

# CRISIS: DAZED AND CONFUSED

---



# JACKRABBIT MUN I

L.B. POLY - MAY 25th

---

# BACKGROUND GUIDE TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Crisis Director Letter.....          | 3  |
| Head Chair Letter.....               | 4  |
| Position Paper Guidelines.....       | 5  |
| Committee Guidelines.....            | 6  |
| Introduction/Letter from CRISIS..... | 7  |
| Civil Rights Background.....         | 8  |
| Women’s Rights Background.....       | 10 |
| Hippie Movement Background.....      | 11 |
| Cold War Background.....             | 13 |
| Character Biographies.....           | 15 |
| Issues to Consider.....              | 23 |
| Sources.....                         | 24 |



# CRISIS DIRECTOR LETTER

---

Esteemed Delegates,

We are so excited to welcome you to our inaugural Jackrabbit MUN! Crisis committees are unique in their pacing and focus, and we think there is no better way to address issues that have presented themselves both throughout history and in the present day. It's unusual to have four crisis rooms in a small conference, but there's something for everyone, and we can't wait to see the compromises you reach in Yemen and the cures you chase in the SARS committee. Even better, it's going to be paperless! Technology is an up-and-coming part of the MUN experience, so our chairs will guide you through the computer basics at the beginning of the conference. But before we continue, a brief introduction:

I'm Alexis, one of your Crisis Directors, and I am a senior at Poly in the PACE program. I've been in MUN since sophomore year, and I'm currently the treasurer of PolyMUN. I've been heavily involved in the creation of the digital crisis system that we will be using at the conference and I'm excited to oversee its implementation at Jackrabbit MUN. When I'm not navigating the depths of this year's background guides, I am an editor at Creators Syndicate and enjoy working just a little too much. I will be headed to Georgetown in the fall, where I look forward to pursuing a double major in math and philosophy.

I'm Caris, the other Crisis Director, and I'm also a senior in the PACE program at Poly. My very first Model UN experience was an all-crisis conference, and ever since then I've been hooked. It's been fun, challenging, and incredibly exciting to manage the creation of this year's committees, and as a self-professed crisis fanatic, I almost wish I could be in the rooms with you while you explore them. In the fall I'm headed off to Dartmouth College, where I'll be studying cognitive science on the pre-med track. But until then, you can find me researching the finer points of SARS transmission and brushing up on my Eurasian geography before we all meet on May 25th.

From the both of us, we look forward to hosting you, and we hope you have as much fun preparing for this conference as we've had preparing it for you. Good luck!

Sincerely,

Alexis Soohoo & Caris White

Co-Crisis Directors



# HEAD CHAIR LETTER

---

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the Dazed and Confused committee! My name is Lara Bauk, and I am so excited to work alongside other talented students to bring to you the sixties committee at Jackrabbit MUN. I am a senior at Long Beach Poly and I am so pleased to spend my last high school conference in such an interesting and unique committee. We are confident that in this committee you will encounter stimulating and challenging debate.

We expect our delegates to participate in debate and stay congruent to their character's perspectives. Delegates participating in this committee should come prepared with a full understanding of their character's accomplishments and importance to the 1960s. Our electronic Crisis System will allow for our delegates to promptly communicate with the crisis staff, which will make for a fast-paced committee with constant updates and events that delegates will be expected to resolve. Delegates must keep the main goal of this committee in mind: get to the moon before the end of the decade.

Be prepared to go back in time to the turbulent decade that is the 1960s, meet with great minds, and possibly rewrite the course of history.

Best of luck,

Lara Bauk

60s Chair



# POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

---

## JACKRABBITMUN POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

- Position Papers are due at 11:59 PM on May 15th, 2019
- Position Papers should be emailed to: **sixties.jackrabbit@gmail.com**
- Papers should be 1-2 pages in length with an additional page for citations.
- Papers should be single-spaced in Times New Roman 12 pt. font and include no pictures.
- Please include the following sections for each committee topic:
  - Background
  - Past Actions by the Committee
  - Position of your Country/Person
  - Possible Solutions
- At the top of each paper, include your country/person, name, committee, and topic.



# COMMITTEE GUIDELINES

---

**\*THIS IS A CRISIS COMMITTEE\***

PROCEDURE OF A CRISIS ROOM:

- Click [here](#) for crisis committee procedure

SPECIFIC SIXTIES CRISIS INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Our system allows us to respond to directives frequently, so we highly encourage delegates to send in submissions and communicate frequently with CRISIS\*.
2. However, if CRISIS becomes overwhelmed with the amount of directives, delegates will be encouraged to limit submissions
3. CRISIS will present delegates with crisis updates periodically, however we also recommend that delegates refer to the live feed of all ongoing updates will be available on the 60's newsletter.

TECH:

**\*\*Delegates WILL NOT be able to use personal computers and phones. (This is to preserve accuracy of the sixties ).**

- ➔ Delegates will be provided with an LBUSD chromebook to access the crisis directive form, however these computers WILL BE LOCKED ON THIS FORM and can be controlled by CRISIS.
- ➔ Computers will be locked periodically in order to ensure that all delegates have a chance to view updates on the newsletter.
- ➔ Delegates are permitted to bring printed materials into the room, however full binders of research are discouraged :)
- ➔ Delegates are HIGHLY encouraged to research the time period, their character, and any other information they feel is pertinent

\*Delegates should expect a fast paced, crisis-driven room. Though delegates do have an end goal in mind, they should also be equipped to respond to crisis updates as they may arise.

**\* Events in the room will go from SEPTEMBER 1962 - SEPTEMBER 1969\***

\*CRISIS: Committee of Responsive Intelligence for Students In the Sixties\*



# INTRODUCTION (LETTER FROM CRISIS)

---

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Sixties: Dazed and Confused committee room. Our team is incredibly excited to submerge you in a decade wrought with passion, change, energy, and excitement. CRISIS has intended this committee to function with a single goal in mind: get to the moon. This means by September 1969, or the end of the committee, the U.S. must be a stable enough country to achieve this goal. This should foster extensive debate, cooperation, and the formation of likely (and unlikely) allies.

Delegates will be periodically presented with crisis updates specifically tailored to the events transpiring in the room. This means that not all updates will be strictly events that actually occurred during the period, giving delegates the power to “rewrite history”. This being said, delegates must operate with the goal in mind, and behave as their character would have in the situation. In addition, delegates should be familiar with the general ideas, feelings, and goals of the time period (especially concerning their character), and avoid a strict focus on the space race aspect of the decade. We would also like to remind delegates that, though they should come equipped with knowledge of their character’s actions, it is more important that they are familiar with the character’s ideals and beliefs so that they can adapt to the many curveballs they will experience in the room.

Feel free to ask us any questions, (now or during committee!), and most importantly, have fun!

Sincerely,

CRISIS

With any questions or comments please email: [\*\*sixties.jackrabbit@gmail.com\*\*](mailto:sixties.jackrabbit@gmail.com)



# CIVIL RIGHTS BACKGROUND

---

## RECONSTRUCTION & JIM CROW LAWS

Although the Civil War officially abolished slavery, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were not nearly enough to end discrimination. Equal protection under the law and the right to vote enabled countless African Americans to enter leadership roles during the late 1800s. However, the election of Andrew Johnson in 1928 began the swift regression to marginalization and systematic discrimination against African Americans. Jim Crow laws stipulated that blacks and whites couldn't use the same facilities, schools were segregated, and interracial marriage was banned. The 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson case established the legal precedent for the next five decades that facilities for blacks and whites could be "separate but equal."

## WORLD WAR II

In the early 1940s, World War II created a boom in war-related-work, during which women and minorities entered the workforce at a rapid pace. However, throughout the 1940s, African Americans were not only discouraged from enlisting in the war, but were also given lower paying jobs than white people despite the great demand for labor. It was only after thousands of African Americans threatened to march in Washington D.C. that Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 in 1941, which decreed that government jobs could not discriminate based on race.

Although black soldiers served heroically during WWII, they returned home to find that systematic racial inequality hadn't changed. Returning soldiers were once again subject to discrimination, and in a classic example of too-little-too-late, Executive Order 9981 ended discrimination in the military in 1948, just three years after the end of the war.

## THE FIFTIES

The decade preceding the 1960s contained a variety of notable events that are important to keep in mind when approaching Civil Rights issues during committee.

During this time, Rosa Parks became known the "mother of the modern day civil rights movement". Action within the black community was ignited in December of 1955 after she was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama for refusing to give up her seat for a white man. Subsequently, Martin Luther King Jr. formed the Montgomery Improvement





Association, and a 381 day boycott of the Montgomery bus system began. These efforts continued until November 14, 1956, when the Supreme Court ruled segregated seating unconstitutional.

In 1954, the Supreme Court ruling on *Brown v. Board of Education* made segregation unconstitutional in public schools, but society proved resistant. The Little Rock Nine, a group of black students who enrolled in a previously segregated high school in 1957, were met at the school gates by violent mobs and the National Guard. President Dwight Eisenhower eventually had armed federal troops escort the students to class, but not all black students got the same attention.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was the first piece of legislation post-Reconstruction that was enacted in support of Civil Rights. Its content allowed federal investigation and prosecution of attempted voter suppression for African Americans. Though its immediate impact was limited by a lack of popular support, it paved the way for further legislation.

One of the inciting moments of the Civil Rights Movement were the Greensboro Sit-ins, a series of nonviolent protests by college students at a Woolworth's lunch counter that refused to serve African Americans. Many more protests followed, including the March on Washington, where Martin Luther King delivered his famed "I Have a Dream" speech, Bloody Sunday, and the Chicago Freedom Movement.



# WOMEN'S RIGHTS BACKGROUND

---

## **Conformity in the 1950s:**

The 1950s were a time of conformity in American society, where defined gender roles played a prevalent role in the American family in the aftermath of WWII. The term "nuclear family" emerged as a product of WWII, modeled after the ideal of the breadwinning father and homemaking mother. Narrowly defined gender roles were also displayed in the media— shows like *I Love Lucy* and *Father Knows Best* encouraged women to remain at home and leave the work responsibilities to their husbands.

Despite the expectations of the nuclear family, some gender roles *were* subverted. Although the millions of women who joined the workforce during WWII were encouraged to return to domestic life, many wished to remain working. Thus, women made up about one-third of the peacetime labor force. The 1950s also saw significant changes in patterns of sexual behavior, where premarital sex and birth rates increased, sparking the sexual revolution of the 1960s.

## **Second Wave Feminism**

Second Wave Feminism began in the early 1960s, when white, middle-class women began their own organized movement for greater rights. This movement stressed the importance of issues such as reproductive rights and equal pay. Additionally, literature written by feminist authors and journalists, namely Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem, called society out for the clear bias against women, and spread ideas supporting equality, though it can be observed that while women gained more access to male spaces, men did not gain access to female spaces, seen in the continuing lack of stay-at-home dads and the stigma surrounding effeminate men.



# HIPPIE MOVEMENT BACKGROUND

---

## **Economic Boom**

The postwar economic boom earned this time period the nickname “the decade of prosperity.” The 1950s experienced economy growth by over thirty-seven percent. Factories that were utilized for making plane, tank, battleship, and gun parts could now turn to making consumer products.

The thriving economy drove up the demand for consumer goods. This higher demand was met with updated products such as the radio, tv, and magazines. In addition, the price of goods remained moderate because cheaper domestic fuel powered the factories. President Eisenhower aimed for a balanced federal budget and kept parts of the New Deal approach, notably pouring government funds into the interstate highway system.

## **Gender Roles Solidified**

Once the war was over, men returned to their families and jobs, and traditional patriarchal roles were reestablished. With WWII in the rearview mirror, couples were eager to start families, which led to the “baby boom.” The growth of young mothers led to a general expectation that white middle-class women should be homemakers, and nothing more. Meanwhile, men were expected to provide for their families and be the unequivocal leaders of their households. Reaffirmation of gender roles prevailed throughout America, from sexist advertisements to gender discrimination in the workplace.

## **Outside of Cultural Conformity**

Still, not every American citizen experienced the phenomenons described above. While the average middle-class household achieved expansion and suburban privilege, the national poverty rate was still between twenty and twenty-five percent. In addition, African-Americans faced racism in all aspects of their lives. Efforts against segregation did arise during the decade, such as the Supreme Court case *Brown vs. Board of Education* and the arrest of Rosa Parks’, and the subsequent bus boycott. Writers and musicians took to artistic and even spiritual means to rebel against what they saw as toxic “stability” and “conformity.” A “beat generation” of poets and writers arose, expressing and spreading opinions on war, gender, economic inequity, and race in America. Lastly, the birth of rock music, credited to Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley,



among others, contributed to the development of youth culture that would flourish in the next decade.

### **Vietnam War Begins**

Tension between the North Vietnamese government and the Western-aligned government of South Vietnam grew in the early 1950's. At the beginning of the decade, the extent of America's involvement was providing France with financial aid to fight the First Indochina War. By the end of 1955, president Eisenhower began reorganizing the Indochina Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) to support the Republic of Vietnam (ROV) in their war against Northern communists. Most Americans were not eager to find themselves in the midst of another deadly war, so no soldiers were drafted to land on Vietnam soil during this decade and Eisenhower did not publicize preparation for war. Anti-war sentiments would grow throughout the 60's as Americans entered a prolonged, and eventually defeated battle.



# COLD WAR BACKGROUND

---

## KOREAN WAR

In June 1950, 75,000 Soviet-backed North Korean soldiers crossed through the dividing Korean border, the 38th parallel. They invaded pro-West South Korea, and western powers were frantic to establish borders in an attempt avoid violent disputes between the United States, Russia and China, or even the beginning of World War III. American troops were sent out to the Korean peninsula to support the South Korean army, with the intention of wiping out communism.

After the death of approximately five million soldiers, there was no real resolution brought forth between North and South Korea. As of the current situation in the 1960s, the 38th parallel still stands as a strong division between the two societies. Western powers backing the South, and China and Russia in the North. The unsettled disputes of the Korean War has lead to negative sentiments between the United States and China and Russia, which have only exacerbated the Cold War.

## VIETNAM WAR

Vietnam was invaded by the Japanese during World War II and, in an effort to return Vietnam to its independence, Ho Chi Minh established the Viet Minh, a national independence coalition. Ho Chi Minh was a communist Northern Vietnamese revolutionary. After the Japanese had left the country, the Viet Minh took over the north of Vietnam and established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This drove Emperor Bao Dai to the south, where he established the state of Vietnam in July 1949. An issue encountered by both sides is that they both believed in a unified Vietnam, but they both wanted to instill their governments as the official government of the country.

The Vietnam War and American involvement began in 1954, Ho Chi Minh's army reigned victorious in the battle at Dien Bien Phu. A treaty was signed in the same year at a Geneva Conference that divided Vietnam along the 17th parallel, communist forces in the north and pro-western ideologies in the south. At the conference it was decided that in 1956 there would be nationwide elections regarding reunification.

In 1955, Eisenhower had voiced his support for the anti-communist politician Ngo Dinh Diem. With Cold War tensions rising, the United States had established strict policies against pro-Soviet Union countries. Diem did not approve of Viet Minh sympathizers



in the South. He labeled them as the “Viet Cong”, and attacked them with brute force. Diem’s violent and extreme ideologies caused opposition in the south, which soon led to the organization of the National Liberation Front.

Frightened by the ‘Domino Theory’, and the potential dominance of communism in Asian countries, John F. Kennedy pushed for more aid in southern Vietnam. By 1962, the amount of U.S. troops in Vietnam had increased from about 800 to 9,000, with another war on the horizon.

## **SPACE RACE**

Brute force deployed in Asian countries by both the United States and Russia had done nothing but exacerbate the disagreements between both countries.

On May 25, 1961, Kennedy announced his goal to put a man on the moon by the end of the century. The shock of the first satellite in space, Sputnik, in 1957 and the first human in space, both from Russia, made Kennedy anxious for America to be the first country to land on the moon.

The Space Race is test of each country’s technological skill. Scientists, mathematicians, and engineers frantically calculated and tested their prototypes all throughout the 1960s in an effort to win the Space Race.

If the United States wants to prove themselves to be the superior force, they must devise a way to win the Space Race.



# CHARACTER BIOGRAPHIES

---

## **ROGER BLOUGH**

Roger M. Blough (January 19, 1904 – October 8, 1985) was the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation for 13½ years, from May 1955 through January 1969. He is best known for serving as the American steel industry’s principal spokesman when the industry clashed with President John F. Kennedy in April 1962 on the issue of commodity steel prices.

## **STOKELY CARMICHAEL**

Stokely Carmichael, a native Trinidadian, spent his adolescence in the Bronx, in the predominantly Italian and Jewish neighborhood of Morris Park. Carmichael was very popular and became the only black gang member in a street gang, called the Morris Park Dukes. He joined the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), picketed a Woolworth’s store in New York and traveled to sit-ins in Virginia and South Carolina. While attending Howard University, he joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and was jailed for his work with Freedom Riders. He moved away from MLK Jr’s non violence approach to self-defense. Carmichael originated the black nationalism rallying slogan, “black power.”

## **SHIRLEY CHISHOLM**

Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm was the first African American woman in Congress (1968). Ever aware of racial and gender inequality, she joined local chapters of the League of Women Voters, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, as well as the Democratic Party club in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. In 1964, Chisholm ran for and became the second African American in the New York State Legislature. After court-ordered redistricting created a new, heavily Democratic, district in her neighborhood, in 1968 Chisholm sought—and won—a seat in Congress.

## **KATHERINE GOBLE JOHNSON**

Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson was born 1918 in in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Johnson graduated from high school at 14 and graduated West Virginia State, a historically black college with degrees in mathematics and French, at age 18. As a mathematician, her calculations of orbital mechanics as a NASA employee were critical



to the success of the first and all subsequent U.S. manned space flights. Her calculations were also essential to the beginning of the Space Shuttle program, and she worked on plans for a mission to Mars.

### **FREDERIC G. DONNER**

Joining General Motors in 1926, Donner had direct links to Alfred Sloan, Charles Kettering, and the other legendary figures who built and shaped the corporation. In his first assignment as an accountant, Donner demonstrated his financial genius and understanding of complex details. He became Assistant Treasurer in 1934 and continued to advance to positions of greater responsibility, becoming Chairman and CEO in 1958. Donner's leadership brought GM record sales and profits.

### **BETTY FRIEDAN**

Born in 1921, Betty Friedan was pivotal in the second-wave feminist movement as a journalist, activist, and author. She co-founded the National Organization for Women alongside Shirley Chisholm, Pauli Murray, and Aileen Hernandez, and served as its first president. She is often most remembered for her best-selling book *The Feminine Mystique* which enabled millions of (mostly white) American women to relate to and voice their frustration of having limited gender roles through heightened public women's-rights activism. At the end of the 60's, she also was a leader in the pro-choice movement.

### **MILTON FRIEDMAN**

Milton Friedman was an American economist and statistician best known for his strong belief in free-market capitalism. During his time as a professor at the University of Chicago, Friedman developed numerous free-market theories that opposed the views of traditional Keynesian economists. In his book "A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960," Friedman illustrated the role of monetary policy in creating and arguably worsening the Great Depression.

### **ALLEN GINSBERG**

As a renowned poet, traveler, human and civil rights leader, spiritual-seeker, teacher, photographer, and politician there weren't many fields Ginsberg's influence didn't reach to. Ginsberg established himself as part of the "Beat Poet" generation of the fifties but continued writing poetry into the 90's. Ginsberg was not interested in filtering his work as he saw it a true reflection of societal flaws at the time and wanted to paint and spread his commentary through powerful prose. Ginsberg could be found at many marches and protests whether they be civil, anti-war , or women's.





## **RUTH BADER GINSBURG**

At the start of her legal career, Ginsburg encountered difficulty in finding employment. In 1960, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter rejected Ginsburg for a clerkship position due to her gender. Columbia Law Professor Gerald Gunther pushed for Judge Edmund L. Palmieri of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to hire Ginsburg as a law clerk. Later that year, Ginsburg began her clerkship for Judge Palmieri, and she held the position for two years. At the time Ginsburg entered academia, she was one of fewer than 20 female law professors in the United States. She was a professor of law, mainly civil procedure, at Rutgers from 1963 to 1972, receiving tenure from the school in 1969. She also was the co-author on civil procedure in Sweden with Anders Bruzelius. Ginsburg was appointed the second female justice by President Bill Clinton and took the oath of office on August 10, 1993.

## **BARRY GOLDWATER**

Goldwater was a U.S. senator from Arizona (1953–64, 1969–87) and Republican presidential candidate in 1964. After winning several key victories in the 1964 primary elections, Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination on the first ballot. Goldwater and his vice presidential running mate, William E. Miller, were decisively defeated in the election (November 3); they carried only Arizona and five states in the Deep South. In 1968 Goldwater was reelected to the Senate and was reelected thereafter until he retired in 1987.

## **MARGARET HAMILTON**

Margaret Hamilton, née Margaret Heafield, (born August 17, 1936, Paoli, Indiana, U.S.), American computer scientist who was one of the first computer software programmers; she created the term *software engineer* to describe her work. She helped write the computer code for the command and lunar modules used on the Apollo missions to the Moon in the late 1960s and early '70s.

## **ABBIE HOFFMAN**

Abbott (Abbie) Hoffman was a young activist and anarchist known for beginning the Yippie movement. He began working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the early sixties, before the Youth International Party (Yippies), a flamboyant political group with no official membership or leadership. In 1967, he led a demonstration in the New York Stock Exchange protesting the Vietnam War and the “crimes of capitalism.” Hoffman was also one of the Chicago Seven activists accused of



inciting riots at the Democratic National Convention and was arrested later that year on a desecration charge—for wearing a shirt resembling the U.S. flag.

## **J. EDGAR HOOVER**

J. Edgar Hoover, was the director of the FBI from 1924 until his death in 1972. During that time he built the bureau into a highly effective, if controversial, arm of federal law enforcement. Hoover's animus toward radicals of every kind led him to aggressively investigate both the Ku Klux Klan and Martin Luther King Jr., and other black activists in the 1960s. At the same time, he maintained a hands-off policy toward the Mafia, which was allowed to conduct its operations nationwide practically free of FBI scrutiny or interference.

## **GEORGE HUFFINGTON**

George Huffington was born in 1926 in Albany, New York. Huffington's mother died when he was 12 after suffering from cancer. Huffington attended a boarding school in England until he graduated in 1945 as valedictorian. George Huffington met with prominent leaders such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Jesse Jackson during the Montgomery bus boycott and was a strong supporter of Civil Rights. After attending Yale Law, he helped work on Robert Kennedy's presidential election.

## **REV. JESSE JACKSON**

Jesse Jackson graduated from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro with a sociology degree in 1964. While in Greensboro Jackson had joined the Congress of Racial Equality and participated in marches and sit-ins. Jackson worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and participated in the Selma Montgomery March. He also worked with Dr. King in his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

## **LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON**

Johnson's political career began in earnest in 1937, when he was elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat from Texas. Quickly earning respect as a smart and hardworking legislator, he was re-elected five times. After an unsuccessful run for a U.S. Senate seat in 1941, Johnson became the first member of Congress to volunteer for active duty in the military when the United States entered World War II. He later was elected to the senate in 1948, and eventually became the Senate Majority Leader during Eisenhower's presidency. Johnson was then chosen to be John F. Kennedy's vice presidential nominee, and they won the 1960 election with their progressive visions



that they had for the United States. LBJ later became the 36th president on November 22, 1963.

### **ROBERT KENNEDY**

Robert Kennedy was a Harvard and University of Virginia School of Law graduate. After his brother, John F. Kennedy's, inauguration in 1960, he was appointed as attorney general of the United States and served from 1961-1964. He was a leader in the battle against organized crime as well as worked for African American civil rights. He was opposed to the escalation of the Vietnam War. In addition, Robert Kennedy was a New York Senator from 1965-1968 and continued advocating for the poor and racial minorities. While in Los Angeles campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination on June 5th, 1968, Kennedy was shot and died the next day at age 42.

### **DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia to a Baptist pastor. He studied medicine and law at Morehouse College, and later continued his education at Boston College. Dr. King and his family settled in Montgomery, Alabama. On December 1st 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man which sparked a 381 day bus boycott, in which they chose Martin Luther King, Jr. as the protest's leader and official spokesman. By the time the supreme court ruled segregated buses unconstitutional, King—heavily influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and the activist Bayard Rustin—had entered the national spotlight as an inspirational proponent of organized, nonviolent resistance. These ideologies helped him become a key role in the American civil rights movement.

### **GENE KRANZ**

Kranz joined the NASA Space Task Group at Langley, Virginia, in 1960, and was assigned the position of assistant flight director for Project Mercury. He assumed flight director duties for all Project Gemini Missions, and was branch chief for Flight Control Operations. He was selected as division chief for Flight Control in 1968, and continued his duties as a flight director for the Apollo 11 Lunar Landing before taking over the leadership of the Apollo 13 "Tiger Team." He was discharged from the Air Force Reserve as a Captain in 1972.

### **ROBERT MCNAMARA**

He was born in San Francisco, California, graduated from UC Berkeley and Harvard Business School and served in the United States Army Air Forces during World War II. After the war, Henry Ford II hired McNamara and a group of other Army Air Force



veterans to work for Ford Motor Company and became known as the "Whiz Kids." After briefly serving as Ford's president, McNamara accepted appointment as Secretary of Defense and worked closely with John F. Kennedy in events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and implemented defense strategies for the Cold War, and the Vietnam War. In 1968, McNamara retired and became president of the World Bank up until 1981.

### **DIANE NASH**

Nash first attended Howard University in Washington D.C. After transferring to Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1959, she witnessed severe racial segregation, prompting her to participate in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and nonviolent protests. In 1960, she was designated as the student sit-in movement's chairperson in Nashville. Nash was on the front lines in the Freedom Rides to fight for the desegregation of public transportation down in the South. In 1961, Nash coordinated the Nashville Student Movement Ride from Birmingham, Alabama, to Jackson, Mississippi. She eventually left college to become a full-time activist for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and headed SCLC campaigns to register people to vote and desegregate schools. She was also appointed to a national committee by President John F. Kennedy that promoted civil rights

### **JACKIE KENNEDY ONASSIS**

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis , née Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, later (1953–68) Jacqueline Kennedy, by name Jackie, (born July 28, 1929, Southampton, New York, U.S.—died May 19, 1994, New York City), American first lady (1961–63), who was the wife of John F. Kennedy, 35th president of the United States, and was noted for her style and elegance. Her second husband, Aristotle Onassis, was one of the wealthiest men in the world.

### **ROBERT SARGENT SHRIVER JR.**

While at Yale Law School during World War II, Shriver enlisted in the Navy while actively protesting the war. In 1955, Shriver began directing both the Catholic Interracial Council, an organization established for the desegregation of schools, and the Chicago Board of Education. Shriver worked on the 1960 presidential campaign of his brother-in-law, John F. Kennedy and helped establish the Peace Corps after Kennedy's victory. After Kennedy's assassination, Shriver served in the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson and helped establish several anti-poverty programs as the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

### **GLORIA STEINEM**



Gloria Marie Steinem, born March 25, 1934 is an American feminist, journalist, and social political activist She went undercover at the New York Playboy Club in 1963 and published an article: A Bunny's Tale addressing the exploitative working conditions and sexual demands placed on women workers. She became nationally recognized as a leader and a spokeswoman for the American feminist movement. She co-founded New York Magazine and Ms. Magazine, where she remains a consulting editor.

### **CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN**

Earl Warren (1891-1974) was a prominent 20th century leader of American politics and law. He was appointed the 14th chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1953. The landmark case of his tenure was Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954), in which the Court unanimously determined the segregation of schools to be unconstitutional. In addition to racial and political equality, the Warren Court sought equality in criminal justice. Warren's emphasis on fairness in criminal proceedings led to Mapp v. Ohio(1961), barring illegally seized evidence and Miranda v. Arizona (1966), requiring warnings to arrested persons of their right to counsel, including appointed counsel if they could not afford one

### **JAMES E. WEBB**

James Edwin Webb served as the second administrator of NASA from February 14, 1961 to October 7, 1968. Webb has a degree in education as well as Marine Corp experience as a pilot in the 30's with public and private work in Washington DC before returning to the Marine Corps for WWII. After WWII Webbed was named as director of the Bureau of the Budget in the Executive Office of the President, and was asked by President Harry S. Truman to serve as Under Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State. In 1961, he accepted the position of administrator of NASA and took on monumental projects and steps to make Kennedy and the American public's dreams of space accomplishments realities. He was there for the tragedy of the Apollo 1 mission but also there for the victory of the Apollo 11 moon landing.

### **GENERAL WILLIAM WESTMORELAND**

The U.S. Army officer who commanded U.S. forces in the Vietnam War from 1964 to 1968. When the war in Vietnam escalated, Westmoreland briefly led the XVIII Airborne Corps, gaining a third star, and then in January 1964 he became deputy to Gen. Paul Harkins, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam. In June 1964 Westmoreland replaced Harkins, and he would hold the top post in Vietnam for the next four years. When, in the spring and summer of 1965, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson began sending U.S. ground



forces to Vietnam, Westmoreland's attention turned from advisory matters to the employment of those forces. *TIME* magazine named him its 1965 "Man of the Year."

## **MALCOLM X**

Malcolm X, born Malcolm Little, was born and raised in Omaha, Nebraska. Malcolm's father was killed when he was very young and his mother was institutionalized soon after. As a result, he and his siblings were put into the foster system. After dropping out of school in 8th grade, Malcolm was incarcerated on burglary charges. In prison, he was taught about the Lost-Found nation of Islam. He first emerged into the mainstream as a member of the Nation of Islam organization and worked to encourage young blacks searching for confidence in segregated America. Malcolm X also wrote a bestselling book *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, which popularized his ideas.



# ISSUES TO CONSIDER

---

1. Racial, social, and gender conflicts during the 1960's
2. The Cold War and how 1950's tensions carry over into the 60's
3. Traditional gender roles and how they begin to break down
4. The race to space and Russia/US tensions
5. Technological advances of the time period

This committee is very unique in that it is crucial for delegates to have extensive background knowledge and will rely heavily upon the amount of research done by delegates before entering committee. Along with writing thorough position papers and carefully reading through the background guide, we strongly encourage delegates to specifically consider these topics.



# SOURCES

---

“About.” *Gloria Steinem*, [www.gloriasteinem.com/about](http://www.gloriasteinem.com/about).

“Allen Ginsberg: Biography.” *The Allen Ginsberg Project*, [allenginsberg.org/biography/](http://allenginsberg.org/biography/).

“Betty Friedan.” *National Women's History Museum*,  
[www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/betty-friedan](http://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/betty-friedan).

“Explore Encyclopedia Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., [www.britannica.com/](http://www.britannica.com/).

» *Frederic G. Donner* | *Automotive Hall of Fame*,  
[www.automotivehalloffame.org/honoree/frederic-g-donner/](http://www.automotivehalloffame.org/honoree/frederic-g-donner/).

Kagan, Julia. “Milton Friedman.” *Investopedia*, Investopedia, 14 Jan. 2019,  
[www.investopedia.com/terms/m/milton-friedman.asp](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/milton-friedman.asp).

*NASA*, NASA, [history.nasa.gov/Biographies/webb.html](http://history.nasa.gov/Biographies/webb.html).

*PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service,  
[www.pbs.org/opb/thesixties/topics/revolution/newsmakers\\_2.html](http://www.pbs.org/opb/thesixties/topics/revolution/newsmakers_2.html).

“R. Sargent Shriver.” *JFK Library*,  
[www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/the-kennedy-family/r-sargent-shriver](http://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/the-kennedy-family/r-sargent-shriver).

“Second-Wave Feminism.” *Khan Academy*, Khan Academy,  
[www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/1960s-america/a/second-wave-feminism](http://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/1960s-america/a/second-wave-feminism).

“Shirley Chisholm.” *National Women's History Museum*,  
[www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/shirley-chisholm](http://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/shirley-chisholm).

“United States American History.” *United States American History*,  
[www.u-s-history.com/](http://www.u-s-history.com/).

“What Was U.S. Involvement in Vietnam War?” *The Vietnam War*, 7 June 2016,  
[thevietnamwar.info/american-vietnam-war/](http://thevietnamwar.info/american-vietnam-war/).

Worthen, Meredith. “Diane Nash.” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 17 July 2018, [www.biography.com/people/diane-nash](http://www.biography.com/people/diane-nash).

