



SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS

Join us for a presentation on *How to Improve Any Model United Nations Program* in the Mayfair Room located on the 2nd Level from 6:30-7:30 p.m. Monday.

LATE NIGHT CAUCUS AREA

The River Exhibition Hall B on the lower level will be open from 10:00 p.m.-2:00 a.m. for any of our Representatives to use for socializing.

AMUN STAFF INFORMATION SESSION

The information session for those of you interested in joining AMUN staff will be tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Mayfair Room. Don't miss out!

Committee & Council Updates

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

The Syrian Arab Republic's health system is getting worse by the year. Representative Morgan Day of the Syrian Arab Republic pointed to terrorism for displacing civilians and doctors and weakening the health system.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Representatives in GA 1st Committee decided against debating the prevention of an arms race in outer space as its first topic, defaulting instead to the debate on national legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology.

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

In the GA 2nd, Industrial Development Cooperation and Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Contribution to Sustainable Development will be addressed. These two topics are related to fulfilling Sustainable Development Goal #9.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

On Saturday night, GA 3rd decided to debate the topic of internally displaced persons. This is an important discussion to be had due to recent and current events relevant to the topic.

GA FOURTH COMMITTEE

GA 4th debated standards and protections against landmines in the Middle East. The lack of universality of the Ottawa Treaty provokes debate on the Treaty's adoption through the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

IAEA

Representatives of the IAEA committee spoke on the need for education in Member States where nuclear issues are prevalent. Representatives of Palestine spoke on ways to promote nuclear safety within all Member States.

HRC

Saturday night's Human Rights Council began by discussing the death penalty. The Philippines gave a speech condemning its usage by developed states. The United Kingdom reminded fellow Member States of the promises made in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ECE

The Economic Commission for Europe began talks today on sustainable development and possible renewable energy solutions for the energy crisis facing the world.

CSW

The CSW is discussing how to empower rural women and what role men and boys should play in bettering women's lives. Several Member States have emphasized working in unity and cooperation for a solution to these issues.

UNIVERSALITY OF OTTAWA TREATY ADOPTION

By: *Aaron Cosenza*

GA Fourth Committee

The General Assembly Fourth Committee will address the efficacy of adopting the Ottawa Treaty universally and the steps the committee will take to protect mine action personnel and prevent future use of landmines. Representative Ramisa Hassan of Saudi Arabia describes the topics addressed in GA Forth as "exciting and productive."

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE SETS AGENDA

By: *Joshua Atherton*

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is presently reviewing three issues. The first dispute, between Ecuador and Columbia, concerns aerial herbicide spraying. Ecuador claims that Columbia sprayed toxic herbicides across border lines and caused adverse effects to human health and the environment. The herbicide spraying in Columbia is part of a plan to destroy coca

"I expect to see a resolution by the end of the conference," Representative Hassan said.

By discussing the recent political problems in the Syrian Golan and the coordination of the Department of Peacekeeping operations, GA Fourth will seek preemptive steps to address anti-personnel landmines (APMs) in current conflict areas and how to encourage Member States to reduce existing APMs.

plants and reduce coca trafficking.

The second dispute, between Hungary and Slovakia, concerns the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project. The project established a system of dams intended to prevent floods and generate electricity on the border of Hungary and Slovakia. Hungary later suspended the project because of potential harm to the economy and environmental concerns. Slovakia created a partial solution by diverting part of the riv-

KEYS TO WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT DISCUSSED

By: *Olivia Gardner*

Commission on the Status of

Women

The Economic and Social Council Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) first met Saturday, 19 November 2016. CSW focuses on the status of women in developing nations, and how to empower them, and the role of rural women in eradicating poverty and hunger. The CSW also

discusses how to make strides in equality and enact women's rights.

Representative Elizabeth Kurdziel of Pakistan asserts the integral role of men and boys in closing the gender gap. "It is impossible to move on from the issues while men and boys still hold their inherent biases."

Representative Rachel Beran of Spain talked about information, communication, and tech-

TRANSFER OF ARMS TAKES PRIORITY

By: *Rebekah Lodos*

GA First Committee

Representatives in the GA First Committee discussed the topic of national legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology. Disarmament and international security has been a priority for the UN since its beginning. GA First deals with disarmament and seeks solutions to secure the international community.

"Ethiopia is all for the peaceful use of outer space, but that's not as pressing as something that's here on Earth where all the humans are," said Representative Kirsten Ruen of Ethiopia.

The UN recognizes the right of a sovereign State in the transfer of arms for defense. Unregulated, non-state violence in unstable regions can disturb humanitarian efforts. The challenge for representatives is to agree on

While some States have failed to maintain the Ottawa Treaty, the committee will continue to discuss the current state of the feasibility of universality. The United Nations Mine Action Service will coordinate the removal of mines through the governing body. They will also work with the UN as a liaison for providing comprehensive support for victims of mines and the transfer of mine action to national actors.

er, which in turn caused a dispute discerning the countries' borders.

The third dispute, a historic case between Australia and Japan, takes place prior to 19 November 2012. Australia claims that Japan's whaling activity under JARPA I and JARPA II violates the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling, whereas Japan contends that the activities fall under the scientific whaling exception.

nology (ICT). ICT, she said, would give women opportunities to plan crop rotations using media to spread information.

"With ICT," Representative Beran said, "We can begin land ownership and empowerment."

Representative IYounan An of Indonesia agreed with that statement, noting that in a field dominated by men, it is important that women gain access to training and skills.

the guidelines for national legislation to ensure that global arms transfer is not left unchecked.

"We think that should be the legitimate right of the country. It bolsters the country's economy, and the right to ... security," said Representative Minh Ahn of Belarus, who joined Representative Larson Cole of the Russian Federation in opposing any resolution that would prohibit the arms trade in the world.

SITUATION IN MALI FIRST TO BE TACKLED BY SECURITY COUNCIL

By: *Cameron Meek*

Contemporary Security Council

While the Security Council was initially divided tonight over the order of agenda topics, it eventually found a way to move forward, voting to set The Situation in Mali as its first order of business.

"Under the UN Charter, the Security Council is first responsible for international peace and

security," said Representative Santhanam Kumar of France. "Mali is an ongoing security threat whereas Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has been pushed back recently into their stronghold of Raqqa... The resurgence of terrorism in Mali is deeply concerning."

However, not all representatives were initially open to this topic. Representative Michael Lu ini-

tially preferred the Council to take on the situation in Syria.

"If we do not tackle the issue of Syria, it may become a breeding ground," Representative Lu said. "We cannot lose focus on the long term goal, which should be to solve the situation in Syria. The situation is of a greater magnitude in Syria than it is in Mali."

BORDER DISPUTES

CONTINUE YEARS

AFTER 1967 WAR

By: *Iesha Robinson*

Historical Security Council '73

Tensions in the Middle East continue to rise after Israel rejected a proposal of a semi-autonomous Palestinian state and Council members have yet to compromise regarding potential border changes and the formation of a Palestinian State. Despite pressures to return their border to the ceasefire lines of 1967, Israel has not agreed to do so. In an attempt to improve relations with Western governments, Egypt removed Soviet military advisers and nationalized those military bases. Afterwards, Egypt and the United States began talks. However, with Egypt's continued focus on reestablishing the 1967 borders and Israel's determination to maintain its current position, nothing has been resolved.

A summit may be in the near future for Lebanon, Palestine, and Israel according to Representative Spencer Elliott of the United Kingdom and Representative Il-liyeen Khan of France, with hopes that "if they can work out the differences...that will show the rest of the Middle East they can too." Representative Jasmine Lara of the United States stated her concerns regarding the Middle East.

"This situation is outrageous and needs to be addressed quickly because it is escalating quickly," she said.

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The 2016 AMUN Secretariat encourages you to use the following hashtags while tweeting about your experience here at American Model United Nations. Please remember to maintain diplomatic courtesy while tweeting with AMUN hashtags.

#AMUN2016 #GAPLEN
#GA1 #GA2 #GA3 #GA4
#AMUNHRC #ECOSOC
#IAEA #ECE #CSW #ICJ
#HSC73 #HSC90 #SC

And of course, tweet your thoughts about our *Chronicle* to us @AMUNIPD!

Security Council & ICJ Updates

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

While the Security Council was initially divided tonight over the order of agenda topics, they voted to set The Situation in Mali as its first order of business.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ‘73

As tensions rise in the Middle East, representatives’ concerns about the rapid and ongoing escalations have spurred discussions about a summit in the near future.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ‘90

The 1990 Historical Security Council is in the process of deciding where to hold peace talks regarding recent conflicts in the Middle East. It is possible that parties from Syria and Lebanon will address the Council regarding the situation.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Advocate representatives convened regarding how they will address the historic international court cases. Their moving speeches and diplomatic capabilities will shape the verdict of these pressing issues and the future of all peoples whom they affect.

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Docket for the ICJ

The International Court of Justice has set its docket for 2016. The Court will adjudicate the cases presently before it according to the following schedule:

Australia v. Japan: Whaling in the Antarctic (2010)

- Oral Arguments: Sunday, 20 November, 8:40 a.m.
- Reading of the Opinion: Sunday, 20 November, 4:45 p.m.

Ecuador v. Colombia: Aerial Herbicide Spraying (2012)

- Oral Arguments: Sunday, 20 November, 7:10 p.m.
- Reading of the Opinion: Monday, 21 November, 6:45 p.m.

Slovakia v. Hungary: Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project

- Oral Arguments: Monday, 21 November, 7:10 pm
- Reading of the Opinion: Tuesday, 22 November, 2:45 pm

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC’S HEALTH SYSTEM IN CRISIS

By: Sara Jeong
GA Concurrent Plenary

The Syrian Arab Republic’s civil war has crippled its healthcare system. Pressed with survival, Syrians hardly benefit from healthcare amidst turmoil. In less than three years, there has been a systematic demolition of overall healthcare infrastructure, targeting healthcare professionals, hospitals, ambulances and humanitarian aid. About 15,000 doctors have been forced to flee abroad. Reports have stated

that millions more civilians suffer from serious war-related damage, deprivation and indirect disease, especially women and children. Moreover, Syrian refugees often have been denied medical treatment only because they are Syrian, and many have not received medical care for more than two years. The result is an astounding increase in communicable diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, and polio, as well as non-communicable disease such as cancer, chronic respira-

tory diseases and diabetes in Syria. “The main reason why the Syrian health system is getting worse is terrorism,” said Representative Morgan Day of the Syrian Arab Republic. “Terrorism displaced the civilians, especially those who have jobs related to the medical field.” “For our country healthcare is a priority and the world should place more effort to stopping the funding of terrorists,” added Representative Ellie Barker of the Syrian Arab Republic.

GLIMPSE OF TOPICS ON GA SECOND COMMITTEE

By: Yun Ji Ko
GA Second Committee

Representatives of the General Assembly Second Committee began to address Industrial Development Cooperation and Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Contribution to Sustainable Development. The first topic is about long-sustained industry, social inclusiveness, equal distribution of opportunities and environmental sustainability. Industrial Devel-

opment Cooperation has come to include the need for Member States to share basic technologies that provide the assistance necessary for developing states to improve their economic conditions. Industrial development necessitates collaboration and concrete discussions about facilitation. In the second topic, the Convention on Biological Diversity emphasizes the protection of diversity and genetic resources and the promotion of sustainable,

fair and equitable use. In this regard, consensus on implementation of the Convention is crucial. Regarding his experience at AMUN, Representative Simmons said, “I have a good time with AMUN. I can learn many things by other delegations who are from various countries regarding to both the GA Second Committee and AMUN. It is a good opportunity to meet many people from other universities.”

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IS FIRST CONCERN

By: Lameese Madi
GA Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee Member States voted Saturday night to debate the issue of internally displaced persons (IDPs). “Essentially, [there] needs to be a framework created to facilitate all these ideas, there needs to be a body...a high commission, where regional bodies like the Arab League and the African Union solve these issues on a regional level,” said Representative Lauren Meadows of Palestine. Representative Taylor Emdienner of the United States, believes

that “the first thing people need to understand is that there isn’t anything we can do if a country is unwilling to acknowledge and accept their IDPs.” “The United States believes that there should be some sort of regional body where each situation is assessed case by case.” Representative Emiener said, “The United States is trying to help people in the world, but NGOS can play a role in this process.” Representative Emiener also voiced optimism that the United States can assist in trying to facilitate the process as well. Several other representatives

also weighed in on the issue. Representative Karan Sandhu of Belgium, believes that there needs to be a “UNHRC mandate, allocating more funding, having a universal checkpoint at a national, regional and local level.” Each representative believes that there should be change within the current system, but often in different ways. “Palestine should be one of the member states to dominate the conversation because of their issue of being mostly an IDP state,” Sandhu continued.

CIVIL WARS DOMINATE 1990

By: Max Mohr & Linnea Peterson
Historical Security Council ‘90

The 1990 Historical Security Council will discuss civil wars in Lebanon, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and El Salvador, as well as conflict in Israel. In addition to these situations, HSC 1990 will monitor and attempt to enforce peace agreements in Iran and Iraq, Angola, Cambodia and areas throughout Latin America. HSC will also monitor the situation in South Africa, where the Apartheid regime is weakening, resonating throughout the region’s stability. These negotiations take place

against the backdrop of the thawing of the Cold War. In 1989, the Iron Curtain lifted when Hungary took down its border fence with Austria. Meanwhile, the Soviet bloc is unraveling. For the past few decades, many developing nations have received aid from either the West or the East as encouragement to adopt either a capitalist or a Communist state. If the Cold War comes to an end, these States may lose this support. The HSC is also paying close attention to events in the Middle East. Representatives from South Yemen spoke first-hand of the events taking place and asked for

CND DISCUSSES THE ECONOMICS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING

By: Brennan Turner & Raleigh Dixon
Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe is meeting to address issues involving economic security and growth in cooperation with international businesses. This year, Member States will cover the topics of Innovation and Competitiveness Policies, and Sustainable Energy. When discussing innovation, the States will debate the most effective means to encourage economic growth. They will also

determine the organizations that will collaborate to achieve the committee’s goals. Finally, they will go over the necessary partnerships between States and private industry. After some debate, the committee voted to start with “Sustainable Energy.” However, some in the committee, including Representative Will Berry of Switzerland and Representative Andra Winters of Lithuania, disagreed, saying that the topic of “Innovation” would have allowed for a more productive discussion. Representative Jarrod Mullen

of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia outlined the key goals of the ECE, including the discovery of possible solutions of renewable energy. “We have to start thinking about the long term future of the environment when we are discussing these issues,” Representative Mullen said. “We are already seeing the impacts of climate change in the form of more frequent hurricanes, flooding, and other natural disasters. We have to change our ways before it is too late.”

The Morality of Death

By: Justin Fausz
Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council began Saturday night’s session by discussing the death penalty. Prior resolutions which condemned and put a moratorium on usage of the death penalty had been supported by the Russian Federation, France and Brazil. However, several Member States, including the United States, China and Saudi Arabia, have opposed this moratorium.

“The only nations that need to use the death penalty [are] developing nations,” said Representative Joseph Kelledy of the Philippines.

Representative Sarah Toppen of the United Kingdom said the death penalty was inhumane, that it was against human dignity, and that the issue overrides national sovereignty based on moral grounds.

“According to the UN Universal Deceleration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to: life, liberty, and security of person,” said Representative Sarah Toppen of the United Kingdom.

IAEA Opens Session

By: Lindsay Stone
International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was formed more than six decades ago to combat fears resulting from the discovery of nuclear energy.

The IAEA focuses on three main points: nuclear verification and security, safety and technology transfer.

“For this deliberation, we’re looking at education for groups in different countries where nuclear issues are prevalent. We’re also looking at ways to promote nuclear safety and nuclear free zones,” said Representative Doug Mallett of Paraguay.

Another main goal of the IAEA is to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Representatives examined these goals during session and spoke on the current issues affecting their respected states.

“We are regressing too much on how to implement solutions to nuclear problems as opposed to focusing on why we have been discussing this for 40 years or more,” said Representative Madly Espinoza of Algeria.

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