



The Delegation Junior



Brilliant Articles by Intern Press Corps **The Delegation Junior**

Editors: Taylor Im, Saebom Han, Suyeong Choi

General Assembly

Returning Artifacts to Their Origin Nations, How?

by Inhee Jung

The U.S currently owns 30,000 paintings of Japan. While Japan is doing everything to get these paintings back, the effort is meaningless. This situation is not the only incident where countries are not returning the artifacts to the nations of their origin.

Starting from June 13th 2014, GAIC MUN opened to discuss many problems that the world is engaged in and this topic was also one of the main issues.

General Assembly was the committee of the MUN that was responsible to solve this problem. Generally there existed many sides who had different views about this topic but it primarily got divided into 3 groups when lobbying occurred. The side which Australia was cooperating with asserted many different ideas and made plans about it. This side's main idea was to make new branch in UN and get it funded by many countries. They also stated that the education in history was needed as the artifact is a part of history. Their last statement was to hold international conference to decide the rightful owner of the artifacts. This argument was made in order to solve when a complication happened such as mistaking the artifacts' identity. The readers should acknowledge the fact that this side has made this argument based on a occasion that countries return the artifacts to the nations of their origin.

Russian side disagreed about what the Australian side has claimed. The Russian delegate

stated before explaining their side's points of view, that their eight clauses support their ideas. Even though they did agree with the main point that the artifacts should be returned to the nations, they had different plans which they thought was the best solution to this resolution. This side firstly stated about the point that the clarification of the past is a very important factor. They were the first team to mention about the black market; they acclaimed that in order to stop these crimes from happening, the UN should regain some influences over artifacts security. Emphasis was made that the conditions of the artifacts are the most important things in this topic so the resolution needed certainty that the artifacts would be preserved correctly.

U.K side was unique. Despite the fact that every sides have agreed in the point that the artifacts should be returned, United Kingdom's side insisted the importance of each country's effort. The delegate of United Kingdom proclaimed the UN isn't really influential; they have weaker army compared to each country's army and they act slow. As the main point of this side is that it is not only the country's harm but harm for human societies if there exists harm for artifacts, the delegate insisted stronger law about conserving artifacts.

Despite the clashes between these 3 main sides, all of them have successfully understood about the resolution causing the debate more practical to be applied in real human societies.

Terrorist in 'Suit and Tie' Drastically Alters Conference

by Seokhee Han

Everything was going smooth, when Bob, the chair of the General Assembly commented about the committee on Friday night. Delegates were actively discussing about diverse matters on the repatriation of stolen artifacts, such as the funding for the restoration and whether a voting procedure is necessary.

However, minutes after the unmoderated caucus came to an end on Saturday Morning, a terrorist of Egyptian nationality suddenly broke into the General Assembly with a hostage of Mexican nationality. The conference came to an abrupt halt as the terrorist started to express his anger towards the deprivation of the cultural artifacts of Egypt by France. He shouted at the delegates that the Egyptian artifacts in the Louvre museum were forcefully taken away from its origin and that the Egyptians have long been waiting for the 'return' of the artifacts. The terrorist threatened that he had set a bomb in the Louvre museum, and that he will detonate the bomb, which would destroy the museum and the artifacts within it, as well as the life of the Mexican hostage, if the delegates did not sign an action paper within 45 minutes. The terrorist left in the same aggressive manner in which he had broken in.

The sudden appearance of the 'suit and tie' terrorist brought about a drastic change in the conference. Hundreds of artifacts and numerous lives were to be lost if the delegates could not prepare an action paper within the next 45 minutes. The discussion resumed with the delegate of Mexico's speech. She stated that countless artifacts that France and many other countries had taken from Egypt were being unrightfully used for their benefits. She also said that France must immediately agree on the return of the artifacts in order to save the lives and artifacts currently being threatened by the terrorist.

However, several delegates questioned the capability of developing nations to preserve the returned artifacts. The UK held a quite different idea from that of others: that delegates should not negotiate with the terrorist no matter what.

Delegates from the USA, Turkey, and several other nations stated that the Egyptian artifacts currently being housed in the Louvre

museum should be returned immediately, emphasizing the urgency of the current crisis. The representative of Mexico again argued that the danger coming from the transportation and preservation issues of artifacts in developing countries is not the most urgent at hand, emphasizing that the priority of the GA should be the safety of the museum and the lives of civilians.

Three action papers were submitted as the result of the discussion, one from the UK, one from Mexico, and the other from the USA. The USA's action paper consisted of three main parts. The three parts are: that nations should agree on the prevention of further looting of artifacts, that France should first return fifty percent of the artifacts and return the rest after a year later, confirming that the developing nations have grown the capacity to effectively preserve the artifacts, and that the transportation of the artifacts should be managed by the Peacemakers of the USA.

In its action paper, the UK stated that the delegates should not negotiate with the terrorists, as it will only show the incapability of the UN to cope with such situations and will also trigger further terrorist attacks on museums. He said that this will acknowledge terrorists that this is a secure method to achieve their objectives. He argued that troops should be sent in to disable the bombs and save the hostage in order to solve the problem in the short term. He added that the stolen artifacts should be repatriated in the order of importance after the appropriate conditions to transport and preserve the artifacts are made.

Lastly, delegate of Mexico suggested that the repatriation of stolen artifacts should be carried out immediately, as visitors will be sacrificed along with the artifacts, and the people will not wish to visit museums once the bomb is detonated. She continued that the artifacts should be return in the order of importance, as it is near impossible to return all the artifacts at once due to the great size and number of artifacts. She concluded by stating that the immediate repatriation of stolen artifacts will be beneficial for the preservation and further research of the artifacts as well as for the country of its origin.

Security Council

The Escalating Crisis of Ukraine

by Yunjin Oh

Ukraine and Russia have been dealing with international conflicts since a long time ago. Conflicts have grown and people are rallying for peace. Dozens already died during the crisis, and the end of it seems unclear. The Security Council debated on this issue for two days in GAIC to find out what the best resolution is for this Ukraine crisis.

Russia is the country deeply involved with this crisis. Dylan Lee, who was the representative of Russia, said he believes the Creamier should be the way it is, and he said that he is trying to find a resolution which is beneficial to Russia. He talked about the referendum in Ukraine which suggests that 95% of citizens in Ukraine do not disagree in joining Russia, and so the 5% is currently disadvantaging the 95%. He accepted the fact that the 5% also has a right even if they are a minority, and he suggested the minority can freely migrate if they do not want to live in Ukraine incorporated. He agreed to allow the minorities to migrate saying this isn't really related to the Russian government, but rather related to the international cooperation. He also believed that Russia should bring in further military intervention, and UN Peace Corps should put their hands off in this matter.

The US, on the other hand, had contrast opinions to this matter. Yoo Bin Kim, the USA representative, told us that USA is in the state of anti-Russia. She consented that among 3 clauses they had in their first day which were communication development, migration, and military force, she could agree with the first two of them but disapproved the last one. She thought that we should definitely give options to minorities or

the people with a tendency of anti-Russia of migrating to other countries or not. The giving of specific help to those who migrated was also something she emphasized. She also argued that both countries should develop communication methods, and stated that there weren't any conferences between the two countries which show that mutual exchange of their opinion is crucial. She disagreed to the military intervention matter and added that UN troops should be put in there rather than Russian troops. While Russia suggests the intervention should be 80% Russia and 20% UN, she believes it should be 100% UN. She told us that she wants to diminish military intervention as far as she could, and added that she is planning to strike slowly and gradually ending up with 0% military intervention.

China and UK also expressed a negative opinion about Russia. Dami Kim, the representative of China told us that further acts which exacerbate tensions should not be made. The representative of UK, Cui Zhiwei noted that the incident now is threatening natural resources, and she strongly believes there should not be a military approach. Luxemburg and Nigeria was keeping a neutral stance- they told me they aren't really deeply related to this matter and keeping a neutral status. The Chair, Seung Won Jung thinks this is a very controversial matter, and said that the perspective of US and others is that Russia had already killed a lot of people in Ukraine. This is definitely wrong since it firstly discards human right, and the resolution until now is quite satisfying but needs to be more specified.

Solution from the MUNs about the Conflict in Crimean Peninsula

by Justin Kim



In the Security Council, the first agenda was the conflict in Crimean peninsula. Currently, approximately 95% of citizens in Crimean peninsula wanted their country to be a part of Russia. However, 5% of people disagreed. Therefore, Russian troops have been in Crimean peninsula. The problem is that, the Russia has twice more soldiers that the Europeans do because the Europeans spend most of their tax in the welfare. The countries are worried that there might be a war. Then, the Russians would outnumber the Europeans. Hence, many countries, who are anti-Russia, want to replace the Russian troops to UN Peace keepers since they are relied by many countries.

According to the interview during the lobbying time, a delegate of Russia Federation, Dylan Lee, wanted to make a resolution that might be beneficial to them. After questioning what kind of resolutions he will propose, he had mentioned that, military intervention in Crimean peninsula and assisting 5% of people to migrate to other countries. During the meeting, the representative of Russia

Federation made a speech acclaiming that they would not retreat their troops, request compensation from the countries, and insist the immediate search for the nations who are involved in the crisis. Nevertheless, the action paper was rejected due to many disagreements from other countries. Many countries disagreed with his action paper. Thus, it was declined.

On the other hand, a delegate from the United States of America, Yoo Bin Kim, disagreed with one clause. She wanted to suggest helping the migration for people who didn't want their country to be a part of Russia. Additionally, she wanted to improve a way of communication between Ukraine and Russia. She wants U.S.A and many other countries to interrogate Russia if they crossed out ethnic people in Crimean peninsula. Like the delegate from Russia Federation, her action paper was rejected due to the delegate of Russia Federation, who vetoed.

When two action papers were rejected, many countries that were in the General Speaker's list were disappointed because they did not come up with a realistic solution and a solution or an action that everybody agreed with.

After a long discussion and suggestions, a delegate from Rwanda came up with a resolution. The delegate from Rwanda came up with 11 major points about International Organization for migration, setting a protection measure of migrant to Ukraine, worried with a lack of usage of UNCK (United Nations Crimean Keeps), which is for prevention of military intervention. Request a usage of RFCSK if any military conflict occurs. Besides, guaranteeing safety of Crimean inhabitants and recommending a demilitarized zone to Russia and Crimea, the countries hugely support to the fact that Crimea and Russia should negotiate and also the relevant nations should have a direct political communication. Other countries requested some vocabularies to be changed, and they concluded their resolution to this problem. The delegates showed an excellent performance just like Billy Wang, the Chair from the General Assembly, had expected because of their good arguments. We are looking forward to a discussion that will happen tomorrow.

Crimean crisis saw its end in GAIC-MUN's Security Council

by Lee Yeong Joon

Since the Russian Federation took the control of the Crimean peninsula, tension has been rising both inside and outside of Ukraine. As time flows, the Crimean crisis is becoming Ukrainian crisis, and ultimately, Ukrainian crisis is becoming a global crisis. All of the negotiations between the individual countries seem to have failed and it is the time for the international community to take an action.

In the GAIC-MUN 2014, there was one committee which had a hard time discussing: the Security Council. They were discussing about the hot potato on this year, of course the Crimean crisis. Basically they could be divided into three groups by their thoughts to solve the problem, one stood for the Russia, Anti-Russia and neutral position.

Dylan Lee, who represented the Russian Federation said, "Russians who are living in the Crimean peninsula is in danger because of some ultranationalists and the rebels both in the Ukraine and Crimean peninsula. So, in that sense, Russia's military forces should be left in both Crimean peninsula and border of Ukraine for peacekeeping." Plus, he added, "More than 95% of the Crimean people agreed to be naturalized for Russian. But the other 5% disagreed with this idea. Russia's resolution is to migrate those 5% of the people."

However, on the other hand, Kim Yoo Bin who is a delegate of United States of America said, "I agree with the idea that Russia needs their military force to protect the people who are living in the Crimean peninsula. But, we are aware of the ratio of the Russian force. 80% of the whole military force in there is Russian. While the UN's peacekeeping force are less than 20%. We are strongly opposed with this idea." She added, U.S. is making plans to help the both for minority people(The Tatars) in Crimea, and Russian soldiers who are injured during a fight.

Particularly, Dami Kim, who stood for the China, had a different standpoint than others. She said, "China doesn't want to interfere about this incident. But, since this incident is threatening the global peace, China wants to get the most appropriate resolution for this problem. I will stand for the China itself, and I will try not to build a bad image of China to the international community.

The discussion had continued peacefully and active. Nevertheless, the first two negotiations

to get appropriate resolutions were failed. It became worse when crisis discussion was failed too. It seemed that this discussion won't get any results and the tension was going on. Thankfully at the final times of the session, based on the Rwanda's resolution, 13 countries had an agreement about three problems; migration policy for minorities in Crimean peninsula, military intervention in Crimean peninsula, and lastly, how to make a communication between Russia Federation and Ukraine.

The situation in the Security Council was not that comfortable at the first, because they need to discuss about the controversial problem without thinking about the profit for their own countries. However in the end, they finally got the most appropriate resolution that is win-win for everybody. This result once proved again that every problem could be solved in a peaceful way.

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Economic and Social Council

Introducing the ECOSOC

by Chae Woon Hyun

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), one of the four branches of MUN held a session yesterday concerning the aging global population and the problems surrounding it. The topic was primarily on the declining fertility rate and the measures needed to cope with it in order to confront the problems of the increasing elderly population.

Part of the session was an unmoderated caucus where the delegates were able to discuss freely and move around using the time to catch up on the fundamental issues of the topic while covering points that were raised during the previous moderated caucus. As the unmoderated caucus

ended the moderated caucus got underway, bringing a decided change to the atmosphere. The atmosphere was quite peaceful and serene in the beginning, but as the arguments began forming, clashes between the points made by the delegates became clearer. During the conference, the delegates were concerned with a discussion about the employment of the elderly. One of the delegates suggested the importance of extending retirement age for the elderly. The delegate of France suggested making simple jobs such as reading books so as to ensure that the elderly make a living and earn enough for basic necessities. Other arguments were made, such as creating job

opportunities for the elderly by means of encouraging organizations to make programs providing instruction and training. There were further questions about whether some elderly could adjust to simple jobs when they could have worked in corporations that require long demanding procedures. Many of the delegates in the conference brought forth ideas about increasing the employment of the elderly and settled onto immigration as a solution to diversify jobs. According to the delegate of DPRK, the use of immigration could benefit developed and developing countries. Several other delegates made rebuttals to this statement about immigration benefits. The delegate of Chile said that it is important to consider the side effects of

immigration. The side effect proposed by the delegate of Brazil was that immigration could threaten the workplace of the elderly considering its limited space.

In the process of establishing and finding resolutions, various amendments were made. They included healthcare, medical care, and the support of International Corporation. There were collaborations between delegates from various nations which was refreshing as a whole. Many of the arguments shared by the members of ECOSOC when raising Points of Information (POI), were witty and to-the point. This session of the ECOSOC provided vivid insight into the roles and decision process of the members of the committee.

Chile, the Country on the Fence: Chile's View of Aging Global Population in ECOSOC

by Sein Yun

The Economic and Social Council known as ECOSOC, is one of the committees of the UN. Yesterday it held a session to debate the aging global population. Which is a global problem but one countries have different opinions on and difficulty agreeing to solutions.

Within the session the delegate of Chile stood out. The delegate pointed out that the UN should let developing countries make medications and other supplies as a solution for the aging global population on their own. He used the example of a bear and its cub saying if a bear keeps catching fish for its cub when it is alive, the cub will starve when the bear dies. On the other hand, if the bear teaches the cub how to catch a fish, the cub will enjoy fresh fish every day.

I approached the delegate of Chile for an interview to learn more about his views.

Q: Can you briefly summarize Chile's stance and opinion about the aging global population?

A: Well, Chile was a developing country, but recently it became an developed country. So, like you know developing countries have a low aging rate because medical technology did not develop as much as it did in the developed nations.

Q: As a delegate of Chile what is your solution to the aging global population?

A: Chile's goal is to raise the birth rates. We will change the social atmosphere. We will encourage people to have babies by installing kindergartens and child care centers in companies.

Q: Anything else? What about the elderly?

A: We will encourage elders to take care of these children. And if they participate, they receive pensions starting from 70 years up until 30 to 40 years later.

Q: What countries are in the same house? And what countries are outside of your house?

A: Chile, the DPRK, Japan, and other developed countries agree with us. Japan especially shares 90% of our solutions. The opponents are the US. Since Chile is on the fence. It is a developed country but not fully like the US, who argues that we should spotlight on the developing nations, because the developing nations do not even have basic medication for its citizens.

Q: Do you have anything to say to our readers?

A: This is a great program to show and present your opinion as a delegate to other delegates. I

recommend that you to participate GAIC MUN that will be held next year!

Overall, the session was lively and well run. Delegates actively supported and challenged each

other by sending notes, via dedicated staff, to one another during the session. These notes and Points of Information (PoIs) were done to show and share their opinions and passions about this issue.



Into The Crisis of ECOSOC

by Sujin Kim

In the conference that was conducted in Daegyo HRD center, many delegates and chairs participated and talked about different kinds of agendas and issues around the world. The most interesting session yesterday was the Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC) which had the agenda about the equal contribution of wealth around the world. As the debate went on, a crisis occurred. The president of Liberia was kidnapped and the kidnappers demanded the delegates come up with resolutions to prevent unethical mining acts. As a result, delegates from different countries came up with two main opinions. One opinion was that even though they may want to create resolutions, they might not find one because the demand for diamonds around the world is increasing. They asserted that the required change must be with political systems instead of personal changes. The second opinion on the other hand, disagreed. Some

delegates disagreed with the first opinion and argued that mining rights should not be banned because there are people who have personal rights to employ miners and it is against their personal rights to regulate. Another less popular opinion about the problem was that the customers should choose whether or not to buy the diamonds themselves. Because of this, primarily the delegates from the UK and Switzerland) gave an opinion to make more jobs to sponsor these people.

So, what should be the resolution of this crisis? That countries should not only think about the customers and employers' personal rights but also think about the world as a whole. Therefore, it might be a wise solution to increase the number of jobs in other venues and also increase the cost of precious stones to make it hard for people to buy them.

International Court of Justice

To make the world lose appetite of whaling -ICJ gathers to protect whales

by Kang Yeseo



The International Court of Justice (ICJ) opened its court to discuss Japan's constant whaling in Antarctica. On the night of its first day, delegates from the USA, the UK, Rwanda and other countries, divided the resolutions into two main points-making a new organization and strengthening the laws concerning whaling.

On the second day of the GAIC-MUN, the International Court of Justice continued to discuss solutions. Delegates of the USA and the UK actively participated in the court when they were debating over making a new organization and campaigning throughout the organization, for these were the most controversial clashes. While the delegate of the UK thought that the campaign would be successful since they could alarm people and spark public awareness, the delegate of the

USA continued to emphasize the importance of practicality. The delegate of Lithuania agreed with the USA, stating that there are no exact ways to raise funds for the organization's establishment.

The delegate of France clarified the court by summing up the resolutions. Primarily, she explained how the first clause, which was about establishing the organization, has flaws considering that there is no exact information about who is funding and participating in the organization. According to the delegate, this clause should be specified since this is a very vital problem. The delegate mentioned that the second clause was also not specific enough about the practical ways to count the number of the whales. Lastly, she concluded her speech emphasizing how there should be strict restrictions about the methods of killing whales. According to the delegate of France, whaling is a very inhumane practice which ignores animal rights.

The delegates energetically participated throughout the session in order to fill in the flaws of their resolutions. At first, the delegates came up with diverse opinions. However, the delegates eventually agreed with each other and they are coming up with the best solution for whaling. The resolutions of the delegates which will be announced in session A4 on the last day of the GAIC-MUN, would make the world a better place for whales.

Into the International Court of Justice

by Jimin Kim

In Session A2, the International Court of Justice had a discussion about whaling. The International Court of Justice discussed several issues, especially funding the organization and the campaign activities. The United Kingdom has mostly talked about making an organization, however the USA and the other countries mostly did not agree for it is unrealistic to make an organization in a short time and find people to work in the organization.

The United Kingdom has also talked about the campaign and how this campaign can make countries know about whaling. United Kingdom's main point was to get help from other countries to form the organization and gather people for the organization. Other delegates disagreed on this too

because the campaign is not practical. Some delegates have said that campaigns are important for influencing the public, but the delegates did not want the campaign to be the main point and wanted a stronger solution. The Chair has said that she thought United Kingdom was reasonable because United Kingdom delegate wanted to make this problem widely known to make an organization and get some help internationally. On the other hand, she said that an organization is very complicate to make, so she mentioned that the other delegates disagree because it is not realistic to do right away. International Court of Justice is currently having a debate about the problems of the whole Session A and is wrapping Session A3 calmly and ended with a great success.

WHALES CLASH

by Max Park

As the delegates of the International Court of Justice heavily argued over the hunting of whales, the resolutions faced heavy criticism from delegates of each nation. Amendments over amendments were added in given resolutions.

The ICJ engaged in several major clashes, especially over the seemingly ambiguous crosses 3 and 5. After they solved this problem, the delegates also questioned cross 6 about the usage of the word 'aboriginal tradition'. This inquiry was solved by the Lithuanian delegate, who changed the sentence into a 'traditional hunting method' from the previous choice.

The Justice Court discussed not only the crosses but also the contents. One of the major clashes in the commission was the fund-raising campaigns for the whales. However, many of the delegates questioned the effectiveness of the campaign, doubting that a systemic fund-raising process could be held. They also stated that it is not wrong for countries to force unwilling nations into participation. This was backed by the statement that it is hard to decide whether or not to let people hunt whales if they do not go over the limit.

Moreover, one of the major clashes in the

committee included regulations on number of whales that are allowed to hunt. However, the delegates of Lithuania and Rwanda opposed this idea, since no one has the absolute authority or the wisdom that surpasses other nations. These opposing delegates also stated that it is near impossible to accurately estimate the specific number of existing whales. Although the delegate of UK claimed that high-technological devices like sonar enables people to count the number of whales, many of the nations disagreed to the fact that drugging whales is not an effective solution to the whale hunting.

The committee also put the right of animals into heavy value. To minimize the amount of pain inflicted on the whales, the delegate of United Kingdom suggested that improved equipment can help lessen the pain that the whales undergo when they are hunted down. However, many of the countries again inquired the feasibility of drugging the whales.

Following these process, ICJ of the 2014 GAIC MUN was able to successfully meet up to its original purpose: to shape a better world.

Dance Party

By Gayoung Hong



Another interesting scene was the dance party. Delegates were dressed in clothes other than suits that could express themselves, and enjoyed the party. Apart from the serious talks in the sessions, all participants seemed to not only enjoy the amicable environment, but also improve relationship with delegates of other countries. Lee Yun Jeong, Deputy Chair of ECOSOC said “The dance party was a special and unique experience for us to make friends. We had a chance to know one another and mingle with other delegates, chairs, and secretariats better.”

Thanks to the fun dance party time, everyone seemed to concentrate better during the following lobbying session. Personally, by looking at the hard-working delegates, I could feel the importance of a place to think and share thoughts. Same with studying, when you are stuck with it, finding a magnificent place to think like MUN’s lobbying center or dance party hall can be a great idea! Go GAIC MUN!