



Committee Sessions Convene, Deliberations Begin

1st Committee

by Zac Hale

After much deliberation, the GA First Committee remains divided on how to best approach matters of arms regulation.

The Saturday evening session opened with a 45 minute suspension for informal caucusing. During this time, representatives discussed switching the agenda from the first topic, which deals with regulating small arms traffic, to the second topic, addressing the nuclear nonproliferation agenda.

While delegations from the United States, China, and other countries with recognized nuclear stockpiles advocated a focus on the

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), representatives of African and Latin American countries insisted that controlling the small arms trade was a more pressing matter. During this initial suspension, the delegation from Pakistan circulated an unofficial draft resolution aimed at increasing transparency and accountability in the small arms trade.

After setting limits on debate, the committee voted down a motion to change the topic to NPT reform, empowering delegations from the Middle East and Latin America to gather consensus around their small arms focus.

2nd Committee

by Izuchukwu Madumelu

The GA Second Committee commenced Saturday night with a 45 minute recess. Uganda first suggested dis-

cussing sustainability of green technology and next proposed the idea of foreign investment. Angola refused emission reduction owing to its financial hardship.

The Nile river was another topic of discussion. To address this issue, the representative of Kenya seeks to eliminate pollution by providing incentives and encouraging deterrents to mitigate pollution in the Nile river. Ireland wants more transparency and accountability for funds aimed at environmental development, and also wants

developed countries to partner up with developing countries to clean up the Nile river.

3rd Committee

by Hannah Douglas

Caucusing commanded the starting session of the GA Third Committee.

Member States did not propose draft resolutions, but instead spent multiple caucus sessions (some lasting as long as half an hour) discussing the broader topics at hand, including rape and child labor.

Representative Paula Ottomi Candido of Kyrgyzstan expressed the importance of finding sustainable solutions to both topics, but said it will be difficult to work out the specifics.

"You want to find a way of protecting them [rape victims] without affecting them or disrespecting their culture."

In a caucusing session, Representative Katie DeVore of Burkina Faso discussed the issue of how to manage refugees. She also noted that this is another sensitive

issue because it is hard to enforce.

Representative Eric Pinkney Jr. from Ethiopia recommended that the committee is only beginning to hear the thoughts of Member States.

6th Committee

by Elfego Chavez

Saturday night, the GA Sixth Committee convened to discuss the Na-

tionality

of Natural Persons in Relation to the Succession of States.

The assembly was divided into those who proposed an intervention by the UN on a global scale and those who approached

solutions that were more regional and specific to their area and neighboring states.

"We believe that there should be a global framework that addresses the deplorable conditions of statelessness, but we do not believe in infringing upon the sovereignty of each individual state," said

Alex Gerry, representative of Thailand. Representative William Mc Ilwain of Israel stated that, "Israel recognizes that nationality in relation to the succession of states is more than a matter of citizenship: it is a matter of global security. Nationality can be used as a tool for terrorism and we must protect individual states' rights for

continuing counter terrorism efforts."

In addition, Pakistan document needs to be constructed and put to order by the UN to resolve the matter. Subsequently, points of inquiry were quickly called by several delegations in regard to the implementation by the UN of such a document.

GA Plenary

by Mario Garciduenas

The GA Plenary hit the ground running on the first night in Chicago, as many of the representatives were quick to come to a consensus on speaking times. The Second Topic relating to the outcome of the conference on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact

ESCWA

by Marianty Mavros and Allyson Putt

Representatives on ESCWA began their session with the agenda topic Sustainable Development and Productivity: Water Resources. As discussion unfolded, topics such as cleanliness of current sources of water, desalinization treatments, and diversification of the economy were voiced. As the representative of Yemen pointed out, the approach toward water treatment should be to "preserve and prevent pollution." The conversation evolved during the night to differentiate the question along lines of urban versus rural needs.

Member States are from a conflict-stricken region, a fact reflected in the hardship that they experienced in attempting to reach a multilateral consensus during the committee's first session. Western Asia is encountering the same obstacles and rivalries that have prevented the region from creating regional policies for water resource sharing and usage policies in the past. Following a session complete with discussion on the topic, the largest difficulty facing the representatives is to develop an agenda that fairly reflects the individual interests of the Member States.

ECOSOC

by Marianty Mavros

The Economic and Social Council's Member States gathered for their first session to discuss South-South and Triangular Development Cooperation. on their "All Around Triangular cooperation involves a donor (usually per. Yet with all the a Northern, established talk on the table, a country), an intermediate (usually a Southern, emerging country), and a recipient (usually a Southern, developing country). ECOSOC Member States ing to the alternative

CONT'D, NEXT PAGE



Representatives at Opening Plenary Session/TONI BOGER

AMUN TURNS 21

PLENARY KICKS OFF WITH ENDLESS WISDOM

by Toni Boger and Hannah Douglas

More than 1,500 representatives attended the opening General Assembly Plenary session for the 21st AMUN Conference.

President of the General Assembly Adam Dour opened the ceremonies by thanking those in attendance.

Executive Director Brian Endless spoke to the assembly about what makes an effective diplomat. He said that it had taken him a while to understand what

exactly AMUN was about.

"It is about the art of being a diplomat, an ambassador of your country," he said. He added that the trials a diplomat faces are also a part of AMUN.

He stated that the most effective diplomats are those who appreciate the opinions of others.

"The best diplomats approach problems with an open mind," he said.

Secretary General Sarah Naeger, who is in her eighth year on the AMUN Secretariat, thanked

the body for its hard work in advance. She said that she "continues to be impressed with the reports and resolutions" in committees.

Under-Secretary-General Rachel Peterson followed Dr. Endless' address with an announcement of the services offered at AMUN, including Home Government, the Executive Office and Conference Services.

With the opening session complete, Dour officially declared the conference open.

Docket of the International Court of Justice

Case 1: Belgium v. Senegal

Case 2: Georgia v. Russian Federation

Case 3: Ecuador v. Columbia

COMMITTEES, CONT'D

discussed drafting a resolution that would encompass their common interests on the topic. Under the leadership of Argentina, Namibia, Canada, Pakistan and Cameroon, Member States moved in a multilateral direction while identifying the common ideas on the floor.

Ideas that emerged during the session were: the need for a redefinition of the terms North and South; the need for more regulation in the usage of aid; the expansion of North-South cooperation to South-South and/or North-North; the creation of a fund to gather international aid; and the need for regional cooperation for the implementation of development plans.

ECOSOC Member States are working harmonously as it seems that they understand the importance of aid and the efficiency that Triangular Cooperation creates by efficiently implementing aid into developing plans and achieving positive results.

IAEA

by Louis Cathemer

The IAEA chose to focus on the broad issue of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, rather than focusing narrowly on Iran's nuclear program. Representative Chaku Mbanje of Ethiopia stated that "focusing on the multilateral fuel cycle is more beneficial to a greater number of countries in terms of development and is more fair than focusing only in Iran." Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle are attempts to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons by making it difficult for any one nation to control all aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle.

While a clear majority of delegations favored discussing the topic, not all

representatives are convinced that multilateral approaches are advisable. Representative Shehzad Merchant of Indonesia stated that his caucusing group, which includes land and Japan each set forth motions to increase the access that developing states have to nuclear power, or will it just be a tool that allows hegemonic states to exert even more control over developing states?" Another caucusing group led by Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, and South Africa said that they believe that in order for the IAEA to legitimately lead multilateral fuel cycle efforts, it must first expand its board of governors to more fairly represent developing countries.

Another caucusing group led by Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, and South Africa said that they believe that in order for the IAEA to legitimately lead multilateral fuel cycle efforts, it must first expand its board of governors to more fairly represent developing countries.

HSC

by Toni Boger

The Historical Security Council (HSC) of 1993 spent the majority of Saturday night's meeting in caucuses to decide on an agenda.

Following one caucus, the HSC received news from a representative of the Secretary General about a multitude of situations going on in the world as of 23 May, including elections in Cambodia, reports of attacks in Bosnia and Somalia and the border conflict between Uganda and Rwanda. After receiving this news, representatives of New Zealand moved to set the first agenda topic to discuss the violence in Bosnia. Representatives of Japan and Djibouti disagreed and argued that the violence in Somalia should first be addressed, stating that

representatives are convinced that multilateral approaches are advisable. Representative Shehzad Merchant of Indonesia stated that his caucusing group, which includes land and Japan each set forth motions to increase the access that developing states have to nuclear power, or will it just be a tool that allows hegemonic states to exert even more control over developing states?"

economic problems in the region were their main issue. Debate concluded over into neighboring countries, Uganda encouraged an "African solution to an African problem" and "increasing troops on the ground to 20,000." This was supported by the US and UK. The US advocated funding for the increase in troops for the Western contribution. However, consensus wavered on creating a timeline for putting troops into place. A six-month goal for increased stabilization was suggested to emphasize the want of a radical solution, but its feasibility was questioned.

After the suspension, the representative from Japan requested that a Ugandan representative speak to the HSC about Uganda's situation. Another suspension of the meeting was called and caucusing continued before the representative's arrival.

At press time, the HSC agenda has been set to first address the conflict in Rwanda followed by the conflict in Somalia.

SC

by Allyson Putt

The Security Council began its first session with a humanitarian focus. Representatives expressed concern over issues of piracy and terrorism in Somalia and cholera in Haiti. With support from the United States, the United Kingdom, and China, The Situation in Somalia was voted onto the agenda.

Somalia faces two main threats. Since 2006, Islamic extremists have been increasingly active in the country, which in turn has allowed piracy to flourish. Representatives have voiced a goal of stabilizing the state in order to eliminate these

PERSONAL ADS

Dear Who Here place stealer
Don't forget you owe me
~The Hungary Hobo

Dear Home Government
You are the best
~The DG

NWN: Nation seeking other nations for peaceful negotiations and long talks on the beach. Prefer nations with high economic status. Pollution is a turnoff and developmental status is not an issue. Will trade my annual GOP for yours. Awaiting your reply, The Crocodile Isle

Hater of Fun:
I'm sorry for rejecting you
~Ivan Ivan

Dear Chipotle
You make me sad.
Your ex-friend

My little pterodactyl, I love you SO MUCH!

MB

Happy g-f AMUN

PS

To my hair: I less than 3 you.
-- Love, BVF

Bunny is the best. It isn't funny, but it's true.

O -- I was a wolf once. Jeremy, I think about that sometimes...

PRESS RELEASE: SECURITY COUNCIL

From France:

Illegal fishing in Somali waters has been a source of instability in the region for many years. We are instructing our forces in the region to observe and report on private companies performing illegal fishing. In addition to making this data public, we are instituting a domestic policy banning the importation of goods from said companies. We firmly believe these actions are a first step in providing the citizens of Somalia an alternative to piracy. We invite the international community to join France in our efforts.

If you would like to place a personal ad in the Chronicle, please visit the IPD room in PDR 4 email it to personals@amun.org after conference hours or during meal breaks.

WHEN YOUR SUITCASE IS ON EMPTY

by Marianty Mavros

AMUN requires representatives to wear Western business attire to attend their committee sessions. Given the fact that delegates traveled long and short distances to Chicago, it is understandable that some of them may have encountered problems with their luggage that could lead to difficulties with complying with the Western attire requirement.

Even if representatives have encountered such difficulties, there are many ways to overcome them and still manage to look polished and professional. There are many ways representatives can improvise with what's in their suitcase or a friend's.

Women who forgot their jackets at home can add a belt to a cardigan in order to look stylish and professional. Another option is to borrow a pair of slacks from a friend.

Men can trade ties with fellow representatives in order to look different in the same suit. They can also take off their jacket or roll up their sleeves.

YOUR FUTURE IS NOW!

WHAT?

The Graduate School & Career Expo

WHEN?

**Tuesday, November 23
9:00am - 1:00pm**

WHERE?

The Continental Ballroom



AMUN CHRONICLE

Director
Publisher
Editors

Brandon Von Feldt
Paul Hermanson
Allison Roy
Phil Seng

Reporters

Zac Hale
Izuchukwu Madumelu
Hannah Douglas
Marianty Mavros
Elfego Chavez

Louis Cathemer
Mario Garciduenas
Toni Boger
Allyson Putt

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 PDR 4. 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.