



HERRICKS MODEL UNITED



NATIONS CONFERENCE 2024

HOOVER, THE FBI AND

MOB CRISIS



Letter from the chairs:

Welcome to HMUNC! My name is Nikhil Aggarwal and I am a sophomore. It is my second time taking Model UN and I have attended 6 conferences. Model UN has become one of my passions and has allowed me to not only utilize my public speaking skills, but make friends in and out of the club. Outside of Model UN, I enjoy cooking, baking, history, reading and sleeping. I hope you will all enjoy our committee of the mob this year. I am looking forward to meeting all of you and being your chair this year at HMUNC! Please contact me if you have any questions at niagga26@herricksk12.org

Sincerely, Nikhil Aggarwal



Hello delegates! My name is Hassan Sohail and I am a sophomore. I'm very excited to be chairing this year's HMUNC! I'm very excited about this year's crisis topic, my co-chair Nikhil and I picked it out and . I'm sure it will interest a lot of you as well! My favorite subjects are currently history and science. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to reach out to me at hasohasr26@herricksk12.org .

Sincerely, Hassan Sohail



This is the background guide for J. Edgar Hoover, the mob and the FBI at HMUNC 2024. As your chairs, we have spent a lot of time writing and gathering research in order to create the best possible guide for you, in hopes that it will aid you in your research and debate. We hope that you take some time to read this, as it'll provide a helpful guideline to the topics you will be discussing in debate as well as the potential solutions you may propose. This background guide should serve as one of the many sources you should utilize in order to conduct your research in preparation for our conference!

This background guide is filled with important statistics and subtopics that you may use in debate, and it provides delegates with a holistic understanding of both topics. In your position paper, you must include why your country thinks that these issues are important, how you have already tried to solve the problems and what possible solutions you may use to make the world a better place, and minimize the problem. This background guide will help you understand the basic ideas of the issues, and it is your job to be creative and figure out different solutions. In order to aid you with your process of writing a position paper and finding solutions, we will have questions to consider at the end of every topic as well as descriptions of your position at the end of the background guide! We look forward to hearing the ideas you bring to the table! Good luck!

Our committee email is:

Happy researching!

Sincerely,

Nikhil and Hassan



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How to Write a Position Paper:

We ask that you submit at least one position paper on the topic to be considered for awards. Position papers should be no longer than one page in length and must have footnotes in MLA format for all sources used.

Paragraph 1:

- Quote important documents and find different statistics regarding prohibition or specific anecdotal information.
- Use the background guide to familiarize yourself with the topics and why the issues are important to the mob during the 1920's.
- Explain why this issue is important and should be addressed.

Paragraph 2:

- Research more to find your character's opinions and what they have done to address these specific issues.
- Use the position guides listed at the end of the background guide to help you.
- What laws have been passed? What is your character's stance on them? What characters has your country worked with in the past and what characters may it be looking to work with in the future?
- You can include quotes from your character, conventions and resolutions your character has ratified, and statistics about your character to justify your position.

Paragraph 3:

- Come up with creative ideas that will help either solve or minimize this issue. How can we improve the current situation? What possible actions can we take?
- Remember to propose solutions relative to your character view and bloc (a bloc is a group of delegates that share similar ideas).
- Make sure to write about what your character would like to accomplish in this committee.

Position Papers are due May 8th, 2024 and must be e-mailed to: hoovercrisis2024@gmail.com

Definitions of common terms:

Bootlegging: When alcohol is produced outside of an professional setting, i.e. illegally during prohibition

Bootlegger: Person who produces alcohol outside of a professional setting

Informants: previous criminals now employed to provide information on other criminals activities, such as a bootlegger providing information on other bootleggers/smugglers

Smuggler: Someone who illegally transports things that are either illegal or not, i.e. transporting illegal whiskey to the U.S. from canada

Corrupt/corrupted: When someone exchanges information or services illegally for money or other incentives, i.e. an police officer ignoring a drug deal in exchange for money

Volstead act/18th amendment: the official bill prohibiting the sale of alcohol in the U.S. otherwise known as the prohibition bill, banned alcohol

The mob: Secret organized groups of criminals

Organized crime: Groups of criminals acting in crime families, organizations or any other assortment of cohorts

Crime families: Organized families dedicated to crime and other nefarious actors, main source of organized crime

King Pin: Ruler of an crime family or any organized crime organization

Speakeasie: Illegal bar where alcohol was served

The Roaring 20's and Prohibition:

The 1920's was a very prosperous time for America due to their victory during WWI, and the vast majority of big cities casted massive amounts of wealth, with everyone wanting to bask in their posh lifestyle. What other way could that be done, then by partying? There was a vast spread of wealth with everyone taking the glory in. There was just one problem, alcohol was banned. The nationwide Prohibition Act took effect in 1920, and it was not lifted until 1933.



This approximate 13 year ban of alcohol left a power vacuum in its market. Alcohol wouldn't be taxed or publically sold. Yet, no one would stop drinking. This led to a prominent uprising in bootleggers and organized crime involved with the sale, production and distribution of alcohol.¹ It was said that the demand for illegal beer and alcohol was so high that mobsters and kingpins such as Al

Capone were expected to be pulling in as much as 100 million dollars a year (or about 1.7 Billion dollars in 2024).² The extent to which prohibition gave rise to organized crime was immense, as it's said that prohibition practically created organized crime in America. With

¹ "What were the effects of Prohibition?" Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/question/What-were-the-effects-of-Prohibition>. Accessed 21 March 2024.

² Roos, Dave. How Prohibition Put the 'Organized' in Organized Crime | HISTORY, 14 January 2019, <https://www.history.com/news/prohibition-organized-crime-al-capone>. Accessed 21 March 2024.

Image - <https://smithsonianassociates.org/ticketing/tickets/how-prohibition-shaped-twenties>

mobsters amassing such immense wealth, they started to become smarter. Mobsters employed lawyers, prior brewery employees, and paid off state police in order for them to look the other way. Hiring specific individuals were essential for the consolidation of the mob, to ensure none of their members got caught. The well known 5 families of New York made a name for themselves during the Prohibition Era.



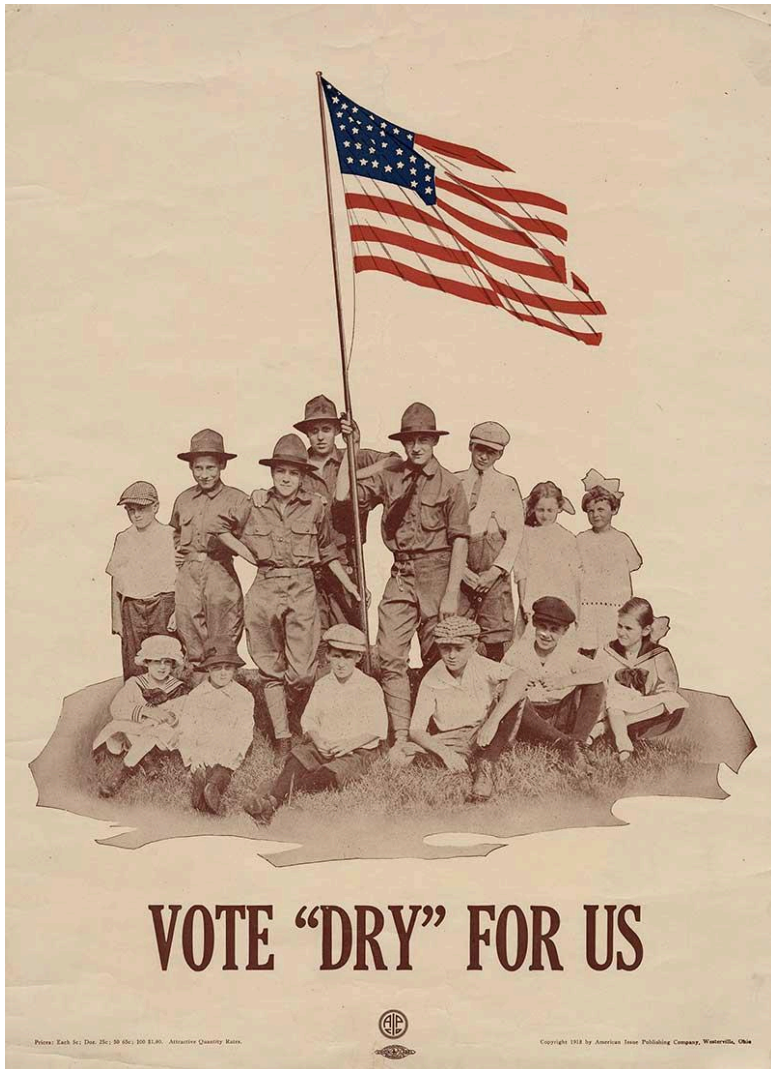
Charles Luciano, of what became to be known as the Genovese Family by the mid 1920's was a millionaire. Luciano was considered to be New York's top bootlegger at the time.³ He made and imported alcohol with other Prohibition-rich associates including Meyer Lansky, Benjamin “Bugsy”

Siegel, Louis “Lepke” Buckhalter and Abe “Longy” Zwillman. Luciano also partnered with Frank Costello and Vito Genovese, who like him, served their Sicilian boss, Giuseppe “Joe the Boss” Masseria.⁴

³ “Prohibition Profits Transformed the Mob – Prohibition: An Interactive History.” Prohibition: An Interactive History, <https://prohibition.themobmuseum.org/the-history/the-rise-of-organized-crime/the-mob-during-prohibition/>. Accessed 25 March 2024.

⁴ “Prohibition Profits Transformed the Mob – Prohibition: An Interactive History.” Prohibition: An Interactive History, <https://prohibition.themobmuseum.org/the-history/the-rise-of-organized-crime/the-mob-during-prohibition/>. Accessed 25 March 2024.

WWI and Reasoning Behind Prohibition:



The aftermath of World War I featured an age of uncertainty. The interwar period, although prosperous for many nations, had its own issues. World War I veterans experienced shell shock, depression, and anxiety. After experiencing the ravages of war, these soldiers came back home as different people.

Alcoholism rose rapidly as ease, availability and price made access simple. Veterans as well as other groups found alcohol as an escape and the byproduct of this was a rise of abuse in their homes. i.e beating their wives/children, or beating each other. Christian Temperance groups led by women began to

push back against the excesses and abuses of alcohol.⁵ Since the 1830's the temperance movement was formed to limit or ban alcohol; first targeting immigrants from European countries with significant drinking cultures. Immigrants from Germany and Ireland were

⁵ "Prohibition: A Case Study of Progressive Reform | Progressive Era to New Era, 1900-1929 | U.S. History Primary Source Timeline | Classroom Materials at the Library of Congress." Library of Congress,

<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/progressive-era-to-new-era-1900-1929/prohibition-case-study-of-progressive-reform/>. Accessed 1 April 2024.

Image - <https://smithsonianassociates.org/ticketing/tickets/how-prohibition-shaped-twenties>

mostly targeted, due to how frequently and how much they would drink. To add on, alcohol became widely associated with the working poor. Although the Temperance Movement's initial goal was not to ban alcohol, it changed after the effects of WWI. The movement spearheaded



prohibition and would tirelessly force the passage of the 18th Amendment. On December 18, 1917 a constitutional amendment to prohibit alcohol was proposed in the Senate, and in October 1919 Congress passed the Volstead Act (National Prohibition Act),

which was the enabling legislation that set down the rules for enforcing the ban on alcohol, and defined the types of alcoholic beverages to be prohibited.⁶

Effects of Prohibition:

After the Volstead Act was passed, the nationwide ban on the transport and sale of alcohol began its reign of terror. The ban had created an underground society of millions of Americans who consume alcohol through illegal means. Instead of getting rid of drinking, the Volstead act had instead given rise to bootlegging, speakeasies, and organized crime. The intended outcome of reducing the toll of alcohol on veterans had gone completely out the window as organized crime took full advantage of the new billion dollar black market free for abuse. Crime families rose to power as they were given free reign on key American cities such as LA, Chicago, and our very own

⁶ "Research Guides: This Month in Business History: Prohibition Begins." Library of Congress Research Guides, <https://guides.loc.gov/this-month-in-business-history/january/prohibition>. Accessed 1 April 2024.

Image - NYC Gangster Mob Tour: #1 NYC Gangster Tours, <https://nycgangstermobtour.com/>. Accessed 3 April 2024.

NYC. At a national level, the murder rate per 100,000 people had risen by almost 30%.

Showing the depth of the insolence the prohibition caused. Although there were other drivers causing black market activity, alcohol became the main way of gaining quick and easy money, as many cops and government officials turned a blind eye just for money. Therefore this led to the interesting period of the roaring twenties in which there was a massive black market with no one doing anything about it.



The Significance of Informants and Corrupted Police:

The significance of **informants** and corrupted police cannot be overstated in the ongoing battle against organized crime in New York City during the Prohibition Era. **Informants** play a crucial role in providing law enforcement agencies with insider information about criminal activities, key figures, and operational strategies of the five major crime families. However, the reliance on **informants** also introduces complex challenges, as their identities must be protected to ensure their safety and continued cooperation. Moreover, the infiltration of organized crime into law enforcement agencies, exemplified by instances of corruption among police officers, presents a formidable obstacle to effective crime-fighting efforts. The presence of corrupt police officers undermines public trust, compromises investigations, and enables criminal enterprises to thrive with impunity. Therefore, the identification and prosecution of corrupt officials are paramount in restoring the integrity of law enforcement and achieving success in the ongoing crackdown on organized crime.

Law Enforcement:

The involvement of federal agents, particularly from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), is critical in the ongoing efforts to combat organized crime and address the escalating mob wars in New York City. DEA agents are at the forefront of targeting illegal drug trafficking



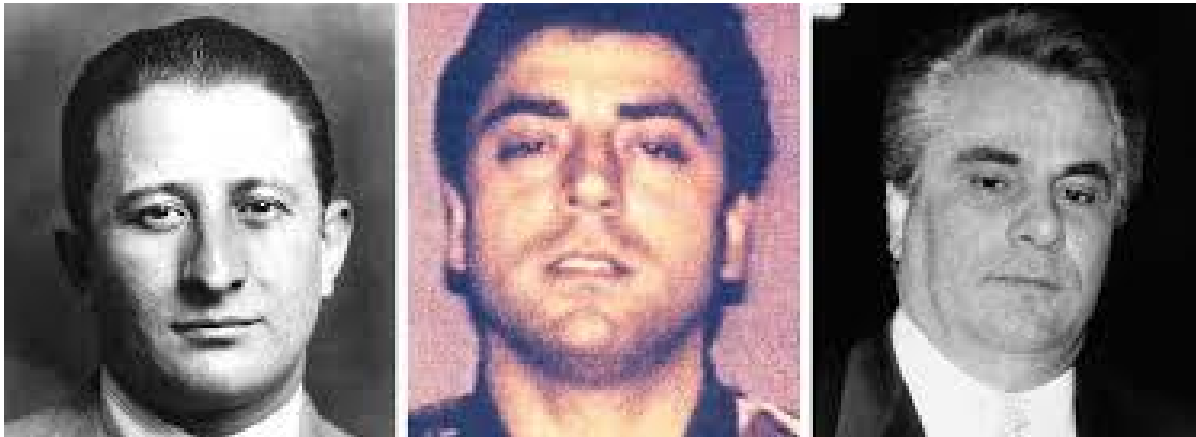
operations, which often serve as a lucrative source of income for the crime families. Their expertise in investigating crimes and dismantling drug distribution networks is instrumental in disrupting the financial infrastructure of organized crime syndicates. Meanwhile, FBI agents bring their specialized skills in gathering intelligence, conducting surveillance, and building cases against high-ranking mob figures. With their jurisdiction spanning across state lines and their authority to investigate a wide range of federal crimes, FBI agents play a pivotal role in coordinating multi-agency task forces and leading complex investigations into organized crime activities. Additionally, other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) may contribute their resources and expertise in targeting specific criminal enterprises involved in illegal alcohol distribution, weapons trafficking, and other illicit activities. Together, these federal agents form a strong coalition in the fight against organized



crime, pooling their resources and leveraging their collective capabilities to dismantle criminal networks.

The Gambino Crime Family:

Salvatore D'aquila was a "caporegime", an immigrant from Sicily Italy. Working under the Morello crime family, he was arrested in 1906 and 1909, the charges were dropped for both occurrences.⁷ A testament of his protection and ability. In 1910 Salvatore D'Aquila split from the Morello crime family and went in his own direction, taking with him many loyal members of the Morell family, as Giuseppe Morello was imprisoned for 30 years. D. Aquila began to rival the Morellos, his crime family operated in parts of East Harlem and the Bronx.⁸ His operation would eventually be known as the Gambino Crime Family. However, his legacy was cut short when Giuseppe Morello was released from prison. *Keep in mind, the committee is taking place on July 15th, 1928, prior to the death of Salvatore D'aquila. So he will still be an alive and prominent figure.*



⁷ Dickson, Mike. "Salvatore "Toto" D'Aquila - First Boss of the Gambino Family." American Mafia History, <https://americanmafiahistory.com/salvatore-toto-daquila/>. Accessed 2 April 2024.

⁸ "Gambino Crime Family Leadership Timeline - 1910 Onwards." National Crime Syndicate, <https://www.nationalcrimesyndicate.com/gambino-crime-family-leadership-timeline/>. Accessed 2 April 2024.

The Profachi Crime Family

Nicolo Schirò was an early New York City Mafia Boss of what would be called the Bonanno Crime Family. Schiro abstained from the media and was never arrested for a crime during his time as boss. Several former members of the Schiro crime family would become the bosses of



gangs in other cities – Frank Lanza in San Francisco, Stefano Magaddino in Buffalo, and Gaspare Messina in New England.⁹ The transition from Nicolo Schirò to Joseph Profaci as boss involved a power struggle within the Italian-American criminal underworld, during which Profaci emerged as a formidable contender for control.

Through strategic alliances and assertive maneuvers, Profaci successfully supplanted Schirò, consolidating his influence and establishing himself as the dominant force within the organization, ultimately leading to the rise of the Profaci Crime Family. Before 1928, the Colombo Crime Family, originally known as the Profaci Crime Family, was still in its formative stages, with Joseph Profaci laying the groundwork for what would become one of New York City's most notorious criminal organizations. Joseph Profaci, an Italian immigrant, arrived in the

⁹ "Bonanno Crime Family Leadership Timeline - 1912 Onwards." National Crime Syndicate, <https://www.nationalcrimesyndicate.com/bonanno-crime-family-leadership-timeline/>. Accessed 3 April 2024.

United States in the early 1920s and quickly immersed himself in the world of organized crime. Operating primarily out of Brooklyn, Profaci began to establish a network of criminal associates and solidify his control over various illicit enterprises.

During this period, the Profaci Crime Family engaged in a range of illegal activities typical of the Prohibition era, including bootlegging, extortion, gambling, and labor racketeering. Profaci, known for his shrewd business acumen and ruthless tactics, navigated the complex dynamics of the Italian-American underworld, forging strategic alliances and



eliminating rivals to strengthen his position. While specific details of the family's activities before 1928 may not be extensively documented, it is evident that Profaci was steadily building his criminal empire, leveraging his connections

within the Italian-American community and exploiting opportunities arising from Prohibition-Era laws. The family's operations were conducted with discretion, as Profaci sought to avoid attracting undue attention from law enforcement and rival criminal organizations.

Throughout this period, the Profaci Crime Family maintained a low profile compared to some of its counterparts, focusing on consolidating its power base and expanding its influence in Brooklyn and beyond. By 1928, the Profaci Crime Family had firmly established itself as a significant force in the New York City underworld.

The Bonnano Crime Family

The Bonanno crime family, a prominent entity within the Mafia, traces its roots to the early 1880s in Castellammare del Golfo, Sicily. It was during this time that key figures from the Bonanno, Bonventre, and Magaddino Mafia families migrated to New York City, forming the Castellammarese clan.¹⁰ This migration was driven partly by the rivalry with Felice Buccellato's Mafia clan. Settling in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, these families quickly began exerting influence over the local underworld.¹¹ Not much is known about the Bonnano Family from before the 1930's. However, tensions escalated in 1927, erupting into the Castellammarese War. The conflict arose when members of the Castellammarese Clan clashed with Giuseppe "Joe the



Boss" Masseria over control of illegal liquor shipments. A family vs family conflict, Led by Salvatore Maranzano, the Castellammarese faction proved more organized and unified. Maranzano's allies included powerful figures such as Joseph Bonanno and Carmine Galante. With support from defectors like

¹⁰ "Bonanno." Five Families of New York City, <https://www.fivefamiliesnyc.com/p/bonanno-crime-family.html>. Accessed 5 April 2024.

¹¹ "Bonanno." Five Families of New York City, <https://www.fivefamiliesnyc.com/p/bonanno-crime-family.html>. Accessed 5 April 2024.

Charles "Lucky" Luciano, Maranzano ultimately emerged victorious, orchestrating Masseria's assassination in 1931, thereby bringing an end to the bloody Castellammarese War.¹² This pivotal moment in Mafia history solidified the Bonanno family's position within the New York underworld, laying the groundwork for their future prominence and infamy. **Please keep the year of our committee in mind, 1928, as some of the history provided is a couple years after.**

The Genovese Crime Family

The Genovese crime family, part of New York City's notorious Five Families, emerged as a large actor in the organized crime landscape before the 1930s. Founded on the heels of the Castellammarese War, a bloody power struggle in the early 1930s, the family rose to prominence alongside other influential Mafia organizations such as the Gambino, Bonanno,



Lucchese, and Colombo groups.¹³ Led by Charles "Lucky" Luciano, who later formed the Commission to regulate Mafia activities, the Genovese family's roots

¹² "Bonanno." Five Families of New York City, <https://www.fivefamiliesnyc.com/p/bonanno-crime-family.html>. Accessed 5 April 2024.

¹³ Metych, Michele. "Genovese crime family | History, Members, & Boss." Britannica, 4 March 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Genovese-crime-family>. Accessed 5 April 2024.

intertwined with the criminal underworld of New York City. Vito Genovese, a trusted associate of Luciano, played a pivotal role within the family's hierarchy as an underboss, solidifying their position within the city's criminal landscape.¹⁴ However, further details about the family's activities and leadership dynamics during this period remain elusive, shrouded in the secretive and clandestine nature of organized crime operations. Please take note, the Genovese family wasn't its own separate entity by 1928 just yet however, at that time, the family's organization and activities were likely operating under various smaller factions or as part of larger criminal networks in the city.

Note: For the sake of this committee, the Genovese family will exist as its own up incoming entity.

The Lucchese Crime Family

Before 1930, the Lucchese crime family, then known simply as the Lucchese gang, operated



under the leadership of Gaetano "Tommy" Reina. Reina, a Sicilian immigrant, was one of the early figures in the New York City Mafia scene. He established himself as a powerful and influential mobster, particularly in East Harlem, Manhattan.¹⁵

¹⁴ Metych, Michele. "Genovese crime family | History, Members, & Boss." Britannica, 4 March 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Genovese-crime-family>. Accessed 5 April 2024.

¹⁵ "Gaetano Reina." Timenote, <https://timenote.info/en/Gaetano-Reina>. Accessed 7 April 2024.

Gaetano Reina's criminal activities included extortion, illegal gambling, and bootlegging during the Prohibition era. He built alliances with other Mafia figures of the time, further solidifying his position within the New York underworld.¹⁶

Reina's reign as the head of the Lucchese gang was marked by his ability to expand the family's influence and territories. He was known for his strategic thinking and his knack for avoiding law enforcement scrutiny. In the late 1920s, Reina formed an alliance with Giuseppe "Joe the Boss" Masseria, who had taken over the old Morello crime family.¹⁷ In 1925, Salvatore



Maranzano arrived in New York and took over the Castellammare family. The two Mafia bosses began fighting in what became known as the Castellammarese War. Reina switched sides and began supporting Maranzano. Masseria learned of Reina's betrayal and ordered Charles "Lucky" Luciano to arrange Reina's murder.¹⁸

¹⁶ "Gaetano Reina." Timenote, <https://timenote.info/en/Gaetano-Reina>. Accessed 7 April 2024.

¹⁷ "Gaetano Reina." Timenote, <https://timenote.info/en/Gaetano-Reina>. Accessed 7 April 2024.

¹⁸ "Gaetano Reina." Timenote, <https://timenote.info/en/Gaetano-Reina>. Accessed 7 April 2024.

On February 26, 1930, Reina left the home of his mistress Marie Ennis (other sources claim he was leaving his aunt's apartment in the Bronx after dinner) on Sheridan Avenue when Vito Genovese (but other suspect Joseph Pinzolo) shot Reina in the head with a double barreled shotgun, instantly killing him.¹⁹

Note: Our committee takes place during 1928, when Reina was alive.

Current Crisis:

As the crime families continued their operations, the day was July 15th, 1928, when the five families of New York encountered J. Edgar Hoover full force. It had turned out that unknown actors had given information on the Genovese family to the FBI. Information about the crime family, such as their illegal alcohol market, threatens not only the Genovese family, but every major crime family involved in NYC. Bringing us to the eve of the crisis, the five families are being indicted. Major underbosses, bosses and capos are discussed in the crisis committee. The



committee consists of major figures in federal and New York state law enforcement. Such as DEA officers and FBI agents. Delegates must figure out ways to root the spies out of their homes;

as well as figure out diplomatic solutions regarding crime families, and other federal officers.

The rat has given the FBI significant information through a note left in the office of J. Edgar

¹⁹ "Gaetano Reina." Timenote, <https://timenote.info/en/Gaetano-Reina>. Accessed 7 April 2024.

Hoover, with no information on who or why the note was left, the FBI wonders what to do with the information given. Thus, after reading the note left, J. Edgar Hoover summoned his cabinet and other federal officials to deal with the information. Each character has been called here for their expertise in mob related issues or specific perspectives, use them. Currently, the committee is being held in the FBI headquarters in NYC with no one except the committee members being aware of the current situation. Look below to see both notes left in Hoover's office, and analyze them in detail.



Dear Mr. Hoover,

I will outright say it, I am a rat to the mob. By the time you read this, I am either dead or in an completely undiscoverable location.

In exchange for my life, take this information

- lucky luciano

- Joe Masseria

- Tammany hall

- Next alcohol shipment is going to come in

at the Manhattan Cruise

terminal on a white and red cruise ship. The

alcohol will be in rooms 1012-1016.

It comes every 6 days.

- Go to his favorite restaurant, "Nuova Villa Tammaro"
- The Geovasse family is currently at war with the Castellammare del Golfo

- The Geovasse family is planning an attack at the Hemsley building in 16 days, they will blow

Questions to be considered:

- How will the Genovese family survive through the ramifications of the rat?
- How to deal with the larger effects on the black market from the ratting
- How will the FBI play into the future of the black market?
- Who will eventually replace the Genovese family?
- What will stop the families from declaring war on eachother?
- What to do about the alcohol from the cruise shipments?

Special rules and procedure + important information for committee:

- Delegates will not be allowed to become rats to the mob unless specifically told to by administration
- Costumes are allowed, dress like you're from the 1920s
- A singular person left the note on Hoovers desk, but the single person is irrelevant, the organization behind him is what is more pressing
- Delegates are recommended to watch untouchables and other mob movies to get in the mood for committee
- Every 10 minutes in debate during committee is 1 day, to be tracked and announced by chairs discretion, procedural time is not included in this timetable

Committee Positions:

J. Edgar Hoover - Director of the Bureau of Investigation (later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935). Known as strict, humorless and embarrassed of his own feelings, J. Edgar Hoover had vices all too human to him. With a combination of narcissism, and paranoia, he quickly began his rule of the FBI with an iron fist. Specifically in the context of this committee, although Hoover is the most powerful, he must also deal with the cons of his position. A position especially prone to death Hoover must maneuver his position to his advantage.

William J. Flynn - Director of the Bureau of Investigation (1921-1924). As the previous director of the FBI, Flynn holds significant influence within the organization and on other agents. With ties running deep into the roots of the FBI, and not just the FBI but his previous organizations such as the United States Railroad Secret Service, Flynn provides an interesting perspective on the matters of the committee.

William J. Burns - Director of the Bureau of Investigation (1921) and later involved in private investigations targeting organized crime. As a young man, Mr. Burns performed well as a Secret Service agent and parlayed his reputation into the William J. Burns International Detective

Agency. A combination of good casework and an instinct for publicity made Mr. Burns a national figure. His exploits made national news, the gossip columns of New York newspapers, and the pages of detective magazines, in which he published “true” crime stories based on his exploits.

Elliot Ness - Known for his efforts as a Prohibition agent in Chicago during the 1920s, particularly his work to bring down Al Capone. As an IRS treasury agent who eventually brings down Capone, Elliot Ness is especially known for his incorruptibility. Although Ness’s big moment came in Chicago, he also played a role in anti-mob programs in NYC. Delegate is highly recommended to watch untouchables.

Maurice J. "Mickey" Loughlin - Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, known for his work against organized crime during the Prohibition era. As an Assistant Director, Mickey holds immense power as an officer during this committee for his perspectives.

Charles W. Clark - Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Office of the Bureau of Investigation. As the special agent in charge of the New York office, Clark holds power from his deep roots in defeating mobster activity in NYC where the committee is focused. From organizing his branch and discussing NYC on the federal level, Clark’s job is immensely important.

“Cherokee” Tom Threepersons- Gunslinger specifically called to NYC for his perspectives on execution of anti-mob plans. Planning raids, arrests, warrants, as the main gunslinger of Texas, an incorruptible arm of the federal government.

Frank J. Wilson - Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Field Office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (later known as the Internal Revenue Service), played a key role in bringing down Al Capone through tax evasion charges. Could be used to find valid reasons for imprisonment of current heads of mob families.

Samuel Seabury - Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, led investigations into political corruption and organized crime. As an attorney during prohibition, he was deeply committed to combating organized crime. He played big roles in prosecuting cases and dismantling organized crime, protecting people from the mob.

Albert Ottinger - Attorney general of the U.S who was born in Manhattan, therefore was called upon for this committee. As the head of the justice department, Ottinger has a serious role to play in the actual prosecution of the head of crime families. With connections that run deep in the federal justice system, Ottinger is a key moving part in this investigation.

August Vollmer - A leading figure in early American policing, known for his progressive ideas and efforts to professionalize law enforcement, including the fight against organized crime. Called to this committee to provide perspectives on anti-mob police activities as well as combating corruption. Credited as the father of modern policing, Vollemer is an especially auspicious figure present in this committee.

George E. Q. Johnson - Superintendent of the New York State Police, involved in efforts to combat organized crime within the state. Called to NYC especially just to command the troops in the NYC police department against the mob. As the superintendent, not just combatting the mob but corruption in the police department must be at the forefront of the fight.

William H. Moran - Chief of the United States Secret Service, tasked with representing the interests of the U.S secret service in this committee, Moran's connections run deep into the very roots of the secret service. His skills and professionalism will be a key component in execution of covert operations within NYC.

Benjamin McLaurin - Chief Investigator of the Bureau of Narcotics, involved in efforts to combat narcotics trafficking during the Prohibition era. Especially useful in tracking down and

finding bootlegging operations, McLaurin has been called to this committee to help fight against alcohol smuggling.

Elmer Lincoln Irely - Head of the FBI intelligence unit, tasked with investigating and helping other agents investigate mob activities. Key component in amassing and utilizing information, Irely plays a key component in decoding the notes left in Hoover's office,

George V. McLaughlin - McLaughlin, as the Commissioner of Accounts for New York City, led investigations into corrupt practices within municipal government agencies, exposing instances of bribery and embezzlement.

Joab H. Baton- As the district attorney for New York, Baton can't help but feel ashamed of the state of crime in his city, as a DA, Baton takes on the role of prosecution and aiding the justice system in getting these mob families jailed

George C. Parker - A former New York City magistrate who had the authority to preside over various cases, including those related to bootlegging, gambling, and other forms of organized crime.

Jimmy Walker- Mayor of NYC, called upon for his deep connections in NYC, as mayor, Walker takes on the responsibility of anti-mob policies. As the mayor of NYC, Walker feels

ashamed for his inaction against the current situation prior to committee, as the cruises were never inspected for alcohol, so a big portion of blame falls on his shoulders. Therefore it is up to Walker to prove to the committee he is a capable mayor, as his future election also depends on his actions in committee.



William F. Fallon - A former New York City police officer. Fallon's role within the NYPD likely involved general law enforcement duties such as patrolling neighborhoods, responding to calls for service, and making arrests. Tasked with representing the average beat cop, Fallon represents a minority of cops.



Crisis Tips and Tricks & Defentions and Example Directive:

When finished reading this background guide, delegates are recommended to research their positions before beginning their position papers. Understanding the context of the committee and the culture of prohibition is the most important aspect before the committee, but so is understanding your position. Due to this being a crisis committee, there will be crisis notes collected quarterly, to be announced by the chair in committee.



Definitions of common crisis terms:

Directive: An action passed by the entire committee to do something specifically, directives are written and passed quickly and are typically reactionary to crisis updates, example directive below

Sponsor: Delegate who writes the directive

Signatory: Delegate who wishes to see the directive presented (Does not have to agree with it)

Crisis note: A note sent to the backroom sent by one delegate, essentially a solo directive taking an action

Example:

Directive: Stop the Chinese invasion

Sponsors: Chiu Ko Cheng, Pan wei-chung, Tsai Ching-Hsaing

Signatures: Joseph Wu, Su Jain-rong, Chen Shih-chung, Lee Yung te, Lin Chia-lung

1. Immediately send troops to the front lines

a.) troops will be sent to the western shorelines of Taiwan

i.) these troops will have a shoot on sight policy

B. Troops supplied by the defense force

i.) These troops will be equipped with defensive weapons

ii.) these troops will be trained by the defense force

2. Train civilian militias

a.) Civilians will be taught by the military how to defend themselves

i.) civilians will be required to attend training sessions

b.) economically supported by the government
