



## PROCEDURE GUIDE





## **WARREN COMMISSION:**

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### **INTRODUCTION & DYNAMICS OF THE COMMITTEE:**

The chair of the Warren Commission extends warm greetings to all delegates. We are aware that, both academically and procedurally, this committee is rather demanding. For this reason, the chair would like to underline the Crisis Team as a tool to help the committee function as effectively as possible. The chair understands that being a somewhat confusing committee in terms of its operation, doubts may arise before or during the model, which is why the chair invites the delegates to contact any member of the team.

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:**

The Warren Commission is an experimental committee exclusive to TESMUN. Being an experimental committee, it is not linked to any real United Nations body, and instead seeks to provide a didactic, interactive and innovative change for all delegates present. It should be noted that even if it deviates from the traditional MUN procedure, the level of demand and competence expected

of the delegates will be the same, with the difference that it will be focused on the death of one of the most significant figures in US history.

The Warren Commission was a real-life organism formed by former president Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the death of John F. Kennedy, lasting from formation on November the 29th, 1963 until it was disbanded in the year 1964 after the Commission gave their official report. For this committee, delegates will be representing members of the Commission itself, as well as other parties involved in the assassination of Kennedy, with the goal of giving their official report on who killed John F. Kennedy, through the evidence that will be arising throughout the committee.

### **DYNAMICS OF THE COMMITTEE:**

The crisis center will be strictly involved with the growth and development of the committee as a whole, with directives being primordial for the functionality of this committee. Through directives, delegates will be able to acquire information or witnesses in the cases, which they can then present to the rest of the committee through an official report. More information on this in the section *Exhibit Statement*. The committee will start on November 29, 1963 - the day the commission was established.



Nonetheless, the committee will be moving across time, ending in 1964, when delegates have come to a conclusion. The Crisis Center will keep track of the current date at all times on the board. Please note that witnesses weren't available until December 1963, so the longer the committee goes on, the more evidence the delegates will be able to use. It is worth highlighting that it is strictly prohibited to use information that hasn't been revealed up to the current committee date. For this reason, the Crisis Center will be in charge of publishing a newspaper for the delegates after every date change, in which all the evidence and witnesses available for this point of time is summarized, both in real life, and what delegates have discovered. As previously mentioned, delegates may discover evidence, and call upon witnesses through directives. More information on the section *directives*.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE:**

It is expected for the delegates to make use of the crisis center to gain information by making use of research directives in the seek of evidence. Hence, it is absolutely crucial for the delegates to understand that every member of the committee might be involved in possible accusations: this leads

to the purpose of directing the final report towards those who would not affect the political affiliation of each delegate.

Hence, the ultimate goal of the committee will be to use all the information gathered through directives -as well as the information made public under the real-life context- to determine who killed John F. Kennedy. In order to do so, at the end of the committee delegates will have to write an Official Report in which they will have to summarize all the evidence gathered throughout the entirety of the committee to determine who killed John F. Kennedy and how exactly it all went down, including causes. For more information on this, refer to the section *Final Report* further below.

#### **OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS**

##### **The Chair:**

The Chair is the entity that holds the greatest authority within the committee; it holds the responsibility for directing the process laid out in the guide, submitting the various motions to a vote, and acting as a "guide" for the delegates during debate and other times of discussion.

##### **Crisis Center:**

The Crisis Center's three main responsibilities are to examine, approve, or



refuse committee  
delegate-submitted

directives and to communicate the effects of these through crisis writing or committee status updates. If it is deemed necessary, the crisis center will attempt to maintain the committee flowing through difficulties even if they are not a direct result of a crisis. The Crisis Center will also be in charge of bringing the witnesses requested by the delegates to the committee.

#### **Delegates:**

Delegates must comply with their role inside the committee, handling the case with the respect that it deserves. Delegates are expected to have an encouraging attitude, with the mere objective of finding solutions and declaring as guilty those who have committed unlawful acts towards the case. The role of directives plays an essential role throughout the committee. Delegates are required to make use of directives, complying with the specific parameters mentioned. Lastly, delegates must make an appropriate representation of their delegation, along with the new motions added within the committee.

#### **TRADITIONAL MOTIONS & POINTS**

This committee will count with traditional motions and points. They are as follows:

#### **Motions:**

- Motion to open session
- Motion to suspend session
- Motion to resume session
- Motion to close session
- Motion to open agenda
- Motion to close agenda
- Motion to start a moderated caucus
- Motion to start an unmoderated caucus
- Motion to start a speakers list
- Motion to extend time for (...)
- Motion to add to the register
- Motion to divide question
- Motion for an extraordinary session of questions
- Motion to relax dress code
- Motion to divide the house
- Consultation of a whole

#### **Points:**

- Point of order
- Point of personal privilege
- Point of information to the chair
- Point of veracity
- Point of relevance
- Right to reply
- Permission to cite
- Point of parliamentary inquiry
- Point of commentary



## EXPERIMENTAL MOTIONS & POINTS

In addition to counting with traditional motions and points, the committee will also count with experimental procedure. They are as follows:

### Motions:

- Motion to bring witness to the room: By using this motion delegates will be able to bring a witness into the committee for interrogation. Please note that in order to do so, the directive in which a witness is requested must be approved by the crisis center first.

### Points:

- Point of information to the witness: By using this point, delegates will be able to ask questions to the witnesses brought into the room.
- Permission to make use of evidence: By making use of this point, delegates will be able to cite evidence collected through the use of directives or witnesses.

## DIRECTIVES

Directives are the means by which delegates can take actions in a committee. In order to send a directive, delegates must fill the

format annexed further below. Take in mind that a directive can be approved or denied by the crisis center depending if the directive is specific and relevant enough. The directive must be answering the questions of who, when, where, how, and why in detail, and must be relevant to the committee in terms of realism, pertinence, and context.

### Nature of a directive:

- Directives can be either public or private.
  - Public directives: Public directives are a kind of directive that will be read to the entire committee out loud, as it is written.
  - Private directives: Private directives on the other hand will not be read to the public, and instead be kept private between the delegate and the crisis center only. In order for the directive to be private, an encryption method must be used. This is further explained below.

### Encryption Methods:

All private directives must be encrypted in order to be kept a secret. The 2 most common and recommended types of encryption methods are:

1. Morse code: Type of encryption method invented Samuel F.B. Morse



during the 1830s, consisting of an alphabet represented by long and short sound signals.

2. Pigpen Cipher: Type of encryption method developed by Freemasons in the 18th century. Consists in symbols that represent letters in an alphabetical grid.

Feel free to use any other encryption method after consulting if it's pertinent to your crisis center. You may also create your own encryption method through a directive, but it must be specific and relevant for it to be approved, which is why consultation with crisis will always be recommended.

### **Types of directives:**

Economic Directive: Type of directive used when the actions will affect the economy or financial stability of a delegation or the committee as a whole.

Intelligence Directive: Type of directive used when the delegation seeks to obtain information or data in order to benefit themselves or their allies. The method by which delegates expect to obtain the information must be specified (e.g double agents, hackers, spies, etc.)

Security Directive: Type of directive used when the delegation intends to improve the

security of a person, institution or resources. Must specify the security strategies and where the delegation expects to acquire such assets.

Strategic Directive: Type of directive used when the delegation plans to develop a strategy to benefit themselves or their allies. Specify when, where, how in detail.

### **Directives Format:**

This format will be present in a Google Forms which the Crisis Center will pass to the delegates.

Delegation: Name of the delegation writing the directive.

Date: Select the date the committee is currently set in (The crisis center will track the date at all times on a board).

Nature: Select whether the directive is public or private.

Directive Type: Select type of directive.

Encryption Method: State the encryption method used (only for private directives)

Preamble: State the context, explaining what led to the creation of such a directive.



**Actions:** The most important part of the directive. In here the actions must be explained in DETAIL in a story-telling-like manner, you must always answer who, when, where, how, and why. Be as specific as possible.

**Desired objective:** The aim of the directive must be outlined: What does your delegation expect to do with this directive?

**Example:**

[Directive Example](#)

**PRESS RELEASE**

A press release is similar to a public directive in the sense that it will be read to the whole committee. A press release is a statement issued to a newspaper surrounding a topic in particular. The press release must include the date it was published, the newspaper (must be coherent with the delegation), and the main body in which the actions will be narrated. Once again remember to be as specific as possible, answering what, where, when, how, and why.

**Press release format:**

**Delegation:** Name of the delegation writing the press release.

**Date:** Select the date the committee is currently set in (The crisis center will track the date at all times on a board).

**Preamble:** State the context, explaining what led to the creation of such a press release.

**Actions:** This is the part where you have to write the press release in detail, as specific as possible, answering what, where, when, how, and why. Remember to add the name of the newspaper and date of publication, as a real press release would. (Take a look at the example attached below for inspiration in format).

**Desired objective:** The aim of the press release must be outlined: What does your delegation expect to do with this directive?

**Example:**

[Press Release Example](#)

**PORTFOLIO POWER**

A portfolio power is the way a delegation can ask the crisis center for specifics on the resources available for their own delegation, or any other in the committee



(eg. financially, politically, etc). You must be as specific and concise as possible on why the delegation is sending the portfolio power and what exactly it is seeking.

### **Portfolio Power Format:**

Delegation: Name of the delegation requesting the portfolio power.

Date: Select the date the committee is currently set in (The crisis center will track the date at all times on a board).

Preamble: State the context, explaining what's leading the delegation to request a portfolio power.

Actions: This is the part where you have to request the portfolio power, mentioning who's resources you wish to inquire about, and be as specific as possible on exactly which resources you wish to learn about.

Desired objective: The aim of the portfolio power must be outlined: What does your delegation expect to do with this information of the resources?

### **EXHIBIT STATEMENT**

In case any delegate wishes to present the evidence acquired through the use of directives publicly to the rest of the committee, an Exhibit Statement can be redacted, so it can then be presented to the rest of the committee. The structure would be the following:

1. Evidence Presented: Delegates should introduce in detail the evidence that was found via directives, explaining how they acquired such evidence.
2. Explanation of evidence: Delegates should explain in depth the larger implications this piece of evidence has over the case as a whole, and how it connects to deeming guilty those responsible for committing this crime.
3. Call for action: The delegate should make a call for action to the rest of the committee, explaining why this evidence should be taken into account, and what the next steps to take are, in DETAIL.

### **FINAL REPORT**

The final report for this committee will be acting as the working paper. It must contain all of the conclusions and pieces of evidence gathered up to this point, mocking the





Warren Commission's official report. In terms of structure, the report will be inspired by Chapter 1 of the real-life report published by Warren: Summary and Conclusions. Thus, the structure should be the following:

1. Date: The date in which the report is being published. The Crisis Center will provide the date.
2. Title: Please include the title Warren Commission: Summary and Conclusions, before the main body.
3. Introduction: A premise of the case that led to the creation of the Warren Commission. Explain the Commission's role and its members. Introduce what the report will be discussing to the audience.
4. Narrative of events: This should be the longest section of your report. The whole story of how JFK's death went down should be told chronologically and narratively. Starting with the reasons that inspired the individual found guilty by the commission, how they prepared the crime in question, and a DETAILED review step by step of how it all happened, and how the suspect was put in custody afterward. Include why, how, when,

and where. Be thoroughly specific with this section and do not omit any single detail.

5. Conclusions: This section is where all of the evidence and testimonials gathered should be listed. Every single piece of evidence should be explained in detail, mentioning how it contributes to forming the overall picture, and how it relates to the case as a whole.
6. Recommendations: Delegates should write a section discussing all of the suggestions the Commission makes to the Secret Service and the US government as a whole, not only to correctly judge and/or apprehend the suspect, but also on how to improve the security measurements to make sure the nation is never struck again by tragedy such as this.

Attached below is the official report published by Warren, so delegates can take inspiration from Chapter 1 for their reports. Pages 29 to 55 of the following pdf document constitute Chapter 1: Summary and Conclusions

[Warren Commission Report](#)

