



MOMUN 2026

ASHES OF AN EMPIRE

God Save the Queen!

Directed by Alexander Chan

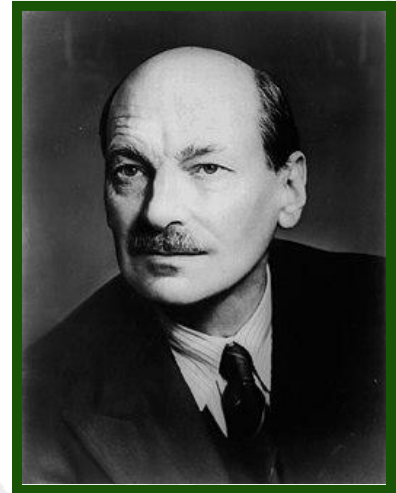
Character Guide

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Clement Attlee - Prime Minister

Witnessing widespread poverty from a young age in East London, Clement Attlee had always been politically motivated, especially regarding liberal beliefs. After a brief involvement in various left-wing movements during his youth, Attlee joined the Labour Party in 1930, becoming deputy party leader a year later, and eventually became the party leader in 1935. Throughout his leadership, his policies were relatively moderate, and he collaborated with Winston Churchill in the War Cabinet. Now, Attlee looks to his ruined homeland and aims to build it up in the vision of William Beveridge, generally seeking to implement welfare reforms and nationalise industries to establish an ethical society that minimises inequality. Despite this, Clement Attlee is mainly focused on foreign relations and Britain's role on the world stage. While his foreign secretary, among many others, including the United States, fears the possibility of an aggressive Soviet Union, and thus takes a hardline anti-communist stance¹, Attlee personally leans a bit more amicably towards Stalin. Fond of his wartime ally, Attlee seeks warm relations with the Soviet Union, and is careful to vilify them, being one of the few in the Western World to be open-minded to the Soviets². He also does not shy away from the idea of decolonisation, and is not enthusiastic about Britain's empire days, even promising to grant India and the rest of the Raj freedom³. Overall, despite his own personal views, Attlee represents the Labour Party and the United Kingdom's interests and may have to put aside personal goals to pursue wider ones, due to his extremely large influence.



¹Morgan, Kenneth O. *Labour in Power, 1945-1951*. Oxford University Press, USA, 1984.

²Smith, Raymond, and John Zametica. "The Cold Warrior: Clement Attlee Reconsidered, 1945-7." *International Affairs*, vol. 61, no. 2, Apr. 1985, pp. 237-252, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2617482>. Accessed 30 Mar. 2026.

³Petersen, Nis. "India Gains Independence from the United Kingdom | EBSCO." EBSCO Information Services, Inc. | [Www.ebsco.com](http://www.ebsco.com), 2023, www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/india-gains-independence-united-kingdom. Accessed 30 Mar. 2026.

Ernest Bevin - Foreign Secretary

Born into extreme poverty and unable to afford an education, Ernest Bevin became politically engaged, especially in workers' unions. He worked for, organised, and eventually led various major unions and was key in taking political action, earning a reputation for decisive decision-making and firmness. Upon the war's end and the victory of Attlee in the 1945 elections, Bevin was assigned the position of Foreign Secretary⁴. Due to his past experiences with communists and fearing Soviet aggression, Bevin developed a strong distaste for communism and was quick to oppose Soviet operations and expansion into the Balkans⁵. And while it may seem natural for him to drift towards the United States, he was also cautious of the Americans, fearing an unequal relationship and partially holding the United States responsible for Britain's current state⁶. Instead, Bevin looks to Western Europe, mainly France and the Low Countries, aiming to create some sort of alliance to maintain security, seeing his European brethren as more reliable than the United States⁷. Additionally, he is generally apathetic towards the remnants of the Empire, seeing direct rule as impractical and rather favours the involvement in client states or protectorates for power projection⁸. Lastly, while mainly focused on foreign affairs, domestically, Bevin's past involvement with trade unions led him to be in favour of supporting and protecting workers, whether that be through boosting employment, raising wages, or defending their rights⁹. Overall, Bevin is a cautious but bold man, wary of both the Soviets and the Americans, while



⁴The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Ernest Bevin | British Labour Leader and Statesman." Encyclopædia Britannica, 5 Mar. 2026, www.britannica.com/biography/Ernest-Bevin. Accessed 30 Mar. 2026.

⁵Colman, Jonathan. Britain's "Mr X." Manchester University Press, 29 Apr. 2025.

⁶Folly, Martin H. "The Impression Is Growing ... That the United States Is Hard When Dealing with Us": Ernest Bevin and Anglo-American Relations at the Dawn of the Cold War." *Journal of Transatlantic Studies*, vol. 10, no. 2, June 2012, pp. 150–166, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14794012.2012.678113>. Accessed 30 Mar. 2026.

⁷Baylis, John. "Britain and the Dunkirk Treaty: The Origins of NATO." *Journal of Strategic Studies*, vol. 5, no. 2, June 1982, pp. 236–247, <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402398208437111>.

⁸Charmley, John. *Churchill's Grand Alliance*. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1995.

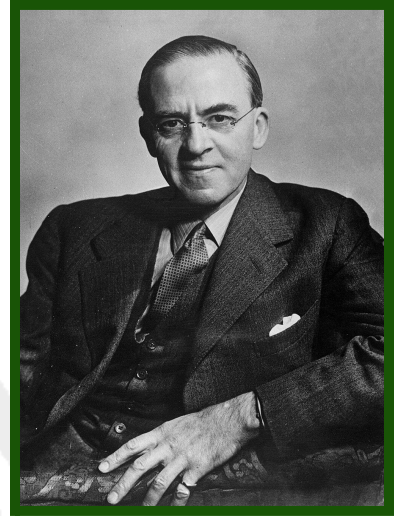
⁹The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Ernest Bevin | British Labour Leader and Statesman." Encyclopædia Britannica, 5 Mar. 2026, www.britannica.com/biography/Ernest-Bevin. Accessed 30 Mar. 2026.

holding the great responsibility of being the main representative of Britain around the world, being able to directly contact other states with great authority.



Stafford Cripps - President of the Board of Trade

Stafford Cripps is no stranger to politics, having served in government as the solicitor general in 1930 and later being elected to represent the Labour Party for the Bristol East constituency in 1931. However, due to his involvement in forming the socialist league, calls to collaborate with the communist party, and general far-left views, he was removed from the Labour Party. Cripps still participated in politics, serving on missions to Moscow and India during the war and eventually being readmitted to the Labour Party as President of the Board of Trade, one of the most important economic positions in the country¹⁰. While still strongly socialist, mainly due to his personal moral views, he has modified his views to fit the party line of the Labour Party, becoming more moderate overall. He aims to employ austerity and strict rationing to keep Britain afloat, while favouring spending on welfare, having no real attachments to the Empire, even working to grant India independence¹¹. As the President of the Board of Trade, Cripps is tasked with handling external business affairs, potentially dealing with the effects of lend-lease shock and American domination.

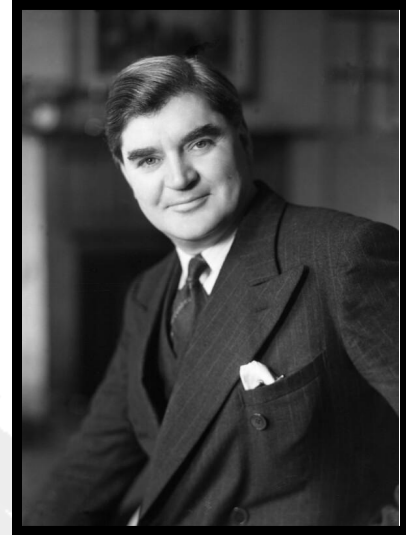


¹⁰The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Sir Stafford Cripps | British Statesman." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 23 Feb. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Stafford-Cripps. Accessed 31 Mar. 2026.

¹¹Cooke, Colin Arthur. *The Life of Richard Stafford Cripps*. Hodder & Stoughton, 1957.

Aneurin Bevan - Minister of Health

Entering the House of Commons in 1929 as a member from Ebbw Vale, he quickly earned a reputation for his speaking abilities and criticisms of Churchill's wartime government and his own party¹². He was appointed to the role of Minister of Health by Clement Attlee in 1945, which also tasked him with dealing with the housing shortage. For Bevan, he looks to his own hometown's solutions. During his childhood, his hometown's medical society would collect fees from all to ensure that all townsfolk could receive medical services for free, essentially forming the base for the universal healthcare system that Bevan envisions¹³. Similar to his plans for housing, Bevan aims to increase the amount of social or council housing, with the dream of allowing anyone to get social housing. These housing units would be owned by the government and paid for at a price lower than the market price, and would usually involve low-rise apartments¹⁴. In general, Bevan is a staunch left-wing supporter, aiming to establish universal welfare for all, and is not afraid to make his opinions heard.



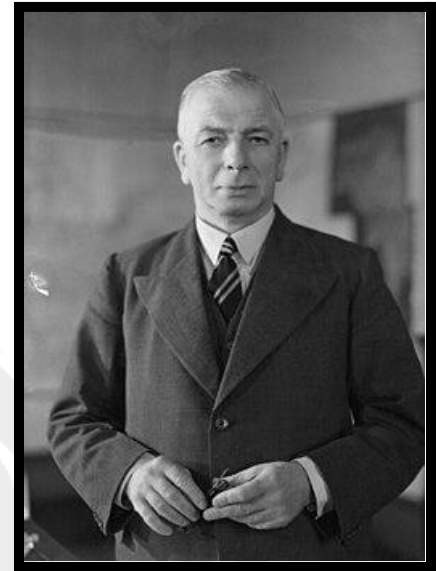
¹²The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Aneurin Bevan | British Politician." Encyclopædia Britannica, 17 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Aneurin-Bevan. Accessed 31 Mar. 2026.

¹³BBC. "NHS 70: Aneurin Bevan Day Celebrations in Tredegar." BBC News, 1 July 2018, www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-south-east-wales-44658282. Accessed 31 Mar. 2026.

¹⁴Glynn, Sarah. *Where the Other Half Lives*. Pluto Press (UK), 15 June 2009.

Albert Victor Alexander - First Lord of the Admiralty

Albert Victor Alexander, or A.V. Alexander for short, had been politically active in the Co-operative Party since 1908. He had briefly served in non-combat operations during World War 1. Afterwards, he continued to work in the government, advocating for the Labour Party's principles, as well as general social spending and welfare reforms. In 1929, he had briefly joined the Labour cabinet as a part of an increasing partnership between the two centre-left parties and became the First Lord of the Admiralty. He played a major role in handling the British Navy during World War II. He retained his position after the wartime coalition split between Labour and the Conservative



Party, which he supported. While mostly left-wing, supporting welfare programs in general, Alexander is still in favour of a militarily strong Britain, potentially leaving national service and nuclear deterrence as methods to strengthen the country's global position. Despite his desire for a stronger Britain, Alexander is not terribly keen on keeping the Empire around, with him collaborating with Cripps to establish Indian independence. Additionally, Alexander strongly opposes cooperation with the Soviet Union, firmly supporting Ernest Bevin's policies¹⁵. As First Lord of the Admiralty, he is the political head of the Navy, and he can strongly influence the Navy, along with being able to command their respect for his work during World War II and working class background.

¹⁵Churchill Archives Centre. "Janus: The Papers of a v Alexander." Archive.org, web.archive.org/web/20091208055138/janus.lib.cam.ac.uk/db/node.xsp?id=EAD%2FGBR%2F0014%2FAVAR. Accessed 1 Apr. 2026.

Arthur Creech Jones - Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies

Arthur Creech Jones was well educated in the field of politics and eventually became quite engaged in it, joining various political groups such as the Socialist League and, eventually, the Labour Party, entering parliament in 1935. His time in parliament was spent focused on colonial affairs, primarily encouraging education in British colonies in Africa, which also carried through during wartime. Following the end of the war, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, an extremely crucial role in deciding the fate of the colonies. Being from a left-wing background, it is no surprise that Jones strongly advocates for the independence of the colonies, and does not care much to struggle to save the scraps of the Empire.¹⁶ Additionally, his left-wing and strong Labour Party affiliation led him to support general Labour policy, such as welfare reform. As Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Jones can easily communicate with and influence local colonial leaders, whether British or local.



¹⁶“Arthur Creech Jones, Minister in Earlier Labor Cabinet, Dies; Former Colonial Secretary Was 73—Aided Moves into Independence.” The New York Times, 24 Oct. 1964, www.nytimes.com/1964/10/24/archives/arthur-creech-jones-minister-in-earlierParliament-labor-cabinet-dies-former.html. Accessed 2 Apr. 2026.

Winston Churchill - Leader of the Conservative Party

Made famous by his time in the wartime government, it would be no surprise to say that Churchill had spent plenty of time in politics. Initially starting with a military career in accordance with his father, Churchill entered politics in 1899, speaking on various subjects such as trade or the Boer Wars under the Conservative Party. He had briefly exited government from time to time, whether that be to participate in WWI or simply because he was voted out, until he was eventually appointed to be in charge of the Admiralty upon the breakout of World War 2. He rose to power, leading a coalition government following Chamberlain's resignation, and gained mass popularity by eventually winning the war. However, an exhausted British population, focusing on the need for domestic repair, had elected a Labour government instead of a Conservative one. With the British political landscape shifting towards domestic policy, Churchill still looks to where he fits best, foreign policy¹⁷. While he had previously worked with Stalin and the Soviet Union, Churchill viewed the Soviet Union as an extreme threat to the West, staunchly opposing it, and calling for a special relationship between the Empire, Britain, the Dominions, and the United States¹⁸. Additionally, Churchill believes that the Empire and its Colonies are key to maintaining Britain's power, and will do anything to restore or salvage national strength¹⁹. Lastly, while domestic policy may not be his favourite, Churchill is focused on reducing rationing and government control, believing in a more laissez-faire economic style²⁰.



¹⁷Nicholas, Herbert. "Winston Churchill - Military Successes and Political Problems | Britannica." Encyclopædia Britannica, 23 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Winston-Churchill/Military-successes-and-political-problems. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

¹⁸Jenkins, Roy. Churchill : A Biography (Farrar, Straus and Giroux). New York, Farrar, Straus And Giroux, 2001.

¹⁹Brown, Judith, and Wm Roger Louis. The Oxford History of the British Empire. Vol. 4 : The Twentieth Century. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001.

²⁰Nicholas, Herbert. "Winston Churchill - Military Successes and Political Problems | Britannica." Encyclopædia Britannica, 23 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Winston-Churchill/Military-successes-and-political-problems. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

Overall, while incredibly popular and influential, Churchill faces an ever evolving and changing Britain, one that may not align with his views, creating an uncertain future for Churchill's visions in what is best for the country.



Rab Butler - Member of Parliament

Rab Butler was a prominent Conservative politician and had originated from a well-educated background at Cambridge. After a career in teaching, he was elected to Parliament under the Conservative Party in 1929 and worked in various departments, addressing issues such as the management of India, labour reforms, and foreign policy alignment. During the Second World War, Rab Butler served as Minister of Education and led the development of the Education Act of 1944, granting the right to free secondary school education²¹. Now, he must move forward following his Party's defeat at the hands of Attlee's Labour government. However, unlike most of his Tory companions, Butler wishes to move more towards the centre, aiming to be more moderate. He rejects the laissez-faire economics proposed by many in his party and instead seeks to attempt to meet the interests of everyone. Additionally, contrary to his party leader, Winston Churchill, Butler feels indifferent towards the Empire and Britain's status, acting as a mediator between the Labour and Tory parties, and seeking to meet in the middle for a stronger Britain²².



²¹The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "R. A. Butler, Baron Butler of Saffron Walden | British Statesman | Britannica." Www.britannica.com, 4 Mar. 2026, www.britannica.com/biography/R-A-Butler-Baron-Butler-of-Saffron-Walden. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026strategic.

²² Butler, Richard. The Art of the Possible. Gambit Publications, 1972.

Alan Brooke - Chief of the Imperial General Staff

While his military education in France may have seemed unpromising due to poor performance, Alan Brooke's capabilities were quickly proved in the First World War. He served in the Royal Artillery and later distinguished himself for his skills and staff duties. In the Second World War, Alan Brooke managed the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940, while also earning himself a reputation for being a brilliant field commander²³. Despite the common disputes and arguments between Alan Brooke and Winston Churchill, Brooke still held respect for the former Prime Minister, with the two forming a close relationship. Brooke holds generally the same views as Churchill and the rest of the Conservative Party, but is unwilling to mix the military with his personal politics, maintaining a strict professional standard²⁴. As Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Alan Brooke is tasked with handling the entire British Army, mainly focusing on demobilisation, handling soldier deployments abroad in colonial garrisons, and the needs of the army. Additionally, with this role comes a great influence over the military, with Alan Brooke being held in high regard by many soldiers²⁵.



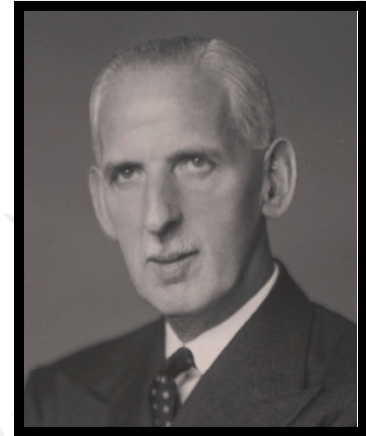
²³The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Alan Francis Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke | British Field Marshal | Britannica." Www.britannica.com, 9 Feb. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Alan-Francis-Brooke-1st-Viscount-Alanbrooke.

²⁴<https://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.edu/brooke-great-contemporary/>

²⁵Roberts, Andrew. *Masters and Commanders : How Four Titans Won the War in the West, 1941-1945*. New York, Harper Perennial, 2010.

Sir William Fraser - Chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company

Like most who are wealthy, Sir Fraser was born into it. His father had founded the Pumphreston Oil Company, which Fraser had begun directing upon adulthood²⁶. He joined the board of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, became deputy chairman, and then eventually became chairman of the company following the end of the Second World War²⁷. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, created in 1909, had received major oil concessions in Iran, serving as a key asset in Britain's strategic and industrial power. Additionally, in 1914, the British government became the principal shareholder of the company, further amplifying the cooperative and symbiotic relationship between the two entities²⁸. Nowadays, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company is one of the most powerful oil entities in the world, owning around 31% of Middle Eastern oil stock, due to operations in Qatar, Kuwait, and obviously Iran. Additionally, the company has a major stake in the Iraq Petroleum Company, giving the Anglo-Iranian Company further influence in Iraqi oil²⁹. Overall, Fraser must and will do anything to keep his stake in the Middle East along with his wealth, being in favour of policies that benefit large companies and that protect British interests in the Middle East.



²⁶Page 6689 | Supplement 30730, 4 June 1918 | London ...” The Gazette, 4 June 1918, www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30730/supplement/6689. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

²⁷Kinzer, Stephen, and Stephen Kinzer. All the Shah's Men. John Wiley & Sons, 27 June 2003.

²⁸The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. “BP PLC.” www.britannica.com, 5 Feb. 2017, www.britannica.com/money/BP-PLC. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

²⁹Shaw, Alexander Nicholas. ““Strong, United and Independent”: The British Foreign Office, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Internationalization of Iranian Politics at the Dawn of the Cold War, 1945–46.” Middle Eastern Studies, vol. 52, no. 3, 25 Feb. 2016, pp. 505–524, <https://doi.org/10.1080/00263206.2015.1124417>. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

Sir Alexander Fleck - Imperial Chemical Industries Representative

Sir Alexander Fleck was interested in chemicals from a young age, working in various labs during his education, and eventually gaining a doctorate in the chemistry of radioactive substances. Naturally, his knowledge and expertise in the field of chemistry led him to join Imperial Chemical Industries' board³⁰. The Imperial Chemical Industries was a company formed out of a merger in 1926 that produced and sold all sorts of chemical products, such as paint, plastics, and even electronic parts. The company's competence for highly advanced products and ability to produce them at a large scale, due to the company's size, naturally led the company to help in munitions procurement during the Second World War. This also coincided with a rise in pharmaceutical production, along with new global nuclear interests, creating new opportunities for the company³¹. In general, with the rise in calls for a public healthcare system, Imperial Chemical Industries may be able to play a role while turning a profit, maintaining Fleck's goal of keeping company growth. However, if pharmaceuticals do not turn a profit, perhaps more drastic measures could be taken in the field of munitions.

³⁰Former Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." Web.archive.org, July 2006, web.archive.org/web/20130124115814/www.royalsoced.org.uk/cms/files/fellows/biographical_index/fells_indexp1.pdf. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

³¹Owen, Geoffery, and Trevor Harrison. "Why ICI Chose to Demerge." Harvard Business Review, 1 Mar. 1995, hbr.org/1995/03/why-ici-chose-to-demerge. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

Leo Amery - Secretary of State for India and Burma

Leo Amery was first introduced to politics in 1899, as he reported on the Boer War for *The Times*. Later on, in 1911, he entered parliament and became undersecretary of state for the colonies in 1919. He involved himself in various colonial affairs, becoming quite the expert on the subject. He had participated in other departments and had made many criticisms of Chamberlain's policy of appeasement and his overall foreign policy. This gained him a reputation for his fine oration skills, along with his ability to turn the tides of debate³². And while passionate and motivated to keep the Empire and Britain's prestige around, he does not agree with radical Imperialism, instead opting for some concessions to be made, as otherwise, direct control may be too unrealistic³³. In general, Amery is a moderate conservative who strongly believes in the Empire, but remains cautious, aiming for a realistic strategy to maintain British power.



³² The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "L.S. Amery | British Statesman, Conservative, WWI | Britannica." Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 Feb. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/L-S-Amery. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

³³ Alex Von Tunzelmann. *Indian Summer*. Toronto, M & S, 2007.

Stewart Menzies - Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service

Menzies' grandfather had made a fortune running a whiskey cartel, allowing him to be born into a wealthy but sketchy family³⁴. Following somewhat in his grandfather's footsteps, Menzies joined the military, serving in World War I, initially as a lieutenant, but eventually joined counterintelligence forces in the later years of the war³⁵. During the interwar period, Menzies had collaborated with a fellow intelligence officer, Sidney Reilly, in sabotaging the Labour government³⁶, demonstrating his tendency to use his abilities for his own agendas. During the Second World War, Menzies worked for Churchill to aid in decryption, assassinations, and aiding resistance forces, earning him distinction and a few awards³⁷. After the war, the rise of the Soviet Union, along with espionage, especially regarding nuclear bomb technology, became increasingly relevant, granting Menzies further importance. However, with a new Labour government that may downsize military operations and may jeopardise Menzies' personal Conservative views, perhaps his loyalty to the government may be in question, with Menzies taking matters into his own hands.



³⁴ Follett, Ken. "THE OLDEST BOY of BRITISH INTELLIGENCE." *The New York Times*, 27 Dec. 1987, www.nytimes.com/1987/12/27/books/the-oldest-boy-of-british-intelligence.htmljeopardisel. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

³⁵ Brown, Anthony Cave. "C": The Secret Life of Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, Spymaster to Winston Churchill. Simon & Schuster Books For Young Readers, 1988.

³⁶ Kettle, Michael. Sidney Reilly. St Martins Press, 1 Jan. 1983.

³⁷ Brown, Anthony Cave. "C": The Secret Life of Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, Spymaster to Winston Churchill. Simon & Schuster Books For Young Readers, 1988.

Sir John Slessor - Air Member for Personnel

Slessor's shortcomings in health, due to early childhood polio, were made up for by his raw passion and interest in military service. While rejected from military service in World War I for his health, he managed to enter the Royal Flying Corps, serving across France, Egypt, and Sudan. In between the two World Wars, Slessor served in administrative positions in India and Burma, and during the Second World War, Slessor truly shone. Placed in charge as assistant chief of staff and eventually head of Coastal Air Command, Slessor contributed massively to the Battle for the Atlantic, sinking many German submarines during his service³⁸. Nowadays, John Slessor plays a key role in debating British military doctrine. With a new nuclear scene in warfare, Slessor argues that air power is of utmost importance to protect from nuclear bombers, and should be prioritised over conventional strategies and armies. This could allow for government savings on military spending, as it would reduce the number of ground troops and the immense cost they incur. Additionally, Slessor, seeking cost-efficient ways for defence, is in favour of a "great deterrent" through the procurement of nuclear weapons³⁹. In general, as Air Member for Personnel, Slessor will have to oversee the demobilisation of the air force, along with arguing for an affordable and effective way to defend Britain.



William Penney - Nuclear Scientist

William Penney's immense knowledge of physics makes him the potential key to Britain's

³⁸ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Sir John Cotesworth Slessor | British Military Officer | Britannica." [Www.britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com), 9 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/John-Cotesworth-Slessor. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

³⁹ Ball, S J. *The Bomber in British Strategy*. Westview Press, 20 Sept. 1995.

problems, with a potentially nuclear future securing Britain's safety. He built his knowledge studying physics at the University of London and the University of Cambridge, and eventually taught, becoming known for his skills and understanding of the physical sciences. He was first introduced to government military projects when he was hired to work and conduct research for the Admiralty and the Ministry of Home Security. Eventually, in 1944, William Penney was sent to Los Alamos to work on the Manhattan Project, gaining invaluable experience and playing an important role in the development of the atomic bomb⁴⁰. Now, returning home, many wish for him to use his experience developing the Manhattan Project in creating an atomic bomb for Britain's use. Unfortunately, Penney is not keen on these proposals. While seeing his work as his patriotic duty, Penney is personally uninterested in pursuing weapons research, in favour of teaching, and is wary of the security risks that come from such an important position⁴¹. With internal and external opposition from the United States and the Soviet Union on a possible British nuclear program, the government will have to offer a lot to get Penney's aid in developing a bomb.

⁴⁰The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "William Penney, Baron Penney | British Physicist | Britannica." [Www.britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com), 1 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/William-Penney-Baron-Penney. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

⁴¹Pearce, Fred. "The Blushing Englishman Who Stole Nuclear Secrets from the US." *New Scientist*, 11 Oct. 2017, www.newscientist.com/article/mg23631470-900-the-blushing-englishman-who-stole-nuclear-secrets-from-the-us/. Accessed 4 Apr. 2026.

Max Aitken - Owner of the Daily Express

Max Aitken had always been interested in finance and business. While he had worked as a clerk for a law firm and had been studying law, he abandoned his education to pursue other business ventures. His various escapades in business involved bond selling, joining various Canadian companies, and, notably, journalism. After moving to Britain, Aitken was elected to parliament in 1910 under the Conservative Party and had also acquired the *Daily Express*, which was a failing company. While Max Aitken served as Minister of Aircraft Production during World War 2 under Churchill's government⁴², he had also been focused on expanding the *Daily Express* during the years leading up to the war, and during it as well. By focusing on a more dramatic and less professional style for his newspaper, along with using his already massive wealth, Aitken was able to make the *Daily Express* one of the largest-selling newspapers in the world, and the largest in Britain, with around 3,700,000 papers being circulated daily. The paper's contents and message also played a large role in the company's success. The paper was firmly in support of the conservative party, and its occasional dramatic slanders of the Labour Party gave it more attention. Additionally, Aitken's staunch empire-loyalist views were expressed during the interwar period and were highly popular among the public. However, times have changed. While the *Daily Express* is still dominant, a shifting public opinion towards Labour, and against the Empire is leaving the *Daily Express'* relevance and popularity in question. Even with his own Conservative circles, Aitken's newspaper is coming into question. A more moderate Conservative party, and Aitken's personal opinions on supporting cooperation with the Soviet Union, are causing Aitken to become isolated from both political spectrums, despite his fierce backing of Winston Churchill⁴³. Overall, Aitken's once dominant



⁴²McDowall, Duncan. "Max Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook | the Canadian Encyclopedia." Thecanadianencyclopedia.ca, 4 Mar. 2015, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/max-aitken-lord-beaverbrook. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

⁴³ "Lord Beaverbrook: Mischief and Leadership." Business Strategy Review, vol. 14, no. 1, Mar. 2003, pp. 77-78, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8616.t01-1-00248>. Accessed 23 Sept. 2019.

influence is now gradually fading, as his views seem more out of touch. In order for him to save Britain and propagate his Conservative agenda, he must evolve.



Ellen Wilkinson - Minister of Education

Being the primary leader for the Jarrow Crusade in 1936, Ellen Wilkinson has been and always will be a woman who advocates systemic equality and equal working rights among the British.⁴⁴ It's clear that, through her life, being born into a working-class family at the end of the Victorian Era, she has had several experiences that shaped the fiery person she is. As one of the most iconic and well-known socialists and feminists in the nation,⁴⁵ Ellen Wilkinson demonstrates an eagerness to uplift the public voice and support policies that are in line with those that make up the ideals of the British populace. Having helped found the British Communist Party, Ellen Wilkinson is a heavy left-wing socialist-soldier whose achievements in the '20s and '30s speak for themselves: Being heavily involved in the 1926 General Strike, supporting the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, campaigning against imperialism, and being a pacifist during the First World War.⁴⁶ This is a woman with knowledge, vigour, and strength of character. In regard to the context of the committee, Ellen Wilkinson's main stance on the downfall of the British Empire is deeply rooted in her humanitarian and socialist viewpoints, often putting the desires of the public over those of greater powers. Ellen Wilkinson is the type of person to think long and hard before doing anything rash in this sensitive time for Britain. But she'd also have confidence in her decisions just as she'd always had. A true advocate of the British voice, Ellen Wilkinson plays a crucial role in these times.



⁴⁴Williams, Katherine. "Red Ellen: The Life of Ellen Wilkinson, Socialist, Feminist, Internationalist." British Politics and Policy at LSE, 26 Feb. 2017, blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/red-ellen-the-life-of-ellen-wilkinson-socialist-feminist-internationalist/.

⁴⁵WHN. "Women's History Month: "Red Ellen", Ellen Wilkinson, 1891 – 1947." Women's History Network, 7 Mar. 2011, womenshistorynetwork.org/womens-history-month-red-ellen-ellen-wilkinson-1891-1947/. Accessed 2 Apr. 2026.

⁴⁶"Wilkinson, Ellen (1891–1947) | Encyclopedia.com." Encyclopedia.com, 2025, www.encyclopedia.com/women/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/wilkinson-ellen-1891-1947.

Herbert Morrison - Deputy Labour Party Leader

For 25 long years, the man who goes by Herbert Morrison has been dedicated to playing a leading role in London's local government, and subsequently played an active role in the war that had just commenced. As a prominent member of the coalition government, being the minister of home security and former minister of supply, Morrison has had hefty dabblings in politics for longer than the average politician in Britain.⁴⁷ Currently standing as the Deputy Labour Party Leader post-WWII, Herbert Morrison holds views in opposition to the Conservative Party, being more focused on promoting economic prosperity through the streets of Britain. Additionally, Morrison's character is a reflection of the trying times observed in citizens during the Second World War. It's clear that Morrison takes responsibility with his role as a political party leader, and incorporates his ideals into the changes post-war Britain needs to recover its fragments. Although not completely communist, Herbert Morrison is indispensable as a leader, with popularity in London and across the nation. Nicknamed "Mr. London" from his time as Mayor, Morrison has his interests that he would like to see in Britain.⁴⁸

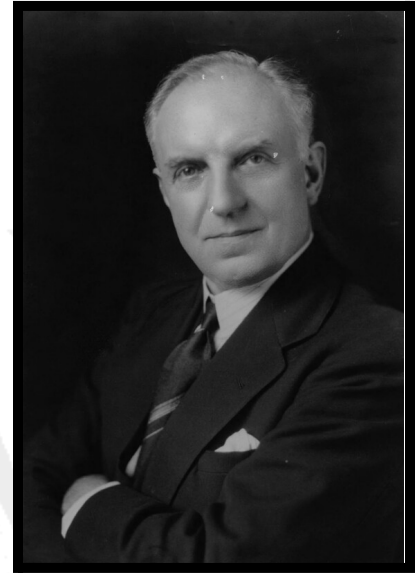


⁴⁷Britannica Editors. "Herbert Stanley Morrison, Baron Morrison | Labour Party Leader, Home Secretary, Deputy PM." Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 July 1998, www.britannica.com/biography/Herbert-Stanley-Morrison-Baron-Morrison-of-Lambeth.

⁴⁸Donoghue, Bernard. Herbert Morrison. 1973.

Frederick Marquis - Chairman of the Conservative Party

A chairman of the Conservative Party, a Lord President of the Council, a Chancellor, a Viscount, the 1st Earl of Woolton: This man has done it all.⁴⁹ Frederick Marquis is a businessman and politician who has been around to serve as the Minister of Food (1940) and Minister of Reconstruction (1943) during the Second World War, aiding several British civilians with the logistics behind rationing food during the early stages and rebuilding Britain during the late stages of the war.⁵⁰ As the namesake of the iconic Woolton Pie, created as a coping device for rationing, Marquis was indeed one of the most creative and thorough individuals in the office who was not aiding in military strategy. With the current state of affairs standing as they are, and as a chairman of the Conservative Party, Frederick Marquis has a special role in this committee, with vast knowledge on food and rationing and a positive public image across Britain.⁵¹ He stands to bring Britain back to how it had been in his life before WWII, and will utilise his reputation in order to achieve such. Even if it's one pie at a time.



⁴⁹"Frederick James Marquis Woolton, Lord." Oxford Reference. . . Date of access 3 Apr. 2026, <<https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803124717376>>

⁵⁰Kandiah, Michael D. "Marquis, Frederick James, first earl of Woolton (1883–1964), politician and businessman." Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. November 12, 2020. Oxford University Press. Date of access 3 Apr. 2026, <<https://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-34885>>

⁵¹Colwyn Bay. "Frederick Marquis, Lord Woolton - Colwyn Bay Heritage Group." Colwyn Bay Heritage Group, 7 Nov. 2017, colwynbayheritage.org.uk/frederick-marquis-lord-woolton/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

William Haley - Director General of the BBC

William Haley is the fifth director general of the BBC and is one of, if not the most, prominent figures in representing the international and domestic views of the British government. Being adept at newspaper editing and radio broadcasting, Haley's role in the flow of information is a key one. He is a man with connections with several other British news broadcasters and newspaper companies, and has the public image of the BBC on his side.⁵² His whole early life before the Second World War consisted of being a part of major news outlets, including being the director for Manchester Guardian and Evening News, which built the strong foundation he stands on today.⁵³ For Haley, there is little outside of his job, and his stance on the events of today ties back to the merits of his skills; how he can control the outlets to do his bidding. He's a man of theatrics, a man who loves a good story. In the context of this committee, William Haley is dead set on turning the aftermath of the Second World War into a journalist's paradise, being relatively in favour of bringing the British back to its former glory. The stage is set, the microphones are tuned. William Haley is ready to record all he can for the best newspaper of the century.



⁵²“William Haley.” *Bbc.com*, 2020, www.bbc.com/historyofthebbc/research/directors-general/william-haley. Accessed 3 Apr. 2026.

⁵³Crawford Gillan, and Harold Evans. *Essential English for Journalists, Editors and Writers*. London, Vintage Digital, 2010.

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