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Day 1, a Get Off to a Good Start – The General Assembly



In the General Assembly of GAIC 2016, session A treated the agenda: Preventing ISIS recruitment of civilians. During the opening speech, each delegate of each country had different political stances, while most of them agreed upon the point; ISIS is threatening all nations and social media is a crucial sake of civilian recruitment and SNS monitoring is required. However, this point did not get consent from some delegates. The delegate of Iraq mentioned that the SNS is not a significant reason, rather the civilians join the ISIS because of their anger over harsh conditions such as no jobs available for people. The delegate of Pakistan asserted that the shut out of SNS will not be an effective measure since the ISIS will move on to other strategies.

Following the opening speech, the conference started with concentrating on seeking measures about the spreading of SNS methods by the IS. Several points about this were made by China, Canada and etc. The delegate of China emphasized the control upon Weibo by the government, and Canada claimed that the main problem is that by the diffusion of SNS, ISIS earns more information about wider cultural points. However, several countries opposed against this insistence. Iraq asserted that many local recruitments are happening, and in the country most of the civilians are living in a harsh condition, needing support from developed countries. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Chad, and some other countries agreed,

claiming that the points about local recruitment should be treated first. Some other countries, such as UK suggested that both themes do not have big difference in importance.

After a long debate over which subject to talk about first with various topics mentioned by many delegates of different countries, the debate finally reached to a moderated caucus based on finding solutions for local recruitment. Throughout the moderated caucus, most of the countries agreed on the fact that the ISIS's videos are spreading by the social media; the propaganda is fantasizing the life in ISIS, which is very different from reality. Furthermore, the poverty and poor conditions of the life in the Middle East countries is also a main problem that lures civilians to join the ISIS. Countries such as Russia, UK and Canada raised a question to the Middle East countries such as Iraq to tell the conference about specific financial aids they ask for need. The delegate of Pakistan suggested introducing campaigns to let ISIS members tell about the reality of the life in the organization. However, Canada, UK and some nations questioned whether the financial aids can efficiently help the ISIS countries and the lives of their people. After 15 minutes of moderated caucus, the conference progressed to an unmoderated caucus, and the conference goes on.

The conference was animatedly progressed by 28 delegates debating and pointing out various subjects. Since it was the very first session with the first agenda, there were meager drawbacks. The committee revoted three times for a motion, which was caused by abstentions of some delegates. The first one and half hours were quite inefficient since there were too many topics floating in the conference room, not organized. Most of all, the boiling commission. However, the impressive point was that almost all 28 delegates stated their stances, and most of the stances were extremely clear. Every delegate seemed active in showing their stances clearly, and once a nation raised a question to a particular nation, the delegate responded to it immediately in their following speech with reasonable evidence. For the next two days, the press hopes the conference to result with fruitful resolutions by living discussions and enthusiastic delegates; just as day 1!

Kim, Daeun / 06032322@naver.com

UNDP's First day, First agenda; Developing sustainable cities to deal with urbanization

An urban area or a city, a crucial living place for individuals nowadays, is a place where development and redevelopment is constantly ongoing along with concentrated capital and investment. It is the center of politics, economics and cultures. Compared to primary industry areas, this area has high population density as it provides numerous jobs along with amenities for its citizens. Urbanization is a phenomenon which the population shifts from rural areas and is eventually focused on the urban areas. Due to the increasing rates of secondary and tertiary industries and the number of residents, cities augment and expand themselves.

Because of this phenomenon, there are various problems in social, economical and environmental areas. The delegates of UNDP committee first of all decided to debate upon Agenda A for their Committee Session A. Delegates from this committee were asked to look at the causes and effects of this phenomenon, find the problems and suggest any adjustments that both urban and rural areas should take.



Various solutions were presented throughout the opening speech and moderated caucus session. Delegate of Afghanistan and Chad claimed that there should be official monetary support from developed nations, while the delegate of Denmark and Israel emphasized the importance of replacing fossil fuels to new and renewable energy.

While there were many delegates underlining the importance of considering environmental and economic factors, the delegate of Mexico presented an idea to look at the educational aspects of this

agenda. This delegate stated that the gap between social classes which arose from urbanization should be reduced by providing mandatory education to all of its citizens. This idea was extended by the delegate of Nigeria as the delegate stated that investments and supports should be made for women's education and youth employment by providing basic education and health insurance.

The delegate of ROK also presented a solution to solve overpopulation issue, which is one of the results derived from urbanization. ROK's solution was building cities around major cities to even out the population. This idea was expanded by the delegate of Sweden to defuse the city's function and divide large cities into smaller parts.

After delegates engaged themselves into several moderated and unmoderated caucus sessions, they started putting their ideas together and coming up with resolutions. Delegates focused on looking at the way that affluent nations could support the developing nations. Italy brought up an idea of providing technologies that contributes to making cities sustainable to the needed countries. USA also agreed with this idea and pointed out the necessity of this by saying there are limitations for developing nations in developing renewable energy.

The delegate of Mexico expanded this idea by saying that the nations should trade technological mechanisms with labor. For instance, when affluent nations provide technological aids, nations receiving supports should provide labor back to those countries. The delegate of Finland then shifted the focus of the debate into solving urbanization problems within developed countries.

Yesterday's session finished off with delegates dividing themselves into two blocks of 12, 14 delegates for the purpose of writing resolutions. Both groups were asked by the chair to give 10 specific items/solutions as a sample resolution during their unmoderated caucus and finished the day discussing their brain stormed ideas.

Roh, Heesue / heesue0210@naver.com

Interview with UNDP delegates

The UNDP committee of GAIC MUN might be the only committee to provide a wonderful first MUN experience to all delegates within the committee. There was a lack of participation in opening speeches and there were delegates having difficulty adjusting themselves to the rules and procedures of MUN. There was also a funny situation where a delegate's alarm went off during the debate. The chairs of this committee had to explain the rules from time to time and they also gave out comments and some advice to the delegates who were experiencing MUN for the first time.

However, as delegates engaged in various moderated and unmoderated caucus sessions, they get used to the rules of MUN and

actively participated throughout the rest of yesterday's session. They also began to enjoy themselves presenting ideas and discussing resolutions with each other.

There were several delegates who presented decent ideas and took part in the debate with active participation throughout the committee session. Here are some interviews with the delegates where they were given questions about MUN.

Q: Hello! Can you introduce yourself?

A : My name is Sehyun Kim and I am the delegate of Mexico.

Q: What lead you to apply for GAIC MUN?

A: My school teacher suggested me to attend this MUN and he said that I would do a good job.

Q: What do you think of GAIC MUN?

A: Well so far, I am pretty tired because we continued the debate session for 3 hours in a row. But in a way, it is meaningful and valuable. I can achieve lots of things such as educational things, friendships and speaking skills. There are more advantages than disadvantages.

Q: What do you think of the rules and procedures of MUN?

A: It is way too difficult. I read all the rules before I came. It was really hard to translate those words into Korean when the vocabulary was extremely difficult.



Q: What qualifications should individuals prepare for MUN?

A: I think first and for all, they need speaking skills. They have to be valuable within their time and money. They need to spend time meaningfully by actively participating in the debate. Individuals also need to be friendly to each other and have good personalities.

Q: What do you think the significance or the value of MUN is?

A: I think gaining prizes and trophies is great. But the most important thing is the things that I have gained from here. Speaking skills, English skills, new friends and so on. I can also be more confident and I think this is a great chance for students to change personalities

to be more enthusiastic and active.

Q: What is your favorite part of MUN?

A: I really like speaking out of all the sessions, I like unmoderated caucus the best because I can speak freely and approach to others easily.

Q: Do you have any future plans with MUN? Are you planning to attend to MUN in the future?

A: I actually want to be a chair so that I can represent a committee. I really want to continue my MUN experiences.

Q: Can you introduce yourself?

A: My name is Eshter Yin and I'm the delegate of Italy.

Q: What lead you to apply for GAIC MUN?

A: I had several debating experiences before but I wanted to experience this in a different format.

Q: What do you think of GAIC MUN?

A: It was hard for me to get used to it but I like the atmosphere. I like it how everyone is talking to each other and I'm getting used to it.

Q: What do you think of the rules and procedures of MUN?

A: At first, I didn't know the vocabulary within the rules and procedures brochure and it was really confusing for me. But after a while, I got used to it.

Q: How did you prepare yourself for this GAIC MUN?

A: I researched a lot about my stance and also other countries' as well. I also researched the possible solutions to solve problems within urbanization and developing sustainable cities.

Q: What do you think the significance or the value of MUN is?

A: Everyone participates in every activities. It is significant to see individuals helping each other even though they have different speaking skills and English skills.

Q: What is your favorite part of MUN?

A: I like the unmoderated caucus the most. This is the time when we can freely share our ideas. Even though this is the first time we saw each other, we can freely go up and ask questions or present possible solutions.

Q: Do you have any future plans with MUN? Are you planning to attend MUN in the future?

A: At first, I was afraid of this entire MUN thing since it was my first time but I guess it's going to be fun after several tries in the future. I also want to be the chair someday.

Roh, Heesue / heesue0210@naver.com

Diverse views and solutions on

ISIS recruitments

At the General Assembly (GA) in GAIC-MUN 2016, the delegates discussed solutions for preventing ISIS recruitment of civilians. ISIS, also known as ISIL, IS, or Daesh is a group that has done myriad times of terrors, intimidating the whole world with their atrocious terrors and violent threats on innocent citizens to obey their rules. The reason why preventing ISIS recruitment of civilians has become an important agenda for GA is that ISIS is employing more effective and popular ways to promote themselves, which are highly accessible to people living in other regions such as using videos with higher quality, being supported by a media company that helps making videos and publishing articles to praise ISIS, and persuading women whose human rights are violated, thus providing PR programs which are rather attractive for general citizens.

During the conference in session A, the delegates presented their own perspectives on the agenda and discussed the solutions. They argued about what should be on the prior: Censoring on SNS or solving the local recruitment problem. At first, most delegates discussed whether they should regulate SNS more strictly or not. Delegate of Pakistan, however, suggested the committee has to consider recruitment that occurs person to person in nearby regions. For people in nearby nations who suffer from lack of food to eat and house to live in, ISIS is the only choice to survive, and they inevitably become one of the ISIS members to eat and live. Libya also agreed to this opinion, mentioning it is more significant than censoring SNS or military attack.

In session B, solution about financial problem was debated. The opinion that trade with ISIS should be banned by international law and necessity of a surveillance organization under UN was suggested and the delegates disputed which solution would be most effective to prevent ISIS recruitment of citizens. India stated that they would not like to spend money on making the organization. However, Pakistan, Syria, and United Kingdom agreed with making it. The delegate of United Kingdom mentioned that the organization should be visualized in purpose of watching where the money flows to. The delegate of Chad said cutting the trade would block the whole market. However, Canada and Iran suggested that there needs to be a specific method to distinguish non-IS groups and IS groups.

The debate on the new organization further proceeded. Although the delegate of India kept to its opinion that trade with ISIS should be regulated by international law, other delegates stated positive with setting up the new organization. To India's opinion United Kingdom argued that if ISIS concerns the international law, they wouldn't commit the terror at first. The delegate of Syria suggested showing annual record of money to solve the problem related to trusting.

On the other hand, a few concerns about foundation of new organization also existed. Some countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Iran worried about ISIS's act after founding the organization, which

might make the whole society worse. Pakistan pointed out that setting up the organization can threaten security and that it might be misused by economic and military power of the developed nations. Canada also concerned that making the whole new organization to watch the money used to terrorism seems to be unrealistic and too idealistic. It seemed that the solution to establish a new organization needed more specific explanations about how the organization should be managed.

The debate about keeping civilians from ISIS recruitment smoothly went on with active communication and interaction between the delegates and chairs, and also thanks to the effort of staffs. I believe GAIC-MUN would be a helpful experience for GAFL and other students for their future career as global leaders.

Kim, Jiwoo / jwilal019@naver.com

An ISIS Terrorist Attacked!

August 12, 2016, 8:10 p.m., in the General Assembly, a terrorist (Crisis Officer Han, Seokhee) attacked the conference room. The terrorist required 3 billion dollars, bringing Donald Trump and to move the American air force out of Syria. If not, he would blow up the bomb and the chair would be killed by him. He gave 20 minutes to the delegates to write down the action paper how they will settle the crisis situation in 20 minutes. The action paper is as in the following. First, the delegates will require the terrorist to disjoint the bomb in return of 1.5 dollars. These 1.5 dollars would be earned by *Donald Trump*. Second, they would require the terrorist to set the chair free in return of another 1.5 dollars. These 1.5 dollars would be required to *Daekyo*. Also, they would move out the American air force out of Syria. The terrorist who brought the chair back to the room, with his socks covered on the gun, accepted the action paper, leaving the chair free and instructing the delegates that the bomb is "fake".



To ask opinions about the crisis situation of the General Assembly, the press interviewed the crisis officer Han, Seokhee, who was taking a rest in the secretariat room after acting the crisis situations he designed.

Q1. Did you like the action paper the GA delegates suggested?

A1. Well, I did like it... Actually, I thought the requirement of moving the American air force out of Syria would be rejected, of course. I've done it twice before and both rejected. Maybe that was a requirement that they shouldn't have accepted, but I still liked it because, you know, the crisis situation is "for fun". We did have fun.

Q2. Then what did you think they would suggest in their action papers?

A2. I thought they would send us Donald Trump, reduce the cost of money I required, and reject the requirement of making the American air force move out of Syria and adopt some conciliatory policy.

Q3. Why did you design this crisis situation for the General Assembly?

A3. Actually, about agendas regarding ISIS problems, this kind of situation is very classic. Terrorists, bombs, and kidnapping. That's why I planned that kind of crisis, without big concerns.

Q4. Moving from the topic of the GA crisis, why did you register as the GAIC Crisis Officer?

A4. Well, I like this role. Planning 6 scenarios and acting them up, fun and easy. I like it!

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Interview with passionate delegates from GA

GAIC-MUN 2016 was held in Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages on August 12. Secretariats, Chairs, delegates, press corps, intern press corps, staffs, and teachers participated in GAIC-MUN.

General Assembly, which is one of the committees that composes GAIC-MUN, discussed preventing ISIS recruitment of civilians. Delegates that represent their nations led a passionate conversation during the whole debate, suggesting opinions about ways of recruitment and solutions for the agenda. The press interviewed two of those delegates, delegate of Pakistan and delegate of India.

Delegate of Pakistan

Q: Thank you for accepting the interview. Can you summarize your country's position?

A: Pakistan is one of the allies which are fighting against terrorism worldwide, but it has been condemned by other nations for two-faced strategy against terrorism. However, this is totally a misunderstanding. Pakistan is also suffering from terrors and Pakistan government will do its best in fighting against terror groups including ISIS and domestic terror group Pakistan Taliban.

Q: You pointed out local recruitment is also a problem that needs to be solved. I would like to know your specific solution about it.

A: I think the most important thing is solving the anti-western, anti-American sentiment among citizens in Muslim countries and letting people know that Islamic utopian society promised by ISIS is not real and they are just killing innocent people under the name of Muslim.

Delegate of India

Q: Thank you for accepting the interview. Can you please introduce your country's position?

A: I'm speaking in the position of India. India isn't a really big contributor in today's agenda because India hasn't been affected that much nor isn't a very developed country like European countries. I am speaking from the position of immediate countries, such as

Syria, Libya, Pakistan to drop the best solution possible for today's agenda.

Q: You pointed out that funding for developing countries is needed.

A: Yes, but what's the problem right now is there is funding being provided but it's not going to the right places, the money is leaking, getting leaked to inner ISIS.

Q: What do you think is the best resolution to this agenda?

A: The resolution I try to provide is that we're going to stop ISIS power from the inside, block out all funding and all lucrative on trade. For instance, Turkey is trading oil with ISIS, so that kind of stuff should be banned by international law. That will make the funding go to right places, like education.

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SC, Two Point of View to One Point of Cracking down ISIS

Through well-known social media sites such as Youtube, Twitter, and Instagram, ISIS have been working hard on terrifying, idealizing, and alluring people around the globe. They terrified citizens around the world by posting their infamous Guillotin video, idealizing Islamic ideology as a heavenly thing in order to lure young people in strife. Making it worse, their brutal action goes viral and seems to be endless. UN Security Council committee at the GAIC-MUN, so-called Gyeonggi Academy International Conference Model United Nations, seeks long-sighted and effective solutions for the weaponization of social media concerning ISIS. All the delegates participated in the debate seem to agree with the urgency of the agenda. However, when it comes to matter of "method", the nations are likely to demonstrate explicit differences.

France, crediting dissemination of ISIS' mal-ideology through SNS as the greatest threat to the 21st century, puts an emphasis on the alertness of the SNS weaponization. Tremendous numbers of French teenagers engage in ISIS, being affected with comparative ease by the tempting propaganda that can be easily seen through SNS. Despite the striking urgency, the delegate of France believes that peaceful solutions should be prioritized before the hasty placement of compulsory measures, making the balance between peaceful educations and compulsory acts is still important. Japan specifies this peaceful method as financial supports.

New Zealand, pointing out the recent exploitation of the social media as a huge problem, seems to be in the France's stance. There's no bullet effective to this new form of weapon. The delegate of New Zealand points out that the spread of propaganda cannot be rooted out easily. Though it seems to be eliminated, there would be nothing more than a disappearance of a single type of attack. Their alluring propaganda is unlikely to perish, and wearing camouflage, it would continuously seep into young people's mind. Thus, New Zealand says that the effective way of stopping ISIS's abuse of the social

Media is “making the people immune to those attacks.

On the other hand, there are some nations against the “peaceful method’ that the former nations that have been mentioned. The delegates of Russia, India, Philippines and ROK seem to be dubious about the feasibility of the peaceful “French method”. ISIS being a great threat, India says that the atrocity of ISIS on social media should be met with strong measures. The delegate of Russia says that the extremism of the social media weaponization has come too far, and became too effective. She says restrictions can be effective making young people to be aware of the flaw and cruelty of the propaganda. The delegate of Korea is aware of the fact that about 16% of the world made use of mobile phones. She thinks this shows the strong impact of the new type of weaponization and its urgency stems from the close relationship between ‘us’ and mobile phone. ROK’s delegate saw that the peaceful method was not appropriate, considering the status quo, though she partially agrees with the importance of maintaining peace.



After experiencing first day in GAIC-MUN, I became excited to experience the ideal future of multinational cooperation through the delegates’ collaborative and constructive work in this conference. One thing seems to be clear at the Security Council today, though the methods that each country shows a big difference. All the delegates in the debate agreed on the efforts worldwide should be placed urgently, since the harm that weaponization of social media casts on young people globally goes viral. ISIS knows how extensive the effects on teenagers would be. Their authority over teenagers symbolizes their dominance on future.

Cho, Sooyeon / lily0121@naver.com

‘Teaching’ versus the Others?

August 12th, 2016, the third Gaic-Mun took place at Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages. With delegates, secretariats, journalists and all the other staff attending, the opening ceremony began at 1pm, starting with the welcoming speech by the president of the Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages.

In the Social Security committee, it consists of 14 countries, ROK, France, Australia, Canada, China, Germany, India, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Turkey, United Kingdom, and USA. The first agenda was set to agenda A, the issue of social media

weaponization. The two staple ideas were suggested by delegates, one suggested by French delegate and the other idea by the rest. French claimed no compulsory or coercive ways should be taken as a solution for the social media being weaponized. Other delegates, including Republic of Korea (ROK), USA, India, and China, claimed that peaceful ways which France suggested as a solution for the current state is not effective enough. As victims of propaganda are usually the young or teenagers, they are easily affected by what propaganda suggests, and this way preventing people from getting involved in flawed information through teaching must be prioritized is what France had claimed. For this statement, most of the other delegates seemed to be on the opposite side. ROK admitted teaching does have positive effect on dealing with social media weaponization but this only cannot be a sufficient cure for the current state. The delegate claimed implementing cyber research group would help tracking down account and carry out immediate prevention. Russia suggests a quite unique solution. The delegate of Russia said letting SNS inspect itself can reinforce the security of SNS, preventing infiltration of ISIS. For this China rebutted what Russia mentioned, though the delegate was on the same side of supporting the harsher restriction on social media use. China gave the example of UK, which had failed from giving free rein to SNS of inspecting itself. The delegate claimed that instead of focusing on making self-inspection system to SNS, the focus should be on alienation between SNS and government. After the statement of the delegate of China, the topic suddenly shifted to what should be the most important aspect of SNS for preventing social media weaponization. Some delegates insisted certain amount of inspection from government is essential, while other delegates claimed the opposite. They stated alienation from government and other corporations should be given the utmost importance in regarding this issue as many people came into objection as they believe inspection limits personal privacy. After around 10 more minutes of discussion, the topic moved back to what they have previously been discussing.

As the discussion got toward the end, there still seemed to be 2 ideas existing, but the ideas got deeper as the first committee session is getting ready to wrap up. The biggest change at the end was the delegate of France changed part of his status. After listening to what other delegates suggested, the delegate of France admitted that compulsory act can be implemented, though non-violent act should be implemented first, for about 3 to 5 years, and if that still doesn’t have any effect, then the coercive method should take place. Other delegates were still on the same side of supporting implementing stricter restrictions for social media weaponization. The delegate of China insisted that non-violent, peaceful way of dealing with the issues had been tried long enough but was not that effective, as the whole world are in horror of IS. The delegate of India said peaceful method no longer works in this society. The corporation like Tweeter had already tried non-violent ways like campaign, but eventually it ended up in no use.

In this first SC session, every delegate actively shared the ideas to accommodate the best solution for the agenda, though it seemed that the same topic had lasted too long, keep returning to previous topic. Without this little defect, all the delegates gathered and made the

fruitful discussion.

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Fruitful Interview with the Chairs of the Security Council

One of the most authoritative committees of the United Nations, the Security Council stands for the maintenance of world peace and security. The Security Council empowers the force to terminate the world's threat and set a place for settlement of the current dispute between countries. At the 3rd GAIC-MUN, so-called Gyeonggi Academy International Conference Model United Nations, calls upon 13 delegates representing 13 nations (United States of America, Japan, China, France, India, Republic of Korea, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Philippines, Canada, Russia and Turkey). At the conference there would be Session A and B concerning two agendas. The first agenda is concerning the issue of "Social Media weaponization", and the second one is about "Ways to peacefully settle territorial disputes over underwater resources." As GAIC-MUN being the student-oriented conference, the Press Corps has conducted interviews with the Head and the Deputy Chairs of the Security Council. (HC: Head Chair, DC: Deputy Chair)

Q: What do you think of the committee session today, like the most impressive parts of the session?

HC: I was very impressed that many delegates participated actively in the discussion, and almost every delegate had a chance to speak. So I thought it was very impressive.

DC: Well, (showing the table on which the number of the chances that the delegates raised their placards to be on the speaker's list has been marked) I was actually amazed by this amount of times delegates went to speak. Everybody was so enthusiastic, regardless of the content, so ardent to speak. So, as a chair, I was impressed by that. I hope this energy continues throughout the whole debate.

Q: What things of the committee do you think should be improved (like following rules, more active participation)?

HC: I think most delegates showed active participation, but some delegates were somehow out of the topics, so the discussion had some problems. I hope the delegates pay more attention to the topics. That would be more helpful.

DC: Well, I can see that first of all, some delegates had times of lack comprehension about today's agenda, the weaponization of social media. Also, delegates should come out with practical and realistic solutions, but some of the delegates are seemingly going off the topic. So, as a chair, I hope the delegates would cover full extent of the topic.

Q: Can you tell about your objectives or goals as a chair during 3 days of GAIC-MUN?

HC: Well, as a chair, I hope all the delegates in the Security Council

have a good memory participating in this discussion. I hope they all take their home good memories and all the good relations.

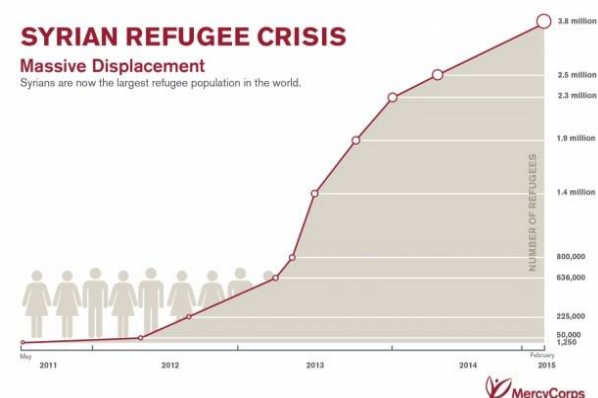
DC: Nevertheless, I was still impressed by the engagement of the delegates and their enthusiasm so I think it would be a good experience and a good memory to me. Throughout the debate, I just hope that I don't make a mistake. Before challenging other delegates, I should be an example to others. As a chair, I shouldn't make mistake and do my utmost.

Finalizing the first day at the 3rd GAIC-MUN, I feel at my heart that the rewarding experience at the Security Council as exclusive, demanding, but also a rewarding one. However, it couldn't have been achieved with such ease if not for the smooth progressing of the chairs. I want to appreciate them for giving sincere responses to the questions. I hope all the participants of Security Council and other committees at GAIC-MUN would take their unforgettable experiences to their home, just as the head chair said.

Cho, Sooyeon / lily0121@naver.com

WHAT is happening worldwide? : Refugees problem due to Civil War

The third GAIC MUN (Model United Nations) for sustainable development was eventually held at Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages in 12 August. A lot of students came to GAFL in order to join the MUN; especially there are some students who came from overseas taking part in MUN activity. Among the many committees: GA, ECOSOC, SC, UNDP, UNHRC, and UNICEF, all the participants chose one committee and became a delegate, chair, or press. In particular, ECOSOC, the Economic and Social Council dealt with this topic: Ways to provide financial aid for refugees, and ensuring productive and full employment of youth. Each delegate became a representative for each country, and all delegates mentioned their positions and solutions」



Before the point, let's know the historical background of Syria and the main cause of problem of refugee. In Syria, the long-term seizure of power by one man has been continued. Being full of rage, all the citizens stand up and try to restore the lost Democracy, and get rid of the power. However, due to the difference of religion (between Shia

and Sunni), Civil War occurred. As refugees are trying to avoid the problem, problem of refugee appeared and all the countries are trying to solve it.

Why some countries are accept refugees while some countries reject them from immigrating to their countries? First of all, the opportunities of job for the natives might decrease since refugees are trying to get some job in the countries. Second, we can't disregard the threat from terrorism. From the worse tragedy 911 terror to the rush of evil truck occurred in Nice, France. People all around the world cannot be carelessness since when, where and what kind of terror will occur. In spite of the threat, accepting refugees can be chaos to citizens. That's why the problem related to refugees was chosen to ECOSOC's topic and let's now see the delegates' opinions in various perspectives.



'Ways to provide financial aid for refugees'. Considering the topic, should the problem be viewed by Short-term view, or Long-term view? Some of the Delegates' opinions and their solutions had common,

while others were differed from each other. But how? Every delegate agreed that in status quo, the number of refugees is still growing dramatically, and the solutions are urgently needed as it is intertwined with international problems. According to the delegate of Syria, there are still a lot of suffering people because of Civil War. Therefore, cooperation is needed to deal with the problem. In addition, the delegate of Syria also said that accommodation and financial aids can be the key factors.

However, the specific attitudes toward the each solution were quite different. Some of the countries, such as China and Russia, argued that they may help to solve the problem. Nevertheless, they added that it might not be able to accept the great number of refugees due to their geological problems and populations, but rather would like to supply monetary aids and medical services. On the other hand, some delegates such as USA insisted that refugees should rather stay in their countries than to immigrate because of the discrimination and xenophobia which were worsen due to the terrorism of IS.

Employing refugees as labor employees was mentioned as another solution, but this solution also became a hot potato. The representative of China emphasized the



importance of short-term views, mentioning that China has enough workers and since refugees are lack of industrial abilities such as

manufacturing. Moreover, the representative of USA said that taking refugees for labor is unnecessary since they are still unskilled, so new types of intelligence will be needed. Providing citizenships (Syria), providing educational support, and even the use of military force have been mentioned as other solutions too.

Although there were few controversial solutions and arguments between the delegates, all the delegates did their best to make the solution. However, instead of having controversy between the countries, maybe accepting the problems of the solution and recovering through the cooperation will help all the delegates to produce the perfect key that fits to the today's topic. For sustainable development related to refugees, this topic would be treated continuously. We hope all the delegates will make a productive solution that might fulfill each other's demand, regarding their situations.

Lee, Namkyoung / chocolalee@naver.com

Interviewing the chair of ECOSOC...

1. Nice to meet you. I am one of the GAIC Press Corps members. May I ask you some questions?

- I'm all yours.

2. Thank you for accepting the interview. Could you explain yourself?

- Nice to meet you, I am the Deputy chair of ECOSOC.

3. As the chair of ECOSOC, could you explain the role of the chair?

- Generally, what the chair does is processing the debate and helping the delegates of the committee introduce their stance and arguments in the right procedure. The chair makes sure that delegates do not cling to one trivial issue, but talk thoroughly about the agenda with active participation.

4. What is the purpose of ECOSOC?

- ECOSOC brings people and issues together to promote collective action for a sustainable world. At the center of the UN development system, we conduct cutting-edge analysis, agree on global norms, and advocate for progress. Our collective solutions advance sustainable development.

5. What made you to participate in GAIC MUN as a chair of ECOSOC?

- I have participated in MUN before as a delegate, but this came to me as a new experience. I thought that taking part in MUN as a chair was quite rare, so I did not want to miss this opportunity. I was also curious about the MUN in which students from foreign

countries also participate.

6. From August 12th to August 14th, the delegates of ECOSOC will have discussions to solve problems about financial aid for refugees and employment of youth. Until now, the delegates only talked about the first agenda : ways to provide financial aid for refugees. Could you briefly explain the first agenda?

- Refugees from Syria have been in serious problems since years from now, and so many problems regarding various aspects are intertwined that it is absolutely not easy for nations to come up with the 'best' solution. Syrian refugee crisis is not just about finding shelter for them; it is also not just about convincing countries to accommodate them. Receiving refugees obviously brings about a lot of social damage to the accommodating countries, including the problem of labor work force and the terrors that some of these refugees enact. So delegates are encouraged to come up with methods to give financial aid to the refugees in order to solve the problem of lack of support firsthand. Specifically, a number of countries have been giving economic support to help refugees find a place to settle in, and they have also been encouraged by numerous organizations and countries to actively accommodate the refugees. As all nations have stances of their own, delegates are required to suggest a resolution that can make use of the advantages that each country can have as many as possible.

7. What do you think about the first committee session today? What did you think was the most important point of the discussion that was mentioned today?

- I guess the discussion about how to track refugees and give financial support to them at once had the utmost importance. The most considerable problem of Syrian crisis is that as a majority of countries worldwide are trying to do their best to give financial aid to these refugees, there are some of them who incessantly cause problems such as terrors in their destination countries. This is the most common reason of a lot of European countries that are reluctant to accommodate refugees and give them financial support.

8. Would you evaluate the progression of the first discussion?

- In the discussion I mentioned just now, a new method of giving check-cards to refugees was introduced. This idea was further elaborated with the explanation that by the implementation, nations would be able to give financial aid and track them at the same time, as refugees would be half-mandated to use the check-cards due to lack of money, but take the risk of being tracked. This idea was suggested by the delegate of Russia and was further supported and elaborated by the delegate of China, Australia, and Syria.

9. Is there anything you would like to say to the delegates of ECOSOC?

- Thank you for participating with enthusiasm under the excruciating weather, and I hope we could make an unforgettable

experience by finishing this MUN smoothly without difficulties.

10. Thank you.

- Thank you.

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Ardent Laser from China & USA

"The number of refugees growing, and the ratio has been skyrocketed.

Accommodating should be strengthened, all countries must accompany..."

-Singapore-

"It's beyond the abilities. ROK had experienced the same problem. Korea surely have responsibility to take part in the activity..."

-ROK-

"Not just kicking out the accommodation. Taking refugees for labor is unnecessary. New types of intelligence will be needed..."

-USA-

⋮

《ECOSOC: Ways to provide financial aids for refugees》

Remember this photo? This is a picture of a three-year-old kid, Alan Kurdi, who was found to be dead at the sea shore, and this picture put everyone in big shock. Through this picture, we were able to realize how serious the problem of refugees was, but still, this tragedy has not been solved properly yet.



The representative from Syria, Yoonji-Kim, announced that due to the immortal civil war, the population of refugee has increased. She

also claimed that cooperation and appropriate solutions are needed from other countries. During the conference, China and USA had the most eminent debate.

The representative of China said that China will try the best to apply financial apply for refugees, but not able to accept great number of them. He mentioned that the 'accommodation' as one of the most important factors. However, he disagreed with the idea that China should hire refugees as employees, since China already has enough workers and refugees are still lack of skills.

On the other hand, the representative from USA said this: "We are not just kicking out the accommodation but says that refugees had better go back to Syria rather than moving, because xenophobia(xenophobia: symptom that becomes afraid of foreign or strange) and discrimination toward refugees-recognizing them as terrorists-still remains."

Why does China unwillingly have to partly reject the refugees, while USA tries to help them? First of all, it's because the problem of 'funds' matters. Since possibility of war in China is very high, China spends a lot of fund to military force. In short, it is too burdensome for China to take care of refugees. Second, China already has high population, whose number is about 13 billion, making up the highest in the world. These mean that China doesn't have space for refugees anymore.

Although this debate seems to be only focused on China and USA, we should always keep in mind that 'refugees' are not merely concern of a few nations, but a worldwide problem.

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Struggle for Human Rights: Introducing UNHRC

2016 GAIC MUN, Gyeonggi Academy International Conference-Model UN was finally held at Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages (GAFL) in August 12th for the third year in succession. Students participated as Secretariat, Chairs, Delegates, Press Corps, Intern Journalists and Staffs in this conference. Especially, special participants came from Japan attended. This year GAIC MUN aims for sustainable development considering diverse issues such as security, employment, poverty and recovery rights. Interestingly, 2016 GAIC MUN consists of as many as 6 committees. General Assembly (GA), Security Council (SC), United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are included. Each committee has great agendas reflecting worldwide issues in the status quo and all of those agendas are worth considering and handling. Students who gathered here will enthusiastically communicate their opinion and seek the peaceful

and future-oriented solution of each agenda.



I am affiliated to Press Corps covering news about United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) so this article will be focusing on UNHRC. To introduce UNHRC briefly, United Nations Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body in the United Nations system. They work for improving the promotion and protection of human rights around the world and for addressing situations of human rights violations and suppressions and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss overall human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly.

In 2016 GAIC MUN, United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) will handle two agendas related human right and dignity during this GAIC MUN. First agenda is ensuring safety and well-being of North Korea defectors and second agenda is curbing the exploitation of children in labor force. Conference started with first agenda. United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is made up of middle school students. 29 students became 29 different countries' delegates and assert their claims as a representative. Below is the interview with UNHRC delegates.

Q1: What is your name and what country do you represent?

A1: My name is Sengan Lee and I present Germany.

Q2: How old are you and where are you from?

A2: I'm 16 years old and I'm from Paju.

Q3: Is 2016 GAIC is your first MUN? Please tell me your MUN experience.

A3: 2016 GAIC MUN is my first experience of MUN.

Q4: What made you participate in this GAIC MUN?

A4: I want to apply for GAFL so I was searching for GAFL and

found the GAIC MUN.

Q5: Why did you apply for UNHRC among other committees?

A5: Refugee problem is a big problem in this society so I want to handle this problem.

Q1: What is your name and what country do you represent?

A1: My name is Jinwon Kwon and I represent Greece.

Q2: How old are you and where are you from?

A2: I'm 15 years old and I'm from Anyang

Q3: Is 2016 GAIC is your first MUN? Please tell me your MUN experience.

A3: This GAIC is my first MUN and I have never experienced such debate contest like MUN

Q4: What made you to participate in this GAIC MUN?

A4: I came to know about this contest from school and I wanted to experience debating with other people not just my age. Also, I wanted to represent a country and talk about the stances of a country.

Q5: Why did you apply for UNHRC among other committees?

A5: UNHRC is kind of human rights and I think Human rights is worth considering.

Q1: What is your name and what country do you represent?

A1: My name is Kim dong Whee, and I represent Brazil.

Q2: How old are you and where are you from?

A2: I'm fifteen and I'm from Anyang, Gyeonggi.

Q3: Is 2016 GAIC is your first MUN? Please tell me your MUN experience.

A3: This is my first MUN.

Q4: What made you to participate this GAIC MUN?

A4: I had a dream related to UN, and I thought the MUN is the great chance to experience MUN.

Q5: Why did you apply for UNHRC among other committees?

A5: Because the human rights are respected nowadays and we need to solve the problem between the countries that doesn't respect the human rights.

Q1: What is your name and what country do you represent?

A2: My name is Jasmine Choi and I am the delegate of the United States of America.

Q2: How old are you and where are you from?

A2: I 4 years old and I'm from Suwon.

Q3: Is 2016 GAIC is your first MUN? Please tell me your MUN experience.

A3: No actually I participated last year, and there is amazing experience, so it's my second experience.

Q4: Why did you apply for UNHRC among other committees?

A4: I feel like human rights council was the most suitable for me.

Q1: What is your name and what country do you represent?

A1: I represent Belgium.

Q2: How old are you and where are you from?

A2: Fifteen years old and I'm from Seongnam, Gyeonggi province.

Q3: Is 2016 GAIC is your first MUN? Please tell me your MUN experience.

A3: This is not my first MUN, I participated in GAIC MUN and I represented Afghanistan

And to grasp the atmosphere of the conference, we had to have an interview with a staff engaged in helping delegates, too

Q1: What's the role of staff during conference?

A1: We support chairs, and delegates to do their best in conference by note passing and everything to maintain their best condition for conference.

Q2: What do you think about the atmosphere of the conference?

A2: It's very hot, not only because of weather, delegates' passion to do their best as possible is also very hot.

From these interviews, we can find that they enjoy the Model UN enthusiastically, and take part as if they're genuine delegate.

Even though, the age of participants range from 14 to 16, still young, they conduct their duty quite well. Of course, they're lacking in some international knowledge, therefore they came here and they'll get what they want, some international knowledge or experiences, and so on. It is certain that middle school participants will be great global

activists in the future. Although 2016 GAIC MUN can be a hard time to middle school students, they are doing a really good job. Most of the delegates tried to express their opinion actively. The first day was successfully over. The following day will start session B (curbing the exploitation of children in labor force). Awesome delegates will handle children labor force issue well too. Through those processes, the 2016 GAIC MUN will be unforgettable memory to all.

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Escape at the cost of my life: Freedom or Die



Last year 2015 was the 70th anniversary of separation of Korean Peninsula. In contrast with Republic of Korea (ROK), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) established a dictatorial government. They started to deprive citizens' freedom. Basic human rights do not exist in DPRK. To bail out excruciatingly agonizing situation, DPRK citizens decide to escape DPRK at the cost of their life. They are at a fork in the road. Freedom or Die. Unfortunately, their process is not easy. If they are exposed, they are repatriated to DPRK and imprisoned in prison camp or killed. Defectors will encounter inhumane interrogation and merciless labor force. Also, other factors such as complex cross-border relations and abuse labor force are also obstacle to defectors. For instance, China faces various situation because China is sharing the border with DPRK. To fulfil a high demand in rural place, for wives, domestic help and sex workers human traffickers bribe border guards to allow desperate North Korean women into China. Of course, defectors are open into abusive situations while they have no rights and no legal status. Like this way, DPRK citizens who can not endure their inferior life and

decide to escape DPRK further face hazardous situation accompanied with human rights abuse. World society should be concerned DPRK citizens' conditions and consider the plausible and effective solution for them.

In 2016 GAIC MUN UNHRC conference, 29 delegates impassionedly shared their idea. After the opening speech, moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus, the majority of delegates fully agree with the statement that North Korean defectors should be strongly protected their safety and well being. Crucial point of current conference is detailed proper way to protect them. Some delegates asserted that foundation or organization such as refugee camp for DPRK defector should be established. They need a system which gives background knowledge of language and culture. One delegate supports this idea with saying that North Korean defector had lived in a coercive communism society and they need education about idea of democracy. Special education is needed to them. Moreover, refugee camp is one of the best ways to accept them in safe condition and solve this serious problem. In contrast, others say refugee camp will be new kind of discrimination. To mingle with the society, accommodation and socialization should be preceded in the society and communication with people is also essential. They emphasized that socialization within society is vital and positive support is priority.

Be careful! It's crisis!

During the conference, strange 'penguin' man suddenly appears and actually he was one of the North Korean defectors who lives in Republic of Korea. He spoke his mind that when he escaped DPRK, he expected much better life in ROK but reality was not. Therefore, the 'penguin' man required an emergency measure to UNHRC delegates. Only 20 minutes were given to write full resolution. UNHRC delegates separated in 2 groups and started discussing. Unfortunately, only one group achieved to write full resolution. On the other hand, this 'Penguin's Crisis' changed the atmosphere of conference and made the delegates and other audiences laugh.

When delegates started to write resolutions, UNHRC separated to 2 resolutions. First resolution includes delegates of U.S.A, China, Belgium, Columbia and Chile and their theme is refugee camp. The other solution includes Pakistan, Libya, Sweden, Nigeria, Denmark, U.K, Hungary, Angola and Greece and their theme is positive support. The 2nd day will put those 2 resolutions into vote. Whichever resolution selected, delegates' effort will contribute to reinforce North Korean defector's safety and well being and improve worldwide rights.

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How can we help young angels suffering at hell?



Nowadays, one of the biggest problem of the world is Syrian refugee problem. Most of the people consider that Syrian civil war broke out because of the Islamic religion conflict. However it should not just be regarded as that. Not only because of religious problems, but also antagonism between Assad the dictator of Syria and rebelling forces. That is, Syrian war is a combination of these three factors: IS (Islamic State), Assad government, and the rebel forces. Because of these three factor's conflict, a large amount of refugees emerged. They fled into the countries around Syria.

Today's UNICEF committee was held to discuss how to ensure education of the Syrian refugees. Delegates representing 23 countries including USA, China, Syria, etcetera participated in the committee, and it got heated excessively at first. Contrary to the assertion of delegates: "we have to corporate", they split into two side and take different stance. One side emphasized supporting education of the refugees financially through NGO and the other side emphasized educating natives first to improve relationships between natives and refugees. Delegate of Thailand supported the former and delegate of Japan, USA, and ROK supported the latter.

While debates about financial support and relationship between natives and refugees were active, there were a very small number of countries who can actively support refugees' shelter problem. Without the place to study, the debates regarding finance and relationship were meaningless. Delegate of Japan mentioned that offering facility was essential to improve the quality of education. However, she also mentioned that Japan will not offer shelters for the refugees due to the financial problem. Building the facility also requires money and building facility with no land is nonsense. Most of the delegates including Japan talked about financial problem without considering practical shelter problem. In that point, this debate could be infeasible armchair argument.

Then what's the reason why delegates mind accepting the refugees to their country? In fact, it's because of "their" financial and relationship problem. Delegate of Russia stated in her speech "This delegate cannot accept the refugees considering our financial condition" and delegate of Saudi Arabia stated in her speech with the statement "We cannot accept the refugees because of our citizen's security". It is ironic that delegates debate about financial support

and relationship education, while they are reluctant to accept refugees because of their financial and relationship problem. In this point, delegate of Philippine's statement which assert to distribute refugees considering each countries financial conditions and delegate of Singapore's statement which says "Although we can't accept refugees because of our geographic size, we can offer specialized teachers" would be reasonable and could be better solution.

If the external refugees reside within certain country, there will be financial expenses on the government. Delegates of Japan and Argentina said that they will support refugees taking national social welfare lying down. And delegates of Australia, ROK, Libya, and Italia said that they will rely on NGO entirely to support refugees and focus on their own natives. In this case, stance of US delegate was clearer. He just separated diplomatic finance and natives' welfare finance.

Assuming that shelters are ensured, let's think about how to educate refugees. Native's level of consciousness, such as spirit of community and global mind. Since refugees can be workforce in the future if educated, every delegate agreed on the point that educating refugees is beneficial for their countries in long term. Delegate of Japan, ROK, Argentina and USA answered not to separate refugees from natives in the course of education. They said that can encourage development of the cultures and the other things. However since refugees are unfamiliar with the language, cultures and everything in country, just putting refugees into the native's educational institution is quite risky. In Korea, currently, there is field adapting program for North Korean defector. If the course is modified, refer to this system, it will be the best way to consider.

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UNICEF: debate on the education for Syrian refugees, but no output yet

On August 12, 2016, the 3rd GAIC-MUN was held and in the conference of UNICEF, the agenda 'ways to ensure education for Syrian refugees' is being discussed. As Syria's civil war began in 2011, the number of refugees proliferated. In February 2016, the United Nations noticed that over 4.8 million refugees are outside of Syria. Therefore, a lot of refugees from Syria don't have refuge and are displaced and this "crisis" has caused severe disruptions in access to education for Syrian children. To discuss problems around Syria and the agenda, 23 countries (including U.S, Syria, Germany, etc.) are in the house. However, it seems hard to discuss about exact ways and number to accept refugees because Turkey, the largest country to receive Syrian refugees, didn't take part in the conference this year. Also, Greece didn't take part in. Since, most refugees try to approach to Europe to get asylum via Greece, discussion about Dublin

Regulation will hard to be discussed. So, the conference is going to focus on how to offer aids to refugees, not refuge or position of them.



According to the debate, at this point, the most realizable solutions to offer aids to them was the corporation with NGO and to support areas around Syria. Republic of Korea argues that international world should support not only the refugees but also locals because there can be conflicts caused by difference of culture or language. And Japan suggested that UNICEF had to reinforce relationship with NGO so that we can offer aids easily and systematically. And every single delegate agreed with the notion that this crisis was totally based on the Syria's civil war. The delegate of Syria pointed out two main problems of status quo of Syria in interview. She said "First, to end the civil war, I think it is important for Syrian president Assad to notice that he is going a wrong direction. Second, Syria also is being attacked by ISIS. So, in order to solve the total problems including refugees and civil war, we have to handle both the president and ISIS." Another important issue was the range of age to offer chance of education; only for academic age or for whole range from the young to the old. This mattered because it decided the scale of the action. Republic of Korea argued "the education should focus on young children and academic aged refugees considering the fact that this requires great amount of financial aids, and education is conducted to enhance their future and future of Syria." To my regret, despite a lot of conversations, nothing specific was decided in detail through committee session 1.

After debate about how to offer aids (at committee session 2), delegates began to discuss more specific contents of materials and system. 'Internet lecture' and 'sending teacher' was considered but both of them were discarded. Because no exact internet system exists for refugees and it is really hard for refugees to access internet. And 'sending teacher' was discarded according to the opinion that that requires big risk that people who are sent as teachers can be in a danger. The U.S.A delegate made his position for whole contents of conference clear through short interview. "Refugees are divided into two ages, one for the children, and the other for the adults who are strong enough to work. This delegate is trying to say that our children are not mature enough so they are going to be taught basic subjects like math, etc. Adult have already learned these basic subjects before the civil war, so we are going to enable them to get job and earn

money. And to achieve this goal, adults will be educated more professional things and technics like car mechanic." added "the delegate strongly believes that Thinking about only ISIS and end of the civil war is short-term decision." Through committee session 2, UNICEF outlined what things to educate and the contents are similar to the interview of U.S.A.

As committee session 1 and 2 is held at first day of GAIC-MUN, participation rate was low and delegates lost important problems to consider during the conference. If the delegates continue to proceed the conference in same degree, there probably will be no end or agreement of this agenda. I strongly hope delegates express their opinion and today's conference of UNICEF be improved than yesterday's.

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