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DELEGATE BACKGROUND GUIDE



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Jillian Schuler,
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A Letter From Your Director...

Dear delegates,

It is my great honour and pleasure to welcome you to 9/12 committee of UTMUN 2017. During this conference, we will dive into the world of foreign affairs and diplomacy as we explore the cause and the legacy of 9/11. You will have a chance to step into the shoes of prominent political figures in the early 2000s and decide the course of American foreign policies. Will you give into chaos or overcome the fear and unpredictability of terror? The choice is yours to make during this conference, delegates.

In this committee, you will also be joined by talented, and devoted staff members who will help to bring back the early 2000s of America and to create an unforgettable and superb conference experience regardless of your experiences in Model United Nations.

Angela is a first year student at the University of Toronto with hopes of pursuing an anthropology major. This is her first year working with UTMUN. Angela has been with Wind Mobile for 4 years now, so she's definitely struggling. But she hopes to help make this committee as fun and exciting as the UTMUN conferences she attended as a delegate. She will be serving as your crisis analyst for 9/12 committee.

Harshun is a second year student at the University of Toronto. He is an international student, coming from Bahrain and currently studying Computer Engineering. This is his second year as a UTMUN Staff Member and he will be serving as your moderator.

Jillian is a first year student at the University of Toronto coming from Raleigh, North Carolina. This is Jillian's first year working with UTMUN and she is super excited to see a lively debate in February! She will be serving as your crisis analyst for our committee.

Oleh is a third year student at the University of Toronto, majoring in IR. Oleh was a staff member for UTMUN last year as a Crisis Analyst, and he will be serving as your crisis manager for our committee this year.

Finally, I suppose that I should also introduce myself. My name is Veronica Chung and I will be serving as your director for 9/12 committee. I am currently completing my final year at the University of Toronto majoring in Political Science and double-minoring in History and French. I have been involved with Model United Nations since 2008 and was able to have the honour of participating in different MUN conferences as a delegate. I also had the honour of serving as a staff member for SSICsim, UTMUN and NAMUN for these past three years. I hope to bring you a magnificent and memorable MUN experience along with my dear staff members.

Veronica Chung
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Photo: Time

Leading Up to 9/11

U.S & MIDDLE EAST RELATIONS

The U.S. and the Middle East have had an extremely complicated relations ever since 1914, with the beginning of the World War I. However, the complication became more prominent during the Gulf War era. The Gulf War began due to the remnants of the end of Iran vs. Iraq War in 1988. Previously, the Reagan administration supported Iraq during the Iran vs. Iraq War. However, when the war between these two countries ended, Kuwait demanded Iraq to pay back the money it borrowed for the war. It is also notable that U.S. and Iraqi relations greatly deteriorated during this time because of Iraq's accusation of U.S and Israeli influence on Kuwait. Because of these aforementioned reasons, the U.S. decided to assist Kuwait under George H.W. Bush administration in 1990. The U.S. and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) strongly demanded Iraqi president Saddam Hussein to withdraw its force from Kuwait, but Saddam refused to do so. This is the reason why the Gulf War began with the strike of U.S. and 28 other nations force in Kuwait. These troops attacked Iraqi force in Kuwait, and these attacks were accompanied by economic sanctions on Iraq.

Both the attack and the sanction were successful since military attacks destroyed Iraqi forces' air bases and aircrafts, and the sanctions effectively crippled infrastructure and economy. After these rigorous destabilization methods, Iraq finally withdrew its force from Kuwait. Iraq was so destabilized after the attacks, and the U.S. contemplated an invasion into Iraq in order to completely defeat its government and start anew. Nonetheless, it was impossible for the U.S. to invade due to a potential disagreement of its Middle Eastern allies. There was no way these nations would have supported Iraqi invasion because they would demand

the retrieval of Arab land from Israel; this would have meant a deterioration in the U.S.- Israeli relations. Due to these reasons, the U.S. allowed Saddam to stay in control of Iraq. This exacerbated situations in Iraq because Iraqi Shiites and Iraqi Kurds rebelled against the Saddam regime since Bush encouraged Iraqis to overthrow it. However, because Bush changed his mind due to his interests in maintenance of stability with his Middle Eastern allies, these groups experienced great humanitarian crises.

It can be said that the U.S. has complicated its relations with the Middle East with its contradictory policies for many years. The Gulf War was one of the historical landmarks that marked the American paradox in diplomacy, and it was not the first time the U.S. had contradicted its policies; it has happened since the early 1900s. Many middle eastern people resented American regime for years, and started to reject secular western ideologies and replaced them with traditional and sometimes radical Islamic ideologies. That is when radical Islamic groups, such as Al Qaeda, rose to power in the Middle East.¹

One of the important people in this anti-U.S. movements is arguably Osama Bin Laden. Bin Laden debuted in world history when the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan took place in 1979. He loosely worked with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and mujahedeens (Islamist warriors who are trained by the U.S.). Bin Laden witnessed western violence and mistreatment of Afghans and other Middle Eastern people during these years and began to form his enmity against the west. In 1988, Bin Laden formed a group called Al Qaeda. This group was firmly against western ideals and promoted strong Islamic ideals. With its anti-west sentiment, Bin Laden was able to lead successful attacks on the west on many occasions, especially against the U.S. It is well known that Bin Laden used Afghanistan as the base for Al Qaeda under Taliban regime. This rapidly deteriorated the U.S.-Taliban relations since Taliban did not object Bin Laden's presence and trainings. Later, Bin Laden declared a jihad against America and publicly denounced its actions and allies. Provided that Bin Laden many represent some Middle Eastern peoples' fury against the U.S., it is important for the U.S. government to rehabilitate its relations with the Middle East and to pacify American public in the midst of uncertainty and fear.²

Therefore, with heightening Middle Eastern animosity against America in the later 1990s and early 2000s, George W. Bush administration had great responsibilities to handle in terms of Middle Eastern relations as soon as Bush began his term in January of 2001.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2000

2000 election was one of the most contested election in the history. The Democratic party nominated Al Gore and Joseph Lieberman as president and vice president respectively while the Republican party nominated George W. Bush and Dick Cheney as president and vice president respectively. During the election campaign, Al Gore's campaign often faced shadows of Bill Clinton's Lewinsky scandal. This was also an opportunity for Republican campaigns to criticize Clinton and the Democratic party as a whole throughout their campaign. Despite the disadvantage, Gore and Lieberman managed to capture 50,999,897 of the popular votes while Bush and Cheney captured 50,456,002 of the popular votes. Technically speaking, Gore and Lieberman would have won the election if the election results only take popular votes into account. Nevertheless, the electoral college vote managed to change the election results as Bush and Cheney secured 271 electoral votes while Gore and Lieberman only secured 266 electoral college votes. Later, Al Gore called for Florida vote recounts for a more precise election results; however, his request was deemed unconstitutional by the

1 "The United States and the Middle East: 1914 to 9/11," directed by Salim Yaqub (2003: Chantilly, VA: The Teaching Company, 2003), DVD.

2 Steve Coll, *Ghost Wars: The Secret History of The CIA, Afghanistan, and Bin Laden, From the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001* (New York, New York: Penguin Groups, 2004), 3-37

Supreme Court. After the resolution of the controversy, George W. Bush was inaugurated as 43rd president of the United States on January 20th, 2001.³

President Bush is currently perceived as a moderately conservative president compared to former president Bill Clinton. He supports military expansion and foreign intervention whereas former Clinton administration did not support any of these. President Bush is in favour of economic policies that align with the Republican party, but he also is interested in promotion of reforms and creation of programs for the underprivileged people. After dreadful terrorist attacks on September 11th, president Bush has shifted his focus to national security.⁴

9/11

On September 11, 2001 at 8:45am the deadliest attack on New York City loomed. An American Airlines Boeing 767 crashed into near 80th floor of the North Tower of the World Trade Center (WTC). 18 minutes later, a United Airlines Boeing 767 sliced the South Tower of the WTC around the 60th floor. These crashes caused a massive explosion and burning debris in the city. At 9:37am, a third hijacked plane, American Airlines Flight 77, crashed into Pentagon in Washington D.C. And at 9:59am The South Tower of WTC collapsed completely, killing many civilians, firefighters and emergency workers. At 9:30am, president Bush made a public statement that there had been a national tragedy and mentioned "apparent terrorist attack" in his statement. At 10:03am hijackers took control of a fourth plane, United Airlines Flight 93 that left Newark International Airport with California as its intended destination. This hijacked plane was not able to attack any locations because passengers in the plane heard about previous attacks and fought against the hijackers. This fourth hijacked plane eventually crashed into a rural field in western Pennsylvania. All 45 passengers and hijackers aboard perished. The real target of this plane is unknown but there are theories that it was aiming for the White House, U.S. Capitol, or Camp David presidential retreat in Maryland. At 10:28am, the North Tower of WTC collapsed to the ground, causing greater civilian casualties. Overall, around 3,000 people were killed including firefighters and emergency workers. So far, no one has claimed responsibility these tragic attacks.⁵

Topics

1. *Dealing with the Aftermath of the 9/11 attacks (Homeland Security)*

The first sign of Middle Eastern resentment towards the U.S. began with an attempted bombing of the World Trade Centre (WTC) in New York City in 1993. The attempt was successful; the bombing killed 6 people and injured thousands of people in the city. The man who was responsible for the attack was identified as Ramzi Yousef who was Osama Bin Laden's associate during the Afghanistan War. Yousef was on the run for a while but was eventually arrested by the U.S. during his trials, it was found that Yousef was planning to hijack planes and attack the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) headquarter in Washington D.C.

Not long after this attack, in 1998 there were the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. These almost simultaneous truck bombings in two cities killed over 200 people. Later, Al Qaeda claimed the attacks and Clinton administration

3 "Election 2000," *cnn.com*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <https://web.archive.org/web/20080730055332/http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2000/>

4 "Bill Clinton vs. George W. Bush," *insidegov.com*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://us-presidents.insidegov.com/compare/26-39/Bill-Clinton-vs-George-W-Bush>

5 "9/11 Attacks," *History.com*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.history.com/topics/9-11-attacks>

swiftly ordered attacks to Bin Laden's training camps and on a pharmaceutical factory in Khartoum, Sudan in order to stop medical and weapon supplies to Bin Laden and his associates. Unfortunately, Bin Laden escaped Khartoum before American attacks. This meant that America's attack on Sudan was in vain because it only killed innocent people, and worsened Sudanese economies and U.S.-Sudan relations. Clinton administration's brash actions eventually contributed to rapidly growing anti-U.S. sentiments. Moreover, it was hard for Clinton administration to push actions against Bin Laden and Al Qaeda as a whole because the Lewinsky scandal became a great obstruction. Whenever Clinton tried to draft policies in regards to the Middle East and to take actions after Al Qaeda's attacks and threats, the public and media often viewed Clinton's actions as a reason to avoid his scandal.

Amidst the chaos, Clinton's administration faced another attack in 2000. United States Navy-Guided Missile Destroyer USS Cole was attacked in Yemen's Aden harbour. 17 American sailors were killed and 39 were injured during this attack. Shortly after the attack, Al Qaeda claimed its responsibility for the attack. This was the warning and foreshadowing of the future attacks on the U.S.

Nevertheless, it was clear that the U.S. was too complacent and poorly-equipped for the 9/11 terror. It is widely known that the U.S. was not able to prepare itself for 9/11 because it could not predict the time, location, and potential masterminds of future attacks. Thus, it is extremely crucial for Bush administration to strengthen national security in order to overcome American vulnerabilities. It is highly recommended for the Bush administration to review its foreign policies and suggest possible solutions for rebuilding its security, and tracking potential terrorist groups and individual attackers.⁶

2. Domestic issues in the US

In the midst of national emergency, it is important to notice the U.S. is also going through a recession. The cause of the recession is widely-accepted as the burst of the dot com bubble. The dot com bubble initially began when the Internet sector was on the rise in the 1990s with the worldwide Internet boom. As much as the Internet sector benefitted from high stock prices and venture capitals due to its hope for growth, it experienced an ordeal when consumers started to see a decrease in the value of their assets. Consumers began to purchase less goods and services in order to save more. This had a negative impact on the Internet sector; there were numerous web-businesses that were just created and they were not able to sustain their business models due to a great decrease in stock markets and consumption. It is significant to remember that the dot com collapse was already predicted in the mid to late 1990s as parts of Asia experienced financial crisis in the 1997. This indicates that the global market, especially western economies, was unobservant and careless about some economic warning signs.⁷

Furthermore, 9/11 contributed to this economic recession. This alarming attack has drastically decreased consumer confidence and travel and tourism. With these concerning economic developments, it is vital for Bush administration to come up with creative and sage economic policies that would revive American economy.⁸

Not only recession, but public perception of the U.S. government is on stake at the moment. The shocking attack resulted in growing support for president Bush. Americans' support for the president signifies their trust towards the government; they believe that Bush adminis-

6 "The United States and the Middle East: 1914 to 9/11," directed by Salim Yaqub (2003: Chantilly, VA: The Teaching Company, 2003), DVD.

7 Donny Gamble, "Early 2000's Recession," *Recession.org*, last modified February 1st, 2016, <http://recession.org/early-2000s-recession/>

8 Gamble, <http://recession.org/early-2000s-recession/>

tration will be able to relieve the aftershock quickly and offer effective policies for the nation. Generally speaking, the public forms their own perception about the government, but it is also possible for the government to change the public's mind through promoting different policies and utilizing different resources. Given that Americans are in disarray due to the recent attack, it is critical for the Bush administration to build a positive reputation and lead the nation in a more secure direction.

Characters

DICK CHENEY, VICE PRESIDENT

- Dick Cheney was born on January 30th, 1941 in Lincoln, Nebraska. He began his political career as an intern at the Senate in 1965. Later, he also served as an aide to the Wisconsin governor and worked for Richard Nixon's administration in 1969. He was a chief of staff under Gerald Ford's administration from 1975-1977. After this, Cheney served in the Congress for six terms and was appointed as Secretary of Defense for George H.W. Bush administration in 1989. When Bill Clinton was elected as president in 1992, Cheney joined a conservative think tank, the American Enterprise Institute, and became the CEO of Haliburton in Dallas Texas. He began to serve as Vice President under George W. Bush's administration starting in 2000. It is important to note that Cheney is extremely loyal to Bush and had no intention of serving as president in the future. Therefore, Cheney has supported Bush's agenda despite their disagreements on many issues and policies. He is very interested in military and national security issues and is greatly involved in them. Through his heavy involvement in these areas, he expanded both the power of vice presidency and the executive branch as a whole.⁹

ANDREW CARD, WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF

- Andrew Card was born on May 10th, 1947 in Brockton, Massachusetts. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1975 to 1983. In 1982 National Republicans Legislators Association named Card as the Legislator of the Year. He was also received Distinguished Legislator Award from the Massachusetts Municipal association that year. He was a candidate for Massachusetts governorship in 1982 but was unsuccessful. He then worked as Special Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs under Ronald Reagan's administration from 1983 to 1987. In 1989, he served as a New Hampshire primary campaign manager for George H.W. Bush. Afterwards, he served as Deputy White House Chief of Staff and Assistant to President under the George H.W. Bush administration. In 1992, he served as Secretary of Transportation and stayed in position until the end of Bush's administration. When democrats came into power in 1993, Card worked for private sector. Card served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) from 1993 to 1998. This association consisted of Chrysler corporation, Ford Motor Company, and General Motors Company and was dissolved in 1998. After its dissolution, Card began to serve as Vice President of Government Relations for General Motors Company starting in 1999. In 2000, he was nominated as White house Chief of Staff for the George W. Bush administration.¹⁰

9 "Dick Cheney Biography," *Biography.com*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.biography.com/people/dick-cheney-9246063#synopsis>

10 "Andrew Card," *The Robinson Library*, last modified January 4th, 2015, <http://www.robinsonlibrary.com/america/unitedstates/1961/biography/card.htm>

COLIN POWELL, SEC. OF STATE

- Colin Powell was born on April 5th, 1937 in New York City around Harlem neighbourhood. He attended City College in New York which introduced him to his military career. He began his military career by joining Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC). After his graduation in 1958, Powell was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He served in the U.S. Army for 35 years. During his service, he had two tours to Vietnam and was stationed in West Germany and South Korea. Later in his career, he also acted as National Security Advisor to Ronald Reagan administration from 1987 to 1989. Powell was promoted as general in 1989 and was appointed as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs for the George H.W. Bush administration. During his four year term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, he oversaw 28 crises including Operation Desert Storm in 1991. After his retirement from this position in 1993, Powell founded America's Promise, an organization that helps at-risk children. He was later named as Secretary of State for George W. Bush administration on December 16, 2000. In the beginning of his term as Secretary of State, Powell focused on reassuring diplomatic alliances, promoting peace in Middle East, prioritizing sanctions in Iran, and revitalizing U.S. diplomacy through reforms that brought in more advanced information, technology, and security. After the 9/11 attack, Powell is interested in finding the terrorists and their accomplices as soon as possible.¹¹

PAUL H. O'NEILL, SEC. OF THE TREASURY

- Paul H. O'Neill was born on December 4th, 1935 in St. Louis, Missouri. He started his political career with the John F. Kennedy administration and continued to work for the Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and Richard Nixon administration. He served as computer system analyst in the U.S. Veterans Administration from 1961 to 1967 under the Gerald Ford administration. Later he served as Deputy Director of the Office Management and Budget (OMB) from 1967 to 1977. O'Neill left OMB to pursue his career in private sector in 1977. He became Chairman and CEO of Alcoa corporation. This experience gave him several years of management experience through handling over 140,000 employees worldwide. He was appointed as Secretary of the Treasury in 2000 under the George W. Bush administration. He is interested in eliminating the funding source of terrorist attacks in order to restore economic confidence. He is also interested in finding out various ways to stop and prevent terrorist finances by utilizing resources in the department.¹²

DONALD RUMSFELD, SEC. OF DEFENSE

- Donald Rumsfeld was born on July 9th, 1932 in Chicago, Illinois. He began his political career by serving as Administrative Assistant to a Congressman in Washington D.C in 1957. After this experience along with his experience in investment banking, he ran as congressman and was elected as one in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Rumsfeld resigned from the Congress in 1969 in order to serve in the President's Cabinet. There, he served as Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Assistant to President Richard Nixon from 1969 to 1970. From 1971 to 1972, he served as Counsellor to the President and Director of the Economic Stabilization program. Rumsfeld left the political stage in D.C. to serve as U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels, Belgium from 1973 to 1974. He was called back to

11 "Biographies of the Secretaries of the State: Colin Luther Powell (1937-), *Office of the Historian*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <https://history.state.gov/departments/history/people/powell-colin-luther>

12 "Paul H. O'Neill (2001-2002)," *U.S. Department of the Treasury*, last modified, November 20th, 2010, <https://www.treasury.gov/about/history/Pages/poneill.aspx>

D.C. to serve in President Gerald Ford's administration in 1974. He served as Chief of Staff and a member of President's Cabinet. In 1975, he was appointed as Secretary of State and served until 1977. Until he was appointed as Secretary of State for the George W. Bush administration in 2000, he served as Chairman of Board of Gilead Sciences Inc., a pharmaceutical company. It is also critical to note that Rumsfeld has an experience as Navy pilot and served in the public sector by being involved in commissions---such as the President's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control--during his career pursuit in private sector. After 9/11 attack, Rumsfeld is greatly interested in managing the actions of the Defense Department and forming effective new strategies in response to the recent crisis.¹³

JOHN ASHCROFT, ATTORNEY GENERAL

- Josh Ashcroft was born on May 9th, 1942 in Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from Yale University with honours in 1964 and received a law degree from University of Chicago in 1967. Ashcroft served as an associate professor in the business faculty of Southwest Missouri University in Springfield. He wrote and authored numerous professional articles and co-authored business law textbooks with his wife. In 1972, he was appointed as state auditor and was elected state attorney general in 1976. He was reelected for this position in 1980. Ashcroft is also a former member of National Association of Attorney Generals. In 1983, the Ronald Reagan administration appointed him to serve on the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence. He was later appointed to serve in the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Affairs in 1986. Ashcroft was elected as Governor of Missouri in 1984 and served until 1993. During this time, he also served as the chair of the Education Commission of the States, the Republican Governors Association, and the National Governors Association. From 1995 to 2001, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He was appointed as U.S. Attorney General under George W. Bush government in 2000.¹⁴

GALE NORTON, SEC. OF INTERIOR

- Gale Norton was born on March 11th, 1954 in Wichita, Kansas. She was raised in Thornton, Colorado. She received a law degree from University of Denver in 1978. From 1979 to 1983, she worked as an assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, as a senior Attorney for the Mountain States Legal Foundation. After this career, she was elected as Colorado Attorney General and served from 1991 to 1999. She has famously worked as a negotiator of the \$206 billion national tobacco settlement. She represented Colorado and 45 other states as the part of largest lawsuit settlement in the country's history. Prior to her election, she worked as an associate solicitor at the U.S. Department of Interior specifically for lands for the National Park Service and Fish Director and Wildlife Service. In January 2001, Norton was appointed as Secretary of the Interior under the George W. Bush Administration. She adhered to her four C cornerstone as soon as she began her term. These terms are: Consultation, Communication, and Cooperation, all in the service of Conservation. Norton believes that government's engagement of all stakeholders is extremely crucial when it comes to a successful conservation. That being said, Norton is very interested in reaching out to

13 "Donald H. Rumsfeld: Former Secretary of Defense," *U.S. Department of Defense*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.defense.gov/About-DoD/Biographies/Biography-View/Article/602800>

14 "Governor Josh Ashcroft," *National Governors Association*, accessed November 14th, 2016, https://www.nga.org/cms/home/governors/past-governors-bios/page_missouri/col2-content/main-content-list/title_ashcroft_john.default.html

all possible stakeholders to bring successful policies and settlements.¹⁵

DONALD L. EVANS, SEC. OF COMMERCE

- Donald Evans was born on July 27th, 1946 in Houston, Texas. In 1975, Evans moved to Midland, Texas to work for a giant oil rig and the energy company Tom Brown Inc. He became the CEO of this company in 1985 and served until he was appointed as Secretary of Commerce under the George W. Bush administration in 2000. In 1995, Texas Governor George W. Bush appointed Evans to Board of Regents of the University of Texas. He was also a board member of Scieroderma Research Foundation for eight years and was a main force for Native Vision, a foundation that helped Native American children by providing services. Evans became a core member of Bush's economic team after his appointment as Secretary of Commerce in 2000. Evans advised Bush on pro-growth and job-creating economic policies, international trade, business concerns and energy policy. As a former businessman in the oil and gas industry, Evans believes in corporate accountability, corporate stewardship, and the free enterprise system. His mission is to create a climate that stimulates U.S. and world economic growth. He is currently interested in international trade and shares Presidents Bush's vision for aggressive and proactive trade policies.¹⁶

ELAINE CHAO, SEC. OF LABOR

- Elaine Chao was born on March 26th, 1953 in Taipei, Taiwan. Her family moved to the States when she was eight years old. She received her M.B.A in business at Harvard Business school and also studied at M.I.T., Dartmouth College and Columbia University. Before her appointment to Secretary of Labour, Chao served as Deputy Secretary at the U.S. Department of Transportation, Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, Deputy Maritime Administrator in the U.S. Department of Transportation and White House Fellow. In private sectors, Chao served as Vice President of Syndications at Bank America Capital markets group and as a banker with Citicorp. She was also nominated as Distinguished Fellow at the Heritage Foundation. Currently, Chao is married to the U.S. Senate Republican leader Mitch McConnell. She is very interested in reforms of labour regulations and standards.¹⁷

ANTHONY PRINCIPI, SEC. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

- Anthony Principi was born on April 16th, 1944 in East Bronx, New York. He was a graduate of U.S. Navy Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in 1967. Principi was a part of first abroad mission known as the destroyer USS Joseph P. Kennedy. He also commanded a river patrol unit in Mekong Delta during Vietnam War. Later, Principi received his law degree from Seton Hall University in 1975 and was assigned to work as Navy's Judge Advocate General Corps in San Diego, California. In 1980, he was transferred to Washington to work as a legislative counsel for the department of navy. Afterwards, Principi has worked on national policy issues and held executive positions in federal government. In 1991, he served as a chair of Federal Quality Institute. He also served

15 "Gale A. Norton, Secretary of Interior, 2001-2006," *The White House*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/government/norton-bio.html>

16 "Don Evans: Former Secretary of Commerce, *The White House*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/government/evans-bio.html>

17 "Elaine L. Chao, Secretary of Labor," *The White House*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/government/chao-bio.html>

as a chairman of the Commission on Servicemembers and Veterans Transition Assistance in 1996. Principi has also served in private sectors. He was a senior vice president at Lockheed Martin IMS and a partner in the San Diego law firm of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps. Prior to his appointment as Secretary of Veterans Affairs under the Bush administration in 2000, Principi served as president of QTC Medical Services Inc. as Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Principi is in charge of VA health care, benefits and national cemeteries for veterans and dependents.¹⁸

NORMAN MINETA, SEC. OF TRANSPORTATION

- Norman Mineta was born on November 12th, 1931 in San Jose, California. Mineta joined his father's insurance business in San Jose after his military service. He also served in the Human Relations Commission of San Jose under mayor's request and was elected as a city councillor later on. Afterwards, Mineta elected as mayor of San Jose. It is critical to note that he was the first Asian-American to serve as a mayor of a major American cities. Later, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representative in 1974 (as a representative from the Democratic Party). Mineta was the founder of the Congressional Asian American Caucus and was part of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in 1978. He served as a chair for the Aviation Subcommittee from 1981 to 1988. Mineta is one of the drafters of Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), which gave a state and local government control over highway and mass transit decisions. Mineta served as the chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee from 1992 to 1995. He was appointed as Secretary of Commerce under Bill Clinton's administration in 2000. To his surprise, Bush administration appointed him to Secretary of Transportation in 2001. Mineta was hesitant at first, but with Bill Clinton and Al Gore's encouragement, he accepted this position. After 9/11, Mineta has developed a great interest in directing flights safely, overseeing airspace, and seeking help from any other departments and foreign governments.¹⁹

TOMMY G. THOMPSON, SEC. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Tommy Thompson was born on November 19th, 1941 in Elroy Wisconsin. Thompson started his political career as a representative in Wisconsin's State Assembly. He was later elected as assistant Assembly minority leader in 1973 and as the minority leader of the Assembly in 1981. Later, Thompson served as governor of Wisconsin from 1987 to 2001. During his term as governor, Thompson passed Wisconsin Works' so-called W-2 in 1996. This legislation is known as a good model of welfare-to-work legislation, and this served as a model for welfare reform. After his work with this monumental legislation, Thompson worked to extend health care insurance to low-income families. In an effort to extend health care to these households, Thompson assisted many low income families in Wisconsin with The BadgerCare Program -Wisconsin's Medical/State Children's Health Insurance Programs. In 1990, he created the nation's first parental school choice program that allowed low-income Milwaukee families to send their children to the public or private school of their choice. He also created the Council on Model Academic Standards and supported the University of Wisconsin's system through extensive building projects and initiatives. In 2001, Thompson was appointed as Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Bush administration.

18 "Anthony Principi: Secretary of Veterans Affairs, 2001-2005," The White House, accessed November 14th, 2016 <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/government/principi-bio.html>

19 "Norman Y. Mineta," *Academy of Achievement*, last modified, April 10th, 2008, <http://www.achievement.org/autodoc/page/min0bio-1>

He is currently interested in public health infrastructure and Medicare as Secretary of Health and Humans Services.²⁰

CONDOLEEZA RICE, NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR (R)

- Condoleeza Rice was born on November 14th, 1954 in Birmingham, Alabama. Rice received her bachelor's degree from Notre Dame University and her doctoral degree at University of Denver. After her graduation, she served as a professor of Political Science at Stanford University until 1986. In 1987, she served as an advisor of Joint Chiefs of Staff. She was later appointed to director of Soviet and Eastern European Affairs on the National Security Council. Rice returned to work at Stanford University in 1991 and served as university Provost from 1993 to 1999. In 2001, Rice was appointed as National Security Advisor under the Bush administration. Currently, Rice is interested in sustaining democracy and national security.²¹

GEORGE J. TENET, DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE (CIA) (D)

- George Tenet was born on January 5th, 1953 in Flushing, New York. He received his bachelor's degree from Georgetown University and his MIA degree from Columbia University. He began to serve as director of CIA in 1997 under the Clinton administration and continued to serve in this position when the Bush administration came to power in 2001. Prior to his career as CIA director, Tenet served as research director of the American Hellenic Institute and as legislative director to Pennsylvanian senator H. John Heinz III. He also served on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence from 1985 to 1993 before president Bill Clinton appointed him as senior director for Intelligence Programs at National Security Councils. He then served as deputy director of the CIA from 1995 to 1997. After the 9/11 attack, Tenet is interested in reforming the intelligence system, and finding out the cause and connections of the attack.²²

JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM, US AMBASSADOR TO UN

- James Cunningham was born in 1952, Allentown, Pennsylvania. He earned his bachelor's degree in Political Science and Psychology at Syracuse University in 1974. He previously served in postings such as Stockholm, Sweden; Washington D.C.; Rome Italy; and the US Mission to NATO in Brussels, Belgium. While he was serving in NATO, newly appointed NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner appointed Cunningham as deputy chief of staff in 1988. And in January of 1989, Woerner appointed him as chief of staff. As chief of staff, Cunningham advised Woerner on the unification of Germany and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, Cunningham was called to serve as deputy political counselor at the U.S. Mission of the United Nations (UN), followed by his service as Director of the State Department Office of European Security and Political Affairs from 1993 to 1995. From 1996 to 1999, he served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Rome, Italy. Cunningham began to serve as U.S. permanent representative to the

20 "Tommy Thompson," *WashingtonSpeakersBureau*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.washington-speakers.com/speakers/biography.cfm?SpeakerID=5084>

21 "Biographies of the Secretaries of State: Condoleeza Rice (1954-)," *Office of the Historian*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <https://history.state.gov/departmenthistory/people/rice-condoleeza>

22 "George Tenet Biography," *Biography.com*, last modified, April 12th, 2014, <http://www.biography.com/people/george-tenet-244622#profile>

HILLARY CLINTON, SEN. NY (D)

- Hillary Clinton was born on October 26th, 1947 in Chicago, Illinois. She received her bachelor's degree at Wellesley College and law degree at Yale Law School. After her husband Bill Clinton's election as governor of Arkansas, she served as Arkansas' first lady for twelve years while juggling her public service and law career. For these twelve years, Clinton served the Arkansas Educational Standards Committee, co-founded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, and served on the boards of the Arkansas Children's Hospital, Legal Services, and the Children's Defense Fund. She later became first lady of the nation when Bill Clinton was elected as president in 1993. During her years as first lady, Clinton chaired the Task Force on National Health Care Reform and wrote a weekly newspaper column "Talking it Over" to present her observations of families, children, and women she met around the world. Later, Clinton was elected as senator of New York in 2000.²⁴

JOE BIDEN, SEN. DE (D)

- Joe Biden was born on November 20th, 1942 in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Biden has a law degree from Syracuse University and worked as an attorney for four years in Wilmington Area. After his career as an attorney, Biden ran for the U.S. Senate at age 29 and was elected as the fifth- youngest senator in the American history. Since then, Biden has been serving as senator for 21 years. As a senator, he worked to create a favourable environment for corporations in Delaware, and also legislated against domestic violence and crime. Moreover, he banned assault weapons and mandated tougher penalties for drug dealers. Biden is well-known for his foreign policy work and is willing to do what is best for America amidst the 9/11 aftershock.²⁵

JOHN KERRY, SEN. MA (D)

- John Kerry was born on December 11th, 1943 in Aurora, Colorado. Before his graduation from Yale University, Kerry was enlisted for U.S. Navy service and went on to serve two tours of duty. After his military service, he spoke out against the Vietnam War and worked to improve veterans rights which resulted in the expansion of the G.I. Bill to better treat post-traumatic stress disorder. He later earned his law degree from Boston College Law School in 1976. With his law degree, he went onto serve as a top prosecutor in Middlesex county of Massachusetts where he took on organized crime, improved victims' rights, and created programs for rape counseling. Kerry was elected as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1982, and two years later, he was elected as senator from Massachusetts and has served in this position for 17 years.²⁶

23 "Ambassador to Afghanistan: Who is James B. Cunningham?" *Allgov.com*, last modified July 28th, 2012, <http://www.allgov.com/news/appointments-and-resignations/ambassador-to-afghanistan-who-is-james-cunningham?news=844837>

24 "Hillary Rodham Clinton," *The White House*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.allgov.com/news/appointments-and-resignations/ambassador-to-afghanistan-who-is-james-cunningham?news=844837>

25 "Joe Biden," *History.com*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.history.com/topics/joe-biden>

26 "John Kerry," *U.S. Department of State*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/biog/203657.htm>

TED KENNEDY, SEN. MA (D)

- Ted Kenney was born on February 22nd, 1932 in Boston Massachusetts. He served in the U.S. Army from 1951 to 1953 mostly in Europe. After his military service, Kennedy earned his bachelor's degree from Harvard University and law degree from University of Virginia School of Law. He also campaigned for his brother John F. Kennedy's presidential elections extensively. Many of his siblings passed away in plane crashes, wars, or political assassinations. He is widely known as a very effective legislator since he drafted around 2,500 bills. Among these bills, approximately 300 became law and over 550 bills he co-sponsored became law. He is an extremely talented orator and negotiator; this talent has enabled him to collaborate with Democrats and Republicans alike. He also worked on national health reform, education, immigration reform, voting rights, AIDS care, increases to federal minimum wage, consumer protections, and equal rights for minorities, the disabled, women and gay Americans. He has also maintained a strong anti-war stance ever since the beginning of Vietnam War. After 9/11, Kennedy believes that war and violence are not the best solution to this crisis.²⁷

ARI FLEISCHER, PRESS SECRETARY

- Ari Fleischer was born on October 30th, 1960 in Pound Ridge, New York. He received a bachelor's degree from Middlebury College in 1982. From 1983 to 1989, he served as Press Secretary to two members of congress and worked on various campaigns. Fleischer later served as Press Secretary of New Mexico Governor Pete V. Domenici from 1989 to 1994. After this career, Fleischer worked on Elizabeth Dole's presidential campaign as national spokesman and communications director. In November 1994, Fleischer was hired as communications director by the House Committee on Ways and Means after Republicans took control of the Congress.²⁸ He went on to work for George W. Bush's Texas Governor campaign and later assisted the Bush-Cheney presidential campaign as senior communications adviser and spokesman. Fleischer was appointed as Press Secretary under the Bush administration in 2001.²⁹

Mechanics

PRESS

It is important for delegates to keep in mind that Americans will want to know more about any information related to the terrorist attacks of 9/11 and about any government policies surrounding the terrorist attacks or that would directly affect their lives. Should delegates not disclose necessary information to Americans through public announcements on time, it is very likely that delegates will experience possible insurrections, dissidence, protests, or even small attacks to key locations. Public announcements shall be announced by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer unless there are any other emergencies. Note: Press Releases must be sent out every 20 minutes otherwise the populace could become militant.

CIA BRIEFINGS

27 "Ted Kennedy," *History.com*, accessed November 1th, 2016, <http://www.history.com/topics/ted-kennedy>

28 "Arena Profile: Ari Fleischer," *The Arena*, accessed Novmeber 14th, 2016, http://www.politico.com/arena/bio/ari_fleischer.html

29 "Ari Fleischer," *WashingtonSpeakersBureau*, accessed November 14th, 2016, <http://www.washingtonspeakers.com/speakers/biography.cfm?SpeakerID=4445>

Delegates will be presented with intelligence briefings throughout the conference. The information obtained is not guaranteed to be factual, and it is up to the committee whether to validate or invalidate it. Information may be presented to certain delegates depending on their sway within the CIA, and delegates may attempt to direct CIA intelligence gathering as they see fit.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Phone calls / messages from heads of states will be received by delegates. In addition to messages of condolences, the committee may accept offers of cooperation and intelligence from other states.

LEGISLATION PROPOSALS (E.G. PATRIOT ACT, ETC.)

Following the 9/11 attack, several institutions were established based on the lack of information obtained by intelligence services prior to the attack. Delegates and their characters can further their influence in the presidential administration by leveraging their agencies.

ECONOMY

Immediately following the attack, the committee is tasked with deciding the level of government intervention in the economy and stock markets. With markets shocked by the attack, delegates must reestablish domestic financial order as well as international trade.

U.S. Military Background

The American Military, while vast and complex, all falls under the jurisdiction of the president. Thus, as the presidential cabinet, you have the ability of influencing the President however you may see fit. Reminder, that while you all have the ear of the President, it is the President who will make the final decision in regards to any kind of military action. It is important to understand that there are two major branches to the US Military's structure. One branch is administrative, the other operational.

Within the administrative, there are four uniformed services: Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The leaders of the four services make up the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The JCSs, in addition to the National Security Agency (NSA) working closely with the President and his staff, advise him on how to go about making military decisions.

In the operational branch, organisation is split into ten Unified Combatant Commands that are designated to represent specific geographic areas or functional groups. These Unified Combatant Commands consist of

6 Geographic:

- USCENTCOM: U.S. Central Command (Middle East, Central and South Asia)

- USEUCOM: U.S. European Command (Europe)
- USPACOM: U.S. Pacific Command (Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, East and South Asia)
- USSOUTHCOM: U.S. Southern Command (Central, South America including Haiti and Cuba)
- USNORTHCOM: U.S. Northern Command (United States, surrounding land and territories)
- USAFRICOM: U.S. Africa Command (Africa)

4 Functional :

- USSOCOM: U.S. Special Operations Command (Army Green Berets, Navy SEALs, and Air Force Special Reconnaissance)
- USSTRATCOM: U.S. Strategic Command (controls any overall strategic operations)
- USTRANSCOM: U.S. Transportation Command (deals with any form of transportation)
- USJFCOM: U.S. Joint Forces Command (training for the smooth crossover of forces)

Each service has their own group consisting of people from each of the acronymic administrations that decide and fulfill objectives in regards to the services they can provide: Navy (NAVFOR), Air Force (AFFOR), Marine Corps (MARFOR), and Army (ARFOR).

Remember: While the President is the Commander in Chief of the military, he does require the Senate to confirm any declaration of war.

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