

THE DELEGATE

ISSUE FOUR



Barbara Mofika

EDITOR'S NOTE

We've done it guys...the final day has arrived and we all survived. We hope you have a very productive few days in the conference, achieved all the resolutions you previously aimed to do and more importantly...had lots of fun.

Sadly, it is time for us to say goodbye to RRSIMUN 2021. It has been an experience we will never forget and we want to thank everyone for reading 'The Delegate' as we have had a memorable time editing and producing the issues for you all to enjoy.

Unfortunately, this is majority of the team's first and last conference...but we have enjoyed every minute of it and wish we had signed up years ago! It was so great to see all the delegates in the GA and personally I think it is something quite special and I feel honoured to have witnessed it.

We would also like to thank a series of people: Mr Keable-Elliot for coming back once again and guiding us through these stressful yet exciting few days – he really can't seem to keep away from us! Sara and Inés for writing some amazing articles for us whilst producing their own magazine for their school back in Spain. It has been a pleasure working with you and everyone on the press team wishes you the best.

Of course, we cannot miss out the life-saver that is Gerry – the IT support. Though probably majority of you have never seen him during this conference, he is the one who helped this paper be distributed. Thank you for all attention and help you have given us, we could have never achieved this without you.

So, this is it. This is the last copy of 'The Delegate' for the 2021 conference. For everyone, we wish you safe travels back home – wherever that may be and hopefully next year we will have the pleasure of seeing you once again in 2022 back on the Royal Russell site!

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PRISON CONDITIONS

Prisons are a crucial part of the Criminal Justice System and poses as an important component in order to protect society from criminals. These people will be lawfully punished

Prisons are a principal part of the Criminal Justice System and they pose as a vital component to guarantee the protection of society as a whole. Criminals are lawfully punished after they have committed a crime and this leads to a conviction or sentencing for imprisonment. However, it is crucial to notice, that even though these people are being imprisoned, they still are entitled to their basic human rights. This perception is enforced through the United Nations on several occasions. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) promotes the well-being of prisoners and is committed to attaining this through numerous of their international programmes. The treatment of prisoners is a trouble that is faced in numerous countries worldwide.

Prisoners are faced with harsh conditions due to being positioned in overcrowded prisons or in some extreme cases subjected to torture. The living standards in those prisons do not

meet basic living standards and can cause many bad effects on the prisoners. These violent and inhumane situations do not stand in line with the idea of human rights or aim to rehabilitate the prisoners. This has direct effects on the mental and physical well-being of prisoners. This can be seen as studies from numerous countries have found that 10-15% of the prison populace experience mental health problems which include, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar sickness, and autism issues. The prison conditions vary throughout the world with places like Mexico and Russia having some of the worst prison conditions to be seen.

Another difficulty that prisoners are confronted with following their release from prison is that they are often discriminated against because of their criminal record. This contradicts the goal of reintegrating prisoners and convicts into society, instead it ostracizing them. The Bureau of Justice Statistics states that approximately 75% of prisoners out of prison are arrested and go back to prison in the span of 5 years after their release. This means that there needs to be a way to not only improve the overall conditions within prisons but also the way in which the prisoners are treated once they have left.



PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

CAN IT BE RESOLVED?

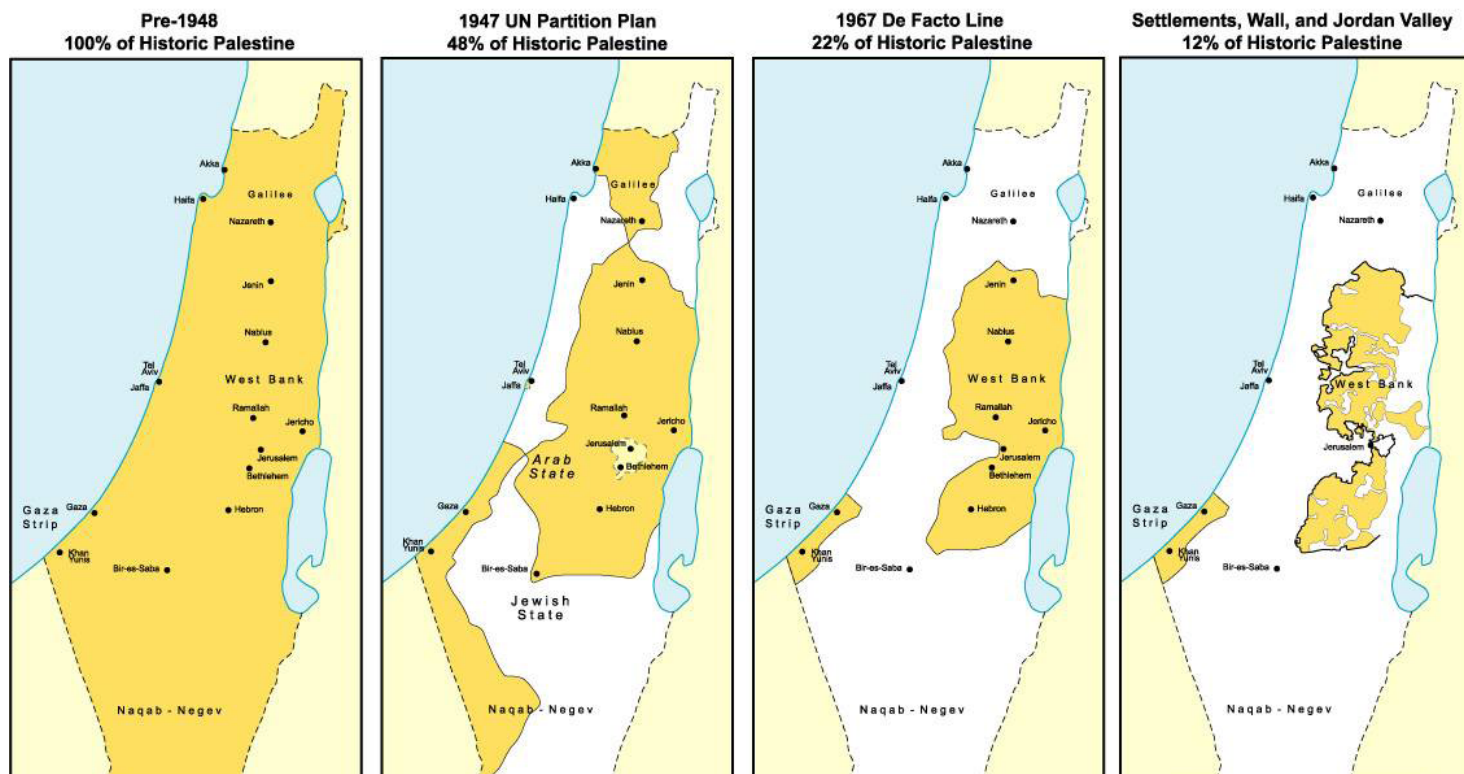
The Middle East over the last century has seen a dramatic and ferocious increase in conflict with the rise of Zionism and the creation of the independent state of Israel. The situation between Israel and Palestine has remained unstable since the formation and recognition of Israel in May 1948. Over the years, Israel and Arab nation backed Palestine have been interlocked in dispute and armed conflict that continues to the present day. Although UN resolutions and peace talks have taken place, success with these talks has been far and few between. For example, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1860 on the subject of "The situation in the Middle East, including the

Palestinian question" was raised to call a ceasefire during the Gaza war. Although the resolution was passed, very shortly afterwards Israel and Hamas ignored the resolution and proceeded to carry on fighting. Leaving any chance of a peace agreement laying in ruins.

With conflict in the region between the IDF and Hamas being as recent as May 2021 and being regarded as one of the fiercest conflicts in years, tension in the region remains critically high. The call for a solid yet effective peace plan is urgently required to stabilise the region and hopefully begin to build the foundations for a peaceful and prosperous region.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, is older than the United Nations itself. Following the Second World War and the atrocities and horrors of the Holocaust, the Middle eastern region that Israel and Palestine are located saw a huge increase in Jewish migrants. Within the Jewish faith and history, the region is viewed by Judaism as the historic homeland. With the population of the region increasing, in 1947 the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 181. This called for the creation of two separate Jewish and Arab states within the Palestinian territories.

When Israel claimed its own independence in May 1948, the following day the countries of Jordan, Egypt,



Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq invaded the region. Israel managed to repel the invasion and in doing so claimed land that was originally reserved for the Arab Palestinians. Thus, creating a surge of Palestinian refugees. Since Israel's independence, the region has seen countless armed conflicts with thousands of people being killed and millions suffering from the consequences of the Israel- Palestine conflict.

Over the years political concepts for a peace plan have been thought up. The main concepts that have been produced are a two- state solution and a one-state solution. The two-state solution: In 2018 the Palestinian Centre for Policy

published a document stating that 40-50% of the Israeli and Palestinian population was in favour of a two-state solution. Furthermore, less than 20% of either population wanted to transfer or expel the other group.

The Palestinian Centre for Policy believes the two-state solution is the most favourable and most realistic solution and that it could be optimised to produce the perfect Peace Plan. If both states showed a willingness to create a two-state solution a plan could be devised.

But that is a big IF and currently there are no proposals on the table. However, crucial lessons

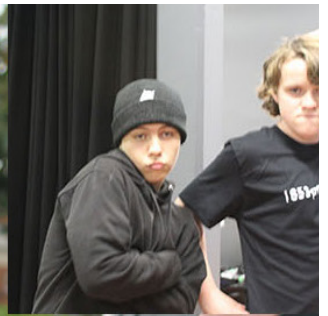
must be learnt from previous attempts to produce a peace plan. Some believe we should go back to Resolution 181 (Adopted by the General Assembly in 1947). Resolution 181 called for the partition of Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state. With Jerusalem to be governed by an international regime. The plan presented was viewed by the Jewish community as a legal basis to set up the state of Israel. The plan was also rejected by the Arabs and was subsequently preceded by violence.

As the president of the security council the situation must be resolved before tensions escalate further.

NICHOLAS SOLLY

THE BEST BITS

Thank you
everyone
for coming
and making
the most of
RRSIMUN.



FAR RIGHT AND FASCISM

Today's modern era has provided with us a cornucopia of information. The ever-expanding stream of data on the internet is incomprehensibly vast and constantly shifting in accordance with a confusing mishmash of (often poorly enforced) legislation and algorithmic direction. How then is it that there appears to be such a common issue of young people aligning themselves with far-right groups online?

The unfettered access to the internet that our young people are provided is oftentimes beyond our comprehension. It seems inherent that we would fail to understand the vastly different content they are peddled by cookies and advertising but it is important to understand the danger of this tool. Far right

groups have seen great success in expanding into online spaces, targeting young people and those susceptible to hateful ideology.

The children of today are placed under a great weight to edge closer towards adulthood. There is an undoubtable hormonal pressure in the young person to strive towards independence, and with this comes the formation of political opinion. What also sadly comes with this hormonal drive to form oneself into an actualised adult with opinions is an impulsivity that lend itself to clinging to extreme conclusions. Teenagers today find themselves declaring allegiance to eco-fascism to facilitate their environmental woes without considering the fundamentally nationalistic aspect of this

(so aptly named "fascism") or Maoism to pacify their feelings of injustice.

The modern alt-right is well aware of this unique exploitable reserve of die-hard supporters. Prominent figures in online alt-right discourse, Ben Shapiro, Jordan Peterson, Denis Prager (to name some notable American successes) use predatory arguments and debating strategies to entice the young fan further down the pipeline. Shapiro specifically has been known to contribute to debates through mockery alone, eating steak rather than engaging with the talking points of a vegan activist, a move that is popular with a young audience that are not interested in following his reasoning but rather just wish to see someone they disagree



with inherently be torn down. Disproved fascist conspiracy theory is interjected amongst common sense statements to push the narrative that you too should believe that Marxists (or if you are being really critical of the theory, Jewish Marxists) have a stranglehold on western culture, trying to bring it further away from its “pure” and morally righteous past. Sadly, too many a young politician with their internet cookies directing them on a far-right whistle-stop tour do not care for critical evaluation of their ideas but rather seek to be entertained by the mockery of the modern liberal. It does not matter how valid Prager U’s video is as long as it confirms that the viewer is better than the society around them.

The greatest strength of this new

wave of far-right extremism is that those captured by it are often blissfully unaware that they have become fascists. It seems unbelievable but the most brilliant success of this effort is how it hides itself in plain sight. A mantra often parroted by these groups and the young people indoctrinated into them is “you just refer to us as fascists because you disagree with us” all whilst they proudly assert that western culture has been historically superior and is being reduced to degeneracy by outside influence. Minority members that would otherwise be viewed critically and rejected are given platform (in the rare instance they emerge) to legitimise the claim that they are not bigoted. The aforementioned Ben Shapiro is, of course, Jewish; a fact that makes him a valuable asset in dismissing the

that simply subscribing to Nazi conspiracy theory does not make you a Nazi. Once comfortable enough, of course, this wool is pulled from over the budding anti-Semites eyes to reveal that perhaps the Nazis were “bad” but not as bad as we say, that perhaps it is not as bad to hate “international Judaism” that the Jew as an individual might not be evil but it is the organisation of the Jewish people that leads to “national bolshevism.” All of this is then loosely packaged with a defence of the right to free speech and no further elaboration.

It would be all too convenient to say that there exists some great solution to this problem. the greatest threat to this rise of the far-right is the image of dissent and a break from its echo-chamber but this would require us to forgo the convenience of the internet already “knowing” what it is we want.

SPEND A DAY WITH US IN SPAIN

No school days

10:00: Time to wake up! And procrastinate...

11:00: Breakfast. Food such as toast, cookies, milk, juice.

13:00: Appetizer with food like Spanish sausage, croutons, coke, fried squid.

14:30: Lunchtime, with food like lentils, pasta, rice, paella, and for dessert torrijas.

17:30: Snack like churros, sandwich, yoghurt.

21:00: For dinner, pizza and leftovers as we are eating all day.

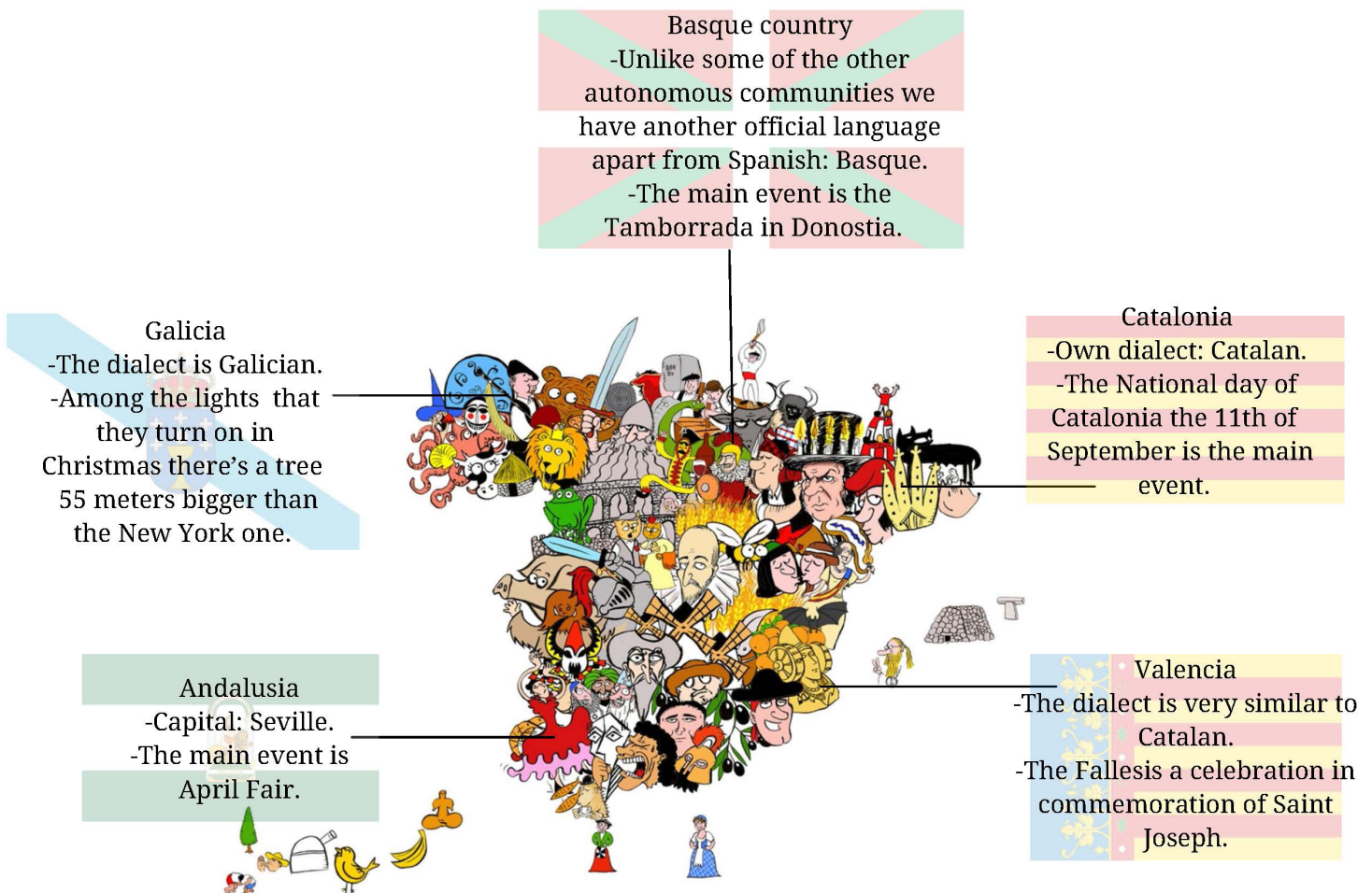


These are our famous Torrijas.

SURPRISING HABITS WE HAVE

- We are sorry but we arrive late most of the times for no apparent reason.
- We have a too enthusiastic way of greeting people.
- Almost all the Spanish people take a nap after lunch from about 4 p.m. until 5 p.m. (siesta).
- Instead of saying "I'm sorry" or "could you repeat that again" we are used to say "Qué?", which literally means "what?" so sometimes we may seem rude.
- And all of us are stereotypically really loud.

A QUICK LOOK AT OUR CULTURE



NATIONAL TRADITIONS

Día de los Reyes magos, Epiphany in the English language is a celebration which marks the day that Three Wise Men visited and brought gifts for baby Jesus. In Spain, it is a tradition that families get together on this day to exchange gifts and eat.



The Twelve Grapes (las doce uvas) is a Spanish tradition that consists of eating a grape with each clock bell strike at midnight of December 31 so we can welcome the New Year.

MUN BILBAO CONFERENCE

MUN Bilbao's general theme is the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations.

The committees are: the Security Council, Human rights, Environment, World Health, Economic & Social, Disarmament and & International Security committee, the Social, Cultural & Humanitarian, the Arctic Council, the Youth Committee, and lastly the Special Conference on the SDGs.

You can find more information like the planning in the website of Coas Ayalde and Munabe, MUN Bilbao.



The next MUN Bilbao conference in 2022 starts the 27th of January and lasts until the 30th. It will take place in our school, Ayalde.

This conference is going to be different from all the previous editions as we are introducing a Youth Committee for younger, first-time delegates and hopefully also running an ICJ also for the first time.

Here you can see some students of Ayalde wearing the MUN Bilbao sweater. You can buy it sending an email to info@mun-bilbao.com or dm'ing our account @munbilbao on Instagram.

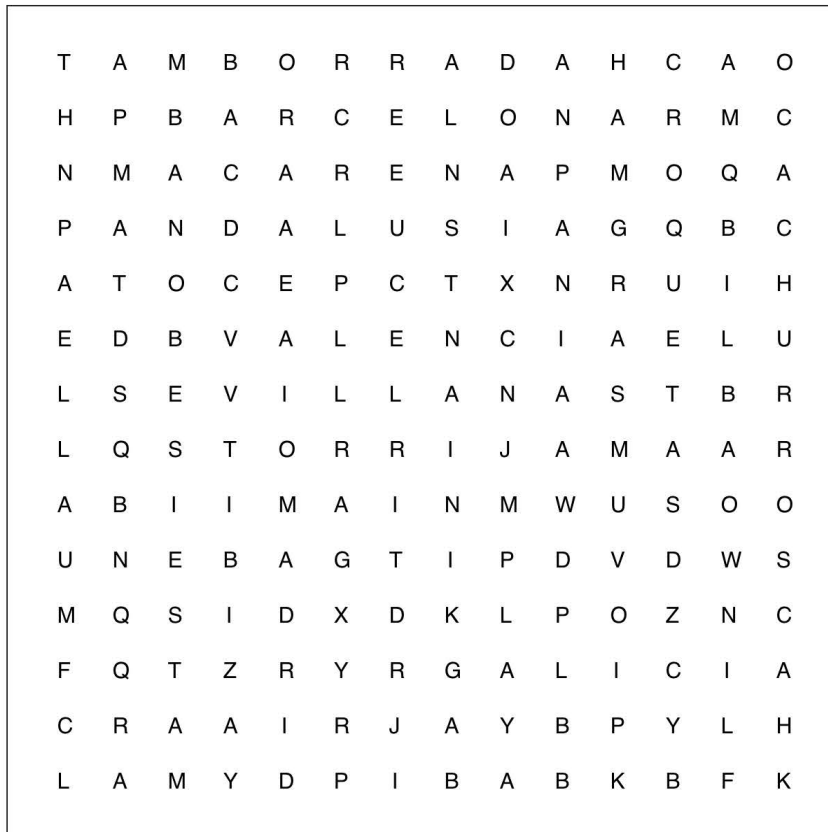






Just in case you're bored...

Spanish words about culture and
language to find



- ☐ Bilbao
- ☐ Croqueta
- ☐ Paella
- ☐ Churros
- ☐ Macarena
- ☐ Playa
- ☐ Siesta
- ☐ Sevillanas
- ☐ Tamborrada
- ☐ Torrija
- ☐ Barcelona
- ☐ Andalusia
- ☐ Valencia
- ☐ Galicia

