

Vefamun'23

Cabinet of JFK



VEFAMUN'23 Cabinet of JFK Study Guide



LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

Most distinguished participants of VefaMUN'23,

After such a prolonged break, as the Secretary-General, I am more than pleased to extend a warm welcome to you at the 4th Vefa Lisesi Model United Nations Conference. After diligent preparation, it is my utmost pleasure to announce that we are ready to host you for one of the premier Model UN conferences. Both our VefaMUN'23 Academic and Organization team has worked tirelessly to cultivate an energetic and engaging atmosphere that will provide the perfect backdrop for tackling some of the world's most pressing issues. I know that your participation in this conference will be just the beginning of a long and meaningful commitment to justice and progress, and we find it to be a privilege to be a part of this journey.

Respectfully,

Ali Kağan Aydingör, Secretary-General

LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

My name is Ömer Faruk CAN and I will be serving you as your Under-Secretary-General. I'm currently a student at Istanbul University as a sophomore at the faculty of law . I hope nothing but the best for all of us participating and organizing the Vefa Model United Nations conference as I aim to help each and every one of you with everything I've got so that we may all improve ourselves and enjoy whilst doing it.

The crisis committees is a chance for all delegates to see the world and conference experience a bit different from UN committees meanwhile not getting too far to lose focus from the main aim of such conferences, seeing a glimpse of the modern world and steps of politics and diplomacy. Hopefully raising enough awareness to be able to understand, cope with an even solve such international problems in the past and the future as aimed by such organizations as well.

Finally I would like to thank my academic assistants Salim Can Eser and Senanur Erten with their efforts order to making a fully-prepared Cabinet and study guide as well. If you have further questions or problems do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely Yours,

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I. Presidential Term

I.I. Political Perspective

John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address offered the memorable injunction: 'Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.' As President, he set out to redeem his campaign pledge to get America moving again. His economic programs launched the country on its longest sustained expansion since World War II; before his death, he laid plans for a massive assault on persisting pockets of privation and poverty.

Responding to ever more urgent demands, he took vigorous action in the cause of equal rights, calling for new civil rights legislation. Kennedy's vision of America extended to the equality of the national culture and the central role of the arts in a vital society.

It is remarked in the resources of the White House that he wished America to resume its old mission as the first nation dedicated to the revolution of human rights. With the Alliance of Progress and the Peace Corps, he brought American idealism to the aid of developing nations. But the hard reality of Communist challenge remained.

I.II. Latin America and Communism

The United States and neighbouring Latin America countries maintain strong linkages based on geographic proximity and diverse U.S. interests, including economic, political, and security concerns. The United States is a major trading partner and source of foreign investment for many of the 33 countries in Latin America, with free trade agreements enhancing economic linkages with 11 countries. The region is a large source of U.S. immigration, both authorised and irregular; major factors driving migration include proximity, economic and security conditions, natural disasters, and familial ties.

Curbing the flow of illicit drugs has been a long-standing component of relations, involving close cooperation with Mexico, Colombia, Central America, and the Caribbean. U.S. Administrations have long supported democracy and human rights in the United States' own

perspective in the region, with a special emphasis on Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela which are all ruled by authoritarian governments repressing the political opposition, and on democratic backsliding and corruption in other countries.

In the year of 1961, with the aim of promoting democracy and undertaking meaningful social reforms, Latin American countries were granted a loan which is more than 20 billion dollars in total, by the administration of President Kennedy under the name of two main programs that are launched as being Agency for International Development and Alliance for Progress.

It is a clearly seen fact that President Kennedy was determined to improve relations with Latin America through peaceful economic cooperation and development, which would also inhibit the rise of communist-leaning insurgents such as Cuba's Fidel Castro which will be explained in detail in the following parts of the guide.

I.III. Bay of Pigs Invasion

I.III.I. Background Information to the Invasion

The Bay of Pigs Invasion is now known as a failed military landing operation on Cuba in 1961 by the Cuban exiles which was covertly financed and directed by the United States. The ultimate goal was the overthrow of Fidel Castro who became the president of the country in 1959 by a revolution.

During Castro's presidency's first years, some immediate changes were made by the government in the socialist political order. During the same years the Cuban government had some Italian soldiers and KGB agents of the Soviet Union who were clearly the supporters of the communist order as the consultants.

The three-days operation which had the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) behind it, would come to be considered as one of the most colossal blunders of the agency's entire history. It is believed that the reason for the failure for the operation was claimed to be the CIA by John F. Kennedy, and the head of the CIA Allen Dulles was dismissed

by John A. McCone who is another conservative Republican after a brief battle in the Senate, in that order.

A military review of the operation was required for the invasion by president Kennedy to figure out what had gone so wrong which still remains to be classified for decades. This report concluded that both Cuba and the USSR knew of the invasion plan long before it occurred. In fact the review determined that the communists knew the plan before the rank-and-file members of the invasion force did. This implies that someone higher up in the chain of command and must have leaked the information. The report further concluded that the head of the CIA knew that the Cubans and Russians knew of the plan, but let it go ahead anyway. This situation is often cited as further evidence that the agency wanted the invasion to fail. But these still remain to be some allegations on the issue since the U.S. government is not officially involved in the invasion in the international arena.

I.III.II. The Early Plans on Cuba

One of the first points that should be known about the operation that this was being planned for a very long time starting from the presidency of Eisenhower with his vice president Nixon who was the biggest opponent of John F. Kennedy for the elections that was won by Kennedy in 1961. By the succession of Kennedy in the elections that made him the 35th president of the United States, the one who had to continue with the operation plan on Cuba's dictatorial president Castro, was him now.

Eisenhower's plans had started in March, 1960 by the approval of the president that showed his support on a CIA budget of 13,000,000 Dollars to explore options to remove Castro from power. The aim of the U.S. National Security Council was clearly stated in the 1960, March dated document of the government on foreign relations of the United States which was prepared by the 5412 Committee as, 'The purpose of the program outlined herein is to bring about the replacement of the Castro regime with more devoted to the true interests of the Cuban people and more acceptable to the U.S. in such a manner as to avoid any appearance of U.S. intervention.'

Four major forms of action were to be taken to aid anti-communist opposition in Cuba at the time. These included providing a powerful propaganda offensive against the regime, perfecting a covert intelligence network within Cuba, developing paramilitary forces outside of Cuba, and acquiring the necessary logistical support for covert military operations on the island. At this stage, however, it was still not clear that an invasion would take place. Contrary to popular belief, however, documents obtained from the Eisenhower Library revealed that he had not ordered or approved plans for an amphibious assault on Cuba.

In April 1960, the CIA began to recruit anti-Castro Cuban exiles in the Miami area. Until the month of July of the same year, assessments and training were carried out in South Florida. Specialist guerilla training took place in Panama. The force started with 28 men, who initially were told that the training was being paid by an anonymous Cuban millionaire emigre, but it was soon guessed by the recruits who was paying the bills, calling their supposed anonymous benefactor 'Uncle Sam'.

I.III.III. The Invasion

During the night of 16/17 April a mock diversionary landing was organised by CIA operatives. At about 00.00 on 17 April 1961, the ships each with a CIA 'operations officer' and an Underwater Demolition Team of frogmen, entered the Bay of Pigs on the southern coast of Cuba. The unloading of troops at night was delayed because of engine failures and boats damaged by unseen coral reefs. One of the problems that the revolutionary side of the conflict has faced was the plan of painting the planes as the camouflage of the Cuban planes and accidentally bombing their own plane and causing the deaths of the pilots of the CIA. It took many years for the CIA to cover all those deaths since no involvement the U.S. had to the conflict physically, officially.

The invasion continued for the following three days and resulted in the succession of Castro's defence. Many people that were involved and caught in the invasion got executed by the Cuban government.

I. III.IV. Results of the Invasion

The failed invasion severely embarrassed the Kennedy administration and made Castro wary of future U.S. intervention in Cuba. In a State Department press conference on 21 April, Kennedy stated, 'There is an old saying that victory has a hundred fathers and defeat is an orphan... Further statements, detailed discussions, are not to conceal responsibility because I'm the responsible officer of the Government...' Later it is reported that president Kennedy told the president of the Soviet Union Khrushchev that the Bay of Pigs invasion was a mistake.

The initial U.S. response concerning the first air attacks was of a dismissive quality. The delegate of the U.S. A. E. Stevenson, in the United Nations denied any involvement in the first wave of air strikes, stating before the UN 'These charges are totally false and I deny them categorically.'

The delegate continued to promote a story of two Cuban planes that had reportedly defected to the United States, apparently unaware that they were in fact U.S. planes piloted by U.S.-backed Cuban pilots to promote a false story of defection.

The note that was sent by Che Guevera to Kennedy via a White House official during an economic conference in August, which's main idea was to thank the president for making Castro's revolution more stronger than ever with their failure of the exiles' assault, clearly increased the tension even more between the countries.

I.IV. Cuban Missile Crisis

In the summer of 1962, Soviet leader Khrushchev reached a secret agreement with the Cuban government to supply nuclear missiles capable of protecting the island against another U.S.-sponsored invasion.

In October 1962, an American plane secretly photographed nuclear missile sites being built by the Soviet Union on the island of Cuba. President Kennedy did not wish the USSR and Cuba to know of the discovery of the missiles and secretly had some meetings with his advisors for several days to discuss the problem.

After the meetings it was decided to place a naval blockade, or a ring of ships, around Cuba. It was called a 'quarantine' by the president which's aim was to prevent the Soviet Union from bringing in more military supplies. The president demanded the removal of the missiles already there and the destruction of the sites.

It was a source of wonder for the sake of their life's for the world people that how the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev would respond to the naval blockade and the U.S. demand. Later it was recognised by the both leaders of the superpowers of the devastating possibility of a nuclear war and agreed to a deal in which the Soviets would dismantle the weapon sites in exchange for a pledge from the U.S. not to invade Cuba.

In a separate deal which remained secret for more than twenty-five years, the U.S. also agreed to remove its nuclear missiles from Turkey and Italy. Although the USSR removed their missiles in Cuba, the building of their military arsenal was escalated; the missile crisis was over, but the arms race was not.

I.V. Space Investments

John F. Kennedy is remembered as the U.S. leader who asked the country to commit to sending Americans to the moon 'before this decade is out.' But the president's attitude to the space program was complex. It was thought by him that space could be an area for tension reducing cooperation with the Soviet Union, and he never gave up that hope even as he approved the peaceful mobilisation of

the substantial human and financial resources needed to meet the lunar landing goal he had proposed.

Near the end of his presidency, Kennedy returned to the idea of superpower cooperation in space. He proposed 'a joint expedition to the moon' and it was asked by him that why should man's first flight to the moon be a matter of national competition?

In May, 1961, John F. Kennedy addressed a joint session of Congress to announce his decisions of a trip to the moon and he backed up this decision with remarkable financial commitments. In the immediate aftermath of the speech, National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) budget was increased by eighty-nine percent, and by another 101 percent the following year.

I.VI Foreign Policy

Foreign policy of the United States during the presidency of John F. Kennedy from 1961 to 1963 included Kennedy's diplomatic and military initiatives in Western Europe, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, all conducted amid considerable Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A new generation of foreign policy experts was deployed by the President, dubbed, 'the best and the brightest'. Kennedy stated his stance for the Cold War, which was the focus event of the said years, in his inaugural address: 'Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.'

I.VI.I. Israel

John F. Kennedy is the first president of the U.S. to introduce the concept of a 'special relationship' between the U.S. and Israel. Additionally Kennedy initiated the creation of security ties with Israel, and he was the founder of the U.S.-Israeli military alliance. Despite the fact that, at the beginning of the process, Kennedy tried to be even handed but domestic political pressures pushed him to support Israel.

The United Nations General Assembly was generally anti-Israel but all decisions were subject to American veto power in the Security

Council. According to international law, the UNGA resolutions are not legally binding while the UNSC resolutions are. Throughout American history, veto right that the state has in the UN Security Council was used in order to see through its alliances' benefits for hundreds of time, and the Israeli State was one the countries who got this support from the American government almost the most.

Also, Kennedy is the president who ended the arms embargo that the Eisenhower and Truman administrations had enforced on Israel. By describing the protection of Israel as a moral and national commitment, he stated the introduction of the state of Israel which was mentioned in the first paragraph regarding the U.S.'s foreign policy perspective for the Jewish state.

Even though the two states are the supporters of each other in the international arena, their bilateral relations were not bed of roses inside, all the time. Delegates are encouraged to have detailed research on the nuclear forces conflict that occurred in Dimona.

Regarding the establishment of the Israeli State and the support it gets from the U.S., by many diplomats, it is believed and clearly stated that the U.S. stands with Israel because of their shared values which are so fundamental to the founding of both their nations. It is also stated that advocacy itself is not the cause of the bond between the United States and Israel. Its cause is the shared history and common values that draw America and Israel together.

I.VI.II. Middle East

As it is stated in the writing by April R. Summit named as 'Perspectives on Power: John F. Kennedy and U.S.-Middle East Relations', the keystone to Kennedy's proposal for the Middle East during his career in the Senate was the concept of a 'Middle East Regional Resources Fund,' run by the UN and the World Bank. He introduced this idea in 1957 and referred to it often in subsequent speeches. He envisioned such a fund supporting development of the Jordan River and other water sources, resettlement projects for refugees, and the

development of nuclear energy. Kennedy's vision of the Arab world is seen as a backward region, plagued with underdevelopment and poverty. He wanted to encourage social and economic development that would lead to democratic politics.

References to Israel, however, were much the opposite. John F. Kennedy compared the young state to the American west and the Israelis to the rugged Americans who finally 'tamed' the mountains, deserts, and Indians on the American continent. He also argued that the existence of Israel was not the cause of all trouble in the Middle East. The president is claimed by the author that, even though he would present himself as pro-Arab during his years in the Senate, his speeches were filled on the campaign trail with words of support and admiration for Israel that reduced Arab states to primitives by comparison.

The signs of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the U.S. were clearly seen in regard to the new political steps that were taken in the administration of Kennedy. One of the apparent moves of Kennedy on the issue was distancing himself from the former president Eisenhower's policy especially in the wake of the much-criticised intervention in Lebanon in 1958. He also argued on several political actions taken in the previous presidencies, since they opened the doors for the Soviets to get involved and gain trust, or even alliances in the regions that the U.S. is looking and investing for ascendancy.

The 1960s were the healing years for the Arab nations after the world war and many partitions inside the borders. On the one hand the Middle Eastern states were trying to develop their nations and modernise the laws and the regimes, radical groups still existed. On the other hand there were European, American, and Soviet forces in the region that were waiting to gain as much as they could by benefiting from the Arabs' crisis. The two situations came across as supporting revolutionary groups in the background, sometimes secretly without any official involvement, and leading the military operations in the Middle East without their own soldiers' attendance.

No country, especially the United States would miss such a chance and as expected they didn't. The American State was involved in almost every conflict in the background but preferred direct interventions for some. As an example; in the North Yemen Civil War, Kennedy decided to recognise the revolutionary regime (which means the support for the Saudis), fearing it would cause bigger conflicts between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Kennedy hoped that it would stabilise the situation in Yemen.

By the time John F. Kennedy was providing Israel military aid, he wished to work more closely with the modernising forces of the Arab world. In 1962, the president of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser wrote Kennedy a letter, noting that even though Egypt and the United States had differences, they could still cooperate.

I.VI.III. Soviet Union

During Kennedy's administration, the Cold War was the main point of the relations between the Soviets and the Americans. After World War II, America and its allies, and the Soviet Union and its satellite states began a decades-long struggle for supremacy known as the Cold War. Soldiers of the two nations did not battle directly by the time but those superpowers continually antagonised each other through political manoeuvring, military coalitions, espionage, propaganda, arms buildups, economic aid, and proxy wars between other nations. In the study guide, for almost every conflict that the U.S. was told to be involved in, it also involved the Soviet Union on the opposite side of America.

Almost two decades ago, the U.S. and The Soviet Union had fought against the Nazi Germany as allies during World War II. But the alliance began to crumble as soon as the war in Europe ended. Tensions were apparent right after the end, in a conference where the victorious allies negotiated the joint occupation of Germany. The conflict mostly occurred between two states because of the beliefs of them for and against communism as in the example of West and East Germany or Cuba conflict. The Kennedy administration had a strong

stance on the Soviet Union and international communism that was spread by them.

I.VI.IV. Germany

Germany is a significant country for the Kennedy administration time and in general, for all Cold War processes. Germany is crucial because of the last major European politico-military incident of the Cold War about the occupational status of the German capital city, Berlin and of post-World War II Germany: Berlin Crisis. The country is important for the relations of two great encounters: the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. that the fall of the Berlin Wall was believed to mean the end of the Cold War. Germany was an area that symbolised the conflict that was still going on even after the end of the World War II, between the west and the east with the wall it had in its capital city for decades.

A speech of the president Kennedy on the issue of Germany is worth to be mentioned: *Ich bin ein Berliner*. It is one of the best known speeches of the Cold War and among the most famous anti-communist speeches. The speech is considered one of Kennedy's finest, delivered at the height of the Cold War and the New Frontier. It is a fact that the speech was a great morale boost for the West Berliners, who lived in an enclave deep inside East Germany and feared a possible East German occupation. But in another speech that was delivered by the president only two weeks ago, the possibility of improving relations with the Soviet Union was stated in a more conciliatory way. Days later in response to the words of Kennedy in the Berlin speech which was: 'Let them come to Berlin!' Nikita Khrushchev remarked that 'one would think that the speeches were made by two different Presidents.' It is clearly seen at that point that the tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union was quite unstable on many several topics including the German State(s).

II. Reflections of the Presidential Period in the International Arena

His presidency was marked by several significant events, including the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Space Race. Because of this, Kennedy's presidency and his policies had a significant impact on the United States and the world, and his term in office is still widely studied and remembered today. International reactions to Kennedy's presidency varied, depending on the country and the specific issue in question. Kennedy's handling of the Cold War was widely seen as strong and decisive, particularly in the aftermath of the Cuban Missile Crisis, when the United States and the Soviet Union came close to nuclear war. Kennedy's diplomacy helped to prevent the crisis from escalating and is widely regarded as one of his major successes as President. Many countries also supported Kennedy's efforts to advance civil rights for African Americans in the United States, which helped to improve the reputation of the United States around the world. Kennedy's support for the Civil Rights Movement was seen as a positive step towards greater equality and justice in the United States. On the other hand, Kennedy's foreign policy decisions, such as the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and the Vietnam War also drew criticism from some countries. Some leaders in Latin America, for example, saw his policies as interventionist and not respectful of their sovereignty. Overall, despite some criticisms, Kennedy's term in office is generally remembered positively around the world, as a time of significant progress in the areas of civil rights and international diplomacy.

Soviet Union and JFK

The Soviet Union and the United States, led by Presidents Kennedy and Khrushchev, had a complex and tense relationship during Kennedy's presidency. The Cold War between the two countries was at its height during this time, and there were several major events

and crises that brought the two superpowers to the brink of nuclear war. One of the most significant events of Kennedy's presidency was the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. The Soviet Union had been secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba, which is only 90 miles from the United States, and the discovery of these missiles led to a standoff between the two countries. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba to prevent any more missiles from reaching the island, and he also demanded that the Soviet Union remove the missiles that were already there. After several days of tense negotiations, Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for a US promise not to invade the island and to remove US missiles from Turkey. This crisis is widely considered to be one of the closest moments the world ever came to nuclear war, and Kennedy's handling of the crisis is considered one of his major successes as President. Apart from this crisis, Kennedy and Khrushchev also had some diplomatic interactions such as the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which banned nuclear weapon testing in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. Kennedy also proposed a "hotline" direct communications link between Moscow and Washington to reduce the risk of misunderstandings leading to nuclear war. Overall, the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States during Kennedy's presidency was marked by tension and mistrust, but also by moments of diplomacy and negotiation that helped to prevent the outbreak of war.

Germany and JFK

Germany, specifically West Germany and East Germany, had a unique and significant relationship with the United States during Kennedy's presidency. Kennedy was a strong supporter of West Germany and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was formed to protect against the Soviet Union's influence in Europe. Kennedy made several trips to Europe during his presidency, including a visit to West Germany in 1963, where he reaffirmed the

US commitment to the country's security and praised the German people for their efforts to rebuild and strengthen their democracy after World War II. Kennedy was also supportive of efforts to bring about the reunification of Germany, which had been divided into East and West after World War II. He made several speeches calling for the reunification of Germany, including a famous speech in which he said "Ich bin ein Berliner" (I am a Berliner), during his visit in West Berlin, in an effort to show his support for the city and its residents which were living under the communist government of East Germany. This speech is one of his famous addresses and it was well received by West Germans. Regarding East Germany, Kennedy's administration had a more critical stance towards the communist government in the country, and its relations with Soviet Union. The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, which separated the city and prevented people from fleeing to the west, was widely condemned by Kennedy and his administration. Kennedy viewed it as a violation of human rights and an example of the oppressive nature of communist government in the country. Overall, Kennedy had a positive relationship with West Germany and its people, and viewed the reunification of Germany as an important goal. On the other hand, his administration had a more critical stance towards the East German government and the Soviet Union's involvement in it.

Israel and JFK

The relationship between the United States and Israel during Kennedy's presidency was complex and nuanced. Kennedy was generally supportive of Israel and its security, but he also sought to maintain a balance in the region and to encourage peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Kennedy's administration was the first to sell arms to Israel, he also supported the country in the aftermath of the Suez Crisis, which was a major conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors in 1956. Kennedy also supported the creation of a peacekeeping force to be stationed in the Sinai

Peninsula, which helped to reduce tensions between Israel and Egypt. However, Kennedy was also critical of Israel's nuclear program and strongly encouraged Israel not to pursue nuclear weapons, as it would destabilize the region. Kennedy's administration opposed the idea of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. Kennedy also sought to encourage peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and his administration was involved in several attempts to mediate a lasting peace settlement between the two sides. Despite these concerns, Kennedy's support for Israel's security and his efforts to promote peace in the region were widely appreciated by the Israeli government and people. Kennedy's assassination in 1963 was deeply felt by many in Israel, and he is still remembered positively in the country today. It's worth mentioning that during his presidency, the relationship between United States and Israel was still relatively new, with the U.S officially recognizing Israel as a state only 14 years before Kennedy's presidency. Also, the United States did not have the same level of deep economic, military and political involvement with Israel that it has today, so the relationship between the two countries was not as strong as it is today.

China and JFK

The relationship between the United States and China during Kennedy's presidency was tense and complex. Kennedy inherited the policy of "containment" towards China, which had been established by his predecessors, and sought to limit the spread of communism in the country and the region. Kennedy's administration continued to support the Nationalist government of Taiwan, and opposed the communist government of mainland China led by Chairman Mao Zedong. Kennedy sent the US navy to Taiwan to protect it from possible invasion by the mainland and also increased economic aid to the island. In addition, Kennedy also had concerns about China's growing military power and its support for communist movements

around the world, which he viewed as a threat to US interests and security. Kennedy's administration had put in place a number of economic and trade sanctions to pressure China to change its policies. However, Kennedy also sought to improve relations with China, and made several attempts to open a dialogue with the Chinese government. Kennedy's administration had sent informal diplomatic overtures to the Chinese government, but these attempts were largely unsuccessful. Overall, the relationship between the United States and China during Kennedy's presidency was marked by tension and mistrust, with the two countries largely unable to find common ground on a range of issues. However, Kennedy's efforts to improve relations with China did lay the groundwork for future diplomatic efforts, particularly after his presidency and after the death of Mao Zedong. It's worth mentioning that at the time China was isolated from most of the international community, so the relationship with US was one of the few that the country had and the US was seen as the main country to oppose the Chinese government.

UN and JFK

The relationship between the United States and the United Nations (UN) during Kennedy's presidency was generally positive. Kennedy was a strong supporter of the UN and believed in the organization's potential to promote peace and cooperation among nations. During his presidency, Kennedy was active in the UN General Assembly and made several speeches promoting the importance of the UN in addressing global issues such as poverty, nuclear disarmament and self-determination of nations. Kennedy also pushed for reforms within the UN to make it more effective, particularly in the areas of peacekeeping and decolonization. He also supported the idea of creating a UN peacekeeping force that could intervene in conflicts around the world, helping to maintain peace and stability. Kennedy also worked to increase the participation of developing countries in

the UN and to promote their interests within the organization. He also supported the idea of creating a UN development program to help reduce poverty and promote economic growth in developing countries. During Kennedy's presidency, the United States was also active in the UN peacekeeping operations, particularly in the Congo and in the Middle East, where it was involved in the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) which was created to supervise the ceasefire between Israel and Egypt. Overall, Kennedy's presidency was marked by a strong commitment to the UN and to the idea of using the organization as a tool for promoting peace and cooperation among nations.

III. Assassination of John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, while riding in an open car in a parade through the streets of Dallas, Texas. Kennedy was shot and killed while sitting next to his wife Jacqueline, and Texas Governor John Connally, who was also injured in the attack. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and charged with the murder, but before he could be put on trial, he was himself killed by nightclub owner Jack Ruby. The assassination of Kennedy was a shocking and tragic event that had a profound impact on the United States and the world. Kennedy was a popular President and his death was widely mourned. It also led to a period of national mourning and a significant disruption of the political and social climate. The investigation into Kennedy's assassination was conducted by the Warren Commission, which concluded in 1964 that Oswald had acted alone in killing Kennedy. However, many people have disputed the findings of the Warren Commission and have put forward a variety of alternative theories about the assassination. Some argue that Oswald was part of a larger conspiracy, and that other individuals or groups were involved in the planning and execution of the assassination. There are many conspiracy theories that have emerged, the most famous one is that there was a second

shooter on the grassy knoll and the involvement of the CIA, or organized crime groups or even foreign governments in the murder. These theories have never been proven, and most of the evidence for them is circumstantial. The assassination of Kennedy has also been the subject of numerous books, movies, and documentaries over the years. To this day, it remains one of the most studied and debated events in American history. In 1978, the U.S Congress passed the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act, which mandated that all assassination-related material be housed in a single collection within the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). And in 1992, The Act required that all documents be publicly disclosed by the assassination records review board (ARRB) by the end of the year 2017, and most of the documents have been released with some still being withheld for national security reasons.

Theories

There are many theories about why President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. Some of the most prominent theories include:

- 1. The Warren Commission:** The official investigation into JFK's assassination, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in shooting Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas.
 - 2. The "Grassy Knoll" theory:** Some people believe that a second gunman was positioned on a grassy knoll in front of Kennedy's motorcade and fired at the President from there.
 - 3. The CIA theory:** Some conspiracy theorists believe that the CIA was involved in JFK's assassination, either because Kennedy had planned to dismantle the agency, or because the CIA wanted to maintain their power and influence.
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4. Mafia theory: According to some people, organized crime, particularly the American Mafia, may have played a role in Kennedy's death, possibly as revenge for the Kennedy administration's efforts to take down organized crime.

5. The "second Oswald" theory: Some people believe that there may have been a second Lee Harvey Oswald, and that the real Oswald was a patsy who was set up to take the blame for the assassination. These are just a few of the many theories that have been put forward over the years to explain the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. While some of these theories have been debunked or have little evidence to support them, others have gained traction among people who believe that there was a larger conspiracy at play in JFK's death.

Israel and JFK's death

There is no credible evidence to suggest that the state of Israel was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The claim that Israel was involved in JFK's death is typically advanced by conspiracy theorists who point to the Kennedy administration's policy on Israel and the Middle East as a possible motive for the assassination. President Kennedy was known for taking a relatively even-handed approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and at times he put pressure on Israel to make concessions to the Arabs. For example, he opposed Israel's nuclear program and called for a ceasefire in the aftermath of the Suez Crisis in 1956. However, the notion that the Israeli government would have orchestrated a political assassination in response to these policies is highly implausible. Moreover, in 1963, Israel did not have the capability to conduct such an operation in the United States and the diplomatic relationship between the two countries was stable. It's worth noting that conspiracy theories, like the one linking Israel to JFK's death, are not supported by credible evidence and should be approached with

a healthy dose of skepticism. Many of these theories are based on speculation and cherry-picked facts that are taken out of context or distorted to fit the theorist's narrative.

Soviet Union and JFK's death

There is no credible evidence to suggest that the Soviet Union was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The claim that the Soviet Union was involved in JFK's death is typically advanced by conspiracy theorists who point to the Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union as a possible motive for the assassination. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in a tense global competition for influence and power. However, the notion that the Soviet government would have orchestrated a political assassination in response to JFK's foreign policies is highly implausible. Moreover, in 1963, Soviet Union did not have the capability to conduct such an operation in the United States, and in fact the communication and diplomatic relations between countries were relatively stable. It's worth noting that, as with the claims linking Israel to JFK's death, these theories regarding Soviet Union's involvement should be approached with a healthy dose of skepticism. Many of these theories are based on speculation and cherry-picked facts that are taken out of context or distorted to fit the theorist's narrative, lacking any credible evidence to support them. The Warren Commission investigation and multiple other investigations concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. While the investigation concluded that Oswald had no foreign government ties, it's worth noting that despite this, many conspiracy theories continue to persist. But it should not be forgotten that although the tension at that time was quite high, the murderer had very strong ties with the communists as well.

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