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This year's Representative Dance on Monday Night is set in the Final Frontier. That's right, Space! So grab your outfit and come join the fun!

Committee & Council Updates

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

The General Assembly Concurrent Plenary faced conflict as Representatives were divided over the issue of malaria. Many expressed concern that malaria is a less pressing issue compared to the first topic of counter-terrorism, and expressed a desire to end debate on the topic of malaria.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

The General Assembly First Committee's Sunday discussion resulted in several working papers and has been directed by the disagreement among representatives as to whether western Member States, through the IAEA, should have influence in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

In the General Assembly Second Committee, the topic of diplomatic courtesy was addressed due to comments made by representatives on the floor towards others regarding their Member States or styles of speech.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Energy was high as the representatives looked to caucus to gain signatures for their working resolutions. Collaborations were strong within the blocs, and the representatives were motioning to their fellow delegates to advocate for strong education for children across the world.

GA FOURTH COMMITTEE

Representative Joel Sachnoff of Colombia, regarding an upcoming resolution, said that, "The United States of America also says that there is nothing to oppose [the resolution] at this point and they will be interested in furthering their support." With a significant amount of support from Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, Colombia appeared very positive about the upcoming resolution.

SCPKO

The topic of Funding and the Financial Issues of States has been duly noted by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The Committee appeared to be focusing time and attention away from funding and financial matters.

ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) passed ECOSOC/II/1 with 15 in favor, 3 opposed, and 23 abstentions. It recommended the World Bank increase the allocation of funds that go to micro finance in order to address poverty.

ECLAC

The ECLAC topic of Sustainable Development and Human Resettlement was divided into a five-point plan after debate to split the topic on Sunday morning. Representative Caroline Aubry of Chile said the five points will be education, rights, environment, economy and safety.



Ambassador Ian Kelly share sage advise and a bit of humor during the Keynote Speech for the 24th Annual American Model United Nations Conference.

AMUN WELCOMES AMBASSADOR IAN C. KELLY

By Haleema Shah
Keynote Speech

Senior Foreign Service Officer Ian C. Kelly discussed his tenure in Europe, particularly in Russia and the former Soviet Republics at the 2013 AMUN keynote speech.

During his speech, Kelly conveyed his belief that multilateralism can achieve major resolutions, alluding to the Helsinki Final Act as something that promoted multilateralism and human rights. The agreement between the West and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, according to Kelly, led to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic's recognition of human rights causing it to "[sow]

the seeds of its own destruction."

"It gave dissident groups in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe the moral authority to call their country out for noncompliance with this document, based on the Helsinki Final act," he said.

In a press conference before the speech, Kelly called his experience in 1990s Yugoslavia, which was littered with human rights violations and war crimes, a frustrating time in his career.

He said during the 1990s Yugoslav wars, "the U.S. had its hands full," and the United States' foreign policy, which had not entailed intervention, was one that Kelly personally disagreed with.

"The directions we were getting from the government were 'we're going to let Europe handle this'...and many of us felt this was mistaken," Kelly said. "I watched Yugoslavia disintegrate into a very bloody disintegration."

While serving as an ambassador during pre- and post-Cold War periods could be stressful, Kelly said he believed in the mission of the foreign services, because of the role he says his country has the ability to play.

"I believe the U.S. is a force for good in the world, [but] there are moments when we're not a force for good," he said in the press conference.

LANGUAGE AND UNIVERSAL DEFINITIONS MATTER

By Casey Hogan

The language used in everyday discourse inevitably affects the outcome of any discussion. The conversations that result from a given situation also affect the overall outcome. Definitive definitions and common language are a key part of that process in order to ensure that the outcome is understood and comprehended in an objective matter.

The importance of the correct distinction between definitions has recently affected the Security

Council. In regards to the situation between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, the failure to distinguish between Peacekeeping troops and military troops could result in negative consequences. Peacekeeping troops, commanded and trained by the United Nations, are present in order to deter aggression, while military troops, affiliated and commanded by their respective States, are often associated with an act of aggression.

Recently, the Security Council, while debating the effectiveness

of troop increases in the Balkans, suffered an instance where the language and definition of "troops" being used was not universal and resulted in the confusion of many Member States. The delegation from Oman pointed out that there is in fact a major distinction between peacekeeping troops and military troops. The difference between these two are dire and the latter would undoubtedly result in the perception of an aggressive action.

CAUCUSING ATTEMPTS REBUFFED IN GA PLENARY

By Victoria Martinez
First Committee

For every topic discussed at AMUN, there are always a few Member States who are consistently sought out for opinions and contributions to working papers. There are also those few Member States who are not necessarily involved in debate, and thus are not actively sought out by other Member States for their opinions. These Member States also often feel marginalized

However, rarely do these two types of Member States find themselves in the opposite position. Representative Joseph Cordogan of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that since the current topic on the floor in the General Assembly Concurrent

Plenary is Consolidating Gains and Accelerating Efforts to Control and Eliminate Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had little to discuss on this topic and this might be a possible explanation for an observed unwillingness to include this Member State in debate. There was also some mention of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's perceived historical unwillingness to communicate.

"It's easy to say that we're not going to be constructive and walk right past us," said Representative Cordogan.

While the representatives from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been trying to stay

involved and on policy through participating in procedural matters and speaking occasionally at the microphone, it appears to have been difficult for them to stay engaged when the primary draft resolution focused on a global effort requiring Member States to cede national sovereignty.

"This position directly contradicts that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and because of that there isn't much we can do," said Representative Cordogan, on the draft resolution. "Our voice will become more significant when it comes time to debate this working paper on the floor. Until then, we're trying our best."

PRESS CONFERENCES

GA First Committee

Palestine and Indonesia held a press conference with the International Press Delegation to discuss their concerns that Palestine is being marginalized within discussions of the General Concurrent Assembly Plenary. The current topic is Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Region of the Middle East, and the representative of Palestine felt that to be left out of negotiations and to not even be noted as a member of the Middle East was a serious affront. A possible reason expressed for this exclusion was Palestine's non-member, Observer State status in the body; however, Indonesia, Cyprus, Iran and the Holy See have been working to achieve more recognition for Palestine. They suggested that other states work to include Palestine in deliberations so as to better ensure a more well-rounded representation of the Middle East as a whole.

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Representatives from the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations held a press conference to clarify how ties between nations could be strengthened through cooperation. The plan called for a UN-centralized area for purposes of basic training and regional training, so that those involved in peacekeeping operations may be able to understand the culture of the country they are in. On top of this, the plan mentioned the creation of a database so that information on peacekeeping operations that any infringe on human rights can be available to the peacekeepers and the UN. All of this is built upon missions in the past that were successful, so that peacekeepers can have a rubric of standards.

General Assembly Plenary

A multinational coalition is developing a resolution in the Concurrent General Assembly intended to create a nuclear-weapons-free-zone throughout the Middle East. Representatives from Brazil, South Africa and Turkmenistan described the plan as an introduction of internationally-recognized safeguards on weapons capability into the region, with specific mechanisms based on existing International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regimes. The representatives highlighted the success of comparable initiatives in Latin America. Notably, the region for which the program would be in force contains two non-signatories of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Israel and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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Committee & Council Updates, Continued

CCPCJ

Representatives expressed frustration as confusion mounted over the proper formulation of a report. The body has formed one working group which is hard at work establishing a coherent outline for the initial report and concurrently drafting a resolution to add into the report.

Security Council & ICJ Updates

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council has requested that a representative from both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) appear before and respond to questions from the council.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL '56

Concerning the Syria-Israel border dispute, the Historical Security Council of 1956 has invited the representatives for both parties to address the issue. Through an intense debate, the Council succeeded in passing its first resolution on the dispute with the vote of 11/0/1.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL '94

The Historic Security Council of 1994 has passed Resolution HSC94/I/1 concerning the Situation in Bosnia. The resolution drafted concerned issues such as additional peacekeeping troops, humanitarian aid and both renewing and enforcing current Security Council mandates.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled today in a border dispute between Cambodia and Thailand, ordering Thailand to remove troops stationed at the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court did not render comprehensive judgment on a long-running border dispute but recommended the two Member States convene to reach a lasting solution.

Personal Ads

Roomie, I miss you!
XOXO CBates

No(r)way! Uganda be (St.)
Kitts'n me! South Sudan is
great! Way to go on your
first day, UWEC! Love, Your
Exec Team

Dias Trainers
You are rockin' it!
Keep up the good work!
XO

"Space is big. You just won't
believe how vastly, hugely,
mind-bogglingly big it is. I
mean, you may think it's a
long way down the road to
the chemist's, but that's just
peanuts to space."
--H2G2

"Evacuate in our moment of
triumph? I think you overes-
timate their chances."
Grand Moff Tarkin

Eliza-
Best Who Here EVER!!

MALARIA DEBATE RAGING IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

By Grace Bruett
General Assembly Plenary

Debate over malaria in developing nations particularly in Africa has caused a stir in the Concurrent General Assembly Plenary. Representatives Chelsea Murfree and Luisa Luciano of Djibouti, stated that their state has control over malaria and they would rather discuss counter-terrorism and their support of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. Djibouti

is but one example of member states desiring a switch in topics.

However, in favor of continuing the discussion on malaria, Representative Daniel Kang of Brazil discussed that the crisis with malaria lies in the Amazon basin and with the indigenous people that live there. He explained that the resolution Brazil is working on contains three pillars for reducing malaria in developing nations: 1) education about the illness,

2) preventative measures such as medicines and insecticides, and

3) diagnosis and treatment centers involving the World Health Organization (WHO) and local governments. Representative Kang added that although Brazil is more than willing to discuss counter-terrorism, it feels the discussion on malaria is a more pressing matter. Representative Kang declared, "if the world can defeat polio, the world can defeat malaria."

FINDING PEACE IN PEACEKEEPING

By Megan K. Norris
Special Committee on
Peacekeeping Operations

Upon reconvening after a long night of caucusing, the Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations finally obtained a sense of purpose. Many Member States involved in discussion exposed the issue of finding structure behind

reports. Many representatives supported six main ideas behind the force of the Peace Keeping Operation Committee. These ideas included updating the code of conduct, enforcing said codes and looking at both trading issues and management of preventative matters. Overall, it seemed that representatives were working on reports

to truly understand the ideas of the committee. It had been previously noted that representatives were focusing more on creating resolutions when in reality this committee is a reporting body. On 24 November 2013, the dais addressed the committee and advised focusing on creating a report instead of funding or to creating a source for funding.

SECOND COMMITTEE DEBATES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

By Josiah Kinney
Second Committee

In the General Assembly Second Committee, the emphasis remained on the topic of Science and Technology for Development. At the start of the day, most representatives urged for refocusing the topic and more cohesiveness amongst the Member States. Throughout the day the representatives drafted

resolutions. A resolution drafted by South Africa appeared to gain the most support, in addition to a condensed resolution by Brazil and Ethiopia. The resolutions addressed major issues such as the protection of intellectual property rights, education, sustainable infrastructure and energy. Further in the proceedings, draft resolutions were being submitted, causing a

motion on the suspension of the limit to points of inquiry, changing points of inquiry to a ten-question limit with a three-minute response time. This motion failed with a vote of 39/49/15, but inspired another motion regarding a change points of inquiry. Before the dinner recess Senegal and South Africa introduced draft resolutions.

PRESS RELEASES

Holy See

Today I have the great joy of conveying greetings and blessings to continued efforts toward peace and equality from His Holiness Pope Francis. Concerning all topics, whether economic, social or military in nature, I call upon all delegates to remember the words of the Holy Father, "The root causes of the current crisis are not only economic, or financial in nature, but ethical and anthropological. Idols of 'power, profit and of money' are valued more than 'the human person.' We must return to the centrality of mankind, to a more ethical view of business and human relations, without the fear of losing something."

United States Security Council

Although the Security Council is currently focusing on the situation in the Central African Republic, the United States remains actively seized on a variety of other important international concerns.

Peru HSC 1956

Despite calls for action from several Member States, the United Nations Security Council has chosen to ignore the ongoing situation in Algeria, in order to avoid antagonizing the delegation from France or calling into question the continuing existence of other colonial empires. Even the delegation from Iran, a state which was among those clamoring for Security Council action on Algeria,

chose to vote against bringing the matter to the formal attention of the Security Council, a clear rejection of its former position in the interests of currying favor with the major world powers. The delegation from the Republic of Peru, the lone delegation to vote in favor of consideration of the situation in Algeria, is aghast at the disregard that the colonial powers on the Security Council have shown towards the opinions of less powerful states and towards the United Nations mandate of promoting self-determination. It is disappointing that the Security Council has elected to focus their attention elsewhere simply to avoid forcing the colonial powers to answer difficult questions.

SOLVING POVERTY

By David Osman
ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) passed resolution ECOSOC/I/1 with much applause. While the resolution did not meet heavy direct resistance during the vote, the fact that there were 23 abstentions indicated a divide in the Council. No one disagreed that poverty was an issue that should be addressed, but a point of friction occurred when members of the Council were asked how they would address it.

Several proposals floated around the council, and all have the same end goal. Some stated that addressing agriculture is key. "If you can improve production while decreasing manual labor, then we can decrease the amount of children involved which can break the poverty cycle," stated Representative Jeremy Killion of Indonesia. Others focused on different methods of addressing poverty in areas such as economics and education. Then there were some who felt that the first topic had been addressed enough. Despite the divide, there was a sense of optimism in the room.

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

By Casey Hogan
Historical Security Council 1994

The Historical Security Council of 1994 has reached a consensus on the Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. While three resolutions have been drafted, two of them reached voting procedures with HSC94/I/2 and HSC94/I/1. HSC94/I/2 did not pass while HSC94/I/1 was passed, leaving HSC/I/3 never reaching the floor. The passing of resolution HSC94/I/1 was not easy, however, as debate on the topic was almost exclusively covered in the second session.

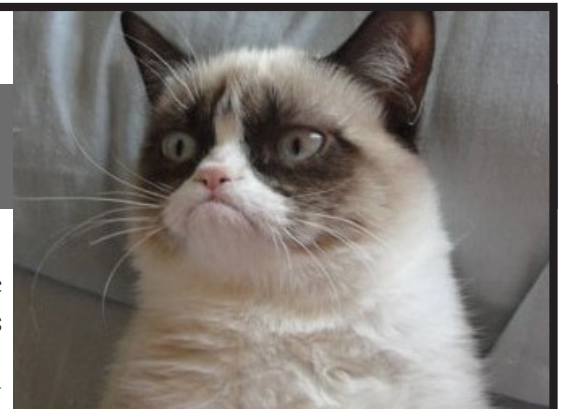
HSC94/I/1 dealt with the renewal and enforcement of current mandates, the allocation of humanitarian aid and the addition of more peacekeeping troops being deployed in the area. The need to pass a resolution concerning the Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina was fulfilled and has potential to be beneficial for all parties.

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