



The Daily Delegate

Volume 11, Issue 1

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Letter from the USG

Welcome to HSMUN 2016! Are you ready for another weekend of debating, resolving, and banquet dancing? With the conference just over a month away, you can rely on this publication, The Daily Delegate, to guide you through the conference and let you know what's happening. In this issue, you'll find everything you need to know about preparing for the conference: your position paper, your wardrobe, and your procedure. Remember to check HSMUN.org and your committee blogs for more information as we get closer to opening ceremonies on February 18th.

Narisa Bandali, Undersecretary General Press

A Year in Hashtags

By Amy Hua

The hashtag. By now, most are familiar with the widely used symbol that magically hyperlinks any social media post you make to an infinite number of related posts from around the world, and more importantly, makes you look internet cool. Hashtags have the power to connect, and even incite.

Moreover, they are an excellent way to track current events. The "Trends" features on sites such as Twitter give us a look into the most popular discussions. From #funnycat to #GOPDebate, hashtags document both the serious and the frivolous. With that in mind, let's have a look at a couple of this year's most popular twitter hashtags:

#BlackLivesMatter

#BlackLivesMatter was sparked by the numerous incidences of police brutality in the United States (including #Ferguson). A powerful message wrapped in an easy-to-swallow hashtag.

#LoveWins

The U.S. president himself used this hashtag to celebrate the Supreme Court's ruling that officially marked the recognition of same-sex marriages across the United States. Rainbows everywhere!

#DressCodePM

Okay so according to #DressCodePM, niqabs at the Canadian citizenship ceremony are a fashion faux-pas but can I wear it the rest of the time? You know, when I'm exercising my Canadian right to freedom of religion?

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#IStandWithAhmed

You should too if you want to know what time it is.

#RefugeesWelcome

Another example of the public reacting to an international crisis. It may not directly aid the refugees but, it's enough to let the people of the world know that citizens may not agree with the actions of their government. It shows that citizens do care.

#AllDayBreakfast

Revolutionary.

#MandelaDay

To celebrate the change and progress led by a man named Nelson Mandela. With the poignant quotes found under this hashtag, you'll be inspired to make everyday a #MandelaDay.

#TrudeauMania

A testament to the global popularity of Canada's new Prime Minister. Do not visit this hashtag unless you're okay with subconsciously associating Justin Trudeau's face to The Little Mermaid's Prince Eric for the rest of your life.

Hashtags are a powerful tool for the informed social media consumer. Other than being something else to explain to your grandparents, they are also a powerful indicator of what is important today.

Remember to use the hashtag **#uahsmun16** to tag your HSMUN photos and social media posts!

HSMUN runs from
February 18 until
February 20, 2016.

HSMUN Procedure

By Katie Li

Your footsteps slow as you approach your committee room. Your heart is pounding as you hesitantly walk in. In every seat, people seem to watch you with judgment in their eyes. You nervously sit down, clutching your position paper. This might be scary, but with knowledge of HSMUN procedure, you will definitely feel more comfortable in committee.

Maybe this isn't you at all. If you are an experienced HSMUN delegate, this article will help you brush up on procedure.

First things first...

Attendance

After taking your seat, alphabetical role call begins and your country is called. What do you say? Well, you have two alternatives. If you identify yourself as "present," you have the choice of abstaining from voting on draft resolutions or amendments which are substantive matters. You still have to vote on everything else though. However, if you identify yourself as "present and voting," you must vote on substantive matters as well.

And for all you latecomers, send a note up to the chair on whether you are present or present and voting. You will be unable to vote otherwise.

Primary Speakers List

Now that attendance is done, it's time to move on to the Primary Speakers List. This is when your committee tries to choose its first topic to discuss.

Now that you are somewhat comfortable in your committee, you may want to talk. But how? Simply raise your placard, and you will be added to the list of speakers. Delegates speak in the order on the list, so just wait for your country to make it to the top of the list for your chance to shine.

If the Primary Speakers List ends, debate is over permanently. Don't worry too much! Your dais will help prevent debate from ending prematurely.

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Secondary Speakers List

Now that your committee has chosen a topic, it's time to debate. If you want to add your own two cents, raise your placard like you did for the Primary Speakers List so that you will be added onto the Secondary Speakers List.

If there is a specific aspect of the topic that you want to discuss or you have some killer ideas for your working paper, why not motion for a moderated or unmoderated caucus? Just raise your placard during the short break time between speakers and motion for a caucus. If your motion passes, debate from the Secondary Speakers List will be temporarily suspended in favour of your motion.

As you will find later on in the conference, the Secondary Speakers List is also where draft resolutions will be presented.

If the Secondary Speakers List ends, your committee will move into voting and then back to the Primary Speakers List.

Moderated Caucus

So your motion for a moderated caucus on the topic of interest has passed. For a set amount of time, also specified by you when motioning for the moderated caucus, is what your committee will discuss.

The procedure here is less structured than the Primary and Secondary Speakers List. If you want to talk, raise your placard, wait for the chair to call on you, and just talk. Only if you are called upon of course!

At the end of a moderated caucus, you may feel that there is still more to be said. If so, you can motion to extend it. You don't have to be the one who motioned for the moderated caucus to do so.

Unmoderated Caucus

Maybe you want to freely discuss with other delegates face to face or perhaps you and your allies have come up with an awesome plan for the discussion topic and want to start a working paper. An unmoderated caucus will allow you to talk conversationally about a specific aspect of your topic for a set amount of time. This is done without moderation by the dais and sometimes results in more productivity. Like a moderated caucus, you can motion to extend an unmoderated caucus once the time is up.

Points and Rights

Finally, you can make points and rights if necessary.

You can make a Point of Order if a delegate is not acting according to proper parliamentary procedure, but you may not interrupt anyone else in doing so.

A Point of Personal Privilege can be made when something is keeping you from being able to participate, like when someone is speaking too quietly. This can interrupt speech.

If you have a question about proceedings or status of your committee, you can make a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, but this cannot interrupt a speech.

If someone offends you personally, you can recover your dignity by motioning for a Right of Reply. This should be made immediately after the offending speech and may or may not be granted by the Chair. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

Hopefully this has helped you better understand proceedings so that you too can be an elite and seasoned delegate! For more comprehensive information, visit <http://hsmun.org/students/procedure/>.

Interview with correspondent Thai Sirikoone

Robert F. Kennedy (November 20, 1925 – June 6, 1968) was the Attorney General during John F. Kennedy’s presidency. He was also John Kennedy’s most trusted advisor and loving brother. We have him here today to ask him a few questions.



Daily Delegate (DD): Hello, Mr. Kennedy. It is a pleasure and honor to be meeting with you here today.

Robert F. Kennedy (RFK): The pleasure is all mine. I have a deep respect for Daily Delegate and what you do.

DD: So firstly, Mr. Kennedy, how did it feel to be appointed as Attorney General?

RFK: Many people underestimated me on the grounds that I did not have much experience in that line of work. However, once I got into the position, I quickly proved everyone wrong with my strong work ethic along with my fast paced, free-flow attitude. So what if it was nepotism that got me the job? I did the job just as well, or better than those before me!

DD: I see. Could you tell me how the failure of the Bay of Pigs affected your role personally, as well as the position you held?

RFK: This was the event that really thrust me into foreign affairs. As Attorney General, I didn’t really have to deal with anything outside the United States, but I knew I had to step up when John called on me for advice on the Cuban Crisis. It was at that point Castro became my nemesis of sorts, and I knew I couldn’t stop working until the threat of communism and nuclear war were completely gone.

DD: Speaking of communism, could you tell me a little bit about your time working with Mr. McCarthy in his supposed “communist witch-hunt”?

RFK: Working with Senator McCarthy against the communists in America was a real eye-opener for me. I had always been an efficient worker when I was doing law, but that line of work of “hunting” down communists gave me a passion I had never felt before. I really found myself during that time with Mr. McCarthy.

DD: Would you say McCarthy helped you deal with the stress of the White House? How were the meetings for planning solutions for the crisis?

RFK: My time with Mr. McCarthy taught me how to combat the enemy on my terms with the tools I had. The meetings themselves were like planning Pearl Harbour. The communists had humiliated my brother and our nation in the Bay of Pigs, and I was not going to let that slide; I wanted an in — a way to unbalance Castro’s grip on Cuba so that a U.S. Invasion was viable. We were literally deciding the fate of an entire nation and an entire people. However, I quickly realized that America is not a country to strong-arm just because that is the easy way out, so we decided a full invasion was not ideal.

DD: So did the rhetoric of a diplomatic and peaceful America affect the decision to form a blockade as opposed to an invasion?

Taking a Stand: Writing Your Position Paper

By Kate McInnes

My first time attending HSMUN was in 2013, when I was in grade 11. I was one of four participants from my school. I was ill-prepared and uninformed, despite my efforts to scramble to find Indonesia's position on Intellectual Property law the night before the conference began.

While winning an award for your position paper during the closing ceremonies is certainly something to aim for, the position paper is first and foremost an opportunity for you to become comfortable with your country's foreign policy in regards to your committee's topic(s). It will serve as your backbone throughout the conference, as everything you say, every resolution you write, and every vote you make should reflect your country's stance. It is also designed to give you experience writing in academic prose, which will serve you well if you hope to pursue a post-secondary education.

The position paper should do two things: it should outline the history of the topic in your country, and it should outline the goals and concerns of your country in regards to the topic. In order to do this effectively, you will have to research your country's history and its current foreign policy. Wikipedia, though it should **never** be used as a source in your bibliography, is often a good place to start. Other sources that might be useful to you include the [United Nations' Member States directory](#), [Human Development reports](#), [Freedom House](#), [CIA World Fact Book](#), [Foreign Policy's Fragile States Index](#), and media outlets (though, given varying degrees of freedom of the press across the globe, these should always be taken with a grain of salt).

Citing your sources is of high importance. Proper citation requires both an in-body citation and a bibliography at the end of your paper. An in-body citation follows a passage in which you either quoted or borrowed ideas from a source, and includes the author

and page number enclosed in parentheses (ex. [Machiavelli, 214]). If you are citing a website or another source where a page number is not included, you only need to include the author (ex. [Machiavelli]). Your paper must then include a bibliography, in which you list all your sources using an accepted citation style, like MLA, APA, or Chicago. You can learn to use any of these styles online on websites like [Purdue OWL](#) or [EasyBib](#).

The position paper is roughly 1000 words single-spaced, which is roughly around two pages. Rather than incorporate all the information you have found through your research, it is best to limit it as much as you can to the most important information. If they cannot fit in your paper, quotes, statistics, and interesting tidbits can always be brought up during debate. The ability to condense a massive amount of research into a snappy, reader-friendly paper is a very useful skill.

Writing a position paper will not only prepare you for the conference, but it will also give you the ability to debate issues confidently in committee. If you have researched your country well and have a good grasp on your committee's topic, you will serve as an excellent HSMUN delegate. Good luck writing your paper, and remember that your committee dais is there to help!

RFK: There were a lot of moral issues that did not sit well with the team when we were making a decision. We concluded that a sneak attack was not the American way, especially given our past with Pearl Harbour. Initially we planned a blockade to give us time to negotiate with the Soviets. This was done to let them know that if they did not cooperate, we would have to warn them that America would take action.

DD: If the matter was this grave, and the stakes so high, why did the removal of the missiles in Turkey have to be kept as a secret for so long?

RFK: The American people could not know during such stressful times that America was moving to the whims of the Soviets. The bigger issue was that America's allies could not know this. It might sound wrong but it was the right thing to do, and in the end, was the key factor in disarming the situation.

DD: That's all the questions we have for now. Thank you very much for speaking with us, Mr. Kennedy.

RFK: You're welcome.

Lookbook for #uahsmun16

By Mel Liu

Ladies

Yes/Oui:

- Dress pants
- Knee-length or longer skirt
- Button-down shirt or blouse
- Blazer
- Flats or heels of a reasonable height

No-no's/Non:

- Mini-skirts
- Severely ripped garments (tights included!)
- Low-cut shirt or blouse
- Heels that you cannot walk in (#notworthit)



Gents

Yes/Oui:

- Clean and crisp suit and tie
- Dress shoes or equivalent
- Button-down dress shirt

No-no's/Non:

- Ripped garments
- Casual tees
- Jeans
- Low-cut or revealing articles of clothing



Here is some inspiration from Lookbooks:

<http://lookbook.nu/frankodean>

<http://lookbook.nu/adrianp>

<http://lookbook.nu/vpenescu>

<http://lookbook.nu/look/7783816-Formal-Business-Style>

Oh-la-la!

BANQUET WEAR 2016



THEME

Keepin' It Classy

See you there,
Ladies & Gents!

