**SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS**

Join us for a presentation on *Best Practices on Model UN and Assessment* in the Mayfair Room located on the 2nd Level from 6:30-7:30 p.m. Monday.

**2018 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.

**ALL THE COLORS AT THE DANCE**

This year's Representative Dance theme on Monday night is Monochromatic! Pick a color, any color, and come on down to the Riverwalk rooms on the first floor!

**COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES  
CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY**

The Concurrent General Assembly Plenary is currently discussing plans to prevent violent extremism and foster better communication within countries to combat it. Armenia and other Member States are deliberating measures to include vocational learning within their resolution. The General Assembly hopes that education will deter future generations from joining violent radical organizations.

**GA FIRST COMMITTEE**

Addressing the issue of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Zimbabwe and the African and friends bloc "will conduct CPR," by coordinating efforts, preventing deaths and regulating materials.

**GA SECOND COMMITTEE**

As more Member States bring their plans forward, representatives of several Member States stress the elements that all proposed plans have in common: cooperation, regionalism and forward thinking.

**GA THIRD COMMITTEE**

The General Assembly Third Committee continued debate about the ongoing human trafficking issue, more specifically proper enforcement, funding and proper definitions. Various groups within the committee are working on these problems separately. Larger coalitions, including the Latin American bloc, are forming wide, comprehensive plans.

**CEPA**

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration is currently discussing ways to foster communication within countries to combat corruption. Numerous representatives are looking to education as a long term, sustainable strategy to hinder corruption and increase civic engagement.

**ESCAP**

Persuasive and early speeches delivered on their first topic encouraged ESCAP members to begin to consider dividing into subcommittees. During consultative sessions and suspensions of the meeting, ESCAP members discussed the mechanics of the subcommittees as well as subcommittee assignments.

**FAO**

The representatives within the Food and Agricultural Organization have continued discussions regarding the utilization of Genetically Modified Organisms. Cameroon has formed a coalition with Saudi Arabia and Pakistan on a project named PAER, which stands for "Program for Accreditation of Equal Resources" according to Representative Jack Votava of Cameroon.



Representatives gather for the 2017 American Model United Nations Opening Plenary on 18 November 2017 at the Sheraton Grand Hotel in Chicago, Illinois

**AID TO SOUTH SUDAN**

*By: Megan Montgomery*

**Contemporary Security Council**

On Sunday morning, the Contemporary Security Council continued to address the Situation in South Sudan. During session, a Representative of South Sudan spoke to the Council. He asked for aid to be given to the young Member State for the purpose of security. While addressing the Council, the Representative of South Sudan expressed his extreme apprehension to any additional oversight being put in place as a condition of this aid. The delegations of the United Kingdom and the United

States were both hesitant to give aid to the South Sudanese government, which has been plagued by conflict as long as it has been in existence, without any guarantee that the funds would not be misused to attack countries surrounding South Sudan. When asked by the Council for further information regarding use of the funds, the Representative from South Sudan did not give any plan, stating only that the South Sudanese government would know the best way to spend the funds in its own borders.

The United Kingdom and the United States both independent-

ly inquired about any ways that oversight could be put in place without infringing upon the sovereignty of the Member State. The representatives asked about the possibility of additional United Nations peacekeepers, and about security for convoys, respectively. The Representative of South Sudan rebuffed both of these questions by saying there were already too many United Nations peacekeepers within their country borders, and that the purpose of the aid was to increase the ability of the South Sudanese government to protect convoys for themselves.

**SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITS TO RELIEVING HUMANITARIAN STRIFE IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

*By: Will Berry*

**Historical Security Council 1994**

Shocked by the grisly violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, members of the Historical Security Council started debate on their second topic by expressing their commitment to ameliorating the abysmal humanitarian situation in the war-torn state. In order to convey the Security Council's commitment to alleviating the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, representatives on the Historical Security Council almost immediately began to draft

a Presidential Statement. The statement, which was crafted by several members of the Security Council, condemns the ethnic violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina and announces the Security Council's dedication to relieving humanitarian strife in the country. The Presidential Statement was adopted by consensus.

Representatives also discussed possible solutions to the problem of ethnic violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Whereas some representatives advocated direct military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

others espoused less intrusive solutions. In an interview, Representative Cody Shawb of the Czech Republic highlighted the importance of peacekeeping to restoring stability in the country. Representative Shawb asserted that, should peacekeepers receive more material support and be deployed in greater numbers, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be calmed without the need for a costly and controversial direct military engagement.

**PALESTINE SET AS PRIORITY TOPIC**

*By: Josie Bellrichard*

**Historical Security Council 1956**

The Historical Security Council of 1956 has set its first topic of debate as the Palestine Question, with most of the conversation surrounding how to best assist Palestinian refugees. There is discourse around the idea of sending humanitarian aid, peacekeeping forces or a combination of both.

Representative Matt Walker of Belgium said that his delegation

is "hoping to reaffirm the moral authority of this body" by sending humanitarian aid to the refugees. Representative Frank Lally of France questioned whether there would be a set boundary for where the aid would go, but said that their delegation "supports efforts" to send humanitarian aid.

There was more consensus about humanitarian aid from the United States. Representative Matthew Causer said, "The United States

does not believe a peacekeeping military solution is necessary in this case," but agrees that they "have the obligation to assist with humanitarian affairs in the region." He also acknowledged the peacekeeping forces that are already in the region after the 1948 war with Israel, and made it clear that the United States does not believe additional military peacekeeping forces are necessary.

**INDIA ADDRESSES ALLEGATIONS OF GENOCIDE**

*By: Claudia Chiappa*

**Commission of Inquiry 1948**

The Commission of Inquiry of 1948 opened discussion today by hearing Raphael Lemkin's definition of genocide. Lemkin said that genocide can be defined as "a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves."

In light of this definition, the Commission asked Lemkin if he agreed with Pakistan's allegations that the Republic of India is committing genocide against the Muslim population in Kashmir. Lemkin said that it is "difficult to say" and that to classify an act as genocide depends on whether the "violence is performed to destroy." He claimed to know nothing about Kashmir and abstained from giving his opinion on Pakistan's allegations.

After hearing Lemkin's testimony, the Commission welcomed the Representative of India to respond to the allegations put forth by Pakistan. The Representative of India said that the allegations are simply another form of propaganda from a State that is funding terrorist and extremist groups in its territory. The Representative claimed that some individuals in Indian forces could be targeting Muslims, but that the State should not be considered accountable for these actions. Additionally, he offered that the State is always ready to provide assistance to Kashmir and it looks forward to a ceasefire with Pakistan. However, in order for India to lay down arms, the Representative of India said that Pakistan must prove that it is not supporting terrorist groups in Kashmir and it must make the first move towards peace.

**Tweet Your AMUN Experience!**

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#CEPA #FAO #OPCW #ICJ #HSC56 #HSC94 #SC



## Committee & Council Updates Continued

### OPCW

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons continues to move forward as multiple groups of Member States are working to create resolutions addressing the Implementation of Article X: Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons.

### WSIS+10

In the World Summit on the Information Society, Representative Apoorva Bhaskara of Finland emphasizes both infrastructure and education must be improved in order to bridge the digital divide, as “you can’t have one without the other.”

## Security Council & ICJ Updates

### CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Today, China expressed support for giving aid to South Sudan, but inquired about future investments. South Sudan stated that going forward, it would be willing to invest in outside trade, including trade with China.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1956

The Historical Security Council of 1956 has set its first topic of debate as the Palestine Question, with most of the conversation surrounding how to best assist Palestinian refugees.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1994

Representatives continued to express their grave concern with the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In order to ensure international community members are aware of the Historical Security Council’s commitment to ameliorating the situation, the Council adopted a Presidential Statement on the topic.

### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY 1948

Today, the Commission of Inquiry of 1948 heard testimony from the Representative of India. He responded to allegations posed by the Representative of Pakistan accusing India of committing genocide. When considering a possible ceasefire, the Representative of India said, “We are not gonna lower our shield until they lower the sword.”

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice heard oral arguments from Somalia and the Republic of Kenya regarding maritime delimitation in the Indian Ocean.

## CONDUCTING CPR ON INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE

*By: Aubrey Keller  
GA First Committee*

Zimbabwe and the African and friends bloc have invited the General Assembly First Committee to band together in restricting the spread of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), claiming they “will conduct CPR.” This is an acronym: the C refers to coordination between states, the P refers to the prevention of deaths and attacks and the R refers to regulating the materials that can be used to produce IEDs. Representative Joshua Neudorf of Zimbabwe recommends the creation of a database of persons and locations of interest. Regarding this aspect of

Neudorf’s proposal, Representative Katie Peterson of Ireland expresses similar interests, as one of Ireland’s plans is to establish a database that would warn law enforcement and military personnel of types of IEDs without teaching criminals how to create them.

Representative Chris Fernandez of Nicaragua argues that “all the plans suggested in CPR have already been implemented by Global Shield,” referring to the World Customs Organization’s program created in 2010 to prevent the smuggling of weapons that could be used to build IEDs. In response, Representative Neudorf comments that “ideas are important, and it is

important to organize ideas. CPR is just a framework and not at all set in stone.” Thus, Zimbabwe indicates a willingness to open a dialogue regarding the containment of IEDs, and is open to suggestions. Representative Hailey Imbach of Senegal expressed interest in participating in a similar dialogue in order to “merge efficiently, and not take a ton of time in doing that.” Representative Fernandez weighed in that this is a valuable point, as it seems that many States have “similar working papers,” that should be merged. At this time, the committee is still deliberating on how to combine ideas.

## PLANS FOR IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

*By: Andrew Hartnett  
GA Third Committee*

The General Assembly Third Committee continued debate about the ongoing human trafficking issue, more specifically proper enforcement, funding and proper definitions. Various groups within the committee are working on these problems separately.

Larger coalitions including the Latin American bloc are forming wide, comprehensive plans. Azerbaijan has been working with tier two countries and focusing on their interests. Representative Jason Guo of Angola said, “We are working on a draft resolution known as PER-VIEW, which stands for Prevention, Extraction, and Rehabilitation.”

Cameroon, Greece and Georgia are working together to tackle

problems regarding economic infrastructure, border security and education. This coalition has created the slogan “Transparency, Offense, and Rehabilitation” or “TOR” as a focus of their primary objectives. Representative Alexander Pietrzyk of Georgia explained the importance of the acronym: “Transparency makes sure that we have information related to convictions, best methods and to make the data open among countries as much as possible without compromising security or sovereignty. For Offense, we are simply stating that we do not want to have a passive response in dealing with traffickers, and that brings us to Rehabilitation, which makes sure that the needs of those who are trafficked and society as a whole is taken care of.”

Noting that the United States, Antigua, Iceland, Colombia, Palestine and many other committee members have joined the “TOR” project, Representative Katherine Li of Cameroon said, “It’s a way of categorizing the greatest solution to this problem. Essentially when we were coming up with the plan we did so much research on this topic and then we divided the key issues into three separate parts... We are working with a lot of source countries of human trafficking.” Representative Li added, “One of the biggest issues that’s been brought up in debate is how are we going to give developing countries the infrastructure to be able to implement the policies that we pass.”

## PRESS RELEASES

### Pakistan GA 3rd Committee

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan of the General Assembly Third Committee is proud of the work accomplished on topic one. However, this delegation strongly urges discussion on topic two, which deals with the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. Pakistan is currently experiencing what is being called the largest mass poisoning in history. Due to the barbaric actions of prominent neighboring countries, water has been contaminated with over five times the amount of arsenic deemed safe by the World Health Organization. This issue is not an isolated one, as it continues to silently stalk its victims in many other countries. On a more general note, almost one-third of the global population is still lacking access to safely managed sources of drinking water. Therefore our priority as a Committee, one dedicated to improving the lives of individuals, should be to provide them with what sustains life.

### Oman

**Historical Security Council 1994**  
The Sultanate of Oman is proud to announce that it succeeded in drafting a presidential statement addressing the current violence in

Bosnia-Herzegovina. Noting that “this body is dedicated to providing humanitarian aid and encouraging a peaceful ceasefire among warring groups,” we are optimistic that the statement was adopted by consensus with only one abstention. Oman looks forward to continuing to work towards ending ethnic violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina and beginning to take action to do so.

### United Kingdom OPCW

The United Kingdom, in conjunction with the United States, Belgium, Denmark, the Republic of Korea and other global partners, has accepted around fifty signatures on a resolution to increase education for civilians, first responders and medical personnel in regions where chemical weapon attacks may occur. As this resolution will prevent further loss of life, it is a key matter in mitigating the effects that chemical weapons unfortunately have had on our world. The United Kingdom hopes that all delegations will seek to prevent loss of life from chemical weapons attacks in this manner, as well as from all other credible methods, which the United Kingdom is also open to explore. We urge for final passage of this resolution and any which go further than the dilatory

remarks made by some delegations over the course of the past sessions.

### Sri Lanka WSIS+10

Sri Lanka is tackling the issue of bridging the digital divide through the AED Framework: Access, Equity and Development. We recognize the need to pursue short-term solutions, like Project Loon, to immediately address issues, while also engaging in long-term infrastructure development goals; they are not mutually exclusive. Let’s work toward both Access and Development.

Additionally, the bridging of the digital divide must lead to a digital future that is multicultural and multilingual in nature. That is why we have put forward our CLICK plan — encouraging tailored education programs that help and engage local populations in what matters to them, while preserving their cultural identity.

We are currently working on a working paper with many Member States from many different backgrounds and perspectives — what matters most is our shared values. Feel free to send Sri Lanka a note or come through during unmoderated sessions!

## CJ HEARS ORAL ARGUMENTS FROM SOMALIA AND REPUBLIC OF KENYA

*By: Josie Belrichard  
International Court of Justice*

The International Court of Justice heard oral arguments from Somalia and the Republic of Kenya regarding maritime delimitation in the Indian Ocean. The possibility of significant gas and oil deposits in the disputed area of the Indian Ocean has sparked conflict between these two generally friendly States, who both believe that they have rightful ownership.

Advocate Justine Ellis of Somalia stressed that Somalia should have control of the roughly 62,000 mile area of the ocean in contention because the maritime boundary should be an extension of their land boundary to the southeast. She stressed that “the equidistance principle should be applied [because] without a visibly marked geographical feature, there is no reason to depart from the equidistance principle.”

Advocate Jordan Pasbriy of the Republic of Kenya believes that the area is within its boundaries, and argued that the maritime boundary should extend due east along the line of latitude established by where their land border meets the coast. He also argued that this has been the “de facto agreement” for over 100 years. The other Advocate for the Republic of Kenya, Jocelyn Parker, said that if the Court ruled in Somalia’s favor, it would cause a “domino effect” of countries wanting the ICJ to re-examine their maritime borders.

The Court is currently deliberating and will announce its decision later today.

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AMUN Blankets are perfect for cold committee rooms!



# CREATING GOALS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By: *Brady Johnson*  
*CEPA*

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) spent the beginning of the day delving into proposed sub-committees that would lead to more concise resolutions regarding communication. CEPA is striving to create sustainable goals that would increase involvement between citizens and their countries.

Representative Isabelle Barrett of Lesotho is currently working on a sub-committee that deals with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations to address proposals to increase education within governments. “Education is really important for economic stability and Lesotho is interested in hearing how other countries plan to do that,” said Representative Barrett. She mentioned that several States are not interested in an international standard if it only applies to developed countries. She wants fully developed countries to try out resolutions and see if developing countries follow suit.

However, representatives from Argentina have prioritized the issue of terrorism and proposed an idea to combat terrorism that sparked significant discussion within the Committee. Argentina is particularly concerned with terrorist activities online and would like to focus on strategies to hinder terrorist involvement within countries. The Committee is concerned about the difficulties facing countries with a lack of Internet capabilities to combat such activities, and several countries have moved for another sub-committee to be created to address that specific issue. This concerns representatives from Kenya, who want to keep the focus on implementation rather than focusing too narrowly on another sub-committee to address the lack of Internet.

CEPA will continue to address such matters within newly formed committees with the hope of achieving better involvement of citizens in each Member State.

# COALITIONS TO CREATE SOLUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

By: *Andrew Hartnett*  
*FAO*

The representatives within the Food and Agricultural Organization have continued discussions regarding the utilization of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). Representative Cassady Calder of Mali said, “Mali is in support of the use of GMOs because as a somewhat underdeveloped country we suffer from an inability to feed our own population. Any solutions we can find would be fantastic because we could become more self-sufficient in the future and rely less on aid from foreign countries and countries from the European Union.”

Representative Kylie Smolar of India said, “Our main concern right now is the storage of the organically modified seeds as well as intellectual property rights. We saw a dichotomy in which some countries felt that we should have privatization of these rights and that countries should be allowed to dictate the outcome of these plants and the usage of these plant seeds without the United Nations.”

Furthermore, some countries like India believe there should be a public network. Representative Smolar added, “We should have a bi-lateral system that promotes the usage of genetically modified seeds.” Cameroon has formed a coalition with Saudi Arabia and Pakistan on a project, the Program for Accreditation of Equal Resources (PAER), according to Representative Jack Votava of Cameroon. Representative Votava said, “The plan is essentially aiming to subsidize and make technology available to underdeveloped countries where it isn’t necessarily available right now.” In response to this program’s announcement, Representative Jaylia Yan of Nicaragua said, “Nicaragua believes developing nations should be able to modernize on their own, but thinks they need a program so they can properly receive adequate technology. We also believe it creates less dependency.”

# TOWARDS STRATEGIES TO FIGHT EXPANSION OF EXTREMISM

By: *Brady Johnson*  
*Concurrent GA Plenary*

The Concurrent General Assembly Plenary is continuing their discussion on combating violent extremism and forming more concise strategies to hinder the expansion of extremist groups. The major proposals currently under consideration deal with online enforcement and economic development.

In an effort to counter extremist activities, Member States have collaborated to improve communication within their own countries. According to Representative Dan Jensen of Afghanistan, the Committee hopes to encourage better communication between ethnic and religious groups who have a higher

risk of being targeted by extremist groups and who are also more susceptible to recruitment efforts.

Representative Simon Pierre of Armenia details a new resolution titled Communication, Opportunity, Prevention and Self-Determination (COPS) that he hopes will create a sustainable dialogue in countries to thwart growing radicalism. This resolution will crack down on social media accounts being used by radical groups and call for each country to tailor the plan to address their needs. “COPS will address the lack of economic and social stability within nations,” Representative Pierre said. The resolution will also address methods to implement the

plan in areas like refugee camps.

Representative Coquina Restrepo of Argentina is interested in the COPS resolution, but would like to address political party radicals who she believes do not receive enough attention. “Argentina wants to motion for research over terrorist linkages to [political] parties,” Representative Restrepo said. “Argentina believes social media should not be the central inclusion in the discussions because terrorism begins in the State before social media is applied.” The research is a starting point for promoting government stability and preventing the spread of extremism.

# PROGRESS AND HURDLES IN ESCAP

By: *Will Berry*  
*ESCAP*

Persuasive, early speeches delivered by members of ESCAP on its first topic, Enhancing regional economic cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific, stimulated the attentions and directed the efforts of all the representatives that comprise the Commission. These speeches revealed that the Commission has an overwhelming amount of work to complete. Eager to initiate the manifold discussions needed to foster economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, members of ESCAP began to consider dividing into subcommittees.

While representatives were

unanimous in their agreement that the Commission needed to divide into subcommittees in order to complete its daunting workload, they disagreed as to what subcommittees they should create. Moreover, they disagreed as to how each subcommittee should conduct its deliberations. Representatives from Indonesia and other States expressed their concern that the Commission was investing too much time in discussing the mechanics of the subcommittees rather than the topics they would cover.

Representatives from Algeria sought to allay the worries of several members of the Commission through their subcommittee

scheme. Their plan involves division into three subcommittees: recuperation, advancement and cooperation. Representative Randy Ramirez of Algeria stated that the subcommittees he proposes facilitate meaningful discussion because the content each covers is broad; the Representative expressed concern that subcommittees that dealt with specific topics might alienate otherwise cooperative delegations. Representative Ramirez also expressed his concern that the Commission’s focus on the mechanics of subcommittees might hamstring their work, but is confident the Commission will produce a comprehensive and meaningful report.

# MEET YOUR IPD REPORTERS, PART 1

Meet your 2017 IPD Reporters! If you haven’t already seen us around your committee, you likely will soon. We would invite you to come talk with us about what you’re working on, what you think of the current topic in your committee or how AMUN is going for you this year. We love gathering quotes, pictures, press conferences and putting together committee updates in order to provide you, the readers, with a robust picture of conference.



Aubrey Keller  
GA 1st and WSIS+10



Brady Johnson  
Concurrent GA Plenary and CEPA



Andrew Hartnett  
GA 3rd and FAO

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GA Third Committee  
Food and Agriculture  
Organization

Aubrey Keller:

GA First Committee  
World Summit on the  
Information Society +10

Brady Johnson:

GA Concurrent Plenary  
Committee of Experts on  
Public Administration

Claudia Chiappa:

GA Second Committee  
Commission of Inquiry of  
1948

Josie Bellrichard

Historical Security  
Council 1956  
International Court of  
Justice

Megan Montgomery

Security Council  
Conference of the States Par-  
ties of the Organisation for  
the Prohibition of Chemical  
Weapons

Will Berry

Historical Security  
Council 1994  
Economic and Social Com-  
mission for Asia and the Pa-  
cific

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Publisher: Samantha Howe

PLANS PROPOSED SURROUNDING REGIONALISM AND COOPERA-  
TION AMONG STATES

By: Claudia Chiappa  
GA Second Committee

Saturday night, the General Assembly Second Committee continued discussing Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Deduction after a motion to focus on International Financial System and Development failed.

Member States brought several plans to the floor and discussed cooperation among countries as a key factor in resolving these issues. Representatives from Zimbabwe emphasized regionalism as the focus of their plan.

“When making a plan, it is vital to work within your region,” said Representative Ben Guzman of Zimbabwe. “Our goal is

to create a committee that will work towards setting sustainable development goals...and [creating] goals for these specific regions that can be attained.”

Representative Guzman explained how Zimbabwe’s plan, called the Regional, Active, Perspective Plan (RAP), will get people to work together within regions, and will create a committee to help fund these projects.

Other representatives hope that collaborative changes to the plan go forward. Representatives Nate Weber and Wyatt Bulk of the Republic of Korea hope that the Committee will “develop a plan from scratch.” Representative Bulk comments, “We represent the Re-

public of Korea but we are in it for the world.” He went on to suggest that small States feel unrepresented because their needs are put after the needs of States with a bigger population or economy.

Representative Weber said, “It’s better to come in with ideas so that we can get different perspectives from different countries; what would work for them and what wouldn’t.”

Representative Bulk reemphasized the importance of collaborative spirit and added, “Whether [our approach] is feasible or not, I don’t think it’s right to not work as a team.”

WSIS UNITED BY IDEAS, NOT BY CLIQUES

By: Aubrey Keller  
WSIS+10

This morning’s session opened with many representatives expressing frustration regarding the lack of cooperation between Member States thus far. Representative David Liu of Sri Lanka asserted that “we can not work in little cliques,” and that discussion should be centered “not [around] who we are, but what we believe in.” Representative Bradly Cline of Greece agrees that points have yet to be discussed in detail, and that it is important that the session start by representatives “expressing our ideas in an

open setting.” When asked what specifically he would like to see being discussed, Cline points out that Greece finds education very important, and that “you can give a man a fish, or you can teach him to fish and he can eat for a lifetime.”

Representative Apoorva Bhaskara of Finland points out that her State has already implemented educational programs in order to bridge the digital divide, and that these programs may be helpful to others. In Finland, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is introduced to students at an early age and teachers are also

encouraged to undergo training to increase their own internet literacy. Educational programs have also been made available to the public. Representative Bhaskara emphasized that she “wants to make sure that minorities are represented in these programs,” acknowledging that women and ethnic minorities are often excluded. Representative McGwire Stroud of Cote d’Ivoire motioned to break for caucusing. He hopes a resolution will be proposed to extend ICT to rural areas, and that funding will be generated by a public-private partnership.

IPD: HOW TO REQUEST A PRESS CONFERENCE

By: Sebastian Pony

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!*

EDUCATION ON  
CHEMICAL WEAP-  
ONS

By: Megan Montgomery  
OPCW

As of Sunday morning, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons was still in debate of its first topic entitled the Implementation of Article X: Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons.

A small group of representatives, including but not limited to Representatives from Denmark, the United Kingdom, the United States, Hungary and Belgium, have started work on a resolution that places education at the forefront of prevention against chemical weapons. When asked for his thoughts on education and chemical weapons, Representative Miles Brandon of Germany said, “[Germany] would like to look at education programs in order to make sure that populations know how to deal with a chemical weapons attack in the case that it does happen.”

While on the floor, multiple representatives also addressed the issue of the lack of universal education and protocol surrounding chemical weapons, especially when chemical weapons become mixed and no longer fit into the chemical weapons classification system that currently exists. By mixing chemicals of different classes, the mixture is defined as a new class, but no protocol currently exists for tracking new classes in the current chemical weapons classification system. Educational reform surrounding this issue is being debated.

Another small group, led by Sweden, is choosing to focus on assistance to victims of chemical weapons as one of the main tenets of their tentative resolution.

Additionally, Representatives of both New Zealand and Djibouti addressed the body about the need to maintain sovereignty no matter what resolution comes forward, and expressed their extreme support for any potential resolutions that would address state sovereignty and the prohibition of chemical weapons.

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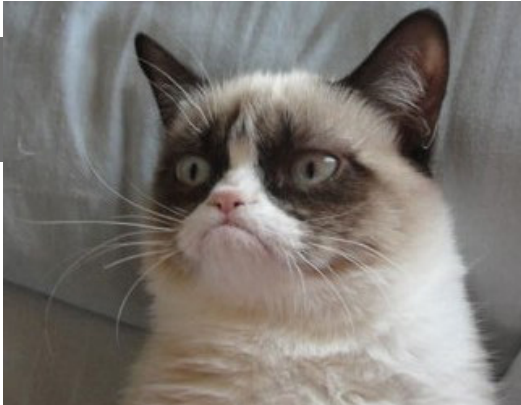
The AMUN Conference Leadership would like to remind all participants that the Sheraton Hotel has a strict no-tolerance policy for underage drinking on hotel property. AMUN leadership recommends obeying and following all laws, regulations and rules regarding alcohol usage while at AMUN.

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- The famous AMUN T-Shirts are available for purchase! Choose from the new “Think Diplomatically” or the classic “Got Peace?” and selected other designs. But choose quickly as supplies are limited!
- Conference Services also has a wide variety of other great AMUN memorabilia, including handbooks, lanyards, winter wear, keychains, buttons, lapel pins, flash drives, notebooks and more.
- If you need to find a museum or a place to eat, Conference Services can also provide 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.