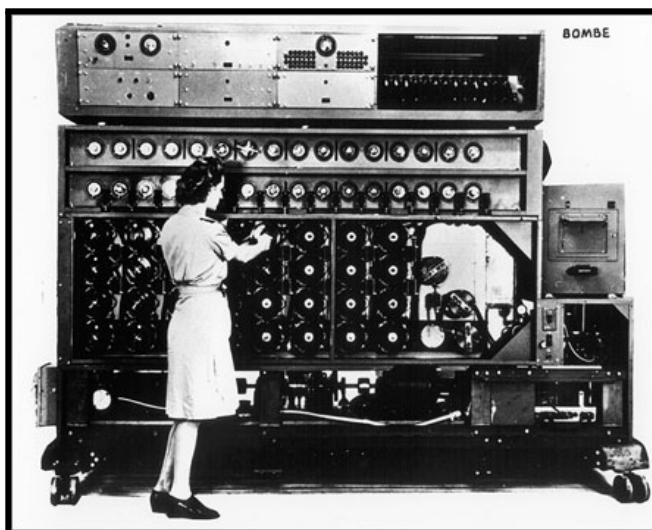
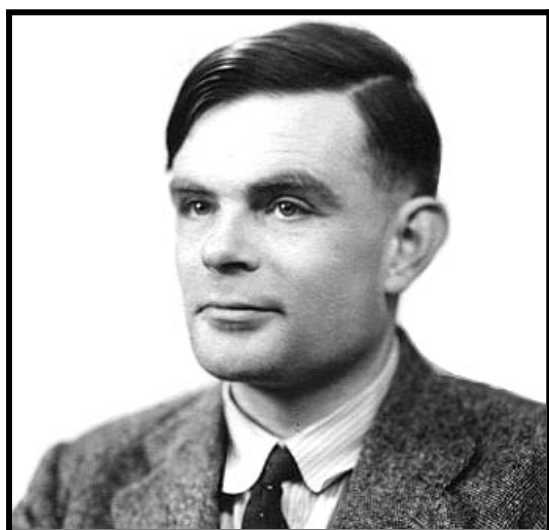


ALAN TURING'S TRIAL



VIII VERSION OF LICMUN

Topic: The trial of Alan Turing and its judicial nature.

President:

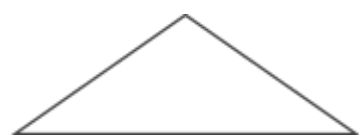
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Vice-president:

Samuel Villadiego Maldonado

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WORDS OF THE PRESIDENT:

Esteemed committee members.

My name is Gabriela Sanchez, and I'm in 8th grade, I have been participating in the EVERMUN since I was in 4th grade, and now I'm so grateful to have the opportunity to be president, the first president in 8th grade. I want to introduce you to this new commission "Alan Turing's Trial" where we will discuss topics such as minorities' rights, inclusion, tolerance, and much more. Having that in mind, remember to follow your characters' ideologies, be calm, and be prepared to debate.

At length, we will be there to help you with anything you need. Have fun in the commission and good luck to everyone!

WORDS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT:

Dear Delegates,

I am delighted to meet you all and hope to have a constructive experience with this year's model.

My name is Samuel Villadiego, I have been part of the EVERMUN cast since 2020, and have participated in multiple SIMONU editions as well as CWMUN New York. I expect my experience to be useful for you in our exercise.

In any doubt, never hesitate to contact me or Gabriela through e-mail, we are both dedicated to helping your experience.

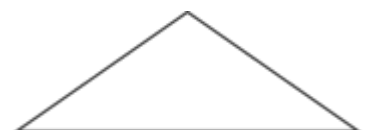
MAIN TOPIC: The trial of Alan Turing and how was its judicial nature.

SUBTOPICS:

- 1. Sexual Rights:** Discuss sexual rights, how people should really be treated, and whether it is right to judge someone by their orientation or their merits.
- 2. Inclusion in society:** Discuss how discrimination, and the lack of inclusion of communities or minorities, affects us as a society.
- 3. Turing's Importance to WWII:** Turing's significant scientific advancements in the war were vital for the Allies' victory, which might influence people's perception of him.

APPROACH:

The approach is discussing the morality of a time when people's thoughts were influenced by their environment and/or religion. The delegations will defend their positions in a way that is consistent with their context, making them fit into their role.



GENERAL OBJECTIVE:

The overall aim of Alan Turing's trial is to prosecute him for his homosexuality, which was a criminal offense in the United Kingdom, in the 1940s. Despite his contributions during the war, he was prosecuted under the United Kingdom's Sexual Offenses Act. Delegates can acquire knowledge about minorities' rights, inclusion, and historical context, forming debates where they discuss representing people of the time, thus, bringing out different positions regarding the topic that's being discussed.

The trial and its consequences for Alan Turing's life have become a symbol of the need for legal and social reforms to protect the rights and dignity of the homosexual community.

DESCRIPTION:

The specific charge against Turing was "gross indecency" that would send him to prison; However, Turing decided to undergo the chemical treatment that had long-term detrimental effects on his health.

This trial will be carried out in a magistrates' court, with the procedure that a regular court has; In here, delegates will discuss the moral and/or legal rights that are violated in a trial against someone who is homosexual.

BASIC PROCEDURE:

1. Arrest and Charging:

- The process begins with Alan Turing's arrest and charging.

2. Preliminary Investigation:

- Law enforcement agencies conducted an initial investigation to gather evidence.
- Statements from witnesses, physical evidence, or any relevant documents are collected.

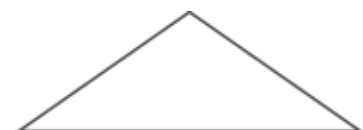
3. Pre-Trial Proceedings:

- Prior to the trial, there might be pre-trial hearings or meetings between the prosecution and defense to discuss the case.
- Legal arguments and evidentiary issues will be addressed.

4. Trial by Jury:

- The accused has the right to legal representation.
- Witnesses are called to testify, and evidence is presented.
- The trial is held before a jury.

5. Legal Representation:



- In the 1950s, legal representation for the accused might not have been as robust as in modern times.
- Defendants may have limited access to legal aid.

6. Verdict:

- After hearing the evidence and legal arguments, the jury will reach a verdict.
- If the accused is found guilty, they will be typically sentenced.

7. Sentencing:

- Sentences could range from fines and probation to imprisonment or other penalties, depending on the nature and severity of the offense.

8. Appeals:

- If convicted, the accused has the right to appeal the verdict and sentence.
- Appeals could be based on legal errors or new evidence.

9. Pardons and Posthumous Actions:

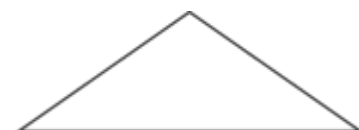
- In some cases, individuals, like Alan Turing, were later granted posthumous pardons or had their convictions expunged when society's views evolved.

CHRONO-TOPO CONTEXT:

The commission takes place in the historical context of World War II, at the time when Alan Turing was developing the machine "Bombe"; Alan Turing's involvement in the development of the Bombe machine began in 1940, during World War II. He joined the Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS) at Bletchley Park, which was responsible for breaking the German Enigma code. Turing made important contributions to the Bombe project, helping to refine and improve the machine's design.

The development of the Bombe machine began in early 1940, and it was operational by March 1940. However, the Bombe was a continually evolving project, and improvements and modifications were made throughout the war. It's important to note that the Bombe machines were developed as a collaborative effort, with several individuals contributing to their design and construction.

The initial Polish Bomba, which inspired the British Bombe, was developed in the late 1930s by Polish mathematicians. The British efforts built upon and expanded the concept to create a more efficient and effective code-breaking machine. In 1948, with the help of Frederic Calland Williams, the principle of the Turing machine was demonstrated for the first time.



Alan Turing's work was a crucial part of this process, but the development and use of the Bombe machines spanned several years during World War II.

In these times, the ideologies surrounded the thoughts and beliefs that people's religion established, causing many of them to do not accept and/or discriminate against minority groups, such as the homosexual community.

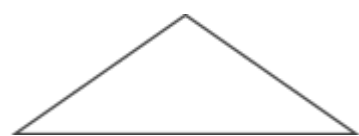
The trial itself will take place in the United Kingdom, with specific relevance to the county of Cheshire. Cheshire, a place where the main religion is Christian, and it is there where the events leading to his trial unfolded. Turing lived and worked in the town of Wilmslow.

The trial occurred during a period when homosexuality was illegal in the United Kingdom. Turing was arrested and charged with "gross indecency" under Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, which criminalized homosexual acts between men. This legal context was heavily discriminatory and reflected prevailing social attitudes towards homosexual individuals at the time.

At this time, Turing was making one of the greatest breakthroughs in history, helping to finish creating the "bombe" machine and discovering the Germans' encrypted codes, which not only saved people's lives, but Turing also demonstrated his incredible knowledge in mathematics, and today, thanks to many of these advances, computers could be produced.

The development of the Bombe machine, which was crucial in breaking the Enigma code used by the Germans during World War II, was a collaborative effort involving several individuals, with Alan Turing playing a prominent role. The story of the Bombe machine's development is a remarkable chapter in the history of cryptography and code-breaking. Here is an overview of its development:

1. The Germans used the Enigma machine to encrypt their military communications during World War II. This encryption was considered unbreakable at the time due to its complexity and the fact that the Germans periodically changed the machine's settings.
2. The British Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS), located at Bletchley Park, was responsible for breaking the Enigma code. This code-breaking effort was a closely guarded secret and involved a team of brilliant mathematicians, logicians, and engineers.
3. In 1939, before Alan Turing's direct involvement, Polish mathematicians had made significant progress in breaking the Enigma code. They had developed their own machine called the "Bombe" to assist in deciphering messages.



4. Alan Turing, a British mathematician and computer science pioneer, made important contributions to the development of the British Bombe machine. Turing's insight and mathematical expertise were crucial in understanding the Enigma machine's functioning and devising methods to crack the code.
5. The British Bombe, inspired by the Polish Bombe, was an electromechanical device designed to assist in deciphering Enigma-encrypted messages. It worked by testing potential Enigma settings, known as "cribs," to find the correct daily key settings used by the Germans. The machine rapidly tested different combinations, eliminating incorrect ones.
6. The development of the Bombe machine was a collaborative effort involving engineers, technicians, and cryptanalysts, including Turing, Gordon Welchman, and others. They made improvements to the original Polish concept and created a more efficient machine.
7. As the war progressed, more Bombes were built and used at Bletchley Park to handle the increasing volume of intercepted Enigma-encrypted messages.
8. The Bombe machines, combined with the efforts of the code breakers, played a crucial role in deciphering a vast number of intercepted messages. This information provided Allied forces with valuable intelligence and contributed significantly to their success in World War II.

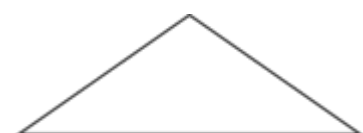
The Bombe machine was a key tool in the Allied code-breaking efforts and played a significant role in decrypting German military communications. The work done at Bletchley Park, including Turing's contributions, had a profound impact on the outcome of World War II and the subsequent development of modern computing.

On October 20, 1944, at 9:00 AM, three police officers arrived at Turing's home with an arrest warrant due to an anonymous complaint about alleged acts of "gross indecency" under Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. The said order will be carried out in a magistrate's court on November 16 and 17 to see what the outcome of Turing's sentence will be.

DELEGATIONS:

1. **Alan Turing:** The person facing charges of homosexuality.

Alan Turing was a brilliant mathematician and computer scientist who made significant contributions to the development of early computers and artificial intelligence. His work during World War II was instrumental in breaking the Enigma code, an encryption key used by the Axis to keep information secret, a pivotal achievement in the history of cryptography and computer science.



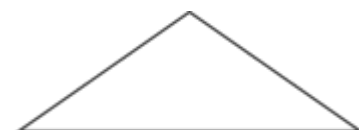
- 2. The Judge:** A judge will preside over the trial and make legal and procedural decisions.

Judges have a duty to interpret and apply the law, regardless of personal beliefs or opinions. They are expected to uphold the laws of the land, and in the case of Alan Turing, this means enforcing the laws against homosexual acts, which were then on the books.

(The board will be the judge)

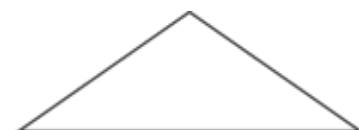
- 3. Jury:** In more serious cases, such as criminal proceedings in a superior court, there is a jury made up of citizens who will hear testimony and make a decision about the guilt or innocence of the accused. The people of the jury are chosen randomly from a list of qualified citizens. They are average people with varied levels of understanding of the trial's topic.

- **Ann Schank:** Ann Schank is a 31-year-old Christian woman with a deep sense of faith and a strong commitment to her beliefs. As a dedicated church worker, she serves as a symbol of devotion within her community. Ann's presence is marked by her conservative values, reflecting her strong moral compass and a deep connection to her religious traditions. She does not know who Turing is, but is strongly against homosexuality and does not value scientific importance at all. She was not affected by the war. Furthermore, she was adopted by the church and did not know her parents, so she could not lose any loved ones or any economic benefits.
- **Bernice L. Smith:** 23 years old, liberal, female, physics student, has a deep understanding of science and math. As a young physics student at Oxford, she is completely aware of Turing's importance to science, the war effort, and of how difficult his achievements are. She does not care much about his sexuality, her mentality is along the lines of letting everyone be free to express themselves. As a woman in the field of physics, she perfectly understands what it is like to be discriminated against because of people's intolerance, so she clearly sympathizes with Turing, who is undergoing the same situation. She was admitted into Oxford at 20 years old after being rejected twice before, she has a very strong social conscience and a passion for science. Her family was affected by the financial crisis during the war because her father lost his job, so her mother had to work, so she could go to college.
- **Jessica T. Sung:** Jessica Sung, a 49-year-old chemist, is a compassionate woman who carries the weight of personal loss with



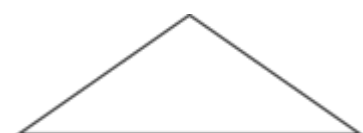
her. Her dedication to her profession reflects a keen scientific mind and a desire to make the world a better place. Jessica's life was forever changed when her younger brother tragically lost his life in a war, an experience that has left a lasting impact on her perspective. This tragedy fuels her commitment to peace and diplomacy, and she channels her grief into advocating for a more harmonious world. Jessica embodies the strength of someone who, despite personal adversity, uses her expertise and liberal beliefs to work towards a brighter future, honoring her brother's memory through her tireless efforts for a more peaceful world.

- **Jim M. Boser:** 37-year-old male who embodies a passionate commitment to liberal ideals and knowledge. Jim, a dedicated professor, is renowned for his expertise and innovative teaching methods, making him a controversial figure for his students. As a Protestant, he puts his faith into advocating for the rights of everyone, believing in social justice and equality. Jim's dedication to promoting civil rights and inclusivity is a big part of his identity. His charismatic lectures inspire his students and also ignite a desire for change, but some people are against his political inclination. His only son went to the war but came home traumatized and has not been the same since.
- **Shane C. Randolph:** Shane Randolph, a 60-year-old taxi driver in London, is known for his strong conservative beliefs. He has a no-nonsense approach to life and isn't interested in reading the news. Instead, he's focused on his work and the day-to-day interactions with his passengers, often entering discussions about unimportant topics. Shane's conservative values and attitude are integral to his character. He did not go to the war because he had already served in the army before, his wife was struggling with health, and he barely made enough to help her with her medicine.
- **Karen Lemieux:** Karen is a 28-year-old aspiring government worker and a passionate advocate for liberal values and human rights. Her dedication to defending human rights makes her a rising figure in the world of activism. Karen is empathetic and values justice above all else. She is outspoken about her complete disagreement with the sentencing of Alan Turing, seeing it as a symbol of the need for reform in the legal system. Her aspirations for a future in the government are fueled by her desire to bring positive change and ensure that justice



and human rights are available for everyone. She comes from a wealthy family, but her brother died fighting the war.

- **Sophie Page:** Sophie, a 19-year-old successful medical student, is a passionate liberal who is still relatively unaware of Alan Turing's significance for her country. Despite her limited knowledge of Turing, her commitment to liberal values shapes her opinion that it's wrong to judge anyone based on factors beyond their control. Her empathy is evident, as she believes in giving individuals a chance and that judgment should be based on character and actions rather than circumstance. Sophie's mother died in a bombing in 1943.
- **Cerys Burton:** Cerys Burton is a 33-year-old female journalist working for a newspaper in north London. As a journalist, she values impartiality and objectivity, not aligning with either liberal or conservative ideas. Her primary focus is on analyzing current events and issues, providing a balanced perspective to her readers. She seeks the truth, telling compelling stories, and promoting, making her a respected source of information in journalism. Her father had to join the war effort and lost his legs, while her mother had to work in a factory to survive.
- **Riley Nelson:** 35-year-old truck driver and a passionate conservative with deeply held religious beliefs. While he may have limited knowledge about who Alan Turing is, his conservative values and religious dogmas have led him to hold the belief that being homosexual should be judged. Riley's perspective is rooted in his religious convictions, and it's essential to recognize that this viewpoint may not align with modern societal values. He was almost chosen to serve during the war but escaped narrowly, his two brothers didn't, and they both died.
- **Ralph Benjamin:** Ralph, a 30-year-old male electrical engineer, is a passionate advocate for the importance of Alan Turing in the history of technology. With a deep understanding of Turing's contributions, he values Turing's legacy and is committed to fighting for his rights and recognition. He sees Turing's story as a symbol of the need for justice for the significant impact Turing had on the field of computing. Ralph's dedication to promoting Turing's rights and legacy makes him a driving force in ensuring that history understands the importance of Alan's contributions to the world. He was relatively unaffected by the war.
- **P.J. Ridout:** 44-year-old male who is known for his strong conservative and far-right political views. As a prominent figure in politics and a

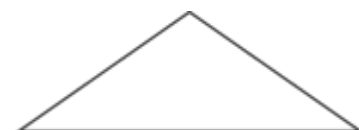


military officer, P.J. Ridout holds the opinion that it is a disgrace to his country that a mathematician like Alan Turing was homosexual. He has led several military operations and has no sensitivity for personal issues because of his trauma. Many people he knows died in the war, but he still does not value Turing's contributions.

- **Bruce Cooper:** 64-year-old male with passionate conservative and imperialist views. He is a factory worker in west London. Bruce has consistently voted against gay rights in every poll and strongly believes that Alan Turing's sentence should be carried out. His opinions reflect a perspective that opposes gay rights and supports a historically unjust and discriminatory legal decision. His three sons died fighting the war, and his wife fell terribly ill.

4. **Witnesses:** Witnesses may be called to provide testimony to support the prosecution or defense. These witnesses could include people who claimed to have witnessed homosexual acts or who would testify on behalf of the accused.

- **Gordon Welchman:** British mathematician who worked with Turing at Bletchley Park during World War II, believes that Turing is extremely important for science and/or technology with his inventions and knowledge, he does not agree with Turing being judged as homosexual, since he knows his judgment and his incredible knowledge. *(Real person)*
- **Joan Clarke:** Cryptanalyst who works at Bletchley Park and collaborated closely with Turing on the Bombe machine, she will have to defend Turing, arguing that he evolves science and/or technology with his inventions and knowledge. *(Real person)*
- **Stephen Rooney:** 57-year-old male construction worker who claims to have seen Turing with a male lover in a building in east London in 1944, according to him, they were clearly involved beyond friendship. He does not agree with this at all and thinks Turing is a degenerate and immoral person. He demands that Turing is prosecuted and sentenced severely because of his homosexuality, which he considers a terrible perversion as a conservative. His wife and children died in a bombing near London in 1940.
- **Meredith Scully:** 39-year-old female cashier at a pub in Fulham. She does not know of Turing's importance to the war effort. The only thing she knows is because she overheard some men talking about their



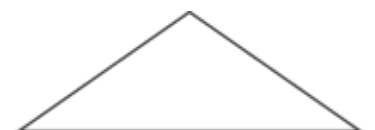
“very close” relationship with Turing at her bar in 1943, which she found suspicious. When she heard of him being arrested, she decided to come forward and share her testimony because she also thinks homosexuality is immoral, and she thinks her proof could be useful for bringing him to justice.

5. Prosecutors: Prosecutors will represent the State or society and present evidence against the accused in an effort to prove his guilt.

- **Angie J. Mumford:** (Magistrate) 22-year-old female, surprisingly young magistrate. Complete expert in British law, fierce and determined to win her case convicting Turing. Her life has remained untouched by the war as she is extremely wealthy, so she does not care about Turing's reputation at all. In her short career, she has never lost a case and will resort to extreme measures to keep her record clean. Her father was also an extremely reputable lawyer, so she knows all his tricks and legal loops.
- **Richard C. Maday:** 30-year-old male, just as skilled with the law as Mumford as they were childhood friends, so their chemistry in court is unmatched. His family was affected by the war, and he knows Turing, but nothing is more important to him than winning his case, regardless of his opinions. He might crack under enough pressure.

6. Legal defenders or attorneys for the accused: They will represent the accused and present arguments and evidence to prove his innocence or to try to reduce the severity of the charges.

- **Sir John Smith:** (Administrative Law Attorney) 64-year-old male, knighted by the king, extremely experienced and accomplished lawyer, will use any resource to get his client clean. He knows every detail of Turing's life in the last 10 years and will do anything to defend him and his career. He has also represented other people involved in the enigma case, so his experience on the matter is second to none. Likewise, he has no family, there is only work for him.
- **Anthony Gordon:** (Appellate Attorney) 26-year-old male, recently graduated, not very experienced; nevertheless, he is Sir John's right-hand man, he is strangely empathetic with his clients, he will defend them no matter what happens even if he does not know about the law as much as his boss. His sister and father died because of the war, his mother is ill and barely living by herself.



7. The Police: Police officers were responsible for the initial investigation and arrest of the accused.

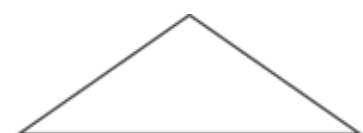
- **Kimberly T. Evans:** (Metropolitan Police) 32-year-old Kimberly was the police officer who got the order to arrest Turing. Evans had already received some complaints about homosexual people, so she is familiar with cases like this. She does not care much about the case specifically, she just gives her best effort because that is her job. She has not been too affected by the war.
- **Russel C. Rucker:** 35-years-old male, in addition to the regular police forces, there was a system of reservists or volunteers who assisted in law enforcement in their spare time as members of the Special Police; Rucker is part of this group. He did not agree with arresting Turing, because he knows who he is and thinks he's a good mathematician. But, he still does his job even if he does not agree with his superiors' orders. He was very affected by the war, so he appreciated Turing's contribution to ending it.
- **Jimmy Dean:** (Metropolitan Police) 26-years-old male, he's also a metropolitan police, Evans told him about the arresting order, he was reluctant to detain Turing because he read about him in the paper, but had to follow orders. He frequently reads the newspaper and had kept up with the situation as much as he could.

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

The parliamentary language, used in trials in the UK, would have been formal and followed established legal conventions. Legal proceedings in the UK typically involve addressing judges and other participants with titles such as "Your Lordship" or "My Lord" for judges and "My learned friend" for opposing lawyers. Witnesses were expected to address the court respectfully.

Additionally, the language used in court would have followed specific legal terminology and conventions. Lawyers and judges would have used phrases like "May it please the court," "objection," "cross-examination," and other legal jargon commonly used in court proceedings.

This parliamentary language is optional for delegates.

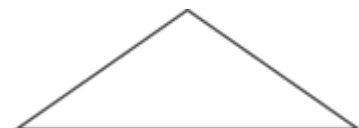


GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Was Alan Turing's prosecution and conviction in accordance with the laws and standards of the time? Why?
2. Did the legal proceedings adhere to principles of fairness, justice, and human rights? Why?
3. Were there any ethical concerns related to the prosecution and treatment of Alan Turing? Which?
4. What was the social and political climate surrounding homosexuality in the 1950s in the United Kingdom?
5. How did societal norms and attitudes towards homosexuality influence the legal process in Turing's case?
6. What were the personal and professional consequences of Alan Turing's trial and conviction?
7. How did it affect his contributions to mathematics, computer science, and society at large?
8. What was the role of the British government in Turing's prosecution?
9. Were there any government policies or pressures that influenced the trial? Which?
10. Did Alan Turing's case play a role in subsequent changes in the law related to homosexuality? Why?
11. What were the legal and societal implications of these reforms?
12. How and why were posthumous pardons granted to Alan Turing?
13. What impact did these pardons have on public perception and awareness of his contributions?
14. How did Turing's case compare to the treatment of homosexual individuals in other countries during the same period?
15. What lessons can be learned from Alan Turing's trial in terms of civil rights, social justice, and the treatment of homosexual individuals?
16. How has Turing's legacy contributed to discussions about equality and diversity in the modern world?
17. What documents, testimonies, and records are available related to Alan Turing's trial, and how do they shape our understanding of the events?
18. How can society and educational institutions better inform people about Alan Turing's life, work, and the historical context of his trial?

GLOSSARY AND KEYWORDS:

- **Homosexual:** "sexually or romantically attracted to people of one's own sex."

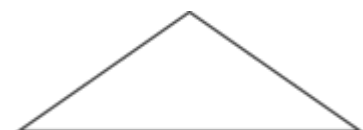


- **Inclusion:** "The practice or policy of providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as those who have physical or intellectual disabilities and members of other minority groups."
- **Minority:** "the smaller number or part, especially a number or part representing less than half of the whole."
- **Community:** "a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common."
- **Discrimination:** "the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability."
- **Morality:** "Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behavior."
- **Ideology:** "a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy."
- **Society:** "the aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered community."
- **Legacy:** "the long-lasting impact of particular events, actions, etc. that took place in the past, or of a person's life."
- **Posthumous pardons:** "A posthumous pardon implicitly censures one group of dead people - those who administered the justice we now seek to overturn - and rewards another, the accused soldiers."
- **Gross indecency:** "a term formerly used to denote certain criminal offenses, in particular sexual activity between men (before this was decriminalized) and sexual offenses against children."
- **Penalty:** "a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract."
- **Enforcement:** "the act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation."
- **Magistrates:** "Official who administers justice in the National Court, in the superior courts of justice, in the territorial and provincial courts or in the Supreme Court."
- **Appeal:** "apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court."
- **Dogma:** "a principle or set of principles laid down by an authority as incontrovertibly true."

Taken from: Oxford Dictionary.

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