

SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS

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

2016 DELEGATION LOTTERY

The lottery for next year's conference will be held in the Mayfair Room on the 2nd level from 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. on Monday.

EPIC THROWDOWN AT DANCE

This year's Representative Dance theme on Monday Night is Star Wars vs. Star Trek. Pick a side and get your rock on!

Committee & Council Updates

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLenary

Despite effort to find a solution for the situation in Afghanistan, GA Concurrent Plenary has not achieved consensus at this time. While the Representatives have raised a variety of issues regarding Afghanistan, they have placed an emphasis on rebuilding an independent and sustainable, practical government in Afghanistan.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

GA First Committee continued debate on national legislation regarding the transfer of arms during Sunday morning's session. Two working papers garnering substantial support in the Committee each take different positions on the issue of geotagging.

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

During Sunday morning's session, the GA Second Committee topic on Industrial Development Cooperation was mainly covered. Member States have different opinions about including foreign investment and educational cooperation.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Member States in GA Third Committee continue to discuss solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The committee believes different solutions are needed for those who are displaced by natural disasters versus those displaced by conflict.

GA FOURTH COMMITTEE

The Fourth Committee continues working to resolve universality in the Ottawa Treaty. While many Member States have retained the treaty and its standards for the protections against landmines. Others voted against it, citing national security concerns.

IAEA

Representatives within the IAEA debated the installment of a regional office in the Middle East. The proposed office would monitor and manage the development of nuclear weapons in the region, but the committee is still debating this issue.

HRC

The body brought forth a motion to limit substantive speeches to three minutes with five points of inquiry. Despite much resistance from Uganda and South Africa arguing for a longer speaking time, in order to go more in depth during the debates, the motion passed.



The Justices of the International Court of Justice listen to Oral Arguments by Australia and Japan concerning whaling in the Antarctic.

WHALING IN THE ANTARTIC IS A POINT OF CONTENTION

By: *Joshua Atherton*

International Court of Justice

Australia v. Japan is a historic event, for which time stopped on 19 November, 2012. Australia claims that Japan has violated the moratorium on the use of factory ships to capture and process whales. The Advocates of Australia, Tung Nguyen and Alani Sweezy, are asking the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to revoke authorization from Japan, thereby halting whaling activities conducted under

the second Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA II). Japan claims their whaling practices are justified and protected under the Institution of Cetacean Research's guidelines for Responsibility of Research, Article VIII. Advocates Nguyen and Sweezy said during the press conference, "Japan is in clear violation of Article VIII because the scientific data arising from their unnecessary slaughter of thousands of whales is inconsistent, impossible or repeating

what previous studies have already published." Advocates Hanna Strauss and Hayley Harrington of Japan, however, claim that whaling practices under JARPA II are protected and their scientific findings are consistent and conclusive. The Advocates of Japan and Australia all delivered thorough arguments and rebuttals regarding their sides of the case and confidently await the justices' reading of the opinion for these proceedings.

PROPOSED IAEA OFFICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

By: *Lindsay Stone*

International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency session on Sunday morning focused on implementing nuclear weapon safeguards in regions such as the Middle East.

Concern over this issue went beyond Member States geographically located in the region.

"I am not a member of the Middle East, but I care about them," said Representative Lau-

rel Noack of the United Republic of Tanzania. "We need a place for this discussion to happen."

Representative Ilhana Redzovic of Slovenia proposed the idea of creating a regional office in the Middle East to relieve tensions between Member States in conflict.

"One of the things that Slovenia thinks we should be addressing is whether or not a nuclear-weapon free zone means a nuclear energy program free zone," said Representative Redzovic.

Representative Abbey Vermeulen of Nicaragua took the floor in support of this motion.

"It is so important to involve Middle Eastern countries in this discussion and, so far, Israel has been compliant," said Representative Vermeulen.

As deliberations continued, representatives proceeded to debate the productivity and efficiency reached by creating the proposed Middle Eastern office.

A RATHER MORBID DEBATE IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

By: *Justin Fausz*

Human Rights Council

After being in an unmoderated caucus most of Saturday night, many in the Human Rights Council had ideas on what they wanted to see in a resolution and debate began right away.

"It should be up to countries to decide what crimes are ordinary, what crimes are extraordinary, and which ones are appropriate to utilize the death penalty," said Represen-

tative Stanley Vuong of Burundi.

Representative Roger Diehl of Germany agreed with Representative Vuong's statements, saying "Ordinary crimes is a completely cultural definition."

Representative Joel Blankenship of Mongolia wrote four different resolutions. "I believe if you take a stance on one particular issue, within the purview, you can counter the problem better." Representative Blankenship

added that the United Nations should advise the Member States, but not overstep their boundaries.

Representative Jacqueline Jusinski of India was optimistic about all the discussion, noting that many resolutions were respecting other Member States national sovereignty.

"We want to keep it open for extreme cases," said Representative Jusinski, adding that India is in favor of resolutions that called for a gradual reduction of the death penalty.

ECE DEBATES BEST SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE

By: *Brennan Turner*

Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued its work on the subject of energy Sunday morning. Saturday's debate was divided over what would be the best strategy for pursuing funding for sustainable energy to reduce climate change. Representatives from Kyrgyzstan and Albania had ideas for programs designed to assist Member States in finding the best sustainable energy for them individually. The programs would also work to find funding through investments from public and private institutions and educate citizens on sustainable energy practices.

Several consultative sessions have taken place to debate best practices on funding and regulations in preparation for the written report that will be presented to ECOSOC at the end of conference. Several Member States showed interest in transitioning to nuclear energy, while lowering oil consumption to maintain current energy consumption.

Many other Member States expressed the need to significantly decrease oil consumption while switching to potentially stable resources like geothermal, solar or wind. Sustainable sources are reportedly more expensive sources to transition to which has caused division between Member States.

Some states, such as France, stated their willingness to offer resources and aid to Member States in exchange for transitioning to sustainable energy sources, "We're happy to do it, but any aid given has to be used by the terms and conditions set by France," said Representative Tayyaba Khan of France.

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

Committee & Council Updates Continued

ECE

The ECE is focused on funding strategies to assist in the transitioning of sustainable energy use in less developed nations. More popular ideas include tax incentives to private businesses, removing tax barriers between east and west Europe and finding funding from private institutions.

CSW

The CSW split into four small groups to further examine how to empower rural women, focusing on social, economic, legal and health issues. People’s Republic of China, Albania, Spain, Uganda and the United States hope to move to the second topic tomorrow.

Security Council & ICJ Updates

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Concerning the tensions in the Middle East with ISIL in Syria, the Security Council has requested that a representative from Syrian Arab Republic appear before the Council to answer questions about where they stand on ISIL and the humanitarian crisis.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ‘73

A recent bomb threat was deemed a scare by security at the United Nations with no one able to officially determine the culprit. A resolution was on the floor to extend Peace Keeping Operations in Cyprus, while a Middle Eastern summit lacks cooperation. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics previously sold weapons to Egypt.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ‘90

The national flag of Namibia was raised for the first time on March 28th, lowering the South African flag after 75 years of rule. The Historical Security Council of 1990 then passed Resolution HSC90-1, approving the Republic of Namibia’s application to join the United Nations. The Resolution strongly urged the General Assembly to approve the new country to the body.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Advocates from Japan and Australia concluded oral arguments regarding a 2012 case regarding Japan’s whaling practices and its justification as legally protected scientific research. Court justices will begin their deliberations on Australia v. Japan Sunday at 4:45 p.m.

Personal Ads

To My fellow Ohioans, at least we still have the Cavs.

Dangit, Sam, you made me be late ~ Mike K

Muahahaha! Mission accomplished. ~ Sam

“El Chapo, I am Angad”

AMUN Blankets are perfect for cold committee rooms!

GEOTAGGING DOMINATES THE FLOOR

*By: Rebekah Lodos
GA First Committee*

The GA First Committee spent Sunday in consideration of agenda item one, the nataional legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual use goods and technology, during the morning’s session. Representative Alex Dean of Albania spoke in favor of geotagging as a method of increasing accountability but was met with opposition by Member States concerned with its cost and the infringement of national sovereignty. Representative Neel Sathi of

Palestine delivered a strong speech against geotagging, reminding the body that there are 875 million self-reported weapons in circulation but only 79 million registered to national authorities. “If geo-tagging worked, why isn’t it being used?... It’s just simply not statistically possible,” said Representative Sathi. Two working papers garnering substantial support in the Committee each take a different position on the issue of geotagging. Representative Antonia Stefanescu of Albania advocated for geotagging

in her working paper, explaining that “it’s actually very economical, it just hasn’t been researched yet.” Representative Niara Williams of the United Arab Emirates, who is signing Palestine’s anti-geotagging paper, said, “For those of us against geotagging, it’s the fact that it’s very expensive, and it wouldn’t be feasible for some countries that aren’t as developed.” The Representative of Palestine agreed, saying it’s “insanely expensive and that disenfranchises countries like mine.”

PRESS RELEASES

USSR

Historical Security Council ‘73

The USSR is disappointed with the liberal use of the word “terrorism” by certain members of the Security Council. We urge all forces and organizations to be patient while the Security Council discusses an appropriate response and implore all parties to maintain the ceasefire.

China

Commission on the Status of Women

The Delegation from China is encouraged by the progress the Commission on the Status of Women is making on the report writing body. Despite differences between nations on disparate topics at hand, the delegations have come together to create the most cohesive and inclusive report possible pertaining to the topic at hand.

In particular, the education subcommittee has been responsive to the concerns of all delegates willing to discuss the training and education of rural women. This committee has focused on training rural women in science, technology, education and mathematics, all of which are growing fields with more opportunity for career advancement. Making sure rural women and girls finish their education is also pertinent to give women the skills needed to attain higher paying jobs.

The CSW hopes that the committee will meet their goal of completing the report for Topic 1 by the end of the 20 November session.

Netherlands

Economic Commission for Europe

The Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden have officially come together to form the “Nordic Bloc Foreign Investment Committee” (N.B.F.I.C.) with the intention of sharing the pertinent information, capital and resources relative to the concerns of developing countries throughout Europe. N.B.F.I.C. has pooled together equal contributions of 200 million USD from each of their foreign investment budgets into a communal sum totaling 1.2 billion USD. Inquiry has been opened for submissions of requests from all countries with GDP per capita levels below 35,000 USD who are interested in pursuing actions aligned with the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals. Country proposals that specifically put an emphasis on goal seven, “Clean and Efficient Energy”, will receive priority for the year 2017.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

GA Fourth Committee

The Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina are committed to working with nations in the Fourth Committee to support the expansion of the Office of the United Nations Coordinator for Mine Assistance in order to serve more locations devastated by the presence of mines, specifically States originally part of the former Yugoslavia, which has been plagued by this problem for far too long. Bosnia and Herzegovina has worked tirelessly within our own sovereign

borders to develop a framework to protect our citizens from danger through comprehensive safety education programs, victim assistance, as well as removal when possible. Yet, it is impossible for us to do so alone, and we are unfortunately aware of many States that find themselves in the same, seemingly inescapable circumstances. We hold ourselves to a standard of progressive action, and will not be overcome by stagnation, and we hold all fellow nations on the Fourth Committee to these same standards.

Russian Federation

GA Fourth Committee

Belarus, the Russian Federation, United States, Canada, Czech Republic and Egypt will be soon propose a comprehensive resolution that shall educate civilians, promote victim rehabilitation and share technology as incentives for removing landmines in the global community. The main objective of this resolution is to protect a Member States’ right to use landmines during military conflict, and also to effectively eradicate landmines from States who are no longer in conflict. The funding for these efforts would come from the signatories of this treaty; it will be a global effort in order to deal with this global issue. This resolution urges the international community to avoid condemnation of States who have used landmines or States who feel that they are a necessity for their national security, especially considering the use of landmines can be a deterrence for colonial action.

TROOPS DEPLOYED TO MALI

By: Cameron Meek

Contemporary Security Council

This morning the Security Council heard remarks from a guest Representative, Trevor Gersch of Mali. The Representative clarified the security situation in Mali as being “largely confined to the north of the country where separatist groups operate,” but cautioned that because much of the region “is currently controlled by Jihadist groups, there is potential for the violence to escalate.”

The Representative fielded several inquiries from the Council, including a question from Representative Vidhur Krishna of the United States on how a potential UN response would be financed.

Representative Gersch concluded his remarks with a plea for the Council to develop a “rapid response unit to address [security] problems before they escalate.”

As of this writing, the delegation from Egypt has received approval to unilaterally deploy 1,000 ground forces, seven fighter jets, and a military helicopter to Mali. Representative Michael Graham encouraged fellow African States to follow Egypt’s example in committing military forces as part of an ad hoc response to the escalating conflict in Mali, calling the initiative “vital to demonstrating the will for a more regional, African approach.”

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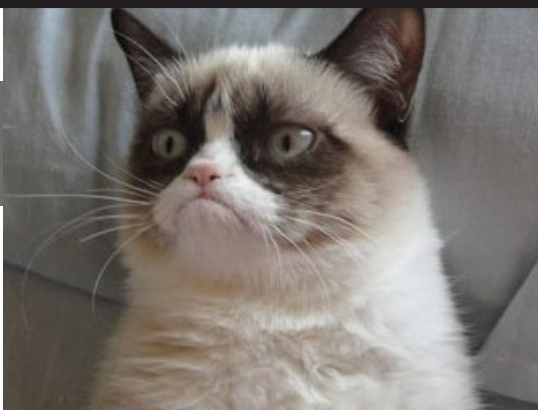
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- If you need to find a museum or a place to eat, Conference Services can also provide maps of Chicago and recommendations.
- If you are interested in joining the AMUN Secretariat you can sign up for a staff interview at the Conference Services desk.

PUT A SMILE ON YOUR FACE, YOU’LL LOVE YOUR NEW SHIRT.



CONCRETE DISCUSSION ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

By: Yun Ji Ko
GA Second Committee

In GA Second Committee, Member States have been addressing the topic of Industrial Development Cooperation. The committee’s goal is to eradicate poverty through cooperation between states. In formal and informal sessions, detailed ways to enhance collaboration were discussed; specifically, punishments for Member States that do not participate in industrial development. Representative De’Joie Simons of Hungary advised that sanctioning trade partners that do export or import on development cooperation. Also, in the second formal session, concrete recommendations will be discussed. Member States have different opinions about the suggestions, including foreign investment and educational cooperation. Representative Nikhil Trivedi of Germany stated that his bloc is considering creating a group of technology experts to assist developing states and educational cooperation.

BOMBS AND WEAPONS IN 1973

By: Iesha Robinson
Historical Security Council ‘73

A bomb threat made Sunday morning sent the Historical Security Council 1973 into a frenzy, leading to speculation among Member States as to the culprit. “What a coincidence that when the United Nations shamefully disgraces itself by inviting a terrorist organization [Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)] to the table that terrorism breaks out,” said an unnamed Representative of Israel. Security Council members collectively responded, noting the PLO has not been officially labeled a terrorist organization. Representative Maggie Powers of the United States offered no comment, instead preferring to converse with her Israeli ally, while Representative Spencer Elliott of United Kingdom voiced concerns about allowing violent groups to speak and the message it sends. Representative Elliott later said “Israel should still remain hesitant to point fingers.” It was determined the threat was merely a scare and no one has officially been deemed responsible. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics announced its previous sale of weapons to Egypt. The committee responded with optimism that this will not further escalate tension in the Middle East.

CONTINUING DISCUSSION ON FEASIBILITY OF OTTAWA TREATY

By: Aaron Cosenza
GA Fourth Committee

The GA Fourth Committee moved to obtain a resolution for the universality and feasibility of the Ottawa Treaty and extraction of existing anti-personnel landmines (APMs). Representative Bhumpet Ngamyingsanga of Cyprus is motivated to increase education both on landmine actions in general and on how to disable them in the future. The Representative

called for “increase[d] funding for national governments” as well as an “increase [in] education and expansion of the Ottawa Treaty to include Anti-Vehicle Mines.” While the Ottawa Treaty has aimed to eliminate APMs around the world, several Member States, including Kazakhstan, disagree with this plan, and do not find this action to be in line with their national security interests. While other States may agree with this plan, the European

Bloc is working towards a resolution to increase the availability of technological resources in the reduction of risk from existing APMs. Many States have expressed their hesitancy with changes and feel that governing bodies should work with the Ottawa Treaty already in place. While working within the European Bloc, Representative Sonja Allen of Sweden also explained three key actions toward a resolution: “technological advancement, education, and transparency.”

DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

By: Sara Jeong
GA Concurrent Plenary

The GA Concurrent Plenary spent part of Sunday addressing the situation in Afghanistan. Member States have discussed a variety of issues such as protecting civilians during war time, constructing stable infrastructure, training Afghan troops, and issues pertaining to drug trading and smuggling. Many States have expressed diverse opinions, making it difficult to come to consensus. Moreover,

States with diverse economic status, especially developing countries with lower income than Afghanistan, are not necessarily in favor of funding or contributing ODA (Official Development Assistance) to address issues in Afghanistan. Most Member States agree that Afghanistan should build autonomous and long-term sustainable government to develop an efficient problem solving environment to address those issues. A Representative from Uganda stated in a

speech on the floor even though Afghanistan is hardly a direct influence on the African bloc, Uganda would like to engage in a mutual cooperation arrangement to establish a stable society in Afghanistan. A representative from Sweden also stated from the floor that the eradication of the illegal poppy trade should lead to the creation of stronger institutions in a more transparent Afghan government.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS DOMINATING DISCUSSION

By: Lameese Madi
Contemporary Security Council

The GA Third Committee continued debate Sunday morning over the issue of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). “The delegation of Lithuania would like to observe that Member States are eager to work effectively on this issue, there is a sense of urgency on the matter,” said Representative Chistopher L.

Paez ,“however, there isn’t a unilateral effort to solve the problem. There is a clear division on the issue.” Specifically, the committee is divided about non-regional coalitions versus coalitions being created within the committee. The Representative of Lithuania would like to “evaluate the needs of the countries, specifically those suffering from a large number of IDPs.” The division continued as Rep-

resentatives debated the best course of action to pass a resolution and address the issue of IDPs, including those displaced from violence and from natural disasters. “People are breaking up into different regional coalitions,” said Representative Megan Zsorey of Australia. “We’re affected regarding natural disasters and hope to make a resolution specifically addressing those issues.”

IPD: HOW TO REQUEST A PRESS CONFERENCE

By: IPD Editorial Team
International Press Delegation

Do you have something to say that extends beyond the scope of your committee’s topics, or whose subject matter is intersectional with other assemblies? Dealing with a challenging issue that isn’t getting enough attention within the purview of your own committee? Arrange a formal Press Con-

ference by doing the following:
1. Check your committee’s document table for the IPD request form (this can also be used to submit Letters to the Editor, Informal Announcements and Press Releases).
2. Detail the reason for your conference request, and the speakers participating.
3. Visit the International Press Delegation in the Colo-

rado Room on the second floor.
4. Ask an editor to schedule a time for your conference. These meetings take 20 minutes.
5. Promote your press conference and invite your committee! These meetings are open to the body, and representative attendance and cross-questioning is encouraged.
6. Show up at your appointed time with a smile and rock it!

Meet the International Press Delegation

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