

AMUN CHRONICLE

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AMERICAN MODEL UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL

BRINGING GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES TO FUTURE LEADERS

African Bloc Condemns Rhodesian Government

Nations unite to plead
for humanitarian aid
for oppressed black
farmers

By WES RILEY AND
OLIVER BARANCZYK
International Press Delegates

Representatives from Guinea, Kenya, and Sudan held a press conference on the 1973 situation in Rhodesia. Their topic from the Historical Security Council concerns the oppressive rule of Ian Smith over the majority black population of Rhodesia.

Aaron Scott Jorbin (Sudan) claimed the Smith regime to be "illegitimate, repressive, and racist." He encouraged the Rhodesian allies to comply with Historical Security Council resolutions 253, 314, 318, and 320. Jorbin referred

**[The Smith
Regime] is
illegitimate,
repressive and
racist.**

Sudan
Historical Security Council

to sanctions placed against Rhodesia by resolution 253, and urged the fulfillment of the aforementioned resolutions.

Specifically, they highlighted the



Representatives from Sudan, Guinea, and Kenya brief the International Press Delegation

hope to end all political repression targeted against blacks, including "arrests, detentions, trials, and executions." In particular, Smith's regime has forcefully expelled black farmers from their land in order to transfer the property to white farmers.

Not all member states observed and upheld resolution 253, leading to draft resolutions 314, 318, and 320. Resolutions 314, 318, and 320 condemned those govern-

ments that did not comply with resolution 253, deeming them "illegitimate;" the representatives chose to keep those governments anonymous for diplomatic courtesy.

Representatives were optimistic that pending resolutions before the Historical Security Council would effectively strengthen the sanctions already in place; however, concerns arose as for the possible arrival and

use of UN peacekeeping forces if certain member states continue to thwart sanctions. The decision to arm the peacekeepers, should they arrive, remained unresolved.

Representatives are encouraged to hold press conferences by the International Press Delegation, located on the lower level in the Colorado Room. Please stop by to submit your Press Conference Request form during committee hours.

Small Arms Pose Big Problem

By RYAN BRICELAND
International Press Delegate

The first committee is engaged in an international version of the blame game concerning the production and consumption of small, illegal weapons.

Many developing countries argue that weapons producing countries are profiting from the devastation and destruction in undeveloped regions.

The weapons producing countries

claim that those who buy the guns should be held responsible for their actions.

The US likened the conflict to people blaming McDonald's because they are overweight. US representative Grace Cleary said "We think it's the job of the consumer to take responsibility for the weapons they purchase."

The Islamic Republic of Iran places blame for the surplus of black market weapons on the US. Representative Suhail Khan claims that the US overproduces small weapons on purpose, and the UN needs to take action.

"How can the US claim to be a responsible nation when they cannot even control their own arms trade," Khan said. "They make money from the death of others."

Angolan Representative Benjamin Machar says the US blames other nations for producing harmful materials. "The US blames Columbia for producing and exporting drugs.

They should start blaming themselves for producing and exporting death."

The UK has taken a firm stance against any legislation that would penalize weapons producing countries. "I could not be more opposed to such an action," said Representative Jonathan Nazari. "The manufacturing of small arms is a noble cause. It promotes peace, security, and economic prosperity when used properly."

Ecuadorian Representative Henry Alzate Giraldo says the problem has to do with morals and values, not politics and diplomacy. Reluctant to blame any specific country, Alzate conceded that the US is the main culprit. "I want to blame the US," Alzate said, "for appreciating money more than human life."

The debate over who is to blame for the massive amount of illegal weapons, particularly small arms, light weapons and their consequences, will continue to rage on.

SC discusses Cote-d'Ivoire

By DAVID BAYLIS
International Press Delegate

The Security Council began deliberations over the situation in Cote d'Ivoire by calling in representatives from ECOWAS and Cote d'Ivoire.

The Representative from ECOWAS, the fifteen-member West African organization of economic development, spoke about past efforts to facilitate peace in Liberia and current operations in Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau.

In response to representative inquiries regarding the potential for ECOWAS to participate in the peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire, the ECOWAS Representative emphasized the limited troops and funding of the organization. "If ECOWAS were to be deployed to Cote d'Ivoire, we would need sub-

stantial amounts of money and the equipment necessary to deploy," she said.

The Security Council entered consultative session upon the arrival of the Permanent Representative from Cote d'Ivoire. The Representative was questioned at length regarding Cote d'Ivoire's willingness to allow outside IGOs help maintain peace in the state's northern region currently held by rebel forces. The Representative expressed Cote d'Ivoire's desire to maintain its sovereignty in the matter and called for the "rebel army to turn over all weapons and end all their attempts to be a legitimate entity in the global realm."

Representatives from Greece, Tad Hickey and Margaux Day proposed a tentative set of ideas for han-

dling the situation when the Security Council was presented with a second conflict. Representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Erin Monk and Hilary Atkin, detailed a situation on the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia that lead to the death of a Tanzanian observer.

In light of the situation the Security Council agreed to change the working order of the agenda to address safety concerns of all UN PKOs.

**More
Committee
Briefings on p.3**

Another side of conference

By COLLIN BOCKMAN
International Press Delegate

The coffee line stretched out into the sofas in the Sheraton lobby early this morning, almost to the fountain. Delegates, some of them with the bleary eyes of those who have obviously not slept much, exchanged stories of the adventures they had last night--stories that could never be printed here.

While AMUN is primarily an educational event, it is also a case study in what happens when over 1400 college students gather in a waterfront hotel in downtown Chicago.

The area features a number of popular nightlife locations, including Coyote Ugly and Excalibur. Consult the hotel concierge for more information on after-hours activities. Delegates who are from the city are another invaluable resource.

In addition to providing an unlimited number of free pens, the staff members at the

Conference Services desk possess a wealth of information about everything any delegate could possibly want to find out about both the conference and downtown Chicago.

They know just about everything, and are more than happy to assist delegates whether they want to locate a fast food lunch or a \$50 steak dinner.

They also sell a wide variety of souvenirs. The selection of shot glasses includes two new designs in addition to the original, which quickly sold out at last year's conference.

We are here to discuss global issues and we are here to learn about the UN, but our time here should not always be taken so seriously.

Long after the conference is adjourned and whatever resolutions delegates pass have long been forgotten, we will still remember and treasure the friends we made here and the good times we enjoyed.

Credentials Please



Crystal Barajas from the Brunei Daussalam shows her ID and room key to a hotel employee. All guests of the Sheraton must show this identification before going to the elevators. This is a precaution against hotel theft. Please have your credentials on at all times while in the hotel.

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-For information on what there is to do in Chicago, please visit Conference Services.

OPINION

Chronicle Editorial

From one Representative to another

A Modest Proposal

By **WES RILEY**
International Press Delegate

"Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in want."- Jonathan Swift

Many of us watched on television recently as Sajida al-Rishawi, an Iraqi woman, displayed her unused suicide belt. She was motivated by the death of her brother, who was killed in the US assault on Fallujah as he was driving wounded people to the hospital.

We're obviously going to meet a lot more people like this. Many analysts think suicide bombing is the hottest new trend of the future. If people are going to get this upset just because we accidentally killed tens of thousands of innocent civilians, obviously this is a growth industry. We wring our hands wondering how to stop suicide bombers, but we've been conceptualizing the problem all wrong. We have failed to "think outside the box", the prime directive of all American business. And nothing has ever been a greater engine of good ideas than American

business.

Now bear with me, dear reader, and follow my inescapable, airtight logic, because we have already dealt with many intractable problems using this sublime method. We have a problem with childhood obesity and diabetes, and what is the solution? More fast food in our schools. We have a problem with foreign oil dependency and global warming...the solution? Build bigger and heavier vehicles that burn more oil. We have a problem with proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Solution? Build bigger and better weapons of mass destruction. Problems with people using violence to achieve political ends? Clearly the solution has been to use superior violence, to achieve better political ends. So, now we have this burgeoning problem with suicide bombers. Must I state the obvious? The solution is undoubtedly MORE suicide bombers! The US must not waste any more time; we must recruit, train, and arm our own suicide bombers.

Now I know what you're probably thinking. This is absolutely crazy! Because everyone knows that suicidal people are notoriously unmotivated! Fear not, gentle reader; if madrassas can brainwash otherwise happy young people with all the opportunities in the world to

blow themselves up, then we can certainly do better. We have brainwashing technology they can only dream of! Think iPods, Prozac, and television. After all, McDonald's has conned billions of customers into an unwritten suicide pact for decades, and their form of suicide involves years of suffering, reduced mobility, stroke, and so forth. Our acute method eliminates inconvenient trips to the emergency room with shortness of breath and chest pain.

The US has already been vigorously preparing a whole legion of potential candidates. Our market-based economic policies have produced a bumper crop of desperate, enraged, and hopeless people from which to draw the very best suicide bombers. The 2005 UN Human Development Report accuses the US of having "an overdeveloped military strategy and an under-developed strategy for human security". We are the only industrialized country in the world without universal health insurance. Should we provide these people with mental health care? Are you nuts? It's insane to think we have societal resources for that kind of luxury. Sometimes these people walk out on bridges or building ledges and put a serious bumper on rush-hour traffic, especially during the all-important holiday shop-

ping season. This solution solves all these problems and more in one fell swoop.

These people are powerless - we shall endow them with the ultimate power. They are jobless - we shall employ them. They have no shelter and not enough to eat - problems no longer. Besides, everyone knows that poor people are poor through their own fault. We could not possibly be more generous by granting them the opportunity to literally become an "Army of One". Surely you've seen the commercials?

Now many lily-livered diplomats and humanitarians may object to my proposal, but we have long since commodified human life and determined its price. This is the very essence of capitalism; we match a supply with a demand. No other "externalities" need occupy our beautiful minds. Live soldiers returning home cause problems. Many of them ask rather embarrassing questions about the US mission in Iraq and even go so far as to lead anti-war protests. Suicide bombers ask no questions and give no speeches. They also don't require any expensive VA health benefits.

So if you're committed to market ideology and reducing human suffering on the side, then you must see the genius of this idea. After all, you're either with us or against us.

ECOSOC should lead discussion on MDG's

By **NATASHA WASINSKI**
International Press Delegate

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) appear both idealistic and broad in scope yet they outline a necessary and attainable future for people across the world.

These goals are an effort by the global community to address issues, such as environmental sustainability and child mortality, that do not recognize physical borders.

The Secretary-General released a report in May 2005 recommending that various international conferenc-

es use the nine areas of development and their associated goals to create an integrated policy framework. Instead of listing separate priorities for different conferences and agendas, the MDGs should be incorporated as the consistent link between policies.

The General Assembly pledged five years ago to address these development issues by specific target dates. How close is the world in reaching these milestones to better societies and standards of living?

Not much. Some reports suggest that at the current rate of progress,

many goals will not be achieved by their deadline year of 2015.

While the development goals were on ECOSOC's agenda, a majority decided to make human settlements its main priority. But as noted in the Secretary-General's report, "ECOSOC provides an appropriate platform for serving as the Development Cooperation Forum" and "will need to hold meetings to evaluate the progress of the development agenda."

While talk of certain MDGs is being tossed around in various sessions, such of the Second Committee,

ECOSOC has the power to examine the goals as a whole and search for possible opportunities that the UN can take advantage of.

With only less than a decade left to achieve these lofty aspirations, there must be an inclusive, inter-regional and integrated dialogue among states in order to coordinate policy priorities and streamline the implementation process.

ECOSOC should take the lead to create a framework that is less fragmented, less incoherent and more realistic in its purpose.

PRESS RELEASES

Submitted by: *Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Panama*
Third Committee

The delegations of Sierra Leone, Panama, Algeria, and Somalia are proposing the creation of a commission on the right top food which would be under direct authority from the ECOSOC committee and report to the GA.

The Special Rapporteur of the committee would aid in assessment of the security of food programs, and make the appropriate recommendations, which should be reported quarterly to the committee and the GA.

Submitted by: *Sierra Leone, Algeria, Somalia, Panama*
Third Committee

The delegations of Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Algeria announces the proposed creation of the Special Rapporteur of Food Security.

The Special Rapporteur will be an advisor to the Secretary-General in the United Nations Secretariat as well as make recommendations and assessments concerning the security of food programs administered by UN organizations in the areas of transportation routes, program personnel, and the overall distribution of food to its recipients.

The Special Rapporteur will release its report quarterly to the

UN General Assembly, Secretary-General, and hopefully the proposed Commission on the Right to Food.

We advocate strongly that the issues concerning food security is an international priority. We encourage all member states to consider the creation of this office; for we believe that food security and the right to food affect all member states in the United Nations.

Submitted by: *France*
Historic Security Council

Due to recent talks in the 1973 Security Council, France remains deeply concerned with potential thoughts and mentality that may result in expelling member nations from the United Nations, as it would defeat the principles of multilateralism and international cooperation and discussion upon which the United Nations was founded. Such actions would set a dangerous precedent for this council and the United Nations as a whole.

Submitted by: *Cyprus*
First Committee

The Republic of Cyprus would like to call attention to some irrefutable facts in the world today. As we debate today in these hallowed halls of diplomacy, illegal and heinous acts of violence are being perpetrated against the peaceful and sovereign peoples of the Republic

of Cyprus, as a direct result of the criminal invasion by the government of Turkey.

For more than thirty years, a force greater than 40,000 foreign soldiers has illegally occupied the northern 28% of our island, causing catastrophic results for all citizens, both in and out of the occupied territory.

Following the invasion, Cyprus has lost roughly 70 percent of our Gross National Product to the Turkish occupied territories, only through the continued hard work of the free peoples of Cyprus has this economic calamity been averted in the southern portion of this peaceful island.

The same economic success cannot be claimed for the Cypriots under Turkish rule, as a result of their internationally recognized criminal acts, all trade has been cut off from the northern portions of Cyprus, requiring them to live solely on Turkish subsidies and Cypriot agriculture.

For more than three decades, Cyprus has been offended by the invaders to of more than 1600 of her citizens still missing, with inadequate cause given by the Turkish government.

The legally recognized Republic of Cyprus has in the past and continues to support the peaceful resolution to this atrocity; even as our

citizens are forced to live under the yoke of an authoritarian military rule, we seek only peaceful means to resolve this matter.

The Republic of Cyprus wishes to bring these continued crimes to the forefront of international discussion and hopes to urge over sovereign nations to join in the legal struggle against the Turkish affront of freedom, justice, and sovereignty.

Submitted by: *Panama*
Historic Security Council

The nation of Panama would to thank the international community for their support of renewed talks with the United States regarding sovereignty of the Panama Canal.

Furthermore, Panama applauds the United States for its support and dedication towards a more fair and equitable treaty.

Submitted by: *Armenia*
Committee/Council: ECOSOC

After nearly 13 years of hostility following the 1992 genocide by Azerbaijan, we two former enemies are proud to be working together on a resolution within the Economical and Social Council pertaining to human settlements.

This cooperation is a unique and exciting effort in the history of these neighboring states, and Armenia looks forward to continued efforts towards peace in the future.

Point-Counter Point

Producer vs. Consumer:
Who is more to blame for the illicit trade of small weapons?

By **OLIVER BARANCZYK**
International Press Delegate

There would be no small weapons arms if the countries didn't produce them. The producers are the root of the problem.

Melissa Montgomery
Sierra Leone
Third Committee



Can you blame either one? It is strongly an economic matter that encourages the proliferation of small weapons.

Kara Friel
Morocco
Second Committee



Blame the government that oversees and doesn't regulate the trade of small weapons. There's no accountability.

John Purdy
Algeria
Permanent Rep
First Committee



They are equally to blame, but an underlying problem is why nations are buying small weapons and reselling them to small militias.

Nadia Nammari
Singapore
First Committee



They are equally accountable - you're just as guilty for buying the weapons as you are for selling them.

Adrienne French
Congo
General Assembly
Plenary



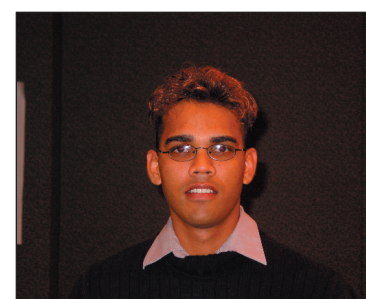
The producers, as they facilitate the demand but can also restrict it - if you have the capabilities to stop, why not?

Keith Vandebroek
Pakistan
Second Committee



Another Fabulous Reporter

LEVI JORDAN
International Press Delegate



My name is Levi Jordan and I'm a senior at Embry-Riddle University in Daytona Beach, Fla. I'm a dual major in Applied Meteorology and Communication with a minor in International Relations. My favorite singer is Jon Bon Jovi and since New York is my home state, I love the Yankees. I speak two languages and attended three high schools in three countries.

I first became interested in Journalism after meeting Christiane Amanpour and since then I've served as National News Editor at my university newspaper. I always found it noteworthy that the only

profession protected under the Constitution is that of a Journalist. I'm always humbled by the courage and perseverance of those dedicated to writing the next story they hope will change the world. Myself, I hope to travel to space and study weather patterns on other planets, not much journalism there!



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

FREE PERSONAL ADS...

Clean cute pretty boy from HG looks hotter when he is scruffy. I should know. He is mine. - Karen

Does your state have European Union Membership? What about blue skies and beautiful hills? All this and more can be yours! Ask out your Estonian delegate today!* Free tractor included. Jim Barringer

To Ryan from Estonia:
I have taken such pleasure in staring at the back of your head the long hours. If you discover my identity, not only will you get a date to the dance, you'll get a little more European Union than you expected - Your Secret Admirer

We jinxed it ... the duplicator broke.

Sandeeps sister,
You are my goddess of Home Government.
You rock my world, boo....Buy you a (soft) drink?

UAE would like for one member of each country in Islamic bloc (no specific committee) to meet in the bar in the lobby for a group photo...(it's my last conference)

Rudy, Rudy, Rudy, The Chronicle looks just as good as you do!

I'm a disruption

Addressing global issues, one topic at a time

A daily briefing of committee issues and interesting outcomes

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First Committee

The First Committee continued to discuss possible solutions to the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. Delegates are circulating a referendum and collecting signatures. The hearings focused on what some representatives refer to as "finding the root of the problem." Representative Dale Dwelle of Azerbaijan proposed two measures to combat the problem. He called for all governments to destroy their weapons surplus and institute an "end of sale" ticket that would be fixed on each weapon. In theory this would prevent a country from re-selling extra weapons to unqualified groups. Representative Gene Whitlow of the Democratic People's Republic of the Congo called for an extreme cutback in the production of ammunition. He made the argument that without ammunition guns would become ineffective.

2nd Committee

They got off to a slow start this morning due to repeated points of inquiry to the three Member States that took the floor. The Committee is debating how to

spread economic stability equally throughout poverty-stricken states through microfinances, and whether a bottom-up or top-down approach would be most effective. Representative Jay Carriker of Slavakia and Representative Charlie Heinz of India are moderating discussions to move international relations beyond regional confines. "Our main cause is to emphasize a common ground to promote inter-regional cooperation," Representative Carriker said.

Sixth Committee

Representatives continued to struggle with the tricky issue

of defining terrorism. This is not surprising, because the international community has struggled for years on this topic. The representatives from Namibia proposed a joint session with ECOSOC in order to discuss international terrorism within the context of the failure to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly poverty eradication. The Representative from Pakistan proposed

services" within the spy services of each country. No resolutions have yet reached the floor.

GA Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary settled the agenda order quickly last night. As one delegate remarked, not all countries have diamonds, but they do have children. Today they continued delib-

ations currently on the floor are too general, and the plenary will be able to do more once the resolutions have become more specific. The delegation from Cuba has proposed a resolution with a clause on funding from the sale of stamps. The delegation from the United Kingdom expressed confusion at this clause, since funding is usually the responsibility of ECOSOC.

ICJ

This morning, justices from the ICJ heard advocates from the first case to be

should obtain sovereignty over several islands off the coast of Johor, a Malaysian state.

Singapore claims they should have sovereignty because they have possessed the island for more than 150 years.

Malaysian advocates believe sovereignty should be theirs in light of the US military maps that show the islands in their possession.

ICJ justices will deliberate until they render a verdict at 7:00 p.m.

CSW

The primary thrust of the CSW today has been to split into two sub-committees to discuss each topic area individually.

The commission is preparing their report and resolutions to the ECOSOC. They do not expect any conclusions to be reached until Monday afternoon at the earliest.

ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council continued its debate over the current state and future of human settlements around the world.

ECOSOC blocs have taken different approaches to possible draft resolutions. The International Monetary Foundation (IMF) and World Bank have come under intense scrutiny by many delegations.

Funding to compensate for a smaller rural product market and fewer urban jobs has become a top priority for the Council.



ideas some delegates found controversial, including "making a big bang" and placing representatives of "rival intelligence

operations on Topic 2, which deals with the condition of children in the world.

Representatives feel the reso-

discussed, which brings Malaysia against Singapore. The two sides discussed the reasons why their respective countries country

Three's Company

By LUKE ZAMMIT
International Press Delegate

Representatives in the Third Committee struggled to find common ground concerning the Right to Food. Education and trade are currently the areas of most contention. The crux of the problem involves the particulars of the language used in education and trade. For example, though the East Asian bloc would like to include expanding the rights of women to education in their resolution, the Arab states are very careful about any resolutions that would empower women. Representative Miranda Moore of Bahrain stated, "Anything that involves the rights of women, we can't sign onto. Specifically, if it puts women in higher positions than our Islamic beliefs would allow."

Rejecting this, members of the East Asian bloc claim that a vital part of feeding the world is expanding the role women can play in their countries. They are working on two resolutions, both mention women directly. Representative Paola Carter of Australia stated, "This whole resolution is that we want to straight out say it as it is."

The term, "free and fair trade," also produces opposition. Calling it a "hot topic," Representative Leo

Mendez of the US stated, "It's too much bickering. I just want to find three or more points that we can all agree on." He cited the amount of debate the Third Committee had about the details of the language used in the term, "free and fair trade" (like whose country would gain the rights to develop trade).

Instead, the US pushed for micro credit, small term loans, to make nations self-sufficient. "Free and fair trade presupposes dependency. We want to see [developing nations] sovereign on their own," Mendez said.

To this end, the US along with the East Asian bloc and numerous developed nations have brought a resolution to the table. Its focus is on modernizing agricultural technologies in developing nations and gradually reducing subsidies so that developing nations who rely on their produce could better develop their industries. Representative Chris Majors of Rwanda has major problems with this. He stated that this focus on agriculture "keeps agricultural countries agricultural, and that's not going to solve anything." Citing Rwanda as a country that uses 60 percent of its land for agriculture, Majors mentioned that developing nations need to develop industries outside of agriculture to overcome hunger problems.

Refugees find home

By TAD HOPP
International Press Delegation

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is one of the most complex bodies within the United Nations. Originating in 1951 with the Geneva Convention its original intent was limited to the refugee situation in Europe after World War II. With the end of the War, the UNHCR was put in charge of these refugees and their situation.

The committee was criticized by other bodies that suggested that its focus was too narrow. By only dealing with refugees in Europe, the UNHCR was neglecting to address the refugees in other countries. Therefore, in 1967, a protocol was added that expanded the scope of the committee to international refugees. This protocol became known as Convention Plus.

The goals of Convention Plus were to protect the rights of refugees and define refugees and their rights. There are three priority areas that Convention Plus focuses on: the strategic use of resettlement as

a tool of protection; how to more effectively target development assistance to support refugees; and the clarification of responsibilities of states with respect to irregular secondary movements of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Right now, the UNHCR is in the process of developing a working paper that addresses the burden placed by refugees on other countries in terms of housing, food, and any other aspects. The paper also addresses how to stabilize and rebuild infrastructure and it encourages voluntary repatriation, an important measure allowing most refugees to return to their home countries rather than having to permanently relocate elsewhere. The UNHCR continues to take responsibility for these refugees even after they have successfully repatriated, providing transportation, financial incentives, and practical help. In 2004 the UNHCR underlined the need for cooperation among host countries, countries of origin, the UNHCR, and the international community, to ensure that repatriation is sustainable.

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Reporter Magnum knew The Chronicle was there to inform AMUN Representatives...

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 I: Sunday, 10:00 - 11:00 am: *Sharing Best Practices for Model UN Classes*
Faculty Session II: Monday, 6:30 - 7:30 pm: *Teaching the Teachers: Training High School MUN Faculty Advisors*
Faculty Session III: Tuesday, 10:00 - 11:00 am: *Out of Character and Beyond: Teaching Students to Role Play*

All three sessions will be held in the Michigan Rooms on the Meeting Room (2nd) Level. These discussions will be led by panelists drawn from our faculty ranks and we hope that all FAs at the Conference will participate. There are no "right" answers to the questions presented in these workshops, but rather a wide range of ways to accomplish our mutual goals and many great ideas that can be shared with others. These sessions are intended to provide a forum for that exchange. AMUN is pleased to provide this opportunity for informative sessions which are specific to faculty interests. We always welcome suggestions for future faculty session topics.