

# MMSMUN XIV

## JCC Cold War - US Dossier

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### John F. Kennedy

President of the United States, Kennedy was the main U.S. decision maker during the Cold War and saw through the Berlin Crisis, controlling America throughout it. He was also instrumental to solving the Cuban Missile Crisis, known for his “night-time call” to Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower which announced the end of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

### Lyndon B. Johnson

As the Vice President of the U.S. under John F. Kennedy and second-in-command, Lyndon B. Johnson played a major role in resolving the Berlin and Cuban Missile crises. Though he may have been publicly silent throughout the affairs, he was still heavily involved in the American decision-making and was a major influence on President Kennedy’s decisions.

### Dean Rusk

Rusk served as the Secretary of State and Chief Architect of U.S. foreign diplomacy. He directed alliance coordination and negotiations with both allies and adversaries. Also, he was one of the President’s closest advisors.

### Robert McNamara

Robert McNamara was the Secretary of Defense in this era and was responsible for U.S. military planning and force deployment. He played a decisive role in shaping escalation options and strategic defensive responses, directly related to keeping the U.S. homeland safe.

### McGeorge Bundy

National Security Advisor, Bundy was one of the main men behind coordinating foreign policy, defense, and intelligence. He played a huge role in controlling information flow to the President and which policies should actually be considered.

### General Maxwell D. Taylor

As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President's military advisor, his information was essential to American military operations. He provided important assessments of military readiness, troop posture, and consequences of armed conflict.

#### **Allen Dulles**

Allen Dulles was the Director of the CIA, overseeing intelligence collection and covert operations. His assessments and secret actions heavily influenced presidential decision-making.

#### **Robert F. Kennedy**

As Attorney General of the U.S and a trusted Presidential confidant, he exerted his influence through governing legal matters, international security matters, and sensitive backchannel diplomacy. He represented the American Judicial System in foreign settings.

#### **George Ball**

George Ball was the Under Secretary of State and a Senior Diplomatic Strategist. He advised on Allied Politics and was a huge opposer of over-escalation. Many of his ideas were implemented by Dean Rusk and JFK to maintain domestic support.

#### **Llewellyn Thompson**

Llewellyn Thompson served two terms during the Cold War and was known for his close relationship to Nikita Khrushchev, the former Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. As the American ambassador to the Soviet Union, he played a crucial role in navigating diplomatic relations through the Berlin and Cuban Missile crises.

#### **Adlai Stevenson II**

He served as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and the Chief Public Defender of U.S. Policy. He shaped international opinion in the Cold War and UN backing of the United States.

#### **Mike Mansfield**

Mike Mansfield was the longest Senate Majority Leader ever, serving from 1961 - 1977. Throughout his time in office, he heavily controlled the funding of military actions and the sustaining of domestic unity.

#### **Everett Dickson**

Republican Senate Minority Leader Everett Dickson played a crucial role in maintaining bipartisan support throughout the Cold War. Without his backing, many U.S. military funding bills would have been at risk to fail and domestic support would've been at an all-time low.

#### **J. William Fulbright**

J. William Fulbright was the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and held strong oversight authority. He shaped foreign policy with nations such as West Germany through hearings, public debate, and legislative pressure.

#### **Paul Nitze**

Paul Nitze was the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs working in close relation with Robert McNamara. He was a key American Strategist for arms control and force balance in Europe and the Caribbean.

#### **Robert Bowie**

Bowie was the Deputy Undersecretary of State under Dean Rusk focused on security policy planning. He provided analytical coordination across both diplomatic and defense domains.

#### **Roswell Gilpatric**

As Deputy Secretary of Defense, Gilpatric represented a key civilian voice on escalation control and nuclear risk. He helped manage defense policy tradeoffs and operational realities that cut across both Berlin contingency posture and Cuban Missile Crisis decision-making.

#### **Theodore Sorensen**

Serving as a main presidential advisor, Theodore Sorensen provided valuable counsel when navigating the Berlin Crisis and Cuban Missile Crisis. He is also credited by some to have been the mastermind writer behind JFK's speeches.

#### **Curtis LeMay**

LeMay served as the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force and was a leading advocate of aggressive military action. His views strongly influenced force posture debates and escalation discussions during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

#### **Dean Acheson**

Former Secretary of State and senior outside advisor to President Kennedy, Dean Acheson was one of the most experienced voices during the Berlin and Cuban Missile crises debates. He advised on Berlin firmness and was brought into ExComm deliberations during the Cuban Missile Crisis, arguing for decisive action.