



## RECORD ATTENDANCE IN 2013

The 2013 AMUN Conference was attended by 1458 Representatives from 97 Schools.

## CONFERENCE SURVEYS

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## LOOKING FORWARD TO 2014

82 Schools participated in the Delegation Lottery, We look forward to seeing you next year!

## The Conflict in the Central African Republic

By Stefani Schmidt

Security Council

The Contemporary Security Council emergency session started with a crisis situation occurring in the Central African Republic.

The Council was debriefed that communication problems and the weather hindered troops that had been donated to MICAR, the peace keeping operation, by member states. Eventually, the 13th platoon of French and Pakistani troops went missing.

They were located by a United Kingdom platoon but the scene was horrific.

The troops were found completely mutilated.

The Security Council called in the Representative from the Central African Republic's exiled government to speak on the issue.

"My heart does go out to those lives who were taken," Representative Tyler Myles of Central African Republic said, "but my stance remains the same."

The Central African Republic issue became the main focus for the Council. "We're going to speak on the Central African Republic the majority of the time," said Representative Sami Ghani of Argentina.

The main point of contention was whether to assist the exiled Central African Republic government in their return to power, if the request was made to the Council.

"The Security Council is not in the business of nation building," Representative Shelby Miner of the United States of America said, adding that a number of Security Council members would end up debating sovereignty if that happened.

Meanwhile, Representative Matt Erbes of Togo was in favor of African Union troops being sent in instead of a broader international force, though they would still support the resolution with non African Union troops, Representative Erbes said.

## Crisis in 1994: The Conflict in Rwanda

Casey Hogan

Historical Security Council 1994

It had become rather apparent that a crisis was inevitable ensuing the numerous updates concerning the Situations in Somalia, Georgia and Rwanda. The escalation of death tolls in the latter Member State shell shocked the Historic Security Council of 1994 and the adoption through consensus of two draft resolutions concerning Somalia and Georgia, along with the rearrangement of the agenda three times, all within a matter of an hour, only goes to prove that the crisis in Rwanda inevitably had to be deal with by the Council.

The conflict between two ethnic groups, the Hutus and the Tutsis, has escalated drastically between 16 April 1994 and 20 April 1994 with the expected death tolls to be in the tens of thousands in only a matter of weeks. On top of the death toll increasing, the growing problem of refugees also continues to grow, and with the dwindling supply of food and clean water also called for an expedient solution to the Situation in Rwanda.

Representative [name pending] from Rwanda voiced their position to the press and sought to be consulted in any talks concerning the Situation in Rwanda:

"We want to make sure that the decisions made are the best for our country. We value the advice the Security Council has to offer on the Situation in Rwanda, but in return asks for the Council to respect the Rwandan government and to work with them as well."

The Council collectively drafted resolution HSC94/I/10 that primarily deals with the humanitarian efforts surrounding this ethnic-based conflict. The keystone of this draft resolution is the establishment of additional safe-zones in order to ensure the effectiveness of humanitarian aid and protection of displaced refugees. Ultimately, draft resolution HSC94/I/10 was rendered effective by many delegations in the Council. Having reached voting procedures, draft resolution HSC94/I/10 was adopted by consensus and undoubtedly will help the Situation in Rwanda to become less violent as well on the path to establishing a stable and effective government.

## Crisis in 1956: The Conflict in Egypt

By HoJai Yoon

Historical Security Council o4 1956

Convened to respond to the outbreak of military conflict in Egypt, the Historical Security Council of 1956 adopted the Presidential Statement deploring the loss of lives caused by the dispute and requesting immediate cease fire for all combatants. Drafted by Representative Isaac Makos of Peru, the statement, which was made as two resolutions proposed by the Council failed to reach consensus, was the Council's attempt to remain impartial in treating all nations who were party to the dispute.

On 30 September, 1956, French naval force seized a ship carrying arms off the coast of Algiers. France charged the ship, capturing seventy tons of arms apparently consigned to Algerian rebels. The arms were loaded by Egyptian soldiers at Alexandria. In response, on 4 October, 1956, French vessels began a blockade of the port of Alexandria in Egypt, accompanied by bombing of military and police installations in the city. Amidst growing tensions in the region, Israel also deployed its military force to assault Egypt.

Concerned with the regional hostility, the Council proposed resolutions, which attempted to resolve the dispute through cease fire and deployment of Peacekeepers. However, the members of the Council could not reach consensus to adopt the resolutions.

Meanwhile, through a statement addressed by the representative of Egypt to the Council, Premier Nasser of Egypt emphasized the importance of respect for its sovereignty and claimed "those who attack Egypt shall not leave alive."

In response to such an unyielding stance by Nasser, the representative of the United States urged the Council to refer Nasser to an international tribunal, while it simultaneously expressed its willingness to provide asylum to Nasser if he were to exile himself from Egypt. Further, the United States voiced possible utilization of its Central Intelligence Agency to extract Nasser and bring him to the international court. However, as other members of the Council raised their concern for such measure's possible infringement on the sovereignty of Egypt, the proposal could not reach the consensus to be incorporated into a resolution.

As a result, the emergency session adjourned with an adoption of the Presidential Statement but without passing a resolution.

Remember to check out the final report located on the AMUN website at <http://www.amun.org/2013-final-report/>. The final report contains a copy of every document passed during the 2013 Conference including reports, resolutions, presidential statements and AMUN Chronicles.