



HISTALYA

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICES

AGENDA ITEM:
Assassination of President John F.
Kennedy (1963)

STUDY GUIDE

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

İlhan Karabıyıkoglu

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

Bersun Akkaya

HISTALYAMUN'24 MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2024

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

(USSS)

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**Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
(1963)**

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Letter from the Secretary General;

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to all participants of HistalyaMun'24, which will be held in Antalya from August 15th to 18th.

As we gather for this Model United Nations conference, we anticipate engaging debates, enlightening discussions, and invaluable networking opportunities. Our committees, covering a diverse range of topics about historical events, promise to challenge and inspire delegates, fostering both critical thinking and diplomatic skills.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the organizing team and our gracious hosts in Antalya for their dedication and hard work in bringing HistalyaMun'24 to fruition.

I am eager to meet each and every one of you in Antalya as we come together for this enriching experience.

Sincerely,

*Metehan Yıldırım
Secretary-General
HistalyaMun'24*

1. Letter from the Under Secretaries General;

Dear Delegates,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you to HISTALYAMUN'24 and the United States Secret Service! We are honored to serve as the Under-Secretaries-General of this committee.

We have thoroughly enjoyed preparing this guide and hope you to enjoy it as much as we did while working on your guide. This guide is designed to help you understand the workings of the Secret Service, and to emphasize crisis management and quick-decision making skills. We encourage you all to read the guide carefully, familiarize yourself with any new terminology, and conduct further research on how the Secret Service conducts their operations. Please ensure you are well-prepared to maximize your experience in this committee. We expect the highest level of performance from all participants. We hope this guide will be a beacon for you to have the best experience and do not forget to have fun while doing so. We kindly request that you provide a summary of your work. Please briefly outline your work, include the source, and specify the role you have undertaken in the committee. It will be sufficient to send this information along with the link provided below. Please do not get upset about the little things that you are going to experience, instead focus on learning aforementioned skills in your communication and have awesome and wholesome memories for your future.

If you have any questions about the study guide or agenda item, please do not hesitate to contact us via: bersunakkaya@gmail.com

Lastly, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the academic and organizational team for their efforts in making this conference possible. We are looking forward to meeting you and witnessing your growth throughout the conference.

Cordially,

İlhan Karabıyıkoglu & Bersun Akkaya

Under-Secretaries-General, United States Secret Service

2. *Introduction to the Committee;*

Even if you have been in a Crisis Committee before, we kindly request that you scan over the following procedural passages, committee's history and the functioning to beware of the other procedures we have implemented to this committee, please try to comprehend the required procedural material prior to the committee so that you can feel at ease and enjoy it once it begins. And please keep that in mind, you have to carefully read and comprehend the functions of the Secret Service. Otherwise you can not be active in the committee as you wish to be. In this committee you will be directed by the Presidential decisions. Specifically from the Executive Order, this is a formal directive issued by the President. Executive order keeps the executive authority within the framework, designed to regulate the functioning of the federal government, procedures and guide the operation of executive agencies as Secret Service. Later sections will cover and provide all the theoretical information delegates are going to need for the committee. Even though we will be giving you a workshop of the committee before it begins, do your research and come prepared. If you face any difficulties feel free to contact us.

2.1. *History of the Committee;*

In the final days of the American Civil War, it was estimated that nearly one-third of U.S. currency was counterfeit. On the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, this agency was



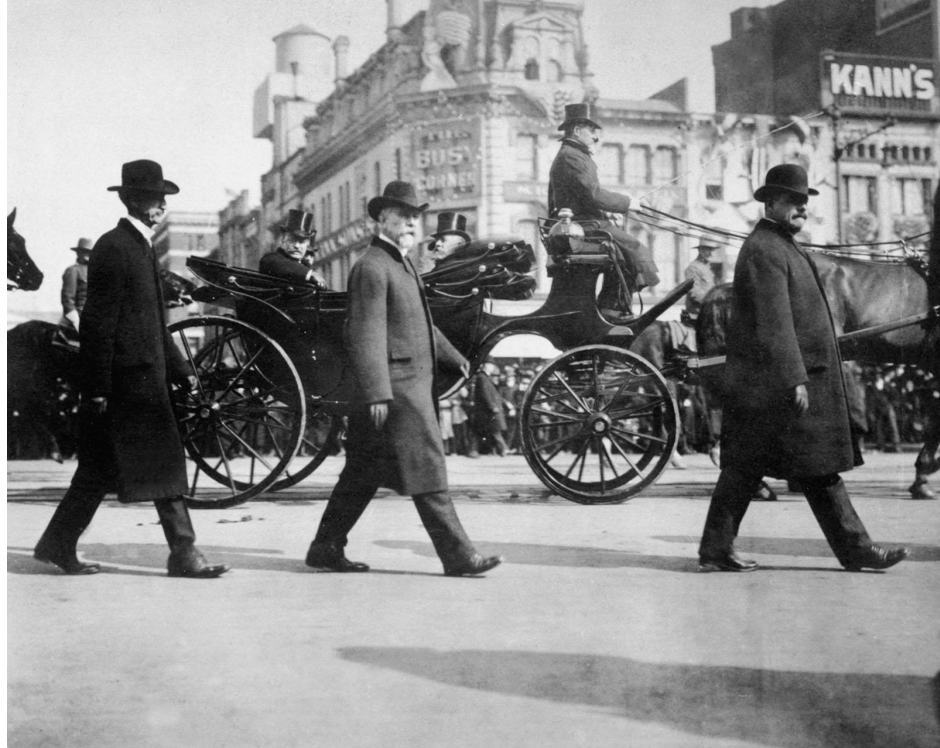
established as a specialized branch of the Department of the Treasury by President Abraham Lincoln in 1865, on the very day he was assassinated at Ford's Theatre, as a primal tool to the commission to make recommendations to remedy and combat this

threat to the economy and carry out the commission's

recommendations. On July 5 1865 on the very day he created the Secret Services he was assassinated, it was the first time in United States's history that a President had been assassinated. Congress began to consider adding the Secret Service's duties to perform at a Presidential protection level. However, it has not been adopted. Within the United States Department of Homeland Security, it was tasked with the criminal investigation of counterfeiting and other financial crimes to stabilize America's young financial system from major jeopardy. It was later becoming America's one of the oldest federal law-enforcement agencies, as a result of the counterfeiting of currency circulation's nearly one-third in the final days of the American Civil War. To address this concern, the Secret Service was established in 1865 as a bureau in the Treasury Department to suppress widespread counterfeiting. Chief William P. Wood was sworn in as the first Secret Service chief (later now known as "director") by Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch. During its first year, the Secret Service shut down more than 200 counterfeiting operations. This success helped prove the value of the Secret Service, and in 1866 the National Headquarters was established in the Department of the Treasury building in Washington, D.C. As a result, the widespread use of fraudulent banknotes was seriously curtailed, and the organization's mandate was expanded to include the policing of other federal crimes, including bootlegging, mail theft, and smuggling. Jurisdiction over many of these matters passed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation when that agency was created in 1908, but crimes against the financial or banking sector, including cybercrime, remain within the purview of the Secret Service.

In the year 1842, the Secret Service began informal part-time protection of President Cleveland. An auxiliary guard was implemented, which slowly grew throughout the century to include doorkeepers who managed public access to the White House and were expected to neutralize potential threats. In 1902 only two men were assigned full-time to the White House Detail. As a result of the assassination of President William McKinley, in 1901, Congress requested Secret Service protection of U.S. presidents as

a full-time responsibility. and starting with every president from Theodore Roosevelt on has been under the protection of the Secret Service to prevent their future presidents from sharing the same destiny as their predecessors.



“The Secret Service men are a very small but very necessary thorn in the flesh.” – Theodore Roosevelt, 1906

From now on every President from Theodore Roosevelt would be under coverage of the Secret Service's. Since the Roosevelt administration, the force has grown exponentially, and been reorganized and restructured over and over again. This was the most eventful period for the Secret Service in terms of its restructuring. In the meantime, Congress passed the Sundry Civil Expenses Act of 1907, which provided funds for presidential protection by the Secret Service and operatives began to investigate western land frauds. The Secret Service's services began to expand, protecting the president-elect, then it was authorized permanent protection of the President and statutory authorization for President-elect protection by Congress.

“For the protection of the President of the United States, the Vice President, and the immediate family of the President of the United

States, and for other necessary expenses connected with the Secret Service, \$500,000.”(Treasury Department Appropriations Act of 1917)

In 1915, President Wilson directed the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Secret Service investigate foreign espionage in the United States. Two years later, Congress expanded that protection to the President’s immediate family.

*“The Secret Service of the Treasury Department shall hereafter protect the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, and the immediate family of the President.”
(Department Appropriations Act of 1913)*

Then in 1917, Congress enacted legislation making it a crime to threaten the President by mail or in any other manner. Grounding it with section 3 of the Espionage Act of 1917. The protection of the Secret Service once again broadened to comprise all members of the First Family.

“Whoever, with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, shall knowingly and willfully make or convey false reports or false statements concerning the conduct of the war or the military or naval forces of the United States or the character or conduct of the President of the United States or any other official of the United States, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.”(Espionage Act of 1917)

In 1922, The White House Police Force came into force, which caused the Secret Service to be made up of two primary divisions as the White House Police Force and the Special Agent Division. With the daily supervision of the President’s military aide, the primary role of the White House Police Force is protection of the White House and its immediate surroundings, as well as the residence of the Vice President, and over 170 foreign embassies

located in Washington, D.C. Eight years later, White House Police Force was placed under the supervision of the Secret Service. This law marked the formal establishment of what is now known as the Secret Service White House Police Force, tasked with protecting the White House and other key locations associated with the President and Vice President (Public Law 71-221). Secret Service “operatives” were in 1936 referred to as “agents”. In 1937, the Treasury Guard Force came into force under the Secret Service. After the United States entered World War II, the Secret Service was charged with safely delivering such precious documents as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution to the Bullion Depository at Fort Knox for safekeeping. Following the attack on President Truman on November 1, 1950, Congress enacted Public Law 82-79 in 1951. This legislation permanently authorized the Secret Service to provide protection for the President, his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President (if he wished).

In 1962, Congress further expanded the scope of protection through Public Law 87-829. This law mandated protection for the Vice President (or the next officer in the line of succession) without requiring a request for protection, the Vice President-elect, and, at his request, the former President for a reasonable period of time (approximately six months).



“All of these iconic pictures in history of this nation, we’ve been in the background in many cases, helping to secure those venues”

2.2. *Functions of the Committee;*

The Secret Service is charged with two distinct and critical national security missions: protection of the nation's leaders and safeguarding the financial and critical infrastructure of the United States by Congress. The Secret Service conducts its efforts in an aspect they call "Dual Objective". The two core missions of protection and investigation synergize with each other.

The Secret Service's other primary mission is investigative; to protect the payment and financial systems of the United States from a



wide range of financial and electronic-based crimes including counterfeit U.S. currency, bank and financial institution fraud, illicit financing operations, cybercrime, identity theft, intellectual property crimes, and any other violations that may affect the United States economy and financial systems. The agency's key focus is on large, high-dollar economic impact cases involving organized criminal groups. Financial criminals include embezzling bank employees, armed robbers at automatic teller machines, heroin traffickers, and criminal organizations that commit bank fraud on a global scale.

Perhaps the Secret Service's more visible role involves the protection of prominent political figures and government officials. On rare occasions, like large public gatherings or major political events (such as party conventions or major speeches), they may be designated National Special Security Events. In these cases, the Secret Service works with local and federal law-enforcement organizations to secure the event and the surrounding airspace.

Partnerships that are created between field offices and local law enforcement during the course of investigations are being used to gather both protective intelligence and coordinate protection events.



Tactical operations including surveillance, arrests, and search warrants and law enforcement writing covering affidavits, after-action reports, and operations plans, skills being applied to both investigative and protective duties.

Proficiency in analyzing handwriting and forgery techniques being applied in protective investigations of handwritten letters and suspicious package threats. Expertise in investigating electronic and financial crimes is being applied in protective investigations of threats made against the nation's leaders on the Internet.

During the course of their careers, special agents carry out assignments in both of these areas leading them to use these skills in the field. Their investigative responsibilities include counterfeiting, forgery, financial crimes, cybercrime, forensic expertise, and investigation.

In the year 1960, the Secret Service had approximately 1,800 to 2,000 personnel, armed with standard issue sidearms such as revolvers, commonly models of the Colt Python revolver and the Smith & Wesson Model 39. Radios and other communication devices in analog were used for coordinating protection details and conducting investigations along with cameras and recording devices to monitor and investigate. While not military-grade, agents used protective gear for their safety,



including bulletproof vests and helmets as needed, particularly for high-risk events. The Secret Service used various government and law enforcement vehicles to protect details and conduct investigations. These vehicles were equipped with basic communication tools and sometimes armored for high-profile protection details. Although the Secret Service did not have its own helicopters, for transport and security purposes were generally provided by other government agencies, such as the U.S. Army or the U.S. Air Force, or were rented from civilian contractors.

2.3. *Committee Dynamic*

Crisis committees can be likened to a dynamic, ever-evolving structure that continually renews and changes with directives. This is the part of crisis committees that differ from a general assembly committee. While General Assemblies recommend and build consensus, focusing on creating and refining frameworks for the national party to align their actions, crisis committees produce action. This means that the body has power unto itself that does not need to be granted by the obedience of its members. A crisis committee requires instant decision-making skills, a fluidity to fit in the updates, and taking crisis management actions. For instance, you can change a historical fact with a well-written directive and can gather a unique outcome different from the historical facts. You can prevent wars, someone from dying who is dead in the historical context to pursue your benefits or you can cause an extensional war whether trying to pursue your own merits or can make things worse by writing an under-informed directive and having a backfire by causing a crisis. Groups that look like this include a cabinet, a royal court, a board of directors of a company, a rebel group, or really any small group that possesses political power as in our case. Because of the very nature of the structure, a crisis committee is a decision-making body that has more power than a traditional committee which gives representatives incredible influence. In short, a crisis committee begins similarly to what happened in history, but as delegates adopt new paths, the actions taken lead to an alternative reality. In these committees, you can make mutual

agreements with the committee's allocated participants. But you shall keep in mind that you can be betrayed by the one/s with whom you have agreed or given intelligence about your possible actions. So you have to consider what every action's outcome may be. A crisis committee covers about 3-6 years of history. Crisis committees usually take place during a critical point in history. However, historical incidents are not guaranteed to happen, so don't spend too much time trying to predict the future. Your purposes for the allocated conference time should be to change and develop the current incidents to ensure your appointed position merits which can be done by directives.

With these directives, you will be constantly writing to keep the committee on track. You can create changes on smaller scales by using personal powers through the directives. Over time, you will observe that these directives can grow and blossom; at this moment, they can become an influential tool to shape the committee to your own merits. Even if you have been in a crisis committee it is essential to read the rules of procedure, some rules have been taken directly. However some new directives have been adapted to keep the committee on track in the best way possible. Before moving on we would like to remind you that a crisis committee can not be fully comprehended just by reading the procedure nor full guide. Therefore, **do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions related to the committee and study guide.**

3.3.1. Spectrum of Directives

Directives are the main materials of a Crisis Committees; they are what distinguish a Crisis Committee from the General Assembly. As the name implies, the term "directive" refers to an order or instruction. On the committee, any realistic and feasible action can be taken by writing directives. Consequently, it is guaranteed that the majority of the time spent on the committee will be devoted to writing directives (Triumphs are attained through concrete actions, rather than mere speeches or campaigns.) Unlike the GA procedure, it is unnecessary to encourage, suggest, or demonstrate any ideas to make it happen; only a decent directive is required. There are

several types of directives depending on what one wants to do. To summarise, directives are written when one wishes to accomplish or do something. Writing a directive allows one to take any realistic action, therefore instead of long discussions and talking sessions to execute your ideas and progress in the committee, directives will be written.

i. Personal Directive:

Personal directives are written when an action is within your character's authority or is possible due to their abilities. Here is how to write a Personal Directive:

Firstly, there is a format for writing directives; thus, one has to write who is sending the directive and to whom (from, to). Then the real-world time and the current date of the committee. Lastly, the type of your directive and the headline of it. And that's it; this is all the format one needs to know to write a directive. The only thing left is the content of the directive, and the method by which one writes it is fairly straightforward; it is written by addressing the WH questions, which are what, why, when, who, where, and, most importantly, how. Write down the action you want to take by answering the WH questions, then detailing and explaining it as much as possible to ensure that your plan is as comprehensive as possible. Also, the use of the future tense is critical, try to use it whenever possible.

Here is how a directive looks on paper:

From: John Doe

Date: July 15, 1961

Personal Directive

Time: 14:30

To: Related Authorities

Subject: Assassination of John F. Kennedy

What: I am organizing the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the President of the United States.

Why: To eliminate Kennedy before he can push through policies that could harm my interests. To prevent him from gaining power before he gains more influence over the public.

When: September 14, 1961

Who: I will personally oversee the operation. The team will include:

Agent X: Lead, sniper

Agent Y: Spotter

Agent Z: Support and extraction

Where: Texas School Book Depository

How: Preparation will involve surveilling President Kennedy's schedule to identify the most suitable time for the attack. We must succeed at any cause. He must not gain more power. Monitoring will be enhanced to ensure accuracy with the help of multiple sources and technologies. Surveillance data will be updated constantly. Detailed blueprints of the Texas School Book Depository and the specific route of Kennedy's motorcade will be acquired to pinpoint the best position for the sniper. Blueprints and maps will be double-checked with recent photographs and on-site observations to combat any problem that may occur. Familiarity would be made sure. The lead sniper, Agent X, will be equipped with a high-powered rifle fitted with a silencer and scope with extensively performed equipment, ensuring precise and unobtrusive shots. Each agent will be taking backup rifles, silencers, and scopes in case of any kind of malfunction. Agent Y will manage reconnaissance, providing live updates on Kennedy's location. Agent Z will handle area security and coordinate the escape plan. We will make sure that Agent Y is well-trained in real-time reporting and quick decision-making. These agents will also be using additional technology to provide multiple sources to fulfill their purpose. This technology would provide them with location updates and confirmation. After all, they will plan on possible security scenarios, have contingency measures in place, and

consider potential security weaknesses. Our plan would be decoyed in similar conditions to test the plan while keeping a low profile. Multiple strategies would be made to divert attention from the real perpetrators by spreading misleading information or additional false leads. Clear protocols and signals would be set to establish clear communication for all team members. Different plans would be made to avoid any contingency against Kennedy's route or last-minute security changes. All team members would be checked to see if they can overcome this mission. They must be mentally prepared for the operation. All team members would be ensured that they are fully committed and understand the stakes of the operation. They can't have any moral or ethical hesitation. Kennedy must not further rise in the public eye. The team will enter the building at 03:00 a.m. to set up the sniper's position. By 10:00 a.m., Agent X will be in place, with Agent Y and Agent Z providing the necessary support. At 12:30 p.m., as Kennedy's motorcade passes through Elm Street, Agent X will fire three carefully aimed shots at him. After the assassination, the team will use pre-arranged escape routes to leave the scene. A decoy operation will be staged to mislead law enforcement and ensure a clean getaway. To divert suspicion, evidence will be planted to frame Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone gunman, to redirect any suspicion from the actual team members involved in the operation.

Note From Under-Secretaries-General: Even though we have provided you with such an example of an assassination please refrain from writing such directives, and stick with your committee's main purpose: which is protecting the President at all cost.

ii. Joint Directive:

Joint Directive: Directives written by more than one individual are considered joint directives. Joint directives are written when one can only achieve the purpose of the directive by utilising the authority of other committee members. It ensures that all representatives are aligned and reduces the risk of

miscommunication. This approach is particularly useful for complex operations or missions where various aspects of planning and execution need to be synchronized. Consider the scenario where one is just an intelligence expert responsible for collecting information and must prevent an assassination. Recognising the insurmountable challenge of achieving this objective without an expert in the field, a collaborative effort can be initiated by writing a joint directive with the director of the Secret Service . In this case, the "from" field of the directive would include the sponsor agent's name alongside the name of the Secret Service director, and instead of a personal directive, you write Joint Directive at the top of the directive. Everything else is the same.

iii. Committee Directive:

A committee directive is written when one wishes to use everyone's authority or when one is about to deliver their final directive (in most cases). The committee directive is essentially formulated collaboratively within the confines of your committee, with the members of your committee. So, simply writing Committee Directive in the "from:" part will do the magic.

iv. Intelligence Directive:

Intelligence directives are written when one wants to acquire the necessary information about their country/cabinet/character. The format is exactly the same, except for the "WH Questions" part. For example:

From: Jane Doe

Date: 1963 May 3

Intelligence Directive

Time: 16.21

To: Crisis Team

Back up Team

How many available agents does our agency have? How many agents do we have, what kind of characteristics do they possess, and what weapons do they carry?

When one wants to acquire a piece of information, one must write "To: Crisis Team" but when one wants to take action, one must write "To: Related Authorities". The reason behind this is that the crisis team is not the people who will cause the action to happen; hence, "Related Authorities" must be written.

v. Top Secret:

Top Secret directives are those that your chair is not allowed to read. Top secret directives are directly handed to the admin. They are written precisely the same, but one must fold the paper and write "TOP SECRET" on the back side of it. The major reason for writing a Top Secret Directive is treason, a diabolical strategy to crash one's co-operative. For instance, if a person secretly kills his co-operatives or in our scenario may the president. But it shall be kept in mind in our committee's requirement that the one who commits such an act will be a criminal in the eyes of the U.S. 's law. However it is not our committee's requirements, you should focus on protecting the president no matter what and work collaboratively with your co-operatives. If you are counting on your skills on planning this act and can handle the escape plan you may commit such an act. But I don't recommend writing Top Secret Directives unless you're planning on writing a brilliant 10-page directive, because failing to do so will backfire much worse. If one fails to accomplish their nefarious plan and gets busted, one will earn their co-operative's distrust and may die and be given an insignificant character. Additionally, updates to the Top Secret Directives are only sent to the person who sent them unless they directly affect other agents.

vi. Press Release:

Press Releases are written when one wants to make a declaration, a speech, or a notice. The format is once again exactly the same, except for the "WH Questions" part. Based on one's creativity, press releases may vary just like directives and can be used for almost any purpose. And for this committee, we expect you to make a statement when necessary, for instance: if there is a increasing "concern" in public; you may publish a press release to

decrease the tension, or there could be a social event covered by Secret Service and you can inform the public about the security measurements.

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Increased local security measures will be in place around Chicago’s United Center and McCormick Place in the days leading up to, during and immediately following the 2024 Democratic National Convention. The U.S. Secret Service, along with its Federal, state, and local partners, on Thursday released maps of the security perimeters that will be in place around both venues during the upcoming convention in Chicago, which runs from Aug. 19-22.

While Chicagoans and visitors will experience the very best our city has to offer in vibrancy, diversity, and culture, our top priority remains ensuring a safe convention for both attendees and residents. We have worked closely with our partners at the Federal, state, and local levels to develop a comprehensive security plan that caters to the needs of the convention and simultaneously supports the lives of Chicagoans who rely on our services each day. For more than a year, the U.S. Secret Service team here in Chicago has been working with the Chicago Police Department and our other Federal, state and local partners to devise a security plan that will provide a safe and secure environment for those attending the convention, as well as minimizing impacts on the public. The 2024 Democratic National Convention has been designated a National Special Security Event by the Department of Homeland Security, a designation that is based in part on the event’s significance, size, and attendees. Designating an event as an NSSE allows for significant resources from the Federal government, as well as state and local partners, to be used to ensure a robust security plan is in place.

This is an abbreviated press release taken directly from the Secret Service's own website. There is no need to write such a long press release within the committee. It is up to your imagination to add relevant drawings to your press release, depending on the topic.

3.3.1.2.Mastering the Art of Impactful Directives:

Once one gets used to it, it is quite simple and straightforward to write. While it lacks details and additional information, the directive nicely illustrates its format. As one keeps writing and contributing to their cabinet's goals, in no time one will witness that the directives one has written have already surpassed that one above. And to write such a directive, here are a few tips and tricks:

- i.* For every action that's written in the directive, it has to answer all the WH questions.
- ii.* The longer and more detailed, the better.
- iii.* Drawing your strategy may significantly increase the directive's preciseness and effectiveness. The success rate of the directive will grow in proportion to how clear your action and directive are.
- iv.* Do not use abbreviations such as "etc."; instead, detail the directive explicitly.
- v.* WH questions are not necessarily broken into paragraphs (one can write the directive like a book), but if you're a beginner, doing so will dramatically improve the quality of your directive, hence, we strongly recommend it.
- vi.* In this crisis committee, one should not try to impose their ideas or policies on others but rather to achieve a specific goal, do not be hesitant to ask for help from other members or your chair, you are all in this together.
- vii.* If you are positive that the person you are representing hasn't got the enough power to do the assigned task, directives should be written separately because it will be much faster. If you need the authority of another committee member, simply ask that person to add their name to the "from:" section. That way, you will be working on different tasks, and it will save quite a lot of time.
- viii.* Precise information, like equipment counts if somehow committee leads to a point where you have to get offensive, is critical; don't forget to write them down.

ix. If needed, fake names can be used for strategic persons in the directives, like Lancer, the Naval Commander or Big Dixus the Scout. Which we highly recommend since the Secret Service has that within.

3.3.2. Updates:

In crisis committees, incidents change based on your actions, and the timeline always continues no matter what. To keep track of the timeline the committee will deliver basic ‘updates’. These updates may vary from your previous actions or the incidents we will provide. So it does not necessarily have to be the result of a directive. For instance, when we continue our agenda, the president will take proper steps to take the required actions, and you will do the assigned task. Or a different aspect to the matter: if you are in the Hundred Years' Wars committee during the 14th century, then the Crisis Team may bring a plague update that will infect the majority of soldiers. Hereupon, it can be understood that the update may also be a crisis.

3.3.3. Crisis:

Crises emerge when one submits an insufficient directive, the committee will be affected in a negative way, or temporal crises occur depending on the Under Secretaries General of the committee's wishes. The committee will either progress or face a more serious crisis depending on whether you can overcome the challenges that arise. To clarify: In order for a sufficient directive to be written, there are a few rules and necessities that must be followed; failing this, an inevitable crisis will occur based on what was wanted to be done in the directive or, depending on how the committees' actions progress, a periodic crisis like a political disagreement may arise and affect a committee adversely.

3.4. Procedural Progression

i. Roll-Call:

Roll call is basically for knowing which representative is currently in the committee/present and which is not. When your character's name is called out during a roll call, you can respond with "I", "present", or simply by raising your placard. But we highly

recommend you to say “present” or “I” so you can ease your nervousness about speaking a bit.

ii. Tour de Table:

Tour de Table is an introduction, similar to the opening speech. Following the roll call, it can be done at the beginning or end of the sessions, depending on the chair's initiative. Delegates are expected to briefly introduce themselves and voice their goals or vision for their cabinet.

iii. Semi-moderated Caucus:

Unlike moderated caucuses, delegates in a semi-moderated caucus are allowed to speak without the chair's permission, as long as they do not interrupt other committee members and treat each other with respect.

iv. Unmoderated Caucus:

In an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to draft any kind of paper they want to achieve their goals, and support others. The majority of the cabinet's time should be spent on unmoderated caucuses rather than semi-moderated.

Unlike the General Assembly Committees, at a Crisis Committee, the sessions proceed with Semi-Moderated caucuses and Unmoderated caucuses. The reason for that is to have a more smooth experience. Semi and unmoderated caucuses are to advance the efficiency of debates, thus making crucial and quick decisions. So you needn't take one or two semi-moderated caucuses before an unmoderated caucus to write directives, directly voting for an unmoderated caucus before moderated-caucuses will be allowed to continue writing directives. Usually, after the roll call and Tour de Table, delegates take semi-moderated caucuses to discuss future actions, strategies and plans. After determining their move, delegates write down the designated act to put into practice. There isn't a General Speakers' List, resolution paper, or opening speech.

3.5. Committee Progression

Delegates of this committee have been allocated as impactful and important figures of the Secret Service's 1960s years and specifically aligned to John F. Kennedy's protection. Each delegate has their own influence on the committee. All of the representatives

have the same purpose: the protection of Kennedy. You are agents to an agency so you are bound with some “rules” especially directly to the Public Law. Delegates can not have their goals throughout the committee. All of the representatives are bound to their roles with public law. Delegates will be acting as their institutions and operate with their co-operatives as much as they can to achieve their goals together. The academic members of the committee will act as the heads of the relevant agencies. Necessary permissions and actions will be carried out with their approval. Committee members will hold the positions of directors of the FBI, CIA, and Secret Service. Whenever your authority in the Secret Service is not adequate for the action you may ask for their help to organize an action like an investigation to be specific. As the delegates are working for their purposes in the committee they should bear in mind that every speech, action, and decision they make will have consequences, therefore from press releases to directives, a careless mistake shall arrive to them as a crisis. As the committee flows, and agents succeed, some other challenges will be assigned to you. If there will be any delegate who is not abiding by the rules, they shall refrain from their position and may even face legal consequences for their actions if those actions violate the law, and may even have court consequences. In that scenario there are some possibilities for a delegate after their actions:

i. For minor infractions, the agent may receive a formal reprimand or warning. This could be documented in their personnel file and could affect future promotions or assignments for the committee meaning they are subject to limitations on their powers. They may get suspended from their duty, depending on the violation of the Secret Service’s values or the law. In some cases, the agent may be demoted to a lower rank or position within the agency as we said before your aforementioned powers will be limited.

ii. If the delegate dies on the mission protecting the president, vice president, or whoever secret service is bound to protect, they will be immediately reallocated. This reallocation may be in force by the agent’s actions. As aforementioned if there is a severe violation

of the protocol, an agent may be dismissed from the Secret Service altogether. In this case, the agent will be allocated as a minor character in the committee.

In short, disobeying the rules and laws governing their conduct can have serious consequences for a Secret Service agent, ranging from internal discipline to criminal prosecution.

The committee will begin with an icebreaker, giving everyone a chance to introduce themselves and play games that will take the nervousness out of their system before the committee truly begins. Then we will proceed with the Tour de Table, followed by a semi-moderated caucus to discuss plans among the committee itself, and then unmoderated-caucus until there is no need for it. As is said before, the committee will proceed with unmoderated-caucus, for only it will ensure a flawless atmosphere and construction for the committee. The only thing remaining after that is to have the most fun out of the committee and enjoy every possible moment.

3. Introduction to the Agenda Item;

3.1. Foundations of Leadership: The Early Life of John F. Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, Massachusetts. In all, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy (mother of John F. Kennedy) would have nine children, four boys and five girls.

The Kennedy children played hard, and they enjoyed competing with one another. This made John F. Kennedy a competitor.

Joseph Sr. encouraged this competition, especially among the boys.

He was a father with very high expectations and set very clear expectations for his boys as well. He wanted his children to win at all costs at sports and everything they tried. Allegedly he often said, "When the going gets tough, the tough get going." Jack (Jack is the nickname their family gave JFK) was very popular from the very beginning. He participated in many sports and also enjoyed reading. Jack had a "clever, individualist mind," his Head Master once noted, though he was not the best student.

"Now Jack," his father wrote in a letter one day, "I don't want to give the impression that I am a nagger, for goodness knows I think that is the worse thing any parent can be, and I also feel that you know if I didn't really feel you had the goods I would be most charitable in my attitude toward your failings. After long experience in sizing up people, I definitely know you have the goods and you can go a long way...It is very difficult to make up fundamentals that you have neglected when you were very young, and that is why I am urging you to do the best you can. I am not expecting too much, and I will not be disappointed if you don't turn out to be a real genius, but I think you can be a really worthwhile citizen with good judgment and understanding."

The two eldest boys were attractive, agreeable, and intelligent and Mr. Kennedy had high hopes for them both. However, it was Joe who had announced to everyone when he was a young boy that he would be the first Catholic to become President. Their family,

especially their father, had extraordinary expectations for Joe. Joe was going to make his father proud by following his steps. Jack was less ambitious about ruling the country instead; he wanted to become a journalist or a writer someday.

Both Joe and Jack joined the Navy. Joe was sent to Europe, while Jack was assigned to the South Pacific as commander, leading a



crew of twelve men on a mission to stop Japanese supply ships during World War II, and faced a dire situation on the night of August 2, 1943. A Japanese destroyer suddenly appeared and rammed their boat, killing two crew members and leaving the survivors clinging to debris. Despite his own back injury, Jack saved a severely burned crew member, Patrick McMahon, by towing him to safety using a

strap from McMahon's life jacket clenched in his teeth. After six days stranded on a small island, the crew was rescued, thanks to a message Kennedy carved into a coconut shell, which was delivered by local islanders. Tragically, Kennedy's brother Joe died a year later in a plane explosion during a mission in Europe.

After returning home from WWII, where he was awarded for his extraordinary courage and his unhesitant leadership in the army, Jack was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. After enduring the ordeal of war and the great tragedy of the loss of his brother, he had to face a new path and choose what he would like to do. With Joe's tragic death suddenly everything changed. After his father, Joseph Kennedy, convinced him about his future, Jack

ran for Congress in Massachusetts' eleventh congressional district and won in 1946. The same year his political career was marked.

As the years went on, John F. Kennedy, served in the House of Representatives, as a Democrat, and in 1952 he was elected to the US Senate. Despite back issues that led to two surgeries, Kennedy wrote the Pulitzer Prize-winning book Profiles in Courage while recovering. As his political career grew so did his popularity, Kennedy decided to run for president in the next election.

He began working very long hours and traveling all around the United States on weekends. On July 13, 1960, the Democratic party



nominated him as its candidate for president. Kennedy asked Lyndon B. Johnson, a senator from Texas, to run with him as vice president. In the general election on November 8, 1960, Kennedy narrowly defeated the Republican Vice President Richard

M. Nixon in a very close race. At the age of 43, Kennedy was the youngest elected president and the first Catholic to hold the office.

3.2. *Leadership in the Oval Office: The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Approach;*



“Ask not what your country can do for you...ask what you can do for your country.”

4.2.1. *John F. Kennedy and Press*

John F. Kennedy was the first president to effectively use the new medium of television to speak directly to the American people. No other president had conducted live televised press conferences without delay or editing.

"The fact of the matter is that the time when President Kennedy started televised press conferences there were only three or four newspapers in the entire United States that carried a full transcript of a presidential press conference. Therefore, what people read was a distillation... We thought that they should have the opportunity to see it in full.

4.2.2. *Space program*

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy began a dramatic expansion of the U.S. space program and committed the nation to the ambitious goal of landing a man on the Moon by the end of the decade. This decision was made by John F. Kennedy following the Soviet Union's satellite project Sputnik. The American public was alarmed to be sure not to fall behind its Communist rival. Thereafter, in two years, a new space program "Project Mercury" was initiated. Project Mercury's goals were to orbit a manned spacecraft around Earth, investigate the ability of astronauts to function in space, and recover astronauts and spacecraft safely. Despite the race, the United States, once again had received a severe blow, Soviet

cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to orbit the Earth. The United States, it seemed, was still falling behind. John F. Kennedy stressed his loss with the following words: *"To be sure, we are behind, and will be behind for some time in manned flight. But we do not intend to stay behind, and in this decade, we shall*



make up and move ahead." stated he had high hopes for his country. He started recognizing the need to restore national confidence and surpass the Soviets. He then asked for an additional \$7 billion to \$9 billion over

the next five years for the space program, proclaiming that *"this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before the decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the earth."* President Kennedy settled upon this dramatic goal as a means of focusing and mobilizing the nation's lagging space efforts. Within a year, however, Alan Shepard and Gus Grissom became the first two Americans to travel into space. Once again he wasn't allowed to lose. On February 20, 1962, John Glenn Jr. became the first American to orbit Earth. Launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, the Friendship 7 capsule carrying Glenn reached a maximum altitude of 162 miles and an orbital velocity of 17,500 miles per hour. After more than four hours in space, having circled the Earth three times, Glenn piloted the Friendship 7 back into the atmosphere and landed in the Atlantic Ocean near Bermuda. Glenn's success helped inspire the great army of people working to reach the Moon. Medical researchers, engineers, test pilots, machinists, factory workers, businessmen, and industrialists from across the country worked together to achieve this goal. By May 1963, astronauts Scott Carpenter, Walter Schirra Jr., and L. Gordon Cooper had also orbited Earth. Each mission lasted longer than the

one before and gathered more data. All because of John F. Kennedy's efforts, high hopes, and his dedication to a stick plan for his nation. He electrified the nation.

As space exploration continued through the 1960s, the United States was on its way to the Moon. Project Gemini was the second NASA spaceflight program. The Apollo Program followed Project Gemini. Its goal was to land humans on the Moon and ensure their safe return to Earth. On July 20, 1969, the Apollo 11 astronauts: Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. fulfilled President Kennedy's vision.

4.2.3. African Independence

Senator John F. Kennedy and Tom Mboya first met in 1959. Mboya was a Kenyan leader and advocate for East African students who sought higher education. Mboya's efforts secured numerous opportunities for students in need. Kennedy expressed interest in Mboya's initiative. As time went by Mboya led a foundation "African American Students Foundation" which raised funds for students' travel and living expenses. Based on the success of the 1959 program, AASF obtained new scholarships for approximately 250 additional students from Kenya and six other East African countries, but they still had to raise \$90,000 to cover the cost of airfare. Mboya met Kennedy and he agreed to support the airlift from the Kennedy Foundation, as long as the AASF promised not to publicize his involvement.

However, it was heard that the Kennedy Foundation was financing the airlift. The situation became politically charged when Senator Hugh



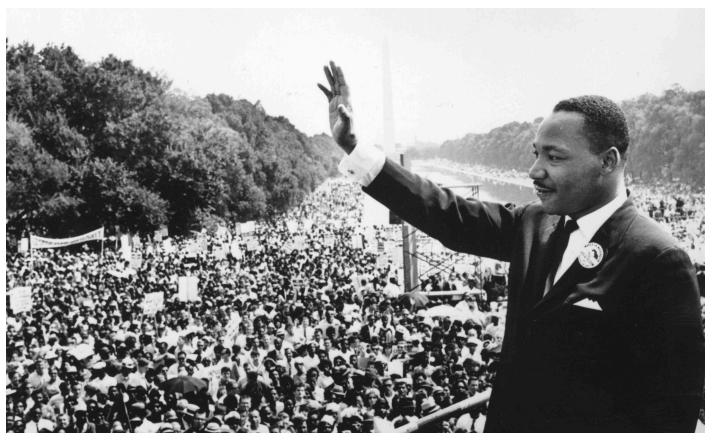
Scott criticized Kennedy's involvement, accusing him of using the airlift for political gain. Kennedy responded by detailing the events and defending the Kennedy Foundation's support, emphasizing the urgency of aiding the students.

By September, "Airlift Africa, 1960/The Kennedy Airlift" brought 295 students to New York City. The airlifts continued through 1963, eventually bringing more than 750 East African students to the United States.

When John F. Kennedy became president, African Americans faced significant discrimination in the United States. Throughout much of the South, they were denied the right to vote, barred from public facilities, subjected to violence including lynching, and could not expect justice from the courts. In the North, Black Americans also faced discrimination in housing, employment, education, and many other areas.

4.2.4. Civil Rights Movement

In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. Many Southern political leaders violated the rights of states to manage their systems of public education. They responded with defiance, legal challenges, delays, or token compliance. The pace of civil rights protests rose sharply in response to the Supreme Court's decision. Martin Luther King Jr. led a boycott that ended segregated busing in Montgomery, Alabama.



In February 1960, four Black college students sat down at a segregated Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and asked

“The time is always right to do what is right.”

to be served. They refused to leave their seats after being denied service. Within days, more than 50 students had volunteered to continue the sit-in, and within weeks the movement had spread to other college campuses. Sit-ins and other protests swept across the South in early 1960, touching more than 65 cities in 12 states. Roughly 50,000 young people joined the protests that year.

*“To sin by silence, when we should protest, Makes
cowards out of men.”*

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Civil rights became a key issue by the 1960 presidential campaign. Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested while leading a protest in Atlanta, Georgia. John Kennedy's intervention led to his safe release. The Kennedys' personal intervention led to a public endorsement by Martin Luther King Sr., the influential father of the civil rights leader. The publicizing of this endorsement, combined with other campaign efforts, contributed to increased support among Black voters for Kennedy.

But Kennedy's narrow election victory and small working margin in Congress contributed to his cautious navigation of civil rights issues. He was reluctant to lose Southern support for legislation on many fronts by pushing too hard on civil rights legislation. Instead, encouraged by staff, he appointed unprecedented numbers of African Americans to high-level positions in the administration and strengthened the Civil Rights Commission. He spoke out in favor of school desegregation, praised a number of cities for integrating their schools, and put Vice President Lyndon Johnson in charge of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Attorney General Robert Kennedy turned his attention to voting rights, initiating five times the number of suits brought during the previous administration.

4.2.5. Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1959, Fidel Castro came to power in an armed revolt that overthrew Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. The US government distrusted Castro and was wary of his relationship with Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union.

Before his inauguration, John F. Kennedy was briefed on a plan by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) developed during the Eisenhower administration to train Cuban exiles for an invasion of their homeland. The plan anticipated that the Cuban people and elements of the Cuban military would support the invasion. The ultimate goal was the overthrow of Castro and the establishment of a non-communist government friendly to the United States.



In March 1960, President Eisenhower approved a CIA set up training camps in Guatemala for the invasion of Cuba. José Miró Cardona led the anti-Castro Cuban exiles in the United States who was set to become provisional president.

Despite efforts of the government to keep the invasion plans covert, it became common knowledge among Cuban exiles in Miami. Shortly after his inauguration, in February 1961, President Kennedy authorized the invasion plan. But he was determined to disguise U.S. support. The original invasion plan called for two air strikes against Cuban air bases. A 1,400-man invasion force would disembark under cover of darkness and launch a surprise attack.

The invasion began poorly on April 15, 1961, when eight bombers left Nicaragua to bomb Cuban airfields.

The CIA had used obsolete World War II B-26 bombers, and painted them to look like Cuban air force planes. The bombers missed many of their targets and left most of Castro's air force intact. As news broke of the attack, photos of the repainted U.S. planes became public and revealed American support for the invasion. President Kennedy canceled a second air strike.



On April 17, the Cuban-exile invasion force, known as Brigade 2506, landed at beaches along the Bay of Pigs and immediately came under heavy fire.

Over the next 24 hours, Castro ordered roughly 20,000 troops to advance toward the beach, and the Cuban air force continued to control the skies. As the situation grew increasingly grim, President Kennedy authorized an "air-umbrella" at dawn on April 19 six unmarked American fighter planes took off to help defend the brigade's B-26 aircraft. But the planes arrived an hour late, most likely confused by the change in time zones between Nicaragua and Cuba. They were shot down by the Cubans, and the invasion was crushed later that day.

Some exiles escaped to the sea, while the rest were killed or rounded up and imprisoned by Castro's forces. Almost 1,200 members of Brigade 2506 surrendered, and more than 100 were killed. The Bay of Pigs failure led to Operation Mongoose, a covert plan to destabilize Cuba and consider Castro's assassination.

In October 1962 the world faced a potential nuclear war. An American U-2 spy plane was secretly photographed nuclear missile sites being built by the Soviet Union on the island of Cuba. President Kennedy kept it a secret until advisors discussed the options.

After many long and difficult meetings, Kennedy decided to place a naval blockade, or a ring of ships, around Cuba. The aim of this "quarantine," as he called it, was to prevent the Soviets from bringing in more military supplies. He demanded the removal of the missiles already there and the destruction of the sites. On October 22, President Kennedy spoke to the nation about the crisis in a televised address and declared his requests.



However, the leaders of both superpowers recognized the devastating possibility of a nuclear war and publicly agreed to a deal in which the Soviets would dismantle the weapon sites in exchange for a pledge from the United States not to invade Cuba. In a separate deal, which remained secret for more than twenty-five years, the United States also agreed to remove its nuclear missiles from Türkiye.

Although the Soviets removed their missiles from Cuba, they escalated the building of their military arsenal; the missile crisis was over, but the arms race was not.

In 1963, there were signs of a lessening of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. In his commencement address at American University, President Kennedy urged Americans to reexamine Cold War stereotypes and myths and called for a strategy of peace that would make the world safe for diversity. Two actions also signaled a warming in relations between the superpowers: the establishment of a teletype "Hotline" between the Kremlin and the White House and the signing of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty on July 25, 1963.

In language very different from his inaugural address, President Kennedy told Americans in June 1963,



“For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.”

Note From Under-Secretaries-General: The events described here do not encompass the entire event processes. The selected topics and written information have been provided to help you better understand John F. Kennedy's perspective and to enable you to establish a closer connection with the committee.



“...victory has 100 fathers and defeat is an orphan...”

4. Further Research Links;

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYpN1ulU50I&ab_channel=HISTORY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8iMBvmBNgM&ab_channel=WIRED

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SzXJXA6aG34&list=WL&index=4&ab_channel=TODAY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=88vmzn_LufA&list=WL&index=5&ab_channel=neo

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1meZuTgUNZp6ed6UqmV1VLolq6plkcB7rfz-VqYzar40/edit?usp=sharing>

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/dorothy-kilgallen>

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