

ECOSOC Rejects Effort to Form Committee

JENNY KISSANE
IPD Reporter

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Saudi Arabia moved to form a separate committee under rule 9-4. This committee, "Committee on the development of Regional Education, training, and the implementation thereof" was going to focus on the future development of regional training and educational centers. This was also to include the layout, development, locations and regional concerns of such centers. The objectives were: "to develop in detail, containing substance, an educational training program at a regional level that instead of limiting cultural sovereignty, promotes regional decision making in the implementation of these programs."

Countries that would be a part of this committee are the Ukraine, Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Congo, Iran, Nicaragua, Chile, Romania, Finland, Nepal, Japan, United States of America, Egypt, and Malaysia. This committee was to meet for a two hour time period. Ukraine and Saudi Arabia gave speeches supporting the motion, while

Qatar and El Salvador gave speeches against the motion. The body rejected the proposal by a vote of 15-22-4.

There were many countries that felt the motion failed as a result of the confusion of the rules and procedure of the formation of the committee. "The need to form was felt in order to get all the regions in one room and hammer out ideas. Unfortunately the clarification on procedures was confusing (to the body), and led to a lack of understanding of the motion," said Representative Aaron Dages from Saudi Arabia.

Ukraine was also disappointed that the motion failed. "I think a lot of the countries, because they were not involved in committee, felt that they weren't involved in ECOSOC. We were trying to include all regions because of the speeches against the committee we were misrepresented. We wanted to include all regions, like the United Nations, not just two," stated Representative Lauren O'Hanlon of Ukraine.

However, there were twenty-two nations that did not want the formation of the committee. "Considering the small size of the council it would be unfair to have these issues addressed by



Representative Aaron Dages of Saudi Arabia addresses ECOSOC Sunday.

only 13 members. Their objective was to have each region heard, but you can't address all the concerns of the individual member states with only 25% of the body," explained Representative Dhara Amin from Qatar.

After the motion for the formation of a separate committee, the body suspended the meeting for 10 minutes so all representatives could see the resolution as it was brought to the floor. Resolution ES/1/1 was brought to the floor after the suspension by Malaysia. The delegations began to give formal speeches on their opinion of the resolution.

1961: Budget Crisis Rocks UN Headquarters



Representatives Harry Rogers and Chris Wessely of the U.S.S.R. debate in the HSC Sunday.

KATHRYN BAILEY
IPD Reporter

It was lights out for the Historical Security Council Sunday as emergency budget cuts forced the suspension of electricity, janitorial services and catering in UN headquarters.

The budget cuts were attributed to a deficit that is expected to reach \$90 million by July and \$107 million by January 1962.

GA Committees Negotiate Toward Resolutions

FIRST COMMITTEE
CHRISTOPHER M. ROSE
IPD Reporter

During Sunday's First Committee Session, representatives spent most of the day networking and coalition building, in hopes of gaining support for individual country resolutions. During this time members undertook the process of establishing resolutions.

Today's session was intended to ascertain which of the strongest country resolutions would go to the floor. For the duration of this tedious and time-consuming process, draft resolutions underwent many revisions in hopes of gratifying bloc members. However, throughout the monotonous task of reaching agreement with other member states, representatives held up their composure dili-

gently, and pushed for the support of their country resolutions.

This gathering was comprised of several caucusing sessions to allow for discussion, followed by speeches and questions by various representatives.

Throughout the tireless efforts to create alliances, a handful of chief participants stood out in today's session. A few of these major players include, members of the South American bloc, Central American and Caribbean blocs, African bloc, Middle Eastern bloc, Asian bloc, and European bloc. Altogether, these groups played an important role in establishing resolutions.

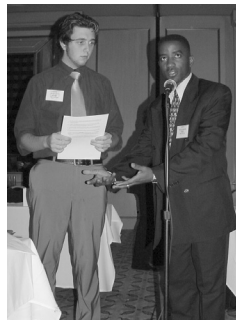
Columbia was a major driving force in today's discussion. After establishing a sizable body of support from nearly the entire Latin American and Caribbean blocs, in

thought we'd get for it."

Several delegates questioned the USSR's motive for withholding the money. In a statement before the HSC, the United Kingdom suggested that the USSR was withholding the money due to political motivations.

"It is very inappropriate that certain member nations should purposely withhold money," said representative Syanna Swyer of the United Kingdom. "It is one thing if a nation cannot afford to pay their debts. It is quite another if the withholding of the money is politically motivated." The United Kingdom added that many delegates were also under the impression that the USSR's default was politically motivated, but those interviewed were unable to say what that motivation might be.

"Every nation has accumulated deficits," Wessely said. "Now was just a good time for us to show our good faith and pay ours off."



Representatives James Wood of Congo (left) and Seyon Nyamwien of Chile (right) speak before the First Committee Sunday afternoon.

addition to other regional blocs such as African and European countries, Columbia's resolution proved to be commanding in the

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An Interview with the Keynote

Ramu Damodaran meets with IPD Reporters

ERIN DEXTER &
DAVE BAYLIS
IPD Reporters

In an exclusive interview for the *AMUN Daily Chronicle*, keynote speaker Ramu Damodaran touched upon issues that cut to the heart of what working in and with the United Nations is all about. These issues have emerged both recently and throughout the organization's history and are integral to its function.

One such topic, population growth, has emerged as an important issue only within the past twenty years. Population explosion, especially that within the increasingly urbanized centers of

only as great as its part. Mr. Damodaran expresses, however, that the body of the UN still needs to act as one whole. He points to the importance of developing a well researched platform based on the support and criticism of experts. "Take a finite issue, and get the ideas of practitioners in the field, then you can codify their ideas for the bases of implementation." He also emphasizes that this is not a breakdown of nationalistic ideals and goals. "National sovereignty will go beyond the borders of the distinct national interest." True cooperation comes when differences are blended to the point that they cease to be differences and simply become similarities.



Mr. Damodaran answers questions posed by the Editorial Board of the AMUN Daily Chronicle.

developing countries, is one major concern and the growing role that UN will have in this increasingly globalized world of developing city-states is rather undefined at this point. Mr. Damodaran sees this complication as virtually impossible to deal with at a political level. One major facet of control that would be possible would entail a conjoined effort with the individual nation-states to develop proper infrastructure, educational facilities and health care facilities as well as the development of spreading slum and shanty town suburbs. Mr. Damodaran also cites the increasing globalization of people through the spread of culture and ideas as a benefit to society, as the old societies are becoming the global centers. "The exodus countries of Europe especially have now become the receiving countries."

Mr. Damodaran also reiterated his statements regarding the importance of well developed unilateral action as an important expression of individuality which in effect strengthens the whole of the UN body. This can be attributed to the ideal that the sum is

Another issue currently on the forefront of UN operations is the AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa. Mr. Damodaran believes that the most promising ways to deal with the situation are to make treatment accessible, which effectively turns what was once a death sentence into a manageable chronic disease and to continue to educate the populace on the subject. UNAIDS is responsible for curbing the pandemic and is supported by the WHO, UNICEF and the UN High Commission on Refugees. He cited the recent successes of Uganda and Senegal as evidence that the situation is not hopeless and that what has been done to combat the crisis has been effective. Both countries have managed to reduce their HIV incidence rates, while across the rest of the region rates continue to skyrocket.

Ultimately, to be successful as part of the United Nations you must learn to walk the delicate tightrope between efficacy and diplomacy. Lean a little to far to either side, and you'll find yourself stymied, and this is coming from one who knows.

The Secretary-General Urges You to Fill Out Your Application for the AMUN Secretariat

Remember that Staff Applications are available from the leaders of your Committee, Court or Council or at Conference Services.

New Staff interviews will begin on Monday evening, and applications are due before the dance (9:30 p.m. Monday night).

Bring your completed application to the Conference Services Desk, located in the Regency Lobby.



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ICJ hears *Mexico v. The United States of America*; Opinion of the Court Expected This Evening

DAVE BAYLIS
IPD Reporter

ICJ proceedings began this morning with oral arguments



Judges of the International Court of Justice deliberate on Mexico v. The United States of America.

presented by Mexico and the United States of America concerning the claims that 54 Mexican Nationals did not receive proper consultation through the

United States justice system.

The basic area of contention within this case quickly became fleshed out by several supporting arguments from both the Representatives from Mexico and the United States. During oral arguments, the United States Representative Zach Paskiet argued that this case was not in the jurisdiction of the ICJ, and that through the ICJ interference in the criminal proceedings and due process of the United States, the ICJ was in essence interfering with the sovereignty of the United States as well. During a rebut-

tal, the Representative from Mexico, Eric Morris, stated "Simply because the United States was given the opportunity to choose the method, it cannot simply avoid its obligations (within the international community)." Representative Morris then argued the contention that the ICJ lacked the jurisdiction to proceed in deliberations regarding this case. Amidst his arguments he stated that the court was well within its jurisdiction without violating a state's sovereignty.

Central to the case Mexico v. The United States of America are

several issues revolving around whether or not the clemency hearings which were allowed to the 54 Mexican Nationals effectively gave them their civil and human rights. Representative Morris argued that the clemency hearings simply allowed the nationals to "beg for their lives, not defend themselves."

Representative Paskiet argued that these rights issued internationally under the Vienna Convention could not be maintained within the United States. Representative Morris argued that Mi-

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General Assembly Committees Focus on Caucusing, Resolutions and Consensus

COMMITTEES FROM 1

committee. Columbia spearheaded this resolution to promote the disarmament of illicit arms, as that would pertain to many other member states.

Cuba's diligent efforts to set in motion its resolution has fashioned an alliance with bloc members from a wide range of countries extending from the South American bloc, to parts of the West African and European blocs. Some European participants included France and Germany. Cuba's resolution reaffirmed its commitment to engender a broad latitude for all nations to reach consensual ideologies toward future disarmament.

Cambodia, Finland, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Australia, and the Netherlands also submitted a strong resolution in hopes of creating international disarmament. This group was committed to the disarmament of arms including, specifically, the Non-proliferation of Nuclear weapons.

Also, on several occasions the issue of the transfer of Science and Technology was mentioned despite the assigned topic of discussion. Further, on a few occasions the discussion drifted from the topic at hand, however, the divergence often did not last long. Other topics

included Andorra's commitment to disarmament through transparency and establishing international norms that would act as a framework for global disarmament. Liberia declared that practical steps should be taken toward the destruction of weapons. Nepal declared that weapons should be used for defensive purposes only.

After the intrinsically competent work by representatives in today's session, only time will tell which of these resolutions will succeed and which will fall short.

SECOND COMMITTEE

JESSICA HEIKKILA

IPD Reporter

The Second Committee developed many draft resolutions and formed many alliances in session today, taking a two-hour caucus in the early morning, and spending a large portion of the day in informal discussion. Representatives from Africa, the European Union and Asia gathered to form drafts over economic integration, sustainable development, and other issues. After setting the agenda to Topic II, the representatives quickly began working last night and were very productive this morning and afternoon.

Liberia and Cuba formed a draft



Representative Laisha Sage of Guatemala prepares to be recognized before the Third Committee.

resolution to address debt relief, and taking steps towards reviewing and reconsidering embargos against countries. Representative Jane Anne Belmore of Liberia stressed that there should be "individual responses to individual nations." Representative Udayan Chattopadhyay of Liechtenstein addressed similar concerns in an informal caucus, stating that "each country has specific needs" and that these issues should be addressed separately.

Cameron worked closely together with several other African nations to form a draft resolution of their own. The resolution stressed debt relief measures. Representative Cecily Raynor of Cameroon stated that the resolution focused mainly on Africa and "sparking economic growth."

These draft resolutions were progressing quickly towards the floor where they can be discussed further and possibly ratified. In addition to the proposed resolutions of the African nations, the United States, Malaysia and some states of the European Union also had drafts that were still in the discussion stages.

THIRD COMMITTEE

IVY BRADLEY

IPD Reporter

Earlier today, a motion was brought to the floor of the Third Committee by Singapore calling for time restrictions on speakers. The motion, which would limit each speaker to three minutes, including time taken for points of inquiry, was voted down following opposition speeches by Australia and Lebanon.

Speeches ran throughout the morning addressing the topic of monetary aid given to developing nations and how contributing nations could monitor the allocation of funds.

Zimbabwe addressed the body on the topic of political motivations for giving aid, and expressed the position that the United Nations should not be involved in monitoring funds. Rather, Zimbabwe believes the subject of alloca-

tion of funds is between the country giving aid and the one receiving it.

Following a twenty minute suspension, the committee reconvened and continued to discuss each member nation's position on funds being given to developing nations as well as its usage.

Iran addressed the body on the role of education in decreasing poverty and discussed the bilateral resolution they are working on with Malaysia. The resolution does not discuss funding but rather focuses on the need for education to raise the status of women and help those in poverty overcome harsh circumstances. Yemen questioned Iraq's position on funding, to which Iran reiterated the view that funding was a separate issue and has no place in the current resolution.

When the session reconvened after lunch, a motion was made to continue caucusing regarding a blue copy resolution submitted by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela on the subject of implementing outcomes of the world summit for social development as well as the twenty-fourth special session of the general assembly. The resolution, which was brought to the floor following a motion by El Salvador, affirms the goal of the Copenhagen Declaration. Specifically, it encourages the establishment of educational standards, including mandatory education until an age decided by the nation, incen-



Representative Matthew Stubblefield of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addresses the Sixth Committee.

tives for families that partake of the education, and an emphasis on providing education to marginalized members of society, such as women and indigenous people.

SIXTH COMMITTEE

APRIL CULLEY

IPD Reporter

As the resolutions begin to circulate and seek support there are many groups occupied in an emphatic frenzy of caucusing. Among them are those led by the United States, Colombia, and members of the Asian Bloc in conjunction with the United Kingdom.

With Colombia and the Latin American Bloc working together to expand their support for their resolution it was the first to hit the floor. Though in a "frustrating" turn the resolution (6/1/1) was tabled after the first speech, said Representative Hubert Johnson from Colombia.

They are advocating for members to sign on to the Protocols Additional and utilize the instruments already at their disposal from previous articles and amendments. For example, the success of the Red Cross being held as a model for future international humanitarian missions. Poland's proposal echoes many of the sentiments expressed by Colombia, with the exception of including a role for the ICC.

The desire for creating a forum in which to reexamine and modernize the proclamations of the Geneva Convention is another aspect of many of the resolutions put forth.

The US led resolution is calling for the Geneva Conventions to be reopened and examined, even a new Protocol being added if necessary. They are not advocating for the Protocols or the original Geneva Convention to be altered, but they do recognize the need for a re-examination of the issues.

They are also recommending, as are several others, that the UN develop a clear and defensible definition of terrorism. Representative Anna Klochko from the United States expressed her reservations on involving the ICC in any such resolution.

Among other concerned members is Representative Katherine Kruger from the Philippines. She expressed concern over the issues of protecting state sovereignty while at the same time dealing with the difficulties regarding terrorism and governmental detainee's.

In a global consensus the ideology behind the Geneva Conventions remains as the foundation of the discussions, as stated by Representative Salman Ravala from Norway, "No just war, no unjust war."



Representatives from the Second Committee spent much of Sunday afternoon in caucus sessions.

CORRECTION

In this morning's edition, the comments and position reported in paragraph 4 for the First Committee should be attributed to Representative Kyle Button of Sri Lanka. The AMUN Daily Chronicle regrets the error.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS DELEGATION

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

PRESS CONFERENCES • OPINIONS

Small Arms Proliferation Worries Congo, Côte d'Ivoire

KATHRYN BAILEY & APRIL CULLEY
IPD Reporters

Small arms importation is more dangerous than nuclear arms proliferation and must be stopped immediately, said Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire Sunday.

Neighboring nations have contributed to the destabilization of Côte d'Ivoire by arming rebels with small arms like the AK-47, said representative Nyika Kupara of Côte d'Ivoire. Kupara urged the regulation of small arms trade in the First Committee and is supporting resolutions that call for broad disarmament.

"Every nation has problems, Côte d'Ivoire understands that its citizens would not take up arms otherwise," Kupara said. "But we did not authorize importation of small arms."

The concern over the proliferation of small arms leads to a causal issue, and the Representatives of the Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire both stressed the need for a stronger emphasis on border security.

With an increasing occurrence of rebel groups, as well as refugees within these nations, destabilization resulting from the illicit trafficking of small arms multiplies in importance, said Kupara. As Côte d'Ivoire is literally divided by these rebel groups and refugees, the country is torn between groups who are armed without the consent of the democratic government. The steady destabilization of the country due to the importation of small

arms is of primary concern, Kupara said.

The Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire are calling for a resolution in which the destabilizing factors of the small arms trade are addressed, and in which the initial phase includes a call for stronger restrictions on border control between member nations.

The conflict and civil unrest in neighboring countries further complicates the delicate situations in Congo and Côte d'Ivoire, said Representative Justin Meyer of the Republic of Congo. The UN must limit the irresponsible flow of weapons into unstable countries, Meyer said.

"Border security is the first step to ending border strife," he said.

Côte d'Ivoire and Congo also expressed concern about the AIDS crisis in Africa. Fourteen to twenty percent of the Congolese population is infected with the AIDS virus, a situation that is completely untenable, Meyers said.

Congo has also been struck by an ebola outbreak that stems from poor sanitation and unclean water, Meyers said. He added that issues that allow the outbreak of ebola must be addressed.

"The World Health Assembly must address more than SARS," Meyers said. "A global network must be created for treating outbreaks."

Congo added that it hopes an accord can be reached that will help to resolve the small arms and health crises in Africa to the benefit of all.



The World Health Assembly votes for a suspension of the meeting on Sunday morning.

Ghana and El Salvador aim for Multilateral Coalition

JESSICA HEIKKILA
IPD Reporter

The nations of Ghana and El Salvador held a press conference this afternoon to discuss the formation of a multilateral coalition in the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security). The coalition would be open to any nation in the committee, not just developing nations. The coalition would create unity for all member nations, providing support and creating cross-cultural alliances. Members of the block would stand together, discuss as a block, and vote as a block. Representative Mark Armstrong of Ghana implored "all member states to join us" in forming a body to "address mutual concerns and

achieve progress."

Representative Doug Skaags of El Salvador stressed the importance of trust building and forming a coalition where all nations could "have equal standing" and work "for the common good." Representative Armstrong further stressed the "necessity of joint action towards this goal."

The nations of Ghana and El Salvador have strong support to create this coalition. With the backing of 25 nations in the First Committee, the forming of a multilateral coalition would be highly beneficial for discussing and passing resolutions. Representative Armstrong added that "we are small countries" which possess "power in our numbers and our unity."

Geneva Convention Review Proposed

KATHRYN BAILEY & DAVID BAYLIS
IPD Reporters

Disparate interests came together Sunday as a resolution calling for a review of the Geneva Convention was proposed in the Sixth Committee.

Asian bloc countries Timor-Leste, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Cambodia joined with the United Kingdom in proposing the Geneva Convention, a series of agreements that lays down the rule of war, be reviewed in an international forum. "Each nation would be in equal standing with its peer," said representative Ciara McLean of the United Kingdom.

"We just want a forum in which countries would examine the Geneva Convention and decide what they agree with and what they don't agree with, then explain why they can't support that part of the convention," McLean said.

Fundamentally what is at issue here is a concern over the individual connotation and nomenclature of country specific concerns rather than ideological differences. One country's definition of a spe-

cific terror act or crime may not fit the qualifications of another. The Asian bloc in particular emphasized the need to update and clarify specific points of contention within the Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocols. This may even include the creation of a Third Protocol Additional. Representatives from Timor-Leste, Cambodia, and Malaysia also insisted on the importance of sovereignty in these actions. The Representative from Cambodia stressed that reexamining the Geneva Protocols would only serve to protect nations from conflict and Malaysia expressed concern over proper punishment to fit the crime, possibly involving a developed ICC.

Other subjects to be discussed in the forum include the definition of terrorism, the issue of whether terrorists would be prosecuted on home soil or in the International Criminal Court, and the omnipresent question of national sovereignty.

In the end, reviewing the Geneva Convention will help to create a broad international consensus on how to deal with terrorism.

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EDITORIALS

New Policies to Ensure Economic Integration

LATIN AMERICAN BLOC NATIONS
Second Committee

Latin American nations are joined in concern that the discussions in the 2nd committee surrounding integration of economies in transition into the world economy continue to focus on the same tools and policies that have gotten us to where we are today. We firmly believe that rather than tinker with failing policies that can only result in more of the problems we are experiencing in the developing world, instead there must be fundamental changes in the policies and attitudes of the managers of global integration - namely the IMF, WTO, and World Bank.

By now there is overwhelming data on which to judge the current policies of these organizations. These policies, crafted by the North for the benefit of the North, have resulted in a world where more than 1/5 of the world's people live in abject poverty, which means that they somehow manage to survive on less than \$1 per day. Almost half of the people in our world survive on the barely more generous standard of \$2 per day.

During the period from 1960-1980, income per person in Latin America grew by a striking 73%. For the next 2 decades after the Washington Consensus was adopted, income per person grew by a meager

5.6%. In Africa, it has actually fallen by about 20% for the same period of time. By the end of the 1990's, 11 million more Latin Americans lived in poverty than at the beginning of the decade. Latin America asks who has prospered from these policies? Where have the enormous profits from investments made during this time gone? The result is clear - globalization has benefited a world elite only.

Obviously, the uneven progress the developing world has suffered is not genuine and sustainable development, which is and should continue to be the laudable goal of this committee. Globalization and integration are not questioned by Latin America. What is questioned is whether or not the current strategies of international economic organizations that supposedly induce weaker economies to become more competitive will somehow automatically lead to desirable social and environmental outcomes without governmental intervention and social management. If we allow integration to continue to be managed as it has been for the last 2 decades, then the future of our countries is very grim. We must concern ourselves with the equitable distribution of income from growth in order to reduce poverty. The effects of indiscriminate industrialization could well threaten the survival of all humankind.

Technical Assistance and Trade Integrate Economies

BRENDA GONZALES
Malaysia, Second Committee

Malaysia collaborated with Timor-Leste, Cambodia, Singapore and Jamaica to bring to the table a resolution: Technical Assistance and Trade (TAAT), to address Topic II: Integration of the Economies in Transition into the World Economies.

The sponsors of this resolution stress the importance of technical assistance and access to information and communication technology (ICT) as it is vital for developed nations to share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential and improve their quality of life in a sustainable manner.

Other key points implied in the resolution include the need for developed nations to help in the financial and banking infrastructure of developing nations, especially in improving automatic stabilizers to take place in time of economic crisis. The Least Developed Countries (LDC), Land-locked LDCs, (LLDCS), and Small Islands Developing (SIDs) need to have a louder voice in the decision making process and therefore we support the Office of High Representation to help in the financial and banking infrastructure of developing nations, especially in improving automatic stabilizers to take place in time of economic crisis. The Least Developed Countries (LDC), Land-locked LDCs, (LLDCS), and Small Islands Developing (SIDs) need to have a louder voice in the decision making process and therefore we support the Office of High Representation to help in the financial and banking infrastructure of developing nations, especially in improving automatic stabilizers to take place in time of economic crisis. The Least Developed Countries (LDC), Land-locked LDCs, (LLDCS), and Small Islands Developing (SIDs) need to have a louder voice in the decision making process and therefore we support the Office of High Representation to help in the financial and banking infrastructure of developing nations, especially in improving automatic stabilizers to take place in time of economic crisis.

There must be a consensus in understand-

ing that nations that blindly submit to the ideology of free trade are hit the hardest in times of economic crisis. Therefore we are in support of small steps toward free trade beginning with bilateral trade agreements, then regional agreements with the ultimate goal of free and fair trade for all.

South-South cooperation has been a major factor in the social and economic progress achieved by member countries; thus the international community must ensure that problems of sustainable development be tackled on the regional level as well as international.

Sustainable development can only be achieved if the international community addresses the need to rectify unsustainable production and consumption patterns. We must achieve the goals placed by Agenda 21 and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and the need for financial support and technological and scientific cooperation to build human-resource capacity between developed and developing countries as well as creating stable, predictable and democratic international economic systems.

The success of this resolution in having over 30 signatories by the first half of day two of this session can be accounted to the embracement of nations from all regions of the world. Bloc politics does not have a place in the eradication of hunger and in creating economic stability across the globe. The signatories of this resolution are excited and look forward to further collaboration in the successful passage of the paper.

Security Council Stresses Solidarity, Emphasizes Effectiveness

ERIN DEXTER
IPD Reporter

A spirit of cooperation rides high today in the Security Council as delegates push to submit a resolution co-authored by all 15 represented nations. According to our sources this resolution calls for the introduction of UN troops to Afghanistan to protect humanitarian aid workers in the country, who have of late become the target of terrorist attacks.

Solidarity is key, says Erica Albertson, Representative from the United States. A resolution which is not only universally signed but also co-sponsored by the entire Security Council would effectively show the UN and the world that stability in Afghanistan is a priority and that the international community is committed to making it a reality.

According to Nouriddin Salith, Representative from The United States, one of the resolution's goals is to establish a balance of power in the region. Vasudeva Ra-

maswamy, Representative from Afghanistan expressed concern for the dire state of affairs in which his country finds itself. He is wary, however, of a foreign military presence, stressing that any forces from abroad must work in coalition with the Afghan military. Micah Kiel, Representative from Guinea, agrees stating that a competent Afghan constabulary, capable of maintaining internal stability will help to establish the legitimacy of the new government.

As if to sweeten the deal, the resolution calls for increased financial support for the effort in Afghanistan. As Deniz Ozcakar, Representative from Angola expressed, financial realities and security go hand in hand; pushing financial aid shows that the international community is committed to rebuilding Afghanistan thus creating a secure nation. Ramaswamy of Afghanistan says that "any financial contributions are certainly welcome."

Back in session tensions esca-

lated. In a floor speech, Matt Winefski, Representative from China, in an effort to exhort wealthier nations to increase their troop pledges, stated that Mexico's pledge of 1,000 troops "are not worthy of the UN." Whatever his intentions may have been, the result was a clearly affronted Mexico. Though Winefski apologized, "we did not mean to sound disparaging regarding Mexico's armed forces," the episode makes it clear that such an ambitious coalition as the Security Council is trying to create is a fragile thing indeed. Earlier in caucus, Mark Gardiner, Representative from Mexico, complained that some countries were insisting on very specific clauses, making the creation of a viable resolution increasingly dubious. Although he later countered that the situation had improved, his complaint further elucidates the fragility of the coalition.

Brian Stobie, Representative from Pakistan, warned in a floor speech against creating yet another



Representative Rohan Mendolia of Mexico addresses the Security Council.

ineffectual resolution. With such a broad coalition with its many and varied interests, agreeing upon and creating a strong resolution is difficult at best. As of now, the fate of this resolution hangs in the balance. It has been submitted to the dais and, pending approval, will move to the floor this afternoon.

Protection of Medical Missions a Critical Objective in WHA

JENNA ROSS
IPD Reporter

The World Health Assembly's delegates focused their debates, caucuses and resolutions on the issue of protecting medical missions during armed conflict.

At the heart of this debate Sunday was the International Criminal Court and its jurisdiction.

Although the Assembly's first two proposed resolutions both work to protect medical and humanitarian missions and their workers, they differ in their use of the International Criminal Court.

Resolution WHA/1/2, the

first brought to the floor, reaffirms the power of the Court and calls on it to "hold parties of armed conflict responsible for their actions taken against civilians, medical personnel and facilities, children, and humanitarian missions."

The Assembly's focus on the ICC is unusual, a Philippines delegate, Elizabeth Sanberg, said.

"It's bold," Sanberg said. "The resolution relies upon us identifying violence towards medical workers as war crimes and the ICC as the answer to those crimes."

Representatives from a number of countries, including the

United States, said they will not support resolution WHA/1/2 because of its call upon the ICC.

"The Court only has jurisdiction over people in the countries that ratified it—only 92 of the over 190 members of the U.N.," Syrian Arab Republic representative Lyndall Herman said. "The ICC is not an organ of the U.N., and the U.N. has not fully endorsed it."

Other delegates felt the resolution's strength rests in its focus on the Court.

"These attacks need to be deterred by the ICC," a representative of Greece, Ross Rearick, said. "The resolution goes be-

yond what has been done in the past to solve the problem."

The International Criminal Court was formed by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in July 1998. According to Article 5 of the statute, "the jurisdiction of the Court shall be limited to the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole."

As of July 2003, 139 states had signed and 92 had ratified the agreement on the privileges and immunities of the ICC.

Although the United States signed the statute, it has since removed its signature.

PRESS RELEASES

Somalia, First Committee. The Delegation of Somalia is greatly concerned with the use of small arms, particularly by militant and terrorist organizations. Somalia is currently engaged in a Civil War against an aggressive force which calls itself Somaliland. The militant actions undertaken by this non-state actor stem primarily from the proliferation of small arms in Africa. Somalia is therefore writing a resolution for the United Nations to crack down on weapon usage by militant non-state actors, thereby allowing the central governments of countries to maintain law and order.

Ceylon, Historical Security Council. Ceylon would like to urge caution and patience in the Security Council. Tensions between the superpowers are extremely high, and strong language has been used, however, cooler heads must prevail.

For the sake of all our children, let us seek to avoid even the possibility of conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both of these nations are friends and allies of Ceylon, and we would like to see that peace and diplomacy win the day.

Iraq, Sixth Committee. Iraq would like to call attention to the importance of protecting children living in regions of armed conflict. To address this concern, Iraq, along with Croatia and Slovakia, are working on a resolution that could create regional committees to enforce and uphold the principles of Geneva Convention and its additional protocols. As a conflict-ridden country, Iraq recognizes the importance of such enforcement to uphold these principles, both today and in the future.

Lithuania, First Committee. The delegation from Lithuania always seeks to protect innocent lives from the dangers of small arms and weapons of mass destruction. Because of this mission, Lithuania recognizes the need for arms control in unstable and internally-warring na-

tions. However, recently-proposed resolutions in the First Committee have called for the confiscation of small arms in all member states, peaceful or otherwise. Confiscation in countries such as Lithuania and the United States would result in an increased risk of harm to innocent civilians. No confiscation policy can remove all small arms from the hands of their owners. Law-abiding citizens would give up their small arms while those likely to abuse small arms would not. The result would be a gun-toting criminally-minded sect declaring fair game on law-abiding citizens. Any law enacted to prevent such a scenario would be too all-encompassing and harsh to garner public support.

Cuba, Sixth Committee. Cuba would like to thank the 6th Committee for not having long discussion on topic area decisions. Cuba also looks forward to working with the other countries in creating a better United Nations.

Norway, Sixth Committee. Norway strongly supports the issue to address the status of the protocols additional to the Geneva Convention of 1949 as it relates to victims of armed conflict. In its 6th Committee session, it, with many other European countries showed staunch support for the basic promotion of international humanitarian law.

"The basic concept of human rights, both domestic and international is enshrined in the UN Charter...we must live up to these principles that we have committed ourselves to."

Norway looks forward to working with other representatives of the international committees to further solve this issue in an open and diplomatic way.

Liberia, Second Committee. Cuba and Liberia are drafting a resolution supporting consensus between developed and undeveloped nations in regard to the specific issue of the

feasibility of stabilizing struggling economies. This is meant to foster the integration of such economies into the world economy. Developed nations realize "debt cancellations is not currently economically feasible."

The resolution instead requires the collaboration of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and developing nations, to address issues concerning the decrease and application of interest rates, the feasible and timely repayment of debts, and of key interest to developed countries, "the further development of world markets to include developing economies." Liberia is looking forward to working with the representatives of developed nations to address the above issues and concerns and still maintain the strength of developed economies.

Republic of Korea, Sixth Committee. The Republic of Korea would like to congratulate the ASEAN voting bloc for a job well done with creating a draft resolution. The resolution has been worked on by many representatives in order to create a cohesive document. As a signatory with reservations on Protocol I (in addition to the Geneva Convention) the Republic of Korea fully supports the idea of reopening the Convention and Protocols for productive discussion on its positive and negative aspects and then brain-

storming for possible solutions. The Republic of Korea looks forward to productive debate on this resolution and the many other resolutions that are sure to be brought to the committee.

Poland, First Committee. Poland has been vigorously advocating a resolution on the GA 1st Committee dealing with science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament. It has found a wide consensus on the East European bloc and is looking forward to putting the resolution before the chair as it has gathered thirty-three signatures.

Nigeria, First Committee. The Delegation of Nigeria would like to submit to the Assembly that they are concerned about some aspects of the discussion in the 1st Committee. We believe that the purpose of the United Nations is not to make political-politician-politics, but to solve issues for the mutual benefit of our populations. It is our duty, we believe, that we do not seek to pass resolutions simply for the sake of passing, but that we pass resolutions that have substance. Searching for aimless consensus is politics as usual, and that is something most countries in this world cannot afford anymore. If we are going to deal with disarmament, we cannot stop at minimizing

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randa Rights are maintained within the United States so it should be possible for the Statute of the Vienna Convention to be followed. The Representative closed his opening argument by stating "These irrevocable sentences can create irreparable issues between nations. It is a human right to receive consular services. If not, death can occur and does."

United States rebuttals to the charges continued under the arguments of the Representative from the United States, Andrea Smook. Representative Smook reiterated several reasons why they deemed the application of the Vienna Convention impossible and why the ICJ was out of its jurisdiction in dealing with this case. One argument centered on the idea that the ICJ should not act explicitly as a criminal court of appeals. Representative Smook stated, "In trying to tell the United States that it's criminal processes do not work, the ICJ would go against the sovereign rights of the United States."

Representative Smook then defended the clemency rights that were given to the Mexican Nationals by arguing consular assistance may not have made any difference at all, as well as the fact that the United States appellate process of review functions quite systematically and for direct purposes. Representative Smook argued "The review processes we are putting in place allow us to be more in touch with the international community. Procedural default happens, but there is review and reconsideration and it is working."

The oral arguments were then made open to a question and answer period by the thirteen Justices of the ICJ. Justice Eric Honda pointed out to the Representatives from the United States "This case is not necessarily a matter of whether or not these people were given their rights, it's whether or not the international procedures of law were followed." Justice Kayleen Dresen asked the Representatives from the United States for a clarification regarding the statement about the effectiveness of their review processes. Representative Smook responded that the United States was not presenting the opinion that review and reconsideration processes worked in all cases, but it was a functional system. The Justices then closed the session for deliberation which will continue until an announcement regarding the opinion on *Mexico v. The United States* is delivered at 7:00 pm tonight.


As a reminder to all representatives, faculty, and observers, the oral arguments and opinions of the ICJ are open to the public, only the deliberation period is closed.

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