

CONTENTS PAGE

Mii the team!

Meet the MUN officers Jakob

> AI in medicine Jakob

Paw-some pets at MUN! Your pets!

Disco night - monomchrome Hitachi First High school

Traditional Japanes culture Hitachi First High School Anime Hitachi First High School

Political news Hitachi First High School

> The trials of Albert -Part 2...

Security arrticle...
Jakob

Parakeets in Croydon Mr Whiteley

> Happy news! Elspeth

EDITORS NOTE:



Hey guys! In this edition of the delegate, we have an AI and night focus (evident by the black pages) in preparation for tonights PJ disco! We also have a gentle reminder of this conferences

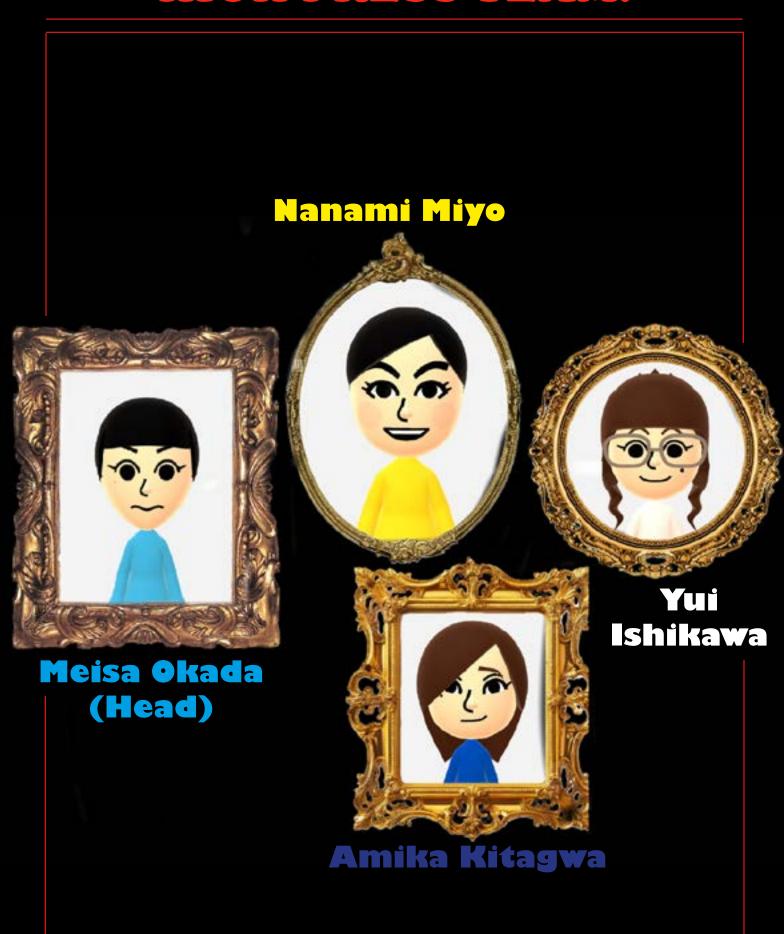
We also have a gentle reminder of this conferences incoming crisis...

Elena is curretly an unemployed orange connoisseur (slaving away at the hands of indesign) and Elspeth is a procreate demon and ipad kid. In further news, Thomas can't read (average secretariat)...





MII THE HITACHI FIRST HIGH PRESS TEAM!



MEET MORE MUN OFFICERS



Johan Prinsloo, President of Security Council and Head of MUN at Royal Russell

EG: What do you do?

JP: for Security Council I deal with the 15 most important countries who get to decide the key decisions. EG: How's it been going so

EG: How's it been going so far?

JP: Pretty good, I've enjoyed it a lot.

EG: How would you get away with murder?

JP: I would cremate the body and take it to a faraway location. I'd go to a preserved park, where there will be no property development, so it won't be found anytime soon. Also, I'd shoot them.

Zak Ali-Hughes, PGA

EG: How's the conference gone so far?

ZA: It's been pretty good so far, I haven't been too busy.

EG: How would you get away with murder?

ZA: My cat died, so I'd bury the body underneath the cat, and they wouldn't go any further if they were digging.

EG: Let the record state that there was no emotion as he said that... Zak I'm very sorry to hear that your cat died.

ZA: It was all part of the plan.





Aleksei Vorontsov, Head of press

AV: Technically, it's head of operations, I manage all the technical stuff, headline of Taskmaster, etc...

EG: I just want to say Mr Head of Media is currently in press, reclining in a defective chair.

AV: I'm managing Luca's work.

LB: I'm working real hard!

EG: They were looking at photos of that fit guy from Superstore.

AV: Very valuable work.

EG: Anyway, Aleksei, how would you get away with murder? The police are onto you!

AV: Ok... how did I kill them? EG: Up to you, creative freedom.

AV: Ok, so quietly with minimal blood to reduce cleanup. I'd take the body, hack it into a few pieces. I would probably cremate it if I could, spread the ashes in the ocean.

EG: That's not the first ocean we've had today!

Thomas Mullen, Head of Secretariat

EG: What is Secretariat?
TM: We kind of just organise the secretariats, but that's not technically my role, I mostly just sit in approvals uploading stuff.

EG: And how's it been going so far?

TM: It's been going good, I'd say, other than several system malfunctions, but otherwise it's all going swell.

EG: Good to hear. How would you get away with murder?
TM: Well first you've got to dismember the body, then feed it to pigs. Pigs can digest almost anything. Then dismember said pig which has digested the body and feed it to another pig to more thoroughly remove the evidence.

EB: That's actually quite smart.

EG: That's terrifying!

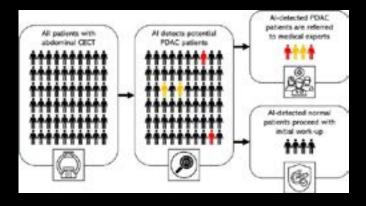


AI IN MEDICINE

In 2023, investigators at Harvard Medical School and the University of Copenhagen created an artificial intelligence tool that has been able to successfully identify people who are at the highest risk of pancreatic cancer up to three years before a potential diagnosis. The tool only needs the patient's medical records, using a combination of disease codes and timing of when they occur, to detect symptoms and disease codes that are often not directly related to the pancreas. Different versions of the tool were tested on detecting an elevated risk for disease within multiple time scales (six months, one year, two years, and three years). Each version became significantly more accurate in their predictions compared to current methods of estimation. The researchers believe that it is at the very least as accurate as currently available genetic sequencing tests, which are often only accessible for a small set of patients.

[The tool doesn't require pancreatic Pancreatic Cancer Symptoms: Know What to Watch Forcancer to be seen in family history or those with known genetic predispositions, only needing health records and medical history.]





Pancreatic cancer is notoriously difficult to test for, needing expensive screenings such as CT scans or an endoscopic ultrasound, that clinicians are often hesitant to recommend without a clear indication that someone has a high risk of the disease. This is typically based off previous family history of pancreatic cancer, the presence of genetic mutations. If there are questionable lesions, a patient has to have a biopsy which is difficult access and easy to inflame. Without this, pancreatic cancer can go unnoticed for years, at which point its usually too late for preventative treatments.

About 44% of people diagnosed in the early stages survive five years post-diagnosis, but only 12% of all cases are diagnosed that early. Once the tumour has grown past its site of origin, the survival rate drops to an estimated 2-9%.





The theme of the disco held on MUN Day 1 was monotone.

We are enjoying this event with the same colour as each of us.

Various musics played, and I jumped and danced to it.

At the disco, everyone relaxed and enjoyed dancing, free from the tension during the mock United Nations.

Everyone who knew and didn't know enjoyed it, and it felt like a team.

It was a wonderful night illuminated by the glittering lights.

What's DISCO?

It is a dance hall that dances to the music of the records, and drinks are also provided.



Japanese traditional culture

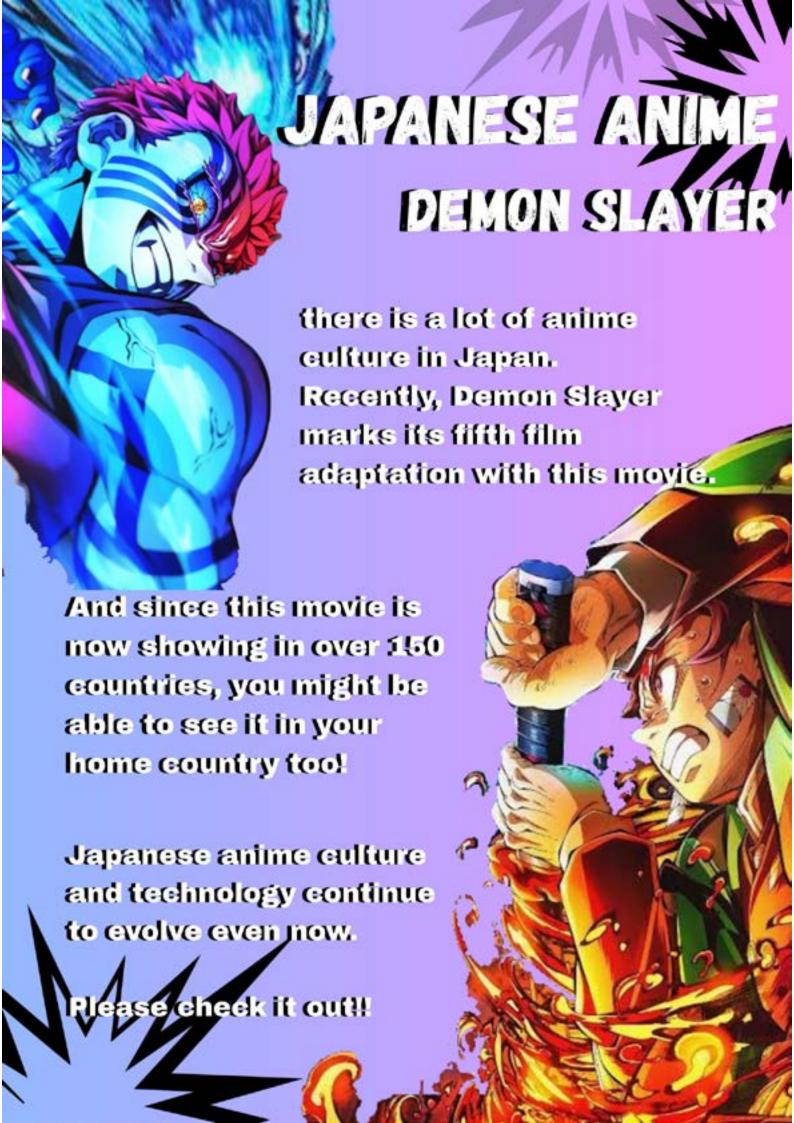


Origami is a traditional Japanese paper art in which various shapes are created by folding a single sheet of paper without cutting it. The most famous origami figure is the crane, which symbolizes peace and longevity. Origami is not only a form of play but also a cultural activity that develops concentration and creativity. In recent years, origami has become popular around the world and has even been applied in fields such as mathematics and design. Through origami, we can feel the delicacy and aesthetic sense of Japanese culture.



KENDAMA

Kendama is a traditional Japanese toy made up of a wooden stick called a "ken" and a ball with a hole called a "tama." The player performs tricks by catching the ball on the cups or spiking it onto the tip of the ken. Kendama helps improve hand-eye coordination, concentration, and rhythm. In recent years, kendama competitions have become popular among young people, and this traditional toy has evolved into a modern sport. Kendama represents the creativity and playful spirit of Japanese culture.



JAPANESE NEWS

Japan's prime minister is about to change. Current Prime Minister Ishiba, whose base within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is weak and who has faced criticism for his critical remarks toward past administrations, suffered heavy deleats in both the House of Representatives and House of Councillors elections. This led to questions within the party about his lack of leadership, prompting his resignation.

Following Mr. Ishiba's resignation, the LDP held its presidential election on October 4th. Former Minister of Economic Security Sanae Takaichi, backed by overwhelming support from party members, defeated Agriculture Minister Shinjiro Koizumi and Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshimasa Hayashi.and so on. This marked her third attempt and secured her position as the party's first female leader.

The political situation became turbulent, including the withdrawal of the <u>Komeito</u> party from its coalition with the LDP. However, should LDP's President <u>Takaichi</u> become Prime Minister, she would be Japan's first female Prime Minister in history.

From here, we will focus on and analyze both Ms. Takaichi and Mr. Koizumi.

Sanae Takaichi

Close to former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, she is a leading conservative figure aiming for early constitutional revision. Known as a policy expert, she has served as Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, LDP Policy Research Council Chair, and Minister of Economic Security.

Shinjiro Koizumi

The second son of former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi. A neoliberal like his father, he is known as a young reformist. He has previously served as Minister of the Environment. Born in Kanagawa Prefecture. 43 years old.

The Prime Minister, as the head of the Japanese government, bears immense responsibility and a role of immeasurable importance. The Prime Minister's words and actions significantly influence the lives of the people. We too should take the initiative to learn and think for ourselves, for the sake of our own safety and peace of mind.

THE TRIALS OF ALBERG PART TWO



06.29 seconds (Ghomas can't count)



24.06 seconds



29.38 seconds



23.43 seconds





28.46 seconds



25.76 seconds



23.09 seconds



17.91 ('Your time is not on french time')



23.21 seconds



26.53 seconds



WINNER 23.99 seconds (Elspeth accidentallylapped it)

IS SECURITY COUNCIL FIT FOR PURPOSE?

SW: Could you give us some insight into what the Security Council does? Do you think its fit for purpose?

JP: The original purpose of the Security Council was to maintain peace across the globe. It's there as a key decision maker when times of crisis arrive.

SW: For those who don't know, who are the permanent countries in the Security Council? JP: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States. The other ten members get elected every two years. You can't get elected consecutively, so there's a constant round of ideas going through. There has to be a representative of Africa, there has to be a representative of South America, so the hope is that at least every two years there will be a country that has an interest in a particular issue.

SW: How does the council work?

JP: It's very much like a committee, but instead we go clause by clause because we have vetoes. EG: Is there a limit on how many vetoes a country can do?

JP: No. On the one hand, it's very unfair but on the other hand you could argue that its self-rationalising. For example, Russia would never agree on a plan that would hold them accountable for Ukraine, so it would save the false hope of a plan going through and then nothing happening.

SW: How are the resolutions of the Security Council enforced?

Many argue that the Security Council is fit for its purpose, focusing on its prevention of world wars in the past and providing a formal space for major powers to communicate. Their decisions are legally binding on all UN member spaces, offering international legitimacy. It brings together diverse powers on a global platform, even during times of political tension. On the counterargument, it can be seen as having an outdated structure: the P5 were powerful in a post-WW2 system, whereas rising powers such as India, Japan, Brazil, and Germany continue to be excluded. The unlimited vetoes undermine the Council's ability to act without bias. If the crisis involves any of the P5, the Council often halts in any substantial discussion, favouring political power and interests over the principles of the UN.



JP: The Security Council is supposed to act as the enforcing body. This creates a big problem, because for example if Russia went against a resolution, then the procedure is to go back to Security Council and decide what to do. But Russia will veto any resolution. There's an ICJ case about having evidence that Israel has committed war crimes in Gaza, but it can't do anything because enacting the ruling means going through the Security Council and the US would never allow it. You could argue that certain countries could do pretty much whatever because they have such powerful backing. If a much smaller country that didn't have any backing did the same, they would never be allowed to continue unaccountable. But to change the system, it needs to go to the Security Council.

EG: What do you predict the crisis to be?

JP: A war. It's always a war. Every year it's a war, might as well have another one.

WHY IS THERE PARROTS IN CROYDON?

MUN delegates might be wondering why they regularly see and hear green parrots squawking in the trees around the site at Royal Russell School. And how did they get here?

Rose ringed parakeets

The birds you see are rose-ringed parakeets (Psittacula krameri) small, bright-green parrots native to Africa and South Asia. They're not originally from the UK, but they've become one of the most successful non-native bird species here.

How they got here: Theories and urban legends but there are a few famous theories There isn't one single proven story of their origin (and probably some truth in all of them):

Escaped pets (most likely)

- Parakeets have been popular pets for decades
- Over the years, many escaped or were released, especially in the
 Enough survived mild winters to establish a breeding period 1960s and 1970s. pulation.

Film set escape in the 1950s

- A popular local legend says parakeets escaped from Shepperton Studios during the filming of The African Queen (1951) with Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn.
 - There's no solid evidence, but it's a fun story.

Jimi Hendrix myth

- Another urban tale claims Jimi Hendrix released a pair of parakeets in Carnaby Street in the 1960s as a "symbol of peace and freedom."
 - Again, no proof but very on-brand for Hendrix!

Gradual spread

- Escapes and releases across London slowly built up a breeding population, particularly in South London Croydon, Kingston, Bromley, and Richmond where there are lots of parks and mild microclimates.

Why Croydon (and South London) suits them

- Plenty of trees: They nest in holes in mature trees and Croydon's parks (like Lloyd Park, Coombe Wood, and South Norwood Country Park) are ideal.
- Mild winters: The urban heat island effect keeps temperatures warmer than rural areas.
 - Food sources: Gardens, bird feeders, and fruit trees provide a year-round buffet.
 - Few predators: There's little to threaten them here.

How big is the population now?

- The parakeets first bred in the wild in Kent in the 1960s.
- By the 1990s, they were common in Croydon and Surrey.
- Today, there are estimated to be over 30,000 50,000 across the UK with London as their main hub.
 - -They're now even seen as far north as Manchester and Glasgow.

So, there you have it the rose-ringed parakeet Royal Russell School's very own parrot!



Jazz Moosic for cows

At Smithills Open farm in Bolton, farmers have invited the Dixiebeats, a six piece jazz combo, to come and serende their herd. This in the hopes that the this will increase their milk produciton after results from an article said that Jazz increased cow's milk produciton by up to 4%. The Jazz was an absolute hit with farmer Caitlyn Horrocks saying that, "The cows took a little warming up to but they seemed to really enjoy it," further commenting, "They all took turns coming to the front to see what was going on."

Homeless People Gifted Free Birthday Cakes by Baker

Owner of the 'oldest immigrant Latino Bakery in the Carolinas', North Carolina, Manolo Betancur, has been giving out free birthady cakes to celebrate the birthdays of those who suffer from homelessness in his city. For the past 12 years he has supported a non-profit called 'Raise You Up Ministires' who are focussed on aiding the needs of chronically homeless people who live in the greater Charlotte area. This year Betancur and his employes delivered their 300th cake. Manolo Betancur's philosphoy is that '[he doesn't] call them 'homeless' instead he says, 'They're our neighbours'

STEM CORNER

Mice pass natural fitness onto male offspring, without the use of DNA

The results from this recent study are all in support of the new field of genetics called epigentics. Epigenetics is a term used to descirbe adaptations to the genetic expression which occur due to life stressors. This doesn't alter the DNA code but packs it with add ons and adaptations. In the experiment, Xin Yin, the lead researcher, subjected the mice to treadmill work everyday for 2 weeks. He then bred them with unexcercised female mice. The mice born possessed more oxidative musice fibres, and could run for longer on the treadmills. This is an amazing breakthrough in proving that RNA can pass down the benefits of exercise.

