

THE RRSIMUN#41-FINAL ISSUE

DELEGATE



Editor's note:

Hello everyone. As we sadly bid you farewell, we hope you enjoyed at least skimming our serious and important articles whilst trying to find the horoscopes and best dressed photos.

At the beginning of this four-day eternity, we made a promise that you would lose your sanity, and we think we fulfilled that for most. But don't worry, even if you personally didn't lose your mind, we promise that we at the press team, have lost ours for you - as you will see in our later "behind the scenes" article...

For today's early and final edition, we will be bringing you pieces ranging in content from drug wars to fashion (fast and slow) to our IMUN song but what we hope doesn't vary is your fond memories and love for all things debatable as our time together comes to a close.

Xoxo,
~~Gossip girl~~
Your press team.

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With a special thank you to Katja Windle for designing the cover of every single delegate!

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What's up with these cartoons?



If you've ever seen one of these on a feed or your relatives sharing these to oblivion, then you have been looking at the classic political cartoon, otherwise known as editorial cartoons! These stills often criticise political viewpoints or current global affairs, typically presenting a caricature-like art style whilst utilising satire to draw attention to these matters.

These peculiar stills originate in the late 18th Century, pioneered by James Gillray and were sold in printing shops. It wasn't until 1841 when the British magazine Punch altered the term to cartoon. The French Revolution acted as a catalyst- spring boarding these cartoons. Political cartoons then began to mature and develop through the 19th Century, ideas of harpooning and caricature were coming into fruition. Notable editorial cartoons such as E.H Shephard's The Goose Step comments on the rearmament of Germany under the rule of Adolf Hitler- it is one of the first cartoons published in Punch.

Modern political cartooning often derives from traditional metaphorical characters such as Uncle Sam. The accessible nature of these cartoons grant them a huge influence for global audiences. The humour created by these

political comics combing two completely unrelated elements allows for political cool off whilst also reflecting real life political issues which the public could not influence. Their timeless form allows them to be applied to any situation.

As digital media and global issues continue to stir, there will undoubtedly be more of these editorial stills making their rounds. It is important to take many with a pinch of salt due to the abrasive nature of the artists.

After exploring this in intriguing art form, I decided that it was imperative to attempt my own political cartoon, thus, this masterpiece was born. Intertwining with this conference's special committee, I decided to illustrate the overshadowing of integral women, who's credit have been stolen by men. For example, Lise Meitner discovered how to split atoms, but her male lab partner Otto Hahn stole the credit and received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1944. It is essential that these hard working and intelligent women receive the right recognition. Here, I decided not to play on including two outlandish elements- rather focusing on the issue and displaying by visualising the metaphor of overshadowing. - **Kittie Gregory**



Our IMUN Song!

Tune: YMCA

Delegate needs to be sung fast!

(Verse 1)

Delegate, there's no need to feel sad
I said, delegate, grab your laptop
iPad
I said, delegate, 'cause you should be
so glad
There's a need to be so savvy!

(Chorus)

It's fun to be at the I M U N
It's fun to be at the I M U N
They have everything diplomats do
enjoy
You can hang out with girls and boys

It's fun to be at the I M U N
It's fun to be at the I M U N
You can lobby all day, resolve
problems your way
You can do whatever appeals

(Verse 2)

Delegate, do you know your own
range?
I said, delegate, what ideas to
arrange?
I said, delegate, you can make real
change
But you've got to know this one
thing

(Chorus)

It's fun to be at the I M U N
It's fun to be at the I M U N

They have everything diplomats do
enjoy
You can make po-li-ti-cal noise

It's fun to be at the I M U N
It's fun to be at the I M U N
You can lobby all day, resolve
problems your way
You can make po-li-ti-cal noise

(Bridge)

Delegate, I was once in your shoes
I said, delegate, I've had M U N blues
I felt no real purpose, just some
conference to lose
I felt the whole world was bemused

(Chorus)

That's when I learned 'bout the I M U
N
That's when I joined the I M U N
It's where diplomats find their voice
and their joy
You can change the world, make a
new resolution
You can make your dreams real

(Chorus)

It's fun to be at the IMUN
It's fun to be at the IMUN
They have everything for diplomats
to enjoy
You can debate all day, vote on
resolutions
You can do whatever you feel

Composed by Mr Moseley

MAX CUFLEY

Max 'Ronald McDonald' Cufley has been controlling security on the lunch queue during this year's MUN conference. We were delighted to hear that his talents have been recognised by McDonalds, world leader in burger cuisine, and he has now begun a career in the fast-food industry. He starts his job on the National Minimum Wage for 17-year-olds - plus as many Happy Meals as he can eat. Whilst we will all miss Max, we are looking forward to a much shorter wait for our lunch on the last day of the conference. His father, who is on the Senior Leadership Team at Royal Russell, was said to be 'absolutely delighted' that his son has started a career with such an eminent employer, reflecting that 12 years of school fees was 'money well spent'. A win-win all round, then.



Mexico in turmoil...

The Rundown

Mexico is currently facing an epidemic with the influence of cartels in the country. For the last decade, drug cartels have circulated cocaine, heroin and methamphetamines whilst bringing overwrought corruption across the country. In 2006, the Mexican government issued a war on the cartels, with the United States backing Mexico with billions of dollars in security and mitigation.

Casualties have been rising to more than 360,000 since the war was first declared. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime presents Mexico's Murder rate from 1990 to 2020. From 1990, the rate of homicides per 100,000 people was descending steadily, once the war was declared, a steep increase suddenly occurred. The homicide rate practically doubled.



What has caused this uprising?

Over the seven decades in which Mexico was ruled by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), its centralised political structure allowed cartels to catalyse their network growth through corrupt politicians and officials. Consequently, these cartels were then able to gain distribution rights, market access and protection. Throughout the 1980s, Mexican cartels began to take international influence by smuggling through Colombian criminal organisations. By 2007, Mexican cartels controlled around 90% of Cocaine entering the United States.

A model nation to follow



Mexico's current mitigations involve deploying security forces, sparring more conflict to arise amongst the cartels and the government. Medellin in Colombia provides an arguably state example of a state to follow in revitalising cartel-stricken provinces. The city was torn with conflict under the guise of Pablo Escobar in the 1980s and 1990s- being considered the one of the world's most dangerous cities with tens of thousands of civilians killed. With the assassination of Pablo Escobar in 1991, drug crime began to dissipate, and the Colombian government began looking into revitalising the city.

Poignantly, in 2004, Columbia's municipal authorities constructed a public transport system which connected the most impoverished sectors of the city. Their transit-oriented regeneration has strongly correlated with infrastructure development. Likewise, the Comuna 13 escalators are yet another critical part of the social mobility effort that has been transformed into a tourist attraction. In 2011, a stairlift system was installed across the town, which drug cartels and conflict-related violence initially damaged. The modest solution facilitated access to and egress from the neighbourhood while simultaneously preventing gang activity.

The Verdict

Although Medellin will forever hold the scars of past drug conflicts, the government's rejuvenation of the city has arguably been quite successful. Despite this, Mexico has yet to overcome the ruthless drug wars which devastate the country. Dissipation of top cartels is essential, yet does this call for more assassinations? Regardless, the time frame to react is decreasing as more lives are claimed due to the narcotic conflicts.

By Kittie Gregory

Why is a low carbon economy the way to go?

Today the problem of Global Warming, or rather Global Heating – a more accurate name – is an incredibly relevant issue.

The rise in use of harmful greenhouse gases have cause the temperature of the earth to start to heat up. We see the effects of these gases every day, higher frequency in forest fires, melting of the ice caps, the heatwave in the UK, with spikes in temperature of 40°C, that had us all melting the summer before last. Many of the MUN delegates are from schools in the UK and other countries that have a relatively mild climate. Let us remember that many of the countries represented at MUN – particularly in Africa and Asia – are affected far more acutely by global warming, with rivers and wells drying up and crops failing due to drought. This is one of the factors driving the increased migration of people from Africa and Asia to Europe.

Greenhouse gases on a moderate level are a necessity for the successful development of human life as they allow some of the heat from the sun to be retained meaning that we have survivable temperatures. However, since the industrial revolution, in developed countries, this Greenhouse Gas effect has become extreme as we have found ourselves using energy source that produces high levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. An extremely common example of this is cars emitting nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, and methane. On top of this, vehicles with leaking air conditioning systems emit hydrofluorocarbons.

So, to have a Low Carbon Economy, would be to have an economy built on energy sources that produce low levels of GHG. Some examples of Low Carbon Energy sources:

- Wind turbines.
- Solar panels.
- Hydroelectric power (utilising dams)
- Nuclear power.

Some examples of what countries are doing to decarbonise:

Peru and South Africa have both been working on encouraging carbon neutral modes of transport.

- In 2010, issued by Peru's government is a country wide law to upgrade conditions for bicycles.
- In Peru, Lima, since the pandemic the use of bicycles have increased by 6.2% in 2021.
- In Cape Town, pilot project has creating minibus routes and schedules all around Mitchell's Plain township. The success with this new mode of transport is helping to make Sub-Saharan cities in Africa less high carbon reliable.

In Türkiye and Columbia, they are working on improving the energy efficiency of buildings.

- The energy we use daily in our homes and appliances like heating and gas stoves contribute to 30% of global energy and 27% of carbon emissions. Türkiye developed an initiative to improve 500 central government buildings. As of now the project has generated 30 'new' buildings which has generated an average saving in energy by 30%. This year they plan to start renovating 120 buildings.
- Columbia has enacted a mandatory green building code in 2015. To encourage this, they introduced tax incentives and saw an incredible result of 11.5 million square meters of green space built or in the works by the end of 2022.

All these Countries are making the correct moves towards a Low Carbon Economy. Moves that are necessary if we want to still have functioning planet in the future with a diverse environment and an ever-developing human population.

by **Elspeth Gardiner**

Child trafficking – Why Us?

Human trafficking, especially of children, has been on the rise since the 2000s. The Asia-Pacific region has the highest number of cases for several forms of trafficking, including sexual exploitation and forced labour, at 23 million cases of both adults and minors (as of September 2022). Children make up 27% of victims worldwide. But why? What makes our generation so susceptible to traffickers?

Many victims have a history of neglect, abuse, drug addiction and/or are homeless. They are often incredibly vulnerable, and therefore easily coerced or forced into being taken, especially if they are unaware of the dangers of trafficking (due to lack of decent education). This makes the youth a strong demographic for exploitation. On the other hand, some can become victims as a result of peer pressure rather than isolation. With the rise of smartphones, it can be easier to manipulate people – particularly minors – through social media. Vulnerable people being promised a better life through strangers over the internet is a common occurrence, with radicalisation becoming more prominent; the internet makes it easier for older people to communicate with minors without being identified, allowing children to be manipulated into slavery or illegal activities.

There are several methods used for enticing young people just to sell them into labour or trade. A common method in South Asia is to advertise a young man looking for a wife, without the need for a dowry. A tempting offer for low-income families who typically cannot afford large dowries, the daughter is married off expecting to be treated well and cared for, only to be sold into the sex trade. At this stage, she has been isolated from her family and has nowhere to go. If she resists, she is at risk of being beaten, raped or killed. She may believe that she has no choice if she wants to live.

Predominantly in South Asian regions, child labour is a common social norm. An infamous internet story is that of Tumblr user “sixpenceee”, who revealed that her South Asian family owned an 8-year-old child labourer. In one post from 2017, they wrote, “In south Asian countries, what happens is that

poorer families, usually “lend” their child to richer families once the child has reached a certain age such as 12 or 13. The child does basic housework such as make the bed, do some cooking, dust furniture, sweep the floors.” They also stated that they do not condone child labour and only witnessed the acts, and that the poorer family gets paid in return. This is the definition of a family selling their child into labour. Though they also said, “The child is free to leave at any time and can visit their family whenever they want to” this is rarely the case and there is no evidence to suggest that this is true.

Though social media is important to spread awareness about trafficking tactics and dangers, sometimes it portrays it in a way that isn’t always correct. It is vital that we realise that someone who is or has been a victim of trafficking does not always carry obvious signs. Victims are often shown to have horrible bruises and injuries, being visibly hurt, however this is not always the case. Every victim looks different. Some may look almost healthy, while others look incredibly unhappy and abused. The most important thing to remember is that anyone can be a victim, no matter what: it happens worldwide.

Our generation is a common target for trafficking and it’s important that no matter where we live, we are aware of the strategies used to entice young people into being exploited. Children everywhere are still being traded, completely isolated with nowhere to go. Those in low-income regions are commonly vulnerable and easily manipulated, while those with access to social media can be coerced into doing illegal activities or working for nothing over the internet. This is a bleak topic, but relevant nonetheless and important to consider.

By Natasha Kirmani

Interviews:

Grace and Aidan:



Did you find love?

I think I'm in love with Aidan he's perfect.

What was your highlight of MUN?

My speech in security council and having clause 3 of the global inequality

act passed.

Did you actually read the delegate?

I did, not thoroughly but I did.

What was your role and did you actually do it?

I mean kind of. I'm the delegate of Mozambique and I think I did ok.

Did you go to the discos?

I went to the first two.

Can you tell me an MUN scandal?

I can't, I've been sworn to secrecy.

What is your star sign?

Grace is a libra.

What is your best pick up line?

Girl, you look pale are you deficient in vitamin me!



Gaia:

Did you find love?

No, I already had love before MUN.

What was your highlight of MUN?

When someone meowed in special committee

Did you actually read the delegate?

I read some of it.

What was your role, and did you actually do it?

I was a secretariat, and I did it, I just didn't follow the rota.

Did you go to the discos?

I did

Can you tell me an MUN scandal?

I don't know any, I don't think anything interesting happens.

What is your star sign?

I am a cancer.

What is your best pick up line?

Do you know CPR? Because you take my breath away.

Lucy:



Did you find love?

I found love before MUN.

What was your highlight of MUN?
Probably the second disco.

Did you actually read the delegate?

I read like a page.

What was your role and did you actually do it?

I'm a secretariat, so I've done a bit but there's so many of us I don't have to do much.

Did you go to the discos?

Yes, I went to the Barbie themed one.

Can you tell me an MUN scandal?

Last night a dominoes driver drove past the chapel on his motorbike.

What's your star sign?

I'm a Leo

What's your best pick up line?

I don't use pick up lines, I don't need them.

Sadhbh and Hama:



Did you find love?

So much love, I talked to like three people.

What was your highlight of MUN?

I got my first ever resolution passed, I actually cried tears of happiness. Oh! And that dude with the teddy bear.

Did you actually read the delegate?

I read the outfit and the disco pages.

What was your role, and did you actually do it?

My school is very intense with MUN so yes, my job was to sit there and pass an amendment so yes.

Did you go to the discos?

We went to each disco for like 15 minutes.

Can you tell me an MUN scandal?

Brazil and Ireland had a bromance in my room, and apparently so did the other Brazil delegates. Maybe just Brazil getting around.

What are your star signs?

Aquarius and Pisces

Best pick up line?

Unfortunately, the pick-up line Sadhbh sent to Iran is not appropriate for The Delegate.

Alexandra and Kelsey:



Did you find love?

No, but we wanted to.

What was your highlight of MUN?

In my committee the delegate of The UAE was really funny.

Did you actually read the delegate?

No (we appreciate the honesty!)

What was your role, and did you actually do it?

We were delegates and yes.

Did you go to the Discos?

Yes, the last one was the best!

Can you tell me an MUN scandal?

Just Syria in GA being..... Outstanding?

Star sign?

Cancer and April (I'm not sure)

Best pick up line?

We can't think of one.

Why is Fast Fashion a problem?

CO2 consumption in comparison



Shein. Temu. Primark. So many more. Countless numbers of these clothing brands have been accused of actively condoning 'fast fashion'. But what do we mean by this?



When brands produce clothing immediately after a popular trend or catwalk has made an influence, this is fast fashion. People throw their "out of season" clothes away in exchange for trendy ones, all of which builds up in landfill and pollution. Essentially, fast fashion brands encourage "throwaway" culture, which is incredibly harmful to our environment. At a revenue of 1.53 trillion US dollars as of 2022, the fashion industry produces a colossal amount of CO2 in comparison to many other large industries. It is predicted to reach a total revenue of 1.7 trillion dollars in 2023.

Another important factor of fast fashion brands is that to produce trendy products so fast, they have less-than-minimum-wage-workers in sweatshops, including children, all who are forced to work inhumanly long hours. Brands such as 'Missguided' celebrated ten years of 'empowering women' by selling \$1 bikinis, made by workers INCLUDING women being paid less than that per day.

Sweatshops are mostly located in all parts of Asia, though they can also be found in parts of South America. Countries such as Bangladesh (where the infamous Rana-Plaza building collapse occurred), India, Pakistan, Vietnam, China, Brazil, Argentina and many more have

an abundance of sweatshops, forcing people to work for almost nothing in horrifying conditions.

Unfortunately, most of our favourite brands run sweatshops or pay their workers horribly. Any brands that sell clothes for cheap and are quick to jump on new trends are known as 'fast fashion' brands, and most likely harbour these terrible conditions. The clothes are also often very poor quality, or they use synthetic fabrics which are durable, but terrible for the environment. 'Victoria's Secret' had a lawsuit filed against them after a certain line of bras caused rashes, welts and – in a few cases – permanent scars. Some suffered allergic reactions to a certain chemical, with claims that formaldehyde (which some manufacturers use to prevent creases in their clothing) was causing them. They also have countless allegations of child labour, transphobia and sexual harassment of their models. As a whole, if you find a brand that seems "too good to be true", be sure to do your research before supporting them, because it's likely that they probably are.

So many of our favourite brands are participating in fast fashion, so how are we supposed to avoid it? Well, we could start by buying less. Though it's always tempting to buy an 1800s-esque white collared shirt from Shein for £7 because it fits your new dark academia era, it's important to remember who's really paying for it. If you do want to do some shopping, check out some charity stores near you or try doing more research on ethical brands!

We've loved all your MUN looks throughout this conference. Remember to shop sustainably and enjoy the rest of your time here!

By Natasha Kirmani

Interview with Mr Stern – ICJ

What is the ICJ?

The ICJ is the International Court of Justice and one of the bodies we have operating during this conference. It is the main judicial organ of the United Nations and was established as a body of the UN in 1945. It operates under a statute which forms part of the UN charter as well as under its own rules and is headquartered in The Hague.

What does the job role include?

The primary job of the court, using international law, is to settle legal disputes submitted to it by States. It is a civil court, not a criminal court, and is normally composed of between 15 and 17 judges. The decision of the court is binding (meaning a decision made by a higher court that a lower court is obliged to follow when presented with a case with similar facts and legal issues.)

Cases include boundary disputes, fishing rights, intellectual property, aerial spraying, genocide and many other issues.

What case were we working on this year?

Republic of Guatemala vs Republic of Belize - it is a boundary matter (referring to disputes over the division of land or water bodies among two or more independent countries.)

What is the process?

Two students will be lawyers for one side + two for the other. The rest of the students act as judges, using evidence in

the form of documents and papers with witness testimony to review. In the end, judges will spend over three hours pondering what has been presented to them and reach a verdict, which they will then right out in the form of a legal judgement, the same as real judges and lawyers.

Why would you recommend ICJ?

It hones ALL skills: reading, reading for comprehension, deliberating, speaking, debating, discussing, writing, it covers every aspect of the students' skills of education. They are all utilised by ICJ. There's a lot of practical application - real case currently pending in front of ICJ - helps to understand legal system but it's more about the skills that someone needs to resolve conflicts and issues.

Favourite MUN moment this conference?

The judges spent three hours yesterday deliberating which was really quite excellent, they covered all of the points they needed to and did very well.



Backstage at gossip girl

Meet the press team!

Tahnee (Head of Press/Editor)

Tahnee has been an active editor on our team. She throws herself into all our work and is a driving force in The Delegate. It is her job to oversee the formatting of the paper, as well as, creating our most *read* pages: Best Dressed and Disco Pages.



Hollie (Head of Press/Editor)

Hollie is a hard-working Head of Press. She writes articles, also formats the paper and if you're getting interviewed, you would want it to be her. She has a knack for funny article ideas, especially: How to Lose a Secretariat in 10 Ways.



Katja (Cover Page Artist/Journalist)

Katja is *the* artist of our team. All those amazing covers you see on our front page is done by her. Her unique ideas have created many spectacular artworks for The Delegate. She also has written numerous articles on our paper.



Natasha (Journalist)

Natasha is a delightful journalist to have on the team and has written some lovely articles on Fast Fashion and many global issues. She always comes in the morning in a fabulous outfit and has been in Best Dressed twice!



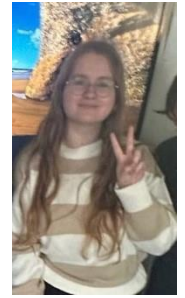
Elsbeth (Journalist)

Despite leaving after the first of the conference, Elspeth was an enthusiastic member of the team and was able to contribute articles before she left on Low Carbon Economy and Unprocessed Life. We miss you Elspeth!



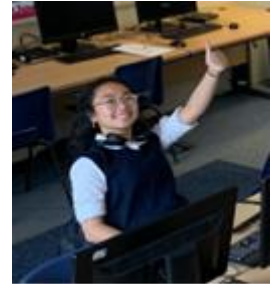
Kittie (Journalist/Photographer)

Our lovely photographer, who has been working day and night at discos, on the field. If had seen someone in the disco, or walking around with the camera, it was probably Kittie. She also wrote articles on Deforestation and the Mexican Drug War.



Sheana (Journalist)

Sheana is a late but very much needed addition to the press team, with an insightful article on war crime and an arguably even more insightful review of the Oppenheimer movie. We were so happy to have her on the team, she was the light of the room!



Mr. Whiteley (Journalist)

Thank you so much to Mr Whiteley for his contributions to the press team, he has been incredibly useful in making The Delegate look it's best and giving us tons of great ideas that made the paper what it was. And most importantly the snacks, don't forget the snacks.



Deforestation is more significant than we once thought



Deforestation is often discussed when interacting with the daunting challenge of climate change and global warming. Images of children's drawing come to mind, devastation, sad orangutans, the lot. As, Transnational Companies are becoming more ravenous and unscrupulous for land, it is more essential now than ever to discuss and process just how devastating deforestation is to our planet.

Poignantly, deforestation is a broad process which needs to be discussed on a smaller special scale. Pinpointing a singular biome, rainforests make up one third of the earth's biomes and hosts over half of the populations of global flora and fauna. In terms of circulation, rainforests generate their own climate due to evaporation and transpiration of water vapour; in turn, condensation creates cloud cover and precipitation. Consequently, the rainforest biome will be absolutely devastated as the lack of trees will disrupt the natural water cycle.

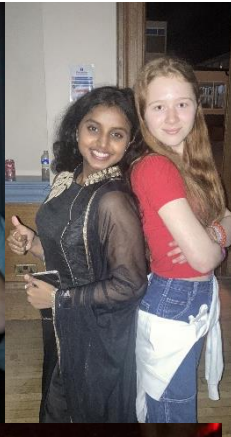
As trees grow, they store carbon through the intake of photosynthesis, acting as what is known as a carbon sink. Thus, when felled, the carbon locked in is released into the atmosphere. En masse, this allows for a huge amount of carbon to be stored in the atmosphere, acting as a catalyst for the enhanced greenhouse effect.

The mitigation for this issue is afforestation- balancing the carbon in the atmosphere by locking it back into the biosphere. Although this is a suitable solution, the rate in which deforestation is occurring is accelerating much faster than the trees being replanted. Likewise, with a rapidly increasing global population, humanity is requiring more land for infrastructure, housing and farming. Therefore, afforestation would not be appropriate here.

Conclusively, these reasons listed are why scientists and geographers alike are emphasising the consequences of deforestation. The effects of releasing the sheer amount of carbon trees store impacts both the climate and ecosystems.

By Kittie Gregory

Last Nights Disco - World Cultures



Special thanks to Kattie Gregory and a Windle taking photos for each disco!

Best dressed

