129. London, nachst der Temse.

SCOTLAND YARD

Mike Kim and
Young Hoo Jeon

GECMUN
BEYOND THE UNITED NATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure I am able to invite all of you to GECMUN II, and also the Scotland Yard Committee. My name is Mike Kim, and I am going to be your director for the conference. My experience with MUN is not as long as most MUN director or chairs. However, I have some experiences in in-school conferences, and also overseas conferences. These experiences have helped me develop quickly and I hope that I can show you all that I am quite capable of being an MUN director. My idea for MUN is different from the stereotypical debate and resolution drafting during committee. I believe that MUN is a place where minds should be developed, not just a place where students come to have something to write for their universities. I hope to try and make the committee as smooth and fun as possible.

The Scotland Yard committee goes way back to the Victorian era. Delegates will no longer stay as a delegate of a country, but rather, change into a private investigator. In the real Scotland Yard, the private investigators acted as police for the public, and that is what the delegates will be aiming to do. However, the job of a private investigator is not what would be expected in present day. There are racial conflicts between the public, and the public also dislike a lot of the private investigators and they would rather help out the criminals than the police. This is what the delegates must try to change in the committee. No longer should there be a rift between the police and the public. While the delegates try to remedy the conflict between the groups of the public, they must also remedy the conflict between the private investigators and the public. While they try to do this, evil-doers will not stay still, there will be crimes happening all over London. They may be petty crimes, such as but not limited to thievery, fraud, etc, but there might be large-scale crimes, such as but not limited to serial killers, assassinations.

I hope to meet all of you ready and prepared in GECMUN II, and that you all will be able to think out of the box. I also hope to see some drama involved in committee, and the most important thing is to have fun. Awards mean nothing, experience is everything. Don't forget to come in as english gentlemen (or women) in the committee.

Manner Maketh Men.

Sincerely,
Mike Kim
Scotland Yard Committee Director

The Development of Police Force

The Metropolitan Police Act introduced by Robert Peel in 1829 began the start of the modern police force of England. Before that, law was maintained by local magistrates, and appointed representatives called "tythings". These individuals were voted to the office by the citizens and worked with local officials in bringing down crime. By 1839, the Metropolitan Police Force had replaced these forces, and became the primary source of crime prevention.

The Metropolitan Police Act established the foundations of policing throughout England. The police's primary way of policing would be patrolling with uniforms to prevent potential crime and keep an eye on things. Command was given by a centralized, military-like structure. The highest authorities being the commissioners. Police were to be patient, impersonal, and professional at all times. Lastly, the authority given to the police were given from three sources, the crown, the law, and the consent and cooperation of the citizens. The police force also had other roles than just preventing crimes such as lighting lampposts, watching for fires, providing public service to the people.

The name Scotland Yard originated from the site of where the police force building was built: the Great Scotland Yard. The early staff of Scotland Yard were responsible for protecting the public, as well as important individuals. This was usually done by patrolling the city, and bringing down criminals. In 1842, plainclothes police agents were sent out into the city, this brought public unrest from the people who didn't like to be eavesdropped and spied by the government. Police were called "Bobbies" or "Peelers" and were often scrutinized by the public. However, the Yard's success in many important cases helped bring back the trust of the people in the Yard.

Factors of the Rising Crim Rate

Social Classes

Victorian England class were divided into three classes: The Working Class, The Middle Class, and The Upper Class. The working class were the ones who had to do all the physical labors and they were paid daily or weekly with wages that could be low as £25(for peoples such as laborers or soldiers) and high as £100 (for skilled workers). The middle class would often have desk jobs. The middle class could be divided into two classes, the lower middle class and the higher middle class. The lower middle class were made up of teachers, journalists, shop-keepers, and etc and were payed between £150-300. The upper middle class were doctors, lawyers, clerks, or etc and were payed between £300-800. The upper class were merchants, bankers, and aristocrats and making between £10,000 and £30,000. All the money mentioned before were incomes annually, it is clear and apparent that there is a significant amount of dis-parity between the upper and lower class.

As industrialization started to take effect on Victorian England, The upper class started to get richer while the lower class stayed poor. This led to poverty in the lower class and people had no ways of fending for themselves. Employment of the lower class were usually in factories with minimum wages and even that was considered lucky with most people having seasonal or no jobs at all. As the lower class had no money to support their children, the children were taken to work as chimney sweeps or in coal mines or even just abandoned on the streets. These chil-dren who were abandoned on the streets would quickly turn to begging for money and food or to crime for help. The abandoned children weren't the only ones looking into crime as a source of food and income, many adults were looking into the business also which quickly increased the crime rate in many industrialized cities.

Technology Development

Industrialization wasn't actually a bad thing that came into Victorian England. With the first in-dustrial revolution closing it's mark, the late 1800s started to see the effects of a more industrial-ized cities and many technologies that didn't exist before. One of the most notable technology that was developed was the first railways and trains of England. The start of the railways started with James Watt in the late 1700s when he invented the steam engine. Steam power quickly led to the development of many inventions and demands for coal, minerals, iron substantially rose to help make these inventions. By the end of the 1800s, the railways were spread out to even the smallest towns, and this allowed many things to travel across large distances. Another very important mean of transportation was the steamboats, which used coal and steam power to help move it faster across the oceans then the traditional sailboats. In 1819, the steamboat technology was able to travel across the Atlantic ocean, and by 1833 the Atlantic crossings were now reduced to 22 days. This enabled trade to happen better across England and the whole world and news also could travel even faster.

Railways weren't the only thing that helped communication across England. In 1837, three scientists, Samuel Morse, Joseph Henry, and Alfred Vail, succeeded in the long problem of a way of sending messages quickly across long distances. The morse code was the name of the new system and it was able to send messages across at the speed of electricity. The code used a series of beeps that could be short or long that would mean a letter. The short beeps were called "dits", and the long beeps were called "dahs'. This new system quickly spread to all around America and soon to the rest of the world. They were used to transcribe a message that would be sent as a electric signal. In England, a similar system was also being developed but instead of using beeps to mean something, they had it point a letter on a chart. However, this invention didn't gain much popularity as the Morse code and only two of the machines were ever built. The Morse code would continue to be developed throughout the years and was finally set as the international Morse code 160 years later.

Hygiene and Disease

Cleanliness was a sign respectability, smell was a sign of health, class and social order. This was what the Victorian people thought of personal hygiene, and it sums up quite well what the Victorian hygiene and health was like. Repulsive smells were a part of daily life in urban cities of Victorian England, this was due to a bad sewage system. Waste by people were put in chamber pots due to there no being any plumbing system indoors. This made people just throw the chamber pots out the window to get rid of the waste, and even when outdoor lavatories were placed, the chamber pots continued to be used as night time emergency bathrooms. Of course, most of the chamber pots would be used by the higher class people, and the waste products would be left on the streets to rot and bring diseases to people. It wasn't just human waste products that were left on the streets. There were different kinds of animal waste products from carriages and transports, slaughter house debris of animal blood and guts, sometimes even rotting corpses from the local graveyard that were dug up to put in new ones.

This type of polluted lifestyle on the streets quickly led to diseases. These diseases included epidemics of cholera, typhoid, and many other illnesses such as smallpox and typhus. In 1831, the first outbreak of Asiatic cholera was recorded in Sunderland and this quickly led to the disease spreading all over London and Scotland. When the epidemic ended, it had claimed 52,000 lives, but that wasn't it for the fight against diseases in London. Later in 1837, the new type of fever, typhus, would start killing more people. Killing about 16,000 people every year for the next 4 years. This coincided with one of the worst smallpox contagions that killed tens of thousand, mainly infants and children. Then scarlet fever, would come into play, and that would kill more than 20,000 people. This diseases would remain in Britain for sometime, but they would remain more endemic and no more of the outbreaks such as the events previously mentioned would happen. Thankfully, while going into the late Victorian age, hygiene got a bit better and subsequently, the level of disease control became higher in Britain.

Crimes

Types of Crime

Crime was the only way for survival for many people. The most popular crime was stealing and robbing, and even here, there would be many ways the crime was done. One of the biggest ways was taking in small boys on the streets and turning them into "fogle-hunters" or pickpockets. Breaking into houses were also not a unusual crime. Teams of burglars would come together to break into a house and share the loot. Then there was the straightforward muggers. These people were people who would go up to a person in an empty street and mug them, which means they threaten them with a weapon and take all their money. This sometimes ended up with the mugger killing the person and leaving him dead. Another way of doing this was called "garrotting" which was a way where one person would half-strangle the victim from behind, squeezing his windpipe so that he can't shout and faint, the other would then take all the valuables from them. A very popular way of killing people was killing prostitutes. Prostitution still happened in 18th and 19th century London, although quite secretly. Because it was kept a secret, it would happen in dark, unknown places, which made it easier for murderers to murder the prostitutes and get away quickly. One of the most famous example of this would be the Whitechapel murders, or more famously known as the "Jack the Ripper" murders. Besides these crimes, there were gangs in place that would host highway robberies and stealing bankers' consignments that were in transit. In the 1880s, the surge in gun crime will rise with more and more hardened burglars coming out.

Fighting Crime

There were many things the government did to fight against crime. The biggest change was the implementation of the Metropolitan Police Act and the making of the Scotland Yard and the Metropolitan Police, mentioned in pg. 4. Another big thing was detective policing. These were the plain-clothed police officers that were placed in the 19th century, but there was also the private investigators that worked alongside the police, a famous example in literature being "Sherlock Holmes". Before the police were implemented the chief official in charge of fighting crime was the constable. They were the people who brought people who committed crimes before justice, and they worked with the night watchmen to patrol the city or town in case something happened. Other people who helped in these actions were the "thief-takers" and the Bow Street Runners, these people were eventually absorbed into making of the Metropolitan Police.

Punishment

Hanging

During the Victorian age, another way of fighting crime was by making the punishments more stricter. One of the problems they faced though was the capital punishment, hanging. In the 1700s, too many people were hanged with about 200 crimes being listed for possible hanging. The reasons for the hanging was very diverse, being as serious as treason or murder, and petty as picking pockets. This was due to the government trying to dissuade people from doing any crimes by showing them the cruelest punishment possible to any would-be criminals. This, however, created a lot of public uproar, and by the 1800s, the rule was changed so that only a few people would be hanged. The magistrates also went against the hanging by only recording that the deed was done and then actually giving the criminal a bit lesser punishment. Despite these efforts, the number of people sentenced to hang was about 3524 between the 19th century and the 20th century, with only 1353 of those being for murder.

Transportation and Penal Servitude

This type of punishment was unique in the British Empire where they had many colonies. This was where the criminals that did wrong would be transported to the colonies of the British Empire, the most popular destination being Australia. After being transported, they would be taught to live there and do work. The reasons for transportation was also as diverse as in the case of hanging, and a lot of people felt it was a bit unfair. The punishment was limited in 1853 and abolished in 1857, however the sentence would continue until 1867.

Imprisonment

Imprisonment was a way of punishing people from the ancient times, however, by the late 18th century it was rarely used, and instead hanging and transportation happened. The people kept in prison were usually debtors or people awaiting trial, but this quickly changed when the people began a public uproar against hanging and transportation. Consequently, people were then put in prison instead. However, as more and more people started to commit crimes, the rooms in prison would quickly feel up, and so more and more jails had to be made. People would be placed in "County Gaols" or mid-size lock-ups for the county. Another would be the "Convict Gaol" which was the prison run by the central government in London. The final choice was the worst, the prison hulks. These were basically the ships that were used when transporting criminals, and after the abolishment of transportation, were not in use anymore. They quickly became a substitute for prison and became known as the "floating prison". It was very insanitary and when outbreaks of diseases happened, a large numbers of the prisoners would die due to the conditions. The last of the hulks were burned down in 1857.

Other Types of Punishment

Other types of punishment included hard labour, physical punishment, forced conscription, fines, and many more. Hard labour was usually performed in prisons where prisoners would perform labors that were useful to the society or labour that just made them very tired. Physical punishments included stocks, and pillory that were banned due to being barbaric, however whipping would continue in the jails, after it was banned in public. During times of war, people would not sign up to the army because they knew how hard they were treated, and they knew there was low chance of survival. That was why a lot of prisoners would be sent to the Armed Forces, especially to the navy. The easiest punishment, as we view it, would be fines. However, this was not in common use because most of the people who committed crimes were too poor to be able to pay fines. That was why they were led to hard labour, imprisonment, or many more harder punishments.

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*These delegate informations are altered slightly from what they really were. Underlined sections are made up to fit committee settings.

General Sir Charles Warren

General Charles Warren was active with the British Royal Engineers in the mid-1800s and there he earned the status 'general'. General Charles Warren was active in Ottoman Syria, South Africa, the Palmer expedition investigation, Bechuanaland Expedition, and other army activities. In 1886, Warren became the Head Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, or Scotland Yard. There he tried to make the then-poor Scotland Yard better, economically and in status.

Sir Robert Anderson

Robert Anderson started his career as a barrister, a type of lawyer. In 1868, however, he was called to London after a policeman was killed in Manchester during a jailbreak. There he became attacked to the Home Office as adviser on political crime. Due to political atmosphere he was appointed secretary to the new Prison Commission, but there he was also later removed. That was how he came to Scotland Yard in 1887, and later became Assistant Commissioner.

Melville Macnaghten

Melville Macnaghten was the youngest of the fifteen children of Elliot Macnaghten, the last Chairman of the British East India Company. In 1872, he would go to India to continue his father's business in Bengal. There after getting in trouble with the local land rioters, he would start to become close with James Monro. Later when Macnaghten came back to England, he was offered the post of Assistant Chief Constable in the CID unit of Scotland yard by James Monro.

Edmund John James Reid

Edmund Reid started his life as a delivery boy in London, then a pasty-cook and ship's steward before joining the Scotland Yard's police in 1872. 2 years later, he would transfer to the CID unit, and there he would quickly climb the ranks as a Third-Class Sergent in 1878, Detective Sergeant in 1880, and detective inspector in 1885. Later, Reid made his own division J division of the CID, but was soon placed as the head of the H division at Whitechapel.

Donald Swanson

Donald Swanson was born a son of brewer, and was quite the student while in school. Later becoming a teacher before joining the police in 1868. Swanson was then promoted to Chief Inspector in the CID of Scotland Yard, then promoted even higher to superintendent in 1887. Swanson was involved in preventing political terrorist attacks in London and other cases that made him popular among the ranks of the people.

Joseph Bell*

A grandson of Benjamin Bell, a forensic surgeon, Joseph Bell was notably a famous lecturer of the University of Edinburgh. Bell studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh Medical School in 1859, and later even acted as surgeon to Queen Victoria whenever she would visit Scotland. Bell would later meet Arthur Conan Doyle in 1877, while working at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Doyle would then write a popular stories by the name of 'Sherlock Holmes' about Bell and his ob-servant ways. Joseph Bell has been asked to join Scotland Yard for a few years in order to train new detectives and help analyze dead victims and criminal minds.

Frederick Abberline

The son of Edward Abberline, a minor local government official. Abberline would be a clockmaker in London until 1863, when he would join the Metropolitan Police. Abberline quickly impressed his superiors, and soon was placed as a plain clothed officer, or a spy, to investigate political terrorist activities. Abberline would quickly keep rising amongst the ranks and ended up as Inspector First-Class in 1888.

Jared "Joker" Ledger**

A troubled youth in the streets of London, Jared Ledger was the leader of a children's gang that would be at the center of almost every child pick-pocket or burglary crime in London. After reach-ing the age of 22, Jared Ledger was captured in a big-scale burglary attempt trying to steal from the British Museum, betrayed by one of the newly joined members of the gang, This would have easily resulted in long time in prison or even hanging, but Ledger would then meet Edmund Reid, who saw some potential in his eyes. Ledger was given a chance by Edmund Reid, Reid gave him a chance to join the police in Scotland Yard. At first Ledger refused, but then knowing that the cost of him not joining would be death for him and all of his gang, he decided to join Scotland Yard. While working in Scotland Yard, Ledger started using his gang as informants on criminal activities, rather than letting them participate in criminal activities. Ledger quickly proved Reid right, and was promoted in 1887 to Detective Sergeant under Reid in the H division. Ledger is called the joker due to his love of jokes and of his care-free attitude in handling serious matters, but when one of his gang members or allies is at stake, Ledger turns serious and it seems as if none can stop him.

Sir Wade Wilson**

Wade Wilson was a prodigy, a genius in tactics, brilliant in battle, unseen in disguise. Wilson was under General Charles Warren while he was still active in South Africa. Wilson was very young, only 17, when he joined the army, however under the leadership of Warren, he quickly turned out to be a prodigy in spying on enemy troops. There Wilson played the part for gathering information for the troops, and worked for Warren day and night. Wilson was said to be very loyal to Warren,

and later when Warren was sent to Scotland Yard, Wilson also gave up a promotion to join him there. At Scotland Yard, Wilson started as a plain-clothed police and was very adapted to the job. Wilson would then catch a small thief with big guts who was trying to steal from the British Museum, for protecting the valuable artifacts of the British Empire, Wade Wilson was knighted and immediately promoted to Detective inspector in the Y division. Later, when Reid was moved to the H division, Wilson was moved there also and there he would meet Jared Ledger, the boy whose demise brought him his success.

Jerry Robinson**

Jerry Robinson dreamt of being a police officer, that was his dream job as a boy. Although all the people on the streets told him that the 'bobbies' and 'peelers' were always up to no good, he didn't believe them at all. At age 24 in 1867, Robinson would join the CID of Scotland Yard and work there until being promoted continuously till third-class sergeant in 1884. Jerry Robinson seems to work well with others on the field, and would become a better sergeant and leader if he could just step out a little more and gain more confidence.

Robert Pinkerton*

Robert Pinkerton was the son of Allan Pinkerton, the founder of Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Robert's late father, Allan Pinkerton was simply an amazing man who helped Abraham Lincoln to victory by helping his intelligence service in the Civil War. Later, Allan Pinkerton would set up the Pinkerton Agency, that quickly became the best detective service in the US. Later, Robert and his brother, William, would inherit the agency from their father. After a personality clash with his brother, Robert believed that he could not work together with his brother in the business, and left for London. There Robert set up the Pinkerton London Detective Agency where it quickly became the best detective agency of London and Britain.

Frank James*

Frank James was a soldier who fought in the Civil war who later became an outlaw. With his brother Jesse James, Frank would go on to make the James-Younger gang. With this game, he would commit many crimes, including many types of robberies. Later, after the gang fell apart Jesse and Frank started to separate. In 1882, Frank would experience huge loss after his brother was betrayed and assassinated by the Ford brothers. Fearing that he would meet the same fate soon, he quickly took a train to Jefferson city, and there made peace with the law. After being tried for two robberies/murders, Frank decided that he could no longer could stay in the US, and decided to leave for London. There Frank decided to join Scotland Yard in order to make amends to what he did before. Quickly rising in rank, Frank became CID's expert on criminal psychology and plain-clothed detective work. However, he is still to make amends with anyone linked to the Pinkerton agency, who he believes as the agency that helped bring his gang down.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Political

- What aid would we seek from the Government?
- How can we serve the Queen better?
- How do we protect the people from potential political fights?
- What is the right way of Scotland Yard becoming part of politics?

Social

- How can we close the gap between the people and the police?
- What can we do to better help protect the people?
- What would we do with a riot?
- How do we protect the people from a mass-murder?

Personal

- What is more important; Personal glory or the well-being of the people?

1.   "History of Scotland Yard" by John Keegan
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1.   "Scotland Yard: Beginnings and Principle of British Thought" by Erin Williams
http://www.harding.edu/jeharris/hist461/scotlandyardwilliams.pdf

1.   "Victorian England" on AboutBritain.com
http://www.aboutbritain.com/articles/victorian-england.asp

1.   "Crime in Victorian England" on Victorian Web
http://www.victorianweb.org/victorian/history/crime/index.html

1.   "The Director's Email Address" by Mike Kim
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