Chair: Michael Downs
Assistant Chair: Davin Surio

Crisis Director: Katie Higgs
Assistant Crisis Directors: Emma Repp, Karan Dhillon, Michael Gruntfest, Jillianne Carrasco
Letter from the Crisis Director

Hello Delegates,

I hope that you are doing well and getting excited for MSUMUN XVIII! On behalf of the staff, I would like to welcome you and say that we are so excited to have you here in April. We have been gearing up for an exciting committee!

My name is Katie Higgs and I am a senior at Michigan State University studying Comparative Cultures and Politics with minors in French and Muslim Studies. I am very excited to be your crisis director for Juan Perón’s cabinet! When I am not participating in MSUMUN, I am also involved in our competitive Model United Nations team, and I have served as the President of the team for this past year.

I am incredibly excited to see what creative ideas you will come up with for this committee as you think about how to help Juan Perón foster a prosperous Argentina. This period in Argentina’s history has proven to be very formative in the current politics within Argentina. I hope you all learn some interesting things about this very fascinating time and place. The committee will commence in 1946, after the election of Juan Perón. He has appointed you all to serve in his cabinet, and you all serve at his pleasure. The committee will run over the course of his first term in office, running through 1952.

There will be a number of issues that you will have to tackle as a group. I am looking to see collaboration with other delegates in the committee room, as well as creative solutions in directives and crisis notes. If you have any questions while researching or preparing for committee, you may feel free to reach out to us. Just send us an email at crisiscommittee1@msumun.org!

I look forward to meeting you all at the conference,

Best,
Katie Higgs
Crisis Director
Juan Perón’s Cabinet
Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

Hello! My name is Michael Downs and I will be your chair for Juan Perón’s cabinet. I am a junior in the James Madison College studying International Relations and Comparative Cultures and Politics with a minor in the Russian language as well as an area study in Russia and Eurasia. I have also studied Spanish for four years and I have a great interest in the Cold War era which will provide the backdrop for this committee. The era of Juan Perón is one of tension both within Argentina and in the international system. I am very hopeful to see how you as delegates manage to navigate the changing tides just as Presidente Perón had to. I am also a member of the executive board of MSUMUN’s sister organization, MSUIRO! I have been participating in Model United Nations for seven years, it is something that I am very passionate about, and I hope that you will cherish this as much as I will. I am also a legislative intern at the Michigan House of Representatives for Representative Laura Cox, my home representative of Livonia. I am deeply interested in politics at the state, national, and international level and love to talk about them! If you have any questions about our committee, or just Michigan State in general, feel free to reach out to us at crisiscommittee1@msumun.org!

Happy Researching!

Michael Downs
Chair
Juan Perón’s Cabinet
Staff Introductions

Assistant Chair- Davin

My name is Davin Surio and I am a senior majoring in Political Science- Pre Law. I am very pleased to continue my involvement with MSUMUN as your Assistant Chair. I have attended MSUMUN as a delegate for three years and staffed MSUMUN XVI, Treaty of Detroit: Big Three Committee and MSUMUN XVII, Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL 2002). Aside from all things Model UN, I enjoy watching movies, running, playing basketball, and traveling the world. To the delegates, make the most out of your time here in East Lansing, develop, delegate, and debate your schemes! We look forward to your participation!

Assistant Crisis Director- Michael

My name is Michael Gruntfest (It’s a real last name) and I am looking forward for everyone to take a part of this committee. I am a freshman human biology major going pre-med. I’ve attended MSUMUN the past two years as a delegate and now I’m excited to be a part of MSUMUN as junior crisis staff. I hope everyone enjoys their experience in Perón’s Cabinet.

Assistant Crisis Director- Jillianne

My name is Jillianne Carrasco and I am a sophomore International Relations and Social Relations and Policy double major with a minor in Spanish. I love learning about and discussing Latin/ South American culture and politics, and I’m super excited to be a Junior Staffer on Juan Perón’s cabinet. This is my first year as an Assistant Crisis Director with MSUMUN, and I can’t wait to see how our delegates will work together in this crisis committee!

Assistant Crisis Director- Emma

My name is Emma Repp and I’m a junior majoring in comparative culture and politics with minors in Spanish, women and gender studies, and Latin American and Caribbean studies. I studied abroad last summer in Buenos Aires and have a deep love of dulce de leche and mate. I’ve been an assistant crisis director for three years, but I have a feeling this will be the best crisis yet! Good luck, peronistas!

Assistant Crisis Director- Karan

Hey everyone, my name is Karan Dhillon, and I am excited to be one of your Assistant Crisis Directors this weekend! I’m a Junior majoring in Supply Chain Management, with an additional major in World Politics. I love Model United Nations and outside of staffing MSUMUN I am also on the executive board of the traveling Model UN team at MSU. Outside of school and MUN, I am a huge basketball fan, watching the NBA and going to Izzone games as much as I can.

Rules of Procedure

This committee will operate according to MSUMUN rules of procedure found on their website under delegate resources. You can find them at msumun.org.
History of Argentina

Argentina began as a colony of Spain in the 16th century, gaining independence in May 1810. From there Argentina began its long history of being a leader in South America during the Age of Enlightenment, establishing a government that, at the time, resembled democracy. Similar to the United States, during their time of establishing democracy two groups formed, the Centralists and the Federalists. These groups had similar ideas to the Federalists and Antifederalists of the United States; the Centralists believing in a strong central government and the Federalists in favor of independent provinces working together. This dispute resulted in the Argentine Civil War, spanning a period from 1814 to 1880. During this time Argentina went through a plethora of governmental changes, established a limited suffrage based electoral college, created a capital at Buenos Aires, and unified the country, leading to an age of prosperity.

This age of prosperity was caused by a number of factors. Argentina also experienced an increase in literacy rates, improvement of infrastructure, increased life expectancy and GDP. It had become the 7th wealthiest country in the world by 1908. There were also great strides made in terms of equality, and they implemented universal suffrage for men in 1912. Argentina also saw their railway system and infrastructure grow rapidly during this time, due to investment of British capital (Encyclopedia Britannica). During World War I, Argentina remained neutral, and while this was not the most popular decision made by the federal government, it panned out in the end, causing Argentina to emerge-debt free, able to maintain the prosperous nature of the 1910-1920s. Despite this, Argentina was slow to industrialize. A lot of their manufacturing remained labor-based into the 1930s.

World War II was a stressful time in Argentine history due to their long-standing trade relationship with the United Kingdom and their large number of German immigrants. Because of this, three distinct groups formed: Pro-Allies, Pro-Axis, and Pro-Neutral. Ultimately the president at the time, Agustín Pedro Justo, decided to remain neutral during the war. They did not remain truly neutral though, because in 1933 the Vice President, Julio Argentino Roca Jr., signed a treaty with the United Kingdom to maintain an economic relationship between the two countries during the war. During WWII, despite the treaty with the United Kingdom, the United States became the major hegemonic power in Argentina, spreading its Pan-American ideals of cooperation between all states in the Americas. Most Argentinians were skeptical of these ideas, because they were rooted in the United States wanting to unify all the Americas in an attempt to get them to join the war. There were around 4,000 Argentine volunteers fighting in the British armed services, while the country maintained a neutral position, they declared war on the Axis powers a month before the end of the war.
Argentina Before Perón

The era before Perón became known as the “Infamous Decade”. This period spanned just over a decade from 1930 to 1943 and marked the armed forces sponsoring a conservative restoration (Encyclopedia Britannica). The Infamous Decade is not remembered fondly. The radical period came to an end in 1930 as a result of a coup that introduced sixteen years in which the military held power and used force to control the result of elections (History of Argentina). The period was associated with corruption, election fraud, and violence (Encyclopedia Britannica). The Great Depression had a significant negative impact on the working classes and poorer classes of Argentina’s population. At the same time, leadership in the government instituted economic policies that mainly benefited the upper classes of Argentina’s society.

Eventually, those marginalized by these policies grew tired of the government’s failures to address their needs. In 1943, Nationalist army officers seized power in protest of stagnation and electoral fraud. One leading figure was Colonel Juan Perón (BBC). After the Nationalist coup, tensions continued to grow between the government, the poorer classes, and the upper classes. Argentina was struggling economically to provide for all its citizens. Violence and corruption created mistrust of the government and towards the end of 1945, people began to demand more.

Perón’s Rise to Power

Juan Domingo Perón was born in 1895, in Lobos, Buenos Aires to a middle-class family. Perón entered military school at 16 and made quick progress through the officer ranks. “As a strongly built six-foot-tall youth, Perón became the champion fencer of the army and a fine skier and boxer” (Encyclopedia Britannica). After schooling, he served in Chile as a military attaché for Argentina, and also traveled to Italy.

Perón returned to Argentina in 1941 and used his knowledge from his time abroad to achieve the rank of colonel. Perón also joined the United Officers Group (Grupo de Oficiales Unidos; GOU), a secret military lodge that engineered the 1943 coup that overthrew the ineffective civilian government of Argentina (ibid). The military regimes from 1943-1946 came increasingly under the influence of Perón, who had intentionally requested to serve as the Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare (Encyclopedia Britannica). In 1944, however, as a protégé of Pres. Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell, Perón became Minister of War and then Vice President. This put him in a good position to run for the presidency in 1946.

The San Juan Earthquake, the event that allowed Perón to gain national attention, took place in January 1944. The earthquake claimed 10,000 lives and leveled the town. He took a very prominent role in relief efforts, organizing fundraising efforts and events. He also arranged numerous benefit concerts, one of which was where he met Eva Duarte, the woman who would become his second wife and the First Lady of Argentina.
Peronism

Peronism is the political ideology of Juan Domingo Perón, and is the basis for his political party, The Partido Justicialista, as well as the government he created in Argentina. It rejects both capitalism and communism and instead allows Argentina to move forward with a mixture of both. It also adds Argentina to the growing list of “third world countries,” or countries who were not siding with either side of the Cold War. Peronism consists of three pillars - social justice, economic independence, and political sovereignty (The Economist). Each of these pillars drives Perón’s government and ideology. As an ideology, much of Peronism was developed as a result of the protests of October 17th, and the events leading up to it.

October 17th, 1945

In 1943, a coup d’etat brought the previous Argentine government to an end. The new regime, headed by a group of army officials, desired to change the state’s economic and social structures, based on state intervention, where the goals of the workers would coincide with the nation's aspirations for economic development (Argentina Independent). Perón worked as the labor secretary and helped organize a workers’ movement based on strong centralized unions. His relationship with the working-class became strong, satisfying some of their oldest demands such as severance pay, retirement benefits, and more (Argentina Independent). While Perón became a man of the people, the upper classes as well as international diplomats were not impressed, and pressured the leader at the time - Edelmiro Julián Farrell (pictured with Perón above) - to remove Perón, and place him in prison. Perón lasted in prison for 8 days, before thousands upon thousands of workers gathered in the Plaza de Mayo on October 17th, 1945 to protest, causing Perón’s release that same day (Argentina Independent). While Perón would not be elected President until 1946, that day shows how much respect the people had for Perón and the new ideology he had created for them.

Social Justice

Continuing with the theme of October 17th, Social Justice became the biggest pillar of Peronism, and this is something he continues to strive for. A large part of the social justice campaigns in the country stemmed from the work of Eva Perón and the Eva Perón Foundation, whether it be continuing to bridge the gap between the workers and the government or advocating for women's rights - such as the right of women to vote (Argentina Independent). It will be up to the committee to realize these goals, and continuously work with the people of Argentina to see how their needs change, and how this correlates with the other goals of Perón and his cabinet.
**Economic Independence and Political Sovereignty**

To understand the importance of economic independence and political sovereignty to Peronists, one must understand the economic and political climate of Argentina before Perón. From 1930 to 1943, Argentina was the subject of many coups, high instability, and constantly changing diplomatic relations. This era, called the Infamous Decade, saw Argentina go from being one of the richest countries in the world to being underdeveloped (The Economist). This era had damaging economic policies such as import substitution industrialization, and plenty of scandals hurt the nation's well-being (Pigna, 2006). It is because of this economic and political turmoil, that Peronism strived not only to be an ideology of the people, but also one that sustainably advances the economic and political goals of a more successful Argentina. It is important for the committee to remember these pillars of Peronism, and to ensure the economic and political sustainability of an independent Argentina and this government.

**Economy**

The economic policies Juan Perón envisioned for his administration were not very prominent throughout his campaign. Although current public debt is high, it could be feasibly paid off in the next several years through strategic refinancing. Compared to neighboring states such as Brazil and Chile, the Argentine economy is moving at a very slow pace. Currently, inflation is on the rise. The economy does not appear to be growing fast enough. One plan that Perón highly favors is a Five Year Plan similar to the Soviet style economic model. This economic model puts a strong emphasis on central authority over not only macroeconomic decisions and international economics, but also microeconomic policy and very small, daily-life decisions. The implementation of this economic planning has raised alarms in the United States for fear of Argentina leaning towards the Soviet sphere of influence. This is not a concern to Perón, however, as he views it as a form of non-alignment and a rejection to both the American and Soviet geopolitical systems.

Other objectives of Perón’s government include the nationalization of publicly-held services and instituting protectionist policies to safeguard domestic industries. This is a mechanism of decolonization from the various British and French owned public services such as the railways. While very popular to the people of Argentina, nationalism has the potential to result in extremely high production costs and an increase in the costs of products across the board. Furthermore, this would make Argentina a weaker player in the international market, but it would help Perón achieve short-term economic goals like improving living standards and provide several political victories. Currently, there is an emphasis on industrialization of industry as opposed to investing more in agriculture. Perón, however, has indicated he would like to provide a greater focus on the agricultural sector, potentially providing a comparative advantage globally.
Social Policy and Social Justice

Social and Constitutional Reforms

Before taking office, Perón had a goal of repealing laws that permitted unfair practices in hiring of workers, where discrimination between legitimate and illegitimate children was a large problem. The same was true for housing of workers. Perón wants to see a comprehensive housing plan for workers (Gerchunoff et al., 182). Perón also hopes to champion reform of the National Constitution to include the protection of laborers and social rights.

Gender Equality and Suffrage

Perón’s agenda upon entering office is a broader recognition of women’s rights. Legal rights focused on suffrage and political participation are necessary for gender equality. Women in Argentina have been marginalized from political life, and they hope that a law granting suffrage to all women will pass. A law fostering universal suffrage in Argentina has been recognized in San Juan since 1927 (Paltrinieri). While at the national level, female suffrage was claimed since 1907, neither the Radical Civic Union or the conservatives supported their suffrage and women faced systemic rejection across institutions (ibid.). Eva Perón played an important role in combatting the resistance towards female suffrage. She proposed to sanction the law for female suffrage, but this was met with a lot of opposition within the military and government. During the elections in 1946, Evita campaigned for female suffrage through meetings, speeches on the radio, and she hopes there will be a bill introduced later this year.

Labor Policy and Health Policy

Perón aims to increase the salary of workers a part of the national income so that it would exceed the amount obtained from profits, interest and land rent (Gerchunoff et al., 182). In 1943 workers received 44.4% of the salary while businessmen, capitalists and rentiers received 55.6%. President Perón established the Ministry of Labor, along with other departments like the National Pension Fund, the National Director of Public Health and Social Assistance, the National Board to Combat Unemployment upon entering office. His focus is to centralize all of Argentina’s social action and simplify the oversight of labor laws across regional delegations (Rein, 59).

Perón realized before entering into office that there is a large need to address public health concerns in the country. In 1946, Argentina lacks a sanitary program that focuses on the development of a unified system of preventative, curative, and universal social assistance that can be subsidized by the government (Torre).
Government action would be necessary to improve the public health conditions, which were being blocked by the current constitution of Argentina. In the period before Perón, the number of hospital beds available to people was 66,300, however, there was a much greater need in the country than what was being provided. Leading up to his Presidency, Perón set goals to combat malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis, and provide more vaccinations to the underserved in Argentina (ibid.). Perón has made it clear during his campaign that health care would be a large priority for him. Another problem regarding public health was the access to clean water and proper sewage. In order to deal with many of the diseases affecting the population of Argentina, it would be necessary to make sure that there was both proper sewage and clean water. The number of residents in 1942 with access to running water and proper sewage systems was 6.5 million and 4 million respectively, large portions of the population lacked access to these basic necessities. In addition, the infant mortality rate in 1943 was 80.1 per thousand residents (Torre). This fact indicates that Argentina needs significant changes to their systems in order to address these public health issues.

Education Policy

There were strong movements under the Perón government to increase the number of students enrolled in elementary schools and secondary schools as well as subsidize public university education. In 1946 there were 2,049,737 students enrolled in elementary schools and 217,817 enrolled in secondary schools (Ministry of Education). Perón hopes to increase enrollment numbers via access for middle class children and upper segments of the working class. Religious teachings and practices through the Catholic Church also had a heavy influence in primary and secondary education. Religious education was established through a presidential decree on December 31st, 1943 but has not yet been ratified by law. Perón plans to keep this in place during his time in office.

Employment

The economy of Argentina in 1946 was struggling. Leading up to the years of Juan Perón’s presidency, Argentina did have a relatively successful agricultural industry and had fruitful “pampas” lands, producing an abundance of agricultural exports - wheat, soybean, maize, barley, rice, flax seed, sugar cane, cotton, citrus fruits, and grapes were among some of their main exports (“Juan Perón”). The effects of the agricultural industry, however, were not apparent to large populations within the country. In the election of 1946, Juan Perón implied that he had a plan to nationalize the economy of Argentina (“Argentina”). This was in hopes that this would lead to more people being employed within the country.

In the private sector, Perón’s economic goals are to bring Argentina into a system of corporatism. Corporatism can be explained as a sociopolitical societal organization based on corporate interest - essentially, a preferential treatment by the state for certain corporations over others (“Perón’s Legacy”). The government
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aims to preserve the nation’s natural agricultural industries at the same time as it wants to develop new and strategic ones, such as their growing aircraft industry. There are currently many private agricultural contractors within the country. The country is currently divided into a hierarchy of laborers, with state officials at the top, followed by industrialists, farmers, and workers. A potential effect of corporatism is that private owners of capital could suffer, as the government monopoly on agriculture can buy out the market, producing less than private landowners but charging more for their capital (“Perón’s Legacy”). The state also may face the challenge of finding ways to support new enterprises such as steel production, while also keeping a balance of support for the enduring agricultural industry.

Workers’ Rights

Juan Perón’s campaign was also characterized by a platform that sought to increase worker’s rights policies after the election, as well as his “5 Year Plan”. Perón was a fierce supporter of further unionization in Argentina (“Juan Perón”), and even before he took office as President, he was making great changes for workers. In 1944, Perón arbitrated settlements that ended up rewarding unions that went on strike. Another pro-union move on his part was the establishment of the “General Confederation of Labor” which expanded the number of overall unionized workers in Argentina. Perón did generate some negative attention regarding his support for unions from business owners of the Argentine Industrial Union, or the UIA (“The Commanding Heights”), but there was overwhelming support from the workers of the country.

Perón’s support for unions mask a separate corporatist agenda. Ideally, in Perón’s mind, all corporations would be under state-controlled unions that would ease negotiating with competing firms for the government. Another aspect of Perón’s “Five Year Plan” would focus on promoting national, state-supported industries that would lead to economic and political independence from the rest of the world.

Perón’s social policy plans made him very popular among the working class. He aims to limit the legal length of the working day, increase employee rights regarding treatment by an employer following dismissal, and establish minimum wages (“Peronist”). Perón also wants to raise the standard of living for laborers and understands the importance of universal access to healthcare for all Argentines. Worker’s benefits were a top priority for Perón, and during his campaign, he made it clear that he would be the champion of the “Descamisados”, or the shirtless ones. Argentina’s working classes are his main base of support, and Perón knows that if he wants to remain in power, he always needs to please them.
Background of Eva Perón

María Eva Duarte de Perón was the youngest of five illegitimate children of Juan Duarte, a wealthy Argentine farmer, and Juana Ibarguren (Evita Perón Biography). After Juan left Juana for his legitimate family, the Ibarguren family fell into poverty (13 Things). Eva spent her childhood acting in local theatre groups where she developed the dream of becoming an actress (Eva Perón). At 15 years old, she left her small, rural town of Junin for Buenos Aires where she acted in small plays and films, but was especially successful on Radio Belgrano (Fraser & Navarro). Here, she became one of the highest paid radio actresses in Argentina and later co-owned the station (Eva Perón). In 1944, San Juan, Argentina was hit with a massive earthquake, killing 10,000 people (13 Things). In order to raise money for victims, Juan Perón, the Minister of Labor at the time, put together a fundraiser and invited Eva to attend (13 Things). This is where the two met for the first time and they were married the next year (The Real Evita).

First Lady of Argentina

When Juan decided to run for president in 1946, Eva joined him on the campaign trail, something the wives of presidential candidates had never done before (The Real Evita). She also used her radio show as a platform to urge her listeners to vote for her husband (The Real Evita). This is where Eva began to develop her popularity among the masses, especially the poor and working classes who related to her upbringing and were inspired by her success (The Real Evita).

Once Juan was elected president, Eva began to work to keep their campaign promises to the Argentine working class. Typically, the First Lady is elected president of La Sociedad de Beneficencia, the nation’s charity and welfare organization run by 87 upper class women who tended to be elderly (Fraser & Navarro). However, due to Eva’s poor, uneducated background and time as an actress, the women in charge believed that she did not set the right example to be the president of their society, much less the First Lady of Argentina (Fraser & Navarro). As a response, Eva decided to take matters into her own hands by opening what is now known as the Eva Perón Foundation. Here, she uses her power as First Lady to direct money away from La Sociedad and into her foundation in addition to donating $10,000 pesos of her own money in order to start it (Evita Perón Biography).
During this time, workers demanding to be heard would gather outside the Peróns’ home and ring their doorbell until they could speak with Juan in person, something that he used to engage in when he was Secretary of Labor (Evita Perón Biography). In order to help meet their demands, the Eva Perón decided there was a need for some sort of Foundation focused on providing resources to the poor and working-class in the form of scholarships, clothing, funding for schools and hospitals, and housing for homeless women and children (The Real Evita). Eva wanted to create a personal relationship with those the Foundation would serve, and she had the idea to meet with individuals to hear their stories in person (13 Things). Early on in her time as First Lady, she began working hard to fund these projects for the poor. She sought to receive funding from a variety of sources, including trade unions, a percentage of sales from lottery and movie tickets, the Argentine government itself, and even the Catholic Church (Crassweller). However, it is currently unclear if this Foundation will become successful (Main).

In addition to creating the Eva Perón Foundation, Eva plans to use her influence as First Lady to fight for worker’s rights, such as higher wages and increased benefits, as well as to earn women the right to vote and increase their political participation (Eva Perón).
Mis ministerios queridos,

I am happy to be writing to you all today. It is an exciting time for the country! Estoy feliz que estar aquí contigo hoy. Está un tiempo muy excitante por nuestro pared!

We are going to have to work very hard to bring the country into stability. I have entrusted all of you with your posts and positions. I know that you are all the best people for this task, and I am honored to have you as members of my cabinet.

There are a number of things that will need your attention upon arriving into this committee. There is enormous income inequality in Argentina at the moment, with the poor needing more attention than ever. There have been too many governments that have ignored them, and we cannot continue in their footsteps. There must be significant social reform in the country if we are to be successful.

The economy of Argentina is currently not in great standing. We have a trade contract with the British that needs significant revision. The economy is moving too slowly, and we need to combat the issues of unemployment and inflation in the country. I have promised to be the champion of the descamisados and we must be a government able to give them the things they deserve.

Not only do we need to look at the problems plaguing Argentina, but currently the entire world is in shambles. After the end of the War, two world powers have emerged: The United States and the Soviet Union. I am not keen on the idea of being allied with either one of them, as I do not trust they would have any interest in the needs of Argentina. But nevertheless, we must figure out what our place will be in this new phase of international relations.

We will be facing significant challenges to our new government. I expect that you will all work towards my goals to ensure a stable future for our country as well as our government.

Regards,
Juan Domingo Perón
President of Argentina

Character List and Bios

Please note that all characters are real people.

Minister of Interior- Angel Gabriel Borlenghi
Ángel Gabriel Borlenghi was born in Buenos Aires to Italian immigrants, in 1904. He started his career as a retail clerk. His socialist ideology led him to join the ranks of a few unions including the Commercial Employees' Federation (FEC) and the Argentine Workers' Confederation (COA). Before registering as a
member of the Labor Party, he was a registered member of the Socialist Party of Argentina, and still has some ties to them. He also worked closely with Eva Perón to organize protests to release Juan from prison before his election. In his post he has purview over the courts of Argentina, law enforcement and vetting power over most political strategy of Perón’s party.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship- Juan Atilio Bramuglia

Bramuglia used to be an Argentine labor lawyer before becoming head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and worship from 1946 until 1952. In 1948 Bramuglia was president of the UN Security Council for Argentina. In his personal life, he famously feuded with Eva Perón. As head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Bramuglia was in charge of navigating foreign relations in a “third way,” not aligning with the capitalist United States or the communist Soviet Union. Instead, Bramuglia cultivated positive relations with both. He was in charge of compiling registrations of churches and other religious communities within Argentina, not counting those that were Catholic. Bramuglia awarded individuals and organizations that have “encouraged rich ecumenical and interreligious dialogue”. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship is said to be the main liaison between the Catholic Church and the government of Argentina.

Minister of Treasury- Ramón Antonio Cereijo

Cereijo is the first minister of finance under Perón. In 1936 he began his career in public administration, in the General Directorate of Income Tax. He later became as professor at the University of Buenos Aires in 1942, and as a result of this he continues to have close ties with the university itself. In his roles as the Minister of Finance he has the goal of caring for a lot of the people of Argentina, in terms of public well-being. He also has a close relationship with that Minister of Public Works. He also is very keen on eliminating any and all foreign debts Argentina accrued during the “Infamous Decade” and Great Depression.

Private Secretary- Juan Ramón Duarte

Juan Duarte is Eva (Duarte) Perón’s older brother. The was the only male in the family and has always been protective of his sisters, especially Eva. He grew up in a poor family and had to begin working at the age of 16. In order to support his family, he worked for a soap company as a salesman. Before government work, he was a film entrepreneur and manager of the Film Development Fund, an institution that played a fundamental role in the development of Argentine cinema throughout its history. He is also said to be one of the most eligible bachelors in Argentina, and is well acquainted with some of Argentina’s most acclaimed actresses. After Eva married Juan Perón, she said that she would always take care of her family, and made sure there was work for her brother in Perón’s campaign and staff. He shares many of the same views as Eva on worker’s rights and income inequality in the country.

Minister of Agriculture- Juan Carlos Picazo Elordy

Juan Carlos Picazo Elordy studied law and medicine at the University of Buenos Aires, ultimately abandoning both career paths. He spent most of his time as a rancher, but was also active in the Rural Society of Argentina. Elordy used his knowledge from university working as a rural business administrator as well as the President of a variety of private companies including Alarsa (chemical industry) and Tulsa (real-estate). Outside
of work, he participated in the Revolution of 43 that put an end to Argentina’s “Infamous Decade” of 1930-1943. As the Minister of Agriculture, Elordy works to negotiate with agricultural unions and with agricultural good pricing in order to generate revenue for the government, among other tasks.

Minister of Public Works- Juan Pistorini

The pragmatic Juan Pistorini attended the “Colegio Militar de la Nación of Argentina”, graduating at the top of his class, and further pursued his education in Europe where he studied Engineering. After becoming a well-educated man, however, he came back to Argentina and rose through the ranks of the military quickly reaching the rank of major by 1921. Over the next two decades afterwards, he was involved in many areas of the country's operations, whether it be because of his expertise in engineering or his position in the military. As minister of public works, Pistorini looks to improve the government’s social programs, work on the country's water works and road systems, and see through the creation of one of his biggest projects, the Ezeiza International Airport.

Minister of War- Humberto Sosa Molina

Humberto Sosa Molina graduated from the Military College of Argentina in 1912 and has risen through the ranks over the past several decades. He was a part of the GOU, Group of United Officials, which were the group that organized and orchestrated the coup of 1943 ending the “Infamous Decade”. He still maintains a good relationship with members of the GOU. In 1945 he was appointed to the office of the Minister of War. Molina is a strong proponent of the modernization of the Argentine military in order to be competitive in the region and become a leader of the non-aligned countries. He also has direct oversight of the armed forces of Argentina, and his goal is to create the best armed forces in Latin America.

Minister of the Navy- Admiral Fidel Anadón

As Minister of the Navy, Admiral Fidel Anadon in command of the Argentine fleet. He studied at the Naval Academy of Argentina where he graduated in 1915 with a specialization in Submarine tactics. Admiral Anadon assumed the position of Minister of the Navy in 1946 by President Perón after a long military career. Previously, Admiral Anadon was the head of the Naval Academy School of Mechanics which serves as the admiralty's main recruitment tool for young men wanting to join the navy. Between 1943 and 1944, Admiral Anadon served as the acting governor of the territory of Tierra del Fuego, making great infrastructural improvements and succeeding in improving the economic conditions of the area. He is also a commodore at the Yacht Club of Argentina, a club for the wealthy and elite of Argentina.

Minister of Political Affairs- Roman Subiza

Roman Subiza graduated from law at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires in 1934. He joined the coup d’etat in 1943 and he was appointed as the municipal commissioner in San Nicolás by Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia. He also served as a sub-counselor to the police in the northern part of the Buenos Aires province. He was elected mayor of San Nicolás in 1945 (El Histriador). In 1946, President Perón appointed Subiza as the Secretary of Political Affairs. The Ministry of Political Affairs deals with matters pertaining to internal political governance, constitutional principles and guarantees, and preserving political groups. As Secretary, Subiza’s focus is on the modification of the electoral system via the single-member circumscription method (ibid.). In addition, Secretary Subiza serves as a university professor of Constitutional
Law at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires.

**Minister of Education- Oscar Ivanissevich**

Like most Argentines, ever since Oscar Ivanissevich was a child, he showed a love for soccer. He played all through school then went on to win the Argentine amateur soccer award at the Alumni Athletic Club and played in the 2nd division with Kimberley where he was the captain. In 1917, he decided to retire from the sport to focus on becoming a surgeon at the University of Buenos Aires where he later taught and proposed a cure for varicocele. During this time he also served as the President of Argentina’s Academic Surgeons. Juan Perón appointed him as the Minister of Education and firmly believes we should not just instruct the youth, but educate them. Prior to working under Perón, Ivanissevich served as the Ambassador to the United States.

**Minister of Justice and Public Instruction of the Nation- Belisario Gache Pirán**

Piran studied at the Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires, where he was received as clerk in 1929, and as a lawyer in 1938. He was secretary of a federal court between 1932 and 1942. Before serving in the Ministry of Justice, he was a Federal Fiscal Attorney until 1944, when he was appointed Judge of the Federal jurisdiction. In 1943, he supported the measures of Juan Perón in regards to the work he did with unions, and he became good friends with Juan. He is also married to Ercilia Vidal Alcobendas, with whom he has four beautiful children. In his post, he is responsible for legislation of the nation and he works directly with the Justice department.

**Minister of Public Health- Ramón Carrillo**

After completing his study in Santiago del Estero, Ramón Carillo continued his medical career in Buenos Aires. His area of study focused on neurology and neurosurgery. Dr. Carillo met President Perón at a military hospital when he was a colonel in the military. He was later appointed to the Secretariat of Public Health which would later become the Ministry of Public Health (infoLeg.). Aside from creating public hospitals, the Ministry of Public Health is responsible for assisting the provinces to administer services and healthcare through the public health centers directly (el Histriador). These responsibilities relate to epidemiological issues, vaccinations, border sanitation, and registration of medical professionals, clinics, and pharmacies. As Minister, Dr. Carillo’s focus is on improving the living conditions of residents in the provinces, reducing the spread and eradicating endemic, syphilis and venereal diseases, creating public hospitals, and reducing the infant mortality rate, among other matters.

**Minister of Industry and Commerce- José Constantino Barro**

José Constantino Barro began his career with an accounting degree from the University of Buenos Aires in 1931, and was a practicing accountant for more than a decade after. With the help of Arturo Jauretche however, he entered the public sector in 1944 and thereafter rose through the ranks to become the Minister of Industry and Commerce in Perón’s government. While he is loyal to Perón, a major point of contention has been Barro’s desire to nationalize the entire energy industry in order to create oil self sufficiency, as well as the promotion of the growth of hydroelectric energy. On a broader scale, as Minister of Industry and Commerce he is responsible for the creation and execution of strategies and plans related to industrial production and foreign trade. He is also a huge fan of futbol, always dreaming of owning a club.
Minister of Transport- Juan Francisco Castro

Juan Francisco Castro graduated from the National Military College in 1925 as a cavalry official, later serving as a professor as well as the head of the Regiment of Cavalry. He also used his military experience to work as a bodyguard for President Edelmiro J. Farrell. Castro was nominated by Juan Perón to become the Head of the Military House of the President upon his election in 1946. He later was named as the Minister of Transport. Castro plans on privatizing as many transportation services as possible while avoiding confrontation with various unions, notably the Railway Union, during his time as Minister of Transport.

Minister of Communications- Oscar Nicolini

Oscar Lorenzo Nicolini is a man of many interests. He graduated from the University of Buenos Aires as an MD, yet then went on to work for the Argentine postal service, eventually leading to his position as Minister of Communications, all while holding a heavy influence over the Argentinian Football Association (AFA). As minister of communications, he holds the responsibility of improving telecommunications in Argentina, with one of his biggest goals being bringing the transmission of television to Argentina. Personally, he was a close friend to Eva Perón and her family as she grew up, and he still holds a close bond with Eva today.

Minister of Labor and Welfare- José María Freire

Freire was a politician and union support prior to becoming the head of the Ministry of Labor and Pensions. He had also worked in the glass industry for four decades. In his personal life he was affiliated with the Socialist party of Argentina. He is also married to Adela Plana, and has three children. As the Minister of Labor and Pensions, Freire is in charge of managing policies relating to labor relations, employment, and social security (pensions). He is also in charge of regulating and overseeing the enforcement of workers rights, which Perón has made clear he has the goal of expanding.

Minister of Technical Affairs- Raúl Mendé

Dr. Raul Mende holds a medical degree in cardiology from the La Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. As Minister of Technical Affairs, he is in charge of the overseeing of the Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina, The National Radioisotope Commission, The Argentine Antarctic, and The National Council of Scientific and Technical Research. Each of these bodies is critical in some way or another to the development of the Argentine, military, economy, or for Argentina to gain recognition globally as a center for scientific developments. Dr. Mende or “Mende” as Eva Perón calls him, is a close confidant and has even contributed to writing some of Perón’s speeches. He is held in very high regard among the Perón’s and the political elite of Argentina, especially in the medical community.

Minister of the Army- Franklin Lucero

Lucero had a distinguished military career, during which he was a professor at the Military College of the Nation, formed part of the General Staff of the Army, and commanded the Infantry Battalion of the Army NCO School. He dictated the Chair of Tactics in the Superior School of War and was the Head of the Infantry School. Lucero served as the attache to the Argentine Embassy in the United States, and has many ties to Washington DC. He is the highest ranking military commander and has great favor with Juan Perón.
Minister of Aeronautics- César Ojeda

Ojeda was appointed as Argentina’s first minister of aeronautics. Getting his origins in the military academy he graduated with the title of military aviator in 1930, eventually becoming a professor of military aviation school and the professor of tactics in the Army Staff Academy. He was made responsible for organizing of the future Argentine Air Force starting in 1943. Not only does he have oversight of all of Argentina’s air force, but he is also the political representative of the air force.

Archbishop of Buenos Aires-Santiago Luis Copello

Archbishop Copello has been serving in his call as the Archbishop of Buenos Aires since 1932. He was ordained as a priest in the Catholic Church in 1902 and he has seen Argentina go through many changes in government. He was elevated to Cardinal in 1935, becoming the first Cardinal from Argentina and Latin America. Copello was one of the cardinal electors in the 1939 papal conclave that selected Pope Pius XII. He is well respected within the Catholic Church, and he is the highest ranking of authority of the Catholic Church in Argentina, only second to the Pope. In November 1945, he prohibited Argentine Catholics from supporting parties or candidates who promoted the separation of Church and State, removing religion from public schools, or legalizing civil divorce in the February 1946 elections. Perón’s relationship with him is strained, though he realizes he needs the support of the Catholic Church to remain in power.

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