

HANDBOOK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

Esteemed Delegates,

It is both a great honor and a privilege to welcome you to the 34th edition of Mexico Model United Nations (MEXMUN 2026). I am truly excited to serve as your Crisis Director at the United States of America Presidential Cabinet committee. I look forward to the dynamic and the debate that will unfold in this committee.

During sessions, each of you will represent key roles in the U.S Cabinet, facing intense crises that will threaten your main goal: national security. This cabinet makes use of strategy, critical thinking, negotiation and leadership skills for future solving of complex challenges. I encourage you to take into account that the decisions made within this cabinet will affect future actions in national policy and global order. Moreover, it will also have immediate consequences in the debate.

By operating under a crisis dynamic, there are no rigid rules of procedure. Even so, order, teamwork and the right specialized protocol are expected for a zealous debate.

I motivate you to research a detailed description of your role, the U.S diplomatic policies and the Cabinet's context during the year 1945. Don't hesitate to contact me if you have any doubts. I look forward to supporting you on what I believe will be a fun and insightful experience.

Sincerely,

Mariana Martínez Hernández, Crisis Director

Eda Dayana Rojo Aguilar, Crisis Analyst

Sofia Missué Migoni Aizpuro, Crisis Operator

Alexa Rodríguez Mora, Crisis Operator.

Leonardo Villaseñor Rodríguez

Secretario General

Emiliano Sáenz de Miera Piza

Secretario de Contenido

Ximena Meléndez Hochstrasser

Secretario de Logística

Sofia Estrada Oria

Secretaria de Comunicación

Aranza Y. Domínguez Gómez

Secretaria de Finanzas



United States of America Presidential Cabinet

Crisis Director: Mariana Martínez Hernández

Crisis Analyst: Eda Dayana Roja Aguilar

Crisis Operator: Sofia Missue Migoni Aizpuro

Crisis Operator: Alexa Rodríguez Mora

What is USAPC?

The United States Presidential Cabinet serves as the central advisory group surrounding the President of the United States. The Cabinet was established in 1789 under the administration of George Washington, the Cabinet was created to assist the president in executing federal policies and making critical national decisions. It is composed of the heads of the 10 executive departments who provide expertise on diplomacy, military affairs, and economic policy in national and international matters.



Established in Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, the Cabinet's main role is to advise the President on any subject he may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office (The White House, n.d).

The Cabinet is responsible for proposing initiatives and planning actions to secure the future for the country. Its main objective is to do so by following legal and diplomatic frameworks. Moreover, when addressing crises, it must focus on providing immediate solutions to The 10 heads of the executive departments are:

Secretary of State – James F. Byrnes

The Secretary of State is responsible for carrying out the President's foreign policies through the State Department and the Foreign Services of the United States. This secretary has also an advising role on providing counsel to the President in international affairs, offering strategic assessments on relations (U.S Department of State, n.d).

Portfolio Powers:

- **Conduct of Foreign Policy:** Direct the nation's diplomatic strategies, negotiate with foreign governments and represent the United States at international conferences.
- **Crisis Management and Strategist:** Coordinate diplomatic responses to crisis, counseling the President on geopolitical development.
- **Treaty Negotiations:** Negotiate treaties and agreements on behalf of the United States while advising the President on terms and implications.
- **Supervisions of Foreign Services:** Oversee operations of the U.S Department of State and diplomatic missions to ensure representation and protection of U.S interests.
- **International Legal Framework:** Lead development and consolidation of international agreements and institutions to define postwar cooperation.



Key Resources:

- Rapid diplomatic coordination, allowing strategy and negotiations, particularly in Europe.
- A highly trained diplomatic corps capable of immediate negotiation and intelligence gathering during rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Authority to formalize international agreements and treaties, shaping legal foundations.
- Established network with foreign Allied leaders and emerging international institutions.

Secretary of War – Henry L. Stimson

The Secretary of War is responsible for policy development, planning, resource management and program evaluation. This secretary also oversees the United States Army managing military operations and strategy regarding the shape of postwar order (U.S. Department of War, n.d).



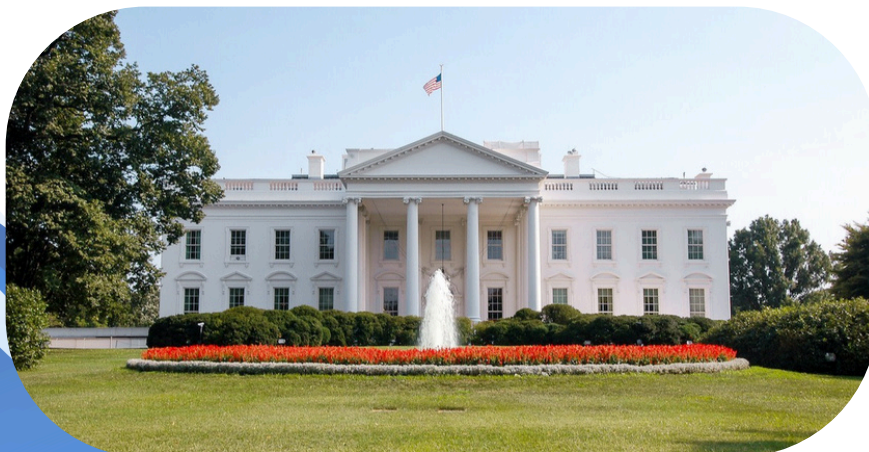
Portfolio Powers:

- **Military Oversight and Coordination:** Supervise the U.S. Army and coordinates operations in European and Pacific zones.
- **Strategic Authority:** Oversee the development of advanced military technologies and advise the President on their use and deployment.
- **War Strategy:** Develop strategies against Axis powers through military, diplomatic and coercive means.
- **Occupation and Reconstruction Planning:** Direct military governance and planning for the occupation of defeated nations to ensure U.S. stability.
- **Crisis Management:** Coordinate military responses to emerging threats and advise the President during high-risk situations.
- **Interdepartmental Coordination:** Work closely with the State Department and other agencies to align military actions with foreign objectives.



Key Resources:

- Direct authority over the U.S. Army and access to top military commanders for control and rapid deployment of forces.
- Oversight of military projects, having access to military capabilities and strategic leverage.
- Access to high-level military intelligence and war planning divisions, informing decisions on global threats.
- Direct influence over the use of military force and wartime decision-making.



Secretary of the Navy — James V. Forrestal

The Secretary of Navy is responsible for overseeing the United States and Marine Corps, directing operations to ensure maritime security.

Portfolio Powers:

- Naval Command: Direct and Coordinate the United States Navy and Marine Corps operations in the Pacific zone.
- Power Projection Control: Deploy forces to conduct large-scale operations, including blockades and invasion strategies.
- Maritime Security: Implement naval blockades and control shipping lanes to secure U.S economic and military interests.
- Naval Strategy and Expansion: Shape naval policy, including preparation for emerging global issues to ensure international order.
- Industrial Mobilization: Control ship production, infrastructure and supply chains, ensuring the rapid expansion of fleet capabilities in response to postwar demands.

Key Resources:

- Command over U.S nNavy and Marine corps for mobility and military presence across regions.
- Control of aircraft, battleships and forces, enabling the rapid strike capability.
- Access to naval intelligence systems, ensuring awareness of enemy movements and positioning.
- Allowed influence over wartime naval strategy and postwar planning.



Secretary of the Treasury — Henry Morgenthau Jr.

This position is responsible for formulating and recommending domestic international financial, economic and tax policy. This secretary also carries out major law enforcement responsibilities in manufacturing coins and currency (U.S. Department of The Treasury, n.d.).

Portfolio Powers:

- **Budget Control:** Direct military funding for operations through taxation, war bonds and fiscal policy.
- **International Economic Strategy:** Shape U.S. involvement in global financial systems and postwar reconstruction, influencing economic relations with nations.
- **Control of Monetary and Currency Policy:** Overlook the stability of the U.S. dollar and coordinate policies affecting inflation and national economic security.
- **Economic Sanctions or Reserves:** Implements financial restrictions and economic pressure against foreign states to advance U.S interests.
- **Control of Financial Intelligence:** Regulate foreign assets, enabling the restriction of enemy and hostile funds to gather economic intelligence.



Key Resources:

- Control over U.S. Treasury, including taxation systems, federal revenue and war bond programs while ensuring vast financial capacity.
- Authority over financial negotiations, providing influence in shaping the global economy.
- Access to detailed economic intelligence and financial data for strategic decision-making in national and international zones.
- Allowed influence over major economic decisions.





Secretary of Commerce — Henry A. Wallace

The Secretary of Commerce formulates policy and provides advice to the president in the matter of formulating policy, promoting economic growth through job creation, enhancing national security. The secretary also guides research and analyzes economic data, overseeing trade activities (U.S. Department of Commerce, n.d).



Portfolio Power:

- Industrial and Production Control: Direct and allocate resources and production capacity to stabilize and prevent the economy's disruption.
- Trade and Commercial Policy: Regulate national and international trade, promoting exports and managing economic relations with nations.
- Economic Innovation: Promote technological advancement and industrial growth to strengthen U.S. economic leadership.
- Resource Allocation: Oversee supply chains and the availability of material essential for economic stability and future strategic needs.
- Statistics Intelligence: Analyze economic data to guide national policy decisions and anticipate market and production continuity.

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Key Resources:

- Access to production data and control over industrial output and economic direction.
- Authority over trade regulation and commercial networks, providing influence in international markets.
- Access to economic intelligence and statistical agencies.
- Direct influence over industries, their production capacity and distribution networks.

Attorney General — Tom C. Clark

The Attorney General represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice to the President and the heads of the executive departments when so requested. The Attorney General only appears in person when matters of exceptional gravity are discussed (U.S. Department of Justice, n.d.).



Portfolio Powers:

- **Federal Law Enforcement:** Coordinate federal investigations and prosecutions, enforcing U.S law across all states.
- **National Security:** Response to internal threats, including espionage, subversion and activities that may compromise national security.
- **Prosecution of War Crimes and Treason:** Guide legal proceedings related to wartime activities, including the prosecution of individuals accused of violating international norms.
- **Surveillance and Intelligence Coordination:** Works with intelligence agencies such as the FBI to monitor potential threats.
- **Executive Order Enforcement:** Interpret and legitimize executive orders, ensuring effective implementation of law across federal agencies.

Key Resources:

- Control over the Department of Justice and federal prosecutors.
- Access to investigative agencies and intelligence.
- Authority to initiate legal proceedings, issue warrants and support executive orders.
- Direct access to the federal judicial system and the enable of the initiation of legal injunctions.



Secretary of the Interior — Harold L. Ickes

The Secretary of the Interior promotes thoughtful planning, balancing resource development and conservation. This secretary protects and manages the natural resources and cultural heritage while providing new information about those resources (U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d).

Portfolio Powers:

- **Resource Management:** Control the use of natural resources as oil, minerals and lands.
- **Energy Regulation:** Support economic stability by overseeing domestic energy supplies as petroleum.
- **Public Lands Oversight:** Manage federal lands to control resource extraction.
- **Resource Security:** Safeguard critical materials essential for industry and defense in case of crisis.
- **Energy Diplomacy Support:** Coordinate to leverage resource capacity in support of foreign policy objectives as restricting access to strategic materials.

Key Resources:

- Direct control over natural reserves, providing production and raw materials.
- Authority over petroleum reserves for military and economic operations.
- Access to geological intelligence for strategic planning purposes.
- Direct influence over distribution systems.

Secretary of Labor — France Perkins

The Secretary of Labor is responsible for enforcing federal laws to protect workers' wages, safety, health and benefits. This secretary oversees key operational functions based on strategic planning, budget, financial management and human resource management. (U.S. Department of Labor, n.d).



Portfolio Powers:

- **Workforce Regulation:** Direct national labor policies and conditions for job stability.
- **Labor Dispute Mediation:** Intervene in industrial conflicts to maintain productivity in key industries.
- **Demobilization:** Look after the reintegration of soldiers into the workforce, avoiding unemployment and social risks.
- **Labor Standards Enforcement:** Ensure compliance with federal labor laws, including fair wages, working hours and workplace conditions.
- **Labor Mobilization:** Coordinate the redirection of the workforce to meet urgent national needs.

Key Resources:

- Oversight of labor systems and employment conditions to provide economic stability through the workforce.
- Direct communication with labor unions and industry leaders for negotiations.
- Authority to enforce labor laws to maintain order.
- Influence over national decisions on employment, wages and social policies.

Secretary of Agriculture — Claude R. Wickard

The Secretary of Agriculture provides food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development and nutrition based on public policy. This secretary provides the workforce and measures progress by helping to guide decisions about the agricultural budget and ensures stable agricultural output. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, n.d).

Portfolio Powers:

- Production Control: Direct national farming output for food supplies and consumption for international commitments.
- Food Distribution: Manage distribution of food resources, particularly during shortages.
- Price Stabilization: Regulate agricultural prices and prevent market collapse while supporting farmers.
- International Food Aid: Coordinate food exports and aid to allied nations as a tool of foreign policy.
- Rural Development: Support rural economies, transportation and agricultural efficiency.



Key Resources:

- Control over food production systems and output for national stability and international aid.
- Access to extensive agricultural data and forecasting.
- Authority over price controls to influence economic conditions.
- Main actor in advising for decisions on food policy.

Postmaster General — Robert E. Hannegan

The Postmaster General is responsible for the United States postal system and the managing of national communications. This position ensures the efficient flow of information across the country. (USPS, n.d).

Key Resources:

- Nationwide postal network control to reach urban and rural areas.
- Access to communication channels and information flow.
- Political connections within the Democratic Party.
- Access to sensitive government correspondence to prioritize the protection of critical communication between federal agents and national actors.

Portfolio Powers:

- **Communications Controls:** Control of postal networks to ensure reliable communication across the country.
- **Information Distribution:** Manage the distribution of official information while coordinating government messaging and public communication.
- **Mail Transportation:** Direct transportation and delivery systems.
- **Political Network Coordination:** Leverage connections with political organizations and party structures to facilitate influence.
- **Administrative Infrastructure Management:** Maintains essential bureaucratic communication channels for federal operations.

