

## Ethiopia & Somalia in Conflict?

Ethiopian Troops have amassed at the common border with Somalia. Incursions into Somalia have been reported but remain unconfirmed.

## Syria Rejects Arab League

Syria rejects an ultimatum from the Arab League and refuses to allow Arab League observers into Syria.

## Sudan Bombing Refugees?

South Sudan has condemned a recent bombing of a refugee camp, claiming Sudanese involvement. Sudan says the claim is "completely false".

## Top 9 Regional News for the UN

### ICJ: Australia v. Japan

**1** The International Court of Justice released its docket for deliberations. It will first hear arguments in *Australia v. Japan*, discussing the issue of whaling in the Pacific.

### US Concerns About Iran Ignored?

**2** In the Security Council, the United States attempted to set nuclear weaponry as the primary topic for debate, but was overruled by the body's overwhelming favor for the issue concerning Syria.

### GA Plen Investigates Coca

**3** In furthering the discussion of International Cooperation against the World Drug Problem, members of the General Assembly Plenary have requested information on the use of the coca plant by indigenous cultures.

### More Committees, More Efficiency?

**4** The World Health Assembly decided to split into two subcommittees to discuss both topic areas on its agenda. The WHA's two topics are the following: Public Health, Innovation, and Intellectual Property and Prevention; and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. Today, the WHA will be setting rules for debate on each subcommittee.

### SC Split on Syria

**5** After deciding to address the situation in Syria, it became quickly apparent that the Security Council had many different opinions on how to approach the topic. They remain split on the issue.

### CSD Tackles Rural Development

**6** The Commission on Sustainable Development decided to divide the topic of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development into four subcommittees: education, financing, trade, and international technology and infrastructure.

### This Day in 1973: HSC Crisis

**7** Last night there was a crisis in which a Libyan plane was shot down by Israel over a territory of debated international airspace. Israel has not been recognized by the UN as the legitimate claimant of this territory; Israel, however, claims it is their jurisdiction.

### 1973 Resolution in Record Time

**8** There was quick resolution to the situation where a Lybian Arab Jamahiriya plane was shot down by Israeli jets over contested airspace. The Security Council quickly drafted a response with resolution HSC-1973/I/1.

### AMUN 22 Has Great Attendance

**9** There are 94 schools present and 127 countries represented at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual American Model United Nations International Conference. Have a great year, and best of luck on your deliberations!

## ICJ Docket

### *Australia v. Japan*

Opinion - Sunday, 7:10 pm

### *Germany v. Italy*

Oral Argument - Sunday, 7:15 pm

Opinion - Monday, 6:25 pm

### *Nicaragua v. Honduras*

Oral Argument - Monday, 6:30 pm

Opinion - Tuesday, 3:00 pm



Representatives applaud remarks made by Executive Director Shannon L. Dunn, who addressed the topic of "being a diplomat" at the Opening Plenary Session.

## AMUN Gavels in Its 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference

### Be Good Diplomats

*"Nikita Krushchev was not a good diplomat."*

- Shannon L. Dunn

By Ted Goodman

### IPD Reporter

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual American Model United Nations International Conference is underway. President of the General Assembly Adam Dour presided over the Opening Plenary session in front of nearly 1,500 delegates. As of Saturday evening, ninety-seven schools have checked into the conference, numbers that closely mirror those from last year's conference.

Among those who spoke at the Opening Plenary session was Shannon L. Dunn, who currently serves as Executive Director of American Model United Nations. Ms. Dunn has been with AMUN since 1996, making this her 16th conference. Ms. Dunn offers the following advice to first-time conference participants: "A lot of the work of a diplomat happens

outside of formal session. Caucusing and consensus building is extremely important." One thing Ms. Dunn hopes that participants of AMUN leave with is the ability to speak with people in a way that builds bridges. "You can't get that experience without the application."

Responses from Representatives was positive. Representatives Sarah El Moumouhi and Julie Quinn are students from Truman State University (Missouri), and this is their first time at AMUN. Representative El Moumouhi has interned at the United Nations, and she is confident that this conference will provide her with an invaluable experience. She is most looking forward to caucusing and debating the issues in her committee. Representative Quinn says that having Representative El Moumouhi as a partner, along with a lot of research, helped her prepare for the conference, and that her first impressions of AMUN are positive. Both representatives are part of the General

Assembly Plenary, and will be representing Morocco.

The 2011 AMUN Conference features a few things of noteworthiness. There are two Historical Security Councils this year (one from 1973 and one from 2003), along with the contemporary Security Council. The World Health Assembly will be discussing two major topics this year: Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property; and Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases. With fourteen separate simulations, the Sheraton Hotel will be buzzing with excitement.

There are a number of issues that are going to be discussed at this year's conference, and it will be interesting to see how things shape up in the coming days. However, the *Chronicle* will be covering the stories that matter to you, the Representative. Be sure to keep up with the *Chronicle* in order to keep up with the latest developments at AMUN 2011.

## Press Release

### AUSTRALIA - GA Sixth

The Russian Federation, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, along with additional member states, are currently hard at work on a draft resolution that will advance beneficial solutions for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. We aim to fully respect state sovereignty while adequately dealing with the concerns of member states. We hope to involve as many member states as possible in the drafting of our resolution.

## Personal Ads

The delegate of Estonia is desperately seeking somebody to teach us how to Bucky.

Ruben, fiancé like a bear. XOXO

If anything were to happen we could just jump into the shower. -S

Lonely researcher, praying for a saucy interloper to save her from the doldrums of international policy. Searching for a Member State in the GRU-LAC. I needs a vacation. -HD

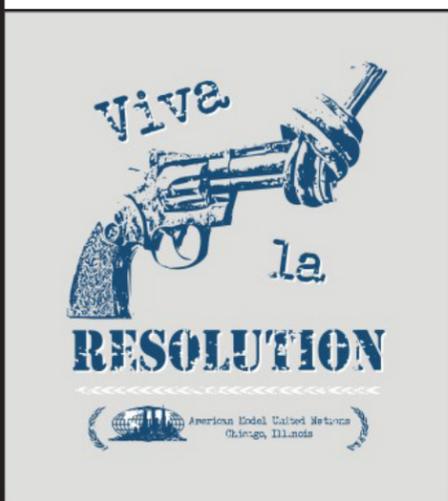
Jacob L. All of us in DS think you should be on the Executive Committee. Love, Hagar

I remember when training included a lengthy nap time. -BVF

## Got Peace?

▲ The AMUN "Got Peace" shirt is featured above. It is available in men's and women's sizes.

▼ The brand new "Knotted Gun" shirt is an exciting addition to the AMUN apparel line. It is also available for both men and women.



## Visit Conference Services Today!

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Tote Bags	\$6

Remember, Conference Services is your place for information about the hotel, restaurant locations, places of worship, and attractions in Chicago.

In addition, we have information about Conference sessions like the faculty advisor meetings and the Delegation Lottery.

Finally, if you have enjoyed your conference experience, think about joining AMUN staff. You can sign up for a staff interview and get information at our AMUN Staff Information Session, where you can learn about the AMUN staff experience.

## Committee Updates: What's Happening at the UN Today?

**By Leyla Falhan**  
*HSC 2003*

The Historical Security Council of 2003 started addressing key international security issues on Saturday night. Upon the Russian Federation's motion, the Council unanimously set the agenda on the situation in Iraq and its effects on international peace and security. The Council also decided to limit the discussion to three minutes for substantive matters, two minutes for non-substantive matters, and five points of inquiry on substantive matters. While the Russian Federation and Syrian Arab Republic focused on the regional impacts of the situation in Iraq, the Kingdom of Spain and France claimed that the situation in Iraq required unified action due to its global implications. Representative Connor Sutton of France said that the situation in Iraq is a dangerous topic, and the main focus should be a unified approach that aims at global peace. Representative Sutton also emphasized the importance of acting through the guidelines of the UN Charter.

Representative Pat Murthy of the United States of America disagreed, stating that the goal should be to remove Saddam Hussein from power. Representative Murthy explained that the United States of America is hesitant to act without the approval of the United Nations, but is willing to do so in furtherance of long-term global stability. According to Representative Murthy, Saddam Hussein not only committed human rights violations against his own people, but also created a serious threat in the Middle East and international community through his possession of chemical weapons. At press time, representatives were continuing to discuss the approach that should be taken towards the situation in Iraq.

**By Hillary Thornton**  
*General Assembly Plenary*

The General Assembly Plenary dove right into discussion about the world drug problem Saturday night in their first assembly session. Representatives quickly developed a wide array of ideas for how to effectively combat the drug-trafficking problem. The representatives went into a 30-minute suspension at 7:43 pm, in which they discussed how to focus their attention among the plethora of ideas presented.

During the caucus time, Representative Ben Pollard of Palestine voiced his concern with the lack of depth in discussions thus far. Pollard stated, "There are lots of ideas, I want to see them down on paper so we can get to work. Right now it is kind of confusing and scattered." Representative Pollard is not alone in feeling this way. Representative Shaydie Engel of Venezuela would like to see some formal open discussion. Both Representative Engel and Representative Pollard believe this would greatly help the

Assembly delve into this issue of drug trafficking and solidify the ideas that have the potential to be drafted into resolutions.

While some representatives were still assessing the excess amount of proposed ideas, other delegates were already in the beginning stages of drafting a resolution. Representatives from both Iran and Tunisia discussed their resolution during the caucus time. Representative Tori Benson of Iran described Tunisia and Iran's discussions as "starting to draft a resolution to work towards ending trafficking." These representatives believe that promoting regional agreements about crossing borders would be a key point to their resolution.

Representative Benson emphasized that drafting these resolutions to fight the world drug trafficking problem is a start. They are a start for reaching the ultimate goal: an end to drug-trafficking. As representatives continued discussion, it was clear the focus for the General Assembly Plenary is to first identify the root of this problem.

**By Marcus Taylor**  
*GA First Committee*

The General Assembly First Committee began debate on the pressing topic of Consolidation of Peace Through Practical Disarmament Measures for small arms and light weapons (SALW). This included a focus on preventing the proliferation of SALW by non-state actors (NSAs), as well as the collection and destruction of existing SALW in conflict areas. Representatives from Africa and Central Asia would like to create a way to penalize states that transfer arms to NSAs, while some representatives from Europe would like to see the Committee formulate a practical plan to destroy existing stockpiles.

According to Representative Sydney Smith of Turkey, this topic is of the utmost importance because "today more people deal with SALW proliferation than nuclear proliferation," a topic which has often overshadowed the very real human consequences of SALW use. Afghanistan is working closely with representatives from the African Union and Central Asia to create a system that prevents the distribution of these weapons to NNSAs by weapons-producing member states. According to Representative David Bartholomew of Afghanistan, member states that are found to provide SALW to non-state actors will be given two warnings to cease such transactions. A third instance of arms transfers to a NSA will result in an automatic appeal to the Security Council to consider the problem and impose penalties.

In addition, this plan also calls for States to provide border-control assistance in cases where a Member State is unable to provide adequate border security on their own and requests outside

help. Representative Ajla Alisic of France would also like to see a focus on the disarmament of these weapons, possibly by the best practices disarmament model used in Europe, which has the potential to fit into the draft resolution being forged by the African and Central Asian blocs. The First Committee has made significant progress in the opening session and is poised to craft a very ambitious agenda to deal with the proliferation of SALW.

**By Samuel Krischenheiter**  
*GA Second Committee*

On Saturday, 19 November 2011, the General Assembly Second Committee, which deals with economically and financially relevant international matters, decided with a vote of 50/45/7 to begin discussion of the topic of the Role of Microcredit and Microfinance in the Eradication of Poverty. This topic covers the issue of the establishment of entrepreneurial endeavors, such as small businesses in developing nations, as well as the possible role of foreign aid or private investment in the creation of microcredit unions.

The issue of international microcredit unions is particularly important for developing nations, who constitute the majority of microcredit loan recipients. Countries in lower income geographic areas must contend for a limited number of microfinance opportunities for their citizens, and while the impact of microfinance opportunities on stimulating economies is well-recognized, the fiscal reach of aid provided to these countries is limited.

Issues that will play pivotal roles in discussion of the world's microfinance situation include the possible institution of a system of international regulation for microfinancial services, which would provide much-needed coordination of the various microcredit opportunities around the world. Also under debate will be the role of private corporations and businesses in the microcredit sector. The addition of privatized support would expand the fiscal base for microfinance opportunities, but would also require innovative ideas in terms of regulation for microcredit industries. These issues and others will hold critical sway in the decision of the General Assembly in terms of any possible change in the United Nations microfinance policy.

**By Stephanie Warner**  
*GA Third Committee*

The General Assembly Third Committee discussed the issue of the Right to Food in its meeting Saturday evening. Some focused on the short-term solutions while others focused on the longer term. Many share the desire to create a resolution that addresses both short- and long-term goals and solutions to the issue of food security.

Speaking to the committee, Representative Umair Ilyas of Afghanistan explained the desire for his country, a desire that is shared with others, to no longer be dependent on the international community but to be self-sufficient. Addressing the issue of food security, Representative Ilyas said that "this problem gives rise to more problems." The problems he alluded to were the trafficking of drugs, weapons, and people, although Representative Ilyas pushed for long-term solutions to be made so that countries can be self-sufficient. He also recognized that Afghanistan and other countries do need global help to get to the ideal state of self-sufficiency that they desire.

Some Arab nations echoed the delegation from Afghanistan in affirming the importance of national sovereignty. They seek to promote local food production rather than global food production.

Multiple delegations, including Gabon, South Africa, and Rwanda, discussed with the representatives of the United States about the US program, Feed the Future. Some were hesitant, feeling that the Feed the Future program is too controlled by one country as opposed to the UN. Feed the Future would be better received by some if the initiative went through the UN instead. The United States representatives said they feel that \$1000 per capita per year is a bigger problem to address than \$22,000 per capita per year. Addressing the fact that Feed the Future program deals with just governments, Representative Agie Mai Jammeh of Rwanda warned that some governments do not want to deal with the United States, and some are also corrupt. She also believes that, especially in Rwanda, although the "women do not have the title of head of the family, they are the main ones who are farming and working and taking care of the family." She believes it is important for the women to be educated and aided.

In dealing with both long- and short-term solutions to addressing food security, many had ideas about what can be done. Some are concerned about crop rotation, education, immediate hunger relief, climate and environment, farming, etc. For now, the representatives of the Third Committee are still deliberating the final outcome of their resolutions.

**By Darren Meeker**  
*GA Sixth Committee*

The General Assembly Sixth Committee started Saturday night by moving swiftly into topic area two, International Liability for Injurious Consequences Arising out of Acts not Prohibited by International Law. Many representatives said that they feel strongly about this issue and have already begun work on resolutions to set rules on who is liable and other

resolutions focusing on unity and accountability.

The Asian Block moved quickly into working on a resolution that would set rules to determine who is liable for injurious acts such as the 2010 BP oil spill. A representative of Kenya joined in by stating that "a separation between private and state entities should be made clear," because many people blamed the United Kingdom for an act that was perpetrated by a corporation. Another goal of the Asian Block was to create an international fund that would supplement the cost of damages that a country had incurred. The primary focus of this international fund would be to assist those countries that are developing and do not necessarily have the resources to take care of environmental problems.

The African Block also accomplished a great deal of work. A representative of Sudan brought forward an issue focused on the fact that many countries within Africa are fighting over usable resources due to pollution and other issues within the countries. He said this fighting leads to instability and does not allow for much to be accomplished. The representative wanted to work toward African unity on a large scale to help with the issues that a variety of countries were experiencing. Additionally, the representative of Kenya added that accountability for these environmental problems is another important matter. He hoped to "establish international laws holding multinational corporations accountable, without infringing on state sovereignty." This statement ties into the resolution that the Asian Block is working on currently.

These two blocks share similar ideas and are working towards some of the same goals. As they work on developing their resolutions, many other groups do the same as caucus time comes to a close.

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