

UGAMUNC XXIV

HUAC

Honored Delegates,

It is my distinct honor to welcome you to the 2018 University of Georgia Model United Nations competition and to the House Un-American Activities committee. My name is Nicole Garcia and I will be your Crisis Director for the weekend, working alongside your chair and co-chair, Jailen Gary and Miranda Bourdeau. We are excited to meet you during February and to see what ideas and new perspectives you can bring to this committee.

Before I move on, I would like to introduce myself and your chair and co-chair. To begin, I am a fourth year management information systems and international business co-major with a minor in Spanish. It is my fourth year on the team and my second year serving as Secretary General. Previously, I served as the UGAMUNC Conference Director and at UGAMUNC, I have been the co-chair for the U.S. Intelligence Community committee and the Crisis Director for the Bonaparte Family Dinner Committee. I did MUN all four years of high school and college, and this is something that I love to be a part of and I enjoy seeing what you all can bring to the competition each year.

Your chair for the weekend will be Jailen. A little information about him: he is a third year international affairs and communications double major here at UGA. This is his second year on the team, and his first year serving as the team’s Collegiate Conference Director. His past UGAMUNC experience includes attending the conference himself twice in high school, and chairing the Organization of Islamic Cooperation last year. He looks forward to having the opportunity to see first hand what creative ideas your minds put out, and he knows you all will make his first time chairing a crisis committee a real pleasure.

Your co-chair for the weekend will be Miranda. She is a first-year student here at UGA studying international affairs and Chinese. This is her first year on the UGA MUN team, and she couldn’t be more excited. Ever since being introduced to Model UN last year, it has become one of her passions. In the past, she has attended MUN conferences in Atlanta and Romania! She is looking forward to meeting all of you and making this committee great.

In beginning your research for the committee, I want to remind you to treat this document as a guide rather than a full summary of the committee. While we try to provide you with a good starting point for your research, we expect you to also conduct some outside research and be prepared to think creatively and understand that the only time we will stick strictly to history is at the beginning of this committee. After that, the direction of where the committee goes will be determined by your actions and the actions of crisis. Try to think creatively and understand that any issue of the times is fair game for something that the HUAC may discuss. This was a very interesting time in history, so I encourage you to learn more about it and to fully immerse yourself into the world of your character. More details about all of this will be provided below, but should you have any questions, please reach out to [nicole.garcia@uga.edu](mailto:nicole.garcia@uga.edu).

Good luck on your research, and we look forward to seeing you soon!

Sincerely,

Nicole Garcia

*Crisis Director, House Un-American Activities Committee*

**Starting Scenario:**

*October 1, 1945:* You all have been called into the first session of the standing House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1945. Originally founded in 1938 as the House Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities1, for years this committee has been investigating the actions of Americans suspected of having communist ties. This session of the HUAC will begin towards the end of the first session of the 79th U.S. congress and will continue into the second session and beyond. As of September of this year, World War II has officially ended, and the United States is in an interesting position as it moves forward.

Earlier this same year, President Franklin D. Roosevelt died and Harry S. Truman took over the presidency of the United States, and it is under his guidance that this body will work to defend the principles of the American people against the rising threat of communism. The American public has become fearful of both the rise of communism and the growing power of this committee, therefore you will have to balance perceptions on both sides.

Your goal as a member of this committee will be to make decisions on those called before you and determine if anyone is guilty of being a communist or a sympathizer. It will also be your job to follow industries within the U.S. and determine if there is any threat within them, and to determine who you will need to call before this body. Now that this committee has become a standing committee in the House, you all have the power to make lasting decisions that will set a precedent for years to come, so it is up to you to determine how to use that power.

You all have been selected as members of this committee based on your performance and interest in this specific issue. The goal of this session will be to make judgements on the American people called before you, determine groups that you may need to watch and put on trial based on communist sentiments or sympathies, and to work together to influence and shape political policy related to this.

**Questions to consider while preparing for the committee:**

* What was my role during this time and in this committee? What are some previous actions I have taken or decisions that I have made that could influence my future decisions?
* How can we influence U.S. policy based on the power that we hold as a committee?
* What types of issues will this committee most likely encounter?
  + Consider issues of the times and issues this body has already faced.
* What is my goal in this committee and how do I plan to accomplish it?
  + What kind of decisions will I make along the way to achieve this goal?

These questions are a good place to start when conducting your research. They will help you to have a good idea about the goals of your character and the committee. Be aware that based on the nature of this committee, you will at times be calling in outside people to appear before you on trial. However, note that this is ***NOT***the only goal of the committee and we expect you to also write directives and policy that will shape political decisions moving forward that relate to these issues and similar issues presented in crisis.

"House Committee on Un-American Activities." Dictionary of American History. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://www.encyclopedia.com/history/united-states-and-canada/us-history/house-un-american-activities-committee.

**The History of the House Un-American Activities Committee:**

**The Start of the Committee**

This committee was originally founded as a special committee within the house in 1938 and was chaired by house democrat Martin Dies2. This was created largely as a successor to the McCorack-Dickstein Committee and was passed and created by a large majority vote in House. Representative Dickstein, though not a member of the committee once it was formed, had a huge hand in its formation to investigate subversive activities3. During the Great Depression, a notable number of organizations became active that had associations with communism, however, several of the New Deal programs were also under attack by this committee for being founded on seemingly communist ideologies, or being dominated by communist members4. Of these programs specifically was the New Deal Work Progress Administration's Federal Theater Project which was investigated in 1938. This eventually led to the shutdown of the program in 1939 and displayed the true influence and power of the soon-to-be standing HUAC committee5.

As a result of the attack against New Deal programs, this committee became feared by many American people, as it tried to attack many groups with little evidence supporting their claims. An example of this was when after investigating a few New Deal organizations, they tried to fire 3,800 federal employees within new federal programs. The Department of Justice fought back claiming that only 36 were correctly accused, leading to a major loss for the committee6. This decreased their power in some ways, but did not stop them from continuing to target groups that they believed to have communist affiliations.

**Targeting of the Japanese American Population: The Yellow Report**

Another target of the original “Dies Committee” (named for the original chairman Martin Dies) was the Japanese American population in the United States at the time. Dies believed that Japanese Americans along the west coast were involved in espionage with the Japanese navy and he threatened to investigate many of them7. Ultimately, these suspicions culminated into the committee pushing towards internment of these populations and the creation of the “Yellow Report” which further explained these allegations and their reasoning behind them (such as their loyalty to their Emperor, their religious beliefs, and many other cultural traits)8.

Initially, this threat and this document led to little action actually being taken against this group, but later in 1942, Dies called for their movement inland off the coast and sent a subcommittee to investigate their actions. The reports and investigation centered around allegations that the groups were stockholding food supposedly to aid “escape plots” of Japanese conspirators, however their eventual decision on those investigated was not very contentious and mostly

2 Ibid

3 Simkin, John. Spartacus Educational. Accessed October 15, 2017. http://spartacus-educational.com/USAhuac.htm.

4 History.com Staff. "HUAC." History.com. 2009. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/huac.

5 "Playbill, Federal Theater Project: Denver Unit; "Hell Bent for Heaven" (ca. 1935-ca. 1939)." Our Documents - Playbill, Federal Theater Project: Denver Unit; "Hell Bent for Heaven" (ca. 1935-ca. 1939). Accessed October 17, 2017. https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=107.

6"Communism - House Un-american Activities Committee." Huac, Dies, Fbi, and Hoover - JRank Articles. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://law.jrank.org/pages/5459/Communism-HOUSE-UN-AMERICAN-ACTIVITIES-COMMITTEE.html.

7"Dies Committee." Dies Committee | Densho Encyclopedia. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Dies%20Committee/.

8 "Huac." Huac | World Library - eBooks | Read eBooks online. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://www.worldlibrary.org/articles/eng/HUAC#cite\_note-myer-14.

strengthened the sentiment of “Americanization” which was already very popular at the time9. This is another example of the committee’s targeted attacks on certain populations within the U.S. This investigation continued to raise the public’s fear surrounding this special committee while also garnering support for the anti-communist movement.

**U.S. History in 1945**

Even outside the actions of this committee, this was a landmark time period in United States and world history. 1945 marks the end of World War II, first in Europe and then in subsequent involved countries, including the United States. Even before the war ended, on April 12th, President Franklin Roosevelt died, with Harry S. Truman then taking over the presidency. Just a month later on May 7th, the war in Europe ends and a few months later, following the dropping of atomic bombs by the United States on both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrenders on August 14th. However, the end of the world war marked the beginning of a new era and further pushed the U.S. to continue to fight the influence of communism at home and around the world10.

Quickly following the surrender of Japan, U.S. forces and Soviet forces move into the Korean peninsula, dividing the region into a north and south region. The Soviet forces occupy the north and the U.S. forces the south, with the 38th parallel latitude line being the divide11. As of this year, tensions began to grow in this region, as both regions began to align more with the political ideologies of the country occupying them and the southern region of Korea became much more pro-west. These sentiments began to appear more and more around the world as many countries felt themselves choosing between one or the other, while the United States made its best effort to retreat and protect itself post-war and continue to fight its own domestic war against communism.

Congress was quite busy this year as well, passing a few pieces of legislation, mostly related to the economic landscape, but some of these were key in the U.S. solidifying relations with its foreign allies. One of these agreements specifically was the Bretton-Woods Agreement that helped to establish rules for economic relations between the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, and even Japan12. This agreement set up the platform for systems like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and represented the level of collaboration that the United States could have with its allies and other countries around the world. Additionally, the United Nations Charter was signed by the United States in June and will take effect at the end of October of 1945. This shows a shift in the global landscape, as many countries are actively trying to avoid a conflict like World War II again.

The House Un-American Activities committee officially became a standing committee within the House in 1945. It was created with the intention of investigating those suspected of being involved in subversive activities related to communism. This began during the 79th session of congress, so now that it is October, the committee has been in session for a few months now and has already begun to speculate on some groups suspected to have communist ties. As of now, Edward J. Hart is chairman of the committee13.

9 "Dies Committee." Dies Committee | Densho Encyclopedia. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Dies%20Committee/.10 http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1945.html

10 History.com Staff. "HUAC." History.com. 2009. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/huac.

11 "1945 in the United States." Wikipedia. October 09, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1945\_in\_the\_United\_States.

12 "Bretton Woods system." Wikipedia. October 13, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bretton\_Woods\_system.

13 "House Un-American Activities Committee." Wikipedia. October 08, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House\_Un-American\_Activities\_Committee.

**Timeline (1930- 1945):**

* **1930:** Hamilton Fish III, a Republican congressman originally established a committee to investigate communist activities in the United States14
* **1934-1937:** The Special Committee on Un-American Activities Authorized to Investigate Nazi Propaganda and Certain Other Propaganda Activities was chaired by John McCormack and Samuel Dickstein15
* **1938:** The New Deal Work Progress Administration's Federal Theater Project is investigated by the “Dies Committee”
* **1938-1944:** The House Committee on Un-American Activities is chaired by Martin Dies Jr.16
* **July 1944:** The United States and many other countries sign on to the Bretton Woods Agreement
* **1945:** The House Un-American Activities Committee becomes a standing committee in the House
* **April 12, 1945:** President Roosevelt dies and President Harry S. Truman takes over the presidency
* **May 7, 1945:** World War II in Europe officially ends
* **August 14, 1945:** Japan officially surrenders in World War II after the dropping of two atomic bombs by the United States
* **October 1, 1945:** Official start of our HUAC committee

14 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House\_Un-American\_Activities\_Committee

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

**Rules and Procedure:**

This committee will not operate as a regular general assembly, but rather, as a crisis committee. Therefore, many of the rules that we will follow in this committee may be slightly different than what you have experienced in past committees. Familiarize yourself with the UGAMUNC rules and procedure in order to have a good grasp on parliamentary procedure, but also understand that our committee will differ from this slightly and you should consult the following in order to understand the differences.

1. **This committee is intended to differ from history.** I know that this has been emphasized a few times throughout, but please do note that apart from anything that happened before the committee, anything that happens after is completely up to the direction of crisis and your influence via notes and directives. For example, if your character historically died a year after our committee takes place, obviously this will not happen. Events that happen after our start date will not automatically happen.
2. **Your character assignments will NOT match directly with the members of the HUAC at the time.** For the sake of offering a committee with enough characters for productive debate, we have combined a few sessions of HUAC to increase your numbers, as well, we have brought in additional members to the committee. In some of your cases, you would *historically* replace one another in this committee, or replace people as head of this committee, however, in our case, please treat this as the start date included in the guide and only consider actions of your character before then. You have all been called in to a session of the committee and for the sake of our UGAMUNC committee, you are all members of it and will be treated with equal voting rights.
3. **Remember to write notes to crisis to do things as your character.** You can of course debate and accomplish tasks with the whole committee present, but in some cases, you may way to accomplish things secretly, or on your own. This is where crisis notes come in. You will write directly to crisis in order to explain the things that you want to accomplish as a character. The best crisis notes are detailed and answer questions like *why* you want to do certain things and *how* you want to do them. For the most part, crisis notes should be addressed to a certain “person” (real or fictitious) as if you are writing to them directly. Crisis will respond to your notes as that person, rather than as crisis. Only write a note directly to crisis if you want to ask a question about something directly in the committee or want to take an action. Be flexible and willing to change your plan if things change within the committee. Many resources can be found online, but I found this article on crisis notes to be helpful. Remember to once again use this as a guide, as not everything in here will be relevant to our committee: <http://bestdelegate.com/the-three-crisis-notes-to-send-at-the-beginning-of-any-model-un-crisis-committee/>
4. **This committee will write directives, not resolutions.** Directives are similar to resolutions, but much shorter and more “to the point.” This will be a quick plan of action that will work to solve the most immediate crisis update, or some other crisis relevant to the committee. You will write these either while debate is taking place, or during short unmoderated caucuses. These need to be written quickly to respond to the crisis at hand, and the actions that you take with directives will affect the direction of the committee.
5. **You should expect most debate to occur during moderated caucus.** There will not be a speaker’s list like in a GA, but rather, we will have what is like a constant moderated caucus. You can motion for unmoderated caucuses, but please note that these will typically be very short, as most constructive debate and work on writing directives occurs during the moderated caucuses.
6. **Represent your character’s opinions.** Know that your character is your identity throughout the course of the committee, so you will be representing their opinions rather than your own. Research and know your character, and at times, infer how they would act based on past actions. The point of a crisis committee is that you will not be aware ahead of time of what the crises will be, but the better you know your character, the better prepared you are to respond to anything.
7. **Stay within the time period and stay flexible to a fast-paced timeline.** Note that this is a historical committee. Some technology and other things that exist today will not exist during this time. Do your research and understand not just the context of the committee, but also the context of the times. When writing your crisis notes, please be aware of what you can and cannot do. Also note that this committee will be fast-paced and will span across a few years of history as necessary. Therefore, be sure that you are responding to the most immediate crisis in the committee and keeping up with its pace and staying aware of the passage of time.

**Members of the HUAC:**

**A note to delegates:** There were only around nine members of HUAC at a time. Therefore, for the sake of debate and for our committee (as mentioned above), we are expanding the size of the committee. Not all of you are going to be representing members of the original 1945 HUAC, however for the sake of our committee, you are *all* members or invited guest representatives and will therefore have equal voting rights. You all have been asked to serve on this committee based on your interest or expertise and should only consider your character’s history up until the 1945 deadline, even if you actually served on this committee later in history. Furthermore, consider that you are all members of the House at this time (unless otherwise noted) even if you were elected in the following year. We will treat your character as if you have been elected and are a House member.

**Edward J. Hart**

Born and raised in Jersey City, New Jersey, Edward Joseph Hart grew up with a fire in his heart and a passion for life. This passion brought him all the way to Georgetown University where he received a law degree17. From here, he worked hard to ensure his work would reflect what he wanted out of life. He passed both the DC and New Jersey bar so that he could practice law wherever he pleased18. However, Hart strived to make more of a difference. He ends up running for a representative seat in Congress and is elected to the 74th Congress as a Democrat19. Hart currently serves as the chairman of the HUAC.

**John S. Wood**

John Stephens Wood, born near Ball Ground, Georgia in 1885, grew up in the foothills of the North Georgia Mountains20. Here he spent his timing studying and preparing for college and law school.  After graduating from Mercer University with a law degree, he practiced law in Jasper, Georgia for a period of time21.  Wood decided, however, that he would serve his community by representing them in Congress. After this, he was elected to the 72nd and 73rd Congresses22. However, his constituents were not too pleased with his performances here. Peterson did, however, regain his representative seat in the 79th Congress23.

**Herbert C. Bonner**

Growing up in Washington, North Carolina gave Herbert Bonner an interesting perspective on life. Despite not being the most studious person, Bonner knew he wanted to serve his country Bonner, though a mere salesman and a farmer, fought for the United States Army during World War I24. It was here where he discovered he could do more to help serve and protect his country. He became the secretary to Representative Lindsay Warren, and after his resignation, was elected to the 76th Congress as a Democrat25. Bonner did such a fantastic job representing the constituents of his district in North Carolina that he was reelected several times.

17 "HART, Edward Joseph, (1893 - 1961)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000284.

18 Ibid.

19 Ibid.

20 "WOOD, John Stephens, (1885 - 1968)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 12, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000699.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 "BONNER, Herbert Covington, (1891 - 1965)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=B000621.

25 Ibid.

**John R. Murdock**

After growing up with his family in Arizona, John Murdock spreads his wings and goes to University in Missouri to pursue what he loves to do. After graduating with a passion for teaching, Murdock takes the path of a scholar. He goes on to teach at various elementary schools, high schools, and colleges, including becoming the dean of the Arizona State's Teachers College26. His dedication to teaching the youth of America is apparent through these actions. After serving by teaching, Murdock decides to serve America by becoming a representative. He is elected to the 75th Congress as a Democrat27.

**James Hardin Peterson**

Despite being born in Batesburg, North Carolina, James Peterson grew up in Lakeland, Florida28. After getting a law degree from the University of Florida, Peterson serves in the Navy during World War I29. Participating in the war makes Peterson realizes that he would like to serve his country more. Peterson then takes the path of many fellow representatives.  After practicing law in Florida for many years, he decides to run for office.  Peterson is eventually elected to the 73rd Congress as a Democrat30.

**John E. Rankin**

After getting a law degree from the University of Mississippi, Rankin went on to practice law in West Point and a few other places in Mississippi before serving in the Army during World War I31. Serving his country made Rankin realize just how much he wanted to serve and protect the nation for the remainder of his days. This inspired him to go to the Democratic National Conventions. Eventually, Rankin was so enthralled by politics that he ran for a representative seat and was elected to the 67th Congress as a Democrat32.

**James W. Robinson**

James Robinson grew up like many young Mormons do. He was born and raised in Coalville, Utah and attended Brigham Young University when he became a young man33. It was at university when he realized what his life was meant for. Robinson became a lawyer and went on to teach at various schools around Utah. However, he felt he could serve his community more by becoming a representative to the United States Congress. With this on his mind, he was elected to the 73rd Congress as a Democrat34. He was ready to leave his mark on American domestic policy.

26"MURDOCK, John Robert, (1885 - 1972)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=M001081.

27 Ibid.

28 "PETERSON, James Hardin, (1894 - 1978)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=P000261.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31"RANKIN, John Elliott, (1882 - 1960)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=R000056.

32 Ibid.

33 "ROBINSON, James William, (1878 - 1964)." Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. Accessed October 17, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=R000341.

34 Ibid.

**Gerald W. Landis:**

Despite being born and raised in small town Bloomfield, Indiana, Gerald Landis did not let his roots dampen his ambition. Ready to serve his country and ready to get out of Bloomfield, Landis, at the age of 22, he served as a lieutenant infantry man in the Army during the tail end of World War One. 35 Unlike many men fresh out of the war, Landis didn’t fall into a slump. Landis went right into college, graduating from the University of Indiana in 1923 and immediately went into teaching high school36. In 1938, Landis achieved two major feats: he received a master’s degree and was elected to Indiana’s 7th congressional district37. Now in his fourth term, Landis intends on leaving his mark and becoming more than the man from small town Indiana.

**Karl E. Mundt:**

Born and raised in Humboldt, South Dakota, Karl Mundt, was a man of many talents and successes even early on his career, despite the disadvantages of being a first generation German-American. After receiving his Bachelor’s degree in economics in 1923, he went on to teach high school38. Eventually, Mundt was elevated to the position of principal, and eventually superintendent of all schools in the Bryant, South Dakota area. In 1927, Mundt received his master’s degree from Columbia University in New York. After that, he received a faculty position at Eastern State Normal School where he taught multiple subjects until 1936, when he ran as the Republican candidate for South Dakota’s first congressional district. Despite his efforts though, Mundt lost that election39. However, his desire for upward mobility was not stifled, and he ran again in 1938, beating his opponent in a rematch. Since then, Mundt has attained a seat on the House Foreign Affairs committee40, where he has served since 1941. He now finds himself seated on the newly formed House Un-American Activities Committee where he intends to use his connections and influence to his advantage in order to fight not just communism, but other issues as well.

35 “Landis, Gerald Wayne,” *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, access date: 16 October 2017,<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=l000052>

36 Ibid.

37 Ibid.

38 “Mundt, Karl Earl ,” *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, access date: 16 October 2017<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=m001078>

39 Ibid.

40 Ibid.

**John Parnell Thomas:**

As brash and brazen as you’d expect anyone born and raised in Jersey City to be, John Parnell Thomas is a man of strong convictions. After receiving his Bachelor’s degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 191741, Thomas went on to serve overseas in the US Army during world war one, bringing his spunk with him. Thomas’ ambition and bravado followed him throughout his life. After being discharged from the US army at the end of the war, he went on to work in the notoriously virulent investment securities and insurance business in New York City for nearly 20 years. After a stint in local and state New Jersey politics (he served as the mayor of Allendale, New Jersey along with being a representative in the New Jersey General Assembly), Thomas ran as a republican for New Jersey’s 7th congressional district in 1936, and won handily42. Now, Thomas is on the House Un-American Activities committee, wants to rid America of communists as quickly as possible, and is willing to go further than most to make it happen.

**John Ralph McDowell:**

A man of humble beginnings that start in Pitcairn, Pennsylvania, John Ralph McDowell has the tenacity that many people who aspire to hold public office have. This tenacity got him through the Randolph-Macon military academy of Virginia in 1923, and got him through the journalism industry for 15 years43. In 1938, McDowell, a Republican, won the election for Pennsylvania’s 31st congressional district44. However, this success didn’t carry over into his re-election bid. McDowell lost his attempt to be re-elected in 1940, and lost again in 194245. These political failures though, never once dampened his tenacity. Years after his last election failure, McDowell runs for and wins the seat for Pennsylvania’s 29th congressional district46. Now, in the House Un-American Activities Committee, McDowell has even more reason to be as effective as possible in this committee in order to avoid another political loss.

41 “Thomas, John Parnell ,” *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, access date: 16 October 2017, http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=t000175

42 Ibid.

43 “McDowell, John Ralph,” *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, access date: 16 October 2017, http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=M000422

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.

46 Ibid.

**Richard M. Nixon:**

A young gun, Richard Nixon is a man whose life has been in full throttle since he reached adulthood. Offered a scholarship to Harvard, Nixon decided to attend Whittier College, a local college near his hometown of Yorba Linda, California where he graduated from in 193447. After that, Nixon attended law school at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Upon receiving his J.D., Nixon made the decision to move back home and practice law in his home town until Nixon, along with his wife Pat, moved to Washington D.C48. During his time in D.C., Nixon grew agitated at the New Deal era government oversight and red-tape, and because of this he left his post to serve in the Navy during World War Two. Though he saw no combat, he received two stars and many commendations for his service49. Once he left his post in the Navy, Nixon was approached by Republicans in his home district to run for congress against a Democrat. After agreeing to do so, Nixon beat his opponent with blistering messages, and at the age of 33, he became California’s 12th congressional district representative.50 In the still new House Un-American Activities Committee though, Nixon is a first term rookie who may be looked down upon, but that won’t stop him from bringing his youth and energy to the debate.

**Frank A Matthews Jr:**

Matthews was a Republican elected to the 79th Congress to fill a vacancy left after former congressman David Powers resigned. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and attended Temple University Law School51. This came after his service in World War I in the United States Army when he served overseas for nearly two years. When he passed the bar exam, he began to practice in New Jersey and he became a judge of a district court and then a deputy attorney general for the state of New Jersey. Following his service within the legal sector, he went on to be elected as a representative for the state of New Jersey in its fourth district52 and will use his legal knowledge to serve this committee to the best of his ability.

47 “Richard Nixon,”*Biography.com*, access date: 16 October 2017,<https://www.biography.com/people/richard-nixon-9424076>

48 Ibid.

49 Ibid.

50 Ibid.

51 "Frank A. Mathews Jr." Wikipedia. October 14, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_A._Mathews_Jr>.

52 Ibid.

**Sol Bloom**

Sol was born in Pekin, Illinois to parents Gershon and Sara, both Jewish immigrants to the United States. He became very interested in the theater and took part in many plays and arranged tours, all while he was very young53. Following this, he began to expand out into other business ventures, with one of his most successful being a music store. In 1922, he ran for congress and pushed out opponent Samuel Marx by a very narrow margin. He maintained his seat for many years and began to chair the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1939. He is a staunch supporter of both Franklin Roosevelt’s and Harry Truman’s policies54.

**Alfred L. Bulwinkle**

Alfred was born in Charleston, S.C. but moved to North Carolina where he went on to attend school. He attended law school at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 190455. Throughout his years of practicing, he was involved in a few partnerships and also at times practiced independently. One of his most notable cases was against a group of Communists who were responsible for the death of a police chief. He prosecuted this group and went on to gain opposition from many communist groups, including the *Daily Worker*56. He served for many years in the House, until he lost his seat in 1928. After a short stint out of office, he once again won a place in the House and has served there since 193157.

**John Martin Vorys**

John served in the First World War as a pilot in the Navy where he earned his rank as lieutenant until he was discharged from service in 1919. He went on to attend both Yale University and Ohio State University and earned his law degree at the latter58. He was admitted to the bar in 1923 and began to practice in Columbus, Ohio. Soon after, he was elected as a State house of representatives member from 1923-1924. He then went on to the state senate from 1925-1926, served as director of aeronautics in Ohio in 1929 and 1930, and has served as a Republican member of congress since 193959.

53 Daniel Lean. "Bloom, Sol." American National Biography Online. Accessed October 10, 2017. http://www.anb.org/articles/07/07-00803.html.

54 Ibid.

55 "Bulwinkle, Alfred Lee." NCpedia. Accessed October 11, 2017. https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/bulwinkle-alfred-lee

56 Ibid.

57 Ibid.

58 Livingston, Jeffery C. "Vorys, John Martin." BioGuide. Accessed October 7, 2017. http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=V000119.

59 Ibid.

**Jed Johnson**

Jed was born in Texas but went on to attend the University of Oklahoma, where he received his Bachelor of Laws. He completed his postgraduate work in France and went on to be admitted to the bar in 1918 and began to practice in Oklahoma60. In 1918, he served overseas in the war as a private in the Army. Following his return, he was elected to the Oklahoma State Senate in 1920. In 1926, he was elected to the House of Representatives and has served there since in a few different capacities. He was able to serve as a delegate at three separate peace conferences, in 1927, 1929, and 1937, and was chairman of the speakers’ bureau for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee61.

**Charles A. Halleck**

Charles was born in Indiana, the region that he eventually went on to represent in Congress. He served in World War I and came back in 1922 to attend law school at Indiana University. He went on to be admitted to the bar in 1924 and was a prosecuting attorney for the thirteenth judicial circuit from 1924-193462. He was elected to congress in the 74th session to fill a vacancy, however he has served in the House ever since. He has become known for being staunchly Republican, and became chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in 194363.

**Brent Spence**

Brent spent most of his early career serving in political office. Before his election to the House of Representatives, he served 20 years as a local politician, both within the Kentucky Senate and as his city’s solicitor64. After a brief amount of time out of office, he was elected to the House in 1930 where he has served since. He began chairing the U.S. House Banking and Currency Committee in 1943 and was a delegate at the Bretton Woods Conference in 194465. He is interested in monetary policy and is known for being likeable and very influential within the House.

**Clifford Davis**

Clifford was born in Mississippi but moved at a very young age to the state of Tennessee, the state which he later went on to represent as a Representative. He graduated from the University of Mississippi at Oxford in 1918 and in that same year was admitted to the bar66. He practiced law for a few years in Tennessee, as city judge from 1923-1927, and vice mayor and commissioner of public safety from 1928-1940. He was elected as a Democrat to congress to fill a vacancy, and has served in the House since 194067.

60 "Jed Johnson (Oklahoma politician)." Wikipedia. October 11, 2017. Accessed October 13, 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jed\_Johnson\_(Oklahoma\_politician).

61 Ibid.

62 "HALLECK, Charles Abraham." US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives. Accessed October 1, 2017. http://history.house.gov/People/Detail/14388.

63 Ben A. Franklin, Special To The New York Times, "CHARLES HALLECK, A G.O.P. HOUSE LEADER, DIES," The New York Times, March 03, 1986. Accessed October 12, 2017. http://www.nytimes.com/1986/03/04/obituaries/charles-halleck-a-gop-house-leader-dies.html.

64 Cincinnati.Com - Special Report. Accessed October 14, 2017. <https://www2.cincinnati.com/news/bridge/brentspence.html>.

65 "Brent Spence." Wikipedia. October 22, 2017. Accessed October 23, 2017. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brent_Spence>.

66 "DAVIS, Clifford." US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives. Accessed October 11, 2017. http://history.house.gov/People/Listing/D/DAVIS,-Clifford-(D000094)/.

67 Ibid.