



AMUN CHRONICLE

AMERICAN MODEL UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL

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BRINGING GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES TO FUTURE LEADERS

African Bloc Presents an Action Plan for GA Plenary

BY LISA GAST

IPD Staff Reporter

Three African nations from the General Assembly Plenary held a press conference Saturday morning to discuss the importance of the HIV/AIDS crisis and the necessity of international action. The representatives of the countries, Namibia, Mozambique and Kenya, laid out a draft resolution prepared by the African bloc confronting the issue.

The proposed resolution focused on three key issue areas: education, prevention and treatment. The bloc felt that addressing these areas benefitted the highest number of countries while also creating the greatest

possibility for international consensus.

"One of our main goals is to train public and private institutions on the proper treatment of AIDS. When you consider (developing) countries, their education might not be sufficient to treat the problem," said Representative Nicholas Adcock of Namibia.

The resolution also proposes giving national governments and regional organizations the responsibility of determining the populations in each country at high-risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. "The AIDS issue is diverse. Various strategies should be determined by region," said Representative Jaclyn LaRue of

SEE PRESS CONFERENCE ON PAGE 5



Representatives from the African Bloc held a press conference today in the Arkansas Room.

IAEA skirts fuel conversion issue

BY SARAH CHRISTIE

IPD Staff Reporter

Delegates to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) voted to debate the issue of deteriorating safety conditions at nuclear research reactors Saturday night. But actual resolution topics stopped short of addressing the IAEA's primary concern: how to effectively facilitate the conversion of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) fuel to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU). The goal of fuel conversion is to eliminate commerce in weapons grade HEU for research reactors.

Currently, 275 of the world's 550 research reactors are operational. More than 60 of these facilities are still using weapons grade HEU as a fuel source, according to IAEA sources.

In 1993, IAEA's Division of Nuclear Cycle and Waste Technology focused on the issue of spent fuel from research and test reactors. What it found was that many facilities are at or approaching crisis levels in terms of the storage and management of spent radioactive fuels. Facilities that were not designed for long term storage of spent fuel are not only holding radioactive materials indefinitely, they are holding quantities far beyond their limited capacity for short-term storage.

Despite the commitment of the United States and Russia to take back and dispose of spent fuels from countries that they supply uranium to, neither country has fully met its own nuclear storage and transport challenges, and international stocks of highly lethal, weapons grade plutonium are

SEE IAEA ON PAGE 5

Gen. Weseley Clark in HSC



The Historical Security Council of 1993 votes during the Sunday morning session.

DAVID BAYLIS

IPD Reporter

The Historical Security Council continued to grapple with difficulties in its agenda as this morning's session began. The HSC's request for a Representative from Bosnia-Herzegovina was granted, allowing the HSC to engage in dialogue with the Representative.

When questioned on whether or not the Bosnia-Herzegovina was requesting UN Peace Keeping Operations or troops the Representative of Bosnia responded, "We are referring to troops because there is no peace to keep."

The HSC soon turned to the question of how best to weaken growing tensions in the region. The Representative from Morocco stated that there was no intention in this region to engage in disarmament. "What is occurring is a Machiavellian dismemberment of the state. There is no intention to disarm."

Additionally the Representative of the United

Kingdom suggested the securing of borders through arms checkpoints to which the Representative from Hungary inquired as to what should be done about arms that were already there.

Other suggestions included the possibility of a "cows for arms" campaign, essentially trading weapons for food. The Representative of Brazil provided criticism to this proposal. "The issue here is so deep-seated in religious and cultural differences that it is unlikely that they would like to drop their arms for food."

Ultimately the Representative of the United States continued to push towards air strikes to which the Representative of the United Kingdom stated, in the example of Just War Theory, that air strikes should only occur as a last resort.

The Representative from Hungary also confronted the Representative from Russia in regard to their "wait and see" policy within Bosnia Herzegovina. "How many lives will it cost before the Russian Federation backs off of its reactive posi-

SEE HSC ON PAGE 5

A Stroll along the Promenade

BY OLIVER BARANCZYK

IPD Staff Reporter

You may have seen them. In fact, you know you have seen them. What are they doing? Why are they there? Who are they?

As representatives tirelessly commit themselves to the social recess known as caucus and flood the 4th floor hallway, or the Promenade, they may notice the booths set up and the merchandise for sale. Adding another facet to the social stimuli here at AMUN, the representatives from the Institute for International Mediation and Conflict Resolution (IIMCR), Georgetown University's Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, and the School for International Training (SIT) offer a multitude of information and resources to this year's representatives.

The open exhibition space occupied by the aforementioned representatives offers AMUN participants the chance to investigate future opportunities in international political fields.

IIMCR is a non-profit and non-governmental organization that utilizes a 4-week program, open to all students, to expose the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in international politics. IIMCR representative Kevin Melton emphasized the program's aim to connect participants to prominent international political figures and seeks to give them the opportunity to mingle within the realm of international politics. Melton highlighted the caliber of the participants that take part in the program, illustrating that "we bring the students that want to

change the world."

The Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University offers graduate programs for students interested in careers that extend to the areas of international business, government, and non-governmental organizations. The School of Foreign Service institutes a two year, full-time, interdisciplinary program that allows students to delve into specific tracks: Eurasia, Russia, and Eastern European Studies; German and European Studies; Latin American Studies; Arab Studies; and Security Studies.

Already in its 40th year, SIT presents another form of international education and training, establishing a program for students to earn a master's degree in intercultural service, leadership, and management. With a unique system that presents students a 2+ year plan that sees them earning their masters degree (9 months), working (6 months) and thereafter composing a final paper that serves as the backbone of the experience (3-7 months). SIT prides itself on the quality and diversity of its students and after revealing that the program currently has students between the ages of 23 and 68, representative Jessica Doerr expounded that "the underlying characteristic of every student is an active nature."

While the booths remain a new element to this fall's conference, the Staff of the AMUN Conference are back once again selling the commemorative AMUN merchandise ranging from shot glasses to shirts to mouse pads. Erica Miller-Mahim and Teresa Woodard tend to the sales and

AMUN merchandise with an infectious cheerful nature.

Each year the AMUN Conference presents a bevy of merchandise to representatives unique to that year's AMUN Conference. Woodard revealed something that many representatives may not already know - that the selling of merchandise is a small part of the conference that plays a much larger role than one might think. This year's AMUN Conference has yielded the largest amount of representatives in its

SEE VENDORS ON PAGE 5



Sharon Yurmer of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency discusses the roles of his agency with AMUN Representatives.

Proceedings of the International Court of Justice

Meet this year's 15 Justices



The Justices of the AMUN International Court of Justice will consider three cases of international importance during the four days of the Conference.

BY BENJAMIN RAY
IPD Staff Reporter

The 15-member International Court of Justice does what the Supreme Court cannot - hear every case put before them.

As long as a case is in the international jurisdiction, the ICJ will hear it, as they have done since 1947.

As of November 2004, the Court had 10 cases on their docket and 20 pending. Most of the pending cases involve countries bringing charges against Serbia/Montenegro.

During AMUN, 15 represen-

tatives are hearing three different cases on a range of topics. However, the model court will hear and decide each case in around eight hours.

The real ICJ takes between five and 10 years to make a decision.

Judges from around the world comprise the ICJ and are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Court then elects their president and vice president, which may be re-elected after three years.

Built from the ashes of the Court of International Justice, which dissolved after World War

II when the League of Nations fell apart, the Charter of the newly formed United Nations created the ICJ. Rules stayed the same in both courts until 1978, when the Court adopted a revised set of rules to accelerate and simplify proceedings.

Only states are allowed to be parties in cases heard before the court, although a defendant state does not have to be a member of the UN. Individuals are not allowed to bring a case before the court; the rules say even if the case is against one person, it is essentially a state vs. state issue. The official languages of the court are English and French.

If the court president is a member of the state involved in a case, the president can still act as a judge but not as president. In the case of a justice in the same situation, the court may choose a person to sit ad hoc in the case. No two justices may be from the same state.

The court's first case came in 1946 between the United Kingdom and Albania. English ships that passed through the Corfu Channel in Albania sustained damage from mines and some crewmen were killed. The U.K. had previously ordered mine-clearing operations in Albania and contended the country had hired a third party to plant more mines. Although the court said minesweeping had violated Albania's sovereignty, they ruled in favor of the U.K. and Albania had to pay reparations.

Other cases have involved nuclear tests, border and island disputes and aerial assault incidents involving Bulgaria, the U.K. and the United States.

BY BENJAMIN RAY
IPD Staff Reporter

The International Court of Justice ruled Sunday the Yugoslavian government must pay reparations to Croatia.

In an 8-6 vote, ICJ justices voted to have the governments of Serbia and Montenegro pay an unspecified amount to the country that was a site of a bloody war in the mid-1990s.

Croatia went to the ICJ seeking reparations for deaths and damage to their country by Serbian forces, which they said continued until 1995.

Representatives from both Serbia and Croatia presented their case and fielded questions from justices Sunday morning before the closed deliberation. Representative Karen Biggs of Croatia was relieved after she heard the verdict, but expressed doubt for the future.

"I don't ever think [the conflict] will ever end," she said.

Representative Ryan Loneman of Serbia/Montenegro said those who connected Serbia to acts of genocide were using false logic.

"Independent Serbian rebels began conflict in 1991 and there was a cease-fire in 1992," he said. "Thus, all combatants were from the same country [Yugoslavia] and ICJ has no authority."

Loneman said courts that are trying Serbian rebels have found them guilty of many things, but not genocide, traditionally de-

fined as the systematic killing of members of a certain ethnic or religious group.

He was not happy with the ruling, although he admitted the judges were fair and thorough.

"Serbia/Montenegro maintains there was no intent to commit genocide," he said. "Paying reparations is an injustice."

Biggs said she did not have an expected amount for reparations.

"You can't put a price tag on death," she said. "I don't want to be the one who decides."

ICJ President Eric Goodwin originally said he failed to see how the court could answer the request since other United Nations organs are taking the case. In the verdict, though, he said the ICJ has jurisdiction since both countries were UN members after 1992, the year Croatia gained member status.

Goodwin also brought up the fact of Serbia's weapons supply to rebel forces, a claim their representatives agreed with.

"The goal was to maintain the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and [the government] took goals to do so," said Representative Ryan Ratigan of Serbia/Montenegro.

Biggs also said 20,000 Croats died in the conflict, including more than 300 children, and a large number of national monuments as well as part of the Adriatic Pipeline were destroyed.

ICJ Docket

SUNDAY

7:00PM.....	Read Opinion
7:15 PM.....	Case Prep
7:45 PM.....	<i>Nicaragua v Columbia</i>
9:15 PM.....	Deliberations
10:00PM.....	Convene

MONDAY

8:30 AM.....	Deliberation
1:00PM.....	Lunch/Break
6:00PM.....	Read Opinion
6:15 PM.....	Review Case Material
6:45 PM.....	<i>Benin v. Niger</i>
8:15 PM.....	Deliberations
9:30PM.....	Convene

TUESDAY

8:30 AM.....	Deliberate
NOON.....	Lunch
1:15.....	Lunch
2:30 PM.....	Deliver Opinion

IDEAS WANTED! HELP THE SECRETARIAT DECIDE WHICH ISSUES TO DISCUSS AT AMUN IN 2005

The United Nations agenda covers hundreds of issues each year. Ever wonder how AMUN decides which issues to put on the agenda? Do you have a burning issue that you want to recommend for next year's agenda? Then come to the Committee on the Agenda meeting and contribute your suggestions!

The Committee on the Agenda will meet on Tuesday, 23 November at 11:00 am in the Michigan Rooms. If possible, AMUN recommends that each school send a representative to this important meeting.

The AMUN Secretariat looks forward to your participation.

AMUN CHRONICLE

Reporters: Collin Bockman
Oliver Baranczyk
David Baylis
Sarah Christie
Lisa Gast
Katherine Ivan
Kate Nielsen
Benjamin Ray
Director: Blake Johnson
Editors: Rudy Gharib
Peter Kelley

Editorials, Press Releases, Letters to the Editor and Personals to the *AMUN Chronicle* should be submitted, in writing, to the IPD Office in the Arkansas Room. Any topic concerning the Conference or world issues is acceptable. **All submissions must be legible to be accepted. The Secretariat reserves the right to accept, edit, or reject any submission.**

Delegate Services Copy Policy

- 10 cents per copy
- 25 copies of the same page for \$1 if there is a duplicator available
- Conference documents take precedence over personal copies

Once a resolution is ready to bring to the floor of a committee/council staff, copies for all delegations will be made available free of charge.

If you type a resolution on your laptop and wish to import it into the AMUN resolution system, a prerequisite for bringing a resolution to the floor, please save your resolution as a **plain text document**.

This can be done by selecting the "Save as" option under most word processors and selecting "plain text" as the file type.

IPD REPORTER OPINIONS

Diplomacy Necessary to Combat Global Terrorism

BY BENJAMIN RAY

IPD Staff Reporter

The current global climate has put more of an emphasis on negotiations between countries than ever before.

From the events of Sept. 11 to the Holocaust, from Stalin's murders to Saddam Hussein's torture devices, genocide committed by ruthless and uncaring terrorists has put a kink in the plans of even the best diplomats.

However, these issues have led to an increase in international diplomacy and in countries working to find solutions to global human rights violations. Rather than hinder or halt negotiations, horrible global acts lead to more cooperation by nations that wish to see them stopped.

Some may call genocide an antiquated understanding of a different modern threat, but this is not the case. The American Heritage Dictionary defines genocide

as "the systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political or ethnic group," a definition which certainly fits many atrocities of the last century.

After the events of Sept. 11, the United States acted swiftly in responding to Afghanistan and the terrorists behind the plot. Soon after, a coalition of the willing formed in response to a war in Iraq, which the U.S. linked to the attacks.

Initially, 30 countries joined the coalition, with another 15 providing assistance but not outright support, according to former Secretary of State Colin Powell.

Although most of the states that joined did not station troops in Iraq, the telling fact remains that 45 countries were willing to respond with force to remove Iraq's brutal dictator Saddam Hussein from power. It should also be noted 32 countries came

together in the first Persian Gulf War in response to Saddam's vicious ways; many came back after Sept. 11.

The biggest response to mass genocide came after World War II, when more than 40 countries formed the United Nations Organization, replacing the weaker League of Nations and giving themselves the political, economic, and military power to address problems of member countries around the world.

With so many countries willing to fight against those who murder their own people for spurious reasons, it is safe to say negotiations and diplomacy will never cease. If the United Nations remains strong and maintains peacekeeping forces, global hate for terrorism and genocide will remain strong and would-be killers will be stopped before another devastating incident claims innocent lives.



The Sheraton-Chicago Hotel & Towers, new home to the American Model United Nations Conference, prominently displays its seasonal decorations in the main lobby as it welcomes over 1,200 AMUN participants.

Roles of IMF, World Bank clarified

BY SARAH CHRISTIE

IPD Staff Reporter

At the request of the Second Committee, World Bank Representative AMUN Simulator Samantha Howe addressed the committee as a special speaker Sunday afternoon, to clarify the relationship between the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"The IMF works with the World Bank extensively to help coordinate projects and loans through the World Bank to heavily indebted poor countries," said

Howe. "The IMF also contributes money toward independent projects sponsored by the IMF."

Howe clarified that neither the United Nations nor any other multinational body has any direct authority over the practices of the World Bank of the IMF. "But that does not mean that the UN bodies...cannot influence the decisions made by the IMF and the World Bank," said Howe. "By passing resolutions through this body, you still send a message of the member nation's intents and wishes...Nearly every country represented in the United Nations is also represented in the World Bank."

Howe's speech came on the heels of an impassioned plea by Representative Brighton Kleinbooi of Namibia, who called for a re-evaluation of the criteria

used to designate a Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Representative Kleinbooi pointed out that 50 percent of the population of Namibia, like that of many other African states, lives in poverty. Yet Namibia does not qualify for HIPC status or assistance. "Only 27 countries have qualified for HIPC," said Kleinbooi. "What does that mean? That there are only 27 poor countries in the world?"

Representative Jason Murray of Brazil speculated that the committee requested Howe's presence because some of the draft resolution clauses called for the UN to take actions they did not have the authority to carry out. "I don't think a lot of the delegates were clear about the ability of the U.N. to control the international financial institutions," said Representative Mur-

THE ONE WHO BEARS WITNESS: THE LIFE OF AN AFRICAN UNION OBSERVER IN SUDAN

DAVID BAYLIS

IPD Reporter

It is a sad fact of life that the individual's ability to act is often hampered by the will of the masses. In cases such as these, the greatest act that one is capable of is to bear witness and pass on what they have seen in the hopes that some other generation may be afforded the chance to rectify the wrongs of the past.

It is also commonly known that humanity is capable of any and all forms of atrocity. It sometimes seems that each new act of violence, each new attempt to inflict pain, is simply a chance to trump the prior one.

Within the international body there exists both those who wish to maintain peace and those who wish to end conflict. But what about those places where peace seems impossible and conflict is all that is known?

The African Union (AU) maintains a group of observers in the Darfur Region of Sudan who are faced with the task of documenting the violence that has played to much of a daily role in life here. On assignment with one of these observers it becomes immediately apparent as to how their life has been affected by what they have seen.

If it is true that one is molded by their experiences, then the face of the African Union observer is certainly weathered by the slow erosion of human suffering.

The job of the observer is exactly what their namesake indicates. Approximately 120 observers with 300 troops for protection are currently serving in Darfur. They do not engage with other individuals in any way.

The observations that can be made here are limitless. In any form of war, pain knows no bounds. Rape and murder are commonplace here. In a country where it is un-officially rumored by AU ground forces that the Sudanese government is supplying some of the weaponry that has appeared here (AK 47's should not be commonplace) and various tribal groups such as the Janjawid militants are engaging in "slash and burn" tactics in the local villages, should it be a surprise that rape and murder are commonplace?

The AU observer travels rather humbly. They are given no tanks, no heavy armored protection. Each receives approximately 2 armed guards. Even though the AU has requested bringing in 3000 actual peace-keepers, such relief seems far from becoming reality. Peace-keeping forces exist in other African nations such as Burundi and Liberia but those countries have actually requested their presence. Sudan has done no such thing.

In fact, their response to the AU observers has been relatively lukewarm. They have gone so far as to say they won't harm any observer...but they can't stop others from doing so. Their safety is not guaranteed.

If anything though, the AU observer is threatened by their own frustration with the seemingly hopelessness of the situation. You see everything but you can do nothing. In the context of daily life, it makes one think twice about stepping back and removing themselves from acting when they know something is wrong. There are those out there who want to do everything but can't.

Special Sessions for Faculty Advisors

Based on requests from Faculty Advisors (FAs) at previous AMUN Conferences, this year we will feature three sessions intended for and coordinated by FAs at the Conference. The sessions are:

Faculty Session II, Monday, 6:30 - 7:30 pm: Teaching in a Post-9/11 Context.

Faculty Session III, Tuesday, 10:00 - 11:00 am: Running a High School Model UN Conference.

ray. "They were giving direction to the IMF and calling for specific changes to the HIPC Program, and clearly that is beyond our purview. It was good for everyone to get a little guidance."

Brazil was the first state to introduce a resolution to the dais Sunday afternoon.

But clarification of the roles between the two institutions did little to quell the dissatisfaction expressed by some states over the structural adjustment policies that the World Bank and IMF are promoting globally. A common condition of debt relief to heavily indebted countries is the requirement that recipient governments privatize public sector services. In Bolivia, residents of Cochabamba rioted in the streets when the Bechtel Corporation won the bid to purchase a regional public water system, and imme-

diately increased rates beyond the means of many residents. In South Africa, thousands of poor residents died of diphtheria and other water-borne diseases when their privately-owned water utility shut off service due to the inability of residents to pay the increased rates.

"When the emphasis is profit, not the welfare of the people, there are going to be winners and losers," said Representative Matt Long of Uruguay. "The winners will be the corporations in control of the services, and the losers will be the people who can't afford to pay. Privatization can be beneficial, but not without some government control. We favor country-specific solutions, not blanket policies."

Sudan invited to Security Council to discuss conflict

DAVID BAYLIS

IPD Reporter

After yesterday's shift in the agenda, the Security Council's call for a Representative from Sudan was granted this morning during an informal session of the body.

The Representative from Sudan began the discussion by highlighting the country's disdain for some of the language that was being used within proposed resolutions of the Security Council. "The negative attention being brought towards Sudan cannot result in a situation like in Rwanda."

After opening statements, the Representative from Sudan was open to inquiry to the rest of the Security Council. The Representative from China put forth the question of regional NGO involvement, particularly those that may wish to provide assistance but lack diplomatic ties with the African Union. Currently 15 NGOs already engage actively within Sudan. The Representative from Sudan reaffirmed her country's position against allowing in NGOs that don't support the government.

The influx of arms flow across the border between Sudan and Chad was also addressed by the Representative from Brazil. Arms movement had increased exponentially with the continuation of civil war in Chad. The Representative from Sudan did

expand on the assistance that Chad was providing in relation to trained Sudanese militia re-entering Sudan. "Eritrea has been recruiting Sudanese militia to enter the country from our southern and western borders." She continued, "Chad, now aware of the situation, is no longer allowing Sudanese individuals to enter through Chad from Eritrea."

The Representative from Su-

"Eritrea has been recruiting Sudanese militia to enter the country from our southern and western borders."

Sudan to the Security Council

dan also agreed with the Representative from Pakistan's statement that "instead of making continually threatening demands, perhaps Sudan would support advanced efforts in humanitarian aid."

The issue of mass murder on such a large scale being caused by a relatively small faction within Sudan was the central focus of questioning. The Representative of Brazil put forth the basis of the Security Council's alarm. "If we have 7000 forces squaring off against one to two hundred individuals, how do these deaths keep occurring?" To this the Representative of Sudan responded, "these are guerrilla forces and Su-

dan would assume that many of the member bodies here would understand the difficulties in dealing with such a force." Additionally, the Representative emphasized that the estimates of one to two hundred referred to only one specific tribal group. There are numerous.

The Representative of the United States pursued the issue further. "How long do you expect us to wait if the safety of the Sudanese people is not met." To this the Representative of Sudan responded, "wait and see how our plan works out. No country anywhere, by any means can guarantee anyone safety. To make such an assumption is absurd."

The Representative of the United States suggested that additional assistance is necessary in Sudan, to which the Representative of Sudan replied, "perhaps the US government should have asked for more assistance before invading Iraq."

The Representative from Sudan believes that the true answer to the growing conflict lies in initiatives recently enacted by the Sudanese government to continue the training of the police force by the PDF branch of the Sudanese Army and to continue to address the issues of necessary humanitarian aid. "Our case has been presented clearly here. It is now time to work toward consensus with the body."

6th Committee Votes No

BY LISA GAST

IPD Staff Reporter

The Sixth Committee continued to address the exceptional risk clause of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel Sunday and voted against the only resolution brought to the floor by late afternoon.

The discussion was a continuation of the previous day's debate over the exceptional risk clause, a provision on the scope of legal protection afforded to UN personnel under the convention. For the legal protection to take effect, exceptional risk to UN peacekeeping forces had to be present during an operation to maintain or restore peace and security to a region. Additionally, the Security Council or General Assembly would have to declare the exceptional risk, but the clause was not defined.

Much of the morning was spent in caucus, as countries attempted to come to an agree-

ment on the exceptional risk clause. Several countries also attended an early-morning caucusing meeting before the morning session, though there were no formal resolutions drawn up until much later in the day.

The only resolution brought to the floor would have required an ad hoc committee to define the exceptional risk clause and would have broadened the legal protection afforded under the convention to include personnel involved in all UN mandated operations.

The resolution was defeated late this afternoon by a --(finding out)-- vote. The main opposition to the resolution was from countries wishing to eliminate the exceptional risk clause completely, rather than define it, explained Representative Sean Flynn of Israel. "It would have created more bureaucracy; countries would rather take out the exceptional risk than attempt to define it. It would have just created more rules," said Rep. Flynn.

ECOSOC Seeks Specificity

BY OLIVER BARANCZYK

IPD Staff Reporter

Representatives of the Economic and Social Council engaged in productive discussions this morning that centered on the need for specific and efficient resolutions on the topic of sustainable development.

Last night's session passed with representatives mutually agreeing to the importance of all three committee topics, yet they found it difficult to see eye to eye on which topic should be discussed first. With such lack of consensus, the topic agenda was left at its default order and this morning representatives began to share ideas and resolutions about sustainable development.

The size of the committee and the camaraderie between representatives has thus far proved to be a tremendous asset as representatives move toward resolutions. The unanimous desire for cooperation lead to between representatives centered on the possible unification of all resolutions.

Forming an all-encompassing document of economic and social reform and development, the resolution, as illustrated by Representative Debra Brown of Ghana, would be "big enough to agree on, but specific enough to do something." The collective cooperation of all countries would contribute a broad scope to the resolution, but the varied

SEE ECOSOC ON PAGE 5

Next time you order a Donut...Facts & Figures

- ◆ Hippopotamus bites, experts say, are almost universally fatal. Reason: They're very large bites.
- ◆ Humans and Koshima Island monkeys are the only creatures that intentionally salt their food.
- ◆ What do cows and cats have in common? Both get hairballs.
- ◆ Even bloodhounds cannot smell the difference between identical twins.
- ◆ Bathroom readers beware: Fine for leaving a public toilet unflushed in Singapore: \$150.
- ◆ Photo op: 3% of all the photographs taken in the U.S. are taken at Disneyland or Disney World.
- ◆ Penalty for stealing rabbit in 19th Century England: Seven years in prison.

Attention Permanent Representatives, Faculty Advisors

2005 Country Lottery

AMUN strongly believes that the best way to improve the Conference is to listen to the people who matter the most: the Representatives. We are always open to new ideas on ways to improve the Conference and are interested in your opinion at every opportunity.

This is the driving philosophy behind our two Permanent Representative / Faculty Advisor meetings. All Permanent Representatives and Faculty Advisors are welcome to attend these meetings. AMUN always welcomes suggestions and comments, and this is the best opportunity for schools to interact with senior AMUN Staff in a relaxed setting conducive to sharing and brainstorming new concepts.

We look forward to seeing all Permanent Representatives and Faculty Advisors at the next meeting, to be held in the Michigan Rooms:

- The second meeting, held on Monday from 10:00 - 11:00 a.m., will address any other logistical or preparatory issues.

As always, feel free to see a member of the AMUN Executive Committee at any time to share your feedback.

The lottery for AMUN 2005 will be held on Monday, 22 November 2004, at 11:00 a.m. Take the first step toward getting the country of your choice, and sign up now. There is a \$50 non-refundable deposit per country required at the time of application, which will be applied toward your school's 2005 fees.

As an added incentive to all lottery participants, any school that registers through the lottery will receive a \$5 per delegate discount on all delegate fees for the 2005 AMUN Conference. The 2005 AMUN Conference dates are 19-22 November 2005. At the conclusion of the lottery, all future delegation assignments will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

Please direct any questions about this lottery process to the Finance/Registration Office in the Ohio Room.

Lottery applications and country lists are available from the Conference Services Desk and in the Ohio Room and are due to the Registration/Finance Office (Ohio Room) by Monday at 11:00 am.

AMUN COLLECTIBLES

On sale at the Conference Services Desk

We accept MasterCard and Visa for purchases of \$10 or more.

APPAREL:

15 th Anniversary Polo	\$ 18
Short Sleeve T-Shirt	\$ 12
Long Sleeve T-Shirt	\$ 14
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Shorts	\$ 12
Badge Holder	\$ 4

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Logo Cup	\$ 1
Thermal Cup	\$ 2.50 or 2 / \$ 4

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Issues at AMUN	\$ 1
AMUN Rules and Procedures	\$ 1
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Series V: Zones of Conflict: The Situation in Central Africa & The Situation in West Africa	\$44.95

* Discounts are available on multiple series purchases.

* Save on shipping costs by buying at the Conference!

First Committee Split on Regional Issues

BY COLLIN BOCKMAN
IPD Staff Reporter

Deliberations began on Resolution I-1 in first committee this afternoon. The resolution was brought to the floor shortly before the noon lunch break.

Representative Justin Vail of Yemen, Resolution I-1's original author, rose to support its position in the first speech. The resolution focuses on strengthening the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It also calls upon all Middle Eastern countries to place their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Additionally, the resolution promotes the development of a nuclear free zone in the Middle East.

The delegation from Israel was outraged as the resolution's fourth preambular clause notes their country's failure to sign the NPT. When asked for comment, they stated, "Obviously singling out Israel is entirely contrary to

the principles of multilateralism."

Yemen defended the inclusion of the clause, reminding the body that Israel is the only country who has directly refused to sign the NPT. To date, 188 countries have signed the treaty.

Several other countries also questioned Resolution I-1's effectiveness, citing a lack of enforcement and questioning how it will be different from the status quo. The resolution also drew criticism for being too specific to one region.

"The more countries involved, the better the resolutions will be."

Rep. Christina Stanley of the United Kingdom

Representative Terence Koppen of Mozambique questioned the relevance of Resolution I-1 and the other resolutions that are specific to one type of weapon. He believes that the committee should focus more on issues of multilateralism in general. In an address to the body, he said, "We're here today to discuss diplomatic approaches to solving these problems, not to re-write arms control agreements that already exist."

HSC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

tion?" The Representative of Russia defended their position by condemning the use of air-strikes and by proposing the creation of an ad hoc commission for action.

As the HSC began to deadlock on the appropriate course of action, a Representative of General Wesley Clark spoke as an informational resource before the body. "I would ask the body to respond to one clear issue, you must give (the troops) clearly defined rules of engagement to end acts of violence against civilians."

The Representative continued, "If you deemed it necessary to start with air attacks that is possible but you must tell us what you want. We are military personnel. We enforce the policies that you set."

The Representative also provided estimates of the size of the force that would be required while also emphasizing that this mission would be an entirely new

endeavor for the organization. "It would be unconscionable of me to say that 30,000 troops would be enough."

The Representative also described the forces that they would be in conflict with their as the equivalent of "a Mongolian Horde that, instead of using arrows and fire, would be using RPGs."

The situation facing the HSC was certainly complicated and the information provided by the NATO representative certainly highlighted additional concerns regarding casualties and collateral damage that would ultimately be incurred by an air-strike. Meanwhile, events transpiring in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Somalia continue to darken the horizon of the HSC's pressing agenda.

ECOSOC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

developmental suggestions by each country could be addressed individually within the working paper.

Nevertheless, while representatives of Namibia, Ghana, Mozambique and the rest of the African bloc conceded to the wealth of possibilities of yielding one consensual resolution, other nations voiced criticism and unilateral ideas for the proper format of resolutions within the committee.

Representative Jill Vande Zande of India, as well as others, pointed to the drawbacks of one large resolution and emphasized the maintenance of separate, specific papers. While remarking that the prospect of one large resolution remained a "lofty and honorable goal," Vande Zande relayed the benefits of separate smaller resolutions while explaining that "the presence of multiple resolutions is not a sign of division within the committee, but rather signals unity."

The idea of maintaining separate resolutions was popular with several other countries, and although the representatives found slightly different interests regarding the format of resolutions, it was not an indication of any lost cooperation between countries. The whole of the committee repeatedly accentuated the cooperation between representatives as they worked towards passing resolutions and gaining a general consensual support.

Other issues raised pertain to adult education in rural and agricultural areas of Northern Africa and the Middle East; the diversification of commodities in order to stabilize economic development in Africa; the importance of cross-regional cooperation. Representatives are looking forward to enjoying consensus regarding the resolutions of the committee, whether it be one or many.



The Chair and Vice Chairs of the First Committee record the results of a roll call vote Sunday evening.

Debate was closed on Resolution I-1 this afternoon. The resolution failed, with a roll call vote of 34-42-29. Tensions ran high during the vote, with many countries opposing the resolution because of the controversial Israel clause. Scattered but enthusiastic applause broke out once the vote tallies were read, and the chair was forced to remind the body that it is not diplomatically courteous to clap when a resolution fails.

Representative Andrew Czapl of Jordan was shocked by the number of abstentions, especially those of countries he felt should have a strong stance on the resolution.

"Four out of the five perma-

nent members of the Security Council either abstained from the vote or from the order," he said.

Deliberations on the topic of small-arms-proliferation continued alongside the WMD discussion. Morning efforts at consolidating various small arms resolutions failed this afternoon. However, the dialogue between these groups opened avenues of cooperation and input among all of them, and they feel that the revised resolutions are likely to pass because of this.

"We strongly believe that we should work together on these issues. The more countries involved, the better the resolutions will be," said Representative Christina Stanley of the UK.

Vendors

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

15-year history and each piece of merchandise sold essentially helps to lower the cost of the conference. Through merchandise sales and other forms of revenue, AMUN can reach out to more prospective participants and lower the cost required to attend the conference.

In passing and while caucusing, representatives notice the variety of services and opportuni-

Press Conference

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Mozambique. "We want to get the right information to the right people," added Representative Adeock.

Several additional provisions, including funding, were discussed as well. The resolution calls upon philanthropists and nongovernmental organizations to increase donations. The bloc was also considering adding a provision requesting a review of the cost efficiency of programs already in place.

Additionally, the resolution would implement a medical national exchange program, facilitating developing countries by allowing them to exchange doctors with developed countries.

The bloc felt this provision would be beneficial to the developing world, because the doctors in those countries may not be able to handle the AIDS crisis.

The resolution is important to the international community, but especially critical to the African bloc, said Representative Nyika Kupara of Kenya.

"We understand AIDS is a global concern, but the largest AIDS population resides in Africa and Africa is the least prepared to deal with the epidemic," he said.

Several people attending the press conference felt the three countries presented their issue well. "If they do as well advocat-

ing their resolution to the general assembly as they did here, they shouldn't have a problem," said Ryan Donovan, Director of Development. Donovan also commended the countries for crafting a well-focused resolution aimed at bringing countries together on the issue.

Dhara Amin, Vice Chair of the Sixth Committee, was also in attendance and concurred with Donovan. "They did a very good job of representing the entire body as well as being informative on the resolution they were attempting to pass," she said. "There were a lot of questions (asked during the press conference) and they did a very good job of answering them."

While the GA Plenary did not bring the resolution to the floor by late afternoon, a very similar resolution was debated in the committee. The provisions similar to both resolutions included a three-step plan to address HIV/AIDS, a request to private organizations for increased funding, and regional oversight of the problem.

The Kenyan and Mozambique delegations saw the new resolution as a positive sign that the committee was working toward collective action, and planned to work on integrating the resolutions further. The delegation from Namibia was a party to both resolutions.

IAEA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

growing. All too often they are being stockpiled in ponds or other types of storage containers that are not adequate to prevent leakage or catastrophic failure. The global cumulative inventory of spent nuclear fuel now stands at 183,000 tons, and that number is increasing by 10-11,000 tons per year.

Given the implications for environmental devastation and international security disasters in an age of escalating terrorism, it is clear why the IAEA has prioritized the issue of fuel conversion to reduce the rate at which research facilities produce HEU. But delegates to the IAEA are concentrating on other concerns.

Representatives of Ukraine, Uruguay and Switzerland were the first to introduce a resolution (IAEA I/1) Saturday night, which focused on waste disposal, investigating areas of contamination and reviewing the condition of decommissioned reactors. Representative Shawn Storckman of the Ukraine, which co-sponsored the resolution, said "Reactor safety is priority one where nuclear power is concerned...waste disposal is of utmost importance."

On Sunday morning, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde introduced a competing resolution (IAEA II/2) calling for more funding, more research on disposal alternatives and support for fusion research to solve the energy problems of developing countries. Republic of Korea also moved unsuccessfully to adjourn debate on the competing resolution, which would have had the effect of tabling all discussion on the earlier document, while allowing discussion of the Republic of Korea/Cape Verde resolution to continue.

"We are not against what they are saying," said Representative Udayan Chattopadhyay of Republic of Korea, in reference to the earlier resolution. "But it is vague and ambiguous, and deals with only one issue-proper disposal." Republic of Korea's motion to adjourn debate failed on a vote of 7:11:7.

Special Rapporteur Chandra Linton addressed the body outlining the IAEA's stated positions on research reactor safety. "The main concern is conversion," said Linton. She also mentioned the "Take Back" programs initiated by the United States and Russia, as well as IAEA's data base inventory of stored nuclear waste.

A third resolution in the works, sponsored by the United States, the U.K. and Viet Nam, purports to address issues not covered by the other two. "For instance, it looks at the relationship between nuclear physicists and terrorist factions," said Representative Rachel Aliberti, of the U.K. "Our resolution wants to track these people (nuclear physicists) so there's a data base and a list for qualified employers and people who could use their skills, instead of allowing them to find employment in the rogue factions."

In September 2004, IAEA adopted a Code of Conduct for the Safety of Research Reactors, identifying best management practices for the licensing, construction and operation of research facilities. These non-binding recommendations will apply to the seven new research reactors are currently under construction in five countries.

By Sunday afternoon, both resolutions II/1 and II/2 had passed by majority vote of the committee.

GA Plenary overcomes difficult morning, begins collective debate

BY LISA GAST

IPD Staff Reporter

There was too much time spent caucusing and nothing to show for it. That seemed to be the one thing on which the General Assembly Plenary could agree this morning. The committee continued to discuss the Follow-Up to the Outcome of the Twenty-Sixth Special Session: Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

"Everybody has been busy writing their own resolutions and not concerned with finding a consensus," said Representative

Mike Muriello of Austria, addressing the committee in a brief period between suspensions of the meeting.

"Caucus is not where debate happens. If it is, I haven't seen evidence of that. AIDS is something we can all agree on. If people come up here and express their ideas, we can come to a consensus."

Several other representatives voiced Rep. Muriello's concern. "We are here to implement positive change for all nations. All of these proposed resolutions essentially say the same thing. I feel that everyone is concerned who wrote the resolution, thinking

"My name is not on it, so I'm going to write my own," said Representative Kolet Buenavides of Madagascar, calling on nations to work together to create resolutions instead of individually.

"We don't want the blood of 40 million people on our hands. We must take action," said Representative Maria Iliakova of Argentina.

While a draft resolution by Mozambique showed promise last night, the committee fell apart this morning, discussing several draft resolutions that varied only slightly. Most countries sponsoring the resolutions were resolute however, that their pro-

posals were indeed better than the others presented, and refused to give ground on any issue.

Fortunately, conditions improved as the day wore on and the committee was able to start to address the HIV/AIDS issue collectively.

A resolution was brought to the floor late this afternoon containing provisions of previous draft resolutions, including several key issues the African bloc addressed during its press conference on the topic of HIV/AIDS this morning.

The resolution called for continued work on a current HIV/AIDS initiative, the cre-

ation of regional councils to oversee the funding of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and research, and increased funding for HIV/AIDS programs from nongovernmental organizations. It also recommended a three-step plan to educate countries on the disease, prevent further spread of the disease and treat those already affected.

The delegations of Japan and Kazakhstan, both signatories of the resolution, believed there would be friendly amendments added this evening, and expressed confidence that the resolution would ultimately gain the support of the full committee.

Q&A

What They're Saying in the Hallways

Q: How do you think George W. Bush's re-election earlier this month will influence Americans' travel experiences abroad?

Alycia Janifer, UK, IAEA, (University of Maryland, Baltimore)

Given that there were protests in other countries against Bush, I won't be travelling abroad any time soon. Certainly not to the Middle East.

Arndell Aytch II, Second Committee, (Wabash College, Crawford, Indiana)

There will be a decline in the number of people travelling abroad due to George Bush and his decisions on international issues such as the war in Iraq and relations with Israel and Palestine.

Wes Riley, Brazil, Security Council (California State University, Sacramento)

It's dangerous and incredibly embarrassing for all Americans still committed to the principles of democracy and enlightenment.

Are You Jammed about the Jammy Jam?

"I think it will be a great time! I am looking forward to dancing the night away in my jammies!"

Brendan Flood, Islamic Republic of Iran- University of Cincinnati

"It's alright but I like the Black and White idea better!"

Rebecca Scott, Japan- Youngstown State University

"Dancers beware...the Steiner machine is ready to dance. And the pj's will not make him sleepy."

Christopher Paul Steiner, Benin- University of Illinois

"I am psyched...I can't wait to wear my alluring pj's....oh yeal!"

Brent Maxwell, Spain-Southwest Missouri State University

"We forgot our pajamas, but we are going anyway- to jam."

Conor Walline and Ronan Conlon, Columbia- Creighton University

"I would be dancing around to Britney Spears in my jammies anyway so why no mingle at the same time?"

Brian Engelhardt, Luxembourg- Mount Union College

"In AMUN a pajama party is okay; a lingerie party is not."

Frank Munster, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea- Muskegon Community College

"I expect it to be an exciting experience, and a good opportunity for everyone to relax. Change can be very healthy at times, for which I expect to see positive results. Not to mention the humor of the idea itself."

Paul Herron Ukraine-University of Southern Indiana

MONDAY NIGHT:

Don't Go to Bed Early,
But Do Wear Your JAMMIES!

JAMMIE JAM.

The AMUN Representative Dance.

Join us at 10:00 p.m. Monday.

Chicago Ballrooms VIII-X.

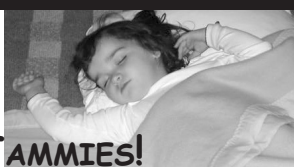
Sweats, Robes,

Slippers, Bunny Suits,

Boxers & T-shirts,

Footie Jammies,

ALL JAMMIES Welcome.



PERSONAL ADS

You: Distinguished gentleman at registration in a black suit, red tie and glasses. Me: Pretty dark haired girl in need of a badge holder. Let's meet in the promenade at a water station?

The Estonian Delegation is looking for another delegation who is attending NMUN in New York, for a co-delegation. We have three delegates without a country. Please contact Tanya Austin or any Estonian Delegate.

"I said *lip* not *lips*."

To the handsome Secretary-General with a snazzy pink tie. It's my first time here, and I am very impressed. I want you to know I'm having a fabulous time.

I saw him in the Delegate Services office this morning: tall, tan, with shaggy hair. He was wearing a blue shirt and pink tie. He was gorgeous. I knew there was as reason I came to AMUN, but I didn't know it was to find my future husband. I needed to make copies of my resolution, Delegate Services is the perfect place to help a delegate out. Whether it is making copies of my resolutions to gain signatures, or in formatting the document so the Dais won't refuse approval. Then there is the Greek god that works the duplicator. After seeing me in the doorway he smiled and came my way. "Can I help you," he asked, in an Oklahoma drawl. "Nine, please," I finally said after collecting my thoughts. He looked at me funny, and smiled again. My knees went weak. "Don't you know," he said, "One dollar will buy you 25

copies?" (I think he was cutting me a deal.) I took his advice, and had plenty of copies to pass out to get support. My resolution passed easily. I wanted to thank the beautiful boy in the blue shirt and pink tie from the south. I also wanted to let everyone know that using Delegate Services to your best advantage will help you pass your resolution.

The 3rd Committee Chair is such a great chair!! You should be jealous.

UK - You are doing a wonderful job! Keep up the good work. - Phil and Melissa

All I have to say is that my schools' basketball team is better than your schools'. Rock Chalk Jayhawk!! K4!

Attention all Representatives: The *AMUN Chronicle* is accepting submissions for Personal Ads (or "Shout-Outs"), Press Conferences, Press Releases, and Letters to the Editor. This is your opportunity to share the ideas of your delegation or committee/council with the rest of the AMUN community. Forms are available in the Arkansas Room on Level 2.

Dear AMUN Staff: Thank you for doing such a wonderful job at this year's conference! From Home Government and the Simulation Staff to the Computer Lab to all of the simulated UN bodies and agencies, your hard work has made our experience rewarding and educational. Thank you for being there to make AMUN so special!

PRESS RELEASE

Afghanistan, IAEA. The IAEA passed resolution IAEA/I/1, which was sponsored by Nick Holmes and Jenna Wilcox, Representatives of Afghanistan. The resolution calls for an international task force to be created to address updating the software and hardware used for the outdated database used by the IAEA. The original database, built and last updated in the 1970's, is said to be at full memory capacity. Wilcox believes that the creation of a task force to update the system will help with international initiatives in the IAEA. Wilcox and Holmes applauded the body for passing this comprehensive resolution 20-6-5. They stated "This task force and system would benefit all nations with information and records in regards to nuclear reactors and power worldwide."

CORRECTIONS

In this morning's edition, the report on the First Committee contained an error. The speech referred to in the 7th paragraph was actually given by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and not by the Democratic Peoples Republic of North Korea. The *AMUN Chronicle* regrets this error.