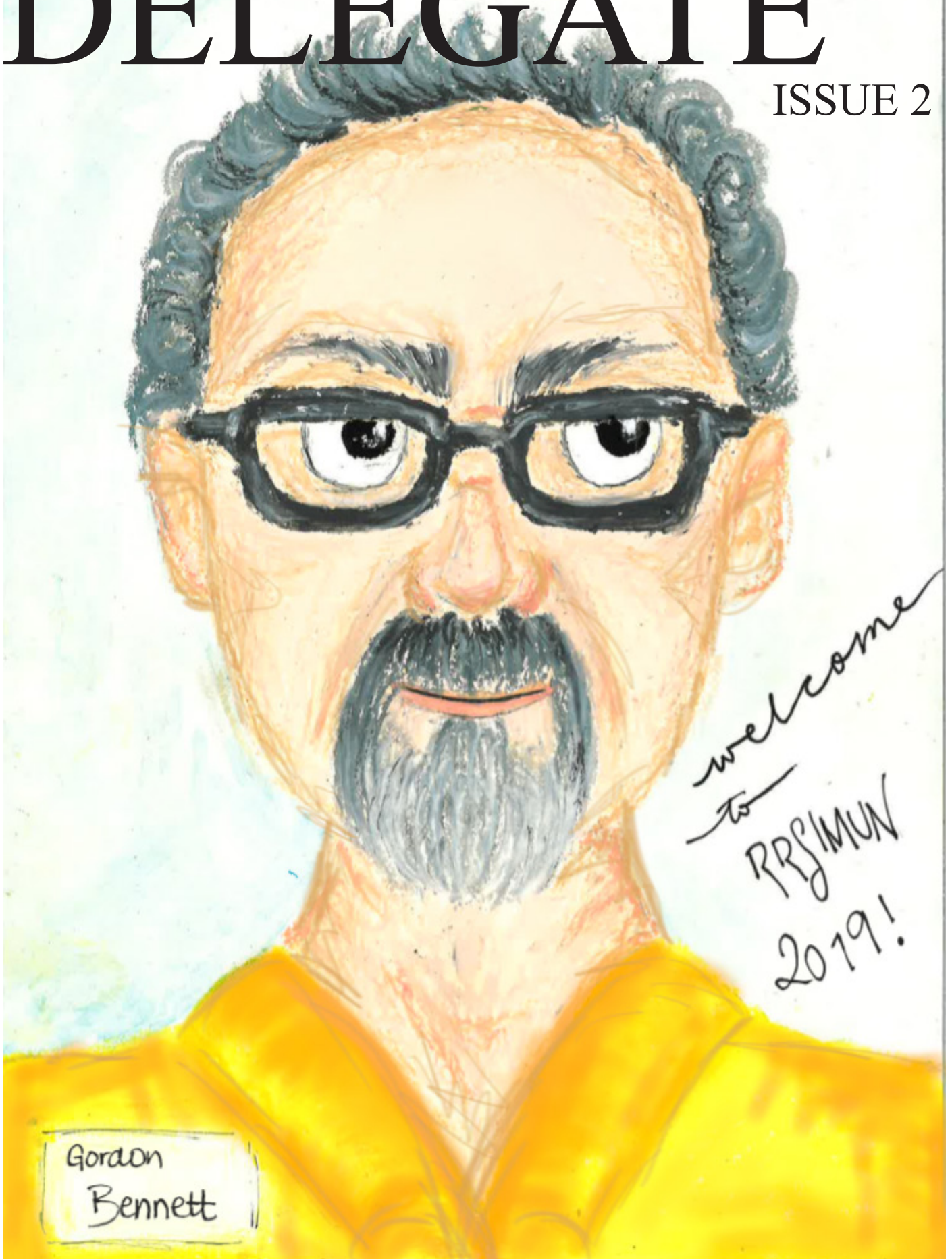


THE DELEGATE

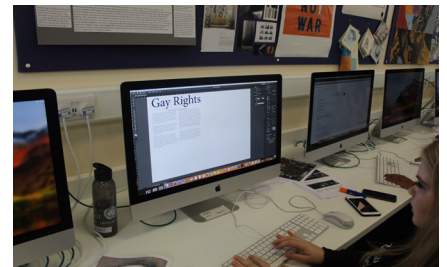
ISSUE 2



Gordon
Bennett

welcome
to
RRGIMUN
2019!

Editors' Note



Welcome back everyone, we hope you enjoyed the first issue of The Delegate. We have more pages filled with intriguing issues, entertainment and photos of all your favourite, fashionable delegates from in and around the conference.

This issue is particularly focused on a current and ever-growing issue, the Irish land border. Hopefully some of the articles will get you thinking about current affairs around the globe.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to include pictures of yesterday's pyjama party due to technical difficulties, but that just means that we have space for more pictures of all of you in action, so do not be disheartened!

As always be sure to keep up with our social media updates to see what is going on in all the committees and preparation for tonight's big event.

But that's enough from us, let us hand you over to our wonderful writers.

From your Editors,
- Erika Rugyendo-Henry and Tess Williams

Our Contributors:

Ms Worsfold
Erika Rugyendo-Henry
Tess Williams
Shakira Tayabali
Kemi Eyoma Green
Hannah Cable
Anyia Lewis

Kana Minakuchi
Miki Saito
Ella Westland
Mayuni Ishii
Sera Goto
Manaka Fukasawa
Zoya Kirmani

Mrs Murata
Amma Nomafo
Sammie Edwards
Marta Uribarri
Anna Lazaro

Special Thanks to:
Aaron Bigord

And so it Begins...

To begin our 38th annual International Model United Nations Conference, Royal Russell's MUN Director, Mr Keable-Elliott, spoke about Greta Thunberg's speech at the UN Climate Action Summit this year and reminded us all of the important role our generation has to play in shaping the future of international politics. He also let us all know about some of the important changes we are trying to make within the conference itself, such as reducing our paper usage and meat consumption through using phones and tablets to access resolutions wherever possible and having a no-meat-Monday dinner.

The Headmaster reinforced the importance of cooperation, communication and collaboration, particularly in times of uncertainty. We were reminded to learn from the opportunities we have, be kind to one another and build friendships

fostering the "world-wide cooperation that is at the heart of the Model United Nations philosophy." To conclude, the Headmaster left us with some words from Martin Luther King Jr., leaving us with the hope that "unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word." And then, with the banging of the gavel by our Secretaries-General and Presidents of the General Assembly, the conference finally and officially began.

Our Media Team have been recording and live-streaming the General Assembly, so anyone who missed out on the Opening Ceremony can catch up on the Instagram account: [@royalrussell_muntv](https://www.instagram.com/royalrussell_muntv).

-Erika Rugyendo-Henry



A Call to be the Ambassadors of Today



Every year, the Reverend brings delegates together in the chapel, a memorial to those lost in WW1, to celebrate the power of unity and knowledge. This year, as always, we received an insightful sermon that brought together the seven continents of the world under one roof.

Seven candles were lit from the flame of the Easter candle, signifying hope and new light, each by one of seven students: Ella Jones lit a candle for Africa; Megan Driver lit a candle for Antarctica; Aaron Bigord lit one for Asia; Luke McCabe set light to a candle for Australasia; Nikita Sood lit her candle for North America whilst Sam Hacker participated for South America.

A large section of the service centred around The Ambassadors (1533) a 'staggeringly impressive' Renaissance painting by Hans Holbein the Younger. The Reverend pointed out symbols of religious and political conflict within the painting - images of human achievement become warnings of conflict, such as the broken lute string that signifies discord between the people of Europe and sections of the Christian Church. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the painting, however, is the hidden skulls. According to the Reverend Kirk the skulls represent the limits of life and ultimately the inevitability of death. However, the two ambassadors are also surrounded by images of hope and light, a crucifix and a medallion portraying the image of St Michael slaying the dragon, a victory of good over evil.

As the Royal Russell student officers read us the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and we sang God is Love to the tune of Beethoven's Ode to Joy we, as a community, reflected on our future and our world, 'a world that needs good leaders...to fight against evil.'

-Ella Westland



Get the Facts

Before you make any hasty decisions about the Irish backstop, let's first look into the hard facts surrounding this growing issue.



The Irish land border is an issue that has especially risen to prominence with the United Kingdom's impending departure from the European Union approaching and the possibility of a so called 'deal' looking more likely than ever. The question on the minds of the 1.8 million people who inhabit six counties of Northern Ireland, as well as the equally effected 4.7 million south of the invisible border, is what will the future of the 499km crossing look like? This issue cannot exclude Great Britain, where the impact of a border (if the backstop is not removed) could be most great.

Will there be physical border infrastructure which will inhibit the lives of those who cross daily to places of work and education? Will the border region once again become a hotbed of terrorist activity as seen during The Troubles in the province?

The land border and a retention of a seamless border is one that has confused and posed many problems for civil servants and government ministers alike. All sides are of the agreement that the frictionless border that exists today must be maintained and is of great importance, but the but the most prominent question is how can this be done if the United Kingdom is to leave the

Customs Union and Single Market, as planned.

Many possible solutions have been rejected, such as Northern Ireland remaining within the Customs Union, by the hard-line Democratic Unionist Party in the province for the reason that this would create a regulatory divide between Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Neither side seemed to able to reach a compromise, until Prime Minister Boris Johnson displayed a new level of diplomacy that had not been seen before and was able to compile a new deal that was voted on yesterday. His dedication to resolving the issue of the backstop is unparalleled. The most likely scenario is that due to the politicisation of the issue, that the deal will fail. However, the progress made by the Prime Minister is of exceptional note and he must be credited for moving the Brexit process significantly further on than his predecessor.

The Irish backstop is an issue that has seen a stall in the Brexit process. It is an incredibly exciting time that the UK is entering, they are very close to breaking free from the hold of the European Union.

- Aaron Bigord

Yes to the Backstop?

So, what is the Backstop? In simple terms, the Backstop is an instrument that would be triggered in the event of the UK and EU not agreeing a new free trade deal. In this circumstance the purpose of the Backstop whilst trade talks continued would be to maintain an economic and political status quo. This would ensure that the UK economy and the economy of the Republic of Ireland and our other EU trade partners would be protected, until such time as a replacement new free UK/EU free trade deal could be implemented. The Backstop means the UK would remain in the Single Market for trade and a common customs area with the EU. As such, there would be no need for custom posts collecting new import duties due to different tax regimes. This is particularly important on the island of Ireland, where there was a fear that customs posts at a hard border could be attacked by dissident Republican terrorists disapproving of symbols of UK sovereignty. In turn it was feared that Loyalist terrorists would respond in kind with retaliatory violence. *A serious threat to the peace secured in Ireland* enshrined in the 1998 Good Friday Agreement. The Backstop has, as a result, often reasonably been described as an insurance policy, offering valuable economic and political cover.

We know that the Backstop has not been well liked. *But is there any justification for this?* The primary objection to the Backstop has been that the UK might be retained in the EU permanently against its will and to a lesser extent concerns over different regulatory environments between the rest of the UK and Northern Ireland. This reflects the fact that both the EU and the UK would have to agree to the terms of any new free trade deal. As such the EU would potentially have a veto over the UK leaving the Backstop. Detractors also cite the inability of the UK to unilaterally exit the Backstop or alternatively for it to be time limited. This claim ignores changes

made to the Backstop to specifically reduce the capacity of the EU to act in bad faith. It also ignores the fact that the Backstop is there and only there until an equivalent deal is in place to offer the equivalent benefits.

Critics of the Backstop ignore its many positive protections and benefits. The facts are that the Backstop if triggered protects the economies of EU members and the UK. It supports the peace hard won in Northern Ireland. It allows the UK to have free access (*saving £1bn a month*) to the EU Single Market, the UK's largest trading partner. It would allow the EU and UK to continue to negotiate a free trade deal that would ultimately replace the Backstop. The reports of the extremely complex regulatory proposals ascribed to Boris Johnson's alternative to the Backstop, make the Backstop's simplicity and certainty for all parties all the more attractive.



- Tess Williams

No to the Backstop?

Brexit has left people with a lot of questions over the recent weeks, but none are more conflicting than the future of Ireland and what will happen to its borders. If we leave the EU without a deal, then there will need to be border control between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. ***But what does that really mean?***

The plan is to avoid having a strict ‘hard border’ between Northern Ireland and the Republic, meaning that the border would have no physical infrastructure without checks or controls. Transit vehicles would also be able to travel between Northern Ireland and the Republic without delays. Boris Johnson also confirmed that he wants Northern Ireland to stay in the European Single Market for goods, but leave the Customs Union, resulting in new customs checks.

A particularly crucial issue is the backstop and whether there will be one. The backstop plan was originally agreed by Theresa May in her Withdrawal Agreement in November 2018. At the time, many Conservatives thought that the backstop would trap the UK into EU customs deals and prevent us from creating our own external trade deals. Boris Johnson, however, has said that he wants to get rid of the Northern Irish backstop saying that its inclusion in the agreement was ***“undemocratic”***. Other Brexiteers insist that there is a way to have checks at the border without putting intrusive infrastructure in place. Even though alternative agreements to a Northern Ireland backstop have been agreed, there is currently no other option that is seen to be ***“operational”***.

The future is uncertain and there may be more changes in the coming weeks, with Boris Johnson even confessing that he would delay Brexit if there is no deal in place before the Halloween deadline. Whether there will be a Northern Irish backstop or not is still unclear, and only time will tell if it will work out.



- Sammie Edwards

Gay Rights



How far have we really come?

The gay rights movement has seen huge progress in the last 50 years. Many countries have made homosexuality legal, some countries, like Austria and Taiwan, made marriage between same-sex couples legal as recently as 2019. Although it may seem like LGBTQ+ couples are reaching equality there is still as long way to go.

In some parts of the world, such as Venezuela and India, same-sex unions are not legally recognised. Moreover, in some countries homosexuality is still legally punishable by death. A great example of discrimination turned violent are the recent murders in Russia.

Over the past months, a website emerged with names of known LGBTQ+ people, supporters, and activists, some of which have been victims of hate crimes. Yelena Grigoryeva, a well-known Russian activist, was murdered four days after the list became public. The Russian government has yet to comment, though police say that a suspect has been detained.

Violence directed at people that are part of the LGBTQ+ community is still very present in Africa. Many countries have laws that have serious repercussions. For example, a study of the data of 45,000 gay men in 28 African countries including Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria found only one in four living with HIV were taking medication. Half had taken an HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months and researchers said the low rates were due to anti-LGBTQ+ laws in many African countries, which promoted stigma and discrimination and neglected HIV/AIDS programmes targeting gay men.

According to the United Nations, about 470,000 people living with HIV in Africa die every year due to the fact that they cannot or do not get tested and gain access to treatment, accounting for more than 60 percent of all global HIV-related deaths. The question of the decriminalisation of same sex relationships has been a controversial and much debated area as seen by the topic of debate in SOCHUM 1 today.

Persecution

Death Penalty

5 countries and parts of Nigeria and Somalia

Imprisonment

78 countries

Death penalty

Imprisonment

Unclear: legislation not specifically homophobic but which can be used as such

Iraq: persecution by organized non-state agents / Russia: "Anti-Propaganda law" restricting freedom of expression and association

Recognition

Recognition of same-sex unions

32 countries and 47 entities

Joint adoption

15 countries and 32 entities

Marriage

Equal (almost equal) substitute to marriage

Clearly inferior substitute to marriage

Joint adoption

Protection

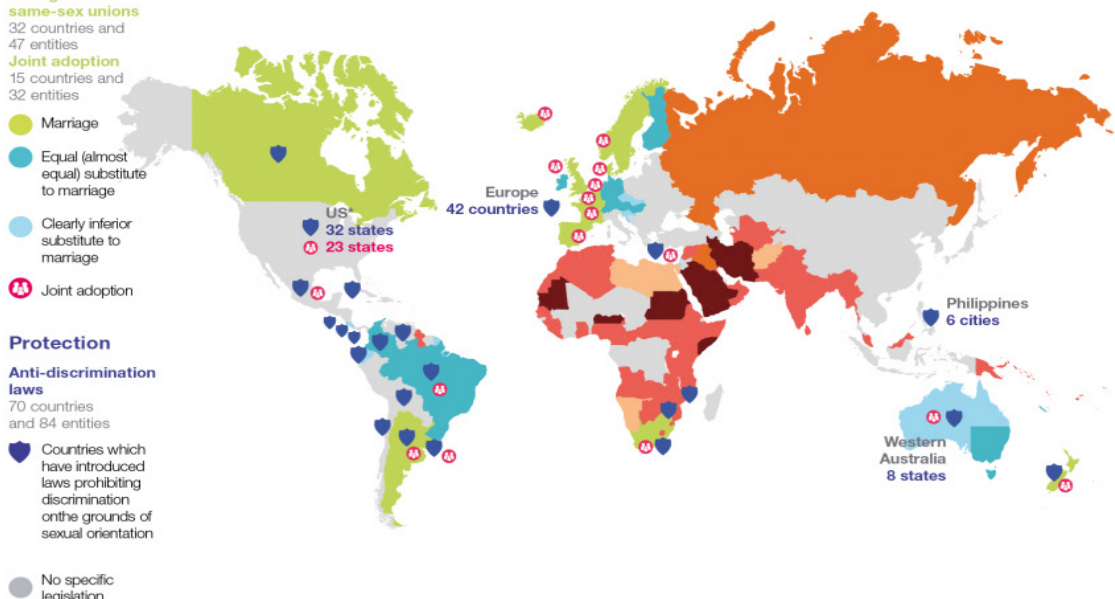
Anti-discrimination laws

70 countries and 84 entities

Countries which have introduced laws prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation

No specific legislation

*The US has no federal legislation on gay marriage. 30 states and Washington DC allow marriage for same-sex couples according to state-level rulings (CNN).



What's Been Going On?

Whilst we've been hard at work making the paper for you, you've been writing resolutions, interacting with other delegates and engaging in interesting debates...

Q: What is your name and where are you from?

A: My name is Lynsey and I'm from California. I'm also from California and my name is Ziad.

Q: How are you finding MUN here so far?

A: It's different from how it is in America. Like, we don't have international style conferences over there. We're both ICJs so it's fun. It's a really cool experience.

Q: Do you have any fun memories of the conference so far?

A: The disco was fun last night, we went to that. It's different, we've had discos in conferences, we've been to one in the Berkley Conference. It was way different to how this disco was, ours aren't normally as fun as this one.

Q: What is your name and where are you from?

A: I'm Ed, I'm from London. I'm Ella, I'm from France. I'm Emily, I'm from France. I'm Zuhayr, I'm from London. I'm David, I'm from South London. I'm David from Athens, Greece.

Q: How are you finding MUN so far?

A: It's really good and organised. It's really nice and productive. I said yesterday that Davo was coming and here he is! This is Davo.

Q: Do you have any fun memories of the conference so far?

A: Yesterday I fell down the hotel staircase. There was a shoe at the party yesterday that someone threw.

Q: What is your name and where are you from?

A: My name is Jillian and I'm from California.

Q: How are you finding MUN here so far?

A: It's so much better than in America! The people here are so much better. People are so much less 'researched' over here. People here are having so much more fun because they are not graded. People in America get a grade for this, so they are so mean to each other. If you don't win an award, your grade will be awful. In America, MUN is not a club, it's a class. Over here, people do it for the fun of it, not just for a grade, so they are so much nicer to each other. In America, people are competing to win, so they are very passive aggressive.

Q: Do you have any fun memories of this conference so far?

A: At the party last night, someone threw a shoe out of the window! At the disco last night there was lots of moshing!



- Sammie Edwards and Amma Nomafo

How to be a Mean Girl

As we all grab our popcorn and settle in to watch the ultimate mean girl movie rather creatively named, *Mean Girls*, have you ever wondered what it's like to really be one? Have you got what it takes? Luckily for all of you, The Delegate's very own Regina George is here to give you some advice.

It's simple; really, all it takes is three easy steps, the fashion, the friends and the personality. Choosing the perfect outfit is crucial, so wake up at four a.m. and start to get ready. Match your nails to your shoes to your handbag, everything should match. Daily. The *Mean Girls* style is somewhat out-dated now so *'get in loser, we're going shopping.'* Mini-skirts are out, mini handbags are in, I mean, actually fitting your phone and your keys and your homework into your bag is so last decade. Mini sunglasses are a must have, after all, who even needs to protect their eyes from sunlight anymore? Keeping on top of trends is a must, so put down that fugly t-shirt; you have to look *fetch* at all times.

Next up, is the most complicated step, who can you be friends with? To be a mean girl it's essential to have a small group of friends who are as fashion forward as you are. The real secret to popularity is to only ever talk to two people. If *Mean Girls* taught us anything it's that three is a crowd so just glare at anyone who approaches you because, of course, *they can't sit with you.* As we have already seen how important fashion is, you absolutely have to match with your two best, and only, friends. Instead of calling each other every night to coordinate your outfits, it is far easier to just wear a particular colour on each day and I would particularly suggest that on *Wednesdays* *you wear pink.* While it may seem unnecessary, a minor and insignificant detail to skip over, it plays an important role in making sure everyone else knows you and your two friends

and recognises that, since they wore blue last Wednesday, they are not and will never be part of your very exclusive group.

Of course, each member of your mean girl gang needs to have one personality trait, aside from being better than everyone else of course. Now obviously everyone wants to be as iconic as Regina George, but there are pros to being the Gretchen Wieners of the group but don't be that is-she-even-mean mean girl, that's just poor effort on your part. Pick your trait and stick to it. If you are the angry one, you should always be angry so yell all the time, no matter what the situation may be.

Now that you have two friends and one personality trait, and you are exhausted from waking up so early to plan your outfits, I shouldn't see anyone in pink if it is not Wednesday yet, you are ready to step out into the world. Of course, you'll never be as iconic as Regina George, but you can try. But most importantly if you see me and my friends at dinner, there is only one thing to remember, that no, *you obviously can't sit with us.*



- Erika Rugyendo Henry

RRSIMUN FASHION WEEK



New York, Milan, Paris, London Fashion Week. And now, RRSIMUN Fashion Week! Introducing RRSIMUN's finest specimens in the all latest trends, fresh off the runway.

Starting with tartan - it has been popular since 2017 and been going strong since! Tartan is great for its versatility – a few examples could include grey, green, beige and red, as perfectly modelled in these pictures! It gives plenty of room for colour and excitement! An easy, interesting way to spice up any look: pair some green tartan pants with a smart white blouse; a blue tartan suit with a pale pink button down; a purple tartan jacket to throw over a pale blue ensemble.

Another way of adding a twist to your morning routine could be colour blocking. This is where you stick to a specific complimentary colour palette and exclude pattern or print. A great example would be the lovely lady in the pink pant suit. She used white and pink perfectly to add contrast to the sea of blue, black and grey.

So try it! Add colour to your committee, add print to GA. Be the shepherd, not the sheep.

-Zoya Kirmani



Korean Trends

UFO Chicken

This food was named UFO chicken because it is eaten by aliens. Just kidding! It's because it looks like a UFO.

Cheese Dak Galbi

We eat cheese with chicken wings, we eat it by putting cheese on chicken wings and vegetables. Dak means chicken and galbi means ribs in Korean.



Bubbles ***Bubble Tea***

Bubble tea was initially only a drink. The bubbles are made from cassava which is a kind of potato. So this food is very high in calories...

Bubble Sweets

Now, there are a lot of desserts with sweets in them. The left picture is a tart with tapioca on it. The right picture is toast with tapioca inside.



K-Pop ***TWICE***

A group of nine girls including three Japanese members. They have appeared on Japanese TV many times. Their name TWICE means that they touch people twice; once through good music and once more through their wonderful performances.



IZ*ONE

A group of 12 girls including 3 Japanese members. They have become popular amongst young Japanese people. They are produced by Mr. Yasushi Akimoto who has created some of Japan's top idol groups, such as AKB48.

BTS

A group of 7 Korean boys. Because they became popular around the world, they went on a World Tour. They often appear on foreign TV programmes.



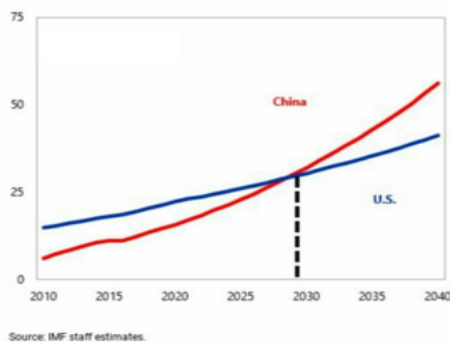
The Rise of China

The Chinese Economy

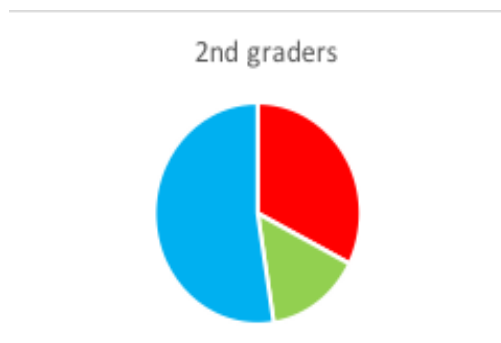
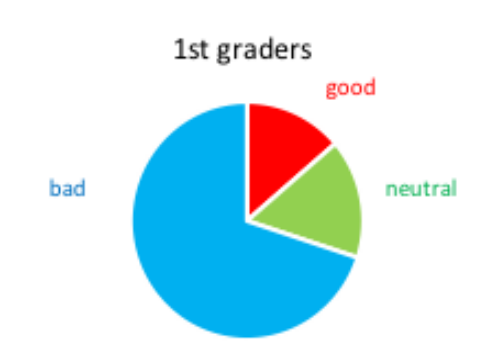
Some people in China are super rich but there are so many poor people. In 2008, China and Japan's trade grew to \$266.4 billion. If China continues to grow and Japan continues to trade with China, Japan can also grow.

China now has the second-largest economy in the world. By the year 2030, it is predicted that China and India will both be in the top three economies (real GDP).

Quality as well as quantity
China's GDP could overtake the United States by 2030.
(nominal GDP in USD trillions, assuming market exchange rate of 2017)



What do Hitachi First Junior High School students think about the rise of China?



Relations Between China and Other Countries

The Situation

- The trade war between China and the US: the US puts a lot of tax on products from China in order to undermine its economy.
- Japan now has a better relationship with China and a worse relationship with the US.

Positive Aspects

- The world's economy is stronger because of China.

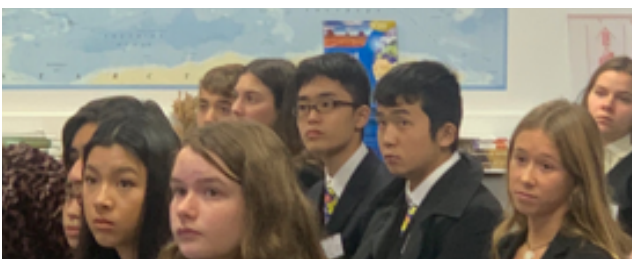
Negative Aspects

- China and the US only think about the trade war.
- If Chinese people buy many properties in Japan, Japanese people will lose their power.
- The biggest problem is that China has too much power.
- If the Chinese economy begins to slow down, it will influence many countries badly.
- China builds in other countries. For example, in Africa they built hospitals but those hospitals are built badly, so people have to leave in a few years.
- Hong Kong and Beijing grew rapidly. 90% of all the electronic products have at least 1 part that was made in Shenzhen.

The Japanese Delegate Team

The Japanese delegate team is doing their best today. They are unique students. We hope they will receive a lot of signatures.

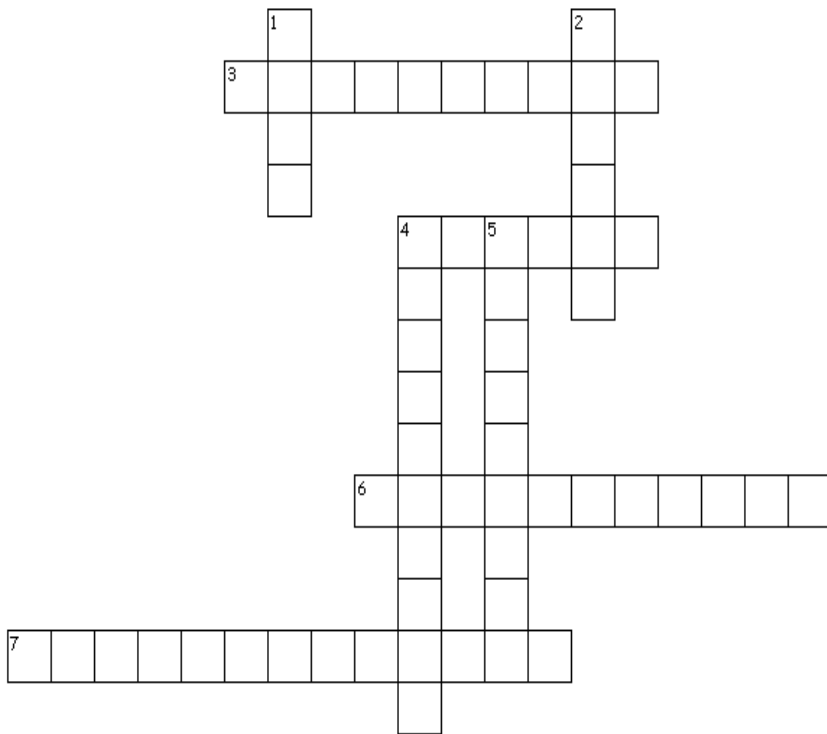
They are eager to become involved with the debates, and are very hard workers.







So you're bored in GA



ACROSS

- 3. The ceremony you attend after finishing high school
- 4. A popular sport
- 6. Give me an R give me an R give me an S I M U N what does that spell? RRSIMUN!
- 7. The person who graduates at the top of the class/year group

DOWN

- 1. A school dance famous for its _____ posals
- 2. Where you keep all your books
- 4. Your high school boyfriend or girlfriend is your high school _____
- 5. Where you eat your food

In light of our screening of "Mean Girls" tonight, spot 5 differences:



Tonight's Party Theme is...

AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL