

DIMUNITE



MIGRATION

ISSUE 1

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10th 2017

Welcome, Dear Reader:

The seventh annual Dulwich International Model United Nations Conference - DIMUN VII - is here! Model United Nations offer great opportunities for students who are passionate about international affairs, who have already recognised global concerns, and who are prepared to make this world a better place by challenging it.

So, how are you on this beautiful Friday? Are you finalising your resolutions? Are you ready to bring some heat to the conference? I hope Beijing is extra charming today, and I hope you are ready for this year's DIMUN. If this is your first time participating, you have my warmest welcomes. It's going to be a good one, I can feel it.

As Head of Press, I am extremely honoured to be a part of DIMUN VII. And I will lead my team with one goal in mind, and that is to make this year's DIMUN memorable for each and every participant. We go around to take pictures, conduct interviews, write articles, and to make puzzles for you to enjoy. All content can be found in our daily-published DIMUNITE. Make sure you tune in for each issue!

We would *love* to get to know each and every one of you, but that is nearly impossible. So if you see one of us in the room or in the hallway, please do not be afraid to introduce yourself, and share some interesting stories that happened in this year's DIMUN over the three days of the conference.

Dear Reader, I will have to go take some photos now. My hair is knotted, feet are sore, and my eyes are tired but they are open and alive. I hope you feel the same.

Run now. Bring hope to the future. Peace to all.

Kayla Cao

Editor-in-Chief of DIMUNITE VII



INTERVIEW with the CORE Team

YI WEN LEE

Secretary General

1. What was your first MUN experience?

My first MUN experience was SHASMUN II, when I was in Year 8. It was terrifying because everyone seemed so much more sophisticated than me! At the same time, it was a great stepping stone that led me towards other MUN conferences and is, without a doubt, one of the best choices I have ever made.

2. What inspired you to first do MUN?

I actually first began MUN only because one of my friends dragged me towards the ECA we had in school – before I knew it, I had paid for the trip and had no way to back out! On the other hand, given my fondness towards debating, I think MUN would have found a way into my life either way.

3. Use one sentence to describe yourself.

A debater at the heart of it – always questioning, but still with a lot to learn!

4. What piece of advice would you have for the delegates at DIMUN?

MUN is what *you* make out of it. Don't be afraid to challenge yourself and be flexible when you can – it's much more fun (and frankly, more effective) to build people up, rather than to tear them down. Work together to achieve a warm and inviting atmosphere that will bring out strong debate, and be quick and alert at all times, even when it's the last day; engagement and energy can go a long way in MUN.

5. Anything else you'd like to say?

One more note to all delegates: as part of the DIMUN Secretariat, we're here to help you create the best experience you can have at DIMUN; if you need anything, feel free to ask any of us here on the CORE team.

JENNY KIM
Secretary General

1. What was your first MUN experience?

DIMUN III in 2013. I received the honour of being named the most passionate delegate in the General Assembly—but was called out for “point of personal privilege—too much audibility.”

2. What inspired you to first do MUN?

My predecessors. The seasoned debaters, chairs and Secretaries-General. Their radiating confidence, and passionate expression of ideas during debates and speeches I witnessed motivated younger me to form a clear perspective of my own on global issues and articulate them.

3. Use one sentence to describe yourself.

I got 99 problems but it ain't MUN.

4. What piece of advice would you have for the delegates at DIMUN?

Set your own pace. Compete with yourself from your last POI, your last debate, or your last conference; set smaller, personal goals that are challenging, but not daunting.

5. Anything else you'd like to say?

Talk to us! Tell us how your conference has been.

JACKEL CHEUNG
Deputy Secretary-General

1. What was your first MUN experience?

SHASMUN in shanghai around three years ago. It was probably my most daunting experience since I was in a committee with around 90 delegates with a sore throat...

2. What inspired you to first do MUN?

To be honest... I don't remember a specific trigger but the idea of it all had fascinated me since Year 7 but it did take me a few years to begin to act on my fascination and begin MUN.

3. Use one sentence to describe yourself.

Uhhh.. Unconventional, resolute and almost always a pragmatist.

4. What piece of advice would you have for the delegates at DIMUN?

Don't let the confident and more seasoned delegates discourage you from taking the podium because they were just as shy and clueless in the beginning.

5. Anything else you'd like to say?

What makes MUN unique is that solutions never belong to one single person or delegate because resolutions are a collaborated work of art. There is no right or wrong idea, so don't hesitate to raise any point of concern

ARTICLE

Marine territorial disputes: The South and East China Sea

Ryan Ng

The South and East China seas are bodies of water in the South-East and East part of Asia respectively, and have been the battleground of disputes between countries such as China, Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) regarding islands such as the Spratly, Parcel, and Senkaku Islands have been points of contention between countries due to the speculated oil and natural reserves in those areas, amongst other economic benefits such as the fishing areas. These areas are also important routes for trade, raising the concern of non-contention countries such as the USA.

As already mentioned, one of the most contented island are the Senkaku Islands, and are contested by Taiwan, China and Japan. Japan argues that in the late 19th century, it found that the islands were uninhabited and thus took control of them, and after they were occupied by U.S.A. after World War 2, were ceded back to Japan in 1972. However, in 1970, after discovering that there may be oil deposits in the Senkaku Islands, China and Taiwan have also laid sovereignty claims to the islands, on the basis that they should have been ceded back after Imperial Japan occupation of them at the end of World War 2. These islands are in an overlapping area between the Japan and Chinese EEZs, and thus have lead to a large number of international incidents.

For example, in 2006, a number of Chinese and Taiwanese activists approached the islands in an attempt to protest Japanese sovereignty claims before being repelled by the Japanese Coast Guard. Similar attempts occurred in 2008 and 2011, with the 2011 incident resulting in a stand-off between Taiwanese and Japanese Coast Guards. When the islands were allegedly 'sold' to the government of Japan in 2012, it prompted Chinese vessels to enter the area, and for the first time since 1958, Chinese government aircraft entered Japanese controlled airspace, prompting a formal diplomatic protest to China.

In 2013, further military escalation occurred in that area, with the Chinese Ministry of Defense declaring that if any Chinese drones were shot down while in Japanese territory, that they would declare this an act of war. This has also led to uproar from social media and large number of protests from citizens of both countries, for example, the violent protest of people in Beijing at the Japanese embassy. In recent times, patrols and military activity have decreased, but are still considerable higher than before the incident.

Tensions regarding the sovereignty of the ocean areas, island chains, and other structures like atolls and reefs in the South China Sea have also spiraled in recent years, leading to some of the worst relations between China, the Philippines and Vietnam in recent history. In 2012, there were military stand-offs between the Philippines and China in the area, leading to the Philippines bringing China to an international tribunal under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) regarding to the challenged claims. In addition, in late 2012, China sabotaged two Vietnamese expeditions into the area, resulting in protests in Vietnam.

China have attempted bilateral negotiations with both the Philippines and Vietnam, whereas they have tried to force negotiations under ASEAN, both of which has been refused by the other side. In February 2016, China deployed missiles on Woody Island, which it has occupied for over 50 years, in the South China Sea, claiming that it was perfectly acceptable for military deployment to occur in its own territory. This has led to alarm by not only surrounding Asian countries, but also countries such as Japan and the U.S., accusing China of attempting to provoke others.

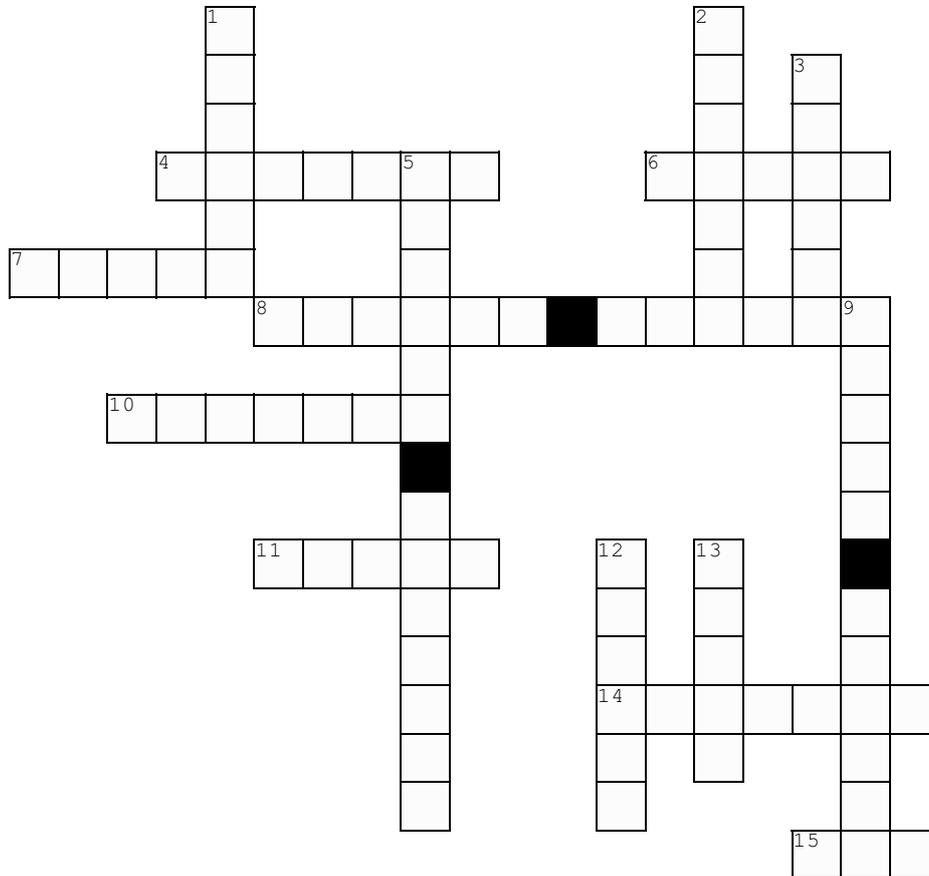
In July 2016, the tribunal under UNCLOS backed the Philippines side, saying that China was the one violating Philippine sovereignty. This has led to China, as well as Taiwan completely ignoring the decision, despite warnings from other countries to accept the decision. Since the United Nations and International Court of Justice are not involved in this ruling, they are unable to enforce this decision. Despite this, the Philippines has still been open to talks regarding the sovereignty of the area, and developments in this have been unclear so far.

Both the East and South China Sea have resulted in numerous territorial disputes resulting in military tension and international diplomatic incidents. Even though tensions have died down more recently, it is important that any remaining tension be resolved, to avoid the possibility of a full-blown war.

ACTIVITY

Crosswords: Countries

Complete the crossword below. (Note: Some may be abbreviations.)



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Puzzle Generator](#)

Across

4. This country set the record for the longest time without a government in peacetime.
6. National fish: koi.
7. A country along South America's western edge.
8. National bird: bald eagle.
10. Capital: Reykjavik
11. The second most populous country.
14. Home to The Little Mermaid.
15. Home to the tallest building (2017).

Down

1. Capital: Athens.
2. Home to Transylvania.
3. National animal: Gallic Rooster
5. Home to the longest running Sci-Fi TV show.
9. A country at the southernmost tip of the African continent.
12. The country has a strong commitment to neutrality, and is known for its watches and chocolates.
13. Home to the longest wall.

Puzzle made by Angelina Yang

Answers may be found in the next issue

COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

DIMUN VII THEME: THE GREAT MIGRATION

GA General Assembly

1. The promotion of freedom of expression in LEDCs
2. Reducing racial discrimination in education
3. The question of legalizing recreational drugs
4. Establishing ethical boundaries on the usage of military drones

ECOSOC Economic and Social Council

1. Measures to increase economic opportunities for migrants within Europe
2. Combatting political corruption in South America
3. Implementation of Tobin Tax on global financial trades
4. Reassessing gender equality in workplaces

ENV Environment Commission

1. Determining a global consensus on the ethical treatment of animals
2. Combatting further development of antibiotic resistant diseases
3. Combatting the spread of invasive species
4. Measures to prevent poaching of endangered animals in Central Africa

HRC Human Rights Council

1. Addressing the issue of child soldiers in war-torn countries in Africa
2. Combatting violent extremism in MEDCs
3. Measures to prevent the loss of civil liberties in the war on terror
4. Redefining privacy as a means of national security

DIS Disarmament Council

1. Measures to successfully clear landmines and other dangerous remnants of war from post-conflict zones in South East Asia
2. Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
3. Question of non-proliferation of general arms in the Middle East
4. Preventing the militarisation of the Israeli-Palestinian Area

SC Security Council

1. Situation in Democratic Republic of Congo
2. Situation in Afghanistan
3. Situation in the Central African Republic
4. Question of territorial disputes in the Israeli-Palestinian Borders

SPC on displaced persons

1. Encouraging education for refugee children in Eastern Africa
2. Preventing the exploitation of migrants in workplaces in East Asia.
3. The displacement of climate change refugees from Sub-Saharan Africa
4. Reducing the widespread prejudice towards migrants

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