

VIRGINIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS



WGSS: Third French Republic
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1. Raymond Poincare -- Raymond Poincare was recently elected president of France and has the power to call appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, as well as several other cabinet positions. Elected indirectly by the Chamber of Deputies, the president has lots of power within the French political system, but is checked by elections which can be called for by the legislative government, for which elections are set to be held in 1914.
2. Joseph Joffre -- Joseph Joffre is currently the commander in chief of the French Army and is tasked with making strategic choices regarding the army and its movements. Joffre has incredible popular support and is a highly influential figure in the republic.
3. Ferdinand Foch- Ferdinand Foch is an Alsatian three-star General of the Army in command of the XX (20th) Corps at Nancy. Foch was previously head of the French War College and is the most influential military thinker in France at the time.
4. Noel Edouard- Edouard is a French General who is head of the Federation Nationale Catholique (national catholic federation). He represents the militant Catholic arm of the French army and is in command of a large force. In coordination with Joseph Joffre, Edouard has been influential in developing Plan XVII, which calls for an invasion of Germany to recapture Alsace-Lorraine.

5. Joseph Caillaux- Joseph Caillaux is the leader of the Radical Party in France. Caillaux was previously prime minister in 1911, but was forced to resign in 1912 when it was discovered that he was secretly negotiating with Germany without the permission of the President. Caillaux is currently an influential figure due to his financial power and is the leading political figure opposed to confrontation with Germany.
6. Aristide Briande- Briande is the leader of the French Republican-Socialist party and was recently removed from power as prime minister by the election of Louis Barthou's Republican-Democratic Party in March of 1913. Briande is still a very influential political figure, but has lost most of his power at the moment.
7. Alexandre Ribot- Alexandre Ribot is an expert financier and an influential figure in both French politics and business. He has previously held the position of Prime Minister four times and is one of the most important figures in France's international diplomacy.
8. Georges Clemenceau- Georges Clemenceau was Prime Minister of France from 1907-1910 and is a leader of the Radical Party in France, along with Joseph Caillaux. Clemenceau differs with Caillaux in his outspoken anti-German agenda and his criticisms of Joseph Joffre, chief general of the French army. Clemenceau often voices his opinions in his newspaper, L'Homme Libre, one of the most influential papers of the time.

9. Auguste Dubail-- Auguste Dubail is chief of staff of the Army and is heavily involved in the day to day operations and management of the army. Dubail fought valiantly in the Franco-Prussian war and exhibits disgust for the Germans who fought against him. He has since rose through the army and has exhibited key control over positioning of army units.

10. Head of the French Navy (Vice-Admiral Pierre Le Bris) -- Pierre Le Bris is head of the relatively weak and ill-prepared French navy, which currently stands at the fourth or fifth largest navy in the world behind those of Britain, Germany, the US and possibly Russia.

11. Léon-Adolphe Amette- Amette currently serves as the Bishop of the archdiocese of Paris and is one of the most influential Catholic thinkers and voices in France at the time, commanding significant power within the Catholic church.

12. Jean Jaures- Jean Jaures is the leader of the French Section of the Workers' International and is a Socialist leader within France. Jaures was an avid antimilitarist and has previously attempted to work with Joseph Caillaux and the labor movement to prevent France from descending into War. He is also an avid critic of President Poincare.

13. Pierre Monatte- Pierre Monatte was a trade unionist and founder of the Generation Confederation of Labour. He is also the editor of La Vie Ouvriere (The Worker's Life), which is a leading unionist publication.

14. Jeanne Elizabeth Schmahl- Schmahl is the head of the French Union for Woman's Suffrage, a group recently founded in France attempting to win the right to vote. Schmahl hails from Britain and has strong political ties abroad.
15. Sebastian Fauré is the head of the French anarchist party and publisher of *Le Libérateur*, a leading journal in free thought and on anarchist ideas. He has a small cult of key followers and holds regular meetings of the party. Much of the government is strongly opposed to his party's ideology.
16. Alfred Dreyfus is an ex-artilleryman who was tried for treason in 1894 on false charges that were based upon the army's prejudice against Jews. Dreyfus was exonerated in 1906 and reinstated as an officer. He retains political influence at home and abroad due to the Dreyfus Affair.
17. Maurice Sarrail is a general in the French army and is unique in the fact that he possesses Socialist ideology whereas much of the army is conservative or catholic. Sarrail commands the VIII Corps, and has several political connections within the Socialist party.
18. Victor Augagneur is a politician who represents the Republican-Socialist party and who is currently Minister of Public Works, Post, and Telegraphs, largely controlling statewide communication. Augagneur has previously expressed radical views but has suppressed them publicly for political gain.

19. Maurice Barrés is a French writer and politician who is currently the head of the Liges des Patriots, à far-right political group. Barrès has large political influence through the press and through his political following in the Ligue des Patriots.
20. Paul Bolo- Paul Bolo is the head of Le Journal, a French daily paper that has recently expressed pacifist views. Bolo has several contacts in Africa and the United States.
21. Francois Georges Picot is a diplomat and lawyer who has worked establishing strong relations with Denmark, China, and Britain before he returned home to work in politics. His vast network of diplomatic contacts is influential in Frances standing abroad.
22. Denys Cochin is the primary representative of the Catholic party in the National Assembly, where he has held a position since the 1880s.
23. Théophile Delcassé is a politician who expresses overt German hatred. He is one of the principle warmongers in the National Assembly and is one of the principle contacts with the British and Russian governments.

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