

Tensions Rise in Historical Security Council

KATHRYN BAILEY
IPD Reporter

Tensions in the Historical Security Council reached a high Monday as the USSR levied accusations that the United States plotted to assassinate Congolese Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba.

Citing a telegram attributed to United States Central Intelligence Agency director Allan Dulles, the USSR accused the United States of collaborating with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to assassinate Prime Minister Lumumba. As a result, the USSR would no longer recognize Hammarskjöld as Secretary-General, said representative Chris Wessely of the USSR.

The United States is trying to undermine Soviet influence in the Congo, said Wessely. He added that the United States' actions in Cuba are steadily drawing the world to a nuclear conflagration.

"Our hope here is to open a dialogue with the United States, we only stand in fear of silence," Wessely said. "Answers must be had. This matter is in the United States' hands."

Liberia expressed disappointment that the Security Council seemed ready to move on from the situation in the Congo despite Lumumba's death.

"The United States and United Kingdom say that this is an internal Congolese matter," said repre-



Representatives Chris Wessely of the U.S.S.R. and Rebecca Kursenbaum of Liberia from HSC discuss the situation in the Congo.

sentative Rebecca Kursenbaum of Liberia. "But the Congo cannot deal with this matter by itself. The Security Council must be involved."

If the United States has nothing to hide, they will pass resolution HSC/4/14 and launch an official investigation into the matter, Kursenbaum said.

"We don't want to demonstrate that if you are unhappy, you can just do away with public officials," Kursenbaum said.

The United States refuted the USSR's accusations, saying that there was no significant evidence to support to the USSR's position. They also disagreed with Liberia's statement. The recently adopted resolution on the Congo would create a stable environment in

which an investigation could be launched, said representative Matt Skuya of the United States.

"The security council should not be used to push any political agenda to condemn members of this body," Skuya said. "There is not even enough support for the resolution for it to come to the floor." He added that Lumumba's death was an internal criminal matter for the Congo, and the UN had no mandate in the matter.

Ceylon added that it hoped that everybody would respect the resolution that had been passed for the Congo. "There are rumors and accusations all around," said representative Michael Kupari of Ceylon. "But now that the resolution is passed, I hope everybody will respect it."

ECOSOC Focuses on Development Initiatives

JENNY KISSANE
IPD Reporter

ECOSOC passed ES/1/2 and ES/1/1.

Last night, a committee was formed on World Development. It was held today, for one hour to discuss problems that countries are having. Fourteen countries participated in this special committee.

"The Special Committee on Rural Development was a way for many states from many regions to come together and talk about their concerns with creating sustainable development," explained Representative Courtney Locke of Peru, "the goal of the Special Committee was to provide a brainstorming session so countries could share their successes and challenges in providing education to rural communities. This body is discussing several good resolutions on education but there needs to be a focus on rural communities. It is easier for educational programs to take hold in urban communities due to population concentrations. Therefore, specific clauses in resolutions that

deal with rural communities are necessary to ensure that we address their needs." Representative Mary Puttmann from Pakistan.

The Special Committee gave a speech later on in the session to share with ECOSOC what they had produced as a result of their meeting.

While the Special Committee was meeting, the other members of ECOSOC discussed resolution ES/1/5 that was on the floor. Ethiopia was one of the countries that was very vocal on this resolution. Ethiopia stressed the importance of encouraging the old programs.

As a result, Ethiopia requested a representative that had knowledge about the HIPC (Highly Indebted Poor Countries) debt relief program. Ethiopia wanted to inform the body on what the plan does and how this relates to ES/1/5.

"We would like to recognize the work of existing bodies, such as HIPC, and encourage the expansion of this program instead of creating a entirely new program," stated Representative Rachel Trego from Ethiopia. Other programs

such as the UNDP were mentioned as well.

The body had also moved into voting procedure for Amendment A on Resolution ES/1/5. This passed with 32-0-8 vote and became a part of Resolution ES/1/5. Debate on Resolution ES/1/5 was closed. The Amendment was under consensus. The Resolution passed with a 18-11-13 vote.

At press time, Resolution ES/1/4 was brought onto the floor with a 22-4-7 vote.

An amendment to Resolution ES/1/4 was discussed on the floor last night during caucusing, but there was some opposition to this amendment. "Our initial response last night was positive, but some of the wording was offensive. Speaking with nations of various economic levels gave us input about how to adhere to the will of the committee," explained Janet McHugh from Germany. As a result, the amendment was redrafted this morning and was waiting to be introduced onto the floor as of press time.

First Faculty Session Discusses MUN Practices

ERIN DEXTER
IPD Reporter

The first Faculty Advisor Session met in the Gold Coast room Sunday morning from 9:00-10:00am. The session, entitled "Best Practices... Sharing best practices for MUN's" featured two guest speakers, Professor Shamim and Professor "Welling" Hall. Each professor shared their personal experience as faculty advisors and techniques they found effective.

Dr. Shamim advised that the formula for a successful MUN delegate is half art of negotiation and diplomacy and half solid capabilities.

ties. In other words, students must be prepared in the both areas.

First, judgement is critical, i.e. knowing when to compromise and when to stand ground on an issue. The use of sophisticated language is also a must if one is to avoid committing unnecessarily or offending.

On the other side of the spectrum, knowing the rules and procedures of AMUN is key because without them students feel entirely lost in session.

Above all, says Dr. Shamim, a "Seize the Day" attitude is ideal for the MUN education process because it motivates students to try

their very best.

Dr. "Welling" Hall spoke about International Law (IL) and its marginalized status in U.S. schools. The current IR texts, she explained, either do not cover IL at all or do so inconsistently. One reason Dr Hall cited for this discrepancy was that, according to some legal scholars IL is not really law at all. Rather, IL is a collection of guidelines that are followed by most countries most of the time. To correct the problem, she suggests that International Law be taught not as a single subject but as a sub-topic interwoven into IR curriculum.

SC Examines Aid Workers in Iraq

ERIN DEXTER
IPD Reporter

The Security Council passed Resolution SC/1 by consensus Sunday evening. Presented by Cameroon, the resolution dealt with the protection of humanitarian aid workers in Afghanistan and financial aid to that country.

The floor then turned to the topic of Iraq and the protection of aid workers there. A resolution was submitted by Cameroon, Mexico, Pakistan and the UK but was never voted on because of disagreements over its content. Ryan Erwin and Rhannon Kelso, Representatives from the Syrian Arab Republic, explained that they could not support the resolution because of one of its clauses. The clause reaffirms coalition forces in Iraq, forces of an invasion that was never approved by the Security Council in the first place, said Erwin.

Jason Hall, Representative from France, and Lisa Johnson, Representative from Germany, agreed with the Syrian Arab Republic's reasoning. They also expressed concern that the longer the coalition is in power, the more Iraqi sovereignty is threat-

ened. They would like to see a faster and smoother transition to an Iraqi-led government.

Hall also commented that the US/UK coalition is sending mixed signals. He explained, "They ask for our financial and military support as well as UN backing but are unwilling to yield the requisite decision-making powers."

According to our sources the United States has issued a press release stating that they will provide unilateral troop support for the protection of UN aid workers in Iraq. Upon this concession, the Security Council agreed to rest on the stalemate over the situation in Iraq and turned their attentions to the crisis in Liberia.

Representatives Hall and Johnson told reporters that the UN must do its best to remedy the refugee problem as soon as possible. Testimony from the representative from Cote d'Ivoire detailed the refugee situation. Hall and Johnson declined to elaborate on specific measures that the UN might take, reserving their comments for after they had consulted with the delegation from Liberia.

Stay tuned for new developments in the Security Council.



Representatives Jason Hall of France and Lisa Johnson of Germany participate in SC deliberations.

WHA Considers SARS Spread

JENNA ROSS
IPD Reporter

cussion.

"Our country has a history of being able to close its borders to disease," Bahrain representative Curtis Allen said. "We'd like to implement these measures for the world."

The day's momentum may be in the resolution's favor.

"People want to keep pushing ahead," Christine Williams, a delegate from Bahrain, said. "But we don't want it to pass simply so we can get past SARS."

Sponsors of the resolution said it reemphasizes the importance of confronting communicable disease in the "global community" and then defines measures to do so.

The resolution, sponsored by Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Ghana and China, is the longest the Assembly has yet seen in this session.

The pace has quickened in the World Health Assembly.

The body passed two resolutions yesterday about the protection of medical missions during armed conflict, the first of four topics to be discussed in the Assembly.

After spending two days working with resolutions on this issue, delegates said they are ready to move on. The Assembly will now turn to the topics of SARS, the Southern Africa humanitarian crisis and transparency in tobacco control.

Today, the caucuses and debates focused on a resolution about SARS.

Delegates from Bahrain said they support the resolution in dis-



Representatives Curtis Allen and Christine Williams of Bahrain discuss SARS in the WHA Monday.

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS EDITORIAL

International Cooperation Should Prevail

CHRISTOPHER M. ROSE
IPD Reporter

[This editorial represents part one of a two-part counterpoint series. Look tomorrow for part two. -Ed.]

When states think in terms of their individual sovereignty, and disregard the importance of cooperation with their neighbors, they cannot hope to create peace and global stability in the international system. When countries think in terms of individual state sovereignty alone, they rely upon a sense of individualism to survive. Individualism requires a state to act in a manner that promotes its own interest over all other global concerns.

This train of thought, global peace and security are achieved only by chance, because it requires states to create peace and security through the fabrication of a balance of power between states. True equilibrium between these states is impossible due to the inequalities between states. Such inequalities include geographic location, unequal distribution of resources, historical injustices such as the colonial experience, and other factors that afford unequal conditions among states. All states are not created equal.

A balance of power between individual states cannot be achieved, due to the relentless threat constituted by the development of new science and technologies, as well as military build-ups.

On the subject of technology, advances provide a decisive increase in power to the state that possesses it. For this reason, it is crucial to the survival of other states to obtain the same technology, or superior technology, to off set the competition. The state with the newest technology will

protect it because it provides a significant advantage over other states. As a result, other nations will be forced to respond to the shift in balance of power by building up their own power through technology or other means. In establishing balance of power there is a "see-saw" effect where power changes hands back and forth between states coalescing competition.

Through a balance of power framework, nations are uncooperative and do not promote dialog with each other, which also hinders the peace process. In a world of secrets, no state is sure what type of advantage it's neighbor has, therefore must assume the worse and continue to boost its own power out of fear of falling behind. Transparency and communication are lost when this happens, those necessary preconditions for creating trust among nations. Trust is the necessary condition for creating international peace and security.

The balance of power framework does not establish a true symmetry between states because it creates an endless battle for global dominance in which there are no winners. Such a balance may be realized for a time, however, as a result of a nation's attempt to create security for itself, it will inescapably create more instability by disrupting the harmony between states.

Any threat, alleged or genuine, invokes an intimidating response by neighboring countries. Whether it is the threat of a military build up or a threat of new technology with a dual use, the response will be aggressive in nature, obstructing peace.

Equilibrium is unattainable, and in effect is not the means to an end.

Final Day of Committees Spent Preparing Resolutions for Plenary Session

FIRST COMMITTEE
CHRISTOPHER M. ROSE
IPD Reporter

The highlight of Monday's first committee session occurred during the early hours of the morning. It was during this time when the opening session was initiated by a vote on Columbia's accomplished Resolution 4. This vote was followed by a continuing debate on the issue of landmines in the context of Tunisia's resolution 7.

A taut and quiet hush filled the committee room, disturbed only by the rustling of papers and the Chair's voice who called for votes from each member state. Halfway through the lengthy and silent process it was made clear that resolution 4 would in fact pass. Resolution 7 passed 69-29-9.

Columbia's resolution 4, was submitted by Representatives Matt Roberts and Lisa Christianson, who worked tirelessly to ensure this resolution would be submitted. Resolution 4 has been the first resolution to be put through the First Committee this week. An overjoyed Roberts expressed his happiness with the cooperative efforts of the Committee by stating that, "Columbia would like to express its extreme satisfaction that this body has taken the first responsible step toward disarming our world. We are excited about the nearly unanimous support for resolution 4. We are further encouraged by the discourse by fellow member states."

Following the success of the resolution 4 vote, there was an agreement by members to hold a brief suspension of meeting reserved for representatives to prepare themselves for the next topic of discussion. The subsequent topic of discussion was resolution 7, as submitted by Tunisia. This resolution was met with dissent from many committee members

that has instigated a divide among a once unified group of representatives. Deliberation on this issue has occupied the majority of the morning's session.

The focus of debate has been largely aimed at the measure that calls for strong procedures to be enacted toward the disarmament of land mines. Most nations recognize the danger land minds pose, however, some suspect that the resolution's methods are impractical, if not impossible, to implement.

Representative Roman Solowski of the Netherlands felt that, "the current resolution is too idealistic and impractical."

Following a passionate speech by Cambodia, Representative Diya Bose called for all nations to support the resolution with amendments, reaffirming the importance of land mine control by stating that "Cambodia alone possesses 6 million active land mines which threaten the lives for millions of people. The Cambodian Government has committed to enormous efforts to rehabilitate victims of land mines and clearing land minds from their territory. However, Cambodia's lack of funds hamper these efforts and proven that it cannot go about disarming land mines alone. We strongly encourage immediate ratification of the Ottawa Convention because the commitment of the 5 permanent members and multiple nations of the Middle East and Asia, the convention cannot live up to full potential."

Kazakhstan Representative Adam Dour opposes resolution 7, stating that the landmine issue in general is a good discussion, however, the resolution does not have realistic goals. He feels that this resolution calls for nations to search huge areas for landmines without probable cause. He states that, "it would take a millennia to



Representative Hubert Johnson of Colombia prepares to address the Sixth Committee on Monday.

accomplish such a feat, therefore, resolution 7 is not practical by any means."

Chile's Representative, Seyon Nynwleh, presented a heartfelt speech in favor of resolution 7 with amendments, stressing the importance of the land mine issue and the immediacy action must be taken to eliminate the suffering of the worlds peoples. Representative Nynwleh questioned, "should we simply sit back and watch the people of the world die from land mines? ...or should we take action? It is important for us all to commit ourselves to the elimination of land mines."

To alleviate the suffering of the world's people it is apparent that an agreement must be reached on the issue of landmine control. Subsequently, if such an agreement is not reached, millions will be threatened by the hidden menace landmines pose each day.

The issue is currently unresolved in the committee.

SECOND COMMITTEE
JESSICA HEIKKILA
IPD Reporter

After hours of discussion yesterday, the Second Committee passed two resolutions this morning. Resolution 2/II/1 came to a

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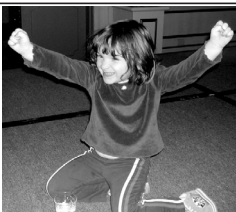
Get Excited...

It's Almost Time
for the
Representative
Dance!

Black & White

Tonight: 10:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Crystal Ballroom B-C



CORRECTIONS

On page 2, the Islamic Republic of Iran was misnamed and erroneously quoted as Iraq. This nation later removed itself from the resolution under discussion and abstained during the vote.

In last night's edition, the press conference report on page 3 should have read "Ghana, Cuba and El Salvador Aim for Multilateral Coalition." The representative quoted in the article was Doug Skaggs, and the number of backing nations reported for the coalition within the First Committee was an initial number, not a final one.

The AMUN Daily Chronicle regrets these errors.

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.

GAMERS' CORNER

Word Search

JENNY KISSANE
IPD Reporter

D O S E T X C I G P L T D V Q L U A Y S A O S M M
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ERIN DEXTER &
APRIL CULLEY
IPD Reporters

ACROSS

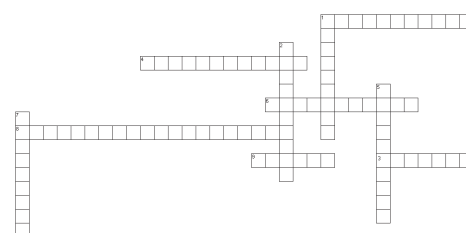
- Extreme gun control
- Passive aggression meets the opposite of free-trade
- Helping hand
- Right to rule
- Security-panacea
- A consultation in chaos

DOWN

- Keynote speaker extraordinary
- AMUN scribe
- First finder, UN protected

AGENDA
ASSEMBLY
CHICAGO
COLLEGE
COMMITTEE
CONFERENCE
COUNCIL
DELEGATION
ECOSOC
GENERAL
ICJ
INTERNATIONAL
MEMBER
PLENARY
REPRESENTATIVE
SECURITY
SESSION
SIMULATIONS
STATES
WHA

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keeper

- Tool of non-state actors

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THE WORLD COURT

Decision: *Mexico v. The United States of America*DAVE BAYLIS
IPD Reporter

Any case which is brought before the ICJ must contend with the fact that an appropriate decision in legal matters can often be one of life and death consequence, and the outcome in *Mexico v. The United States of America* is no exception. The court delivered its ruling at 7:00 pm on 23 November 2003 after several hours of deliberation that occurred throughout the day. The ruling was a multifaceted collaboration which disseminated six main points of argumentation. Jurisdiction was a primary point of contention with both Representatives from Mexico and The United States of America. Mexico argued that the Court did have the jurisdiction to hear the case citing Optional Protocol I of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, while the United States contended that the United States had already acknowledged their violation of the consular clause within Article 36 of the Vienna Convention. By recognizing these conditions, the United States viewed no dispute, thus ending any and all jurisdiction by the court in the matter. The Court unanimously found that they did possess the necessary jurisdiction to hear the matter in this case, as their was a dispute over the interpretation of the convention itself.

The United States and Mexico were in agreement over the United States' violation of "international legal obligations to Mexico by its

failure to inform the fifty-four Mexican nationals of their rights to contact their consular representation within the United States." However, Mexico and the United States were at odds over the domestic policy within the United States of procedural default. Mexico believes that the actions associated with procedural default prevented the Mexican nationals from receiving just due process within the process of appeals. The United States disputes these claims citing that the allowance of procedural default is within the interpretation of the Vienna Convention. The Court recommended that the United States "review and/or reconsider" the requests of the Mexican nationals due to distinct violations of Article 36 of the Vienna Convention. The Court also reemphasized proper interpretation of the prior case involving review and reconsideration in *Germany v. The United States of America*. In essence it holds to the prior finding in Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that finds all persons of any distinction equal

within the eyes of blind justice. The Court also ordered the United States to compose a direct "formal guarantee" that no further violations of the Vienna Convention would occur.

The final point regarding the right to receive consular assistance as a significant human right was the only one to fall short of unanimous court opinion. The court found eleven to two, with the dissenting voice offered by Justices Hynar and Laiu, that the right to consular assistance is a political right, not a human right.

The Court's ruling sets precedence for the merits of due process and its peripheral assets as fundamental to the balance of just and fair proceedings. Any country party to the articles of the Vienna Convention is party to the facets offered by civil justice. Supporters of the ruling see the Court as proving a profound point and showing a strong voice regarding a pivotal aspect of the philosophical understanding of law for all states.



Justices of the International Court hear arguments and deliberate in the Comiskey Room on Monday.

ICJ Hears Arguments in 1974 Historical Case

DAVE BAYLIS
IPD Reporters

At the outset, the case seems like a complicated version of sovereignty v. sovereignty, but what really appears is a case of jurisdiction, territory, and a conflict over the concerns of the future. *New Zealand v. France: 1974* finds the applicant, New Zealand, stating in its memorial to the court that France is violating international law by testing Nuclear Weapons in the Mururoa Atoll 2500 miles north of New Zealand. New Zealand accused France of adversely affecting its environment and people as well as interfering with the sovereignty of New Zealand.

France argued that the Court has no jurisdiction in the matter because it is not competent to hear the case, meaning it doesn't have the legal jurisdiction in the matter. The Representatives from France dispute the case due primarily to the fact that they are not subject to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Testing from 1963, as well as the NPT. France also argues that matters involving nuclear testing are of domestic jurisdiction, and that the Republic of France carries any and all rights to test nuclear weapons for their own self defense.

The Representative from New Zealand, Nish Nirmal opened oral arguments with a to-the-point condemnation of France's direct violation of New Zealand's sovereignty. The issues of territory and the right to nuclear testing quickly came into focus here, as the question arose over whether or not nuclear testing in one's own land politically or environmentally affects that of another sovereign state. The argument became somewhat unclear over whether or not nuclear damage can be registered to determine it is possible

affects in the future. Justice Laiu directly questioned New Zealand Representative Rezza Rahmani "if the damage is unclear, how do you measure how much damage has occurred?" Representative Rahmani assured that though no damage estimate could be determined with any certain, but there was definitely a possibility. Justice Bulson continued in this vein by questioning Representative Rahmani, asking "can you verify information that states that the fallout from radiation in these areas is significantly lower than what is considered at a dangerous level?" Representative Rahmani responded that there was very little information to directly pinpoint the effects of radioactive fallout in water. "We have decided that as a country, we are anti-nuclear in any form. While France claims to be doing it on their own soil, they are affecting others." On this matter of sovereignty, Justice Burton questioned the representative about France's own rights to test nuclear weapons on their territory for the purpose of defense. Representative Rahmani quickly responded, "then why aren't they testing in Paris?"

The Representative from France, Mark Morozink, attempted to make a distinction between the true issues at hand in this case. "This is not a matter of international law, but rather one of international protection. France would like to point out that there is no longer a dispute in this case as the Applicants claims have been met." Representative Morozink then reaffirmed the arguments within their memorial and also pointed out the continued nuclear weapons testing that has been enacted by other nations such as China which proves that their are holes in the various nuclear test

treates. Justice Laiu quickly focused on the French argument of no competency within the court. Representative Morozink clarified by pointing out that the court would not have a legal right to make a ruling on sovereign issues. Justice Vogl questioned France's disregard to New Zealand concerns over future testing in the vicinity of New Zealand. Representative Morozink circularly dodged this issue by reiterating that the issue in this case was strictly one of sovereign matters between France and New Zealand and by pointing to their gradual shift from atmospheric nuclear testing towards underground nuclear testing. Representative Morozink also admitted that New Zealand's claim that air and sea travel was disrupted by the nuclear testing was valid. However he was quick to point out that the commercial economic damage was extremely minimal. The ultimate summarization of these events for France is their insistence that they had not violated any international law in their nuclear testing, and were in fact simply acting on their own sovereign rights to create defensive weapons. New Zealand reiterated that they were not attempting to interfere with France's own right to self defense, but were rather attempting to protect their own national sovereignty.

Ultimately the justices will need to disseminate what is being argued here at the state and individual level of analysis to see what their jurisdiction in the matter would be. Nuclear radiation may stay in the ground for thousands of years, but the relationship between countries should be one of even greater duration.

BREAKING NEWS

1961: UN Defies Own Resolution, Occupies Elizabethville

United Nations peacekeepers occupied the Katangan capital Elizabethville Monday in apparent defiance of a ceasefire resolution adopted the Security Council days before.

Representatives expressed shock and disbelief when the news broke. The USSR strongly condemned the action, suggesting that secretary general Dag Hammarskjöld overstepped his bounds and defied the will of the security council.

"The Soviet Union is not surprised," said Representative Chris Wessely of the USSR. "It's just another example to add to our bag of reasons of how [Secretary-General] Dag Hammarskjöld used the UN so personally." He added that the secretary general must be stopped, and that he was appalled that the security council hadn't recognized the apparent corruption earlier.

"His manipulation has created a Pandora's box of corruption," Wessely said.

Other nations expressed concern about the Secretary-General's actions. Ceylon joined the USSR in calling for a formal investigation into the matter.

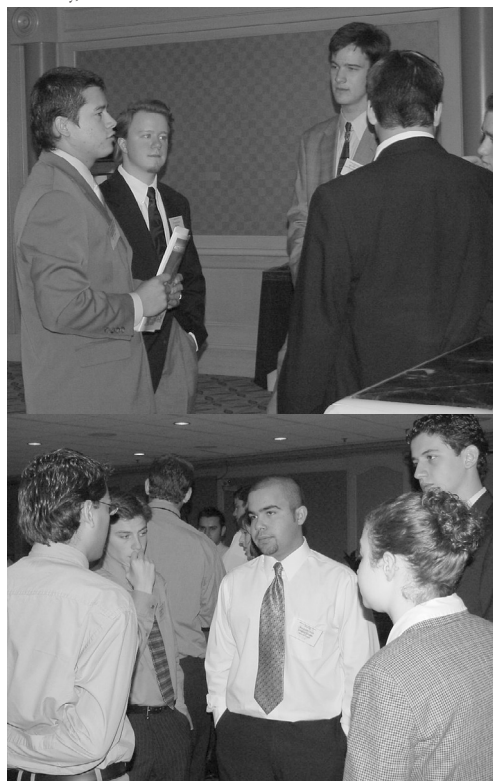
"Ceylon is disturbed at the actions of the Secretary-General," said representative Michael Kuperi of Ceylon. "That he would violate a ceasefire we mediated is upsetting to say the least. The world must know that we don't condone these attacks." An investigation will be launched immediately, he said.

According to Sarah Morse of the Secretary-General's office, the Security Council gave the Secretary-General the authority to attack in the resolution. By authorizing the UN to take action in operative clause 4, it gave the Secretary-General precedence for the action, she said. "We didn't have time to sit around and wait for the security council to pass another resolution." She added that Premier Tshombe of the Republic of Congo demanded immediate action against Katanga or he would not go to the negotiating table. The secretary general felt it was necessary to take immediate, unilateral action, Morse said.

"The Secretary-General has a personal vendetta against Katanga," said Representative Justin Meyer of Katanga. "The Secretary-General has put every possible roadblock to our sovereignty. We would never want to engage UN troops, but the Secretary-General has given Katanga little choice." The UN troops should keep peace and not be aggressive.

"The UN's use of military force and aggression must be strongly condemned. The UN is based on peaceful principals, and when the Secretary-General uses force, the Security Council must take immediate action," Meyer said.

Shortly after the news broke, it was learned that the Secretary-General had died in a plane crash. More news will be provided as the facts become known.



Representatives caucus in the Regency Lobby during a suspension of the meeting.

Announcement for Faculty Advisors

A special session is being held for Faculty Advisors on Tuesday morning. Mr. Anthony Hogan of the UN Foundation and President of Model United Nations International will be facilitating the presentation.

All Faculty Advisors are encouraged to participate. The special session will be held from 10:00 - 11:00 a.m. Tuesday morning in the Gold Coast Room.

PRESS RELEASES

Luxembourg. United Nations has implemented various programs which have improved many member states positions economically, socially, security and humanitarian aspects. Luxembourg strongly supports the social, economic and humanitarian issues through donating more than .7 percent GNP. It will continue to lend support until all the goals are met. Luxembourg understands that many countries need assistance to become self-sufficient and evolve into a developed country. It is very committed to assisting underdeveloped countries in its transformation toward improvement.

Iraq, World Health Assembly. On 22 November 2003, a special session of the World Health Assembly convened. The first two days were full of heated and productive debate on the protection of medical missions. The WHA passed two resolutions: WHA/1/1 and WHA/1/2. In an exciting turn of events during the morning of 24 November 2003, WHA turned its attention to SARS. The delegations in the WHA hope for productive debate on this issue and also on transparency in tobacco control and the humanitarian crisis in Southern Africa.

Brazil, Economic and Social Council. The 2003 Forum at Sao Paulo will be held in December and, once again, Cuba and Fidel Castro will host the event for the third year in a row. In attendance will be various heads of state, including President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva of Brazil, President Hugo Chavez at Venezuela, and Castro himself, along with representatives from many other groups, some of which appear on the U.S. State Department's list of active terrorist groups, including the Colombian FARC and ELN, the Peruvian MRTA, and the FMLN of El Salvador. Topics to be discussed will be regional co-operation and opposition to the Free Trade Area of the Americas. This comes on the heels of rekindled Cold War anxieties as Brazil pushes forward with a plan to un-sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and build a nuclear arsenal, the first of its kind in Latin/South America.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sixth Committee. Today in Sixth Committee a startling development has occurred. The Asian, Middle Eastern and African blocs have begun working together towards common interests, resulting in a dramatic

change to the direction in which the committee has been moving.

Up until this time, the European Union has been stifling any action by the Middle Eastern nations, causing resolutions drafted by those nations to never be brought forward for debate. In a roll call vote for a resolution sponsored by Romania, Belgium, Italy and France, the Middle Eastern, Asian, and African blocs voted resolution 6th/1/10 down, resulting in the defeat of an EU push for the re-opening of the Geneva Conventions and the consideration of a third protocol.

Following this dramatic move by these blocs, Middle Eastern interests were promptly recognized with the opening of debate on a primary resolution sponsored by Middle Eastern countries, primarily Yemen. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would like to state that this is a proud day for the United Nations. Finally, the European Union must realize this is a democracy of all nations; it will no longer be allowed to dictate the direction of this international body.

United States of America, Security Council. The United States, in relation to the developing situation in Iraq, pledges its forces to protect UN personnel throughout its involvement in the situation.

France, Historical Security Council. Just past noon today, an agreement was reached between France and Tunisia. Brokered by the United States of America, high points of the pact include a pledge by France to defend Tunisia against potential foreign threats. All parties expressed sympathy in the wake of the tragic loss of life over recent days near Bizerta, Tunisia. In addition to the defense aspect of the treaty, The United States will be constructing health care facilities in various areas of the country. France has agreed to fund and assist Tunisia in probing and extraction of its natural resources. It is envisioned that the accord will represent a significant step in Tunisia's development and is indubitably and exemplary instance of cooperation between France and The United States. The negotiations were tumultuous, however, the Historical Security Council anticipates the release of a presidential statement in the near future as an expression of its consensus on the completion of talks.



Representatives from the General Assembly caucus outside of the Grand Ballrooms on Monday.

PERSONAL NOTICES

Thank you IPD Staff! It's been a wonderful experience working with you! Take Care!

-Erin Dexter, IPD

Juice-loving delegate with spacious El Camino seeks older lady friend who enjoys long drives, minding P's and Q's.
-Kathryn Hemdon, Denmark, 1st Committee

Liberia WHA- Is there hope to see you at the dance?

-You know who

April and Stephanie- I have a banana, no seriously, I do.

-Anonymous

Baby- Here is to 50 years of Rice Krispy Treats!

Colombia would like to thank Cuba, Malaysia, Venezuela, and Timor-Leste for their invaluable help in drafting resolution 6A6/2/2.

-Colombia, 6th Committee

I would like to thank the captain of my Model UN team, Eric Olson, for his dedication and sense of humor. I would also like to thank my high school Model OAS coach, David Wyatt, for his dedication and ability to get me involved in public speaking.

-Ben Herman, Somalia

Committee Deliberations Draw to a Close



Representatives Saumya Jones of Djibouti and Amanda Shidder of Denmark participate in Second Committee debate Monday.

COMMITTEES FROM 2

vote this morning. The main advocate of the resolution was Cameroon, but several of the African nations collaborated to form the resolution. Debt relief, economic growth, alleviation of embargos, and several points about healthcare, technology, and education were the main point of the resolution. A few amendments had been added and voted on before the committee voted on the resolution as a whole. Resolution 2/2/1 passed with a vote of 64-13-26. Representative JaneAnne Belmore of Liberia stated that the passing of the resolution "proves that diplomacy is alive and well."

Malaysia put their resolution on the floor shortly after the voting, and after an hour of discussion, Resolution 2/2/3 passed 84-1-15. In a speech to the committee, Timor-Leste commented that the resolution was "packed with specifics." With Malaysia's strong foothold in Asia, the resolution had strong support. The main points of the resolution included working towards a goal of free trade, bilateral communication, and the establishment of a committee under the supervision of the UNDP. The sub-committee would serve as a connection between developing nations and developed ones.

The Arab nations and Spain have also put forth resolutions. The United States has been working on a draft resolution since Saturday but the resolution had not been brought to the floor as of this morning. Sources indicate that the resolution is the combined effort of the United States and the European Union. The United States would not comment on the specifics of the resolution, stating only that it was still in the draft stages. If this resolution comes to the floor, it has the possibility of having strong support if its co-signatories include the United Kingdom and the European Union.

THIRD COMMITTEE

IVY BRADLEY

IPD Reporter

The Third Committee has remained focused on the first topic of discussion - the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly.

The first resolution to be brought to the floor Sunday afternoon was GA3/1/2, which focused on the topic of fresh water availability, was submitted by India and Iraq. The resolution recognized the shortage of clean drinking water worldwide and requested that nations monitor rural areas in order to increase awareness of the problems of sanitation. Two amendments were added; the first in regards to the percentage of global water supplies which are fresh and accessible, and the second which requested funds for road building in order to aid nations in reaching rural areas for the monitoring of water supplies. Following a motion by the United States to divide the question, the second amendment was not passed. The resolution with Amendment A was adopted by consensus.

The next resolution under consideration was GA3/1/4, which dealt primarily with the rights and education of women, and with women's education as a tool for decreasing poverty. Following a very brief suspension for caucusing, the resolution was passed 64-13-23. The Islamic Republic of Iran, which had co-submitted the resolution explained that they voted to abstain as they felt the language regarding women's rights was too

strongly emphasized. Hungary expressed the view that the countries submitting the resolution, which included China, Pakistan and Iraq, were not a positive example of women's rights in practice.

On Monday morning the resolution GA3/1/8 was brought to the floor. This resolution sought to draw attention to the importance of disease prevention and requested the assistance of NGO's to provide aid to countries in need of medical benefits. In the role call vote requested by New Zealand, the resolution passed 73-4-24.

The next resolution brought to the floor was GA3/1/10, which discussed the relationship between education and poverty and called for basic schooling for all youth, as well as adult education. The resolution also called for education working towards drug use prevention and the prevention of AIDS. It was adopted by consensus.

As the Monday morning session comes to a close, several member nations are working on the establishment of resolutions on the second topic.

SIXTH COMMITTEE

APRIL CULLEY

IPD Reporter

As the day was winding down on Sunday, the Sixth Committee received a renewed burst of energy. The first substantive vote came late in the evening, with representatives calling for a consensus vote on an Amendment, and the first resolution (6/1/4) was passed immediately upon opening of session this morning.

Yet even with this seemingly meaningful occasion, the momentum of the committee is often stalled in procedural motions. With twelve resolutions on the floor and many left to be discussed, the task at times seems daunting. Though Representative Aaron Scott Jorbin from Sri Lanka expressed optimism, "Each resolution is important, and we need to discuss them to hammer out any issues. It's nice to see that we're getting things passed."

Even though there are still resolutions on the floor for the first topic, representatives are beginning to look toward the next topic-review of the UN Charter and strengthening the role of the organization. Resolutions that were suffering from a lack of compromise between blocs on for the first topic are now being produced as collaborative efforts.

Colombia is spearheading a resolution to discuss reform of the Security Council in a joint effort with representatives from the African, Asian and European blocs. "Colombia is excited that as the convention goes on, blocs find themselves more willing to compromise and collaborate," said Kristina Flores from Colombia. A second resolution is also being prepared in advance by members of Asian, African and one member of the Latin American bloc.

Representative Jorbin set an ambitious goal of having all resolutions on the first topic resolved by the end of the morning session, and the committee to be ready to move on to the second topic by this evening.

Answers to Crossword

