the committee, therefore, touching upon a large variety of subjects and creating a sturdy legal framework.

### **Introduction to the topic:**

As of today, President Donald Trump faces an impeachment process within the house of representatives. It is essential to bear in mind that, should this impeachment pass, the President will not automatically be removed from office. Instead, the approval of this impeachment by the lower chamber will allow for the next step, a trial by the Senate. It is here in the upper chamber that the President will be tried and perhaps, removed.

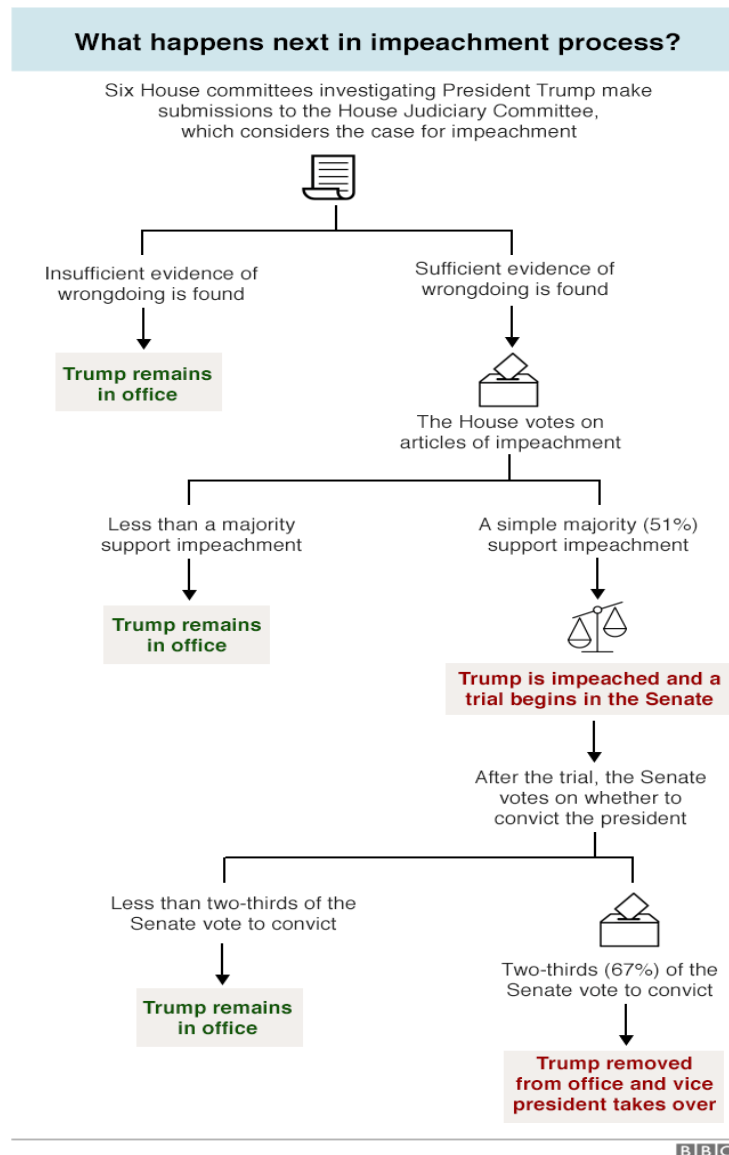
### ***Articles of Impeachment:***

***Delegates, you can find Trump impeachment articles on the US Congress page of BUCKMUN XIII website in the mandatory documents section.***

### **Background:**

For as much resistance as President Trump has faced during his presidency, it wasn't until 2019 that the opposition held a 'smoking gun' against him. To understand why this is now possible it is important to notice how the balance of power shifted after last year's mid-term legislative elections. As of now, the House of Representatives is controlled by the Democratic Party, who hold the majority of the seats. Conversely, the Senate is narrowly dominated by the Republican party. Thus, President Trump faces a divided Congress that may very well impeach him because of the majority-opposition in the House, but sees a harder time removing him from office for the Republican majority in the senate.

BBC News offers a schematic explanation of this process:



*'Trump Impeachment Inquiry'* - Taken from BBC News (2019) at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-39945744>

### **Bill Clinton Impeachment.**

Back in 1998, the House of Representatives impeached President Bill Clinton for perjury and obstruction of justice. That same year, news broke about a sexual scandal, where President Bill Clinton had engaged in an affair with Monica Lewinsky, a White House intern in 1995. In April 1996, Lewinsky was transferred to the Pentagon, and confined to her co-worker Linda Tripp,

about her sexual relationships with President Clinton. Tripp approached investigators with evidence about the President's affair with Lewinsky, but this last one was protecting Clinton because she thought she was being bought off with promises of employment. Investigators were convinced that Clinton had lied in trying to cover up his affair with Lewinsky, and that he had introduced other witnesses to obstruct justice by lying on his behalf. Impeachment was now the only solution, and the Senate proceed on charging under the Constitution with judging evidence, opened its trial in mid-January 1999.

Investigation was around alleging grounds for impeaching Clinton for lying under oath, obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and other offenses. After thousands of documents were released by investigators, the House of Judiciary Committee, based on a process of voting, recommended that an impeachment inquiry commence. The house adopted two articles of impeachment, charging the President with perjury in his grand jury testimony and obstructing justice in his dealings with various potential witnesses. Although the House of Representatives approved both Article I and Article III of impeachment against President Clinton, he was acquitted by the Senate in 1999, since the Senate would not have produced a two-thirds majority vote to convict Clinton and remove him from office. President Clinton later finished his second four-year term office in 2000.

***Resolution Impeaching William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.***

*Resolved*, That William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

*Article I: States that in his conduct while President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has willfully corrupted and manipulated the judicial process of the United States for his personal gain and exoneration, impeding the administration of justice, in that William Jefferson Clinton swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before a Federal grand jury of the United States. States that contrary to that oath, William*



*Jefferson Clinton willfully provided perjurious, false and misleading testimony to the grand jury.*

*Article II: States that in his conduct while President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has willfully corrupted and manipulated the judicial process of the United States for his personal gain and exoneration, impeding the administration of justice in that William Jefferson Clinton willfully provided perjurious, false and misleading testimony as part of a Federal civil rights action brought against him.*

*Article III: States that in his conduct while President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, and has to that end engaged personally, and through his subordinates and agents, in a course of conduct or scheme designed to delay, impede, cover up, and conceal the existence of evidence and testimony related to a Federal civil rights action brought against him in a duly instituted judicial proceeding.*

*Article IV: States that using the powers and influence of the office of President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has engaged in conduct that resulted in misuse and abuse of his high office, impaired the due and proper administration of justice and the conduct of lawful inquiries, and contravened the authority of the legislative branch and the truth seeking purpose of a coordinate investigative proceeding, in that, as President, William Jefferson Clinton refused and failed to respond to certain written requests for admission and willfully made perjurious, false, and misleading sworn statements in response to certain written requests for admission propounded to him as part of the impeachment inquiry authorized by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. States that William Jefferson*

*Clinton, in refusing and failing to respond and in making perjurious, false and misleading statements, assumed to himself functions and judgments necessary to the exercise of the sole power of impeachment vested by the Constitution in the House of Representatives and exhibited contempt for the inquiry.*

*States, with reference to each article of impeachment, that: (1) in so doing, William Jefferson Clinton has undermined the integrity of his office, has brought disrepute on the Presidency, has betrayed his trust as President, and has acted in a manner subversive of the rule of law and justice, to the manifest injury of the people of the United States; and (2) William Jefferson Clinton, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.*

### **Origin:**

Back on September of 2019, an anonymous complaint came from a member of the intelligence community in the White House. This ‘whistleblower’ denounced a chain of events from a call on July 25 between Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky and Trump, where Trump had allegedly used the office power to request interference from a foreign country in the 2020 U.S. elections.

By that point in 2019 the US had approved upwards of 400 Million USD in international aid for Ukraine, resources much needed by a nation that is virtually at civil war and currently being pressured by two fronts; the EU on the west and Russia on the East. However, this aid had been allegedly ‘withheld’ from Ukraine by President Trump. As the case goes, in the call Trump asks Zelensky if he could ‘investigate’ Joe Biden’s son, Hunter Biden. This is important because Hunter Biden is a son to one of Trump’s top Democratic contenders in the 2020 elections, Joe Biden. Biden sr. had successfully served as Obama’s Vice-President, and thus has the sufficient political capital to feasibly endanger Trump’s re-election.

Now, Hunter Biden’s involvement in Ukraine is definitely deep, if not controversial. Up to October 2019 he held a seat in the Board of Directors of Burisma Holdings, a vast Oil & Gas Ukrainian company.

### **The Issue:**

Having all of this context considered, what is mostly problematic for the supporters of Trump's impeachment is the alleged abuse of power. It is no secret that Trump desires re-election, and according to the whistleblower his acting on Ukraine was an illegal use of his powers for a foreign intervention into American politics. The White House itself declassified a type of transcript of said call that is being controverted as to whether it poses evidence against the president or not.

[The President]: I would like you to do us a favor though... // The other thing, There's a lot of talk about Biden's son, that Biden stopped the prosecution and a lot of people want to find out about that so **whatever you can do with the Attorney General would be great**. Biden went around bragging that he stopped the prosecution so if you can look into it...

//

[President Zelenskyy]: Yes, it is very important for me and everything that you just mentioned earlier. For me as a President, it is very important and we are open for any future cooperation... (Trump, D. Zelenskyy, V. The White House (2019) pp. 2-5)

Delegates is extremely important that you fully assume your roles as senators or house representatives. In order to continue with the impeachment process, it is essential to demonstrate evidence that has sufficient weight, demonstrating that this process must continue or if it should be retracted. The table will not provide evidence of the process. It is you, under your own means, who are responsible for defining the future of the United States of America.

### **Crisis center logistics**

It is necessary that all the directives carried out use the format set out in the guide in order for the crisis center to understand them and thus easily accept them. ALL directives must be workable and very well drafted so that they actually have an impact on the committee. Directives that do not follow the specified format cannot pass.

- Military actions: It is carried out to attack an intruder using different weapons.
  - Format:
  - Author(s):

- Quantity of armaments and/or troops to be used:
  - Nation from which the armament originates:
  - If there is a union between two or more nations it must be justified:
  - Location of the attack:
  - Signature:
  - Encryption:
- Strategic intelligence movement: They are for example secret investigation processes, communication interference, kidnappings, murders.
- Format:
  - Author(s):
  - What will be the strategic intelligence movement?
  - Where will be held:
  - Motive and purpose of the strategic intelligence movement:
  - Signature:
  - Encryption:
- Defense Directive: If a character is under attack or needs to be made more secure, this directive can be used.
- Format:
  - Author:
  - Reason why you wish to defend yourself:
  - How you want to defend yourself:
  - Strategy of the defense:
  - Signature:
  - Encryption:
- Redaction of a legal document: You can take into account legal documents that have been created in the past to make reforms that are relevant to you. This directive must be precise in order to be taken into account. It takes at least 5 delegations.
- Authors:
  - Purpose:
  - Document to be reformed:
  - Articles to be introduced:

- Purpose of the reform:
- Signatures:
- Encryption:

### **QARMAs:**

- What is the position of the entity you are representing over the impeachment?
- What are some measures have been already taken by your entity?
- How can the committee continue the investigation?
- 

### **Crisis center logistics**

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- Military actions: It is carried out to attack an intruder using different weapons.
  - Format:
  - Author(s):
  - Quantity of armaments and/or troops to be used:
  - Nation from which the armament originates:
  - If there is a union between two or more nations it must be justified:
  - Location of the attack:
  - Signature:
  - Encryption:
- Strategic intelligence movement: They are for example secret investigation processes, communication interference, kidnappings, murders.

- Format:
  - Author(s):
  - What will be the strategic intelligence movement:
  - Where will be held:
  - Motive and purpose of the strategic intelligence movement:
  - Signature:
  - Encryption:
- Defense Directive: If a character is under attack or needs to be made more secure, this directive can be used.
- Format:
  - Author:
  - Reason why you wish to defend yourself:
  - How you want to defend yourself:
  - Strategy of the defense:
  - Signature:
  - Encryption:
- Redaction of a legal document: You can take into account legal documents that have been created in the past to make reforms that are relevant to you. This directive must be precise in order to be taken into account. It takes at least 5 delegations.
- Authors:
  - Purpose:
  - Document to be reformed:
  - Articles to be introduced:
  - Purpose of the reform:
  - Signatures:
  - Encryption:

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