

issue two

“LOOKING  
FORWARD  
THROUGH  
THE PAST.”



march 3rd  
2018

DIMUNITE.





# Contents

## Foreword

School photos	1
Pictures from the first day	5

## Interview with the Ambassador Dame Barbara Woodward

6

## Articles

Spring Huang	
Information sharing in the 21st century	8

Lin Yin Tan	
Information sharing in the 21st century	10

## Interview with a delegate Diane Asiedu

12

## Interactive activities

Dot-to-dot game	13
Crossword answers & matching game	14

## Press team credits

15

Contents page photo taken by Spring Huang

# FOREWORD

Dear readers,

The eighth annual Dulwich International Model United Nations Conference is upon us! To returning delegates and veteran debaters, by now you should be very well accustomed to the nature of this event. For those who have yet to participate in this enlightening experience we ensure that every discussion will keep you on the edge of your seat! No matter which of the above you see yourself as, we are positive that each and all of you are riveting with excitement at the mere opportunity to challenge and argue with your fellow delegates (while also collecting a vital piece of your college application puzzle - scandalous!).

We hope you enjoy this meticulously planned and stressfully published DIMUNITE issue (as well as those to come in the following days). As leaders of the Press Team, we have gone through great lengths to ensure that this magazine is the best we have to offer. We hope that you appreciate our efforts as well as find the games, articles and interviews a tad more entertaining than last year.

Although we, Editors-in-Chief, may not be able to see each and every one of you during the conference, if by chance we meet do not hesitate to introduce yourself. In fact, spring forth with your passion in this welcome debate on wordly issues, for our journalists will be ready - pen in hand - to capture your words of wisdom on paper. We promise we do not bite.

Dear readers, be sure to be the early bird amongst your peers. Carpe diem; cherish every second of the conference. Listen carefully and expand your horizons.

But most of all, speak out! Do not be afraid.

Vivian Tan and Matthew Cui  
Editors-in-Chief of DIMUNITE VIII



# school photos



**BCIS**  
Beijing City  
International School



**BIBA**  
Beijing International  
Bilingual Academy



**BSM**  
Beijing School of Manila

# school photos



CISS

Concordia International  
School Shanghai



Daystar Academy



DCS

Dulwich College Shanghai

# school photos



**DCSL**  
Dulwich College Seoul



**HISB**  
Harrow International  
School Beijing



**ISB**  
International School  
of Beijing

# school photos



IST  
International School  
of Tianjin



TIS  
Tianjin International School



WAB  
Western Academy  
of Beijing

# photos



day one



# interview with the ambassador

conducted by Juliette Aikman

## **As the first female diplomat for China from the UK, could you share with us any challenges you faced as a female politician and how you have overcome these challenges?**

Wow. I would say, first of all, it's important to remember our system is a bit different than the American system so technically I'm not a politician, I'm a civil servant. But it's still a great honour to be ambassador; it's a great honour to be the first female ambassador. To be honest I don't think that that has been a huge challenge and I think that's for a couple of reasons: the first is I've already worked my way up through the British Foreign Service; the second reason is that in China there's a lot of openness to women - I wouldn't say there's gender equality yet but we're making good progress and I haven't found here in China any restrictions on the way I work as a woman when compared to my male colleagues, which I might have found if I'd worked in other countries where gender equality is not so widely recognised. But in terms of big challenges I would say the biggest challenge was getting my career off the ground: after I graduated I applied to the foreign service and they turned me down; I did my masters degree, applied again, and they turned me down. Then I worked overseas, applied again, and they turned me down so the big challenge for me was getting into the foreign service and since then things have gone quite smoothly.

## **Moving to China can be extremely difficult. Did you experience any culture shock?**

I've sort of moved to China three times in my career because I first came here in the 1980s as an English teacher and it was obviously very different back then but I was young, I was excited about the experience so I don't think it was a shock but just very interesting to learn about. Then I moved back to China again in 2003 to work at the embassy and that was my first experience of working back at the embassy and China had changed hugely - it had developed fast in the last 25 years. I wouldn't say it was a shock but I think you have to be mindful of cultural differences and I'm sure you have experienced the culture, language, history, and expectations. I just find it very exciting and very stimulating to be exposed to all of that.

## **Has anyone inspired you on your journey here in China or to come to China for the first time?**

I originally came to China because I was thinking of doing post graduate research in Chinese history, particularly in the Yuan Dynasty, which didn't work out. I was definitely inspired by my History degree to start with but throughout my career I've been inspired in two ways: one by people who have achieved great things - particularly in my field. World leaders, particularly women, I've often found very inspirational and I look at what they do and how they do things. But I'm also inspired by people I've had the chance to meet on a day to day basis; people living their lives and overcoming challenges. Just a few months ago I met a young girl who had been really badly abused by her father and just to see how she was slowly putting her life back together again, having the chance to go back to school and rebuild her life, I found it inspiring because it inspires me to appreciate how much I've got and what I can do to help other people.

# interview with the ambassador

**Wow, that's amazing. Speaking of degrees, could you tell us what your experiences at St. Andrews and Yale were like and how they shaped you to become the person you are today?**

They were both wonderful and I loved being at university. I loved the academic freedom, the opportunity to study, to research, to learn from professors and tutors, to share ideas with friends, colleagues, fellow students on a range of subjects, that was all really exciting. I love the concept of a fully rounded education. I was speaking to the Headmaster earlier about the way in which Dulwich has integrated into the community in Beijing in which you encourage more than just academic excellence and being part of DIMUN is part of that, which is wonderful. I loved being in the places I was in. St. Andrews is in a beautiful location; if you wanted to clear your head you could just go for a walk on the beach the town itself has fantastic history and architecture. Yale does too in its own particular way, especially in the fall. Both were really exciting experiences and instilled in me this huge love of learning and research, which is partly what my job is about now.

**On a different note, you've said in the past that "the UK's link with China is now as important as its longstanding special relationship with the United States." In recent years, China's economy has grown significantly - how do you think this will impact the UK-China relationship for future years to come?**

We've just had a very successful visit by our Prime Minister here in China last month; she was in Wuhan, in Beijing and in Shanghai. China's growing economy is certainly a huge part of the attraction for the UK: we want to boost trade and investment, we want to be global partners in supporting and growing free trade and standing up for the principles of free trade. I think with China's economic growth has come more geopolitical awareness and ambition. China is now a critical partner in the world on issues such as climate change, development, and combatting modern slavery and we are both fellow members of the UN security council. We have a strong and growing partnership with China that is partly to do with China's economic growth but also its history, ambition in the world and status as a member of the UN Security Council, and also because there's 1.4 billion people here and a huge appetite to learn about the UK, whether its Sherlock Holmes or the royal family, so we try to encourage that.

**Thank you so much for taking the time to come speak to us, it was a pleasure meeting you!**

# article written by Spring Huang

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## Information sharing in the 21st century

In the modern world we live in today the act of spreading information has become one of the fastest, most efficient processes human beings are capable of carrying out. With just the press of a button we are able to distribute photos, videos, messages, songs, articles, podcasts and more to millions of other people all around the globe. Without any less ease we are also able to access the billions of other photos, videos, messages etc. being sent out from places thousands of miles away from us just by clicking, 'search', 'follow' or 'subscribe'. The speed and effortlessness at which information can and is being transferred has become an integral part of our 21st century lives.

Arguably the biggest example of this is in the rapid spread of global news. Programs such as CNN and Fox News have provided live coverage and 24-hour news for events ranging from the United States State of the Union speech in 2010 by former president Barack Obama, which drew 48 million views, to this year's 2018 Olympic Winter Games held in PyeongChang, Korea. With the modern world's breadth of coverage and broadcast of global events someone sitting on their couch at home in Ankara, Turkey could have switched on their TV and instantly seen President Obama giving his Democratic National Convention speech, just as someone standing in a crowded subway in Hong Kong could have switched on their phone to watch Canadian Olympian Sébastien Toutant take gold in the men's Big Air snowboarding.



Another advantage our development of lightning-fast information travel has provided us with is the convenience of communication. iMessage, WeChat, Skype, Gmail, Outlook, WhatsApp, you name it: humans have invented a plethora of ways to communicate with each other in this past decade alone that no longer requires the use of pigeons or paper. An article posted on Worldwide Texting Statistics states that in 2017, '15,220,700 texts are sent every minute of every day worldwide, not including app-to-app messaging.' This means that, without even taking into account all of the messaging apps mentioned before such as Skype, more than 15 million SMS text messages are being sent across the globe every single minute. From texting your friends to decide when your next hang out will be to emailing your colleagues the details for a new project, online communication is something almost everyone can't live without.

# article written by Spring Huang

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In these past few years, human beings, more specifically the younger generation, have become increasingly more engrossed in something the whole world is now familiar with: social media. Nod if you have ever posted a photo on Instagram, kept a streak on Snapchat, updated your status on Facebook, or liked a video on YouTube. Despite whether you nodded or not, it is more than likely that you have heard of these social media platforms and may even own a few accounts. The applications mentioned previously are some of the most popular photo, video, and message sharing platforms that have taken information sharing to a whole new level. As of now Instagram has a total of 800 million active users, which seems like an insane amount until you take a look at Facebook or YouTube, both of which have over 1 billion active users at this very second. It is no doubt that the reason these platforms have exploded in popularity over the years is due to the ease and total freedom at which users can view and surf through the thousands of videos, gifs, memes etc. collated by people all over the world.

However, as the famous quote goes, "With great power come great responsibility", and that definitely holds true when it comes to posting content on social platforms. Many instances have occurred where, because of how easy it is to post whatever you like onto any platform of your choosing, people have forgotten the effect that even simple words or actions can have when exposed to the vast audience of the World Wide Web. That is why it is even more important that we have more successful and popular creators or, as we can call them, 'information sharers' - like YouTuber Casey Neistat, who is famously known for being persistently socially responsible with the information and content that he puts out into the world.



The way in which us 21st century humans share and receive information is something truly astounding. We have found a way to communicate with people halfway across the planet and a way to familiarize ourselves with their intricate, personal lives, all without moving an inch from where we are standing. This ability is what enables our governments and nations to come together so we can better understand each other's lives and opinions much like how we have come together now to have this conference. Information sharing is not only a huge factor in what has enabled us to grow with each other but is also an important component that will allow us to continue to strive for a more interconnected, globally minded world.

# article written by Lin Yin Tan

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## Vaccines and our Future

What do animals do to protect their territory and young from predators? They fight. What do countries do in retaliation to foreign invasions? They fight. That is exactly how our bodies react to pathogens too, except we use antibodies instead of rifles.

Antibodies are the troops that our immune system deploy once pathogenic invaders have been identified in the body. Often, they do a good job of weakening and killing these pathogens before invaders can even inflict any harm on our bodies. After every victory, our immune system remembers each and every one its fallen enemies and is able to send out antibodies more quickly if the same type of pathogen invades again. This is called natural immunity and it is our bodies' primary method of protection against pathogens.

However, is our immune system *always* that invincible?



We all know that victory is not guaranteed in battles. Perhaps it was due to insufficient troops and the geographical immobility of weapons. Or maybe, it was just too late to salvage what's left of the war. Sometimes, our bodies are unable to produce enough antibodies to attack a certain pathogen efficiently and at this point, our immune system has failed us. The pathogen has successfully gnawed its way through blood vessels, settled down at a comfortable spot and started to expand its army of malicious monsters. By then, you would have developed symptoms such as a sore throat and fever. By then, you would have caught the flu.

Scientists and researchers have been constantly seeking ways to improve people's lives and rid them of the suffering that viruses bring. This desire to better protect ourselves against pathogens has led to the development of vaccines: weakened pathogens designed to increase our immune system's production of antibodies once introduced. This increased number of antibodies prepares our bodies better for the next pathogenic invasion, thus improving our chances of victory.

# article written by Lin Yin Tan

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The introduction of vaccines to the world poses enormous benefits but its full potential has neither been achieved nor utilised due to several reasons. Firstly, the cost of developing vaccines is a huge burden on companies. Financial support is always a concern since the development of a vaccine does not guarantee actual results that will yield profits. It is a risky investment. Secondly, the shelf life of most vaccines only lasts a period of 18 months, which lands hospitals and clinics in a dilemma: if they order too many vaccines at once some may not be administered before the expiration date and thus, wasted. If they order a modest amount there may not be enough to satisfy patients' demands. Also, the pathogen may also have mutated, rendering the vaccine useless after some time. Lastly, patients may be uncomfortable with the classic form of vaccine delivery — needle injections.

In light of the unfulfilled potential of vaccines, researchers and innovators have developed possible ways to refine the process of vaccine development. In terms of production costs, companies may be able to develop influenza vaccines using tobacco plants and insects instead of chicken eggs for incubation purposes. Freeze-drying techniques can ensure a safe and efficient shipment of vaccines to areas where they are needed most and also extend the shelf life. Lastly, and most intriguing of all, innovators are looking at new ways to deliver vaccines. "Edible vaccines, mucosally delivered vaccines, intranasal vaccines, and vaccine chips are also all under development for other viruses" (*Cleveland Clinic Innovations - Top 10 Medical Inventions | Cleveland Clinic Innovations*). In addition, micro-needle patches that increases people's accessibility to vaccines are expected to be marketed soon.



Vaccines act like near-impenetrable armour; a bulletproof shield protecting our bodies against the rapid-fire from pathogenic invaders. Without them, the rate of the spread of diseases would have been sky-high for the last few decades. It is imperative for us to tap on to the reservoir of potential that vaccines hold.

Stick, wait and peel it off. That, is the near future of vaccines.

# interview with a delegate

conducted by Matthew Cui



## Please state your name, school, age, year group and committee.

My name is Diane, I go to Daystar Academy, I'm 11 years old (6th grade) and I'm in the General Assembly 2 Committee.

## Is this your first ever MUN experience?

At Dulwich yes but no, actually. I've been to ISB.

## What is your favourite part of an MUN Conference?

What I really like is lobbying and getting to collaborate with lots of people and getting to know them - just working together, coming up with solutions. It's really fun to think and work together. Also, of course, debating with them and supporting our resolution.

## Have you made any really good friends in your previous MUN experiences?

Yeah, at BSB. I met Millie, she's one of my really good friends.

## How would you want to pursue further works in future MUN conferences?

I would like to be more prepared because this is my first DIMUN conference and I wasn't that prepared because I had some issues - I didn't really know how to prepare for this. I'm missing some things but I have my resolution.

## If you could describe yourself in one sentence, what would it be?

Uh, I would say... ah, this is really hard. I love to have fun, love to debate, I collaborate really well and I'm very enthusiastic in events.

## Where would you see yourself in 5 years?

I'd see myself at high school so I'd just be studying a lot and having a pretty normal life. But I'd definitely continue MUN.

connect the dots

# to pass the time

.2  
.10

.7  
.11

.17  
.12

.1  
.4

.3<sup>5</sup>  
.8

.9  
.13  
.16

.18  
.15

.5  
.14

# DIMUN



# ANSWERS

## Across

- 0 CROSSWORD
- 7 UNCTAD
- 8 CSR
- 9 EUROZONE
- 11 NUCLEAR FISSION
- 17 SILK ROAD
- 19 CYBERSECURITY
- 20 AUTONOMY

Was this difficult? Was it easy? Did you have fun?  
Here's our second joke:  
What do you call dangerous precipitation? A rain of terror.

## Down

- 1 ENSLAVEMENT
- 2 ARCTIC CIRCLE
- 3 REFUGEE
- 4 ZERO HUNGER
- 5 KURDISTAN
- 6 CRYPTOCURRENCY
- 10 ROHINGYA
- 12 RED CROSS
- 13 ECOTOURISM
- 14 PHISHING
- 15 GOVERNANCE
- 16 TERRORISM
- 18 VITRIFY

## Guess the Global Goals



- “Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.”



- Goal 5: Gender Equality



- Goal 1: No Poverty



- “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.”



- “Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.”



- Goal 17: Partnerships for The Goals

# press team

## EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Matthew Cui

Vivian Tan

## GRAPHIC DESIGNER

Vivian Tan

## EDITORS

Lin Yin Tan

Spring Huang

## PHOTOGRAPHERS & VIDEOGRAPHERS

Mei En Chin

Flora Song

Angelina Yang

Adelle Yan

Jessica Liu

## JOURNALIST

Juliette Aikman

YMM

WT

SongAS

Z.

ADY

Hi.

XX

Kay

WT

Juliette  
Aikman

**"Efforts and courage are not  
enough without purpose and  
direction."**

**- John F. Kennedy**

