



Was this your first Model UN conference? It was mine too!

1993: Air Strikes in Bosnia Lead to UN Peace Keeping Ops Hostages

BY DAVID BAYLIS
IPD Staff Reporter

The HSC was called into emergency session earlier morning in response to a report by the UN Secretary General that the US had engaged in air strikes targeting tanks and artillery carriers of the Bosnian Serbs.

At the forefront of the conflict was whether or not to take additional offensive measures against Serbian positions that were engaging in war tactics in the region.

The main opposition to any additional action, particularly by the West, was the representative of the Russian Federation.

"The Russian Federation is leery of Western powers seeking militaristic actions beyond their region. Any Western power that can mandate action in the Balkans

would be a direct violation of NATO. Only UN action would be appropriate."

Several of the Representatives seemed dismayed at the Russian Federation's attempts to keep the other members of the body in the dark regarding Russian claims of engaging in talks with the Bosnian Serbs.

Many of the Representatives, including the Representative of Brazil, asked for a time table to be provided in regards to bringing the Serbs to the peace process. "Can the Russian Federation guarantee that they can bring the Serbs to the table, and if not would the Russian Federation be willing to bring troops into a joint command situation?"

The Representative of the Russian Federation discussed the expansion of safe zones within the region but remained some-

what elusive regarding their plans for peace in the region citing their reluctance to "lay all their cards on the table." The Representative of Hungary confronted the Representative of Russia in response to this. "Is there an amount of human life lost that is necessary before the Russian Federation will be direct in its plan for the region?"

At this point, the HSC was briefed by a Representative of the Secretary General. In response to the US air-strikes the General of Serbian forces initiated the capture of 150 UN Observers that had been stationed to monitor a high point in Sarajevo commonly used by snipers.

The HSC body immediately turned its discussion towards a working draft resolution proposed by Cape Verde, Brazil and

SEE HISTORICAL SC ON PAGE 6

Resolution Reached in the GA Plenary



The General Assembly Plenary proved its ability to function diplomatically by passing a resolution concerning the international HIV/AIDS pandemic 48-0-3. Several countries worked tirelessly since the opening session Saturday to find consensus and integrate two resolutions that would benefit the entire international community.

The resolution that passed, GA/1/7, integrated the first two resolutions presented at the conference, one presented by the African bloc, the other by a variety of mostly-European countries.

"We appreciate the efforts of the international community to combine efforts and merge the [resolutions]. We feel that with this merger it gives hope for consensus among the international body to carry out the program called for in the resolution," said Representative Jaclyn LaRue of Mozambique.

Nations Discuss State Sovereignty in Forum

BY LISA GAST & DAVID BAYLIS
IPD Staff Reporters

The International Press Delegation held an open forum Monday evening for countries to discuss the effect of international decisions on national sovereignty. Representatives from Brazil, Mexico and Spain gave presentations at the forum.

"It's important that every state has its voice heard," said Representative Matthew Stublefield of Spain, expressing the significance of maintaining national sovereignty. However, Rep. Stublefield also noted that collective international action can be positive even if it results in a loss of some state sovereignty. "As a member of the United Nations we believe it's occasionally necessary to give up



Representatives from Brazil, Mexico and Spain address the Open Forum of the International Press.

some of a sovereign state's power for the betterment of the international society," he said.

The delegate argued that international action is sometimes necessary to increase peace and security in the world and that action will inevitably impede on the sovereignty of a nation. Therefore, he stated, it is necessary in certain situations for countries to compromise and concede small slices of sovereignty in order to preserve international order. "Compromise is necessary; without it

[international organizations such as] the United Nations cannot function."

Representative Katie Hargrove of Mexico concurred, explaining that until this year Mexico had operated under the Estrada Doctrine, which called for the country to engage in more internally focusing policies regarding humanitarian issues. The recent change in this policy is to address growing global concern over en-

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General Assembly Passes Resolution on Women's Rights

BY BENJAMIN RAY
IPD Staff Reporter

An entire day's worth of work in the 3rd Committee resulted in a bill on women's rights easily passing the General Assembly Tuesday morning.

The GA passed Resolution GA3/1/1 by a vote of 73-3-16 and most 3rd committee members breathed a collective sigh of relief. The resolution took much of Monday night to amend and hammer out, but representatives eventually agreed on the 21 operative clauses.

The resolution called on UN and world agencies to start treating women equally by aiding in child care assistance, giving women equal say in the government, stopping female genital mutilation and encouraging social programs that grant women equal civil rights.

Eight member states submitted the resolution, which fol-

lowed a long day of debating over which topics on women's rights to bring to the floor. At Monday's end, only GA3/1/1 was passed. Earlier in the week, the 3rd Committee passed three resolutions concerning the elimination of racism.

Committee members expressed hope that the resolution would be effective.

"We feel it's giving an outline for programs that would create great equality for women," said Representative Allie Fraley of Sierra Leone.

Representative Walter Ruigu of Kazakhstan said that although the committee took a long time to pass a resolution on Monday, GA3/1/1 effectively covers all of the bases of women's rights.

"Kazakhstan thinks it's a brilliant, brilliant resolution," Ruigu said.

Security Council Delays Action on Emergency Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

BY LISA GAST
IPD Staff Reporter

An emergency situation developed last night in Cote d'Ivoire and the Security Council was called in to a late-night session to deal with the crisis. A group of Young Patriots, a faction of Ivorian rebels loyal to the national government, staged an anti-French riot near the presidential residence in the capital city of Abidjan.

Conflict in the African nation has been ongoing due in part to the presence of French peace-keeping troops. Cote d'Ivoire has longstanding relations with France, most notably as a French colony in the early 1900s. Cote d'Ivoire became an independent nation in 1960 but France has continued to maintain a presence

there.

The situation escalated last night, culminating in a violent riot protesting French intervention in the country. French tanks advanced on the presidential residence and the situation developed into a firefight resulting in 14 French casualties and estimates of over 100 rebels killed.

Upon hearing the most recent news, the Security Council immediately brought to the floor a resolution addressing the issue. The resolution had been written in a previous session and several countries were in favor of voting on it immediately. It addressed a wide variety of concerns in the country.

"We need to vote on the resolution now, to take immediate action," said the representative of Benin. "After we approve this res-



The Security Council considers the Situation in Côte d'Ivoire during an emergency meeting early Tuesday morning.

olution, we can work on another resolution to address the situation more specifically."

However, the countries favoring an immediate vote were in the minority and the council decided

to consider several amendments to update the resolution to address the current situation more specifically.

A representative from Cote d'Ivoire was invited to address

the council and explain the situation occurring. "The government disclaims allegiance to the Patriots but understands their frustra-

SEE SECURITY COUNCIL ON PAGE 6

ECOSOC Addresses Resolutions on 3 of 4 Topics

BY OLIVER BARANCZYK
IPD Staff Reporter

The deliberations turned into quick decisions for the ECOSOC on Monday. The committee spent much of the conference focusing on resolutions concerning poverty eradication and sustainable development in topic area one. However, within the Monday sessions, representatives voted to jump to topic two before the afternoon and by the evening topic three had already been discussed on the floor.

The jump to topic area two was greeted by much enthusiasm on the part of the representatives and their expedient cooperation lead to the committee passing its first resolution by consensus.

The sessions became tricky in the evening as the committee abruptly halted its progress within topic area two, Population and Development, in favor of moving to discuss resolutions for

topic three, Narcotics Trafficking. Representative Vidhya Reddy of Kenya made sense of the quick shift of events as she explained, "We passed resolutions on the first and second topics and we felt that we needed to confront the last issue with a resolution that could be easily passed."

The hopeful demeanor of the committee became a tired frustration within the discussion of topic area three, as the first resolution became grounds for a thorough debate. With many representatives expecting to pass the first resolution on narcotic drugs, a bevy of prospective amendments was brought to the floor. Representative Tommy Hand of France elucidated that "We jumped to the [third topic] to pass a strong resolution but the amendments presented have slowed us down."

The operative clause of Guatemala's proposed resolution was one that outlined the move-

ment of funds to aid in the cessation of narcotic drug trafficking.

The clause proposed that the Economic and Social Council work with the Security Council to with the transfer of the proposed funds. After several thorough amendments were proposed, representatives voted in favor of amending the clause to instead establish Ad Hoc Committees. The committees would work under the General Assembly to address funding issues for national law enforcement in countries with narcotics problems.

After voting to pass the amended resolution in the third topic, the committee chose to return to the second topic. Many new resolutions concerning sexual reproductive health, education, and water supply, and infant healthcare measures, among others, surfaced and the debate of all remaining resolutions lead ECOSOC to the closing ceremonies.

International Court Rules: Nicaragua Must Observe Treaty

BY BENJAMIN RAY
IPD Staff Reporter

Nicaragua discovered Monday night a treaty is legally binding.

The International Court of Justice ruled Nicaragua does not have grounds to ignore the Barceñas-Esquerre Treaty, which gives Colombia ownership of the islands of Providencia and San Andrés.

The court based their decision on that fact that even though Nicaragua rejected the 1930 treaty, they were not under United States occupation at the time and the treaty remains valid.

"We still hold claim," said Representative Kara Friel of Nicaragua.

However, Colombia did not escape scot-free. The court ruled that Colombia will have to pay reparations for Nicaraguan ships that were damaged after they trespassed into Colombian waters.

The court unanimously ruled on all decisions.

The court defined the maritime boundary and said Nicaraguan ships were seized within the exclusive eco-

nomie zone of Colombia surrounding Providencia and San Andrés. The economic zones of both countries overlap, which means the area is divided equally.

Although Colombia had the right to seize the ships, they did not have the right to damage them, the court ruled. Colombia will pay damage costs as well as any costs incurred in retrieving the ships.

"The facts speak for themselves," said Representative Justin Johns of Colombia. "[The court] saw the law was on our side."

Under the treaty, Colombia claimed ownership of several Caribbean islands in exchange for Nicaragua claiming ownership of the Mosquito Coast.

In 1980, Nicaragua said the islands were historically and geographically part of their country and rejected the treaty. The country also contended that the Colombian Navy interfered with fisherman and vessels in Nicaraguan waters; subsequently, Honduran and Colombian fishing trawlers were banned from Nicaraguan maritime territory.

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The Staff of the *AMUN Chronicle* wish to thank all Representatives, Faculty, Observers and Secretariat members for their cooperation with the Press Delegation throughout this year's AMUN Conference. It has been a pleasure to help each delegation, committee and council share its views with the rest of the international community.

Treaty Signatory Says "No" to No Nukes

BY KATHERINE IVAN
IPD Staff Reporter

Heated discussion erupted in the IAEA Monday evening after entering consultative session where delegates were able to question two Representatives regarding the Chicago Treaty signed earlier in the day.

Many Representatives were concerned that the interests of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) were not being upheld by the representatives.

Early Monday morning several Representatives, including the DPRK, met to prepare amendments and come to a consensus on Resolution 1/4 (concerning Safeguards and Verification.) During evening session on Monday, another DPRK Representative was seen consulting with the DPRK IAEA Rep, which led to a sudden change in voting patterns for the DPRK Rep. After the vote, the delegates voted to go into consultative session to hear Representative Josh Lyphout of the United States and Representative David Takitaki of the DPRK answer questions pertaining to the decisions leading into the Chicago Treaty.

Extremely upset by these actions was Representative Alex Ingle of Switzerland stating, "(The DPRK Rep) made two substantive speeches in staunch support of Resolution IAEA 1/4. In addition a friendly amendment had previously been applied to the resolution in exchange for the DPRK's explicitly stated support. At the start of the vote, one of the DPRK's delegate's overruled the present delegates position therefore negating a consensus." This led the vote to be 29-1-4.

Representative Shawn Storkman of Ukraine, stated, "Voting against 1/4 is a direct contradiction to their acceptance of the Chicago Treaty."

Later in Consultative Session the United States opened up questions with the statement that, "Instead of funding for reconstruction after a potential war, we decided to prevent it," said Lyphout.

A representative from Ukraine accused the DPRK as having inconsistencies, "It seems like (the DPRK) is walking away from an idea in our resolution and coming



The International Atomic Energy Agency considers nuclear non-proliferation on Tuesday morning.

back to it when it pleases (them)."

DPRK said in response, "we have rights as a sovereign nation but in interest of deference we are entering a cooperative effort."

US responded to an inquiry on why the Chicago Treaty was signed by stating, "We have important trade ties with states bordering this area, without this agreement, trade relations would not begin to reach peaceful resolution."

In a heated response, Representative Matt Stone of Sudan requested of the United States to give Sudan the same treatment if they disarmed. "Why is there not this type of aid in Sudan, while the border of Egypt withstands a similar threat with Israel?"

Lyphout stated that the threat in the area of DPRK was more grave than that of the Middle East.

Representative Mike Harris of Uruguay asked the US why the same offer was not extended to Iraq? "If the threat was so similar, then why not invade DPRK?"

"Our troops are too far spread out to do that, so we used other methods of disarmament," Lyphout said.

To which Harris responded, "Why did you invade Iraq then, if the troops are such a concern?"

The final response of the DPRK's closing remarks set the tone.

"The reason we are complying with the US and not the IAEA's demand for us to sign the NPT is that we are not being treated as a non-sovereign country (by the Chicago Treaty or US); we have felt like the bastard child of this institution and we deserve the respect of a nation that can govern ourselves in the way we feel fit," Takitaki concluded.

The frustration began to shift

from three days of constant escalators and caucusing to the DPRK.

Representative Ashley Hutchinson of Cape Verde stated,

"No real life government figures have shifted their positions. (The US and DPRK) are just trying to get attention. Part of the job here as delegates is to represent the interests of our respective states. We see the signing of this treaty as destructive to the purpose of the AMUN. They have misrepresented the interests of the DPRK and the US for the purposes of personal ambition."

It has become apparent that several Representatives feel that the good faith of the Chicago agreement has come into question as a result of the inconsis-

No Consensus in IAEA

BY SARAH CHRISTIE
IPD Staff Reporter

Building on encouraging signals from Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) regarding increased transparency and non-proliferation, the IAEA once again took up the topic of compliance with the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on Monday. Although the NPT enjoys broad support, 42 member states have not yet fully complied with comprehensive safeguard agreements. Hoping for a consensus vote, committee members were disappointed when DPRK voted against Resolution IAEA 1/4 in a roll call vote Monday evening, after promising to support it. The final vote was 25/1/4, and oc-

SEE IAEA ON PAGE 6

FROM THE FLOOR

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Editor,

Colombia is resolved to advance itself and other nations of underdeveloped status economically and, more importantly, socially by declaring war for symbolic purposes on the United States of America for its continued abuse of Colombia as well as other nations of "lesser" prominence in the world. No longer will we be subjected to U.S. tyranny and oppression. With this symbolic declaration of war, these historical injustices aimed at underdeveloped nations, specifically Colombia, will be addressed and reprimanded accordingly.

Ronan Conlon & Conor Walline, Columbia (ECOSOC)

Dear Editor,

The question of equitable representation on the US Security Council has once again come up for debate before the General Assembly Plenary.

Germany, India, Japan and Brazil, with the support of Djibouti and Cape Verde, have joined together not only to call for an amendment to the UN Charter not only to allow an increase in membership, but also to support each others' bid for a permanent seat.

There is a general consensus that Germany, Japan, India and Brazil should have permanent representation, and resolutions are circulating that would also allow regional representation that would include an African seat as well as representation from Latin America, the Middle East and southeast Asia.

However, the discussion over veto power remains contentious, as many UN member states are deeply divided over whether the right of veto should be extended to any additional permanent members. Ultimately, the question of veto power is up to the Security Council itself to decide, and it is unlikely that the five existing permanent members would allow any changes, other than extending the right of veto to any additional permanent members.

Additional reforms cannot succeed without first breaking the monopoly the current members permanent Security Council members hold over the future of the veto.

Germany, Japan, India, Brazil, Cape Verde and Djibouti strongly encourage the cooperation of all member states to make progress toward Security Council reform and creation of a body that is more representative of today's modern reality.

Chandra Harvey, Germany, General Assembly Plenary

Dear Editor,

Delegations must use care when referencing the opinions of other delegations with whom they have not conversed. Not all sources of information are equally reliable. Use of inaccurate sources, whether intentional or not, harms the body as a whole by undermining trust between member nations. This degradation of trust interferes with international cooperation, the goal that brought us here in the first place.

Christina Gregg and Melissa Montgomery, 6th Committee United Kingdom representatives



Eric Miller-Mahin of Conference Services displays AMUN Collectibles, available on Level 4.

Press Releases

Qatar, Tajikistan, Yemen, Islamic Republic of Iran, Sudan, Palestine and Afghanistan, Sixth Committee. Our delegations think that (6th) committee is ignoring our opinions on both issues at hand. This is not acceptable since it is only a reiteration of the continued bias against the Islamic world. In the best interest of the whole world, if this mentality is not enumerated, our nations on behalf of the Arab World are prepared to declare a holy Islamic War against those ego-centric nations.

The Delegation from Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan applauds the International Press Delegation for refusing to run the Islamic Republic of Iran's press release on codes of dress. As a majority Muslim country, we were deeply offended by the statement and reaffirm our strong commitment to women's rights and religious freedom. This can be seen through our across-the-board condemnation of female genital mutilation and our hosting of the historic first-ever conference on world religions. As a member of the Organization of Islamic Conferences, the Republic of Kazakhstan deems the issue of Islam and its tenets as important. However, Kazakhstan still seeks global interaction and cooperation and sadly laments the points put forth by Iran as detrimental in achieving global unity.

Argentina, First Committee. The Argentine Republic would like to congratulate the tireless efforts of the Armenian Republic, the Republic of Cape Verde, Tajikistan, Mexico, Namibia, Estonia and many more

nations too numerous to mention here. Thanks to their effort, Resolution 1/1/20 passed the 1st Committee. This strong resolution proceeds to the General Assembly Plenary today with its blessing and this recommendation: divide out the final operative clause to ensure the passage of this historic resolution.

Kazakhstan, GA Plenary. The Republic of Kazakhstan commends the GA Plenary for reaching consensus through Draft Resolution 1/7. Specifically, we would like to thank our allies in the Commonwealth of Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine as well as Estonia, Mauritius, Guinea, Jordan, the Islamic Republic of Iraq, Namibia and Mozambique.

Russian Federation, Security Council. The Russian Federation is appalled and disappointed with the recent treaty on the situation in Darfur between Australia, Saudi Arabia and Congo. We feel that the Security Council should have been informed on their concerns before acting. The nations involved in this treaty expressed their intentions to work with the Security Council only after ratifying the treaty. However, we feel that the unilateral action to be taken under this treaty undermined the purpose and intentions of the Security Council and the UN as a whole.

Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Second Committee. Through the work of the 2nd Committee delegates of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, an agreement regarding trade and debt was officially made today. The agreement reads as such: "China guarantees free trade relations with the DPRK and continued mutual trading as they are



AMUN Secretariat Members Rachel Peterson and James Leon demonstrate their swing dancing on the Ballroom Promenade during Monday night's dance.

Double D (to) T-Star (Historical Security Council Vice):

Hot aspiring model looking for same. Loves late nights and long IM conversations. For all who apply, "I don't drive 'stick."

To: Sweet Southern Belle of Delegate Services
From: Your Secret Admirer

In response to tall handsome man seen yesterday: I must also say there are some very lovely ladies in DS. One in particular, who has a sweet Southern drawl and a perky ponytail, is my favorite helper for draft resolutions. There is nothing better than being helped by a beautiful woman.

IN Home Government:
Green eyes with long black lashes. Smile that stops the heart.

Hot Pakistani man seeks woman with affinity for Blatz beer to share long walk along Devon St. You'll "Nom!" by my deep exotic eyes and dance moves at the Jammie Jam. I love to dance with sweet blonde women.

The Russian Federation gives a shout-out to the Bahamas for their excellent display of diplomacy last night. It was hot.

Sweet, sweet vice president of General Assembly Plenary:

the DPRK's major trading partner. China also will relieve the DPRK debt by 71.29% immediately upon implementation of the agreement. The DPRK also endorses prospering trade relations with China. The restrictions on the substantial debt relief include using the excess money saved by the debt relief for social programs within the DPRK." The witnesses to this formal trade and debt relief agreement were the United States of America and Vietnam.

The Delegations from Australia, Republic of the Congo, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The signatory nations (Congo, Australia, Saudi Arabia) announce the signing of the Darfur Accord and further announce the commencement of operations in Darfur, Sudan.

15/20 Accord Marks Historic Reduction in Nuclear Weapons. After conducting many heated debates, with the much-needed help and support of the Kingdom of Morocco, the nations of France, India, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Peoples Republic of China, and the Russian Federation, in an attempt to improve multilateral efforts toward global nuclear non-proliferation, have reached a consensus by signing the 15-20 Accord on November 22nd, 2004. This accord states that all participating nations agree on a nuclear arms reduction amounting to 15% of their total current stockpiles by November 22 of 2020. This treaty clearly supports the First Committee in the first issue of promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and is one step closer to the security of the world in the area of nuclear threat.

Personals

Every day we glance longingly into each other's eyes, thinking thoughts of sin and lust. Let us throw aside societal norms and run off in each other's arms.

Day Four of AMUN bender:

So tired. Need nap than Red Bull. Anyone feel this way?

From Jacob Torres of Argentina:

To the growth and spread of the Model United Nations, UNMK, JCLC and Park College: Your dedication to growth and progress does you credit. AMUN delegates are the future of an intelligent diplomatic corps.

Dear Copy Boy (Man),

After *Affirming* you are attractive, and *Evaluating* my chances I decided I would not be out of character to write this letter:

Thank you for a wonderful week. I will miss the way you saved me money on my duplications and how you helped me in formatting my resolutions. When I go back home I will tell everyone about the good looking Delegate Service worker with shaggy hair who stole my heart.

I applied to be on staff for next year's conference, not only because I'm hoping you will be there, but it looks like a lot of fun! The lady I applied with at Conference Services

told me we attend a retreat in September and then staffers arrive early for the November conference. Everyone in the blue badges looked like they were having a great time and acted very close to one another. She also said that not only is it a great learning experience, it also looks good on a resume. I'm sure you already know this, and I'm sure you will have told everyone to apply to be on staff, because there still may be time. Perhaps it's meant to be, or perhaps we are only strangers passing in this crazy AMUN world. Whatever it is I resolve to remember you and this conference forever.

With Great Admiration,
Miss Representative Unknown

From Ruben Alonzo in the ICJ:
To that darling, dapper, decadent, well-dressed member of the ICJ: Keep keeping it real. B.A.

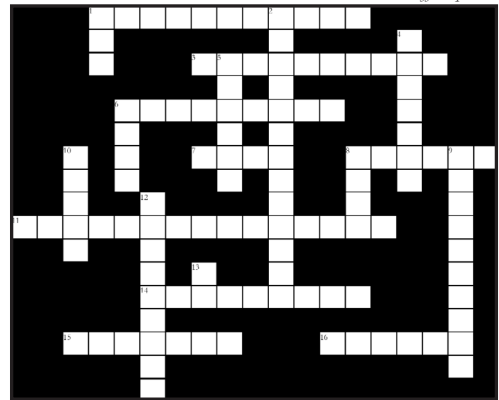
From Ruben Alonzo in the ICJ:
Remember that one time in Toronto? It was awesome. Ukraine, you were three. RCMA.

To Joy in Delegate Services:
Thank you for a wonderful week. I only wish we could have worked closer together. You are truly beautiful.
From the reporter whose name you kept forgetting.

CROSSWORD

BY SARAH CHRISTIE

IPD Staff Reporter



ACROSS		DOWN	
1.	No higher authority	1.	Legal committee
3.	The ultimate document for committees	2.	The growing interdependence and collectiveness of the world
6.	Playing nice	4.	Permanent observer nation
7.	UN Secretary-General _____ Annan	5.	Economic and Social Commission
8.	Powerful nations have the ability to set the _____	6.	Not the Portuguese explorer
11.	Preceded UN	8.	What you're at
14.	Without objection	9.	_____ countries; proper term for third world
15.	"Russia's little brother;" held a national election Sunday	10.	African country experiencing conflict
16.	Palestine is an example of a _____ without a state.	12.	"We must make the world safe for _____"
		13.	The real deal

OPINIONS

Vertical Proliferation Must Not be Ignored

BY COLLIN BOCKMAN
IPD Staff Reporter

The development of new nuclear weapons by existing nuclear powers poses a greater threat to international security than the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons, something which has been largely stopped in its tracks.

The fact that nuclear weapons have not been used in combat for over fifty years represents the international community's understanding that the use of such weapons crosses a unique threshold: anyone using these weapons must weigh on their conscience the very real possibility that their actions could end in the destruction of the Earth. This understanding has rendered the use of nuclear weapons unthinkable,

creating the worldwide atmosphere of strong deterrence that has kept the world out of armageddon thus far.

The development of new varieties of nuclear weapons poses a



significant threat to the nuclear taboo. The United States Department of Defense is currently pushing for the development of new nuclear weapons technology, including more effective bunker-busting nukes and so-called "mini-nukes," weapons to be used in a combat situation on the battlefield. Fearing threats of a US missile shield, Russia is dis-

cussing the development of new nuclear weapons that could pierce the shield.

Such weapons are ultimately dangerous as they lower the nuclear threshold, allowing military strategists to think of nuclear weapons as usable. Once deployed in combat, they could provide a stepping-stone to the use of higher-power nuclear weapons, rendering the unthinkable apocalypse situation a reality. Additionally, they are smaller and more easily used, creating an increased risk of terrorist attacks.

True security will not be reached until all nations of the world agree to not only continue arms reductions in their current nuclear stockpiles but also to halt development on all new types of nuclear weapons.

cultures and the environment.

For instance, HRW bears witness to human rights abuses around the world, documents those abuses, and works with international media to focus public attention on the issues of torture, genocide, disappearances, the plights of refugees and the like. DWB works in extremely hazardous and often dangerous conditions to bring medical care and emergency treatment to victims of armed conflict, starvation and disease in areas where governments can't or won't go. NRDC advocates for the protection of species, habitat, air and water quality around the globe. Their tireless efforts to combat global warming were instrumental in gaining crucial votes in support of the Kyoto Protocol.

NGOs: The Missing Link of AMUN

BY SARAH CHRISTIE
IPD Staff Reporter

It's a symbiotic relationship. The connection between the UN, the press, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is a dynamic balance that requires the participation of all three in order for each to function effectively. The Chicago AMUN International Press Delegation serves the function of informing delegates, staff and faculty about the progress of the committees. But the committees and the press cannot fulfill their highest potential without the presence participation of international NGOs

NGOs, or the Civil Society, serve a vital role in policy making by providing non-state perspectives on important issues. Generally speaking, states operate in their own best interests; protecting sovereignty, amassing power, and building wealth. But NGOs, such as Human Rights Watch (HRW), Doctors Without Borders (DWB), and the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC), advocate directly for intervention and policy shifts that are in the best interests of people,

These organizations and countless others like them bring an expertise, commitment and perspective to international issues which is very different from that of diplomats or politicians. That is why representatives and elected officials often seek their council when considering positions on pending legislation, resolutions or amendments. While the nature of their work can be inherently controversial and occasionally even confrontational, the importance of their role in informing both the press and the policy makers cannot be overstated.

As the famed environmental activist David Brower, founder of the Sierra Club, (the nation's oldest, largest environmental NGO) once said, "Politicians are like weather vane. Our job is to make the wind blow."

That sums up perfectly the role of NGOs. Through political engagement, direct action, education and research, NGOs work to focus attention and raise awareness of issues that those in power would often prefer to ignore. If one assumes that the role of the press is to hold those in power accountable for their actions, then the press is hindered in its duty without the ability to access NGOs as a resource.

Participants would be well served if AMUN included civil society in future conferences. This would create a more realistic atmosphere at the conference and substantially inform the debates in committees, as well as the reporting on those debates. It would also provide an opportunity for participants to increase their understanding of the vital role of NGOs in the international community, and how representatives of the public can actually influence debate at the diplomatic level. These are vital, real-world lessons to be learned for anyone who plans to live a life of engagement in the politics, civil society or the media.

New Program Created for Debt Relief

BY SARAH CHRISTIE

IPD Staff Reporter

An unlikely coalition of allies has come together to create a new program for debt relief in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC). Poland, Namibia, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Slovenia, Iceland and Switzerland successfully sponsored a resolution in the Second Committee, creating a new mechanism for providing international debt relief to countries that do not qualify for aid under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program.

At a press conference this morning, representatives from Poland, Namibia and Slovenia announced the new initiative. "LMIC picks up where HIPC leaves off," said Representative Meghan Simms of Poland. "For states that don't qualify for HIPC or have completed HIPC, this program will provide much needed assistance. HIPC gets their heads above water. LMIC gets them swimming."

Simms said that Poland has benefited from assistance from the E.U. and the U.K. that allowed them to avoid some of the historic problems associated with structural adjustment. That success helped inspire the vision for LMIC.

"States need lower interest, longer term loans, instead of short term debt," said Representative Peter Ullmann of Slovenia. "Global short-term debt exceeds \$20 billion, and much of that is at 20% interest." Ullmann also pointed out that 60% of all external debt is privately held. Transferring that into the hands of international institutions, such as the U.N., would relieve some of the financial pressure on indebted countries.

However, funding sources for LMIC remain unclear. The resolution's sponsors are calling on voluntary contributions from developed countries, as well as states that benefit from LMIC after their reforms are successfully implemented. No firm commitments for contributions have yet been made.

Observer Nations Influence UN Without Voting Rights

BY LISA GAST

IPD Staff Reporter

Many countries take their ability to vote in the UN very seriously—votes decide UN action on international issues and attempt to solve the world's problems. However, there are several members of the UN that cannot vote, but instead use their membership to present a unique perspective to the international community. These members are called observers.

Observer nations are not defined in the UN Charter. Technically, the observer status is an invitation to be involved in the activities of the UN, but they cannot vote. Nations can be granted observer status if they are not eligible to become full members of UN. The UN admits observer nations because they are the voice of a collected people, and bringing those voices out is critical to the understanding of many issues within the UN.

Currently, the Holy See and Palestine are the only observer nations in the UN, though many intergovernmental organizations also participate under the status of observers. The Holy See is a permanent observer nation; Palestine holds a standing invitation to participate as an observer. Switzerland was also an observer nation until it applied and was accepted as a full member in 2002.

The Holy See and Palestine became observer nations through very different circumstances. While the nation of Palestine has a vital interest in Israeli and world issues, it does not hold internationally-recognized territory, so it is unable to become a full member. The interna-

tional community recognized the importance of the Palestinian view in the international community, especially on Middle Eastern affairs, so the delegation was invited to participate as an observer in 1974 to present its unique viewpoint to the UN.

"Palestine would love to be able to vote in the UN. Our ultimate goal has always been to achieve full [membership] status," said Representative Alison Bennett of Palestine. Since it is unlikely to happen in the near future, however, the nation is happy just to have the opportunity to participate. "Palestine has been able to influence the UN through our status as an observer nation," said Bennett.

The Holy See became an observer nation through entirely different circumstances. The Holy See does possess territory (Vatican City). If the Holy See chose to represent only Vatican City, it would be eligible to apply for full membership in the UN. However, it chooses to represent Catholics worldwide, so it was admitted as a permanent observer nation in 1974.

These two nations would seemingly have a small voice compared to the 194 full members of the UN. But while observer nations are a small minority that doesn't stop them from making an impact on UN decisions.

"[Observer nations] do have greater influence on this body," said Representative Henry Alzate of the Holy See. "We don't have a vote, so we become consensus builders. Also, we don't belong to a specific bloc so we often try to unite the blocs to work together."



Outside of the Chicago Tribune Building, Ukrainian Americans protest the lack of democratic rights in the former Soviet state. All photographs taken for the AMUN Chronicle were taken by editor and photographer Peter Kelly.

Kazakhstan Chides Fellow Muslim Nation



Representatives from Denmark and Kazakhstan held a press Tuesday morning applauding the International Press Delegation for refusing to run the Islamic Republic of Iran's press release on codes of dress. As a majority Muslim country, we were deeply offended by the statement and reaffirm our strong commitment to women's rights and religious freedom. This can be seen through our across-the-board condemnation of female genital mutilation and our hosting of the historic first-ever conference on world religions.

As a member of the Organization of Islamic Conferences, the Republic of Kazakhstan deems the issue of Islam and its tenets as important. However, Kazakhstan still seeks global interaction and cooperation and sadly laments the points put forth by Iran as detrimental in achieving global unity. See related letter on Page 7.

AMUN IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE ITS 1ST ANNUAL MODEL UN TRAINING SEMINAR!

When is the Seminar?	22-24 April 2005 (begins the evening of the 22 nd)
Where will it be held?	Hotel 71, Chicago, Illinois
Who should attend?	Participants may come from the full range of Model UNers, whether you are in high school or college, a student or teacher, or even a conference organizer -- there will be new ideas, sharing and networking opportunities for everyone.
What is the cost?	\$175 per participant
What is the purpose?	To share AMUN's expertise and serve the Model UN community, and to assist new and experienced Model UNers, both students and faculty, in better preparing for Model UN conferences.
For More information please see our website at	
www.amun.org	
Click on "MUN Training Seminar"	

AMUN 2005 Country Assignments

Afghanistan:	Truman State University
Algeria:	University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire
Argentina:	University of Illinois
Armenia:	Creighton University
Australia:	Wichita State University
Austria:	John A. Logan College
Bangladesh:	Hollins University
Belgium:	Augustana College
Belize:	University of Arizona
Benin:	University of Arizona
Brazil:	Alverno College
Canada:	Elmhurst College
Chile:	Aquinas College
China:	University of Missouri-Kansas City
Congo:	Bluefield State College
Croatia:	University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
Cuba:	California State University - Sacramento
Czech Republic:	East Texas Baptist University
Democratic People's Republic of Korea:	Georgetown College
Democratic Republic of the Congo:	University of Wisconsin - Madison
Denmark:	University of Cincinnati
Egypt:	Triton College
El Salvador:	Western Kentucky University
France:	University of Iowa
Germany:	McKendree College
Ghana:	Muskegon County Community College
Greece:	College of Wooster
Guinea:	Taylor University
Holy See (Observer):	Lake Forest College
Hungary:	Creighton University
Iceland:	Southwest Missouri State University
India:	University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
Indonesia:	Illinois State University
Iran, Islamic Republic of:	Southwest Missouri State University
Iraq:	Millikin University
Ireland:	University of Maryland - Baltimore County
Israel:	Muskingum College
Italy:	California State University - Fullerton
Japan:	Marquette University
Kenya:	Johnson County Community College
Lesotho:	Muskegon County Community College
Libya:	Northern Michigan University
Lithuania:	Wabash College
Malaysia:	Grand Rapids Community College
Mauritius:	Rock Valley College
Mexico:	College of Wooster
Morocco:	North Central College
Netherlands:	College of Dupage
Nicaragua:	Beloit College
Nigeria:	Missouri Southern State University
Norway:	Carthage College
Pakistan:	Victor Valley Community College
Palestine (Observer):	University of South Dakota
Panama:	Truman State University
Peru:	University of Wisconsin - Madison
Philippines:	Western Kentucky University
Poland:	Loyola University
Qatar:	University of South Dakota
Republic of Korea:	Youngstown State University
Republic of Moldova:	Park College
Romania:	Hollins University
Russian Federation:	University of Southern Indiana
Rwanda:	Bluefield State College
Saudi Arabia:	Grinnell College
Senegal:	University of Illinois
Serbia and Montenegro:	University of Wisconsin - La Crosse
Singapore:	University of Illinois
Slovakia:	East Texas Baptist University
South Africa:	Calvin College
Spain:	Bowling Green State University
Sudan:	Northern Michigan University
Sweden:	Augustana College
Switzerland:	Lake Forest College
Syria:	Central Michigan University
Thailand:	Iowa State University
Turkey:	Drake University
United Arab Emirates:	Iowa State University
United Kingdom:	University of Central Oklahoma
United Republic of Tanzania:	Aquinas College
United States of America:	Loyola University
Zambia:	Wabash Valley College

Sudan Discusses Concerns Regarding Security Council Resolution

BY DAVID BAYLIS

IPD Staff Reporter

Monday evening's press conference shed some light on Sudan's reactions to Resolution SC/2 that had been adopted earlier in the conference.

A forum headlined by Representative Kelso of Sudan and Representative Erwin of Tunisia as well as a communications representative of the Arab League presented the IPD with their interpretation of the resolution complications.

Rep. Kelso reiterated her country's stance in opposition to allowing any international forces into the country. In addition she endeavored to make it clear that the Sudanese government was "perfectly capable" dealing with its own situation and that no humanitarian aid workers in the country would be in danger.

The Arab League (AL) communications Representative said that the Security Council was cre-

ating a "double standard" in regard to the situation in Sudan. "The Security Council is nothing but a tool of the United States as it aids in the discrimination of countries in the Middle East" he said. In addition the AL Rep. also stated that the idea of genocide in the region was a Western exaggeration as well. "What is occurring here is not part of a pre-planned attempt to wipe out an ethnic group, it is simple a matter of cultural conflict."

During opening questioning by the media representatives present Rep. Kelso was asked by a Fox News affiliate why it was that genocide was not an applicable term here despite the existence of violence and ethnic conflict.

Representative Kelso described the situation in Sudan as a division between Arab speaking Nomads and Black African villagers. Due to the harsh nature of the desert environment here, Rep. Kelso stated that the nomadic people are constantly find-

ing themselves in conflict with the villagers over water and food supplies. In Sudan's view, it is an issue of survival in a hardly sustainable situation. Continued environmental desertification and the subsequent shrinking of the Sahel Savannah of the Sahara all exacerbate the problem.

CNN questioned the Representative on the seemingly ineffective nature of their government's reaction to the current problem.

Rep. Kelso disagreed with this assessment. "Specifically we have added 7000 new police forces throughout the region as well as the establishment of special courts that act as an extension of our regular judicial branch but deal out harsher punishments as a deterrent," she said.

In an indirect message to the UN Security Council, Rep. Kelso also stated that troops would be moved from the Sudanese borders back into Darfur only once the SC had issued a written state-

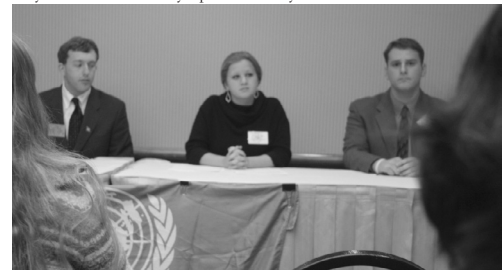
ment saying that it "does not intend to use force."

Meanwhile, the Security Council was working on adjustments to Resolution SC/2 in order to ease tensions with the Sudanese Government.

The Representative of China presented the body with information it had received from the Sudanese Embassy regarding a possible new draft resolution. "While they would be definitely open to

debate on observers in the country they still wish to not use the term peace-keepers" he said.

The Security Council seemed to be reaching consensus on a draft resolution that would include a preamble clause referring to the prior resolution, SC/2, and a changing of the operative clause containing peace-keepers to "pledged personnel only as unarmed UN Observers."



Sudan discusses the recent Security Council action with the Press during this morning's press conference.

IAEA from Page 2

curring less than 12 hours after the signing of an historic nuclear disarmament treaty between DPRK and the United States of America.

The vote surprised and angered the body who had supported the resolution due in part to North Korea's stated support. Sponsors even accepted a friendly amendment requested by North Korea, and were expecting to accept by consensus.

"If we had known that North Korea was not going to vote for the resolution, we never would have brought it up for a vote, said Representative Ashley Hutchison of Cape Verde. "We were told that in the wake of the Chicago Agreement, North Korea would support the resolution."

Historical SC from Page 1

Morocco. Since the hostages were the current and most pressing crisis the Representative of Cape Verde believed that the hostage situation should be the primary focus of the resolution. The Representatives of Hungary immediately expressed their concerns regarding their own border tensions with Bosnia. "This hostage situation is indicative of the entire situation in the region. The time has come where it would seem that only a proactive mission would lead to a resolution of the entire situation."

There was disagreement amidst the body on this, expressed by this statement from the Representative of Brazil. "The current hostage situation is not a microcosm of the entire conflict but it does illustrate the fluidity of it, its subsequent ability to change."

Just before the body went into voting procedure regarding bringing the proposed resolution to the floor, the Representative of Russia began to engage in a filibuster explaining the cause and effect relationship over the assas-

ination of the Archduke Ferdinand and the development of both World Wars. In response to this all but two members of the body (Djibouti and Pakistan) walked out of the room.

Once the members reentered the body was again briefed by the Representative of the Secretary General who was suggesting four possible scenarios for ending the conflict. The body could open further dialogue with Serbia, strengthen the airstrikes, do nothing while still pressuring the release of the hostages, and invasion by UN/NATO ground troops with the possibility of observer and troop casualties.

An additional proposal by the Representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom called for Hungary to remove its troops from its border and for the staging of peace talks between Hungary and the Federation of Yugoslavia.

The HSC succeeded in solving the Hungarian border crisis but the UN observer hostage situation was left unanswered at the close of the session.

Press Forum from Page 1

vironmental issues, organized crime and the spread of disease.

The representative from Brazil took the issue one step further, suggesting that contemporary conflict may call for an increase in international action in general

even if it impedes on the sovereignty of a nation. "Certain world problems are becoming so internationalized that we might need to look at them in a new light and not be so concerned with state sovereignty."

— Representative Wes Riley

"Certain world problems are becoming so internationalized that we might need to look at them in a new light and not be so concerned with state sovereignty," said Representative Wes Riley. "Many problems, such as AIDS and environmental issues don't respect borders," he said, noting that international action might better address these multi-country issues. Rep. Riley also reiterated the importance of human rights to the international community and called for nations to conform to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In regards to free trade issues and the continued establishment of maquiladoras by foreign powers in Mexico, Rep. Hargrove stated "we strongly support control over foreign businesses as a

way to maintain Mexico's policy to not affect their own people in an adverse way."

In regards to Brazil's growing status as a new world power and the possibility of a change in their policy regarding their role as

a nation, Rep. Riley believed that Brazil would never engage in unilateral actions to enforce policy.

In regards to the role of nationalism as a key proponent of sovereignty issues, each Rep. was asked whether they saw the growing world stage as one of centripetal force and new European Unions or centrifugal force and new "balkanized" states.

Rep. Stublefield cited the creation of the EU and the AU and their increasing world presence as examples of a more unified global community. Rep. Riley agreed but said that complications would arise due to the interference of certain "hyper-powers."

It remains to see how this age-old issue of sovereignty rights will continue to affect the international community as globalization continues to enact change.

Security Council from Page 1

tion," said the representative and called for the removal of French troops to prevent future conflict. "The French troops are the cause of the instability. With their removal, [Cote d'Ivoire] will become more peaceful," said the representative, noting that the country would support a UN peacekeeping operation. The representative from France expressed his government's willingness to conform to Cote d'Ivoire's wishes to remove French troops to provide peace and stability on the condition that the troops would be replaced by those from the international community.

However, the Security Council also heard from a member of the Young Patriots group, calling for the removal of all outside intervention, not just the French troops. "We just want peace; the United Nations and France need to stay out of Cote d'Ivoire. We are not backing down until our demands are met," said the representative. They also heard from another rebel faction, the New

Forces, which opposes the current Ivorian government and has been involved in the ongoing conflict as well. The New Forces representative stressed that the faction would not give ground until fair elections were installed in the country. "[The current government] is trying to keep us out," said the representative.

While the council continued to consider amendments to its original resolution, the Secretary General gave an update on a developing situation in the country. French troops intercepted a shipment of AK47s and rocket-propelled grenades on the border of Ghana. The shipment was meant for a northern faction of rebels.

The Council decided its immediate focus would be to detail the replacement of French troops in Cote d'Ivoire and added several amendments to the resolution to address this issue. Concerned about the protection of international troops in the region, the Council discussed an amendment that would allow air strikes in retaliation to any violence commit-

ted against international troops. This led to contention as several nations expressed concern that air strikes were not appropriate for that situation stating that they would only worsen the conditions for troops in the country if air strikes were to occur.

As the Security Council continued to address troop replacement concerns, another conflict between French soldiers occurred, resulting in at least a dozen more casualties. The Secretary-General also warned of a potential threat from rebel groups against any UN or French involvement due to another massive protest in the country, and urged the immediate removal of French troops.

The Security Council voted to close the emergency session after four hours of deliberations, without coming to an agreement on the issue. They will continue to address the conflict and work toward passing a resolution when the council reconvenes later this afternoon.

Top Ten AMUN Caucus Locations

BY COLLIN BOCKMAN

IPD Staff Reporter

10. Under the tables in Delegate Services
9. On a street corner
8. The stairwell
7. At the hotel bar
6. On the El-Train
5. Riding up and down the elevator
4. In the lobby bathrooms
3. In the back of a cab headed to a downtown bar
2. In bed
1. In the ball pit at McDonalds

MUN is FUN (Fun facts & estimates)

Number of motions made: 5243

Number of sighs during roll call vote: 239

Cups of coffee drank: 4231

First souvenir to sell out at the souvenir stand: the AMUN Commemorative Shot Glass

Doodles drawn: 3219