

Struggle for Peace: One State Solution or Second State Solution?

By Seo Yu Jin



The major task of the conference of Security Council was to evaluate the One State Solution and the Second State Solution. The One State Solution, also known as the Single State Solution, proposes the establishment of an unitary government, a mingled version of Israel and Palestine. On the contrary, the Second State Solution, advocates the idea of Palestine being acknowledged as a independent state alongside Israel.

The One State Solution has not been recognized as the prime solvency is due to its infeasibility. Generally, the delegates were agreeing upon the idea that it will take a lot of effort for the two nations in a head-on collision to suddenly reconcile and come up to the table of unification. The delegate of Nigeria was the sole nation actively advocating the One State Solution. His stance was that the division of the two states will not be able to halt the ongoing conflicts over two separate territories, citizens and government. He also commented on the plausibility of the policy, pointing out the fact that it will be able to go through peaceful procedures. The delegate of Nigeria believed that the focus of the negotiation will change from the nations' self interest to how to abolish war and solve inner conflicts.

However, due to the impracticality of the One State Solution, the Second State Solution still seemed to gain more votes from delegates. The delegate of Jordan remarked how absurd it is to bring Israel and Palestine into a state of a peaceful conversation. Delegate of Spain concurred exemplifying the division between two Koreas, where the societies are working well despite the separation. The delegate of Angola cast doubt on the One State Solution, raising the possibility of continuous conflicts provoked by religious differences. Delegates of France, Chile, Russia, UK and Jordan were also in assent.

Only one-third of the session has passed, yet disagreements between delegates are present. However, delegates had expressed their intention to shift their stance if fully persuaded, which shows the probability of the creation of a substantial resolution towards the end of session A1.

Domestic Stability should be on the front line

Hungary Considers Its Own Citizens First in Refugee Crisis

By Son Su Min



Hundreds of refugees from the Middle East made the final leg of their trip through Hungary on foot, walking 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) to the Austrian border in the middle of the night, unsure of what was going to happen to them on their arrival. Meanwhile, Hungary affirmed their stance of rejecting returned refugees.

Hungary is building a fence along its border with Serbia, where the refugees are coming through and has threatened to deploy the army to secure its borders. Though most of the migrants are heading for Germany, many have come through Hungary. Although a few days ago it let many in the current wave continue on their way to Germany, Hungary seems serious about stopping further incursions.

In order to understand Hungary's response to the refugee crisis, one needs to think so much about refugees as about Hungarian domestic politics. Before refugee issues be taken into account, it is requested that maintenance of a stable state be prioritized.

Let international peace be considered thereafter, said the delegate. While the delegates insisting reception of refugees, including the UK and Germany, say assisting refugees directly relates to domestic reasons and urge to support as means of solving the matter of terrorism, the delegate of Hungary confirmed her state as emphasizing the importance of sustaining one's stabilization.



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Introducing GAIC, Introducing UNESCO!

By Lee Yeon Ji

On November 27th, 2ND GAIC MUN was held in Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages. Its opening ceremony was held in 5pm, and delegates from GAFL, and Japan, junior press corps, GAFL press corps, staff, elementary school students from 6 countries including Vietnam, Hongkong, the Philippines, chairs, secretariats, teachers, and VIPs attended and graced its opening ceremony. Opening speeches was given by the principal of GAFL, president of Daekyo, and the secretary-general, Lee Ji Yoon.

GAIC MUN is made up of 3 committees, General Assembly, UNESCO, Security council. UNESCO's first agenda is about protecting cultural properties from IS attacks. This committee consisted of 2 chairmen, 27 delegates, and 2 staff members.

The following content contains interviews with the delegates of France, Japan, and Syria.



The Delegate of France

Q : Nice to meet you, I'm a journalist from press corps, can you introduce yourself for a second?

A : I'm from Su-won, I come from cheong myeong middle school. I'm a first-grader. And my name is Kim Won Woo, so that's my personal information.

Q : Ah, is this your first time in MUN, or do you have past experience?

A : I have past experience, I have participated in MUN programs. In the... WFUNA CAMP? And maybe... more camps? So this is like my second or my third time doing MUN.

Q : Okay, why did you apply for UNESCO among those three committees?

A : Oh... because UNESCO is one of the most rare committees, it does not open much. So, applying for UNESCO, I believed I could learn more about other antiquities, from various countries.

Q : Then, what is France's main situation about protecting cultural properties about ISIS attacks?

A : IS has already attacked France last week, like attacking museums, so it is unlikely that they will attack us again. Hence, I believe we should focus on our technology of preserving antiquities.

Q : And you have mentioned about 3D printing, right? Can you please explain it to me in detail?

A : When the other antiques are destroyed we can scan them, and restore them using graphics and 3D Printing.

Q : Greece have asked France to share new technologies with them. What do you think about this suggestion?

A : France is hoping to share its technology with all of the world, because the world is in the same situation against the IS. We believe that cooperation between countries is the best solution for the ongoing crises.

The Delegate of Syria

Q : Nice to meet you. Why don't you introduce yourself for a second?

A : My name is Hong Sung Jae, delegate of Syria, honored to join this conference.

Q : Is this your first time participating in an MUN?

A : I never have joined in MUN before, but I have watched MUN.

Q : How did you participated as a delegate, not junior press corps?

A : I actually applied for junior press corps, but GAIC said that I was a delegate, so apparently they promoted me.

Q : What would your nation do to protect cultural properties from IS attacks?

A : Obviously, Syria is in no condition to help secure properties because we are in civil war, and we are getting attacked by ISIS. Because ISIS is in Syria, we are requesting help from other countries.

The Delegate of Japan

Q : Can you please introduce yourself?

A : My name is Lee Seo Yeon, and I live in Su-won now.

Q : How did you participate as a delegate?

A : Because my dream is to become a diplomat, and I always wanted to solve global issues, and maintain world peace. And I thought it would be a great opportunity to get closer to my dream and talk and debate about global issues, and solve problems.

Q : Then are you interested in ISIS attacks?

A : Of course because, ISIS is a huge global issue, and various countries are getting attacked. Peace is being destroyed, and we need to solve this problem. We need to get the cultures back from IS for our own benefits.

Q : I really agree with you. And what do you think is the best resolution to this agenda?

A : My opinion was to cooperate with lots of other countries and talk each other and help the poor countries and the countries that got threatened by IS. So to conclude, I think we need to help them and stand up for them, saying that IS is being selfish by disrupting world peace.



Security Council Report: *One or Two?*

By Jee Woo Kang



The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has rooted from an argument over the territory claimed by Jews as their biblical birthright, and the Palestinians who seek for self-determination. Despite continuous attempts of involving a number of other nations to ease the conflict between the two countries, there seems to be no sign of peace. Neither side has fulfilled the commitments that were made under the 2003 roadmap – a timetable designed to lead to a viable Palestinian state alongside Israel, put together by the United States, the European Union, Russia and the United Nations. While various issues are in need of discussion, disarmament and refugees seem to be the core of the conflict. The government of Israel is being secretive about its possession of nuclear weapons. On the other hand, Hamas, a militant group whose stated aim is the destruction of Israel, is consistently smuggling armaments in black markets. As for the refugees, over 50 percent of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza (2.2million) are refugees, many of whom live in crowded camps.

The delegates of the United Nations Security Council rendered the following two solutions:

1. The One State Solution: A policy which advocates the idea of uniting Israeli and the Palestinian territories providing them with equal rights regardless of race or religion.
2. The Two State Solution: A policy which advocates the establishment of an independent State of Palestine alongside Israel.

“What’s the difference if there are two states? It won’t make any change. Two states, there will be separate governments, separate armies, just the same as before.” At the beginning of the session, only the delegate of Nigeria supported the one-state solution while most of the other delegates claimed that the one-state solution is an impractical solution, and more conflicts will occur during the unification. “It will intensify the religious conflicts between the two countries,” said the delegate of Angola. China also chimed in. “One-state solution doesn’t solve the root of the problem.” The delegates continued exchanging opinions, constantly going through moderated and unmoderated caucuses, agreeing that the victims of this incident should be considered foremost. This is the first day of the three-day conference, and the delegates started to speak up. They seem to have become intimate with each other, and further improvements and better solutions are expected.

Germany and UK states supporting to refugee -Is that Benevolent or shrewd?

By Kim Hye Eun

Refugee issue, which is sensitive and profound political disorientation, is being discussed now through 2015 GAIC MUN, General Assembly. Surrounding the highly controversial dispute, each nation stated their status about the agenda. The notable comment during the Session A1 were the collaboration between Germany and UK.

The two nations were highly affirmative about the issue of the refugee, UK emphasized that countries should offer much room for the refugee to get them feel stable. Also Germany stated that today 8% refugees flee from violation, there is a need to accept and distribute them to better developed countries. And all the nations must focus the issue in multilaterally.

The two countries persistently strengthened their status filling the speaker's list. Supporting to accept the refugees, they stated that refugees and migrants bring some advantages.

Particularly Germany and Italy are facing a serious demographic crisis that will soon hit the Central European countries. These countries need young people to fill skilled and unskilled jobs. German companies in particular need scientists and mathematicians, engineers and IT experts.

Plus, the services sector too is desperately in need of people to look after the ever-growing aging population across Europe. If Germany and other countries want to fill this gap, refugees and migrants could be a real assets for both sides.

As for the many young (mostly male) refugees seeking asylum in Germany, according to the federal office for Migration and Refugees, 30% of the registered Syrian asylum seekers have a university or equivalent education and a quarter have a high school diploma. The opportunities are just as great as the challenges in integrating them. Besides the need for housing, integration will demand an infrastructure of language teachers, places at schools from elementary right up to high school, company-training schemes, jobs, community support and a plethora of other facilities required to make this work.

Actually, for months Merkel has been asking the other 27 EU member states to share the burden of providing security and assistance to the refugees. For Merkel, it is a moral necessity and humanitarian obligation as much as a long-term economic and social one. Morally, it is clear. Europe cannot allow Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to carry a burden that has become almost impossible for them to continue to bear. Because of the virtual Germany's prime minister's official statement, all eyes are now on ensuing move by Germany.



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Different Views of 3D Technology

By Se-eun Seong

GAIC MUN 2015 was held at Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages (GAFL) in November 27th to share the ideas and find solution plan to get over the world's problem. Students from various schools including GAFL participated at MUN as chairs, secretariats, delegates, journalists, and staffs. Unlike 2014 GAIC MUN, it was held at the school's Global Hall. The delegates continued their speeches in order to come up with the best resolution.

The 2nd GAIC MUN consists of three committees: SC for the Secretary Council, GA for the General Assembly, and UNESCO. This article will be focusing on the conference of UNESCO committee. Today, students discussed about Agenda 1: Protecting cultural properties and antiquities from IS attack. There were 24 delegates who participated in the conference of UNESCO. All delegates announced each of their nation's stances on this agenda. The topic which was mainly discussed was 3D technology. At first, the delegate of France mentioned that 3D technology is the key to protect us and our monuments from IS attack. All delegates had different perspective towards his idea. Here are interviews with delegates who have different points of view towards 3D technology.

Delegate of Syria

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

A. Syria is in a chaos due to its unending civil war, and our cultural heritage is in danger. So we have to cooperate with other countries to overcome this hardship.

Q. You have pointed out that it is hard to stop ISIS, and civil war might end easily in such manner. Why did you think so?

A. At first, the civil war was a war between the government and the non-government. However as the ISIS intervened in the war, it became difficult to end the war.

Q. When the delegate of France mentioned about 3D Technology, the way to stop ISIS, you said that it is not essential. I want to know the detailed reason you thought like that.

A. I don't agree with France. Especially, 3D technology is just a secondary action and it won't be an effective solution.

Delegate of Greece

Q. Nice to meet you. Could you explain about your country's position?

A. Well, we need a lot of help. Because of the economic disasters we have recently undergone, our cultural properties are now in danger. We really need to cooperate with other nations to get through this problem.

Q. When France mentioned about the new technology, you suggested that sharing the technology is the best way for Greece and all the others. What did you meant by saying "we should share the technology"?

A. I think that the 3D technology is the best solution. Applying this technology, economy will be able to recover. France, Greece, and many other countries should protect not only their economic conditions, but also their cultural heritage using 3D technology.

Delegate of China

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

A. Actually, East Asian countries like China are not the exact targets of ISIS' attacks and terror. So we are not directly affected by ISIS. But as the country with the most economic strength in the world, we have a duty to close this business. And the world is now very systematic, so problems like default can effect China, too. We have to cooperate with other nations to come up with a solution.

Q. Thank you. You pointed out that this is not about 3D technology. And you also said that the agenda is about protecting ISIS's attack on monuments. I would like to be aware of to your solution plan, instead of 3D stuffs.

A. I think 3D technology is just a 'replica'. It can't be an absolute solution. We have to reinforce our cooperation and show it to ISIS so that they cannot easily attack us again. Also, huge monuments like Taj Mahal in India cannot be transferred, so this technology is actually useless.