



## AMUN General Assembly Plenary Session Convenes

Committees come together to finalize resolutions passed over last three days



Representatives from all four AMUN General Assembly Committees gathered Tuesday to consider, amend and vote on all of the resolutions passed during Committee sessions.

### Resolution 7 Strikes Back, Holds Plenary Session Hostage

**CHRISTOPHER M. ROSE**  
IPD Reporter

Once again infamous Resolution 7, proposed by First Committee members, became the center of debate holding up the process of discussion in committee. The inability to establish an agreement on the resolution held up the plenary session today, preventing the body from moving forward with discussion. Members once again found themselves locked in controversy over the resolution, creating a profound sense of frustration among the majority of participants. Because of the stalemate, the President set a fixed time limit on discussion to provide enough time for other issues to be discussed.

### First Committee Caught in Deadlock, Resolution 7 Passes

**CHRISTOPHER M. ROSE**  
IPD Reporter

Monday evening's First Committee Session was a brutal contrast to the morning's prompt and cooperative effort to pass Resolution 4. At first glance, the committee appeared to be a single-issue debate rather than a cooperative United Nations, multi-issue assembly, with the aim of creating peace and stability through dialogue concerning a range of global threats.

The topic of discussion chiefly focused upon delegate's inability to create a mutual compliance relating to Resolution 7. The committee spent most of the day bogged down by proce-



Representative Kory Jessen of Uganda participates in the First Committee's Monday night session.

durational motions. Toward the end of the evening's session and out of desperation to shift the discussion to other prominent issues, resolution 7 was passed.

Argument about Resolution 7 rose primarily due to its wording. Most member states felt that the resolution contained some important initiatives that would bring true peace and security, however, members simply could not agree upon the phraseology of the resolution.

Early attempts to table the resolution earlier that morning was narrowly thwarted. At one point the Resolution 7 possessed less than the 33 required votes after Congo and Cuba pulled their support. It was their hope to move away from the topic of discussion. Other nations followed suit. Without a 33 minimum vote, the resolution could potentially be tabled. The Vice Chair prevented this by inquiring if committee members would like to realign themselves with the resolution. Without backing from Cuba, Congo and other nations the resolution survived since new countries filled their place. This created further hours of deadlock.

By the end of the night many delegates were supremely frustrated by the ineptitude of the committee to act. One delegate announced that it was time for states to stop thinking about their own agendas and begin to look at the broader picture. Several failed requests were made to adjourn debate, to discuss other important issues. In addition a vote of no confidence on the part of the committee also took place with no success.

The debate lasted most of the evening until Resolution 7 was eventually passed hours later.

Following the triumph of Resolution 7, a staged walk out disrupted the session for the purpose of preventing a majority rule. The Colombian delegates called for an adoption by consensus, however it was overruled. After a short break the majority of members returned to vote on Malaysia and Singapore's Resolution 12. The resolution 12 passed.

The session concluded with a few vain attempts to put resolutions forward followed by a mutual agreement to close session for the year.

### Second Committee Finishes Monday Work With Two Resolutions

**JESSICA HEIKKILA**  
IPD Reporter

Two resolutions were passed in the Second Committee last evening. Burundi, Nepal, and Canada sponsored 2/2/8, which focused on infrastructure and multilateral support, while Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia sponsored 2/2/2, which dealt with debt forgiveness and economic progress.

Representative Mandi Garvey of Canada commented that resolution 2/2/8 was a "complimentary resolution" that was "necessary for other resolutions" to work. The resolution supported reform and provided wide multilateral support. Representative Mekael Teshome of Burundi was pleased at the passing of the resolution, and felt that the passing was a "great diplomatic victory" that showed the ability of both developing and developed nations to work together for success.

Resolution 2/2/2 was supported by most of the Middle Eastern bloc, and focused on debt. The resolution supported debt forgiveness, tariff reduction, economic development and "no interest loans." The economic problems created by repaying interest on loans was a main point in the resolution. The United States and the United Kingdom supported resolution 2/2/2 which passed by a large majority. Representative Megan Brentlinger of the United States commented that the resolution's main focus was "diversifying individual economies to work towards stabilization" and that the clause in the resolution which supported this was the most important clause. The signatories could not be reached for comment.

### Third Committee Addresses World's Indigenous Peoples

**IVY BRADLEY**  
IPD Reporter

During the Monday evening session of the Third Committee, the body voted to change the focus of debate to topic two, which deals with the International Decade of the World's Indige-

nous People.

Almost immediately, resolution GA3/2/1 was brought to the floor. The resolution, which was submitted by Guatemala, was discussed extensively by Guatemalan delegate Leisha Sage. It dealt with the topic of raising the status of indigenous people, and encouraged the expansion of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People to an International Century of the World's Indigenous People. This resolution was passed.

Following this, Cambodia addressed the body on the subject of protecting the rights of indigenous people. The delegate from Australia questioned Cambodia's commitment to protecting human rights and made notice of the indigenous Cambodian refugees living in Thailand, to which Cambodia discussed their current dedication to working towards providing rights to all indigenous people and correcting the actions of the Khmer Rouge.

Shortly after the topic was changed back to topic one. Resolution GA3/1/9, concerning the Copenhagen Summit and the need for financing for both disease prevention and education was passed.

### Sixth Committee's Final Drama: Resolution GA/II/2

**APRIL CULLEY**  
IPD Reporter

With the close of the day quickly approaching on Monday, representatives struggled to get the agenda moved to the second topic amid stringent opposition. This was finally achieved around an hour before they were scheduled to adjourn.

This second topic dealt with strengthening the role of the organization. The resolutions which had been moved to the floor were advocating a reexamination of the Security Council composition and distribution of power. With strong convictions, France urged other EU and Arab nations to resist and oppose any attempts to change the topic to Topic II.

Yet even with this resistance the Latin American, African and Asian blocks seemed only more determined. This unwavering devotion to their cause began to show signs of wear only when the

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## Secretary-General Remembered

**KATHRYN BAILEY & APRIL CULLEY**  
IPD Reporters

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld was remembered Monday after a plane crash took his life and the lives of several of his aides.

Several representatives expressed their regrets following the death of the secretary general. The death of the secretary general is a tragedy, said representative Rebecca Kurshenbaum of Liberia.

"We are deeply upset," said Kurshenbaum. "However it is the responsibility of the body to find a respectable replacement so that the Security Council may continue its endeavor in securing peace around the world."

Representative Thomas Dubach also called upon the security council to continue to strive for peace. "The tragedy will not tear down all that we've worked for so far."

Ambassador Adlai Stevenson of the United States delivered the eulogy at Hammarskjöld's memorial. "The Secretary-General is dead, but the UN lives on," Stevenson said.

Hammarskjöld's death came on the heels of scandal. Earlier this week accusations were flying regarding the UN's apparently unapproved movement into Elizabethville. The USSR is asserting that the action was taken under direct authority of the Secretary-General himself and was not approved by the Security Council.

According to the Secretary-General's office, there has been a sharp increase in anti-UN rhetoric in occupied Elizabethville. Not long after a bomb went off near a barracks, UN officials Brian Urquhardt and George Ivan Smith were kidnapped and beaten, and Major Ajeet Singh was found dead.

The Congo remained optimistic. "The government strongly hopes that the council will continue to support the action against Katanga," said Representative Mark Hoffman of Congo.



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# Security Council Convenes for Emergency Session

## Crisis in Democratic People's Republic of Korea draws immediate attention



The Security Council meets in special session early Tuesday morning.

**DAVE BAYLIS**  
IPD Reporter

Early Tuesday morning at approximately 1:45 am central time, the UN security council convened under a special session called by the UN Secretary General.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been experiencing a severe famine over the last decade. It is estimated that the DPNK would need upwards of four and one half metric tons of humanitarian food stuffs or the equivalent in financial resources to end the existing threat of famine.

A recent United States decision to end the distribution of its sixty-six thousand metric tons of humanitarian food aid stemmed from alleged United States intelligence reports of a North Korean freighter with a cargo of weaponry in the waters just outside Iran.

The freighter was intercepted by the Spanish ship Navarro as it registered as an un-flagged vessel. The Representative from Spain, Javier Puebla, stated that upon searching the ship eight warheads, 121 chemical containers, and several modified ballistic missiles containing advanced GPS tracking systems were uncovered. These events ultimately prompted the United States to end its humanitarian distribution.

This, however, soon proved to only be the tip of the iceberg in this complicated case of multiple simultaneous crisis events. Immediately after the agenda was set in the opening minutes of the meeting, the Representative from the United States, Erica Albertson, immediately moved to discuss the issue of North Korea's ties to Iran as tantamount to the situation in the DPRK. The Representative from Syrian Arab Republic, Ryan Erwin said, "Syria

feels that the burden of proof here lies within the United States to find out if the vessel was found in Iranian Water." The United States reiterated its earlier statement that United States intelligence had allowed them to track the vessel for some unspecified time, however they also pointed out that the ship was finally intercepted by a Spanish vessel. This prompted several inquiries regarding the validity of US intelligence reports.

In reference to the growing concerns of the UN body, United States Representative Nouriddin Salih wanted to make it clear that "the United States government is not punishing the people of North Korea, the North Korean government is punishing North Korea." The Council seemed stuck on the issue of the freighter and its exact location upon time of interception until China reinforced the dire humanitarian situation that was at hand.

Several concerns were then brought forth before the council regarding the possible ways to bring forth the delegation from North Korea to present additional vital information to the crisis. Pakistan stated that "the representatives from the DPRK need to be here to explain their reason for exporting weaponry. "We find it out of order that the US rambled on for five minutes on the dangers of exporting weapons when they are the leading exporter of weapons." The Syrian Arab republic also noted that it would not be able to assist in the humanitarian export of food as it was currently under period of its own United States sanctions as well as thousands of Palestinian refugees.

The Representative from Russia, John Simpson also questioned whether or not the good intentions of the UN to provide humanitarian aid would simply

be a short term solution for a long term problem. "While the body can give aid to North Korea, is this an effective long term solution to the problem?"

At this time the delegation from North Korea was allowed to speak before the council. The North Korean representatives failed to acknowledge a growing flood of refugees across China's border, to which China itself had claimed earlier on that it had exceeded the number of refugees it could possibly take in, yet was still receiving more. North Korea did assert that it was in dire need of the aid that it had accounted into its fiscal budget.

The council broke off into a series of heated caucuses and fiery debates climaxing with China closing its borders to any further refugees prompting a statement from the Secretary-General informing the body that refugees were beginning to move, instead, towards the South Korean border, the forty-ninth parallel or DMZ. Representative Pigeon cited his disgust that the inaction of the body had forced China into this position.

Delegates encountered complications in raising enough humanitarian aid while the United States attempted to hammer out an agreement with North Korea apart from the rest of the conference. The Representative from Mexico Rohan Mandelia stated that "as a council here, we can come up with a substantial amount of humanitarian aid to support the refugees."

The United States was separately hammering out an agreement with North Korea, while the rest of the council, left somewhat in the dark by these proceedings, attempted to draft a resolution of its own. Resolution SC/5 ultimately would have served as a temporary humanitarian needs resolution as it was drafted by Angola and presented by France. It also left two operational clauses allow for the future implementation of any United States agreement that was developed. The United States still threatened to use its veto power to place the resolution in limbo while keeping the specific details of its agreement in the dark as it claimed that this was within its recourse of policy. Ultimately this hangup was the council's undoing. The crisis on the border between North and South Korea ended badly as the possibly five thousand refugees attempting to cross Korea's border met with gunfire.

A long, disappointing night for the Security Council ultimately ended in tragedy.



The Historical Security Council met in special session early Tuesday morning.

### INTERNATIONAL PRESS DELEGATION

<b>Reporters:</b>	Kathryn Bailey	Jessica Heikkila
	Dave Baylis	Jenny Kissane
	Ivy Bradley	Chris Rose
	April Culley	Jenna Ross
	Erin Dexter	
<b>Photographer:</b>	Peter Kelley	
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The International Press Delegation. Left to right: Jenna Ross, Dave Baylis, Kathryn Bailey, Jenny Kissane, Jessica Heikkila (kneeling), April Culley, Christopher Rose, Peter Kelley; left inset: Erin Dexter; right inset: Ivy Bradley.

### EDITORIAL

# Sovereignty Rules Supreme

**DAVE BAYLIS**  
IPD Reporter

When it comes to politics, I'm the first to admit that I tend to think of situations in a psychological perspective. Political scientists can't be that far off in these regards, or why else would they have devoted an entire study of international relations to the very idea of individual level analysis acting on the whole of the political body.

All denouement aside, and regardless of my own personal thought process flaws (hold on this theme will rear its ugly head later) I'm going to present a defense of the idea of state sovereignty being upheld in the global community.

Now before I'm burned in effigy, or someone uses this portion of the paper for inappropriate self-cleaning purposes, put down the torches, take a seat, and open the mind a little because this won't be your traditional cut and dry defense, as I'm not sure that is what you'd even end up calling this.

First of all, take into consideration Article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter which specifically states "The Organization is based on the principles of the sovereign equality of its members." Yes, we all know that true equality is very far from attainment in a world of endless graft, boundless lies, and just plain old greed. However, I wonder if international cooperation would necessarily be a be all and end all to this situation. There is a fine line between cooperation and domination, but to say that international cooperation is not a good idea is career suicide. Really, it's the best possible idea that could happen. My point is, that for all that is said about state sovereignty acting as a stimulus for all that is wrong with the global community, is kind of like knocking out the cornerstone of the UN's very foundation.

Without state sovereignty, the idea of international cooperation loses its point, as in a rhetorical sense, cooperation can not exist in the first place if there isn't a point of contention to set the basis for cooperation. Socrates understood, and passed down to Plato the art of the dialectic method of discourse and of good old fashioned intellectual stimulation through debate.

The very competitive nature that spurs on the desire to build the tallest skyscraper, or the race into space certainly hasn't led to a decrease in innovation among varying nation-states. Weaponry is a common example used to set this example in a negative light,

but to blame this entirely on competitive spirit is an analytical viewpoint that falls rather one-sided.

Really, in a best case scenario, international cooperation could lead to utopia, but keep in mind that utopia is virtually defined as an unattainable goal within the realm of human emotional capability (seem I told you those psychological emotional examples would continue). However, in a worst case Orwellian example, unchecked international unity could exist in the very paradoxical form that appears in 1984. The world was supposedly split into a three way conflict between mega-nation-states, an actual example of a tri-polar system. However, the underlying aspect found here is a system in which all three were actually locked in a vicious cycle where war is peace as created by the establishment of a singular new world order. In essence the Aristotelean idea that "we make war so that we may live in peace." The only balance in this system is a world of individual states who disagree, who check and balance each other, who form alliances and who step out on their own sometimes.

Diversity is beautiful, and the diversity that highlights one of the primary facets of sovereignty itself is no exception. National sovereignty needs to be promoted as a method for strengthening the resolve of the international community not as a means to undermine it. If what doesn't kill me can only make me stronger, then the tests placed upon the original League of Nations by sovereign states, despite all their utter tragedy, certainly created a stronger global community in that of the United Nations itself. This is a Darwinian evolutionary ideal integrated onto the world stage, and the sovereign state is simply the newest step in the modifications to achieve the closest thing to perfection that mankind can possibly attain. The sovereign state is characteristic of the international organization and the international organization is fundamental to the protection of the sovereign state. They are, really, one in the same.



Representative Justin Meyer speaks with IPD Reporters Tuesday morning.

### General Assembly GA PLENARY FROM 1

session devolved into a frenzy of delay tactics.

The saga of Topic II continued in to the GA Plenary session of this morning. With plots and intrigue thick enough to rival any soap opera, the members of the Security Council opposed to the resolution (GA6/II/2) planned on pull it into the Security Council when they reconvene after lunch on Tuesday. This would allow the permanent Security Council members to veto the resolution.

Please see the Conference Web Site for the conclusion of this episode.

## Consensus Resolution in ECOSOC

JENNY KISSANE  
IPD Reporter

Resolution ES/1/4 passed last night 17-9-15. Resolution ES/1/7 passed last night as well. It was a resolution that accepted the report that was submitted by the Special Committee on Rural Development. The resolution was passed by consensus.

ECOSOC switched to topic area two. Resolution ES/II/1 was introduced to the committee today. It was voted on as well. Amendment A passed with 23/0/1 vote. Amendment B also passed by consensus. Resolution ES/II/1 and Amendment B both passed by consensus, which is an unusual occurrence. However, this is what the United Nations strives for because it means that the entire body agrees on the resolution and the amend-

ment.

However, Ghana had requested a speaker to talk about polio to go along with Resolution ES/II/1. Home Government sent Secretary-General Ryan Donovan to talk to ECOSOC. He gave an extensive report on polio. He discussed the carriers, treatment, and prevention of the disease among other topics.

"He explained a little more of what we said (to the committee) about different vaccines, which vaccines were being used, and the pros and cons of each vaccine," said Representative Erica Jeszke of Ghana.

"It was a good reaffirmation of what we said. It really helped the committee understand everything," agreed Representative Kaitlin DeStigter of Ghana.

Please visit [www.amun.org](http://www.amun.org) for the final results.



Representatives engage in informal discussion outside the Crystal Ballrooms Monday night.

## World Health Assembly's Discussions About AIDS Marked by Procedural Disagreement

JENNA ROSS  
IPD Reporter

Controversy over procedure emerged in the World Health Assembly's discussions Monday.

A moderator for the consultative committee that yielded a resolution responded to questions and accusations that the committee was unfairly formed.

The proposed resolution and its designing committee focused upon the Southern Africa humanitarian crisis, including an outline of concerns and solutions for the HIV/AIDS crisis.

Some delegates expressed concern about who was asked to be on the committee and, more importantly, who was not.

"We were never approached to be on the committee," United States delegate Collin Bockman said. "We give more money towards this crisis than any other country in the world, and we were overlooked. It doesn't make sense."

Those who criticized the formation of the committee said organizers should have approached each country directly, instead of calling out an invitation during caucusing.

Countries who were not a part of the committee were invited to join the discussion and give input, although they would not have voting rights.

"Although we were not asked to join the committee, we were there," France delegate Kimberly Kampner said. "They were very willing to

listen to France's point of view."

Sponsors of the resolution said they were optimistic about its future.

However, countries not invited to the committee said the proposed resolution would face opposition because of the committee's origin.

"When the resolution comes to the floor, there will be substantial opposition," a representative for Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said. "But when it comes down to it, I don't think anyone will vote against it. I'm not personally going to punish the people in need for the government's mistake."

The United States said its problems with the resolution are due to more than the committee's organization.

"We have some definite problems with the resolution—I think due to the fact that we were not included on the committee," United States representative Collin Bockman said. "But we're currently working towards a compromise."

Sponsors of the committee said the committee, and its organization, was essential to creating an effective resolution.

"The committee was essential to the Assembly's success," a representative from Ghana, Catie Schierbeck, said. "We couldn't have come to the body with this resolution without the work of the committee."

Today, the Assembly is discussing its final topic—transparency in tobacco control.

<b>UN Trivia</b>	<b>JESSICA HEIKKILA</b> IPD Reporter
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In what year was the UN established?</li> <li>Who was the first Secretary-General of the UN?</li> <li>Where was he from?</li> <li>United Nations Day is celebrated on what day and month of the year?</li> <li>How many member countries belong to the UN?</li> <li>The official anthem for the UN is called?</li> <li>What are the official languages for the UN?</li> <li>In what year did Tuvalu become a member nation?</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Answers:</b> 1. 1945 2. Trygve Lie 3. Norway 4. 24 October 5. 191 (includes Switzerland and Timor-Leste) 6. There is no official anthem 7. Russian, Arabic, English, French, Spanish and Chinese 8. 2000</p>	

## WORLD COURT

### Ruling Delivered: *New Zealand v. France*

DAVE BAYLIS  
IPD Reporter

The culmination of the ICJ's deliberations were delivered Monday evening based on a series of findings during oral presentations. The Court included a summary of the primary arguments of both New Zealand and France including New Zealand's citation regarding the accountability of France in respect to France's subsequent insistence that they were not tied to any such treaty. The Court also recognized France's claims of no-competence in the Court as well as their peripheral statement disavowing the ICJ's jurisdiction in the matter. Finally, France's reiteration that they were gradually shifting atmospheric testing towards underground testing was also taken into consideration in the Court's findings.

Ultimately, as the justices of the Court defined it within their statement, "the resulting decision comes down to the balancing of one claim of state sovereignty

over another." There is no dispute in the case over whether or not radiation causes damage to health and environment, as neither country disputes this point. The Court disagrees with France's claim of no-competency in the matter, but the justices stated that France has acted within the faculties of its own sovereignty by testing for purposes of defense, and by moving the testing sites twenty five hundred miles away from New Zealand. In the Courts eyes, New Zealand also failed to provide sufficient evidence that would show

the full scale effects of nuclear contamination here. Due to these extenuating sets of circumstances the Court found that would it would be "irresponsible to provide any form of punishment, declaration or recommendation to France," as New Zealand, in their opinion had not provided sufficient evidence to find otherwise.

Ultimately the Court was not able to satisfy the growing debate of sovereignty v. sovereignty. It is quite possible that this may never be resolved and maybe will never come to pass.



The International Court of Justice rendered its final decisions on Monday and Tuesday.

### Oral Arguments Heard in *Guinea v. DRC*

DAVE BAYLIS  
IPD Reporter

The final case of this AMUN session began oral arguments Monday before the ICJ justices regarding the case *Guinea v. The Democratic Republic of Congo*. As applicant in the case, the Republic of Guinea delivered its memorial address to the Court based on three main arguments that dealt with denial of human rights, reparation entitlements for lost assets and finally a dispute over citizenship.

Ultimately, *Guinea v. The Democratic Republic of Congo*, is a very complicated issue typified by arguments over dual nationality, individual rights in such cases, and an existing country, the DRC, having to argue the case based on allegation that occurred within its successor state of Zaire. The Representative from Guinea, John Schwietz argued that there was no due process delivered in this case. The applicant, Mr. Sadio Diallo, was forced into extradition by the government despite the fact that the courts in Zaire at this time had ruled in favor of Mr. Diallo. The applicants argued that he was forced out of country with nothing but the clothes on his back.

Justice Laiu questioned the representatives as to how Guinea itself has been affected by the DRC's actions. Representative Schwietz replied that the State of Guinea was simply recognizing the basic idea of human rights for their own national. This concern of citizenship was one of the major sticking points in the case. Mr. Sadio Diallo was granted permission to live in the DRC though he is a Guinean National. Justice Klemesrud questioned the applicant's whether or not they recognized the idea of dual citizenship. Justice Franklin inquired as to whether or not they viewed him as a citizen of both countries. In clarification the representatives agreed that Diallo was indeed one of their citizens. Representative of Guinea Justin Johns stated "The problem here is that the DRC did not in any way, shape, or form allow for restoration of his debt, they simply expelled him.

Due process was there in terms of the court, it was the Prime Minister of the government who simply did not allow this to happen. The government official impeded the judgement of the court because they did not like what they had found."

Representative for Zaire, Christine Gow, presented several counterpoints to these issues in her oral arguments. The argument of *ius soli* stated that "an individual, over time, essentially acquires the nationality of a host State by virtue of long standing residency." Article four of the Hague Convention officially states that "A state may not afford diplomatic protection to one of its nationals against a state whose nationality such person also possesses." Representative Gow addressed the matter of dual citizenship in reference to these points. "It is unjust to allow one with dual nationality to gain rights over one who has only singular citizenship."

The Justices questioned Representative Gow's argument of the idea of "clean hands." Under this argument one is ultimately guilty by association as Representative Gow argues that

Mr. Sadio Diallo had dealings with the corrupt former Zaire government. Under the precedent of past laws laid down in the Ben Tillet Case of 1899 and the Virginius Case, an individual must have "clean hands" in order to receive protection. Justice Stapleton asked, "What grounds do you have to cite Mr. Sadio not having clean hands." Simply put, by having any association with the former government of Zaire makes it "a stretch of the imagination to assume he wasn't involved in corrupt dealings." Justice Burton requested of Representative Gow the DRC's precedents for establishing an individual to which the Representative replied that the Republic of Guinea had themselves recognized thirty two years as enough time through the properties of *ius soli*.

The court had a difficult job in separating the time-line of events that took place and where they took place so as to establish citizenship in critical points of each testimony. A dual ruling, however, will certainly not be applicable in this dualistic case.

### AMUN 2004 Moves to the Sheraton

JESSICA HEIKKILA  
IPD Reporter

For the 2004 AMUN Conference, the venue will be changed from the Hyatt Regency to the Sheraton Hotel. The faculty advisors as well as permanent representative had the opportunity to tour the new facilities Monday afternoon. Representative Kathryn Bailey of Chile toured the facilities and was available for comment last evening.

"Everything is centralized, in a top-bottom format," Representative Bailey commented. "The new facilities have ballrooms in the bottom big enough for all the GA sessions to be located together. The floor directly above would house the Security Council and the Historical Security Council. The IPD, Delegate Services, and Home Government Offices would be located on a third floor above the Security Councils. With the new

format, the representatives would be located closer together, and be spared having to walk back and forth between the towers.

The switch to the Sheraton looks to be a great match for the needs of the growing conference. "The Hyatt rooms aren't completely adequate for our needs," Bailey stated. "The hotel isn't located near that many restaurants, either." The Sheraton venue will be easier for everyone in the conference, in part because of its size, but mainly because of the centralization issue. According to Editor-in-Chief Adam Wolfe, the Sheraton would be reserved specifically for the conference, filling our need for double-double sleeping rooms and not sharing the host facility with other conferences.

For next year's conference, the venue will be different, but the spirit will be the same.

PRESS RELEASES

**Cuba, First Committee.** Cuba and Congo would like to provide an explanation for their decision to revoke support and therefore vote against Resolution GA6/II/7. We view Tunisia, Chile, and Angola with respect for their abilities to bring the issue of landmine removal and deterrence to this body's attention. Cuba has made this decision in the best interest of our government with respect to the positive and progressive goals of our nation.

In thoughts also shared by El Salvador and Chile, we would like to stress the dismay of our entire delegation with respect to the Resolution GA6/II/3. We have worked very diligently in order to create, endorse and pass a resolution dealing with an official position for the 1st Committee. We still endeavor to gain the consensus of this committee in order to continue toward the goal of stability for all nations.

**Benin, Sixth Committee** (with support of: Nigeria, Colombia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Cuba, Tunisia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Syria, Pakistan, Niger, and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea). The 6th Committee of the General Assembly decided to not approve Resolution GA6/II/2, regarding the reformation of the Security Council, during the last session. The signatories of this letter would like to deplore this decision by a few members as it maintains the tyranny that the Security Council holds over developing nations. We believe that the Security Council is no longer a body representative of the world in general, as many factors affecting the world have changed since the creating of the UN. For example, no nations from Latin American or Africa hold permanent seats, and Asia only holds one (and part of another). To suggest the Security Council is representative of the world today is laughable. The above mentioned nations deplore the decision of the General Assembly, and would strongly urge nations to reconsider their views on Security Council reform. To oppose change beneficial to the vast majority of the world to preserve a nations personal power in this body undermines



Amy Patterson addresses Monday's FA meeting.

the goals of the UN in general.

**Germany and El Salvador, First Committee.** The First Committee experienced a walk-out during the last session. This walkout was advocated by several member states due to the ineffectiveness of the committee to stand in solidarity on a number of issues. Germany, Argentina, El Salvador, Ghana, Cuba, Venezuela and many others, decided the only way to gain a consensus on a number of issues, was an informal caucus, which resulted in the walkout and a loss of quorum. Working through the multilateral solidarity coalition initiated by Ghana, El Salvador, Cuba and Morocco, a consensus was made to pass a resolution to be within the body in the informal caucus. This was felt by many as highly warranted and was a symbolic action taken to condemn the high amount of unilateralism occurring with the committee.

**Ceylon, Historical Security Council.** Ceylon is greatly disheartened by the Soviet Ceylon's decision to walkout on the Security Council. Such rash actions certainly do not help an already strained decision, and are contrary to the United Nations principle of cooperation and deliberation.

Ceylon invites the Soviet Union to return to the Security Council so we may begin talks anew.

**Liberia, Security Council.** Liberia is greatly displeased with the actions and demeanor of the Security Council. Former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor, is being held safe in Nigeria and commanding loyalist insurgents through the use of his cell phone. The Security Council called Liberia in as a party to the dispute and yet our main grievance, the extradition of former President Taylor back to Liberia to stand trial for his crimes while in office, was brushed aside as an issue which they felt to be too controversial. The Security Council seemed indifferent about the main issue that Liberia was most passionate about: Liberia anticipates a formal apology from the Security Council. If one is not issues, Liberia will lose confidence in the competence of the Security Council.

**Argentina, First Committee.** Argentina has been trying to promote multilateralism and solidarity among states for the last three days. However, we feel that self-interest and unilateral actions took precedent in the 1st Committee. Therefore, we had no choice but to condemn this action symbolically by walking out.

**Venezuela, World Health Assembly.** Venezuela congratulates the South American countries for their regional unity regarding the issue of transparency in tobacco control. Venezuela recognizes your efforts and appreciates your support. As a result of Latin American cohesiveness, a resolution was developed which addresses the global tobacco epidemic while protecting economies of nations throughout the world.

**Saudi Arabia, First Committee.** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is wholeheartedly disappointed in the motives of the 1st Committee. The committee seems more concerned with passing resolutions to present at the plenary session of the GA, then spending quality time on posing a high-quality resolution. The actions taken by the Committee may place quantity over quality, and SA feels highly diplomatically discourteous. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is disappointed at the resolve of the 1st Committee, and hope that in the future the 1st Committee will spend their valuable time debating possible amendments that would produce a quality and well received resolution, rather than forty-five minutes on procedural questions.

**New Zealand, Sixth Committee.** The representatives of New Zealand, Peru, Fiji, Canada, France, United States, United Kingdom, India, Turkey, Bahrain, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Angola, Ireland, Zimbabwe, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Italy, Iraq, Nepal, Serbia and Montenegro, Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Nigeria, Norway, Niger, Qatar, Portugal, Poland, Greece, and Nicaragua commend the Sixth Committee on their actions during the past several days.

**Timor-Leste, Sixth Committee** (with support of: Mexico, Colombia, Italy, Peru, India, Ecuador, Philippines, Malaysia, Benin, Argentina, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Cambodia and Chile).

There are still many problems that face us and most be addressed. That is what we at the UN are here to do. It is quite saddening however when representatives whose not to allow a proposed resolution to even come to a vote, especially when the intention of that resolution is to increase equality of representation within the UN, this is a travesty. This was the case on Monday, November 24th in the Sixth Committee. Where some members chose to use items of order and procedure in a manner meant to delay the vote on a very important issue affecting a large majority of the world's nations, in an attempt to bring the meeting to a close before the body had a chance to vote on proposed resolution GA6/II/2 regarding the expansion of the role of the UN.

This apparent disregard for the will of what seems to be the voice of the majority within a democratic organization is disheartening.

**Sri Lanka, Sixth Committee.** Sri Lanka wishes to congratulate our chairs on their patience during the last hours of conference as well as the handling of the committee as a whole. Representative Aaron Jorbin would like to say that the Chair and Vice-Chair were the best he has ever seen.

**Poland, Third Committee.** Being in this simulation and representing Poland, as well as my school, has been a unique experience. I have learned a lot about speaking and communicating

issues that are important to my country and to the people of the world.

It is the job of the real UN delegations to gather among themselves and make policy decisions that will affect the course of people's lives. I could only imagine the stress and frustration they must endure. It is today, while in the course of the simulation, that I have gained a newfound respect for their duties.

**Jamaica, International Court of Justice.** The ICJ congratulates all advocates on cases brought before the court. The court reminds all delegations to please be nice to one another; otherwise it is within the jurisdiction of the court to hear complaints regarding international treaties.

Reflections in Monochrome



Faculty Session Focuses on Research

JENNY KISSANE  
IPD Reporter

Amy Patterson, Ph.D. from Calvin College, began the faculty/advisor session on Monday evening. Dr. Patterson discussed the role of African States in International AIDS policies. African nations tend to be weak and divided due to the colonial power that they experienced in the past. However, Africa is most affected. There are three key points that were discussed. The first point is the Declaration of Commitment. This is basically the right to healthcare and the right to treatment because prevention is not enough in these countries. The second key point is political Commitment to the dealing with AIDS. Historically, there is tension between states. The last point is the role of donors of non-governmental organizations or other parties.

"African States play a key role in sending a signal before UNGAST. They should be able to link themselves to more powerful partners. An example of this is Brazil, which has an extremely successful program," stated Dr. Patterson.

African States need to gain development to gain acknowledgement by the Academic movement. Global health leads to social health, which eventually leads to security. AIDS is a security issue that needs to be addressed.

Christian Georgen, Ph.D. from College of DuPage was the next person to speak. He discussed the new textbook that he wrote for an introduction to political science and politics class. It is called "Politics in a Globalized World." It is "a problem-based introduction to politics and political science." He wrote this

book because he was not happy with the current textbooks that were available for this type of class. This was because students thought the text was boring and they couldn't relate to it. He made his book interdisciplinary because it will widen the topics that students can relate to. Lastly, Dr. Georgen included some sources for simulations that could be used in the class.

David Frolick, Ph.D. from North Central College is looking for more people to be involved in the study that he is doing with Brian Endless, Ph.D. They know that this is a visual generation and students get bored with straight lecturing. They created a conference diplomacy simulation that stresses active learning. The issues allow the students to interact and that is what is involved in the decision process. Students or teams of students assume the roles of a country and have to make decisions as the country. The team is provided with a background of the conflict and what the country is seeking to achieve as a result of this situation. This also teaches the students to work together and compromise on issues. The students will come to realize that there is not always a clear conclusion because not every country will be happy with the decision that is reached. Student emphasis should be on driving the negotiations instead of the overall conclusion.

The faculty members were then given time to ask questions of the three speakers. The three speakers gave a wide range of topics that the faculty can then bring back to their schools and apply to their teaching of political science and preparing the students for future Model United Nations conferences.

Special Guest Illustrates How Advisors Can Increase MUN Participants' Benefits



Anthony Hogan of the UN Foundation and MUN International addresses the Faculty Advisors on Tuesday.

JENNA ROSS & IVY BRADLEY  
IPD Reporters

In a discussion for the U.N. Foundation and MUN International, Anthony Hogan, a consultant for MUN, pushed advisors to "think about their roles in a structured way."

Hogan broke AMUN participants and their advisors into categories and then characterized each group's responsibilities and objectives with the conference. He illustrated the differing perspectives of teaching, strong, advisor and signature faculty advisors. Depending on which role the advisor plays, he or she will have different relationships with both the students and the conference as a whole, he said.

Hogan then broke faculty advisor objec-

tives into three categories: core competencies, essential knowledge and character development.

Because MUN is "a community providing a service to a client," advisors should focus on the educational products of a conference, Hogan said.

Core competencies include skills such as public speaking, researching, writing and listening.

Hogan mentioned fundraising as one essential core competency.

"Model UN participants tend to be white, suburban students," Hogan said.

Some students feel that they cannot participate in larger conferences such as AMUN in Chicago because of inadequate funds, but Hogan said this should not be an obstacle. Advisors should simply seek out more obtainable goals.

"Advisors need to consider going to closer conferences," Hogan said. "You can make it work."

Advisors seldom focus on the category of character development, Hogan said. However, Hogan felt developing participants' character should be an important goal for all advisors.

Hogan said he originally signed up for MUN in high school to get out of school for two days. He has since participated in conventions for over 20 years.

"I have no PhD," Hogan said. "My advice comes from 20 years of thinking about these issues."

PERSONAL NOTICES

Dear Take-me-home Tim, take me home.  
Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, Thank you Sarah Mullen for your infinite wisdom and helping me with my paper.  
- Brent Maxwell, Delegate Services  
This is a shout out to the HSC. Love you all, specially the USSR and Ceylon. Thanks Michael, your tips were awesome. And to Chris, you gave me the best copy ever. Hope to see you all in New York! - Kathryn Bailey, Intl Press Delegation  
JW and LP agree - It has to feel good to your hand. -Lacy, Delegate Services

Honorable representative of Switzerland - Won't you wait a little bit longer? Save trip home! - John Watson, Delegate Services  
Ryan Donovan, you're my hero. - Snuppo  
7 - Thanks! You are great! - Jen Vesuskay, Staff  
To the Press Delegation; The Editor and Publisher concur that your skill and ability are exemplary. The pleasure was ours to work with each of you. - Blake & Adam, IPD (Ideal Press Dream Team)  
Tall, quirky dark haired intelligent woman who enjoys procrastination at its finest. Looking for dark-haired Singaporean who no matter the circumstance; sitting, standing, sleeping and

drooling, always looks incredibly hot! I want! I want now!  
5'5, black haired woman with a good fashion sense looking for someone to interpret mid-night babblings and accept an inferior role in the relationship. Send applications ASAP.  
5'4 male with light brown hair, child-like features. Enjoys singing "take me out to the ballgame" with a bottle of whiskey in one hand and a beer in the other.  
Hey you - I saw you last night in the elevator. You had brown hair and a bottle of Barkov. Your deep, blurred words were mysteriously erotic. Maybe we can caucus sometime.

5'8, female, blonde, enjoys late night causing in the Toronto Room. Looking for a partner in amor crime.  
Super-duper-punk with a memorable and fun laugh and a pension for ladies, wine, pens and corks, especially when all four appear simultaneously. Open-minded, but hate, hate, ...HATES sharing small beds. Looking for who, but be prepared to sleep on the floor.  
To all staff: We really appreciated and enjoyed working with everyone. We look forward to doing it again next year. - West Virginians P.S. Dr. Watson, More in '04! - \$@\$\$~#s