

## HSC Faces Assassination in Southern Rhodesia

**JESSICA HEIKKILA**  
IPD Reporter

12 March 1967 - It was announced today that Southern Rhodesian Regime Leader Ian Smith was assassinated this morning by a single bullet to the head. The suspected gunman was immediately detained by the United Kingdom but was mortally wounded. Smith had previously visited the Historical Security Council (HSC) to speak about his country being invaded by the UK.

During that meeting, the UK was defensive and stated that they were on a peace keeping mission to Southern Rhodesia. However, Smith refuted this statement by noting that the UK had previously said "bloodshed is imminent." The HSC deliberated for several hours last night and into this morning about what to do in Southern Rhodesia.

So far, the Council has not come to any kind of



The Historical Security Council considers the situation in Southern Rhodesia Monday morning.

consensus. Several countries in the African bloc urged the HSC to take action in stopping the Smith regime, with Ethiopian Representative Aaron Patch going so far as to say that he made "a mockery of this committee" and that military intervention to topple the regime was the only answer. Canadian Representative Vivek Srikrishnan commented that Smith had given no indication that he cares what happens to the people in his country.

Prior to the assassination, the communist countries

and the non-communist countries were in a deadlock. With the death of Smith, the HSC might be able to finally agree on a resolution. Few nations believe that the regime will topple without Smith as a leader, but it is uncertain as to what will happen next.

Meanwhile, the UK has still not withdrawn troops, despite US Representative Mark Slykhouse's statement that this conflict "can be solved by economic means" and that the US is in "full support of the withdrawal of troops."

## Hezbollah destroys Israeli water treatment plant; Israel invades Lebanon

**CARSON RIZOR**  
IPD Reporter

A Palestinian terrorist group has claimed responsibility for the destruction of a water treatment plant in Israel.

A spokesman for Hezbollah said the group destroyed the plant on Lake Tiberius, leaving some 8,000 Israelis without access to water.

Israeli officials responded by placing their northernmost troops on high alert. United Nations officials have confirmed news reports that Israeli forces made several incursions into Lebanon to capture suspected Hezbollah members, including two airstrikes on alleged Hezbollah training camps.

Lebanese UN Representative Joseph Barghout said Lebanon was "enraged" at the Israeli incursions, adding that Lebanon had nothing to do with Hezbollah or the attack on the Israeli plant. Barghout demanded an apology from Israeli officials.

Reaction in the Middle East

was also strongly critical of the Israeli military action.

"The Israeli incursion is a blatant breach of the United Nations charter," said Syrian Representative Mohammad Ahmad. "We believe that the loss of life, which resulted from the Israeli incursion, should be termed as murderous activities by the entire UN body."

Palestinian officials also called for UN action against Israel. "We would encourage the international community to recognize this action for what it is," said Palestinian Representative Tiffany Jaspers. "Israel has been violating UN resolutions ad nauseum. They have crossed the threshold. It is time for action."

In a statement to news media, United States Representative Jim Langley said the US "deeply regrets" any casualties caused by the incursions into Lebanon.

"Our hearts go out to the victims of the Hezbollah tragedy," said Langley.

Israeli officials were unavailable for comment at press time.

## General Assembly Committees: Preparing for Tuesday's GA Plenary Sessions

**First Committee**  
**CARSON RIZOR**  
IPD Reporter

The United Nations First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) passed three resolutions on anti-personnel mine removal amid contentious and sometimes acrimonious debate.

A resolution submitted by the coalition of Brazil, Guinea, Jordan and Turkmenistan called for humanitarian aid for victims of landmines. The Committee approved the resolution yesterday, 53-34, with 11 abstentions.

The Committee then rejected drafts from a bloc of eastern European countries and from South Africa and Guinea before considering a resolution offered in part by Ethiopia. The proposal to create training centers for landmine removal technicians was met with strong support from the United States and Afghanistan.

Delegations from North and South Korea were less than enthusiastic about the measure.

"The resolution didn't have anything to do with the Convention on the Prohibition of

the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines," said South Korean Representative Adam Dour, referring to the Committee's objective of finding ways to implement the Convention. "It's completely off-topic."

Representative Chase Meyer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was critical of the Committee's delay in moving to the second topic of biological and chemical weapons.

"We feel that it is time to move on," said Meyer. "Continued debate would be the same as beating a dead horse. Biological weapons are the pressing issue."

The Ethiopian proposal passed on a 53-24 vote, with 15 abstentions, despite efforts by Kazakhstan to table the matter.

"I had expected more support based on what we had heard from other delegates," said Kazakhstan Representative Dan Merhalski. "We think this resolution is a clear violation of the UN charter due to the defensive nature of landmines."

Afghani officials praised the resolution's passage. In a statement issued to the press, Representative Avery Jones said her country appreciated the efforts to

train landmine removal experts.

The Committee also approved a resolution offered by a coalition of countries that included China, Russia, and the US. That resolution encouraged alternatives to landmine use and urged countries that have used landmines to account for their location.

At press time, the Committee was in consideration of the topic of biological and chemical weapons, with Australia offering a draft resolution on the matter.

**Second Committee**  
**MICHAEL ANDERSEN**  
IPD Reporter

Crouching in order to avoid obstructing representatives' view of the dais, Dan Griesner of Benin scurried from placard to placard in the Economic and Financial Committee Monday morning, gathering signatures for a last-minute amendment that led to the passage of GA2/II/2 after a day and a half of deliberation.

The resolution, which attempted to promote international trade by encouraging the participation of UN member states in regional and sub-regional trade groups, had drawn criticism from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who saw one clause calling for the "eventual diminution" of trade barriers as a threat to the group's existence.

Other states had objected to a clause calling for the construction of cross-border transportation networks, saying such investment was the prerogative of individual nations.

Though some supporters of the resolution had hoped to reach compromises on these issues, others simply advocated striking any contentious clauses from the document.

"In my opinion, II/2 is the strongest resolution on the

floor," said Alan Heckman of Malaysia. "But we are reaching the frustration limit of this body."

Benin agreed, and while the body worked through a series of procedural issues, Griesner gathered the necessary support to strike the two controversial clauses and reword a third clause.

Many delegates seemed frustrated by the long discussion of the resolution; others seemed confused as to the content of the amendments being discussed.

"Let us pass more resolutions," said Vini Rucaj of Bulgaria, who supported II/2 but supported a motion to bring it to a vote before Benin's amendment could be approved. "The more resolutions we pass, the better."

Nhan Le of Sudan also voted to close debate on the resolution before it could be amended, saying he would vote against it. His only objection to the resolution, however, would have been corrected by Benin's amendment.

After the motion to close debate on the unamended resolution narrowly failed, broad majorities of the Second Committee approved the amendment and, soon after, the amended resolution.

Though Benin had supported the resolution in its earlier form, Griesner said the last-minute amendment had not substantially damaged the document. "Although [this amendment] may look like a weakening, it did not do so," he said. "Although it took out some specifics, those specifics were not needed."

**Third Committee**  
**ANTHONY PERROZZI**  
IPD Reporter

Legislative deadlock occurred throughout the Third

Committee yesterday evening and this morning as floor debate on several resolutions dominated the majority of the committee's session time.

Yesterday evening's session was mostly directed toward floor debate of Resolution GA 3/I/5 on the Protection of the Rights of Children Affected by Armed Conflict. Representatives from Andorra, Australia, Brazil, Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States, as well as several other smaller participating countries, submitted the resolution for debate which included the following directives:

- 1) An acknowledgment that in a time of national crisis, countries faced with a "younger generation" may be forced to involve persons under the age limits prescribed by the Optional Protocol.
- 2) A call for members of the Economic Cooperation and Development Assistance Committee to meet the pledged amount of 0.7 percent of the donor country member's GNP.
- 3) A recommendation for the creation of the subcommittee of the Secretary-General's Special Representative of Armed Conflict which will work closely with many non-governmental organizations and humanitarian groups

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Representative Adam Dour of the Republic of Korea demonstrates his concerns over the resolution being discussed in the First Committee.

## THE WORLD COURT

ICJ Renders Opinion in *Spain v. Canada*

AMANDA ZULAUF  
IPD Reporter

With all 15 International Court justices presiding, Justice Kupara read the unanimous majority court opinion for *Spain v. Canada*, finding Canada guilty on three charges leveled by Spain. A general air of anticipation and anxiety preceded the court's release of its first opinion.

The unanimous decision found that Canada did, in fact, violate the freedom of navigation on the high seas by impeding the fishing trawler *Estai*, that it violated the principle of Exclusive Jurisdiction, and that it violated customary international laws and treaties through enforcement of domestic regulations. In accordance with Article 23, Section 6 of the Geneva Convention of the High Seas, the ICJ ordered Canada to pay restitution to Spain for economic damages suffered.

"This is a victory for international law, not just for us. It is a victory for all defenders of international law," said Representative Michael Wood of Spain.

Spanish representative Laura Woodruff added, "It shows that the international community will

not stand for violations."

Justice Majel Cuza issued a concurring opinion finding that the majority decision to impose reparations on Canada discounts Spain's instigation of the events by its violation of international treaties.

"I felt in general that they were ignoring the fact that Spain's actions brought this act about," Cuza said. "While Canada violated international law, Spain caused the events. The majority opinion did not fully highlight this act in bad faith. I do not want to promote these actions in the future."

At the close of its written opinion, the court emphasized that currently, there are insufficient mechanisms available in international law to address Canada's plea for conservation initiatives.

"One can put a silver lining in this ruling," stated Representative Neel Mookerjee of Canada. "The court recognized that Spain was acting out of bad faith and recognized the insufficiency of conservation laws. That was our biggest concern."

Representative of Canada Courtney Stover summarized, stating, "Something good will come of this."



Justice Kupara reads the International Court of Justice decision in *Spain v. Canada* Monday morning.



Representative Saurabh Saraf of Fiji speaks on the rights of refugees in the Commission on Human Rights Monday morning.

## INTERNATIONAL PRESS DELEGATION

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Arguments Begin in *Liechtenstein v. Germany*

AMANDA ZULAUF  
IPD Reporter

Confusion, debate, and calls to order—usually these characteristics describe committee proceedings. However, during the International Court of Justice's Sunday evening hearings concerning *Liechtenstein v. Germany*, a landmark case over reparations, these attributes characterized the ICJ.

Advocates Rezza Rahmani and Nish Nirmal, representing Liechtenstein, and German advocate Mark Verkhlin, presented their cases to the court late yesterday evening.

*Liechtenstein v. Germany* centers around property disputes and reparations from World War II. Liechtenstein contends that a valuable painting owned by head of state Hans Adam II, was seized, along with other various pieces of property from Liechtenstein nationals, in 1945 by Czechoslovakia for purposes of expropriation. The Czech government seized the property after they extended the definition of German property to include that of Liechtenstein nationals, despite

the latter's neutrality during WWII. In 1998, a German high court ruled the painting an external German asset, which instigated the current litigation. Liechtenstein claims the ruling violates the principality's sovereignty and insists Germany pay compensation.

The convoluted facts and the line between property rights and national sovereignty catalyzed the conflict in court. Discrepancy of facts and debates surrounding the timeline of events added further confusion. Liechtenstein advocates argued their property rights and sovereignty was infringed, and urges the court to award compensation to Liechtenstein for loss of its assets, as well as recognizing its neutrality and sovereignty.

"Germany denies the citizens of Liechtenstein a national identity," Nirmal accused.

Rahmani further emphasized that "The topic at hand is whether Liechtenstein is a nation. Using German courts as a vehicle to take the painting was treating Liechtenstein in a degrading manner."

Germany asserted that the

painting in question is now controlled by the Czech Republic, therefore relieving Germany from any claims of restitution. Germany also requested the court dismiss the case, on grounds of lack of jurisdiction. During the hearings, President of the ICJ Justice Rebecca Brown remarked that Liechtenstein also has a suit pending against the Czech Republic.

"Germany does not own, or have the property. This is clearly not an issue of statehood, but one of property," Verkhlin insisted. After the proceedings, Verkhlin further remarked, "I would like the Court to dismiss the case against Germany; there is no grounds."

Deliberations in *Liechtenstein v. Germany* occurred Monday morning. The ICJ anticipates release of their opinion at 6:15pm this evening.

"Long decision, split court, many voices. A decision will be hard to reach," said Justice Ruben Alonzo.

## UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL / ECONOMIC MATTERS

## CHR Passes Resolutions on the Rights of Refugees

JESSICA HEIKKILA  
IPD Reporter

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) was hard at work last night and early this morning, passing three resolutions dealing with Rights of Refugees, and debating another two. The three Resolutions, I/2, I/4, and I/1 passed without much objection.

Resolution I/4, introduced mainly by Lebanon and Palestine called for Israel to give certain land areas back to Palestine, to prevent further refugee problems. After debating for several hours, the CHR was in disagreement about whether or not to include the phrase "immediate action" in the fifth clause. A division of the question split the preamble and the first four clauses to be voted on together, while the fifth clause was voted on separately. This was done despite strong objections from the United States, and, as a result, the first four clauses passed with the US as the only opposing party. The overall resolution passed, with the fifth clause included, 20 for and 8 opposed.

Resolution I/2 dealt with defining specific rights for Internally Displaced Persons, and was passed almost unanimously. Ethiopia Representative Abdi Gutale introduced the resolution and had full support from the European Union and the U.S. The resolution expands the definition of displaced persons to include those displaced due to violations such as persecution

by their government.

A large accomplishment this morning was the passing of Resolution I/1 in a 25 for, 4 opposed vote. Greek Representative Kim Gilsdorf was a leader in bringing the resolution to the floor and noted that Greece was extremely pleased with the passing of this resolution. The two main points included in this resolution deal with the establishment of the Universal Refugee Registration System, as well as Transition Agencies. The new registration system would act mainly as a "safety filter," to hold refugees for up to 45 days while their backgrounds were checked. While being held, the refugees would be given food, water, shelter, and health care, both mentally and physically. It would prevent problems between borders, as well as screening potential terrorist suspects. The Transition Agency, which already exists in some nations, would help to integrate refugees into society. These agencies would be monitored or overseen by the UNCHR. Representative Gilsdorf stated that this resolution was "a long-term solution to an immediate problem."

While resolutions will need to pass through ECOSOC for financial approval and the decision of where allotment of fund will be concentrated, the passing of these resolutions is a big success in the CHR.

## ECOSOC Resolution Addresses Sustainable Development

MICHAEL ANDERSEN  
IPD Reporter

After a day of debate on a resolution that would support efforts by member states, NGOs, and international organizations to promote sustainable development in Africa, members of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) sat quietly in their seats Monday morning, working through a laundry list of relatively small amendments to the document.

When they had finished, the resolution, ES/III/1, was passed overwhelmingly.

"There is nothing more indicative of interest in a topic than minor objections," said Caleb Gallemore of Costa Rica.

One such objection, over a provision urging "international organizations" to provide small loans to African community groups, was shared by many nations, who feared the resolution would inadvertently invite private-sector loan sharks to offer cash to Africans at exorbitant interest rates. ECOSOC, however, retained the

resolution after a narrow roll-call vote.

That amendment was the only one to fail. Others struck a clause calling for international groups to offer "fair market prices" for products sold in Africa and reiterated UN respect for national sovereignty. Further amendments removed a pair of references to ecological development in Africa, and inserted a clause mentioning the results of the recent Johannesburg Summit on sustainable development.

This last amendment, introduced by the Netherlands, bore striking similarities to a clause in a Netherlands-sponsored resolution that was tabled Sunday. Representatives of Suriname, who had led support for III/1, said they hadn't fully understood why the Netherlands' amendment had been necessary, but that they hadn't objected to it.

Adam Sandlin of the Netherlands said that though his delegation approved of the resolution's other provisions, they would not have been able to support III/1 had it not mentioned the environmental issues included in their amendment.

## Security Council Considers Issues in Cyprus, Iraq

**CARSON RIZOR**  
IPD Reporter

The United Nations Security Council began debate this morning on issues related to Cyprus and Iraq, abandoning the previous evening's discussion on the continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The SC yesterday had sought to address the death of UN aid worker Iain Hook, who was killed by stray Israeli gunfire. The Council twice declined to invite representatives from Israel and Palestine to address the body.

A resolution introduced by Syria, France, Guinea and Bulgaria would have called for a cease-fire and for the removal of Israeli blockades. France later withdrew its support after several amendments weakened language in the proposal.

"While most of it I do support, it began as a discussion of UN deaths," said French Representative Brent Maxwell

of the resolution. "In the course of working on the resolution, we lost a little bit of what we had to say." Maxwell also said the resolution would not advance previous UN action.

The delegation from the United States was in active and private consultation with Israeli officials and other SC members throughout the debate. Representative Kyle Button said the US wanted Israel to remain informed of the discussion.

Efforts to continue the debate this morning failed after the United Kingdom successfully moved to change the topic area to Cyprus and Iraq. At press time, the SC had not considered any resolutions on the new topic.

US Representative Jim Langley said the SC needed to move quickly on Iraq. He added that Cyprus was relevant to UN efforts in the region, noting UN personnel were based in Cyprus.



Security Council Representatives discuss the situation in Iraq during a suspension of the meeting.

UN NEWS YOU CAN USE

## Elvis Alive and at the UN

**BENITO EDGARMAN**  
UN Correspondent

Legendary performer Elvis Presley recently visited the United Nations to mark the 25th Anniversary of his death. Elvis, allegedly found dead on the toilet by his then-girlfriend 25 years ago this August, was quick to deny the death rumours, "I'm in good health right now, a little heavier, but still in good health. I've just been taking it easy for a while." When asked why the King would want to be at the UN for his momentous death anniversary, he cited several reasons. "First, I always considered myself to be a citizen of the world. All this lovin' can't belong to just any one country, even if it is the good ol' US of A. My worldwide legion of fans wouldn't stand for it." Elvis, who never performed outside of the US and Canada,

was nevertheless beloved the world over and has traveled extensively the past 25 years. "And second, I was told by a friend of the Colonel's that that there Secretary-General fella is a big fan, although why the leader of the UN is called a 'secretary,' I'll never know. He was nice enough to give me a personal tour and everything — even let me sit in his chair, bought me lunch in that nice cafeteria, and gave me a UN peacekeeper badge and one of them helmets. And finally," said the King, "I just couldn't stand to make my reappearance in Graceland — there were way too many cameras, way too many people impersonating me, and all those fanatics probably woulda' killed me again." Shortly after this interview, Elvis hopped in a cab and disappeared into the hazy New York sunset.



Kofi and the King: The Secretary-General and Presley.

## GA Committees continue today's deliberations, debates

GA FROM 1



The Third Committee hears the reading of a new amendment to a resolution regarding the protection of children.

4) An acknowledgment of the benefits of educating adults and children about their rights as civilians and providing incentives for children who choose to go through school instead of serving in the war

Brazil, Andorra, Australia and United States, the more influential authors of this resolution, emphasized the clarity and specific focus that their resolution had as an advantage over other resolutions that had been debated.

"Resolution GA 3/I/5 spells out how education will be implemented in terms of cultural and societal standards," Brazilian Representative Janet Lee said. "We are very careful about where the funding is coming from. We have stated where all the funding is allocated in our resolution, and we need people to follow through with their promise to pledge 0.7 percent of their GNP."

During the course of floor debate on Resolution GA 3/I/5, two motions to adjourn debate were entertained, but failed to pass by simple majority vote. Many of the lesser developed countries (LDCs) present at the session formed a staunch opposition to GA 3/I/5 and noted in a caucus meeting that most of the countries supporting this resolution had signed it, but had not ratified it. Meanwhile, smaller countries like Sri Lanka, Egypt, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nepal decided to take a new perspective on the Protection of the Rights of Children by focusing on the health and well-being of children rather than educating them on the land mines issue.

"We simply want to help the children," Egyptian Representative Robert Crow said. "Our resolution deals a lot more with health more than the other ones. We are concerned with the spirits of children who have been harmed or scarred in war. More money is being channeled into war instead of medicine. The United Nations should be a beacon of peace, not war."

Floor debate continued to the very end of yesterday's late night session, but ultimately, debate was adjourned by a slight majority vote of 45 for, 35 opposed, and seven abstentions. No resolutions were passed or closed for debate.

The resolution that was debated at this morning's session was submitted by the African bloc. The resolution, GA 3/I/4, encouraged "member states" that are not party to these conventions to ratify the Geneva Convention and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and also called upon these member

states to assist developing countries in the funding of programs that work for the protection of rights of children in war. It also emphasized global and financial cooperation as its defining principles.

However, many Arabic countries were opposed to the operative clauses dealing with the reference term "member states" because it was unclear which countries constituted the "member states". These countries felt that this inclusive grouping of states was disrespectful of different cultures and supported state sovereignty above becoming a member state. Countries that supported this bloc also felt that the Protection of the Rights of Children issue was exhausted and wanted to speak about International Drug Control.

"I would like to move to the issue of international drug control," Mauritius Representative Elena Seydel said. "We're here to discuss both of the issues."

Motions made by representatives from Sri Lanka and Angola to adjourn debate on Resolution GA 3/I/4 both failed. Debate continued throughout the rest of the following morning with speakers for and against the resolution. However, no concrete solutions were reached in either of the two sessions.

## Sixth Committee

ANNA LITTAUER

IPD Reporter

The ideological conflict regarding self-determination, especially the struggle of the Palestinian people, dominated debate Monday morning as the Sixth Committee continued its effort to pass a resolution regarding the elimination of international terrorism.

There was extended discussion concerning Amendment B, which addressed the right to self-determination and state sovereignty, before it was tabled.

Resolution GA 6/I/3, spon-

sored by Malaysia as well as several other countries including China and the Russian Federation, gained widespread support during early caucusing despite the circulation of numerous other resolutions that were drafted as a result of Sunday night caucusing.

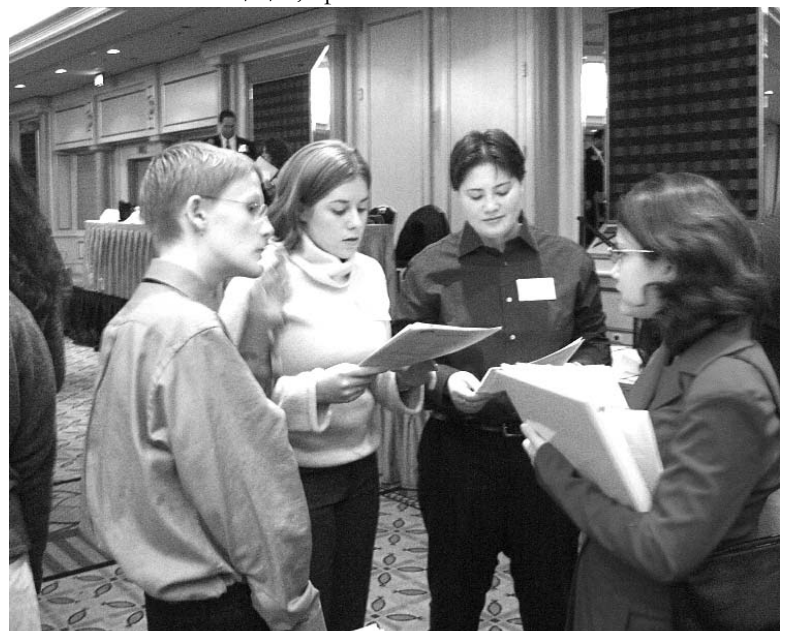
"We feel we have a really good chance of getting this passed," said Chinese Representative Stephen Ford. Vince Trovato, a Representative from Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, added that the Sixth Committee seemed to be "committed to addressing the causes of terrorism as opposed to offering a band-aid solution."

Jim Slesman, the Representative from Lebanon, stated, "I'd like to support the Malaysian resolution," but insisted on the inclusion of Amendment B. Other Arab nations agreed with the amendment, which would add a preambular clause seeking recognition of "the right of occupied peoples to resist foreign occupation" while upholding the right of state sovereignty.

Representative Slesman spoke before the body in support of the amendment and asserted that the clause distinguishes between a rebellion and a legitimate struggle for self-determination. He was supported by Oman Representative Emily Monteith, who deflected criticism over Oman's Palestinian policy and asserted, "We are not condoning acts of rebellion."

Nick Zinser, the Representative from Israel, said Israel disagreed with Amendment B and said it "has nothing for further peace."

The United Kingdom, while reluctant to agree to the wording of Amendment B, said it would most likely support the Malaysian resolution. United Kingdom Representative Matt Lengyel said, "We have to stay in character [regarding our relationship] with the United States."



Representatives in the Sixth Committee discuss terrorism during a suspension of the meeting.

# Press Releases: Delegations Speak Out on Committee/Council Issues

## China / Security Council

China wishes to apologize to the entire Security Council for its statements regarding certain countries' inactions on Resolution SC/3. While China still maintains the same stance, we are sorry for venting our feelings during formal session. We realize this was inappropriate, but hope that these inactions were not undertaken consciously in order to impede and/or stall debate. Furthermore, we hope that these countries refrain from insulting the Council's sentiments. That said, China once again apologizes. Thank you from the delegation of China on the Security Council.

## Burkina Faso / 6<sup>th</sup> Committee

Burkina Faso is truly concerned with the approach the 6<sup>th</sup> Committee is taking on the issue of "Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism." We feel this committee is exclusively viewing terrorism as acts of violence toward innocent civilians. It is true: such acts constitute an act of terrorism. However, we seem to be forgetting that terrorism has many other faces.

Burkina Faso, like many other nations, has been a constant victim of economic and social terrorism. Our nations have been exploited. Our people have been oppressed and discriminated against.

We urge the members of this committee to treat economic and social terrorism

with the importance they truly have and act accordingly.

## Fiji / ECOSOC

Upon entering the 15<sup>th</sup> hour of debate and still on only one of the four questions before the Economic and Social Council, the Fiji delegation is mildly bemused by the filibustering methods used by many representatives.

"Based on the amount of countries who are not here, it is clear that a lot of people are just frustrated with these time-wasting tactics," said Representative Sechy Lau from Fiji. "Countries are making endless amendments, calling upon ridiculous procedural methods to extend time before the inevitable vote, and brining up so many floor amendments. Do all these delegates believe we will cover 12 amendments in 38 minutes?" Fiji, however, was a participant in these activities. "This is just like reality. Besides, we like amendment 12, changing 'are' to 'can be.'"

## Libyan Arab Jamahiriya / 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya arrived at this conference with great expectations for a genuine attempt for consensus-building in regards to the plight of developing countries. It is our opinion that it has been forgotten that the greatest strength of the Group of 77 is our unity. It is with a grave heart that we report deep fractures within the Group of 77, specifically evi-

dent in the Second Committee of the General Assembly. Every country within the Group of 77 should be guided by the wisdom of our esteemed leader Colonel Qadhafi, who states in the *Green Book*, "the exploitation of man by man and the possession by some individuals of more of the general wealth than their needs required is a manifest departure from the natural rule and the beginning of distortion and corruption in the life of the human community." We merely ask for the support and cooperation of Member States to resolve the problem of developed countries' exploitation, which is detrimental to the advancement of developing countries, which, in turn, affects us all. Thank you, representatives.

## Spain / 6<sup>th</sup> Committee

The delegation from Spain in the 6<sup>th</sup> Committee would like to congratulate the committee for its collaborative work. We have seen some of the most unlikely motions, taken a leap of faith and united on certain important issues, and we believe there is a need for them to be congratulated. We would also like to thank and recognize the help of the following delegations: Malaysia, Greece, Zimbabwe, France, Denmark, Iraq, Kazakhstan, United States, United Kingdom, Cyprus, Ireland and the many others that we worked with. We hope we will continue

with this spirit of cooperation and friendship, and we hope to see them at the party tonight, in a more relaxed setting.

## India / 6<sup>th</sup> Committee

India had gathered an emergency cabinet to discuss the enormous advances that were made in therapeutic cloning during the caucus in the last session in the United Nations. Irrs Anavi, who initiated the cabinet, had met with the delegation from Kazakhstan, Gary White, and Malta, Jennifer Siembab. Moreover, India had reported that both representatives from Malta and Kazakhstan are actively discussing cloning for therapeutic purposes.

## Republic of Congo / 6<sup>th</sup> Committee

In a statement released this afternoon, the Republic of Congo noted concern over the passage of Resolution I/1 Monday morning. The resolution calls for the creation of a Universal Refugee Registration System to prevent problems between borders as well as screen terrorist suspects. Congo was concerned primarily about the financial implications of implementing the system and noted that many developing nations, especially in Africa, were not in a position to adequately carry out the program. Congo also doubted the ability of the system to stop terrorism. "While the Congo recognizes the need for security we don't believe this is the

best way for it to be achieved," said Congo Representative Jenny Elliott.

## Luxembourg, Poland / 1<sup>st</sup> Committee

In a diplomatic breakthrough, a new direct link of communication between Eastern and Western Europe has been forged. The system, known as the "Blue Line" allows direct and instant communication between Poland and Luxembourg via a two-way radio. Currently, this "Blue Line" has been extremely successful in facilitating dialogue and voting strategies within the First Committee. However, Portugal has expressed concern with the new measure, describing it as "disturbing" during formal session. Nevertheless, Luxembourg and Poland remain optimistic about mutual solidarity and the success of the "Blue Line."

## Fiji / CHR

The United Nations encourages agreement by consensus to foster international cooperation and to further mutually beneficial decision making processes. Since such agreement is especially imperative for human rights issues which affect the whole world, the government of Fiji urges all CHR representatives to question and debate unacceptable clauses instead of simply closing debate and voting on unexplained resolutions.

## Personal Notices

Malaysia and Portugal,  
Hope to see you at the port.

-A<sup>4</sup>

Go JCCC!

Rock Chalk Jayhawk!

-The Old Lady

Hey Jen and our peeps:

We're gonna 7.0 you...Bring it on!!

-L.A.C.

In a freak incident this morning a fellow representative got syrup all over his suit. A warning to all: Please be careful with this and other condiments to avoid a "sticky situation."

Sultan

Qaboos and his ever adoring representatives wish John Herrin a very happy birthday!

P.B. - see you on Sunday for some serious relaxation.

Love, P.B.

"New York City

Can be so pretty

From a bird's eye view..."

Attention representatives:

The men's room is for...men.

I feel pretty - oh so pretty...

zip, zip

Cat toys are available - check with staff

Za Za says, "Thank you Adam!"

Penelope - Have you seen any giant caterpillars recently?

-A

## Afghan - US Press Conference

CARSON RIZOR

IPD Reporter

At a press conference this morning, officials from the United States and Afghanistan announced an agreement that effectively doubles the US contribution to landmine removal efforts in the war-torn country.

US Representative Ben Weimert said the US would provide up to \$8 million to Afghanistan to de-mine civilian areas. Weimert said the international community has failed to do enough for Afghanistan. He said the aid is in the spirit of the 2010 De-Mining Initiative and will increase funding for training, education, and other de-mining initiatives.

Afghani officials were pleased with the US action.

"It's impossible for people to live on a day-to-day basis because they're afraid of stepping on landmines," said Afghanistan Representative Avery Jones. "We need the international community to continue supporting our efforts for reconstruction and development."

## AMUN Wants You...To Join the Secretariat

Tonight is your final opportunity to join the Secretariat for the 2003 AMUN International Conference. Staff members are drawn from all over the world and from across entire spectra of cultural, national and ideological diversity.

With the annually-increasing size of the AMUN Conference, we are always on the lookout for AMUN "alumni" who are interested in staying with our organization after their stints as representatives to the conference have concluded.

**If you are interested in this unique educational and leadership opportunity, please visit the Conference Services Desk tonight or speak with any member of the Secretariat.**

Thank you for assisting our commitment to providing a quality simulation of the United Nations and an enjoyable educational experience.



AMUN Secretariat members share numerous activities in team building in addition to helping to prepare conference opening materials on Friday, 22 November 2002.

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

◀◀◀ **RETRO FLASHBACK** ▶▶▶



**THE AMUN REPRESENTATIVE DANCE IS TONIGHT!**

**CRYSTAL BALLROOM B-C**

**10:00 P.M. - 2:00 A.M.**