



WUMUNC

The Hot Seat of the Cold War

The Advisory Committee of
John F. Kennedy





There are risks and costs to
a program of action. But
they are far less than the
long-range risks and costs
of comfortable inaction.

- John F. Kennedy





Table of Contents

Letter from the Director -----	1
Committee Mandate -----	2
Historical Background -----	3
Position Descriptions -----	11
References -----	19



Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to WUMUNC 2018! My name is Tiffany Balcarcel, and I am your Director for John F. Kennedy's Administration committee. I am an Olin Business School student in the class of 2020 at Washington University in St. Louis, majoring in Economics and Strategy with a second major in Political Science. I have been involved in MUN since the start of my freshman year, and have also directed a UN climate change committee for our high school conference.

It is the height of the cold war, which is truly a contentious time in American history. As debate opens, I will draw inspiration from real events which occurred during this presidential administration. However, history does not have to repeat itself., creativity and out of the box thinking that accelerates government progress and outside reactions. I am very excited to be your director, and the biggest piece of advice I can give you is, as Kennedy himself said, "ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country."

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns about this committee and I will get back to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Tiffany Balcarcel
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Committee Mandate

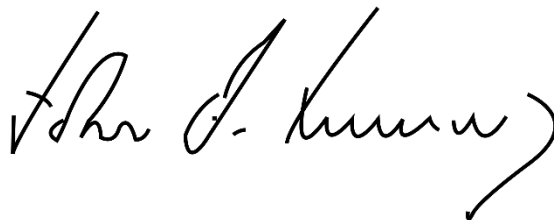
Dear Delegates:

The American people have granted me the opportunity to be their fearless leader, and yours as well. I have either appointed you or you have been chosen, as I have, by your constituents or respective leaders. It is our collective duty as proud Americans to steer this blessed nation into the direction of liberty and truth. Your goal is to avoid war and leave me, your fearless leader, with a positive, lasting impact on not just our nation, but also the international community. America must be the clear world leader with a great sense of pride.

I am allowing you the opportunity to make decisions for me if it can be collectively voted on. You are tasked with this great responsibility which will heavily influence the official policy and state of this great union. You must act quickly and utilize all of the tools and knowledge at your disposal in order to succeed and help the status of our nation.

I am entrusting you to handle all domestic issues and deal with international concerns as well. To do this, you must draw outside of your regular powers, as social and post-war tensions are high and the role of the federal government continues to expand upon the intentions of the founding fathers.

With every good wish, I am sincerely yours,



John F. Kennedy



Historical Background

United States involvement in World War II

World War II started due to several conflicts across the world including Japan seizing Manchuria from China, Italy's invasion of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, Hitler's rise to power in Germany and occupation of Czechoslovakia and invasion of Poland, and more. The United Kingdom was prompted to get involved, and since they were an imperialist power with global territories, the war quickly spread to the six most populated continents. New military advancements since the first world war led to high death rates and displacement of many groups of people.

At the beginning of the second world war in the early 1940s, the United States was initially neutral and did not engage militarily. Then President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was very close with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill who was one of the main leaders of the Allied Powers. They met frequently, and some of their meetings were focused on forming the Atlantic Charter, which outlined goals for after the war such as lowered trade restrictions and self-determination of nations. Through these meetings, the United States was involved in the war and influenced potential outcomes, without having military action. Through the Lend Lease Act, which was signed into law by FDR in 1941, the United States provided aid to the United Kingdom, Free France, and other Allied states. This Act allowed the United States to play a major role in the role, without sending soldiers to fight, through the indirect funding of military goods, raw materials, and food. In return, little to no repayment was expected; it was a contradiction to the nation's public grounds of neutrality. This outward portrayal of neutrality changed when Japan made many advances in the Pacific Ocean and attacked Pearl Harbor, which caused the United States to retaliate and officially declare war in December of 1941.

A large portion of the second world war was financed through a revolutionized tax structure through the Revenue Act of 1942. This increased the number of people paying income tax and made the wealthier portion of the population pay more. Due to this, unemployment



decreased and many more women and Black Americans were employed. However, Japanese Americans, and Asian Americans in general, were treated exceptionally poorly, in fear that they could be spies, and many were relocated to conditions reminiscent of concentration camps.

FDR died in April 1945 in the waning months of the war leading Harry S. Truman to assume the presidency. Hitler died and Germany surrendered shortly after on May 7, 1945. Truman additionally involved himself in the war when he approved the use of atomic bombs leading to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which caused Japan to surrender. The United States was present in peace talks in the Paris Peace Conference which put much of the blame of the war on Germany. The outcome of the Conference was the Paris Peace Treaties which altered some borders in Europe and defined war reparations which had to be paid by Italy, Finland, Hungary, and Bulgaria to several other European countries. This caused a lot of financial insecurity in European nations for the years to come, and influenced American foreign policy.

Beginning of the Post-War Era

As the war ended, the Lend Lease Act continued to play a role by helping create a new international economic world order. However, the USSR publicly downplayed their personal gain from Lend Lease and separated themselves from the Allied Powers they had just been aligned with, to spread Soviet communism. Stalin was concerned with a powerful Germany invading them once again, and encouraged communism in satellite nations to create a buffer zone between Russia and Western Europe.

The spread of the USSR was very concerning to Americans who wanted to protect their ideals of liberty and freedom, deeming communism unsuitable. In response, Truman indoctrinated the containment policy in the Truman Doctrine, first introduced by the diplomat George F. Kennan, allowing communism to remain in states where it was currently in place, but restricting it from spreading further. Truman believed it was in the best interest of the United States to aid anti-communist forces, even if they were undemocratic, as they were afraid of a domino effect with regards to the spread of communism.



Before the Paris Peace Talks, The United Nations was permanently chartered in October 1945, with the Soviet Union and the United States both being two of the original member states. Originally a military alliance announced by FDR and Churchill, it became an international body with a goal of “a just and lasting peace.” Another intergovernmental military alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, more commonly known as NATO, was founded in April 1949 with 12 original member states, including the United States. NATO stressed trans-Atlantic cooperation, and required assistance from other states if one were attacked.

Democratic President Truman won reelection in 1948, despite backlash from Southern Democratic “Dixiecrats,” due to support from farmers who wanted higher agriculture subsidies, and his policy to protect social welfare. At this time, a red scare also spread with help from Republican McCarthy who claimed many State Department employees in FDR and Truman’s administrations were loyal solely to the USSR. Fear of communists was dubbed McCarthyism due to his heavy role in exacerbating the issue.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall enacted the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) which ran from April 1948 to December of 1951, and was signed into law by Truman. Billions of dollars’ worth of aid was given to several European nations, through Economic Cooperation Administration enacted through Congress. The program initially included The USSR which later withdrew from the program, and led to the growth of European economies and industries.

The Korean War

Until the end of WWII, Korea was ruled by Japan. However, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan causing the USSR to move into the northern area of Korea and the United States into the southern area, with no real border established. By 1948, there were two separate governments which both claimed to be legitimate. The War began on June 25th, 1950 when the North Korean forces moved to the south which was seen as an invasion by the United Nations Security Council.



In return for Northern Korea's assistance in the Chinese Civil War from 1945 to 1949, China played a significant role in assisting North Korea during the war. The USSR also played a large role in assisting North Korea due to their goal of expanding communism. The Korean War also created more unification within NATO as it made the joint efforts of communist nations apparent. The United Nations, along with the United States, was South Korea's main ally and 21 UN member states also assisted South Korea. The United States provided a large number of military personnel which allowed South Korea to maintain its government, and United States General Douglas MacArthur commanded UN troops.

President Eisenhower

Republican and war hero Dwight D. Eisenhower, warmly known as Ike, was elected president from 1953 until 1961. He capitalized on the red scare to gain public support and blamed Truman for the communist threat of North Korea while promising to end the Korean War. During his presidency, McCarthy was censured and foreign tensions eased. Eisenhower reduced the size of the army and navy, but increased the size of the air force and focused military spending on missiles and nuclear weapons. Stalin died in 1953 which caused some issues with rank and transfer of power. Khrushchev ended up becoming the new leader of the USSR, and his not-so-secret "Secret Speech" revealed his dislike towards Stalin's policies and methods of ruling. Khrushchev sought to improve relations with the United States and wanted to improve the Soviet Union and remove the mass fear, however the government was still wary of him and his country's intentions. Khrushchev met with many individuals in government positions in agriculture and foreign policy, and met Vice President Richard Nixon in 1959.

The Korean War ended on July 27th 1953 with the signing of an armistice which created the Korean Demilitarized Zone and established an official border. According to political scientists Kai He and Huiyun Feng, North and South Korea are still at war as no peace treaty has ever been signed and attacks have continued. In response to the deadlock which occurred in the UN Security Council, the General Assembly became the UN's primary organ and was allowed to create war in emergency sessions. The Warsaw Pact was formed in May of 1955 a few days after



West Germany was admitted to NATO, and seen as a threat by members of NATO. Original members of this collective defense treaty were the Soviet Union and seven Soviet satellite states. They desired to maintain control over military forces in Eastern Europe, and have not directly confronted NATO.

The Beginning of the Vietnam War

The Vietnam War had its roots with the rise of Viet Minh, the communist party in Vietnam, and its leader Ho Chi Minh. The Viet Minh, also known as the League for the Independence of Vietnam, wanted to free Vietnam of French and Japanese colonial rule and unite the country under communist rule. Emperor Bao Dai assumed power when Japan left Vietnam and the Viet Minh rose up against Dai making Ho Chi Minh President of the new Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In response, France created the State of Vietnam in South Vietnam. France's forces were defeated leading to a treaty and division of Vietnam along the 17th parallel and called for a vote to reunify Vietnam. Instead of a vote, anti-communist Ngo Dinh Diem became president of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, also known as South Vietnam, which increased tensions.

The war is currently being fought between the communist North Vietnam and South Vietnam's governments, with northern support from the Soviet Union and China. The United States entered the war in 1955 with Eisenhower's support to President Diem and South Vietnam, due to the containment policy of the United States to stop the spread of communism. South Korea and other anti-communist allies have also sided with South Vietnam. Eisenhower tried to refuse support without British assistance, but they were reluctant in offering aid. So, Eisenhower continued with the use of military advisors to assist South Vietnam. This war has been complicated as the Viet Cong, a national liberation front in South Vietnam, have been fighting pro-Diem forces in South Vietnam with guerilla warfare, and are being aided by North Vietnam. The Viet Cong claims to be filled with both communist and anti-communist groups, however it is still unclear whether they are a puppet of North Vietnam or if their intentions are unique. The People's Army of Vietnam, North Vietnam's army, continues to fight and the Vietnam Conflict has been



passed down from Eisenhower's administration to John F. Kenney's administration.

Current Economic and Social Climate

Eisenhower had many goals for social progress and projects independent of foreign policy. His personal infrastructure project, the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, was authorized by Congress in 1956 and is the largest public works project undertaken thus far in American history.

Matters of civil rights rose as the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* that segregation is "inherently unequal" and violated the 14th amendment, overruling *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). Rosa Parks, an elderly African American woman, rose as a prominent figure in the civil rights movement when she refused to give up her seat on a public bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. Racial tensions remained high in Alabama and the South, and Martin Luther King, Jr. led the Montgomery Bus Riots among other peaceful protests. In 1956, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won the case *Brower v. Gayle*, which ruled that bus segregation is unconstitutional and upheld the Fourteenth Amendment.

In 1957, the governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, allowed segregation to continue and did not allow nine African Americans to attend Little Rock High School. Riots erupted and the mayor of Little Rock appealed to Eisenhower for help. Eisenhower became involved by sending the Arkansas National Guard to Little Rock to force adherence to the law. Although Eisenhower was upholding the law, he was criticized for asserting federal power over the state of Arkansas.

An economic recession from 1957 to 1958 caused unemployment to rise to the highest levels since the Great Depression. Car sales dramatically decreased by nearly 50% in addition to housing construction, which was due to raised interest rates in the preceding years. As production and employment rates decreased, prices rose which concerned the general public and economists alike. The federal government took many measures to lower the effects of the recession including giving federal assistance to the states to expand the time for unemployment benefits. and lowering



the discount rate, the interest rate charged to banks and other depository institutions on loans from the Federal Reserve. Although Eisenhower remained popular after the recession, public support for the Republican party decreased, since it was difficult for the public to see and understand congress' effectiveness in addressing the short-lived recession.

Education Policy

The National Defense Education Act was signed into law in 1958 which provided funding to United States Education in order to expand the critical need for the development of new technologies as there were a shortage of programmers which were needed due to new electronic computers. More federal aid to American schools was given to match Soviet's intellectual advances in fear that the United States was lagging the progress of other quickly developing nations. Increase in educational funding was also related to the desire to explore Space and beat the Soviets in their advances in satellite technology by improving the NASA program.

Cuba

Unexpectedly, Cuba became a potential hazard as Fidel Castro violently overthrew the previous Cuban dictator, Batista. Castro had a working relationship with Khrushchev, which the United States was wary of. The United States recognized Castro's administration, however Eisenhower worked with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to strategize to equip Cuban citizens to overthrow Castro and his regime and replace it with a non-communist form of government as they suspected Castro to be communist. Khrushchev announced in a speech that the Soviet Union would protect Cuba with its missiles if the United States intervened or tried to overthrow Castro. Eisenhower responded through the press by saying that the United States would not allow communism in the Western Hemisphere; this quickly damaged American relations with Cuba. Kennedy was briefed on this before his inauguration as President-elect, as the training camps had begun in March of 1960.

John F. Kennedy's Early Life



John F. Kennedy, more commonly known as JFK, was born on May 29, 1917. By his friends and family, he was known as Jack, and had a fairly happy childhood despite suffering from varying illnesses. He grew up outside of Boston, and was very close with his older brother Joe, so after boarding school he joined Joe at Harvard.

Jack served as a lieutenant in the navy during the second world war. He received the Navy and Marine Corps medal for his leadership and courage during the war, as he saved himself and some of his men when they were shipwrecked after an encounter with a Japanese warship. His brother, Joe, tragically died toward the end of the war, inspiring Jack to run as a congressman for Massachusetts's eleventh district.

Early Political Career

Jack spent three terms in the House of Representatives as the Democratic Congressman of Massachusetts, and then was elected to be Senator. He wrote *Profiles in Courage*, a biographical book relating to his recovery from surgery, back issues, and being courageous as a politician. It was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1957 which helped in his trend of becoming a well-liked politician. He decided he wanted to run for president and began touring the United States.

Presidential Campaign

Jack became the presidential nominee of the Democratic party in 1960, and his wife Jacqueline and two young kids accompanied him on many of his campaign stops. Initially in his campaign, Jack was not so popular with mass audiences due to his Roman Catholic faith. Only one Catholic presidential nominee preceded him, and he also was young and somewhat inexperienced. However, since he was only 43 and fairly good looking, he gained popular support during the first ever televised presidential debates against current Vice President Richard Nixon, who was much older and not as attractive. Additionally, Jack's assistance to Martin Luther King, Jr. made him much more popular among impoverished audiences. This led to his victory after a very close election, and he became the 35th president of the United States of America on January 20th 1961. The next day is when committee commences.



Position Descriptions

Cabinet Members:

Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President

Johnson, also known as LBJ, is John F. Kennedy's Vice President and considered an outsider during JFK's presidency. He has no constitutional powers besides presiding over the Senate, where he is a former majority leader, and assuming the presidency in case of an assassination. However, he has a lot of public support, especially in the South where there is social unrest and many riots, and is a strong proponent of civil rights and the U.S. space program. He wishes to work more closely with NASA to make the United States a real contender against the Soviet Union with regards to space and technological advancements.

D. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State

Dean Rusk served in World War II and attained colonel status and is decorated with the Legion of Merit. He was not JFK's first pick as secretary of state, but he is well liked as he is in strong support of military action to combat communism. He began working in the Department of State in 1945 and has also worked for the office of United Nations Affairs. Rusk has extensive knowledge in East Asian affairs, and was one of the preliminary proponents of the Korea War. In the decade leading up to his nomination he was president of the lucrative Rockefeller Foundation where he furthered his diplomatic efforts and supported the furthering of academic and artistic intelligence.

C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury

Republican Dillon is Harvard man who also served in the Second World War and is decorated with the Legion of Merit, but served as Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, different to Rusk. Dillon previously served as the United States Ambassador to France during Eisenhower's presidency.



More recently, he briefly served as Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and is the prior Under Secretary of State.

Robert S McNamara, Secretary of Defense

McNamara hails from San Francisco, California to an Irish family. He was recommended to his position by Robert A. Lovett, who declined JFK's offer to continue to be the Secretary of Defense. Before being appointed, Robert was known as a "Whiz Kid" involved with the Ford Motor Company, and briefly served as President of the company. He was successful in implementing new safety measures and policies and had great social skills which enabled him to get closer with the Ford family. He is another Harvard man and has an Irish background, like Jack. He also served and has a Legion of Merit award from his service in the U.S. Army Air Corps. His first goals as Secretary of Defense are to improve the functionality and organizational structure of the Pentagon, and improve weapons systems.

Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General

Bobby is John F. Kennedy's Attorney General and former campaign manager, but most importantly he is JFK's younger brother and closest confidant. His appointment as Attorney General is scrutinized due to his lack of experience in court, although his appointment was suggested by Abraham Ribicoff, a friend of the Kennedy's. He still has a lot of influence due to his close relationship with the President and even has backchannel connections with Soviets. He views Lyndon B. Johnson as a threat, and is known for his bold approach and brash reaction to situations.

Stewart Lee Udall, Secretary of the Interior

Stewart comes from a very political family, with relatives being state Supreme Court justices, Congressman, and additionally leaders in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He first started his own political career when he became an Arizona Congressman. In Congress, his main interests were Interior, Labor, and Education and he spent a lot of time in related committees. Stewart played a large role in garnering support for JFK to make him the Democratic candidate, especially with his



political capitol in Arizona. He wants to ensure that Native Americans are protected and not overlooked considering international interests.

Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture

Orville served in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Second World War. He has a law degree, has a vested interest as one of the founders of the Minnesota Democratic Farm Labor Party, and has been the Governor of Minnesota for the past seven years. An early support of JFK, he nominated Jack for President and delivered his nomination speech at the Democratic National Convention. He is passionate about ensuring food availability to the poorest of Americans, and wishes to make that a priority in his role in JFK's cabinet.

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce

Hodges started his career in the textile manufacturing industry and then became the Governor of North Carolina for eight years, until just last year. He was against *Brown v. Board of Education* and called for voluntary segregation in North Carolina on accounts that the white people control North Carolina economically and politically. However, he pardoned two African-American boys who were supposedly wrongly convicted of rape after kissing a white girl of their same age. He is sympathetic to the unemployed and wishes to lessen racial tensions with his middle ground view on Southern segregation.

Arthur Goldberg, Secretary of Labor

Goldberg is the son of Jewish refugees, which made life difficult in his developing years. He initially practiced law and got his J.D. from Northwestern University, but had to join a law firm founded by German Jews as other firms in Chicago were anti-Semitic. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II and attained the status of Major. Goldberg is an instrumental figure in the business world, especially with his work for the United Steel Workers of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). Goldberg was one of JFK's campaign advisors and a key to his successful presidential race. He has already appointed his own diverse staff, unlike



fellow colleagues, and wishes to raise the minimum wage and continue to improve and support the efforts of steel workers and the AFL-CIO.

Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Abraham has been friends with JFK since they served in the House of Representatives briefly at the same time. He was originally asked to be Attorney General, but suggested that Robert Kennedy be appointed instead, and accepted the position of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Abraham has served as Judge in several municipal courts in Connecticut and was the Governor of Connecticut for the past five years. He wishes to improve upon highway safety in his cabinet position.

White House Staff:

Kenneth O'Donnell, Chief of Staff

Kenneth was Bobby's roommate at Harvard which led to his close relationship with the Kennedy family. He served in the United States Air Force in the Second World War, and received his law degree from Boston College. He worked for JFK's initial congressional campaign, and was a political observer in the Senate while Kennedy was a Massachusetts Senator. He directed and organized Kennedy's presidential campaign, and JFK looks to him for advice and troubleshooting as he is a trusted friend.

Theodore Sorensen, Special Counsel to the President

Theodore received his J.D. from the University of Nebraska, in the state he was born, in 1951. He served as an attorney for a brief period, and then became a Senatorial staffer, with a vested interest in Railway Retirement. He became JFK's assistant while he was Senator for the past eight years and is continuing his support of JFK in the White House. He is JFK's main speechwriter and was an important figure in countering anti-Catholic prejudice during Jack's campaign. Although he does not have an official title, he is one of JFK's closest and most trusted advisors.



Pierre Salinger, Press Secretary

Pierre hails from San Francisco, California and has been a reporter and editor for local newspapers. He served in the Navy during World War II, and was actually an accomplished pianist as well, which Jacqueline Kennedy appreciated. He was Adlai Stevenson's Press Officer for his presidential campaign, and became JFK's Press Secretary three years ago. His specialty is investigative journalism, and he was previously an investigator in the Senatorial Labor Rackets Committee, where he became acquainted with Robert. He wishes to expand on his writing by taking a greater interest in international affairs.

Members of the Legislative Branch:

Mike Mansfield, Senate Majority Leader

The new Senate Majority Leader, a position held prior by Lyndon B. Johnson, who previously served as the Senate Majority Whip from 1957-1961. Mansfield was born in New York to Irish Catholic immigrants, and studied at the University of Montana and University of California, Los Angeles. He served in the Navy, Army, and the Marine Corps collectively from 1918-1922. He served as a Montana Representative for the House from 1943-1953, and has been a United States Senator from Montana since 1953 where he has developed a working friendship with Republican Everett Dirksen. Mansfield served in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during the second World War and is very involved in foreign policy. He is a supporter of Vietnamese Ngo Dinh Diem and United States involvement in the Vietnam War. Mansfield has also spoken in favor of a higher minimum wage and is against the Twenty-second Amendment which has not yet been ratified by sufficient states.

Everett M. Dirksen, Senate Minority Leader

Dirksen, a Republican, hails from Illinois, went to college at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, and served in the United States Army during World War I as a Second Lieutenant. He was a Representative for Illinois in the House from 1933 until 1949 and supported much of FDR's New Deal programs while favoring conservative economic policy. He has been



a Senator since 1941 and became Senate Minority Whip in 1957, and Senate Minority Leader recently in 1959. Dirksen ran a campaign in 1944 for the Republican presidential nominee but failed two elections in a row, and stopped campaigning due to health concerns because of his bad eye. Dirksen has been developing a good relationship with Mansfield and Lyndon B. Johnson, despite being leaders in opposing parties. Dirksen supports internationalism policies and wishes to escalate the Vietnam War.

John William McCormack, Speaker of the House

McCormack is a liberal politician from Boston who served in the Army during World War I and has served as House Representative of Massachusetts since 1928, and served on the Ways and Means Committee until 1941.. He has risen to power in the House and was Minority Whip from 1953-1955, and House Majority leader until recently becoming the first Catholic Speaker of the House. He supported expanding the military draft in response to communism and is in favor of expanding civil rights. Recently, from 1957 to 1959, he was the chairman of the committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration and introduced the bill that created NASA.

Charles Abraham Halleck, House Minority Leader

Halleck is the House Minority Leader of the Grand Old Party from Indiana and has been since 1959. He served as the House Majority leader from 1947 to 1949 and has been a representative since 1935. Halleck was in the Army during World War I and went to college at Indian University at Bloomington where he went to law school. He became a prosecuting attorney before beginning his political career. He is a supporter of the Vietnam War, and strongly against the New Deal policies. He especially dislikes the Office of Price Administration which was formed to ration scarce supplies and put price ceilings on items during World War II. Halleck is a big opponent of both John F. Kennedy and Lydon Johnson and very vocal about his political differences with them.

Other Delegates:



Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Warren is a Republican who was born in California where he served as Governor for ten years, beginning in 1943. Prior to that he was a District Attorney and the Attorney General of California. Warren was the Republican Party's Vice Presidential nominee in 1948, but his running mate Dewey lost the election, and he also unsuccessfully tried in 1952 to break into the White House. He was nominated by Eisenhower as Supreme Court Justice and became the 14th Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was instrumental in the unanimous ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) which said that segregation in schools is "inherently unequal." He is a big proponent of civil rights and the road to racial equality.

Adlai E. Stevenson II, United Nations Ambassador

Adlai was born in Los Angeles, California and many of his family members have also been involved in politics, like his grandfather, the former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson in Cleveland's administration. He became a lawyer and was instrumental in founding the United Nations in the San Francisco Conference. He was a senior adviser in the first UN General Assembly and a U.S. delegate at several Assembly meetings. Stevenson was the Governor of Illinois from 1948 until 1952, and vastly improved the system in state mental hospitals and for police. He was a democratic presidential pick in 1952 but lost against Eisenhower's popular campaign two election cycles in a row. JFK appointed him as the chief United Nations Ambassador for the United States due to his previous experience with the formation of the United Nations.

James E. Webb, Chief Administrator of NASA

Originally from North Carolina, Webb served in the United States Marine Corp briefly from 1930-1932 and from 1944-1945 as a Lieutenant Colonel. He was the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in the White House after discharging until 1949. In 1949, Webb accepted Truman's nomination to serve as the Undersecretary of State, working under Secretary Dean Acheson during the period of McCarthyism. Webb was instrumental in convincing the Secretary of Defense at the time to support building up NATO's military forces and in many decisions made in the Defense



Department during the Korean War. He resigned in 1952 after suffering from migraines, but is still socially active in politics as a democrat. He recently accepted JFK's nomination as Chief Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

John McCone, Director of the CIA

A Republican from San Francisco who went to Berkeley to study mechanical engineering. He was a business man for many years and industrialist. His first big government position was working as the Under Secretary of the Air Force from 1950-1951. Most recently, he served under Eisenhower as a chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was appointed the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) by Kennedy due to his ability to handle the information about Israel's nuclear weapons plant and general information about nuclear weapons. He is known to be very secretive, but knows when it is most convenient to share information for his career advancement.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI

Hoover has been involved with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) since its founding in 1935, and has been the director since then. Prior to that he was the director of the Bureau of Investigation, which preceded the FBI. Hoover is known to be spontaneous and a forward-thinking leader who will fire someone with little to no reason. He was given permission to wiretap people under Roosevelt and has wiretapped several people since as long as the United States Attorney General does not turn down his request. Hoover has had plans to detain upwards of 12,000 Americans who could be disloyal without the writ of habeas corpus, although these plans were not allowed to go into action. He captured many 1930s gangsters and bank robbers, primarily in the Midwest and expanded domestic intelligence, however he denied the existence of the mafia or organized crime until 1957. In the past four years, he has focused on investigating organized crime to avoid embarrassment from the mafia again. Additionally, he has compiled the biggest collection of fingerprints and set up the FBI Laboratory and started the covert program, COINTELPRO with the purpose of disrupting the Communist Party USA.



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