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TIMETABLE

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WAR
The technical term of a war is the struggle or conflict that may or may not involve the use of arms, which happens when members of one party or two parties cannot compromise because common platforms do not exist. Conflicts can occur due to diverse reasons including religion or historical issues. The opposite term of wars is peace. In order to keep peace, countries negotiate
and use measures like economic sanction. Also, this relates to the reason why international courts and international bodies like the UN exists. That is, nations want to cooperate together in order to help the situation out and make world peace. Wars usually start as a small conflict, and without appropriate measures and cooperation, countries end up forming allies and more violence occurs. So we want to have treaties and make sure they are being kept. Usually, wars lead to many casualties, including numerous innocent civilians.

There are different types of warfares. First of all, Assymetric warfares refer to wars with a distinct comparison of forces. These “forces” could include not only the army but guerillas, which are groups of people (mostly rebels or civilians) who decide to kill randomly. Chemical warfare are wars fought by attacking enemies through missiles and gas. Both World War I and World War II show the characteristics of chemical warfares. Civil wars are conflicts that occur between groups of people in a nation. Currently, countries like Syria and the Philippines are going through civil wars. Lastly, conventional warfares are warfares that involve battlefield tactics, without guns or advanced arms. This type of warfare was most common in the past.

Many students are not aware of the fact that even in wars, rules do exist. The most basic rule is that a war involving armed attack should be the last resort that countries should take. Also, soldiers involved in the war should wear distinct uniforms that show their side. Pretending to be another side is considered deception and is unacceptable in war situations. Plus, armed forces cannot kill or hurt medical teams. In addition, medical teams are not supposed to choose sides. They should maintain a neutral side and not participate in the war.

Is there any ethical way to make money?

With the expansion of the market, companies are involved in endless competitions. In this situation, it is becoming harder for corporations to both keep their working processes moral and effective. For instance, in order to make many products at a cheap price, it is hard for companies to use expensive eco-friendly materials. Still, many companies nowadays seek for a balance between these factors because they are aware of the fact that people react to ethical decisions of corporations. Currently, a term called Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is receiving the attention of numerous customers. CSR activities include abiding by the labor laws, environmental laws, the banning of child labor, and more. In the past, many corporations held animal experiments to make products, whereas customers nowadays are reluctant towards buying those products. An example could be the soap company “LUSH”, which marks on their products that they do not conduct experiments on animals. Apart from these actions, there are other types of CSR that actually aids the society like providing free lunch, welfare, rehap service, etc. These decisions are made from a complex process.

As CSR is becoming spotlighted in the industries, students could think about the definition of CSR and its purposes and effects. Is it better to do CSR even if it affects the instant profit of the company? Should it be mandatory or is it up to the company? Which is more important, quality of the products or morality? These questions come to mind when considering the basic principles of entrepreneurships - making profit.

In trainer JD’s elective class, students talked about CSR and the responsibility of corporations. The motions were:

- THW force corporations to hire more women
- THW force companies to abide by their homecountry’s labor and environmental law when going into other countries
- THBT companies are obliged to take care of stakeholders

All of these motions relate to the social responsibility of corporations. It is apparent that both customers and companies are more sensitive to CSR than in the past. It would be necessary to think about the appropriate level of CSR and the processes in which corporations decide upon what actions to make and how to realize them in our society.
Extracurricular Program – Day 3,4

Extracurricular programs continued into third day and the fourth day. Students relieved stress from classes and enjoyed various types of extracurricular programs that differed from day to day.

Day 3. Game Night
Game Night was organized by members of Kyunghee International College Model United Nations (KICMUN). It was composed of 8 stages, and each group cooperated to win as many stickers as possible.

1. Jelly face: Participants placed jelly on their faces and refrained from using their hands while only moving their facial muscles in an attempt to eat the jelly. Some students were shy, but most of the students were eager to win the game and did not hesitate to make funny faces.

2. Speed Quiz: One student was required to use body language to describe specific words. The theme of the words was movies, ranging from old ones such as Starwars to recent ones such as Inside Out. Students acting out the words were especially embarrassed when they encountered movies that they had not watched or heard of.

3. Elephant Darts: Students had to make elephant noses with their arms, crouch over and spin for a certain number of times. Then, in the dizzy state, students had to rush towards the dart on the wall to put the sticker inside the circle. Due to the dizziness, students tended to stumble and some students even fell down.

4. Drinking and Guess: This game was played by two groups, and 5 students from each group were selected to drink either sweetened water or normal water which were randomly given to them. After drinking, students had to act out what kind of water they drank to make their counterparts hard to guess who actually drank sweetened water. This game was full of tricks and deception.

Day 4. Fashion Night
The extracurricular program was called Fashion Night. Students were given a blank and white t-shirt and eco-bag to color on. Students designed their t-shirts and bags in relation to the UN, WFUNA, or their class names such as IMF, UNESCO, or IMO. Some students drew...
the symbol of the UN and others drew stars to represent hope. Eco-bags were colored with various bright colors. The brightly colored eco-bags are scheduled to be sent to students at Mopani Park Primary School in Zimbabwe.

After drawing, students gathered together in an auditorium to present their works of art. Each class selected some music to suit the presentation of their beautifully designed t-shirts and eco-bags just as you would expect in a real fashion show.

“Our team drew a story about the video we watched during the activity of ‘Shoes for Hope’. We drew the process of how Koreans acknowledged the need of shoes in Africa, how we drew the shoes to send it to them and how happy African kids were when they received the shoes.” (WHO)

“Our team, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an organization to protect and support the refugees. Thus, we acted out the process of donors giving life, love, water and hope to the refugees. Moreover, we wanted to show that not only United Nations (UN), but also many other people could help them.” (UNHCR)

“Our team drew marine species and depicted under the sea in order to show the role of International Maritime Organization (IMO) which most people are not familiar with. IMO is an organization that works to promote safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Thus, we wanted leave strong image of IMO for others to know what the organization pursues.” (IMO)
Overview: Debate Round 1-4

On the fourth day, participants had a chance to practice debate throughout the day based on what they learned over the previous days. For elementary students, teams debated under the motions of “This house believes that zoos are bad for animals.”, “This house believes that teachers should reward children for good behavior instead of punish them for bad behavior.”, “This house would ban violent video games” and “This house would ban children from having plastic surgery.” For middle and high school students, teams were given several motions regarding children rights, freedom of speech, intervention, and development. The motions included “This house will ban ads targeting the children”, “This house will ban teenage idol groups from dressing and acting provocatively”, “This house will make military service mandatory for men and women” and “This house will remove Greenbelt in Korea”. Students actively participated by presenting their team’s logic and offered Points of Information (POIs) to challenge their opposing teams.

After four rounds of preliminary debates, each class was given feedback about the debate. After all of this was over the breaking teams were announced. Four teams each from the elementary and high school tracks got into the semi-finals and eight teams from the middle school track advanced to the quarter finals.

Breaking Teams

**Elementary Track** - Triple W, Gold S Class, WDM and Fire Passion  
**Middle School Track** - Glasses, Radio, Robinson’s Journal, Team Tom, Some Glasses, Kingman, Best Peanuts, and Chinese Yuan  
**High School Track** - The Avengers, Poseidon, Shark, and Barbie
Interview

Ha Jung Olivia Kim
Student, ICI

Q. Could you briefly introduce yourself?
I’m a student from Korea International School. I love debates and expressing myself, and meeting many people. I’m a member of the ICJ class.

Q. So, how was your day? Are you satisfied with the programs?
It was kind of intense. We did not have a lot of time to rest in between, but it was really fun and I had a great time participating in all the activities. We did non-stop debating, which was far more than I expected. After the debate, we had reflection time. The mentors and trainers gave us compliments and also criticized some points that we had to improve. The advice was very motivating and helpful, made by experienced debaters. They have the world best teaching experiences, and it was great to listen to their experiences and share the knowledge. The programs are really fun and satisfying, much beyond my expectations.

Q. What was the most interesting program that you had so far?
The most memorable program was selling useless product to our trainers. We had to make a speech to persuade our trainer to buy our product. The product that I had to sell was a nametag. At first, it was hard to come up with reasons for someone to buy a product. Still, I thought that names are really important in making acquaintances, and therefore nametags could show others who you are. So I could make an impromptu speech, which was meaningful. It was really fun to watch other friends trying to sell useful products, giving all sorts of reasons.

Q. How did you get to know this program?
I am interested in activities like Model United Nations and enjoy being engaged in public speaking. So an acquaintance of mine introduced me to WFUNA Youth camp, which would provide me a chance to learn more about debates and participate in actual tournaments.

Q. So could you tell me more about your interests and your future dream? Is it all related to public speaking?
Definitely. I participated in public speaking and related activities a lot for four years, mostly starting from high school. I was in 15 MUN conferences, as delegate, chair, and secretariat. I’m also in a debate team, and all these activities helped me become a passionate debater and speaker. I am not a hundred percent sure what kind of job I would have in the future, but I’m pretty sure it would be related to meeting people and persuading the public. I like sharing ideas, expressing opinion, and convincing people.
Q. As we are halfway through the camp, what program are you most looking forward to?

I’m looking forward to the debate tournament on the last day. It would be the camp’s finale, and we students would have a chance to show how much we’ve learned and gained from the camp. The trainers would see how much we’ve grown and improved as debaters. Competitions motivate me a lot.

Q. How were the EP nights? Did you enjoy them?

It was great bonding time! The students had time to mingle when we participated in games. I think members of ICJ are really passionate and we go along well. Cooperation is very important in teamwork, and that is also applied in debates. Also, I liked the activity where we made shoes. It was meaningful to do something for someone that truly needs help.

Q. Would you recommend this program to other students?

I would. This camp would become a turning point for many students who are interested in public speaking, debates, and UN. It is a great opportunity to meet different kinds of people with different thoughts and perspectives, and to practice expressing one’s opinion.
Rufina Kim
Education Officer

Q. Did you have any difficulties when preparing for the camp?
Unexpected situations like MERS (Middle East Respiratory System) was a difficulty. WFUNA Youth Camp is especially sensitive with sanitation and safety issues considering that trainers, staffs, and mentors along with more than a hundred students come together to a single location. When MERS broke out, we were most worried about the concerns that students and parents may have. Fortunately, the situation improved a few weeks before the camp started, so we were relieved. Still, we decided that we needed to place extra attention to sanitation and safety, so we offered all participants the chance to attend a safety seminar and lecture presented by members of the Yong In Fire department.

Q. What was the most meaningful program in the camp?
I guess the debate tournament would be the most meaningful activity since students listened to four days of debate classes held by trainers. I feel proud and touched when I see students who were shy on the first day become passionate and hard-working in their debate teams, trying to comprehend topics and work together as a team. Students either took the government or the opposition side and debated passionately. I felt most proud of our camp students when they participated in debate with passion and enjoyed the debate regardless of whether they won or lost.

Q. Are there any changes compared to the previous camp?
WFUNA camps are held twice a year during the summer and winter. The camp last winter was held in a Model United Nations format where students participated in a simulated UN conference. Our winter camp was mainly about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and not necessarily about human rights issues. Apart from differences in the format and topic of the camp, what is most interesting is that the language proficiency of students participating in our camps is increasingly becoming better as the years pass.

In addition to an increasing influx of students who are capable of speaking English fluently, students are also expressing greater interest towards international issues and are proposing ever more creative ways to resolve any problems associated with such issues. Because of this I look forward to our coming camps in the future and am excited to see what new out-of-the box ideas our students will present to us.

Q. Any last words?
First of all, I would like students to enjoy the dynamic atmosphere of English debate, regardless of who wins or loses during our tournament scheduled to be held today and tomorrow. As poised as today’s youth are in pursuing careers and aspirations across the globe, I hope they will in the process be able to expand their horizons regarding global issues. We at WFUNA plan to improve our curriculum even more, so that students can study the three agendas of the UN in a more fun and effective way. We hope to see you again in our programs in the future and hope your interest continues to stay strong with our programs.
Human Rights in North Korea

Recently, Ambassador Joon Oh’s speech given on “North Korean Human Right Issues” at the UN Security Council on Dec. 22, 2014 went viral. Ambassador Oh’s remark that “to the South Koreans, people in North Korea are not just any bodies,” touched the heart of many other ambassadors and that of people worldwide. People in South Korea see the news about North Korean defectors, read reports about policies in the paper, and are emotionally sympathetic to the people in North Korea, but when asked if they know any details of the humanitarian issues in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) most people are at a loss. So, through this article we hope more people could be informed of and become interested in the humanitarian issues in the DPRK.

The third generation of totalitarian rule in the DPRK uses economic and political means to control its people. Essential supplies such as food, fuel, and medicine are used to strengthen the loyalty of the military and the people towards the leadership, and ruthless punishment awaits those
who fall out of the leader’s favor. Those considered useful to the continuation of the current political system are supported at the expense of others who are “expendable.” According to the UN Commission of Inquiry reports on the human rights issue of the DPRK, “the gravity, scale and nature of these violations reveal a State that does not have any parallel in the contemporary world.” These violations include “extermination, murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape, forced abortions and other sexual violence, persecution on political, religious, racial and gender grounds, the forcible transfer of populations, the enforced disappearance of persons and the inhumane act of knowingly causing prolonged starvation.” Average citizens are subject to abuse of their human rights such as the near complete “denial of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as well as of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, information and association,” people are terrorized into submission by the constant brainwashing with political propaganda and omnipresent surveillance. However, the situation is even more morbid to political prisoners and their relatives. Political prisoners are sent to concentration camps in which some people say they would “catch snakes and mice to feed malnourished babies,” and others had to watch “family members being murdered in prison camps, and of defenseless inmates being used for martial arts practice.” Seo Minjae (class UNFPA) commented on the human rights violation in North Korea that “I know that the human rights violation in DPRK is dire. I know that people cannot say what they want or use the internet to read or see what they wish to. I think more people should be educated about the situation.”

The reality of those who escaped such horrific nightmares is not much better. Defectors face harsh situations en route and even when they arrive in South Korea. The violations of the basic rights have resulted in women and girls becoming especially vulnerable to trafficking and forced sex labor outside the DPRK. Many women risk fleeing, mainly to China, despite the high probability that they will be caught and sent back to North Korea then tortured or executed in detention camps for escapees. The COI report states that the “repatriated women who are pregnant are regularly subjected to forced abortions, and babies born to repatriated women are often killed.” When the defectors despite all odds arrive in South Korea, the cultural differences and the lack of policies that support the adaptation in South Korea hinder their resettlement. There are support systems, but the allocation of resources and effective distribution of such is always a problem as can be seen in most social support systems, not to mention the cultural difficulties of adjusting into a highly competitive capitalist society whose people are too caught up in their own survival to be interested in the human rights conditions of the North Korean defectors.
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seen in most social support systems, not to mention the cultural difficulties of adjusting into a highly competitive capitalist society whose people are too caught up in their own survival to be interested in the human rights conditions of the North Korean defectors.

Michael Kirby, the Chair of the UN Commission of Inquiry on the Human Rights of North Korea even expressed his disappointment with South Korea on their indifference to the issue. However, though a humanitarian issue, aid and support to the North Koreans is also a delicate political issue in South Korea. For example, the North Korean Human Rights Bill has been pending in the South Korean National Assembly for the past 10 years. Since its proposal in 2005, it has not reached an agreement amongst the parties. This is quite embarrassing considering that the North Korean Human Rights Act has already been signed by foreign nations such as the US in 2004 and Japan in 2006. The international community has even worked to aid the humanitarian crisis in North Korea by establishing a COI in the DPRK, releasing a report on Feb. 17, 2014 revealing the “systematic, wide spread and grave violations of human rights.” DPRK in response to the criticism of the international community has accepted more than 100 recommendations from the UN’s Universal Periodic Review on its human rights situation. As Nam Sanghoon (class IMF) pointed out, “there is much that the UN and the international community could do to stop such human rights abuse from happening. The global community should unite to cooperate in order to stop human rights violations in DPRK.”

As one such act of international effort, this year the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Seoul was established as a follow-up to the COI report on human rights in the DPRK. The Seoul office is to operate to monitor and document human rights issues in the DPRK. Some hope that through the existence of this office that more people will become aware of the human rights violations in North Korea and cooperate to alleviate the suffering of the innocent. Through such efforts, in Ambassador Oh’s words, “we only hope that one day in the future, when we look back on what we did today, we will be able to say that we did the right thing for the people of North Korea, for the lives of every man and woman, boy and girl who have the same human rights as the rest of us.”
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