



## ECOSOC: Development Agenda

**MICHAEL ANDERSEN**  
IPD Reporter

A proposal to create an ad-hoc UN committee to control the allocation of funds for sustainable development in Africa aroused "adamant opposition" from a handful of industrialized nations in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) this afternoon.

The proposal, submitted by the Netherlands, South Africa, and Sweden after a morning of long caucuses, combined a list of priorities for sustainable development in Africa—including reiterations of previous UN decisions on water management, biodiversity, health, and energy. The proposal calls for the African Union (AU) to create an annual report on the progress of each African nation in advancing these priorities.

This committee would be required to include representatives from both donor and recipient nations, would base its funding decisions on this AU report.

The resolution also called for member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to make good on a standing promise to contribute 0.7 percent of their respective GNPs to global development efforts.

After the introduction of the resolution, representatives for the United States and France voiced objection to what they saw as a lack of accountability requirements in the proposed committee. Both nations also criticized the resolution's mention of the

OECD pledge. Supporters of the resolution noted that the United States, an OECD member, has not fulfilled its promised contribution in recent years.

Some representatives said they were surprised by the US and French statements, noting that the resolution had attracted broad support from ECOSOC members during caucus, and that the US and France had never participated in that preliminary process.

"They've had just as many opportunities to come up to us," responded Joe Crowl of the United States. "We're not trying to evade them."

Crowl said he'd been busy hammering out a different resolution with Japan, France, and Fiji, which also called for a committee to oversee African development but was much less specific in its provisions, and did not mention the OECD pledge. It also included a so-called "flyswatter" clause, which would restrict funding for nations that "fail to establish accountability for the use of donor funds." Crowl referred to this second resolution as "simplified."

Representatives of several other powerful countries, including China and the United Kingdom, expressed guarded opposition to the Netherlands-South Africa-Sweden proposal. During the morning's caucus, they said that they didn't want to register their opinions on resolutions that had not been formally brought to the council floor.

## News Conferences

**AMANDA ZULAUF & JESSICA HEIKKILA**  
IPD Reporters

-- Representative Daniel Griesemer of Benin called a press conference to promote a proposed resolution in the Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN). Benin advocates strengthening international economic cooperation, and reforming the International Monetary Fund (IMF). While Benin approves of progress made through economic partnerships, it believes the international community must also consider issues such as education, health care, and technology barriers, when aiding lesser developed countries (LDC's). Benin believes that sustainable development will not occur unless regional partnerships focus in other areas besides pure economics. "Though I'm encouraged by the progress made by the committee, I fear that it is the small voices that will be ignored," Griesemer commented.



Representative George Avramov of Palestine (second from right) addresses human rights issues.

-- Palestine held its first news conference this morning despite opposition from Israel, to clarify points of a joint resolution being brought to the floor of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). The proposed resolution asks Israel to give up certain boundary land areas to prevent refugees streaming from those lands. "We are focused on repatriation and we are looking for something to reestablish homeland for Palestinian refugees."

While Palestine Representative George Avramov felt optimistic about the resolution gaining votes in the CHR, Israeli Representative Andrea Determan stated, "Palestine is not justified in this resolution," and went on to comment that there are more important issues on the floor. Palestine said the purpose of the news conference was not to criticize specific member nations, "but to draw more attention to the issue."

Backers say 23 of 31 delegations, including the United States, have signed on to the proposal.

## Issues in the General Assembly Committees

### Sixth Committee

**ANNA LITTAUER**

IPD Reporter

Following debate over whether or not it was necessary to define terrorism, a flurry of discussion in the Sixth Committee yielded a resolution presented by India and supported by thirty other nations. Resolution GA6/I/1 addressed measures to eliminate international terrorism and was the first resolution brought before the Sixth Committee.

Early debate over the definition of terrorism subsided as several nations argued that it had already been defined by previous U.N. resolutions. Shortly after the opening of the morning session, Josh Weissburg, a representative from Greece, commented, "This is all water under the bridge."

Filip Gagovic, the representative from India who drafted the original resolution, noted the impossibility of a country passing its own resolution without input from other nations.

A lack of unity among traditionally strong blocs prevailed throughout the afternoon session. The African nations split into two, one reactive and one proactive. Martha McGrath, the representative from the Congo, supported the move and felt, "Splitting up into two groups... would be our best bet for getting something passed."

Syrian Representative, Amir Yaserbdoust, expressed concern over the solidarity of the Arab consensus, saying a lack of cooperation had affected their ability to negotiate. "A lack of unity has divided us on an issue that affects all of us... is prevalent among all of our countries."

As multiple resolutions were drafted throughout the afternoon, floor debate focused around particular segments of India's resolution. The representative from Hungary, Dan Legacki, said it would be most productive to debate the resolution already on the floor.



Representatives Nick Cocchiarella of Israel and Mobammed Suleiman Khan of Iraq shake hands after a monumental agreement on terrorism in the Sixth Committee. Also present are representatives of Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Chile and Syria.

Hungary and several other European nations expressed concern over operative clause number five, which outlined plans to create and International Terrorist Consulting Agency under the auspices of the Crime Prevention Center in Geneva. Opposing representatives argued that another United Nations agency was unnecessary.

Nepal moved to divide the question and consider operative clauses four and five separately from the rest of the resolution. The movement passed after a short debate concerning state sovereignty.

Extended caucusing resulted in an unusual alliance: Israel and Iraq agreed to cosponsor a resolution to address terrorism. "I think it's going to be a breakthrough. It should set a precedent," commented Mohammed Khan, the Representative from Iraq.

### Third Committee

**CARSON RIZOR**

IPD Reporter

As the United Nations Third Committee (Social, Cultural and Humanitarian) considered a proposed resolution to protect children affected by armed conflict, representatives from Caribbean nations sought to have their concerns heard.

The nations of Haiti, Jamaica, and Suriname wanted the committee to tackle the topic of International Drug Control, but lost a narrow procedural vote on the matter.

### First Committee

**ANTHONY PERROZZI**

IPD Reporter

During the morning session of the General Assembly's First Committee, the topic on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction was chosen to be debated first and resolutions for that issue were created as soon as the session commenced.

The primary focus of the morning session was to create and bring

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## Security Council Scrutinizes Peace and Security in Western Africa

**CARSON RIZOR**

IPD Reporter

After lengthy debate that threatened to deadlock the committee, the Security Council reached agreement this afternoon on a resolution authorizing UN action in western Africa.

The original proposal submitted by Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia and the Republic of Guinea called for continued sanctions against Liberia, where ethnic violence has destabilized the region. Despite initial optimism by several representa-

tives that the resolution would pass quickly, the SC found itself locked in debate over several issues related to the proposal.

Representatives from the United States were adamant in their demand for a committee to focus on the diamond trade. An amendment was submitted after negotiations between the US and France.

US representatives said the committee would represent a large step in resolving conflicts in the region.

"Although we weren't in opposition to the resolution, we felt it was rather weak," said US Representative

Jim Langley. Langley said the diamond trade is the origin of the problem and the focus of the committee would not be limited to Liberia.

Money from the illegal sale of diamonds is thought to support rebel forces in several African countries.

Other countries were skeptical of US opposition. In a statement issued to news media, China accused the US of stalling the matter through procedural motions. "The US is stalling debate by bringing up the same point over and over again," said Chinese Representative Rohan Mandela.

## ICJ Considers Fisheries Jurisdiction Case

**AMANDA ZULAUF**

IPD Reporter

Debates, rebuttals, formal arguments and intense anticipation filled the Comiskey room yesterday during the first session of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). *Spain v. Canada*, a dispute over fishery jurisdiction, opened the 2002 AMUN court docket. Advocates Laura Woodruff and Michael Wood, representing Spain, and advocates Courtney Stover and Neel Mookerjee, representing Canada, presented arguments before fifteen justices.

The case alleges that on 9 March 1995, Canadian officials

forcibly boarded, inspected and towed the *Estai* from international waters. The fishing vessel was visibly flying the Spanish flag. Charges were filed under Canadian law against the Ship Master of the *Estai*.

Spain applied to the ICJ, asking the Court to determine that Canadian legislation does not apply to Spain and seeking reparations for Canada's actions.

Spain confronted Canada during its opening statements, alleging 3 specific international law violations: violation of the freedom of navigation on the High Seas, violation of the principle of exclusive jurisdiction, violation of customary interna-

tional law, and treaties such as the Law of the Sea and the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO).

In turn, Canada contested that Spain violated good neighbor principles, had malicious intent, and acted repugnantly toward several regional and international treaties.

"We are merely asking for the simple recognition that we exist in a global economy which we must be accountable for," said Representative Courtney Stover, of Canada.

Heated debate arose around discrepancies concerning the legality of *Estai's* fishing nets, the

**MORE ICJ | PAGE 2**



**Court addresses Spain v. Canada ICJ FROM 1**

vessel's approximate location, and the hot pursuit and seizure of the vessel. The question of jurisdiction is another major issue confronting the ICJ in *Spain v. Canada*.

"We have the right to be concerned about that water," said Representative of Canada Neel Mookerjee.

Spain disputes that the *Estai* falls under Canadian jurisdiction, offering British and Canadian reports promoting the ship's compliance with all international and European fishing regulations.

"The *Estai* had been routinely followed and checked multiple times. The Canadian's have no right to hot pursuit," Representative of Spain, Michael Wood, protested.

In its memorial, Canada defended its actions, protesting that domestic regulations protecting migratory fish populations were necessary in the spirit of international conservation efforts. It also justified the seizure of the *Estai* under United Nations Convention on Laws of the Sea, Article I, Section 1.

"We acted in the interest of international conservation and preservation of our natural resources," said Stover.

The representative from Spain, Laura Woodruff, stated "We want to codify international agreements, and to make sure everyone understands that they will be taken seriously."

Procedurally, for each case the court allots each party ten minutes for opening arguments, a five minute rebuttal, and a five minute closing statement. Preceding the closing arguments, the justices engage in a 50 minute period of questions, directed to both parties.

Justices deliberated throughout the afternoon, and are expected to release their opinion at 7:10pm this evening.

**Historical Security Council Discusses Israel****JESSICA HEIKKILA**

IPD Reporter

The Historical Security Council opened up discussion this morning on the day of 7 January 1967. The Council received word that after a movement of troops within Israel, Syria violated a cease-fire by launching an attack on the border. Though most agreed that Israel had "asked for it," no one was in a definite agreement as to what to do about it.

A resolution calling, for censure/condemnation of Israel failed by a majority, with the United States of America Representative Mark Slykhouse stating, "the group as a whole" was not in agreement.

While some placed blame on Israel, Bulgaria Representative Beth Ephlin responded to debate stating "It is hypocritical to attack Syria for protecting their own country."

The Israeli Representative answered questions earlier in the day, commenting that "It is not the purpose of this committee to put out fires every five years, it is the job of this council to...find a solution."

A proposed "solution" was to

extend the Demilitarized Zone, and put peace keeping troops along the border to prevent disputes. To this, Israel rebutted that they would not be able to ensure that the peace keeping troops would have "complete safety." Daniel McDaniel, Representative of France stated that France was "very disappointed in the unwillingness of Israel to work with the body as other nations are willing to cooperate."

Canada and the United States seemed united on the issue of putting peace keepers along the border, with Slykhouse stating that other Western nations should be involved in this effort so that the United States is not "perceived as a Western force" dominating this action. After more caucusing, the issue of peace keepers might hit the floor in a resolution. The main opposition revolves around the sufficient number of peace keepers and funding. With the council almost equally divided because of countries abstaining, resolutions brought to the floor could pass in favor of action in Israel, with only a narrow lead.

**Press Releases****Spain / ICJ**

Spain respects all international laws and treaties by which it is bound. Spain does not intentionally, habitually or routinely violate international agreements. We would like to illustrate Spain's compliance with such agreements as Articles I.3, II.2 and II.4 of the United Nations Charter.

**Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia / 6th Committee**

It has come to our attention that the Sixth Committee has missed the larger picture of what we are supposed to do. We have lost sight of our duties to our countries and committee. We have become distracted by issues not pertinent to the Sixth Committee. As the most prominent international legislative body, it is our duty to rise above political irrelevance and to attack issues directly related to our committee.

**International Court of Justice**

Understanding the global issues being litigated before the court, the court appreciates the interest of all representatives attending the conference. Given the important issues at hand the court requests the respectful observa-

tion of all interested parties by entering and exiting the chambers quietly during oral arguments. We thank all observers for your interest and encourage your continued attendance.

**United States / 3rd Committee**

In response to allegations from New Zealand and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the US would like to clarify to the Third Committee that we did in fact ratify the optional protocol in February 2002. Those who are still concerned with this matter can consult the UNCHR website to further clarify this matter.

Although the US did not ratify the 89 protocol for children, in more recent years the US has shown active support and participation in dealing with this crucial issue.

**Nigeria / Historical Security Council**

*African Nations Prepared to Defend Right to Self-Determination:* In a brief statement issued early yesterday afternoon, the African nations of Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Mali issued a joint statement announcing their intentions to form a 5,700 strong military coalition to act as a post-independence transition force for the people of Southern Rhodesia. Speaking with one voice, the new coalition stressed its desire to work within the framework of the UN Security Council and said that it would use military force as a last resort should Security Council fail to reconsider its current policy in the region. Although hopeful for a peaceful outcome with United Nations support, the coalition said it would not hesitate to preserve the right to self-determination in Southern Rhodesia.

**Fiji / ECOSOC**

The nation of Fiji stated yesterday that it was shocked by the behavior of many ECOSOC delegations during the first moments of caucusing in the committee.

"It's very odd to hear some delegations say, 'All who want to work toward sustainable growth, please come here,'" said Fiji ECOSOC representative Sechyl Laiu. "Really, is anyone going to oppose the concept of sustainable growth? What about the content of these resolutions?"

**Rep. of the Congo / 1st Committee**

The Republic of the Congo called for the First Committee to consider the issue of education and training of de-mining personnel in a news release issued by the delegation yesterday afternoon.

"The Republic of Congo has been adamant about the need to address the education and training of de-mining personnel," said Jeff Barret, First Committee Representative for the Republic of Congo. "We feel like this substantive issue has been ignored and that it must be included if a comprehensive resolution is to be achieved."

**STAFF EDITORIAL****The Global Perspective****ANTHONY PERROZZI**

IPD Reporter

Forget, ignore, or suppress your preconceived notions of the United Nations and its criticisms. Take a moment to clear your mind, and then have another look at the words that are written on this page--thank you. Now you may proceed.

The disclaimer that you have just read above was written for a reason. There have been many criticisms of the United Nations throughout history since its creation as a recognized legal entity. For instance, the 1994 case of genocide in Rwanda is a prime example of the United Nations acting ineffectively and without promptness. Just because the United Nations' assembly sessions and meetings aren't publicized on "60 Minutes" or "The

Today Show" doesn't mean that they don't merit recognition. The primary focus of the United Nations is learning how to deal with issues encompassing the global community that will have future ramifications in the political, economic, or social realm of a country. The past does not direct our future, and neither should past criticisms determine the future of U.N. legislative bodies.

With that being said, I view the United Nations as a symbol of hope and optimism for the future of the international community. It is one of the only officially recognized bodies existing today dealing with the dedication to make cooperation and understanding between countries a reality. For critics to say that the United Nations is ineffective is quite pessimistic.

In a world where geographical distance between people is disintegrating, it is more important than ever that we give much consideration to our relationships with countries other than our own. The United Nations is a tool for implementing policy and for regarding the wishes of the general public. It is the people's collective thought-processing body.

The United Nations is a big slice of the pie that is the international community. It is one of the most important components that makes the pie complete. It really is an amazing concept and should be regarded in that way. Consider the criticisms, but also be aware of all the extraordinary things that the United Nations has accomplished in terms of prevention of war and peace agreements.

**GA Committees consider first topics, negotiate resolutions****GA FROM 1**

draft resolutions to the floor for debate. Several suspensions of the meeting were held so that countries could work together with others that have similar positions on the issue to revise and edit working papers for the final resolutions. As soon as the topic dealing with anti-personnel land mines was decided, countries quickly polarized into rigid alliances and blocs concerning their position on the idea of prohibiting the use of land mines. Some countries expressed their positions in a frank and open manner.

"France thinks the use of anti-personnel mines is deplorable," said Devin Clasby, a First Committee Representative from France. "The international community should ban them. We should rid the earth of these indiscriminate killing machines."

The first resolution concerning the prohibition of land mines brought to the floor successfully by majority vote for debate was submitted by the representatives of Belgium and Denmark. Key points of this resolution (GA 1/1/1) included the following: 1) calling upon the United Nations to establish a com-

mission to observe, direct and record disarmament progress, and devise enforcement mechanisms

2) recommending continued research into the detection of land mines

3) requesting the assistance of developed nations to educate people in lesser developed countries (LDC's) about the dangers of anti-personnel mines.

Belgium, one of the co-authors of this resolution, also advocated the passage of the resolution in a formal speech.

"We are worried about the human cost factor most here," said Representative Zach Nelson from Belgium. "We condemn the use of land mines and we want to increase detection research, educate our government, and establish enforcement directives concerning the use of land mines."

However, the largest opposition to the use of land mines arose from the permanent members of the UN Security Council. During a caucus session, representatives from these countries came together and also submitted a resolution that stressed the United Nations' idea of collective security as an alternative form of defense, but was not consid-

ered for floor debate. Debate on Resolution GA 1/1/1 consumed the majority of the morning session.

Toward the end of the session, representatives from South Africa and Guinea co-authored a resolution that was debated on after the adjournment of Resolution GA 1/1/1 passed by majority vote. Key points of this resolution included inviting the United Nations to establish a research forum to study and develop practical alternatives to land mine usage, encouraging states that have not ratified the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) to do so, and recommending that all anti-personnel mines be categorized in order of their purpose of existence and be accounted for.

"South Africa feels that this issue is really important and does not condone the use of land mines," said Representative Clara Gutkin of South Africa. "We understand countries have security and stability issues... The research forum allows for the sharing of information and better communication between countries."

**Personal Notices**

Roses are red,  
Violets are blue,  
Send us your refugees,  
Because we love you!

- CHR Staff: Matthew Corso, Kevin Ingram,  
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Hey Alaska: I still can't stop staring.

Illinois-based summer camp for children with Tourette Syndrome, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and ADHD looking for volunteer staff. Five day program run by AMUN alumna. For information call 773.465.7536 or e-mail scott63@prodigy.net. www.tourettecamp.com

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All submissions must be legible to be accepted. The Secretariat reserves the right to accept, edit or reject all submissions.

**Stuck in the '60s?  
'70s? '80s?**

**RETRO  
FLASHBACK**

**CRYSTAL BALLROOM B-C  
10:00 P.M. - 2:00 A.M.**

