



COMMITTEES CONCLUDE CONFERENCE WITH MANY PASSED RESOLUTIONS



Combined General Assembly Plenary Reviewing and Voting on Resolutions

Combined GA Plenary

by Liz Smith and Emily Donohoe
IPD Reporters

Representative Megan Hammer of Palestine addressed the Assembly, stating, "Palestine strongly encourages the body to pass

operation. By Monday evening's session, there were seven draft resolutions introduced to the floor and these were carried through into voting procedure.

Resolution 2nd/1/1 was passed by a large majority, which for the most part introduced methods of developmental financing such



Chair's "High Rise" View of GA Plenary

this resolution and keep in mind the will of the Palestinians because we do not have a vote."

There was much heated debate about an operative clause stating that the sovereignty of Israel is non-negotiable. Representatives in opposition felt that this clause gave Israel unparalleled rights within the UN. After motions to divide this clause failed, the body moved into a roll call vote. The resolution eventually passed, with 56 in favor, 26 opposed and 29 abstentions.

Second Committee

by Afia Shareef
IPD Reporter

Momentum seems to be key in the Second Committee's dealing with the topic of Industrial Development Co-

as the continued use of private lending. Resolution 2nd/1/2 also was passed with 62 nations in favor, six in opposition, and 38 abstentions.

The other five resolutions with similar ideas to the other were on the floor being voted upon throughout the session, most with similar idea. What would make them even more efficient would be to combine resolutions. However, due to time constraints, either introducing amendments or passing of similar resolutions was the answer to this problem.

The committee's extensive collaboration has proven to be a success, and the persistent efforts by the majority of the member states has shined through.

UNEP

by Tim Murphy
IPD Reporter

Slim passage of UNEP/II/2 caused frustration and contention among delegates.

Immediately following a one hour caucusing break at the UNEP, Brunei Darussalam introduced resolution UNEP/II/2 and moved to close debate. The resolution called for the discouragement of the use of depleted uranium and established a fund to assist developing countries in removing the environmental damage caused by the use of such weapons.

Many of the developed countries that were called upon to provide funding for the resolution were still caucusing and working on writing the report when the resolution passed by a vote of 13/9/3. Japan, Russia, the UK, the US and China all rejected the resolution.

Russia called for a roll call vote and many countries expressed displeasure at the lack of debate.

Tempers flared as countries filtered back into the UNEP. Representative Katie Navarre, who was working on the report for topic two, climate change and conflict, said that, "I believe we have a two-thirds majority in order to bring the resolution [UNEP/II/2] to the floor, so we will be able to pass our report by consensus." Reports

must pass by consensus, although countries that take issue with any of the language are encouraged to file a dissenting opinion. Any country that decides to block the report must explain to the General Assembly the reason why the UNEP was unable to come to a consensus.

Angola motioned for a reconsideration of resolution UNEP/II/2, but it failed to pass by a vote of 16/10/5. The motion to reconsider requires 21 votes of support.

Representative Pieter Augustijn Van Mallegem of Angola said that he was, "uncomfortable with how this resolution passed."

A second motion to reconsider resolution UNEP/II/2 failed by a vote of 15/16/3. Many countries were still contemplating if they would abstain from the report or block its passage.

CCPCJ

by Yirssi Bergman
IPD Reporter

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) passed resolution CCPCJ/II/1 in order to combat transnational organized crime.

The resolution focuses on creating a conference "that fosters interaction and discussion [...] to determine solutions towards combating organized crime," according to the resolution. Representative Stephanie Oshrin of India stated that "all countries are encouraged to attend, but it's not mandatory."

"This encourages dialog in a regional level so different blocks can discuss organized crime in their region, and organized crime can be fought based on what works most effectively in each area."

The resolution also asks that the member nations that are interested receive education and training about organized crime from the United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute

(UNICRI).

Resolution CCPCJ/I/1, regarding the use of a toll-free international hot line that would help victims of human trafficking, passed.

Other resolutions that have passed include CCPCJ/I/2 and CCPCJ/I/4.

Not all resolutions that the Member States of the CCPCJ deemed important have passed. Resolution CCPCJ/II/2, presented by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Armenia, and Pakistan, did not pass. The resolution spoke of the way that the media portrays organized crime, and asked that media organizations change the subject matter to more "sensitive, morally aligned subject matter."

Representative Liz Winters of Armenia said she was very disappointed the resolution didn't pass since she felt that "such media could influence the people to take part in organized crime."

ICJ

by Becky Zeman
IPD Reporter

For the Argentina V. Uruguay case, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) had a difficult time coming to a consensus. Since Uruguay gave notice to the Commission of the River Uruguay (CARU) and Argentina, and the evidence proving the pulp mill is harmful was unclear, twelve of the justices voted to keep the pulp mill in Uruguay in operation. The ICJ recommended that the two countries work together to discuss and resolve the environmental and human rights issues involved.

The DRC argues that Guinea should not have brought this case to the ICJ. The advocate for the DRC explained to the ICJ that, "Guinea is here to protect one person, not a state." The DRC also argues that Diallo was involved in corrupt businesses and therefore is not allowed diplomatic rights.

The ICJ will read their opinion on this case at 3 pm today.

The other five jus-

tices felt that the operation of the mill should be discontinued. These justices feel there was enough evidence proving the mill's harmful environmental and social impacts.

The third and final case was presented to the ICJ Monday night. The Republic of Guinea V. The Democratic Republic of the Congo addresses the issue of Ahmadou Sadio Diallo, a Guinean citizen who lived in the Congo and Zaire, now known as the Republic of the Congo (DRC). Mr. Diallo formed two companies who had dealings with numerous other companies including some affiliated with the Congolese government. In an attempt to collect debts owed to him, he filed suit in the Congo courts and won \$13 million. Soon after, he was imprisoned in Zaire and deported back to Guinea.

Guinea's argument to the court is that since Diallo is a Guinean citizen, he has the right to be represented by Guinea to the ICJ. This is because the Diallo government did not uphold their court's decisions, and unlawfully imprisoned him.

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International Court of Justice Deliberates Argentina V. Uruguay

CLIMATE CHANGE IS AFFECTING OUR ABILITY TO EXIST ON PLANET EARTH

by Tim Murphy
IPD Reporter

Many of the hardships that face our world, such as poverty, health and conflicts are being exacerbated by climate change. One way to address these problems is to encourage developed countries to subsidize non-food crops such as switch grass.

Addressing climate change can start by encouraging developed countries to make agriculture more equitable, improve marginal land and increase energy se-

curity by subsidizing non-food crops. The Great Mexican Tortilla Crisis of 2006, in which increases in the price of corn caused riots, demonstrated just how dangerous it can be to turn food crops into energy.

Switch grass should be the non-food crop of choice for developed countries who wish to continue subsidizing their domestic farmers. Scientists are impressed with the numerous properties of switch grass, including its ability to prevent erosion, adapt to a wide range of climates

and provide superior conversion into cellulosic ethanol. Some of the by-products of switch grass can improve marginal land and produce energy, while helping to address climate change.

The Amazon rain forest's diversity and resilience can be attributed to terra preta, also known as bio-car (very similar to charcoal). By burning switch grass to produce charcoal, farmers could bury it in the ground to improve the quality of their soil while removing climate-changing carbon dioxide from the

air. Instead of subsidizing inefficient agriculture that artificially raises food prices, we could be restoring land to a more sustainable cycle, capturing climate changing carbon dioxide and providing farmers with an additional source of income.

Charcoal can play a part in increasing the world's energy security. Charcoal burns hotter than wood and is easily stored. It will not solve the world's thirst for energy, but it can help meet some of the energy needs of developing

countries. Innovation in energy production can assist rural areas and countries without an energy infrastructure.

Switch grass can also be converted into cellulosic ethanol, which is superior to corn ethanol. Many studies now show that converting corn into ethanol wastes more energy than is produced.

Growing switch grass can prevent artificially inflated food prices and can help farmers in developing countries grow the food crops that are in demand locally. The amount of money spent by the US

to subsidize its domestic farmers is roughly equivalent to the amount the US sends to developing countries as food aid.

The UN should emphasize ways that developed countries that wish to subsidize their farmers can do so without harming developing countries' security. By subsidizing farmers to grow switch grass, we can increase food security globally, improve soil quality and put the world on track for energy security, all while helping to address climate change.

A BUSY NIGHT IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM!

by Afia Shareef and Amanda Farley
IPD Reporters

6:30: UNEP

The United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) representatives from Mexico, Angola, and India held a press conference yesterday regarding the progress of the committee on the first issue. Of the three resolutions on the floor, UNEP/1/3 passed by consensus. Keeping in mind the scope of UNEP, these members emphasized the cooperation of other member states. They were hoping for other independent nations to introduce ideas for further collaboration.

7:00: Juvenile Prison Reform (Third Committee)

With consistent momentum on the topic of Juvenile Prison Reform, representatives introduced ideas of catering education and self-sufficiency of government to assist the younger generation in prisons with rehabilitating themselves in society. The representative from Uganda emphasized how there needs to be "swiftness of debate, and debate nonetheless." All representatives mentioned the importance of diplomatic courtesy during debate and caucus. Congratulations to the Third Committee with resolutions yesterday.

8:15: Landmines (Fourth Committee)

Representative Mike Kaczorowski of the Dominican Republic of the Fourth Committee, held a press conference with concern for the rushing of resolutions without an adequate amount of debate. He felt the resolution on the land mines issue failed to include important projects on education and mine clearance. He recommended the UN Portfolio of Projects to aid the issue of land mines due to its delicacy.

8:30 Diplomatic Courtesy (First Committee)

Diplomatic courtesy sparked some issues in yesterday's session for the First Committee. Representatives from the Syrian-Arab Republic, Egypt, and Iran expressed their concern with drafting and negotiating resolutions for the wrong intentions. These countries drafted a resolution introducing a nuclear free zone in the Middle East, under the impression that all parties were going through with it. They expressed that they would be disappointed if any of the actors try to back down when they initially supported the resolution. They call on all nations to act in the manner of diplomatic courtesy during the conference.

LET'S GET PERSONAL:
ONE LAST TIME

The honorable delegates from Tunisia and Afghanistan have been working diligently on issues of regional disarmament in the first committee. We would like to thank Professor DeLaet for this opportunity. AMUN has been the experience of a lifetime for many of our graduating seniors at Drake University.

Congratulations to all the delegates for bringing Sexy Back to the UN
-IPD STAFF

We have hidden three intentional typos throughout this edition. Five bonus points to anyone who finds them.

BV, AL, PS, AW - You made my last year as director a blast.
Could no have done it without you.

Thanks to all Staff and Representatives for making AMUN 2008 a great success.
- SG MJL

Why the IPD loves Justin Timberlake

Ever since we were young children growing up across the United States, Justin Timberlake has been a large influence on our life. The lyrical genius of NSYNC's hits such as "Digital Get Down," "It's Gonna Be Me,"

and "Giddy Up" were absolutely mind blowing.

There was nothing more fulfilling than his sophomore solo release "FutureSex/LoveSounds." "Sexyback" was indeed a great single, but does not match other songs from the album such as "Lovestoned" and "Until the End of Time."

Justin Timberlake is no doubt a true representative of the United Nations, as his music brings the world together. Timberlake through his powerful voice and Timbaland's hot production can surely help us escape the problems we face in the world today.

PRESS RELEASE: On Land Mines

In the Fourth Committee, the delegation from Brunei Darussalam wrote a resolution that sought to establish a body that would train monkeys in the disarmament of landmines.

This resolution was founded on the idea that monkeys were

an ideal instrument of landmine removal due to their intelligence and manual dexterity. This resolution, however, was not allowed to be presented before the committee because of the bureaucratic structure of maintaining the status quo

within the UN. As a result of this rejection of new, innovative ideas, the Brunei delegation has withdrawn its representation from the Fourth Committee.

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