



ALL THE COLORS AT THE DANCE
This year's Representative Dance theme tonight is Monochromatic! Pick a color, any color, and come on down to the Riverwalk rooms on the first floor!

GA & ECOSOC PLENARY
Today, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will convene Plenary Sessions to review the work of the week.

FILL OUT A CONFERENCE SURVEY
Links to the AMUN Survey are at amun.org. Your feedback is strongly desired and greatly appreciated. Help staff make Conference even better!

COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

The General Assembly Plenary is discussing another resolution: the Information, Opportunity and Opposition (IOO) resolution. It was created by merging the Detection, Opposition and Development (DOD), the Arab Coalition, and the Communication, Opportunity, Prevention and Self-Determination (COPS) resolutions.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Two resolutions have been passed regarding Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), but Representative Nathan Spicer of China "still wishes to see a strong consensus that respects State sovereignty."

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

In General Assembly Second Committee, representatives continue to debate their first topic, Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Reduction. "We want to first discuss our resolutions," said Representative Sean Griffin of Lesotho. "It will be hard to do it after switching topics."

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Member States within the General Assembly Third Committee submitted draft resolutions for review for Topic 1. Draft Resolutions I/2 and I/3 are both available for discussion. Topic 2, The Human Rights To Safe Drinking Water And Sanitation, is currently being discussed.

CEPA

CEPA passed four resolutions that aim to enhance communication between States with online solutions that are crafted to expand regional civic engagement. Their current progress will influence the deliberations that may be adopted into a final report. The Committee will also address plans to combat corruption by domestic and international standards.

ESCAP

Thanks to the hard work and cooperation of members of the Commission, ESCAP members finished the deliberations section of the report. Representatives continue to prepare resolution language for inclusion in the report, but several representatives expressed concern about a resolution that makes reference to tourism, which may prove too contentious for a Commission that relies on consensus.

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization passed Resolutions I/2 and I/3 on Sunday afternoon. As of Monday morning, drafts for Resolutions I/4 through I/7 are available for discussion.



Standing Room Only for IPD Press Conference hosted by ESCAP Representatives on Sunday

PROGRESS ON DELIBERATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS IN ESCAP

By: Will Berry
ESCAP

ESCAP members worked diligently throughout the morning to complete the deliberations section of their report on topic one. Representatives expressed their satisfaction with the deliberations section; it outlines the positions of all ESCAP members and comprehensively summarizes the conversations had within each subcommittee. Representatives proceeded to begin

drafting resolution language for inclusion in the report. Resolution I/1 passed first thing this morning; it suggests the creation of an Asian Trade Zone and enjoys widespread support among Members of the Commission. The Commission then moved on to draft Resolution I/2, which calls for the creation of an "Asian-Pacific Conference on Economic development, through which members will be able share important economic information."

Other draft resolutions have proven to be harder to muster support for. Some representatives are concerned that potentially controversial resolutions, which are being drafted by Members of the Commission, may threaten the consensus that is vital to the spirit of a report writing body. Representatives made specific reference to a draft resolution that references tourism, which may prove to be contentious.

Don't Forget our Hashtags when Tweeting!

@AMUNIPD #AMUN2017 #GAPLEN #GA1 #GA2 #GA3 #COI48 #WSIS10 #ESCAP
#CEPA #FAO #OPCW #ICJ #HSC56 #HSC94 #SC

OPCW FOCUSES ON AMENDMENTS

By: Megan Montgomery
OPCW

At 9:30 p.m. on Sunday evening, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons was working to pass its first resolution. At the time, Resolution I/2 was being considered. The resolution recommended that the Security Council renew and restructure the Joint Investigative Mechanism. Part of this restructuring would involve expanding the purview of the Joint Investigative Mechanism to reflect the cooperative role of the body. The

resolution had three amendments attached to be voted upon before the resolution could be passed. After each of the amendments was brought to the floor, there was a motion for adoption by consensus. For all amendments, after motion for adoption by consensus was blocked, the Committee moved into a placard vote. However, on the adoption of the Resolution I/2 with amendment A, and again with amendment C, requests were made by various Member States for a roll call vote. At the end of voting, Resolution I/2 had not passed.

Similar procedures took place at 10:15 am on Monday morning. Resolution I/3 requested the assistance of the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism to help Member States identify and remedy vulnerabilities that could lead to the utilization of chemical weapons. There was a motion to adopt the draft resolutions's amendment A by consensus, which was blocked. After proceeding into a placard vote to adopt the amendment, representatives requested a roll call vote. The resolution passed on the second roll call vote.

FOSTERING TECHNOLOGICAL GROWTH

By: Aubrey Keller
WSIS+10

As encouraged by Representative James Nathaniel Seddon of Armenia during Saturday's evening session, the World Summit on the Information Society +10 is still in the process of "working towards what is best for each country." Representative Gregory Wong of Sri Lanka questioned the feasibility of cell towers, which may be precarious to anchor to the ground, especially in mountainous areas that are prone to natural disasters.

After some discussion of effective means to maintain the new technology, Representative Michael Baker of Uruguay moved to lower the limits of debate to three

minutes for substantive speeches, one minute for procedural speeches and three points of inquiry. This motion passed, albeit narrowly, as Representative Joel Delabre of Slovakia expressed that representatives are "very frustrated with the slow pace and repetition within debates and are eager to see a resolution brought to the table."

Several such working papers are in progress. Representative Danielle Allison of the Philippines suggests starting with urban areas, as she feels "technology grows technology." Representative Justin Mann of Georgia is "working in a coalition with Madagascar regarding renewable energy with a focus on economics, an area

which others haven't touched on."

Representative Alexandra Magdits of Cameroon proposes a plan called Partnership Education and Access (PEA). What sets this plan apart from others is that developing countries would partner with developed countries, sending students to study abroad in order to bring back knowledge to educate their own country. While this plan is well-intentioned, Representative Jimin Kim of India feels that "education is not at the core of this issue and that we should set infrastructure first." Such has been the ongoing debate since the first session, as representatives are unsure whether infrastructure or education should be discussed first.

FAO PASSES TWO RESOLUTIONS, HOSTS GUEST SPEAKER FROM THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

By: Andrew Hartnett
FAO

Resolutions I/2 and I/3 both passed in the Food and Agriculture Organization on Sunday afternoon. Resolution I/2 passed in a friendly amendment with a vote of 29 Member States in favor, zero opposed and two abstentions. Resolution I/3 passed with a vote of 29/0/1. During the later stage of the meeting on Sunday night, Representative Alec Harris from the World Health Organization, gave a speech in regards to Anti-Microbial Resistance.

Representative Harris told the FAO, "The direct consequences of infection of resistant microorganisms can be severe, including longer illnesses, increased mortality, prolonged stays in hospital, loss of protection for patients undergoing operations and other medical procedures and increased costs."

As of Monday morning, drafts for Resolutions I/4 through I/7 are on the table and will be up for discussion. Representative Alexander Oblein of Pakistan, an important actor in Draft Resolution I/4, said, "Resolution I/4 encourages trade because one of the issues with Genetically Modified Organisms is that they are owned by companies, and what we have seen over the time we have had GMOs is that there is generational ownership of the genetic code by the corporation which we seek to stop through fair trade. It also encourages that cooperatives with farmers be started on a regional scale and that we would start developing genetic material on a regional scale."

Representative Andrew Piatt of the United States of America said "Currently, I am working on somewhat of a coalition with Côte d'Ivoire, Uruguay and several other [Member States]. However, we do not have a specific strategy to our proposals." Representative Piatt elaborated, saying, "We discussed trying to get away from the more financial aspect and research aspect and focused more on how to develop methods for improving farming and improve yields on food supply."

The current focus for the FAO on the second issue deals with vaccinations, livestock and the development of super bacteria.

Committee & Council Updates Continued

OPCW

In the last thirty minutes of Sunday night’s session, Member States of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons were working to pass multiple amendments to Resolution I/2. However, in that time, two roll call votes were motioned, creating a noticeable delay.

WSIS+10

Representative David Flora of Indonesia encourages the development of a resolution that protects “the right of developing states to develop alongside one another.”

Security Council & ICJ Updates

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council has requested the testimony of the Representative of Saudi Arabia as a party to the dispute. The Council feels that this testimony would be most beneficial to removing the Saudi Arabian blockade in Yemen.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1956

The Historical Security Council of 1956 just passed a Presidential Statement condemning the Syrian government’s conscription of Palestinian refugees into their military. Earlier today, the Council drafted a resolution addressing the situation in Egypt, specifically, discussions surrounding the new Nasser presidency and control of the Suez Canal.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1994

Circumstances had already forced the representatives on the Security Council to reconsider the hope for peace talks surrounding the already complicated situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, when the Council received word from a contact in Rwanda of a radio transmission of anti-Tutsi propaganda. The Security Council also received a report from General Romeo Dallaire, the leader of the United Nations Peacekeepers in Rwanda, that suggested belligerent factions were beginning to accumulate weapons stockpiles.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY 1948

After upholding India’s allegation that Pakistan has been supporting rebels in Kashmir, the Commission’s focus now is on how to achieve peace. Commissioner Rohit Krishnan of Sweden, however, said he personally does not “see a ceasefire as obtainable.”

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice has turned its deliberations to the historical case of *Liechtenstein v Germany*, and heard oral arguments from the two parties yesterday evening.

SECOND COMMITTEE TO END DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

*By: Claudia Chiappa
GA 2nd Committee*

On Sunday night, the General Assembly Second Committee approached the end of its discussion on sustainable development and disaster risk reduction. Representatives prepared to discuss the international financial system and development. However, the Committee was hesitant to commit to a new topic as two motions to switch topics were brought forward and failed.

Some working papers are currently being reviewed and will be available for discussion soon. Resolution I/1, drafted by Honduras,

was the only one brought to the floor on Sunday, but it was soon adjourned by a large majority. The decision sparked some controversy among representatives. “I wanted to see it debated,” said Representative Andrew Maikisch of Georgia, one of the few Member States to vote against the adjournment of Resolution I/1. “I felt it was necessary to give them a chance.”

Representative Sean Griffin of Lesotho, however, said, “It didn’t need to be a resolution. It was a valid point to bring up, but it shouldn’t have been a resolution.” He further presented what his del-

egation calls the Shield Plan. This plan is co-sponsored by more than ten countries and is aimed to take action against subsidies. The plan also encourages countries to take advantage of the Green Climate Fund, a fund established to assist developing countries in the process of adapting their practices to fight climate change. Representative Griffin noted, “What’s different about [the Shield Plan] is that it is a product of collaboration of different countries that focuses not only on prevention, but also addresses the during and the after [of natural disasters].”

CEPA PASSES FOUR RESOLUTIONS AND HEADS INTO FINAL DELIBERATIONS

*By: Brady Johnson
CEPA*

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) has accomplished a great deal in regards to passing four resolutions to create better communication within Member States and their citizens through e-solutions. The resolutions will continue to be addressed as deliberations will commence in hopes of adopting a report body.

The four resolutions were related to the second topic: crafting better and more technological forms of communication. The resolutions allow for Member States to mold these policies where they are most beneficial to them. Representative Cordell Campbell of Indone-

sia stated that the finals stages for CEPA would be to approve the deliberations currently in progress into a collaborative and cohesive final report. Representative Jenny Detjen of Kenya mentioned that the resolutions are important to pass, but the overall deliberations are more collaborative, which will lead to a final report. She hopes that the deliberations will “make sure that education and implementation are at the local level” in regards to creating a sustainable plan for all Member States.

The passage of the resolutions in topic two help instigate further progress within the Committee. The next step for CEPA will be to address the first topic,

which aims to hinder corruption within nations. The agenda for topic one will continue to be discussed on plans for States to implement through a domestic lens or an international standard.

“The main reason for States to debate the agenda is that many believe that corruption is a domestic issue so it should be treated as such,” says Representative Campbell. He mentions that Indonesia wants to seek a mixture between domestic and international goals that will garner sustainable support for the future. CEPA will continue with deliberations to hopefully adopt a final report body before the end of meetings.

HSC 56 ADDRESSES SITUATIONS IN EGYPT AND THE NEAR EAST

*By: Josie Bellrichard
Historical Security Council 1956*

The Historical Security Council of 1956 passed a Presidential Statement condemning the Syrian government’s conscription of Palestinian refugees into their military. Earlier today, the Council drafted a resolution addressing the situation in Egypt, specifically, discussions surrounding the new Nasser presidency and control of the Suez Canal.

The Presidential Statement states, “If Syria fails to immediately cease their flagrant violations of human rights, the Secu-

rity Council is prepared to act within its powers enumerated in Chapter VII of the UN Charter.” During debate, Representative Luke Derheim of the United Kingdom said it was “disgusting” to draft Palestinian refugees into the Syrian army, and many delegates echoed his sentiments. The Presidential Statement was quickly drafted and adopted by consensus.

The resolution regarding the situation in Egypt seeks to establish a meeting place for all interested parties to discuss the Suez Canal directly with the Nasser adminis-

tration. The resolution has been drafted and is currently being debated. Representative Michelle Lester of Iran said “Iran looks favorably on this resolution, but also recognizes the concern of a possible veto by the Soviet Union.” Responding to this, Representative Lucas Chatterton of the Soviet Union said he does not think the resolution addresses long-term solutions, and said “unless the situation escalates further, the current solution is the lasting solution.”

THIRD COMMITTEE WORKING TOWARDS FIRST RESOLUTION

*By: Andrew Hartnett
GA Third Committee*

Member States within the General Assembly Third Committee submitted draft resolutions for review for Topic 1, Improving The Coordination Of Efforts Against Trafficking In Persons. The primary draft resolution discussed during session on Sunday was Draft Resolution I/1, which Sweden, Denmark, Nicaragua and Luxembourg, among others, developed and brought to the floor. Representative Shelby Deane of Luxembourg said, “It was a very long process getting this done, making

sure we had to figure out what two actions we were going to talk about and make sure it was in purview. A lot of the things we wanted to talk about were not in purview.”

Some of the primary goals of Draft Resolution I/1 are education, awareness, prosecution and preventative actions, training police, military and border patrol to identify actions of human trafficking and then report said incidents. On Monday morning, Draft Resolution I/1 came to a vote and failed, with a vote of 33 in favor, 55 opposed and 18 abstentions.

Draft Resolutions I/2 and I/3

are both at the table for discussion. Representative Arielle Devorah of Norway said of Resolution I/2, “Originally it was a victim-centered resolution. It was very focused on relief efforts and ways that those countries can help victims out of the situation they are in. Unfortunately, it is not in the purview of the topic, so we had to change a lot of it.”

The second topic, The Human Rights To Safe Drinking Water And Sanitation, is currently being discussed in GA Third as well as new draft resolutions regarding the first topic.

MEET YOUR IPD REPORTERS, PART 3



Claudia Chiappa
GA 2nd & COI 1948



Will Berry
ESCAP & HSC 1994

PRESS RELEASES

Bangladesh CEPA

The Representative from Bangladesh would like to explain his reasoning for being the only dissenting vote on both the vote to adopt unanimously and the final vote for Resolution 2/2. The Representative from Bangladesh felt as though this resolution, in the state it was presented, needed amendments. Even though no direct action or outright coercion occurred, the Representative from Bangladesh felt as though the resolution applied too much pressure and felt as though it would guilt Member States into compliance. Even though the preambular clauses stated that it respected State sovereignty, the representative feels as though this was a violation of Bangladesh’s sovereignty. Therefore, for the reasons presented above, the Representative from Bangladesh could not vote yes or abstain from the vote and remain in good conscience.

Honduras WSIS+10

The delegation of Honduras, along with the delegation of Denmark, have just successfully passed a resolution that we are incredibly proud of, and would like to thank all of those that gave us their feedback and support. The resolution focuses on gender equality and inclusion within the digital world, and aimed to help bridge the digital divide by bridging the gender divide. This resolution was passed in conjunction with a larger resolution that focused on building digital infrastructure, and we feel that both of these resolutions will lay the foundations for a more connected world. One of the key principles of the United Nations is to give a voice to those who may not have one, and we feel that this resolution has done exactly that.

PRESS RELEASES

United Kingdom
HSC 1994

TThe United Kingdom is disheartened to hear about the casualties of nine of our peacekeepers within Bosnia-Herzegovina on 20 February 1994. We remain resolved to furthering the possibility of peace within the Member States of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia. However, the United Kingdom is frustrated with the lack of useful action on the part of the Security Council. Our hope is that we can return to the topic eventually, mend the crisis and prevent further loss of civilian and peacekeepers’ lives.

Beglium, China, Cuba, France, Australia, United States, United Kingdom
HSC 1956

After recieving troubling intelligence reports on the ongoing and escalating situation in Hungary, the above members of the Security Council feel it is their duty to call for the political and economic liberalization of all people yearning for freedom from the oppression of communism.

Senegal
Concurrent GA Plenary

The Republic of Senegal is disappointed by the General Plenary’s lack of progress. We’ve voted no on several resolutions and there are many reasons that Senegal disagrees with the proposals that have been laid before us thus far. First, they do not address the immediate threat that terrorism and extremism pose to our safety. The focus on long term solutions should be left for a later date. You cannot focus on harvesting crops if you do not first concern yourself with watering them and defending your field. Several African countries abandoned these important issues to uncharacteristically fixate on mental health. Senegal cares deeply for the psychological needs of the African people, but the first step in that healing process requires creating a safe and secure environment for them to live in. People will be much less focused on their mental health if the issues of malnutrition, dehydration and warmongering still loom over them. If the peoples of Africa are to reach their full potential, their physiological and security needs must be met.

Slovakia, Czech, Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia & Herzegovina
Concurrent GA Plenary

Let it be known that countries formerly known as Slovakia, Czech, Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina are temporarily reuniting to restore the former glory of the Austria-Hungarian Empire to strengthen our European ties and further encourage peacebuilding between all countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY ADDRESS VIOLENT EXTREMISM THROUGH EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING

By: *Brady Johnson*
Concurrent GA Plenary

The Concurrent General Assembly Plenary is currently discussing various ways to combat violent extremism. The Assembly has garnered a variety of resolutions that all deal with including more education and technological implementation to combat extremists. The methods in which each resolution addresses the issue varies. The resolutions deal with a range of ideas with plans to improve women’s empowerment, to create better education in communities and develop online services to detect violent extremism. One of the major resolutions

circulating around is titled Operation Cooperation (OC), which addresses ways to include educational programs and women’s empowerment within Member States. Bahrain is the main facilitator of the resolution along with Belgium and Oman, with an amendment added by Yemen. The resolution will address law enforcement training for local areas while looking at the root causes of violent extremism. Representative Youshay Rizui of Belgium explains that “much of the change will happen at the local level” along with public and private leadership. Representative Zakaria Falouji

of Bahrain mentions that a major part of the resolution is that “internet companies agree to voluntarily share information over terrorists and extremist groups to governments,” the information will be used to help locate and deter threats. Representative Vansh Jain of Oman mentions that the OC will also help communities gain educational training to avoid falling into extremism, and job training, which will “create an attachment to the community” and deter attraction to violent extremism. The Concurrent General Assembly Plenary will continue to consider resolutions and find unity with the entire body of Member States.

ONE LESS IED BEING MADE, ONE LESS IED EXPLODING

By: *Aubrey Keller*
GA First Committee

With mixed reception among the representatives, the General Assembly First Committee passed its first two resolutions regarding Improved Explosive Devices (IEDs) during Sunday’s sessions. Representative Alleigh Fine of Kyrgyzstan “is not fully on board with the first resolution. While it is a good idea, it is really only applicable to such countries with existing peacekeepers.” Likewise, Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic Sourojit Ghosh, who abstained from the vote, feels “that the international community expects more from the General Assembly First Committee on this issue.”

The second resolution was proposed with this in mind. Representative Kailey Kraus of Afghanistan, a signatory, assured fellow representatives that “first and foremost, we are not infringing upon state sovereignty.” Representative Sean Irwin of India was glad to see the regulations of precursor chemicals within this resolution, because “one less IED being made is one less IED being explosive.” Other representatives were skeptical of the resolution’s goals, specifically regarding education. Representative Nathan Spicer of China “emphasizes that IEDs can be made out of anything and can be in any shape. This ubiquity makes it difficult to properly train civilians to

recognize them in a foolproof way.” Ultimately, with a close vote of 65 in favor, 32 opposed, and 25 abstentions, this resolution did pass. Before the results were announced, a large number of representatives had changed their votes from ‘Yes’ to ‘No.’ One such voter, Representative Alex Knudsen of Pakistan, explained he did “not believe that commercial explosives purchased by the government should be regulated by the United Nations.” Despite contention, the major signatories of both resolutions worked extremely hard and should be commended for their efforts. The First Committee is poised to debate regarding a third resolution on Monday morning.

COI CONCLUDES DISCUSSION ON INDIA-PAKISTAN CONFLICT

By: *Claudia Chiappa*
COI 1948

On Sunday night, as the Commission of Inquiry of 1948 wrapped up its first topic area, commissioners drafted their final report. After hearing all the relevant testimonies and reviewing the evidence, the Commission decided that Pakistan’s allegation that India committed genocide against the Muslim population in Kashmir cannot be upheld. “We have documented widespread atrocities,” said Commissioner Rohit Krishnan of Sweden. “However, none of these actions

constitute a concerted and organized campaign of genocide against the Kashmiri population, particularly not in the case of the Indian armed forces.” Concerning India’s claim that the State of Pakistan has been supporting the rebels in Kashmir, the Commission concluded that while there is no proof that Pakistan instigated the rebellion, the rebellion “has been supported and increasingly controlled by the Pakistani forces and by the Pakistani central government.” The third allegation discussed in the Commission was Pakistan’s

claim that the accession of Kashmir to India was coerced. The Commissioners found that there was no act of coercion. Right now, the goal of the Commission is to preserve a unified Kashmir and to possibly vote for its independence. “A plebiscite is being supported by all parties, but is conditional upon the establishment of a ceasefire, which is what we are currently working to achieve,” said Commissioner Krishnan. While Pakistan agreed to a simultaneous withdrawal of forces, the State of India views its presence as fully legal and does not intend to step back.

ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS ADDRESS THE SECURITY COUNCIL

By: *Megan Montgomery*
Contemporary Security Council

Sunday afternoon, Representatives of the Contemporary Security Council voted to call a representative from Saudi Arabia before the Council to discuss the situation in Yemen. Additionally, it requested representatives of Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to discuss the situation in Myanmar. First, Representative Yejae Kim of Saudi Arabia has issued a statement to the Council indicating Saudi Arabia’s willingness to uplift its land blockade of Yemen for 30 days, provided that diplomatic arbitration between Saudi Arabia and

Iran goes forward. However, the air and sea blockades will remain. Representative Kim has also stated before the Council that Saudi Arabia intends to allocate \$8 billion to humanitarian aid and is willing to allow 250 tons of medical supplies through its borders to Yemen. After moving to the topic of the Situation in Myanmar, Representative Jaycee Zeak of Myanmar addressed the Council about her State’s position on human rights. In her words, “Myanmar recognizes [our] extreme lack of action on issues of human rights.” She indicated the State’s need for monetary aid to fund training and education for

military personnel to help end the humanitarian issues in Myanmar. Both Representative Andrew Wagner of Bangladesh and Representative James Callaway Rogers of Sri Lanka indicated that their States need additional aid in order to continue admitting refugees from Myanmar. When asked if his State would be open to increased international cooperation and further allocation of refugees among States, Representative Rogers responded, “Yes, we are very interested, especially as one of our primary goals at this time is relieving the strain that these refugees have put on our country.”

WHAT IS THE VAN LAER PAINTING IN QUESTION IN FRONT OF ICJ?

By: *Josie Belrichard*
International Court of Justice

There is much discussion around “the Van Laer painting” in the International Court of Justice case, *Lichtenstein v Germany*. So, why is this important? The contentious painting, “Szene um einen römischen Kalkofen,” or, “Scene Set Around a Roman Lime Kiln,” is an oil on canvas painting by Pieter Van Laer, which depicts people congregating around a Roman lime kiln. The painting is from a movement known as Bamboccianti. The painting itself features gloomy colors and depicts a large lime kiln with a group of people surrounding it. Lime kilns were used for the calcification of limestone (calcium carbonate) to produce the form of lime called quicklime (calcium oxide). These lime kilns were widely used throughout Europe in the early thirteenth century and died out in the late eighteenth century. Pieter Van Laer was a Dutch painter and print-maker who lived from approximately 1599-1642. He was the founder of the movement called Bamboccianti. Most painters of the Bamboccianti were Dutch artists who brought existing traditions of depicting peasant subjects with them to Rome and generally created small cabinet paintings or etchings of the everyday life of the lower classes in Rome and its countryside.



Lost and Found

Conference Services has items that have been found that you might be looking for, so please stop by and claim your lost items! Conference Services is located on the Ballroom level in front of the Sheraton Ballroom #5

PERSONALS

November 19th was the birthday for Representative Jazmin Burch of Thailandin WSIS+10. Happy birthday, Jazmin! To bridge the digital divide, And bring internet to people worldwide, Azerbaijan And others pushed on Setting international differences aside.