



## THE FINAL REPORT

The Final Report, including copies of all resolutions, reports and *Chronicles*, will be available online at [www.amun.org](http://www.amun.org); stay tuned.

## THANK YOU REPRESENTATIVES

AMUN 28 was a hit! This was a year to remember, and we hope many of you will be able to join us next year for the 29th Conference!

## FILL OUT A CONFERENCE SURVEY

Links to the AMUN Survey are available at [www.amun.org](http://www.amun.org). Your feedback is strongly desired and greatly appreciated.

## COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

### CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

The General Assembly Plenary has passed three resolutions that combat violent extremism by creating more education in local communities to deter radicalization. These resolutions will allow NGOs to better facilitate conversations in local areas and define violent extremism so countries can detect the warning signs.

### GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Ushering the General Assembly First Committee into conversation regarding women and disarmament, Representative Molly Combs of Sweden pointed out that women “have few opportunities to express their views and their concerns are often not addressed.”

### GA SECOND COMMITTEE

After long discussions, Resolutions I/3, I/5 and I/6 passed. Resolution I/3, drafted by Venezuela, Ecuador and Columbia, passed with a vote of 65/26/16. Resolution I/5, drafted by Jordan, passed with a vote of 63/14/12. Resolution I/6, drafted by Norway, Russia, the United States, Iceland and Denmark, passed with a vote of 63/14/12. These resolutions worked to strengthen aspects of sustainable development such as regional economic organizations, infrastructure and investments.

### GA THIRD COMMITTEE

As of Monday evening, the General Assembly Third Committee had focused discussions and made headway on critical resolutions regarding human trafficking. Two resolutions, Resolution I/2 and I/4 were both passed. Resolution I/5 faced significant opposition among Member States. Representatives continue to discuss resolutions in the topic area.

### CEPA

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration passed three more resolutions and completed the report for topic two. CEPA will continue to work on the report for topic one, to be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council.

### ESCAP

Having completed the majority of its report on topic one, ESCAP began deliberating on topic two, Towards a sustainable, inclusive and resilient urban future for Asia and the Pacific. After finishing deliberations on topic two, the Commission successfully adopted both reports, which are pending adoption by ECOSOC.

## TENSIONS RISE AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL ENGAGES THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

By: *Will Berry*

### Historical Security Council 1994

Representatives of the Historical Security Council of 1994 continued to discuss the situation in Rwanda. A resolution on the floor considered bolstering peacekeeping forces in Rwanda and sought to protect trade routes in the war-torn country. After an urgent update on the situation, representatives amended the resolution to include an operative clause that allows General Romeo Dallaire to seize illegal weapons caches in the country. While the amendment enjoyed popular support, some representatives voiced serious concern with its inclusion. The Rwandan Representative in particular expressed his worries over the amendment. Representative Jakobi Lundi Bass

## URBANIZATION UNDER DEBATE IN ESCAP

By: *Will Berry*

### ESCAP

Representatives from ESCAP continued to work industriously through Monday afternoon, and managed to complete work on their report for topic one, Enhancing regional economic cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific, which is pending approval by the dais. Having completed their work on topic one, ESCAP Representatives began deliberating on

## GA SECOND COMMITTEE BEGINS DISCUSSING DEBT, BUT REVERTS BACK

By: *Claudia Chiappa*

### GA Second Committee

As the draft resolutions concerning topic one were being edited, representatives in General Assembly Second Committee temporarily switched to topic number two: International Financial System and Development. “It was a good idea,” said Representative Haley Torrance of Botswana. “Nobody was bringing anything new to topic one, it was becoming redundant.”

Several Member States brought up the issue of sovereignty and financial crisis, arguing for cooperation among developed Member States in order to bring aid to developing Member States.

Representative Torrance said that she found Greece’s resolution to be interesting. Representative Alejandro Barrett of Greece

of Rwanda was frustrated by the resolution, claiming that allowing General Dallaire to seize weapons caches in the country undermines Rwandan sovereignty. Moreover, the original resolution, which did not make reference to Rwandan weapons caches, “placed Rwanda at the forefront of peacekeeping operations,” allowing the Rwandan government to mediate conflict without heavy-handed interference by the international community.

Ongoing updates on the situation in Rwanda during the Security Council’s emergency session led members of the Council to rethink the resolution, which they subsequently voted against adopting. As the situation in Rwanda continued to deteriorate, some Council members, such as Belgium, began

topic two, Towards a sustainable, inclusive and resilient urban future for Asia and the Pacific. Representatives hoped that they might complete a second report with the brief time remaining. Representatives from Georgia made clear their country’s commitment to ensuring rural areas have adequate access to sanitation networks and potable water, whereas representatives from India highlighted the centrality of

of housing and travel infrastructure to urbanization. Representatives from Bangladesh agreed with the points made by representatives from Georgia and India, but added that the Commission should meaningfully engage the problem of urban overpopulation in their deliberations. All representatives expressed their hope that initial fruitful deliberations would beget a comprehensive, meaningful report on the Commission’s second topic.

to discuss measures for evacuating its citizens from the country.

Another resolution, drafted by Djibouti and a host of other representatives, advocated for replacing the existing Rwandan government in order to prevent what the resolution described as a genocide. Use of the word genocide proved to be contentious, and representatives from the United States and United Kingdom threatened to veto the resolution should the term be included. Hamstrung by contentious resolutions and constantly evolving situation on the ground in Rwanda, the Council has thus far been unable to devise a solution for the worsening conflict. As the Security Council continues its deliberations, Rwandans lose their lives by the thousands.

to sell out national assets, and while that gives us temporarily relief, in the long run, it damages us.”

Later in the evening, the Second Committee switched back to topic one and discussed multiple draft resolutions.

Resolution I/2, drafted by India, was regarded by many representatives as too general and lacking specific directions. There was a vote to adjourn the resolution, but it failed. It was then brought to vote and failed with 44 opposed. “A lot of people thought it was too general, but it gave general guidelines,” said Representative Roza Tawil of India. “We chose to honor cooperation ... Clauses 1 and 2 reaffirmed and recalled previous resolutions and clauses. Representatives simply had to look up the already available information.”

## COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PASSES MOST RESOLUTIONS AT AMUN 2017

By: *Brady Johnson*

### CEPA

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) passed three more resolutions and finished writing one report Monday evening, capping off a productive session. The Committee also passed Resolutions I/1 and I/2, which were created to help focus on combating corruption around the globe.

Representative Jenny Detjen of Kenya states that Resolution I/1 will address the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and plan for stronger relationships with Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to the UNCAC.

“Individual missions between the NGOs and CSOs were realized with the UNCAC as providing oversight,” states Representative Detjen. The resolution will allow NGOs and CSOs to work at the local level with the UNCAC presiding over the bodies to deter and hinder corruption within the NGOs and CSOs.

The passing of Resolution I/2 allows for various levels of education to be offered to communities as well as public officials to deter corruption, which will result in better relations between governments and citizens. The resolution also establishes limits on gifts being sent to public officials as part of the effort to deter corruption. Representative Cordell Campbell of Indonesia states that Resolution I/4 “further strengthens NGOs and CSOs while providing more oversight by the UNCAC.”

Representative Hannah Jensen of Argentina mentioned that the four resolutions from topic two have been written into the report that the Committee has since passed. Representative Kaitlyn Steinhiser of Brazil was a major contributor in writing the Citizen Engagement sub-committee that contributed to the final report.

“I’m proud of CEPA members for working diligently together and listening to each other’s ideas,” said Representative Steinhiser. CEPA will continue to write the report for topic one and present their ideas to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) government body.

## Committee & Council Updates Continued

### FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization discussed the importance of measures to ensure the diversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, cooperation with local farmers, the relevance of aqua-farming, as well as the spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens among livestock and crops during Monday evening session.

### OPCW

Representatives in OPCW showed much consensus building in the Implementation of Article XI: Economic and Technological Development. Two resolutions with broad support were merged from the floor, and the resulting Resolution II/1 passed with a vote of 54/5/12

### WSIS+10

During formal debate regarding human rights in the information society, Representative Michael Baker of Uruguay argued that the “open forum [facilitated by the Internet] is a great gift” that should not be sacrificed for the sake of cybersecurity.

## Security Council & ICJ Updates

### CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Early tomorrow morning, the Security Council met in an emergency session upon learning that troops from the Saudi Arabian Army, which had been escorting a caravan with humanitarian aid within Yemen, encountered and engaged armed forces of Iran. Open warfare between the two armies ensued.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1956

The Historical Security Council of 1956 debated how to best approach Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal. After multiple press conferences, the Council rushed to respond to the Nasser government taking control of the Canal, which had been controlled by the United Kingdom and France, until it passed Resolution 6.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1994

Representatives on the Historical Security Council of 1994 continued their discussion of the situation in Rwanda. An amendment to a resolution which would allow General Dallaire to seize illegal weapons caches in the country generated significant controversy among members of the Council.

### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY 1948

As the Commission of Inquiry of 1948 prepares for the mediated discussion between the Republic of Indonesia and the State of the Netherlands, they claim to be hopeful that both States will reach a diplomatic solution.

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The ICJ heard oral arguments from the Netherlands, Ecuador and Qatar regarding a request from the General Assembly for an advisory opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

## CONCURRENT PLENARY PASSES THREE RESOLUTIONS

By: *Brady Johnson*  
*Concurrent GA Plenary*

The General Assembly Plenary passed three resolutions to combat violent extremism while discussing topic two, which addresses ways to fix the peacekeeping architecture at the United Nations. Member States are currently in discussions on various proposed resolutions that will help combat extremism and modernize the United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Resolution GA Plen/1/5, also called Operation Cooperation (OC), passed strengthening local governments while allowing nations to maintain their sovereignty. Resolution GA Plen/1/6 passed, creating a unified definition of terrorism for the international community while allowing States to use domestic definitions of terrorism to supersede in-

ternational standards, protecting their national sovereignty.

Towards the end of the evening session the Assembly came together to pass another resolution dealing with topic one. Resolution GA Plen/1/8 builds off Resolution GA Plen/1/5 by adding more roles for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and more education in the private sector.

The Assembly changed topics to focus on peacekeeping missions within the United Nations.

Representative Sohyun Kang of India proposed a resolution that will focus on ways to restructure the United Nation's process of peacekeeping missions. “We want a long-term solution that will allow monitoring of areas to provide feedback on ways to best help a State,” said Representative Kang. The goal is to provide

sustainable solutions for nations in need. The nation of India is interested in finding co-sponsors for the resolution. Representative Alex Heaton of India is working alongside Representative Kang in finding support for the resolution.

Representative Zakaria Falouji of Bahrain mentioned in his address to the Assembly “We want to avoid power monopolies at the United Nations” and include systems that would check and balance the bureaucracy. Representatives from Yemen share the notion of having more oversight on peacekeepers and avoid missions that could cause more instability in impacted regions.

The General Assembly will continue to discuss these issues during today's deliberations.

## EGYPTIAN CRISIS TAKES PRIORITY IN 1956

By: *Josie Bellrichard*  
*Historical Security Council 1956*

President Gamal Nasser of Egypt has closed the Suez Canal, and France and the United Kingdom have taken military actions in the region. The United Kingdom claims that their military action was only intended to suppress Egypt's “piracy” regarding the Nasser government's nationalization of the Suez Canal earlier this month, while President Nasser called it an “unprovoked imperial attack.” Many other Member States are currently working to issue a Presidential Statement negotiating a ceasefire.

Representative Frank Lally of

France also justified his country's military actions in Egypt, stating that “in the interest of greater international stability, it was necessary for France and the United Kingdom to take action.” This has caused contention within the Council, and led the States of Belgium, Peru, Cuba, China, the United States and Iran to draft a statement “condemn[ing] all military attacks into the sovereign state of Egypt [and] call[ing] for an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops.”

These Member States are currently trying to unite the body in order to draft a Presidential

Statement that echoes the sentiments of their unofficial statement. Representative Matthew Causer of the United States said “We are currently in the process of negotiating a ceasefire, and we are asking the nations of the United Kingdom and France to restrain their forces [...] in the interest of international peace and stability.”

The Security Council acknowledges the scope and possible implications of this conflict, and is working to quickly come to consensus regarding the actions that should be taken.

## GA THIRD PASSES TWO RESOLUTIONS, AZERBAIJAN FACES CRITICISM OVER RESOLUTION

By: *Andrew Hartnett*  
*GA Third Committee*

As of Monday, the General Assembly Third Committee had focused discussions and made headway on critical resolutions. Two resolutions, Resolution I/4 and a revised I/2, passed.

Resolution I/5 faced significant opposition among the Member States. The resolution failed with a vote of 4 in favor, 87 in opposition, and 19 abstentions. Many Member States were particularly offended

by a clause that stated “In order to prevent children being taken under promises of work, promotes the uses of employment agencies for children of age in that country.”

One of the sponsors of Resolution I/5, Representative Evan Polinsky of Azerbaijan clarified, saying, “That is a bit of a mess up on our part, I would say. What we were really referring to were minors, which is what we had originally but must have been edited out. We were obviously

only talking about minors who are legally allowed to work. We weren't referring to child labor.”

One of the primary issues of this clause is how nations define minors. Representative Polinsky continued, saying, “We go by the United Nations' definition. But basically we are only discussing people who are allowed to work. We weren't encouraging illegal behavior.”

The Representatives continue to discuss resolutions in the human trafficking topic area.

## LIECHTENSTEIN V. GERMANY CASE IS OUT OF ICJ'S JURISDICTION

By: *Josie Bellrichard*  
*International Court of Justice*

The International Court of Justice came to the decision that the case of restitution of property after World War II and the Van Laer painting is out of their jurisdiction. The Court also heard oral arguments from the Netherlands, Ecuador, and Qatar regarding a request from the General Assembly for an advisory opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The majority ruled that “it is not possible to rule on this case without invoking the third party principle set as precedent in past ICJ cases.” The concurring opinion agreed that the Court does not have jurisdiction to issue any orders on this case, but came to the separate conclusion that the Court does in fact have temporal jurisdiction over the case.

The Advocates of Liechtenstein said “the official stance of the Principality of Liechtenstein is that we are grateful that we were given the opportunity to present our case to the Court. The Royal Family is outraged at this grave miscarriage of justice and is disheartened by the lack of respect shown our nation by the international community.” Advocate Ashton Thompson of Germany said “The issue of the painting should be settled between Liechtenstein and the Czech Republic.”

Following this decision, oral arguments regarding an advisory opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons began. Advocate James Hicks of Qatar said that the issue of nuclear weapons is “without question the most pressing issue facing the global community.” The other Advocate of Qatar, Brady Gibbons, echoed this sentiment, stating “The spread of nuclear war is [...] the most devastating concept that humanity has ever created [...] and any reasonable nation would want to address that.” The ICJ will announce their decision this afternoon.

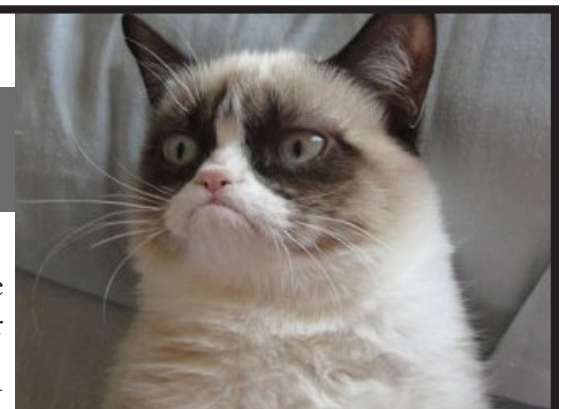
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## STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WITH THE FEMALE VOICE

By: *Aubrey Keller*  
GA First Committee

After the General Assembly had spent “50% of our time on less than 50% of our topics,” Representative Kyle Nordmann commended his fellow representatives on their plans to regulate Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and encouraged the body to move on to the topic of Women and Disarmament. With a narrow vote of 56/44/9 regarding changing topics, the motion did pass.

Representatives immediately began collaborating to write cohesive resolutions considering the obstacles faced by women. “A lot of countries do not report [barriers to] women because they are wrongly considered rights of passage,” according to Representative Miriam Abiyu of Italy. Representative Michael Miller of Greece recommended implementing “more effective programs that will target the primary education level, because that is when women start getting left out.” No matter the solutions presented, Representative William Douglas of Algeria asserted that any resolution “protects state sovereignty.”

During formal debate, Representative Sarah Jessup of Jordan emphasized that equality is “vital in securing not only regional peace, but international as well.” Other representatives took less traditional means to rousing the committee’s attention. Representative Gabriel Kruszka of Holy See led a prayer requesting guidance in reaching a solution.

At a press conference including Nigeria, Sudan, the Russian Federation and China, representatives urged passage of a resolution that according to Representative Brian Blackwater of Nigeria, would send a very strong message to the global West to disarm themselves of nuclear weapons before the global East will consider doing the same. Representative Colten Watrovs of Russia is concerned that the West has “been in control for too long and we are taking over now.” These representatives are hopeful, as the resolution has over 48 signatories.

## FAO PUSHES RESOLUTIONS FORWARD, DISCUSSES KEY ISSUES

By: *Andrew Hartnett*  
FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization discussed the importance of ensuring the diversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, cooperation with local farmers, the relevance of aqua-farming as well as the spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens among livestock and crops during the Monday sessions.

The Council passed two resolutions on the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture Monday afternoon. Resolution I/5 was adopted by consensus, and Resolution I/7 passed after the introduction of

Amendment A, with 25 votes in favor, 1 opposed and 2 abstentions.

Representative Jack Votava of Cameroon elaborated further, saying of Resolution I/7 had “a lot of good ideas about how we can properly implement agriculture and expand it to new areas and how we can optimize crop production for each local climate.”

Representative Isabelle Rouso of Cameroon said of Resolution I/7 Amendment A, “Egypt and Japan both raised concerns about antimicrobial resistance as a result of these new initiatives and also land degradation. We addressed the issue with a combination of education and moreover discour-

aging irresponsible excessive use.”

Representative Sarah Gammon of Venezuela said, “We are in agreement with the direction that [Resolution] I/7 is going. One of the main reasons that we are on board with this is because it is a new direction. We believe that aquaculture and the fisheries are going to be a good direction to go.”

Issues regarding topic two, Antimicrobial Resistance, were discussed Monday evening. Resolution II/1, encouraging further research into certain implications of antimicrobial resistance and disease, passed by consensus.

## STEPPING STONES TO BRIDGING THE DIVIDE

By: *Aubrey Keller*  
WSIS+10

For the representatives of the World Summit of the Information Society, Representative Jamesh Karnati of Turkmenistan said, “it was good to see one strong stepping stone” put into place with the passage of Resolution I/1. The resolution, which set the framework for infrastructure to expand Information and Communication Technology (ICT), passed with a vote of 66/7/22.

Many representatives view this resolution as a building block and hope a more detailed solution will be proposed. Representative Bram Hubbard of the Republic of Korea finds it a “good foundation for

what is to come” and is “confident that there is some good language within these documents.” Alternatively, representative Gabriel Daralos of El Salvador felt the language of the resolution was not adequately “specific” and thus left room for authoritarian governments to refuse the expansion of ICT.

Representative Karnati also would rather have seen the vote conducted as a placard rather than a roll call vote. In explaining his request to take a roll call vote, Representative McGwire Stroud of Cote d’Ivoire explained that “it’s always good to give time to people who do not exactly know how they will vote,” as representatives have the choice to abstain from the or-

der, meaning they will not vote until all other States have done so.

During the evening session, the topic was changed to Human Rights in the Information Society. Representative Michael Baker of Uruguay encouraged States “to place free speech above your desire to monitor for security purpose.”

This is a point of contention, as Representative David Flora of Indonesia feels that “free speech is protected speech” and that unmonitored speech can infringe upon freedom. Unfortunately, an agreement was not reached, and the committee has returned to Topic One: On Bridging the Digital Divide.

## PRESS RELEASES

**Philippines**  
GA First Committee

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) have continued to cause devastation to civilians and military personnel across the globe. Philippines wishes to point out the El-adde attack in Somalia where insurgents from the Al-shabaab terror organisation attacked a Kenyan military base in Somalia killing dozens of Kenyan soldiers and seized military gear and explosives.

Philippines finds that it is imperative that Member States prevent illegally armed groups, terrorist or political insurgents from obtaining and accessing explosives by securing ammunition stockpiles and military bases especially in war torn countries.

**Bangladesh**  
CEPA

Bangladesh is disheartened by the failure of the committee to abstain from the individual award, as it seemed as though many of the representatives agreed with the sentiment expressed. We are saddened and demoralized by the idea that a delegation would object to such an altruistic act and instead act in a more self serving manner. Bangladesh truly believes that, in this representative’s seven years of experience, that this was the best com-

mittee in which they ever had the pleasure of being a representative. And wishes that the motion was successful. We believe everyone in this delegation deserved an award.

**Sri Lanka**  
CEPA

The United States of America had its political system shaken to its core by events that have occurred over the past year. When a country that possesses unparalleled technological capabilities can fall victim to the insidious weapon of fake news, how can developing countries such as Indonesia and Sri Lanka be expected to refrain from placing common-sense restrictions upon speech?

In the absence of regulation, foreign state and non-state actors are able to subtly poison the institutions and the very sovereignty of developing countries with misinformation campaigns. In effect, calls for universal free speech further the cause of colonial exploitation.

Sri Lanka recognizes the need to protect speech. However, fake news and misinformation ruin democracy, rather than preserve it. The paradox of free speech is that it, when left unchecked, can be turned upon itself by the all-too-real presence of malicious actors. The United Nations must

promote solutions that recognize and address the threat posed to our institutions by fake news.

**The Maldives, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, the Republic of Madagascar, the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Mexican States, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Yemen, Republic of Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.**  
OPCW

Over the previous days, the Conference of the States Parties of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has focused almost exclusively on the topic of the Implementation of Article X: Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons. By the mid-point of our first session on 20 November, three resolutions had been passed and a fourth resolution was under deliberation regarding this topic. A general sense of hastiness and unfinished discussions of the topic at hand has been a staple of this Committee. It is with a sense of great concern that that we urge countries to facilitate proper discussion and continue to focus upon Article X.

## COI 1948 CONCLUDES, HEARS TESTIMONIES FROM INDONESIA AND NETHERLANDS

By: *Claudia Chiappa*  
COI 1948

This Monday the Commission of Inquiry of 1948 started hearing testimonies relevant to settle the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands in the area known as the Dutch East Indies. After hearing from a Representative of Indonesia and from the Premier of Indonesia, the Commission called Representative Noah Sisson of the Netherlands to testify.

Representative Sisson responded to Indonesia’s allegations accusing the Netherlands of having crossed established borders illegally. He claimed that the the Netherlands only went into another region to retaliate against attacks from guerrilla fighters, saying their actions were legal and justified. He also spoke concerning the blockade which the Netherlands imposed towards Indonesia during wartime and which remained in place after a ceasefire was declared. “Ceasefire does not mean end of conflict,” said Representative Sisson. “We are still technically at conflict with Indonesia, so [a blockade] is a legal action.”

The Representative further stated that the Netherlands has a strong suspicion that the United States of Indonesia is supporting the guerrilla forces on their territory. “We believe so because guerrilla warfare is targeting specifically Dutch forces, they are considerably armed, and they often attack when we are in negotiations with Indonesia,” said Representative Sisson. “It would be extremely troubling if [the United States of Indonesia] were backing up these factions during a ceasefire.”

The Netherlands remains committed to carrying out the Renville Agreement and supporting the plebiscite in the areas that are being contested.

## AS CLASHES STRIKE YEMEN, SECURITY COUNCIL SEEKS PEACE

By: *Lorenzo Von Swartzman*  
Contemporary Security Council

In an emergency session last night, the Security Council addressed the crisis situation in Yemen stemming from the violent clash between Saudi Arabian and Iranian forces in the country, along with the continued humanitarian crisis. The Council brought in the Republic of Yemen, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Council brokered a ceasefire between the two parties, (which would have included lifting several coalition-held blockades for the purposes of providing humanitarian aid, as well as establishing a peacekeeping force within the country) but was ultimately unable to pass the final resolution, solidifying the deal.

### Correction:

The Edition 5 WSIS+10 Article was misprinted. A corrected version with the WSIS+10 can be found in the Final Report.