

8th BURAK BORA ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2026

CABINET

Cabinet Of John F. Kennedy

STUDY GUIDE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

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1. LETTERS FROM THE ACADEMIC TEAM

Welcome Letter From the Under-Secretary General

Distinguished participants of Burak Bora Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference,

It is my uttermost pleasure to welcome you all to the eighth annual session of BBALMUN.

As both the USG of this committee and DSG of this conference it has been a dream since day one to be writing this letter from where I am today. With many ups and downs BBALMUN has its very own space in my heart, and as we are slowly reaching the end, I'm realising that; whatever will be, will be and we shall not perceive things lost as things lost but as things that was gone maybe in our favour; MUN surprisingly taught me that and I hope it does the same to you. With that being said, we are also coming to end of my deputy Secretary General letter; MUN and especially BBALMUN has been a platform for me to grow into myself so I want to thank Dila, Asya, Defne, İlayda, Masal, Onat, Yağız and many others who were there with me in my journey.

And here we come to "the" committee entrance letter you need. Me and my dear academic assistant Seydi have created the most enjoyable committee of the year (maybe not all time because we did that last year again in the cabinet ;)) for you as a legacy of BBALMUN. We had many brainstorming and ideas flying around the room just for you to enjoy it as much as we did when we thought about it. This cabinet will be thought and researched upon for nearly 8 months when you read this and I can reassure you that we are coming to meet all your expectations. Seydi and I have been preparing for you to live as many events as you can learn how to get away from it in this committee. I hope this Cabinet of J.F.K. becomes all you can want from a committee with diplomacy and war. Reach me if you have any questions or expectations on your mind!!

In God We Trust

@zwhramelek

Welcome Letter From the Academic Assistant

Esteemed participants of BBALMUN'26,

I am honored to write this letter as a part of BBALMUN'26 team. From the day this committee has announced, my lovely USG Zehra and I have worked for countless hours only to give you the best Cabinet experience of your MUN career. BBALMUN has a really special place in my heart, it gave me friendships, new experiences and basically my whole MUN journey.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a really interesting man to research about. I personally had so much fun preparing this committee and this study guide. I am sure that this committee will satisfy all of our participants and I am really excited for this conference from day one. Also I want to thank my dear USG/DSG Zehra, other crisis academic assistants Onur, Poyraz and Aysu, Head of Crisis Deniz and my dear Secretary General Ecrin for their support and contribution to this conference.

With that being said I wish you all a great conference.

In God We Trust

@omertrennn

2. INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS COMMITTEES

The procedure of the crisis committees are much different than the GA committees. Firstly, you are not representing a country but representing a character from the date that we will simulate. That means you don't have to use "we" language in these kinds of committees. Crises are the events and updates that the crisis team will give you according to your actions throughout the committee. You will receive lots of them since you will take your next movements according to these crises and updates. One of your main aims in the committee will be solving these crises by taking proper actions. You will take these actions by using your personal or cabinet's power and write directives instead of the resolution papers like in the GA committees. Directives are the documents you write to take immediate actions and create short-term solutions and that is the difference between directives and resolution papers. Now let's learn what exactly are directives and how to write them.

2.1. Directives 101

Types of Directives

Committee Directives: In committee directives, you take actions as the whole cabinet by using the powers of the cabinet. Since these directives will affect all of the committee, it is crucial that you should work together in coordination and reach middle grounds about your ideas and every delegate in the committee must consent to the directive.

Personal Directives: In personal directives, you take actions as yourself by using your own personal powers. Since you will be using your own powers, you should consider what powers does your character have. For example, a character who is a commander can take some military actions etc.

Top Secret Directives: In top secret directives, you also take actions by using your personal powers but the difference is that the directive will not be known by anyone in your cabinet.

Press Releases: In press releases, you are addressing the people in the country by using media organs. They are crucial for controlling the public opinion so you should use them wisely.

How to Write a Good Directive

The directive below was written by us to give you an example for a good directive. It's not similar to most of the directives but a directive like this is good enough for the crisis committees.

[YOUR CABINET] 15.43

From: *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus*

To: *All the Proconsuls and Military Officials in and near Piacenza*

Every single pig in these villages will be given to military officers. Only 2 pigs will be left in each village in order for villagers to rebreed the pigs. After the pigs have been collected, they will be kept in a rural side of Piacenza in a secure barn and bred constantly. These pigs will be used against the Carthagian Elephants when the time comes. This plan will be explained in the war directive when the battle seems near. This army of pigs will be called "War Pigs".

Features of a Good Directive

- **It bears a proper name:** Always write your character's name and the committee on the directive. It makes life easier for everyone, and also adds another layer of professionalism to the directive.
- **It has the time you sent the directive:** It is highly suggested that you write the time on top of the directive that you are sending. It will be easier for the crisis team to read and reply to your directive.
- **It's reasonable and it's realistic:** While this is a simulation and we do allow some extreme-ness, you can not just write a directive about killing half of the population or things like 'we will use super-duper secret very technological spy devices that can not be noticed or removed.
- **It's detailed:** It is highly suggested to give enough details in your directives for them to be accepted and evaluated. Your directive must answer the "Five Ws and One H" questions (Who, What, Why, Where, When and How). It is also not specifically written to be a 'Top Secret' so the updates related to this directive will be given to the whole cabinet and not just the delegate.
- **Its purpose and aim is clear:** This is pretty self-explanatory.
- **It's written in a readable manner:** Of course, the crisis team doesn't expect you to use typewriters or pre-Shakespearean English, they only expect a proper handwriting for your own good. Otherwise the crisis team might have a hard time reading your directive which can lead to many bad things. One being the straight-forward rejection of your directive.
- **Importance of ideas:** the most important thing while writing directives is ideas. Every directive comes with pros and cons. So debating upon the idea is the most important part of writing a good directive. Remember that the crisis team will always try to lure you into traps or find the weakest point in your directive. Thus they will force your minds to think the unthinkable.

- **Using accurate information:** Always *QUADRUPLE* check the information and the data you provide in the directive.
- **Stay on the topic, write related directives:** Also self-explanatory.
- **Writing mottos and throwing slogans won't make your directive any better:** We do agree, slogans are fun and help you get in the mindset of your character but cluttering your directive with slogans only makes it harder for the crisis team to read, to understand and to approve.

3. THE CABINET

3.1. Introduction to the committee

The United States of America, commonly known as America or U.S., is a federal republic of 50 states founded in 1776 after declaring independence from Great Britain. Having grown from 13 colonies, it now has a population of over 340 million.

By the 20th century, especially after World War I and World War II, it gained international recognition and major influence in world politics thanks to its rapid technological advancements, military power and strong economy. The USA also played a key role in founding organizations such as the UN and NATO. America's political ideology is generally based on liberal democracy, capitalism and freedom of speech.

After World War II, the USA entered an intense period of rivalry against the Soviet Union also known as "the Cold War". This conflict didn't involve direct military confrontation but political tension, space and nuclear arms races. The USA represented the capitalist side while the USSR stood for communism.

John. F. Kennedy served as the 35th President of the United States of America

from January 1961 until his assassination in November 1963. During his presidency he guided the nation through intense times of the Cold War including the Cuban Missile Crisis and Bay of Pigs Invasion . He and his cabinet prevented a possible nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union. In addition, they promoted racial equality and supported the development of future laws such as the Civil Rights of 1964. The cabinet dealt with a very complex period of the US during this short presidency and was one the most remarkable ones. His rising to power was both a miracle and a curse for US history. Kennedy also inspired his people with his vision for progress in science and technology, particularly the idea of landing on the Moon with his famous call: "Ask not what America will do for you, ask what you can do for America!".

3.2. Key People

- **John F. Kennedy, *President of United States***

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, served as the 35th President of the United States of America from January 1961 until his assassination in November 1963. During his presidency he guided the nation through intense times of the Cold War including the Cuban Missile Crisis and Bay of Pigs Invasion . He and his cabinet prevented a possible nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

- **Lyndon B. Johnson, *Vice President of United States***

Lyndon Baines Johnson served as Vice President under John F. Kennedy from 1961 to 1963. He played a key role in supporting Kennedy's policies and acted as a bridge between Congress and the White House.

- **Robert S. McNamara, *Secretary of Defense***

Robert S. McNamara served as Secretary of Defense. He was known for modernizing the U.S. military and using data-driven strategies in defense planning.

- **Dean Rusk, *Secretary of State***

Dean Rusk served as the Secretary of State. He was a key figure in U.S. foreign policy, especially during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

- **Stewart L. Udall, *Secretary of Interior***

Stewart L. Udall served as Secretary of the Interior. He focused on conservation, expanding national parks and protecting natural resources. Udall also promoted environmental awareness across the U.S.

- **Maxwell D. Taylor, *Land Forces General***

Maxwell D. Taylor served as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He advised Kennedy on key military decisions.

- **James E. Webb, *NASA Administrator***

James E. Webb served as the Administrator of NASA. He helped expand America's space exploration efforts. Webb played a key role in turning Kennedy's vision of landing a man on the Moon into a concrete national goal.

- **Richard Helms, *CIA Deputy Director for Plans***

Richard Helms served as Deputy Director for Plans at the CIA. He helped run secret operations, especially the ones that linked Cuba and the Cold War. He was known as a skilled and a reliable intelligence officer.

- **E. Howard Hunt, *CIA Field Operative***

E. Howard Hunt worked for the CIA. He was involved in secret missions, including operations against Cuba. He was known for his work in planning and organizing covert activities.

- **C. Douglas Dillon, *Secretary of Treasury***

C. Douglas Dillon served as Secretary of the Treasury. He helped shape the administration's economic policies and supported tax cuts to boost growth. He also worked to strengthen international financial relations.

- **Pete Hamill, *Journalist***

Pete Hamill was a journalist and writer. He often wrote about politics, culture, and social issues in America. He became known for his clear, powerful writing and deep understanding of ordinary people's lives.

- **Marsius Burningham, *Democrat Politician***

Marsius Burningham was an American Democratic politician and a contemporary of John F. Kennedy. As a close friend and political ally of Kennedy, he shared a strong interest in public service, government reform, and national politics. He became known for his active role in Democratic circles and his dedication to promoting progressive policies.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4.1. John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Personal Life

John F. Kennedy was born as the second of nine children in the Kennedy family. His father, Joseph P. Kennedy was a businessman and politician; his mother, Rose Kennedy, was a philanthropist and socialite. His father built up a large fortune and created trust funds for his nine children, giving them financial independence for life. He wanted his children to be ambitious and versatile, made political discussions a common topic of family meals and demanded academic excellence.

He married Jacqueline Lee Bouvier in 1953, in Newport, Rhode Island. She was born on July 28, 1929 at New York. Her mother, Janet Lee Bouvier, was a socialite. Her father, John Vernou Bouvier, was a Wall Street stockbroker. He worked in finance, handling stocks and investments. Her younger sister, Caroline Lee, was born four years later on March 3, 1933. She graduated from George Washington University with a degree in French literature. Before becoming First Lady, she was a photographer and “inquiring camera girl” reporter for the Washington Times-Herald. She interviewed random people on the street and took their photos. The wedding was elegant and covered by the media, reflecting both families’ social high profile.

John F. Kennedy was educated at Choate, a private preparatory school, and wanted to study under Harold Laski at the London School of Economics, unfortunately his health forced his return to the U.S.. He registered late at Princeton University but had to withdraw after two months due to his illness. In 1936, he went to Harvard University and graduated in 1940 with honors.

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. was the oldest son in the family and the one who was expected to become the future president. He was confident and very ambitious. Because he was the oldest, he had all the hopes from a young age. He studied at Harvard and went to law school. He was strongly influenced by his father. Even at that time people began to think he would eventually run for presidency. He became a pilot in the U.S. Navy when World War II began. In 1944, he volunteered for a dangerous secret mission. His mission was to fly a plane loaded with explosives that was meant to be used as an early “drone bomb”. During this mission, his plane exploded mid-air and he died at only age 29. His death changed their father’s plans. He turned his hopes to John, who was the next oldest son which made him lean into politics. (Many historians think John F. Kennedy’s strong passion and sense of duty came from feeling like he was carrying his brother’s future.)



*Kennedy
Family*

Kennedy's Entrance to Politics

He wanted to attend the Yale Law School but he changed his plans due to upcoming World War II. Instead he tried to enter the Army's Officer Candidate School, but he was rejected because of his chronic back problems. He later joined the United States Naval Reserve. He became an ensign and began working for the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) in Washington D.C.

In January 1942, Kennedy was sent to an ONI office in Charleston. He planned on commanding a PT boat(a motor torpedo boat used by the United States Navy in World War II. These vessels were small, fast, and inexpensive to build, and were valued for their maneuverability and speed), but his health conditions made it difficult until his father helped him by providing misleading medical cords. Kennedy completed six months of training in Chicago and Rhode Island. He first commanded PT-101 from December 1942 to February 1943. Unhappy with being stationed at the Panama Canal, he asked Senator David Walsh for help and was reassigned to the South Pacific.

In 1943, he was now in charge of the PT-109 in the Solomon Islands. On the night of August 1-2, a Japanese destroyer rammed into his boat and sliced it in half. His two men were dead and he was injured but still he managed to drag his badly burned crewmate Patrick McMahon to shore by gripping the man's life jacket strap in his teeth. He and his surviving crewmates swam to an island. Then he carved a rescue message on a coconut that helped save his crew after seven days. This story made him famous and earned him the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and a Purple Heart for his injuries. After recovery, he briefly commanded PT-59 and helped rescue dozens of other Marines. He later got removed from duty due to his worsening health.

In April 1945, Kennedy's father used his connections with William Randolph Hearst to get him a job as a special correspondent for Hearst Newspapers. This helped keep Kennedy in the public eye and introduced him to journalism.

His older brother, Joe Jr., was the family's planned future presidential candidate until his death in World War II. After his death, the family expected John to enter politics instead. His father wanted him to run for Congress so he could gain national visibility.

With pressure from Joe Sr., Congressman James Michael Curley left his steady seat to become mayor of Boston, opening a safe Democratic district for Kennedy. John moved to Boston and won with 42% of the vote. His father helped the campaign by contacting journalists, emphasizing John's war service, and managing a large advertising campaign. Kennedy went on to win the general election with 73% of the vote.

As a congressman, he often missed votes because of his health issues. He was focused on foreign policy, instead of local political tasks. He supported the Truman Doctrine (The Truman Doctrine is a U.S. foreign policy that pledges American support for U.S.-aligned nations against alleged authoritarian threats. The doctrine originated with the primary goal of countering the growth of the Soviet bloc during the Cold War). Although not as aggressive as Senator McCarthy, he supported anti-communist legislation and criticized the Truman administration for losing China to communism. During these years, he was also active in the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts.

He cared about international and minority support to him and his campaign, he often suggested aid, and non-military solutions and support to the areas of United States' existing and aimed impact regions.

Whenever the Congress was in session, he would return to Massachusetts nearly every weekend. There, he would give speeches to veterans' groups, fraternal and civic groups. His goal was to show signs of goodwill, to stay visible and form strong connections with individuals who could help him in his aim to be the president.

In early 1949, he started preparing for the Senate elections in 1952 against Republican Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. using the campaign slogan "KENNEDY WILL DO MORE FOR MASSACHUSETTS". His father again assisted Kennedy's campaign by convincing the *Boston Post* to support Kennedy, by offering a \$500,000 loan to its publisher while his younger brother Robert appeared as the campaign manager. His mother and sisters were also very successful campaign workers, organizing "tea" gatherings in hotels and lounges throughout Massachusetts to connect with female voters. In the presidential election, Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower won by 208,000 votes, but Kennedy defeated Lodge by 70,000 votes in his own race, becoming a Senator.



John F. Kennedy and Henry Cabot Lodge during the 1952 campaign

Over the next two years, Kennedy had some back operations. Due to his frequent sickness, he missed most of the Senate sessions. He sometimes became so ill that he had to receive Catholic last rites (last prayers and ministrations given to an individual of Christian faith, when possible, shortly before death). During his weakness, he published *Profiles in Courage*, a book about U.S. senators who risked their careers for their principles. It earned him the Pulitzer Prize for Biography. It was later confirmed that he had helped ghost-write the book.

In the early part of his term, he focused on keeping his campaign promise "more for Massachusetts". Although he and Lodge had similar voting records, there was one key issue: the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act (this act restricts labor unions and gives the president more power over them). Lodge voted in favor while Kennedy voted against it. On NBC's *Meet the Press* Kennedy strongly blamed Lodge for not doing enough to slow the rising movement of manufacturing jobs from Massachusetts to the Southern States. He said that South's right-to-work laws gave those states an unfair advantage by keeping labor costs lower than in Massachusetts.

In May 1953, Kennedy introduced a 36-point plan called "The Economic Problems of New England" to support the important Massachusetts industries such as fishing, textile manufacturing, watchmaking, and shipbuilding, as well as the Boston seaport. His policy included protective tariffs, preventing excessive speculation in raw wool, stronger efforts to research and market American fish products, an increase in the Fish and Wildlife Service budget, funds to rehabilitate the South Boston Army Base, shipbuilding contracts at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, and the development of hydroelectric and nuclear power in New England-such as the Yankee Rowe Nuclear Power Station in Rowe, Massachusetts, which began construction in 1958.

Kennedy's plan was supported by both of the parties because they helped businesses, workers and national defense. Congress later accepted most of his plan. Kennedy, who supported the Massachusetts Audubon Society (a nonprofit organization dedicated to "protecting the nature of Massachusetts") wanted to keep Cape Cod's coast safe from industrial projects. On September 3rd, he and Republican Senator Leverett Saltonstall introduced a plan to create the Cape Cod National Seashore.

As a senator, Kennedy quickly became known for his responsiveness to requests from constituents. For example he co-sponsored legislation to provide federal loans to help communities that were damaged by the 1953 Worcester tornado. But sometimes on certain occasions when the national interest was at stake, he would do the opposite. In 1954, Kennedy voted in favor of the Saint Lawrence Seaway which was going to connect the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, even though the Massachusetts politicians argued that this project would harm the Port of Boston economically.

In 1956, he gained control of the Massachusetts Democratic Party, and told the Democrats to support Adlai Stevenson. Stevenson let the delegates choose his running mate. Kennedy lost the vice-presidential vote but this actually improved his profile.

In 1957 he and his brother joined a committee on Labor Rackets to investigate racketeering in labor-management relations. Kennedy and his brother had dramatic arguments with labor leaders such as Jimmy Hoffa of the Teamsters Union, and this attracted the media causing him to get known better. He later introduced a bill to prevent the misuse of the labors. The bill passed the Senate but got rejected by the House of Representatives which he described as a big loss for honest workers.

That same year, Kennedy joined the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee where he supported Algeria, which is trying to gain independence from France, and sponsored an amendment to the mutual Defense Assistance Act which would provide aid to Soviet satellite nations. Kennedy made a risky choice and introduced a bill to eliminate from the National Defense Education Act of 1958 a provision requiring promises of loyalty and written declarations from people getting the aid (this loyalty oath was a requirement for students receiving federal education aid to prove that they were not communists and that they were loyal to the government.)

In 1958, Kennedy was re-elected to the Senate, defeating his opponent, Boston lawyer Vincent J. Celeste, with 73.6% of the vote which is the largest winning margin in the history of Massachusetts politics. After his re-election, he began preparing to run for the presidency.

On January 2, 1960, Kennedy announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. He was young and had less experience but his passion earned him numerous supporters. He had some potential challengers, such as, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, Adlai Stevenson II, and Senator Hubert Humphrey.

When Kennedy got to the convention, he had the most delegates but not enough to be sure he would win. Adlai Stevenson was still popular, Johnson wanted the nomination too, and former president Truman thought Kennedy didn't have enough experience. Kennedy knew that if the voting went to a second round, he could lose. So his team worked fast and managed to get just enough delegates for him to win on the first vote.

Kennedy went against his brother Robert, who wanted him to pick labor leader Walter Reuther, and other liberal supporters when he chose Lyndon Johnson as his running mate. He thought Lyndon would help him win the Southern voters. When he accepted the nomination, Kennedy delivered his famous "New Frontier" speech:

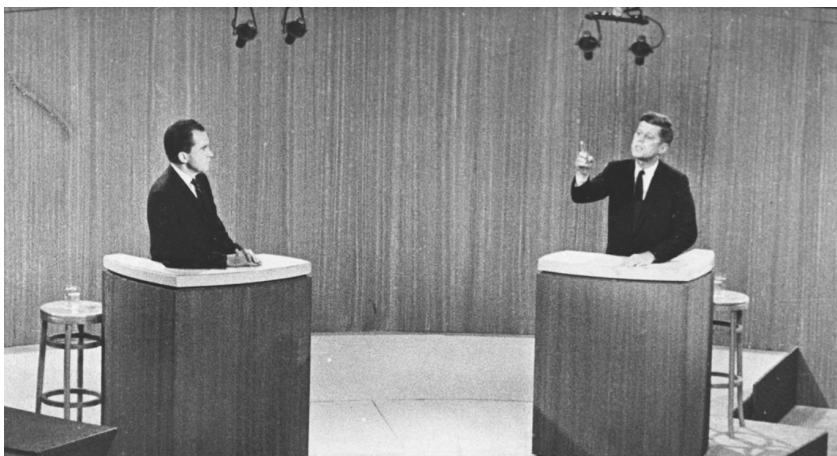
"(...) For the problems are not all solved and the battles are not all won and we stand today on the edge of a New Frontier. ...But the New Frontier of which I speak is not a set of promises, it is a set of challenges. It sums up not what I intend to offer the American people but what I intend to ask of them..."

When the general election campaign began, Vice President Richard Nixon was ahead of Kennedy by six points. The big issues were the slow economy, Kennedy's Catholic religion, the Cuban Revolution, and whether the Soviet Union was beating the U.S. in space and missile technology. Seeing his religion is an obstacle, he gave a speech saying:

"I am not the Catholic candidate for president. I am the Democratic Party candidate for president who also happens to be a Catholic. I do not speak for my Church on public matters and the Church does not speak for me."

He promised to respect the separation of church and state, and not to allow Catholic officials to dictate public policy.

Kennedy's and Nixon's campaigns agreed to a series of debates on TV. Approximately 70 million Americans watched the first debate on September 26. Kennedy was prepared but Nixon was recently released from the hospital after a painful knee surgery. Kennedy wore a dark blue suit and shirt which avoided glowing. Nixon, on the other hand, wore a light suit and didn't have a great look on the TV. The strong studio lights emphasizing his swear, the position of everything, it was all anything other than professional for Nixon. Kennedy looked calm, confident and camera-ready. Some rumours say that television viewers believed in Kennedy because of his appearance while radio listeners, a much smaller audience, thought Nixon had defeated Kennedy. At the end, the debates raised interest and gave Kennedy approximately two million additional votes, thanks to the first debate. This also made television play a strong role in American politics.



*Kennedy and Nixon hold
final debate in Oct. 21
1960*

On election day, Kennedy won a very close race against Nixon. In the national popular vote, Kennedy won with only 0.2%, while in the Electoral College (which you need 269 votes to win) Kennedy won by 303 votes to Nixon's 219.

At only forty-three years old, John Fitzgerald Kennedy became the youngest person ever elected to the presidency.

Public View of J.F.K.

Kennedy and his wife were younger than the presidents and first ladies before them and were popular in the media. They were like pop singers and movie stars rather than politicians; influencing fashion trends, becoming the subjects of photo spreads in popular magazines etc.

The Kennedy family invited artists, writers and intellectuals to White House dinners, advancing the importance of arts in America.

John F. Kennedy was the first president to effectively use television to speak directly to the American people. Other presidents didn't do live televised press conferences without delay or editing. The public loved his press conferences. The public loved John F. Kennedy's press conferences, although some of his advisors worried about the risk of mistakes by the president and others thought the press showed insufficient respect for the dignity of his office. By November 1963, President Kennedy had held 64 news conferences, an average of one every sixteen days. The first, less than a week after his inauguration, was viewed by an estimated 65 million people. A poll taken in 1961 indicated that 90 percent of those interviewed had watched at least one of JFK's first three press conferences. The average audience for all the broadcast conferences was 18 million viewers.

4.2. The Blue State

United State's Stance

The Cold War was a political rivalry between the two main ideologies: communism and capitalism. It began after World War II after the tensions grew between the USA and the Soviet Union (USSR). The term "cold war" is used because there were no actual fights, the rivalry was fought through political pressure, propaganda and proxy wars. The USSR installed satellite governments in its territories in Eastern Europe and North Korea which led to a political division of Europe by an "Iron Curtain". In 1949, the USSR tested its first nuclear weapon and allied with the People's Republic of China. There were "Three Worlds" of the Cold War. "First World" also known as the "Western Bloc" included the US, Western Europe, Canada, Japan, South Korea and NATO. "Second World" also known as the "Eastern Bloc" led by the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, Eastern Europe, North Korea. Lastly, the "Third World" had non-aligned and neutral countries. The war was shaped around five key events: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade, China and the Korean War.

Truman Doctrine is a U.S. foreign policy that promises American support for their allies with the primal reason of preventing the growth of the Soviet Bloc. It was announced on March 12 1947, later developed on July 4 1948. The Doctrine faced with many crises agendas that are still visible in today's daylight, such as Turkey's conclusion on Turkish Straits. It led to the creation of NATO ("North Atlantic Treaty Organization", is an intergovernmental military affiliation) in 1949. It is also alleged that Truman's statements: "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes" also led the beginning of Cold War

The Marshall Plan, officially called the European Recovery Program, was launched by the U.S. in 1948 to provide financial aid and industrial support to Western Europe. It operated for four years from April 3, 1948 to 1951. The United States transferred \$13.3 billion after the end of World War II in Europe.

The Berlin Blockade was one of the first big international crises of the Cold War. During the occupation of post World War II Germany, the USSR blocked the Western Allies' railway, road and canal access to the sectors of Berlin under Western control on 24 June 1949. In response, the Western Allies organised the Berlin Airlift to carry supplies to the people of West Berlin from 26 June 1948 to 30 September 1949. The divided country was a mass-tension source with everyone being on the edge of the trigger. Soviet's slowly started growing tension with Europe, causing this crisis.

The Korean War took place between 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953. It was an armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula fought between North Korea and South Korea and their allies. Democratic People's Republic of Korea was supported by China and the USSR, while the Republic of Korea was supported by the United Nations Command led by the United States. It was one of the first major proxy wars (a proxy war is when two powerful countries do not fight each other directly but support opposite sides in another country's war) of the Cold War. The political disagreements after the end of World War II caused this war. War ended on 27 July 1953 with the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement which allowed the exchange of prisoners and created a four kilometer wide Demilitarized Zone along the frontline.

The Wall Street

The Wall Street is a street in the Financial District of Lower Manhattan in New York City. It symbolizes the U.S. financial system and it's duties. Wall Street was originally known as "Het Cingel" (it meant "the Belt" in Dutch) when it was a part of New Amsterdam during the 17th century. From 1653 to 1699, a real city wall existed. At the time, the location served as a market and securities trading site. Local merchants and traders would meet at various spots to buy and sell shares

and bonds, then split into two classes: auctioneers and dealers. In 1789, George Washington became the first president there when he took his oath in Federal Hill. The Bill of Rights (which is a list of the most important rights to the citizens of a country) was also passed in the same area. In the early 1800s, both residences and businesses occupied the area and Wall Street became the "money capital of America". During the 1920s, stock prices rose rapidly and many Americans began investing. In 1929, the Wall Street Crash caused the Great Depression, leading to massive unemployment and economic problems worldwide. It was a major stock market crash due to the decline in prices of New York stock Exchange. On the afternoon of October 23, a sudden decline in stock prices began as the last hours of the days approached, which led to a 4.6% drop in total market value.

In the 1930s, the U.S. government introduced new rules and controls under Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, which is a response to the Great Depression, to reduce risks in the financial system. Also, Wall Street played an important role in financing World War I and World War II, helping the U.S. become a global economic leader. The Wall Street crash of 1929, also known as the Great Crash, was a major stock market crash in the United States which began in October 1929 with a sharp decline in prices on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). It triggered a rapid erosion of confidence in the U.S. banking system and marked the beginning of the worldwide Great Depression that lasted until 1939, making it the most devastating crash in the country's history. It is most associated with October 24, 1929, known as "Black Thursday", when a record 12.9 million shares were traded on the exchange, and October 29, 1929, or "Black Tuesday", when some 16.4 million shares were traded.

The stock market crash of 1929 ushered in the Great Depression, in which a quarter of working people were unemployed, with soup kitchens, mass foreclosures of farms, and falling prices. During this era, development of the Financial District stagnated, and Wall Street "paid a heavy price" and "became something of a backwater in American life".

During the New Deal years, as well as the 1940s, there was much less focus on Wall Street and finance. The government clamped down on the practice of buying equities based only on credit, but these policies began to ease. From 1946 to 1947, stocks could not be purchased "on margin", meaning that an

investor had to pay 100% of a stock's cost without taking on any loans. However, this margin requirement was reduced four times before 1960, each time stimulating a mini-rally and boosting volume, and when the Federal Reserve reduced the margin requirements from 90% to 70%. These changes made it somewhat easier for investors to buy stocks on credit. The growing national economy and prosperity led to a recovery during the 1960s.



*New York City Stock
Exchange on Wall Street*

Order of Precedence in the U.S.

The U.S. Order of Precedence is an advisory document maintained by the Ceremonials Division of the Office of the Chief of Protocol. It settles the order and ranking of the United States leadership for official events at home and abroad (seating or speaking order). The first U.S. The Order of Precedence was created by the Roosevelt Administration in 1908.

On the very top of the hierarchy comes the *President of the United States*, followed by the *Vice President of the United States*, *Governor of a State* (when in own state), *Speaker of the House Representatives*, *Chief Justice of the United States*. Then comes the *Former Presidents of the United States or their widows/widowers* and the *Former Vice Presidents of the United States or their widows/widowers*.

Then *American Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to foreign governments* followed by the *American Ambassadors* (at post), *Permanent Representatives and Representatives* to international organizations who hold Chief of Mission authority (when at post), American charge d'affaires ad interim, *the Secretary of State*, *President United Nations General Assembly* (when in session), Secretary-General of the United Nations (when at the United Nations), President, United Nations General Assembly (when not in session), *Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of foreign diplomatic missions to the United States* (in order of presentation of credentials to the president of the United States), *Associate justices of the Supreme Court*, *Retired chief justices of the United States*, *Retired associate justices of the Supreme Court* unless they resigned, *The Cabinet* (other than Secretary of State) (which are eg: Secretary of the Treasury, Defense, Attorney General etc.) followed by *President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate*, *Senate majority leader*, *Senate minority leader*, *Senate majority whip*, *Senate minority whip* and *the Senators*.

Senate of U.S.

The United States Senate is a part of the bicameral United States Congress (It has the authority under Article One of the Constitution to make and pass or defeat federal legislation). The Senate has absolute power to confirm U.S. presidential appointments, to approve or reject arrangements etc.. Established by the US Constitution in 1789, as part of the Great Compromise, the Senate was designed to balance the representation of the states in federal governance. The Senate was intended to be a more deliberative body, offering stability, continuity, and protection against impulsive decision-making. Regardless of size or population, each of the 50 states is represented equally by two senators who serve staggered six-year-terms to ensure their sovereignty, making for a total of 100 senators in the Senate, whereas the House will have a total of 50, 1 for each state, in the committee. As a legislative body, the Senate has historically been at the center of national reform efforts. It debates and passes laws that shape the nation's economic direction, regulate industries, and determine the rights and responsibilities of citizens. During times of national crisis, the Senate has often acted as a stabilizing institution, providing funding, oversight, and legislative solutions to restore stability and growth.

4.3. Deep in US

Intelligence Services of USA

CIA, The Central Intelligence Agency, was an intelligence service of the federal government of the United States which was founded on 18 September 1947. The CIA was not a law enforcement organization meaning that they could not directly arrest or enforce laws. The CIA worked with the Intelligence Community, Department of War and law enforcement agencies so it could cooperate with the FBI, police etc.). Their aim was to prevent dangers before they occur and to protect the national security in the United States. They collect foreign intelligence and conduct covert action as directed by the president (which means they can carry out secret operations when the President orders). Just one of the director and deputy director positions at the CIA may be held by a military officer. All US intelligence collection operations were overseen by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). DCIs have come from a variety of backgrounds, including the military, business, politics, and intelligence. The DCI is frequently the president's closest confidant and acts as his primary intelligence adviser. While some intelligence chiefs, such as Allen W. Dulles during the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration (1953–61).

FBI, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, was the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States which was founded on 26 July 1908. It was the main federal police force of the United States and was a part of the U.S. Department of Justice. The FBI aimed to counter terrorism, counterintelligence and to investigate criminal investigations. They also maintain a list of its top 10 most wanted people.

NSA, The National Security Agency was founded on November 4th 1952. Unlike the FBI and CIA, NSA specialized in technological and electronic intelligence. Their main objective was to ensure the United States' national security. The NSA monitored and analyzed phone calls, satellite communications, military and political communications, emails etc. They create strong encryption systems for the nation and decipher foreign encryption systems.

The key difference between the CIA and the FBI was that CIA's operations were mainly done abroad while the FBI mostly worked within the United States. NSA, on the other hand, focuses on all types of electronic and technological intelligence (abroad or not). Different from the FBI, the CIA and the NSA have no law enforcement authority meaning they can not directly arrest or enforce laws. The FBI also has access to intelligence services. The CIA can conduct covert action under the order of the president. While the FBI and the CIA get into combat, the NSA's goal is to secure national electronic/technological security.

Space Race within Cold War

World War II had shown to the world that rocket technology would drive modern warfare, so the United States and the Soviet Union locked themselves in a race to have the most superior technology. As technology advanced and powerful intercontinental ballistic missiles were developed by both countries, starting the Space Race. The clear goal of the Space Race was landing a man on the Moon so the Space Race became a race to the Moon.

The race started on August 2 1955 when the Soviet Union responded to the United States that they intended to launch the first artificial satellite into space with a satellite of their own. 2 months later, on October 4 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik 1 which is the first Earth-orbiting satellite in history. Another month later on November 3 1957, the Union launched Sputnik 2. They also brought Laika -a dog- to space making them the first nation to successfully send a living organism into space. The United States entered the race late on January 31 1958 by launching "Explorer 1" which was the first US satellite to reach orbit. It also carried experimental equipment.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created on October 1 1958 to replace the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics (NACA). NASA was created to pursue goals in robotic and human spaceflight and to build aeronautics technology development.

The world's first communication satellite was launched by the United States. "SCORE" was launched on December 18 1958.

Not long after, the Soviet Union launched Luna 1, also known as the first "cosmic rocket". Luna 1 became the first human-made object to leave the orbit of the Earth due to the object having too much speed.

On August 2 1959, Explorer 6 was launched, becoming the first weather satellite and also took the first picture of Earth.

On 12 September 1959, The Soviet Union launched Luna 2 which is the first spacecraft to reach the surface of the Moon and after a month, they successfully launched Luna 3 which is the first object sent into orbit around the Moon.

On August 19 1960, an American chimpanzee called "Ham" became the first hominid in space and survived the landing.

Coup D'état

The term "Coup D'etat" comes from French, meaning "stroke of state" or "blow of state". "Coup" also could be used to make it more simple. A "coup" is the illegal attempt to unseat a high-ranking person or leadership done by the military organizations, political elites or security forces. Unlike revolution; "coup" doesn't need thousands of people on the street, done by smaller but organized groups and happens suddenly mostly overnight.

A "self-coup" or "autocoup" is a form of coup d'etat in which a political leader who came by legal means, increases their power illegally through the actions of themselves or their supporters. The leaders give themselves extraordinary powers illegally often justified as "temporary" or "for national security". They shut down parliaments, stop normal courts from working and can ignore constitutions.

A "soft coup" which is also referred to as a silent coup or a bloodless coup, is like a regular coup d'etat but is achieved without the use of force or violence.

5. TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Events that, if not associated with the committee, will help you figure out the course of the committee and real-life examples of handling potential crises

5.1. Red Scare (1917-1957)

Red scare is a period of public fear and anxiety over alleged rise of communist and socialist ideologies in a non-communist state. This term is mostly used to refer to two periods in the history of the United States: The First Red Scare which occurred right after World War I and The Second Red Scare which occurred right after World War II. The name comes from the red flag, a common emblem of communism and socialism.

The First Red Scare began immediately after World War I. It was inflamed by the Russian Revolution of 1917 in which Vladimir Lenin's Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party overcame the Russian tsar (title associated primarily with rulers of Russia) and proved that a popular labour-led movement could successfully take over the reins of government. Citizens of the United States in the years of World War I were intensely patriotic; anarchist and left-wing social agitation aggravated national, social, and political tensions. The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), also known as the Wobblies (an international labor union founded in Chicago, Illinois, United States, in 1905), backed several labor strikes in 1916 and 1917. These strikes covered a wide range of industries including steel working, shipbuilding, coal mining, copper mining, and other industries necessary for wartime activities. After World War I, more than 3,600 separate strikes were carried out. The media saw this as "a threat to American society". The first Red Scare climaxed in 1919 and 1920, when United States Attorney General Alexander Mitchell Palmer ordered the Palmer raids, a series of violent law enforcement raids targeting leftist radicals and anarchists. He deported 249 Russian immigrants and used federal agents to jail more than 5,000 citizens. Even though the media supported Palmer at first, many lawyers criticized his acts as unconstitutional. Defensively, Palmer warned that a government-deposing left-wing revolution would begin on 1 May 1920. When it failed to happen, he lost much credibility. Only about 600 deportations had real evidence, despite thousands of arrests. On 16 September 1920, Wall Street was bombed -which nobody was indicted for the bombing-

and 38 died while 141 were injured. Between 1919 and 1920, some states passed criminal syndicalism laws that banned promoting violent social change and restricted free speech. These laws provoked aggressive police investigation of the accused persons, their jailing and deportation for being suspected of being either communist or left-wing.

The Second Scare occurred after World War II, and is also known as “McCarthyism”, Senator Joseph McCarthy. McCarthyism coincided with an increased and widespread fear of communist espionage that was the consequence of the increasing tension in the Cold War through the Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, the Berlin Blockade, the end of the Chinese Civil War, the confessions of spying for the Soviet Union that were made by several high-ranking U.S. government officials, and the outbreak of the Korean War. In 1950, Joseph McCarthy began claiming that he had a list of employees of the U.S. Department of State who were loyal to the Soviet Union. He called for investigations into staff in the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other government agencies. After his reelection in 1952, he was appointed chair of the Senate Committee on Government Operations and Investigations. His accusations during the Second Red Scare caused many people—government workers, teachers, scholars, and media figures—to lose their jobs, even though few were actually convicted of crimes. During the Red Scare, the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) conducted investigations into stated communist activities especially in the entertainment industry. Among those investigated were film director Elia Kazan, playwrights Arthur Miller and Bertolt Brecht, folksinger Pete Seeger, and the so-called Hollywood Ten, 10 motion-picture producers, directors, and screen writers whose refusal to answer the committee’s questions regarding their possible communist affiliations resulted in their incarceration for contempt of Congress as well as blacklisting by the Hollywood studios for most of them. Another major case involved Alger Hiss, who was convicted of dishonesty after being accused of spying by Whittaker Chambers. McCarthy, aggressively accused of people being espionage during the peak of the Second Red Scare. His reputation collapsed when Army lawyer Joseph Welch publicly challenged him, leading to McCarthy being censured by the Senate in 1954.



5.2. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Assassination Attempt (1933)

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the 32nd president of the United States and his inauguration was on March 4 1933. Just 17 before his inauguration, on February 15 1933, when he was delivering an impromptu speech at night from the back of an open car in Miami, Florida he survived an assassination attempt. The attempt was done by Giuseppe Zangara, an Italian immigrant who lived off of his savings, and ended up firing five shots injuring four bystanders and fatally hitting Chicago mayor Anton Cermak. The reason for this was that he hated the rich and blamed capitalism for his suffering. His intended target, Roosevelt, didn't get hurt and was unharmed. On March 20 1933 Zangara was executed on the electric chair.

5.3. New Deal (1933-1936)

The New Deal was a 1933–1938 series of economic, social, and political reforms in response to the Great Depression in the United States under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He introduced the phrase when accepting the Democratic Party presidential nomination in the 1932 United States presidential election, winning in a landslide over incumbent Herbert Hoover, whose administration was widely viewed as ineffective. Roosevelt attributed the Depression to inherent market instability and inadequate aggregate demand (following the Keynesian economic model), and argued that stabilizing and rationalizing the economy required massive government intervention.

Although the First New Deal helped many find work and restored confidence in the financial system, by 1935 stock prices were still below pre-Depression levels and unemployment still exceeded 20 percent. From 1935 to 1938, the "Second New Deal" introduced further legislation and additional agencies which focused on job creation and on improving the conditions of the elderly, workers, and the poor. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) supervised the construction of bridges, libraries, parks, and other facilities, while also investing in the arts; the National Labor Relations Act guaranteed employees the right to organize trade unions; and the Social Security Act introduced pensions for senior citizens and benefits for the disabled, mothers with dependent children, and the unemployed. The Fair Labor Standards Act prohibited "oppressive" child labor, and enshrined a 40-hour work week and national minimum wage.

The First New Deal (1933–1934) dealt with the pressing banking crisis through the Emergency Banking Act and the 1933 Banking Act. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) provided US\$500 million (equivalent to \$12.4 billion in 2025) for relief operations by states and cities, and the short-lived CWA gave locals money to operate make-work projects from 1933 to 1934. The Securities Act of 1933 was enacted to prevent a repeated stock market crash. The controversial work of the National Recovery Administration (NRA) was also part of the First New Deal.

The Second New Deal in 1935–1936 included the National Labor Relations Act to protect labor organizing, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) relief program (which made the federal government the largest employer in the nation), the Social Security Act and new programs to aid tenant farmers and migrant workers. The final major items of New Deal legislation were the creation of the United States Housing Authority and the Farm Security Administration (FSA), which both occurred in 1937; and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which set maximum hours and minimum wages for most categories of workers. The FSA was also one of the oversight authorities of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, which administered relief efforts to Puerto Rican citizens affected by the Great Depression.

5.4. Pearl Harbor (1941)

On December 7 1941, The Empire of Japan launched a surprise military strike on the United States Pacific Fleet at its naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Till that time the United States was a neutral country in World War II. The U.S. declared war on Japan after the air raid on Pearl Harbor which killed 2,403 men and destroyed 180 U.S. aircrafts and 1,178 others were injured. The attack on Pearl Harbor was preceded by months of negotiations between the U.S. and Japan over the future of the Pacific in which Japan wanted the U.S. to lift sanctions and stop supporting China, while the U.S. demanded Japan withdraw from China and Indochina. After the attack, many more Americans decided to join the war, factories started producing weapons, ships, and planes on a massive scale and around 120,000 Japanese-Americans were forced into camps due to fear and suspicion.

War between the Empire of Japan and the United States was seen as a possibility since the 1920s. Japan had been wary of American territorial and military expansion in the Pacific and Asia since the late 1890s, followed by the annexation of islands, such as Hawaii and the Philippines, which were close to or within Japan's perceived sphere of influence. At the same time, Japanese strategic thinkers believed that Japan needed economic self-sufficiency in order to wage modern war. The experiences of World War I had taught the Japanese that modern wars would be protracted and require total mobilization.



Pearl Harbor

5.5. Battle of Athens (1946)

The Battle of Athens was a citizen rebellion in Athens and Etowah, Tennessee against the corrupt local government. It took place on August 1 and 2 1946. After World War II, 3,000 veterans have returned to McMinn County. The reason behind this rebellion was the rigged elections, deputies making money through a fee system which the more you arrest the more you profit that mostly targeted GI's and tourists causing them to be falsely arrested for money. Between 1936 and 1946, these fees amounted to almost \$300,000. In the battle that lasted two days, over 2,000 veterans fought and no one was fatally injured. At the end, reelections happened, and their candidates from the GI Non-Partisan League won the election, ending the control of the corrupt political machine in McMinn County and restoring fair local governance.

5.6. Cuban Revolution (1952-1959)

The Cuban Revolution was the military and political movement that overthrew the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista, who had ruled Cuba from 1952 to 1959. The revolution began after the 1952 Cuban coup d'état, in which Batista overthrew the emerging Cuban democracy and consolidated power. Among those who opposed the coup was Fidel Castro, then a young lawyer, who initially tried to challenge the takeover through legal means in the Cuban courts. When these efforts failed, Fidel Castro and his brother Raúl led an armed assault on the Moncada Barracks, a Cuban military post, on 26 July 1953. The attack failed and Fidel Castro was arrested along with his co-conspirators. They formed the 26th of July Movement which was a revolutionary organization and later a political party. Batista ordered their exile to Mexico. During their exile in Mexico, Fidel Castro and his allies reorganized and planned their return to power; in 1956, they sailed back to Cuba with Che Guevara, whom they had met while in Mexico. After their return to Cuba, they launched a guerilla war from the Sierra Maestra against Fulgencio Batista. Time after time, their forces gained support and grew bigger eventually overthrowing Batista on December 31 1958. Then Castro took power and the new government became a communist state. The revolution made the relationships between the United States worsened and led to a political repression and economic changes with Cuba.



*Fidel Castro and his
men in the Sierra
Maestra*

5.7. Explorers Program(1958-)

The Explorers Program is a NASA exploration program that provides flight opportunities for physics, geophysics, heliophysics, and astrophysics investigations from space. Launched in 1958, Explorer 1 was the first spacecraft of the United States to achieve orbit. Starting with Explorer 6, it has been operated by NASA, with regular collaboration with a variety of other institutions, including many international partners.

5.8. U-2 Incident (1960)

On May 1 1960, an American U-2 spy plane was flying over Soviet territory to photograph military installations, including nuclear missile sites. However the plane was shot down by a Soviet surface-to-air missile near Sverdlovsk. The United States tried covering up by saying it was a research plane that had gone off course but the Soviets had captured Powers alive which made them publicly expose the lie. In the end, the tensions between the USSR and the U.S. increased sharply, it embarrassed the U.S. internationally. The incident occurred during the tenures of American president Dwight D. Eisenhower and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, around two weeks before the scheduled opening of an east-west summit in Paris, France. Khrushchev and Eisenhower had met face-to-face at Camp David in Maryland in September 1959, and the seeming thaw in US-Soviet relations had raised hopes globally for a peaceful resolution to the Cold War. The U-2 incident shattered the amiable

"Spirit of Camp David" that had prevailed for eight months, prompting the cancellation of the summit in Paris and embarrassing the US on the international stage. The Pakistani government issued a formal apology to the Soviet Union for its role in the mission.

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