

# VIRGINIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS



WGSS: United Kingdom  
Chair: Huiwon Kang  
Crisis Director: Wendy Wang

## **Dossier**

All positions on this document are listed in alphabetical order. This listing does not reflect the significance or magnitude of power within the committee.

### **1. Attorney General**

#### **John Allsebrook Simon**

As the Attorney General, John Allsebrook Simon is in charge of all judicial duties and the country's judicial system. He is responsible for the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and power to define and interpret the "uncodified constitution" of the United Kingdom, including the Bill of Rights. In this committee, he is also granted potential power to create statutory rules. However, the Attorney General will not be able to personally create a constitution or change the entire judiciary structure.

### **2. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster**

#### **Henry Hartley Fowler**

Recommended by the Prime Minister to the royal family, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is mostly entrusted with duties managing properties and lands in trust for the Sovereign. He manages an individual source of income and has the right to sell, lease, or invest in royal properties to provide income for the royal family. Besides this, the Chancellor also holds some ceremonial power in the County of Duchy.

### **3. Chancellor of the Exchequer**

#### **David Lloyd George**

In this committee, Chancellor of the Exchequer is responsible for any decisions related to the United Kingdom Treasury. David Lloyd George has the power to control and oversee treasury spending on major projects, military costs and any government requests for

financial support. He is also capable of revising national taxes, but this decision may be overrun by official bills passed by the Council.

#### **4. Chief Secretary for Ireland**

##### **Augustine Birrell**

Chief Secretary for Ireland manages local issues within Ireland in a form of regional governance. Representing the voice of Irish people, he delivers the concerns of the people to the cabinet and King George. Despite rising Irish nationalistic calls and the Irish Home Rule Crisis, Birrell is still subordinate to the Prime Minister and has substantial influence as he holds majority of executive power. Chief Secretary for Ireland does not have an established army under command.

#### **5. Chief Secretary for Scotland**

##### **Thomas McKinnon Wood**

Chief Secretary for Scotland manages local issues within Scotland in a form of regional governance. Representing the people of Scotland yet part of the UK government, Thomas Wood is faced with a conflicting political situation. Chief Secretary of Scotland holds executive power in Scotland under the same jurisdiction system. However, he does not have an established army to his command.

#### **6. Director of Military Operations**

##### **Henry Wilson**

Director of Military Operations is the leader of UK's Secret Service Bureau, the head of UK military intelligence. Henry Wilson is directly in charge of the two divisions of UK military intelligence, later known as M15 for the home sector and M16 for international sector. The major duty of this department is to detect foreign espionage and send agents

to gather intelligence and protect the interests of the United Kingdom abroad. He will have readily-trained undercover agents available, separate from the police and army.

## **7. Field Marshal**

### **John French**

First Lord of Admiralty controls all land forces in the United Kingdom. Contrary to the Secretary of State for War, First Lord of Admiralty is more involved with the operations of forces, including recruitment, training, and mobilization of troops. The Secretary of State for War and other cabinet members can manage the overall military strategy and tactics whereas Field Marshal has closer connections with troops on the ground to make the final call, and can order emergency reactions upon foreign hostility.

## **8. First Lord of Admiralty**

### **Winston Churchill**

First Lord of Admiralty of the United Kingdom is directly responsible for the tremendously powerful British Royal Navy. He focuses on the direct mobilization and operations of the Royal Navy, and commands it in battle. He will also directly control the recruitment and training of the naval forces. During national emergencies, Admiral of the Fleet may order temporary military reactions upon perceived threat. He will work closely with Chancellor of Exchequer to secure funding for the navy, for example, purchasing new vessels.

## **9. Lord President of the Council**

### **John Morley**

Lord President of the Council and one of the leaders of the House of Commons, John Morley plays an important role in negotiating between opposing parties and offering

advice on the bills to pass through the Council. He is also entrusted with the duties of balancing trade union powers in court.

#### **10. Lord Privy Seal**

##### **Robert Milnes**

The bearer of the King's private seal, Lord Privy Seal is allowed to access many royal documents as well as close personal contacts with the monarch. Subordinate to Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal offers advice to the King and the Cabinet over executive issues.

#### **11. Postmaster General**

##### **Herbert Louis Samuel**

Postmaster General is in charge of the postal and telecommunication system in the United Kingdom. As Postmaster General, Herbert Samuel has an exclusive right to electric telegraphs and broadcasting.

#### **12. President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries**

##### **Walter Runciman**

President of the Board of Agriculture is mainly responsible for the agricultural sector of the United Kingdom, overseeing harvests and natural hurdles to farmers and agricultural businesses. Fisheries are also subject to the regulation and supervision of this position.

#### **13. President of the Board of Education**

##### **Joseph Albert Pease**

President of the Board of Education supervises the operations of national education system, mostly in England. In this committee, Joseph Pease has the power of setting up education facilities or programs in Scotland, Ireland and the colonies as well, but these programs may be terminated by chief secretaries in charge of this region. Aside from the

education system, President of the Board of Education is also involved in duties pertaining to child protection.

#### **14. President of the Board of Trade**

##### **Sydney Buxton**

President of the Board of Trade oversees UK economy in general, but most importantly big corporations. Sydney Buxton has to work closely with nations through trade negotiations to protect corporate interests and supervise overall economic status in all UK territories. He has close contacts with many UK merchants, including British East India Company. In addition, he serves to regulate UK trade and has the power to impose trade sanctions.

#### **15. President of the Local Government Board**

##### **John Elliot Burns**

President of the Local Government Board is mostly responsible for maintaining the overall well being of the nation through healthcare and supervision. He manages the entire healthcare system and national welfare. He will work closely with advocate organizations in addition to administrative departments to solve public health hazards including plagues, environmental issues, food safety, and if applicable, biological and chemical attacks.

#### **16. Prime Minister**

##### **Herbert Henry Asquith**

A famous liberal politician, H. H. Asquith is well-known for his mediation role between the liberal and unionist party during an era of political chaos. Serving as the United Kingdom's Prime Minister, Asquith is the leader of the House of Commons and holds the majority of executive power in the United Kingdom. However, he does not directly

control the council and military troops, nor can he directly pass bills. In this committee, Asquith's financial authority is limited. His powers as the First Lord of Treasury are allocated into the hands of Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Second Lord of Treasury.

### **17. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**

#### **Sir Edward Grey**

As the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey is responsible for managing UK's relations with foreign countries, security issues regarding the colonies, as well as promotion of UK's global strategy and interests. He will be able to contact the Foreign Affairs ministers in other countries as well as deliver UK interests on international events and conflicts. He will work closely with the foreign sector of Secret Services Bureau, later known as M16, and oversees its operations.

### **18. Secretary of State for India**

#### **Austen Chamberlain**

Secretary of State for India is responsible for the provinces and princely states of India. He oversees British-ruled regions, maintains UK relationships with all local rulers in India, and is involved in the operations of British East India Company. Due to the significance of India as part of the empire, he is able to mobilize a limited number of troops stationed in India, consisting of both locals and British soldiers.

### **19. Secretary of State for Labor**

#### **Charles Hobhouse**

With rising dissatisfaction among workers and the rise of radical liberalists, the King has established a new ministry to address labor issues. The Secretary of State for labor is in charge of restricting labor party power, tackling unemployment, ensuring acceptable working conditions and providing social benefits to the workers. It is also his job to

manage and prevent work strikes and riots. If such problems arise, it will be his duty to negotiate with union leaders before police military repression.

## **20. Secretary of State for Media**

### **Frederick Chesterfield**

Secretary of State for Media oversees newspaper productions, book publications, as well as different forms of advertisements and propaganda. He has access to a variety of publishing resources and has close connections with dominant publishing houses.

## **21. Secretary of State for the Colonies**

### **Lewis Vernon Harcourt**

Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible for managing UK's colonial dependencies and protectorates in Africa and South America. Secretary of State for the Colonies is mostly involved in administrative and executive functioning of these regions, but is granted limited control of troops stationed at the various colonized regions. These troops consist of both British and native soldiers, have less advanced weaponry, and will require sufficient time to mobilize. India, on the other hand, is considered as a separate entity and not among the colonies included in this position.

## **22. Secretary of State for the Home Department**

### **Reginald McKenna**

As the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna is in charge of all issues involving internal security, including the national policing department. His duties include planning and preparing for military protection on UK soil, protecting civil orders in case armed revolts occur, and detecting foreign espionage. The director of the home sector in Secret Services Bureau (later known as M15) reports to Home Secretary with intelligence, but this information is limited to internal security.

### **23. Secretary of State for Transport**

#### **Thomas Wodehouse Legh**

Though the railway system in the United Kingdom has long been under private businesses, King George has decided to partially nationalize the railway system in anticipation of potential conflicts. Secretary of State for Transport will be in charge of the operation, expansion and mobilization through railway as the main method of transport.

### **24. Secretary of State for War**

#### **John Seely**

As Secretary of State for War, John Seely is in charge of strategic planning of the UK's military and war efforts. It is his job to prevent the UK from being threatened by other countries as well as prepare itself for necessary military intervention when opportunity presents itself. He will be working closely with both home and foreign secretaries as well as First Lord of Admiralty on potential military strategies and will serve as spokesperson for declarations or formal termination of war. Though the majority of his power concerns home troops, he oversees all military actions in the empire, including the colonies.

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