



SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS

Join us for a presentation on *Teaching International Relations in an Age of Disruption* in the Mayfair Room located on the 2nd Level, 6:30-7:30 p.m. on Monday.

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COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLenary

Having moved on to the second topic, GA Plenary Member States are still in the process of giving independent state assessments regarding the safety and security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Representative Khalil Khan of the Republic of Korea stated, “It’s a matter of principle for us to bring all of the resolutions to the floor to be debated and either voted up or voted down. Every country should have the right to sponsor their legislation.”

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

GA Second is embroiled in fierce debate, keeping a resolution on the topic of Women in Economic Development from going to a vote. One of the draft resolutions propose expanding opportunities for entrepreneurship for women.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

There are at least five resolutions seeking signatories in GA Third. Resolutions currently being worked on involve resources and education. At least two other working papers are addressing drug trafficking, one by a bloc of South American nations and another by nations in Central Asia.

GA SIXTH COMMITTEE

GA Sixth discussed increasing the number of women in United Nations’ Peace Keepers and its effect on the reduction of sexual violence.

WHO

The World Health Organization adopted their first resolution of the conference Sunday afternoon. The resolution was brought forward by Brazil and proposed a mobile vaccine unit.

CDPEG

China is very vocal about increasing aid for the purpose of higher education in Least Developed Countries with the intent of establishing durable economic and social institutions.

UNEA CLOSE TO ESTABLISHING RESOLUTIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ON A NATIONAL AND LOCAL SCALE

Yves Mangulabnan

UNEA

Caucuses in the General Assembly Plenary are self-identifying as coalitions. Among the four coalitions with larger and broader frameworks, the one smaller coalition spearheaded by Croatia seeks to confront the issue of environmental pollution on a more localized scale. The coalition, known as the Danube River Coalition, proposes to regulate the currently underregulated body of water by internal improvements in state technology and capabilities. Next, the coalition proposes to improve the water quality of Danube River

specifically by improving the organization that already exists in regulating not only the river but the surrounding basin. Last, they want to establish a centennial conference associating around clean water action and chemical management to strengthen connections of countries with experts, advocacy groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), etc. in proper chemical disposal of areas around river basins.

The other, more prominent coalition directed by Djibouti is focused on the public sector of environmental policy. They propose to bolster the economies of developing nations through sus-

WHO ADOPTS THEIR FIRST RESOLUTION

Lauren Soulek

WHO

Yesterday afternoon, representatives from Brazil brought forward the first resolution for the World Health Organization Executive Board (WHO). The resolution remains on the topic of vaccinations and “proposes the implementation of a mobile vaccine unit, in the model of a mobile-unit, that travels to regions with low vaccination rates to administer vaccines in a sterile, professional and lower-cost manner.” Representatives Tommi Poe and Isabella Petti from Brazil said their

main purpose for this resolution was to provide a faster solution.

“There are a lot of different themes being discussed today like education, data analytics, implementation and funding that all had lengthy proposed solutions,” Representative Petti said. “We wanted something that could be implemented and agreed upon quickly so that we could have a solution right now for this obvious immediate need.”

The resolution was adopted with 18 in favor, zero opposed and three abstentions, without any amendments made by Member States.

GA FIRST CONCERNED ABOUT STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS WITH BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Claudia Chiappa

GA First

A total of seven draft resolutions have been submitted to the General Assembly First Committee, but none have been approved yet. Member States are still debating the first topic, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxin weapons.

Representative Khalil Khan of the Republic of Korea said that they wrote a joint resolution with Albania, Denmark, and Italy. The idea behind their resolution, according to Representative Khan, is that there are two sides to the biological problem: state actors and non-

state actors. For state actors, they intend to suggest amending the Biological Weapons Convention to make the language more specific and the timeline more realistic.

“For nonstate actors, we are looking to share security information, make sure that countries can physically secure biological material,” said Representative Khan. “We are encouraging them to report their supplies of precursor chemicals and biological weapons stocks. We are also incentivizing confidence building measures.”

Another resolution waiting to be accepted was brought forward by the European-Arab bloc. Representative Santiago Pardo of

tainable programs to reduce the reliance on international trade.

One major focus is tariffs on environmental goods and services. The coalition wrote in one clause to decrease tariffs on environmental goods and services, such as wind turbines and solar panels, to make it easier for developing countries to gain access to these green technologies. Representative Nandini Sadagopan of Djibouti says, “There are tariffs about as high as 35 percent right now.” Reducing such strain on these initiatives can increase the investment on green technologies in developing states.

Representative Poe said the ideas proposed in this resolution could happen within the next year.

“While these medical units will not be able to reach every single population there is, [they] can reach many that have sterile zones, that don’t have doctors,” Representative Poe said. “While this isn’t something that is permanent and you’ll be able to go to every day, it’s something we imagine could happen maybe twice a month, maybe once a month. That way infants could get their vaccinations; adults could get their basic vaccinations such as polio.”

Iraq said that the reason Iraq was never part of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was because of a lack of trust.

“We don’t want random people searching our countries,” said Representative Pardo. Part of their resolution, that advocates for the creation of a new body to overview regional solutions and for new definitions on chemical and biological weapons, includes creating a new body that incorporates regional investigators voted by the countries themselves, which would guarantee them to be working with people they trust.

CPD MOVES ONTO ADOLESCENT YOUTH ISSUES

Perla Hernandez

CPD

Winding down on International Migration, the Commission of Population and Development (CPD) began discussing the topic of adolescent youth issues and development. Member States detailed similar rhetoric on the importance of education for the youth. Cuba expressed apprehensions about the decreasing quality in education efforts, citing the mass emigration of teachers and educators in the early 2000’s. Questioned on the type of education Cuba would like to improve, sex education was identified as an important start. Representative Chinedu Asinugo of Cuba stated “Sex education should not be focused on teaching that sex is bad but rather when it is good. Reproduction is important for a nation, and [sex] education should be integrated into curriculum.” Sudan advocated for sexual education as well, but to combat the youth issue of genital mutilation. However, Member States referred to the cultural importance these practices hold and to consider these culturally significant issues while creating resolutions. The issue of standardized education must nonetheless be determined by the Member States, adjusting to each state’s need. It was reiterated that the problems in developed nations require resources distinct from the problems developing nations face. Unilateral agreement on sex education has yet to be settled on by the body.

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COMMITTEE UP-DATES, CONTINUED

UNEA

Sunday’s meetings by the Assembly have reduced the number of prominent resolutions down to four. Two of the four are major provisions focusing on broad scale initiatives. The other two are understood by the body to be more as minor resolutions characterized by initiatives on a local level.

CPD

Russian Federation calls upon CPD Member States to utilize current UN programs to devise solutions on youth issues. Representative Sylvia Tolczyk of Russian Federation closed the call by asking “Now who will join Russia in this mission to bring a brighter future for our youth?”

COI 2005

After several months of testimonies and reports, the Commission of Inquiry of 2005 was unable to prove genocide on the grounds of displacement in Darfur, Sudan. However, the Commission found the Sudanese government responsible for war crimes.

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Situation in Yemen: “The fact of the matter is, Hodeidah is under control of the Houthi rebels. We cannot reach any sort of resolution to this crisis without consulting all of the players,” said Special Envoy Martin Griffiths to the Security Council.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1948

A Representative of the Jewish Agency spoke to the Council regarding the Situation in Palestine, which testimony led to a riveting debate on the best solutions to address the situation.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1993

The Historical Security Council shifted its focus to the situation in Somalia, where famine and war have left the country impoverished and vulnerable. The Council has limited information to act on but it is hoping to bring democracy and stability to the area soon.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ICJ heard oral arguments on Kosovo independence and gave first opinion during closed door sessions. Opinions will be released this evening at 6:30 p.m.

NATIONS WORK ON A VARIETY OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Jeremy Agosta
GA Third

Representative Avery Waid of Italy said he was working with a number of nations including Iceland and Greece on legislation involving reducing drug demand and education specifically for the youth. Representative Waid said, “One of the things Italy is heavily concerned with is the United Nations’ plan of action on drugs, and we have actually incorporated that into our own national action

plan on drugs. We are trying our very hardest to get other countries to adopt similar plans of action.” His colleague, Representative Bailey Brya of Italy, said she thought draft resolutions detailing efforts to control drug trafficking and expansion of resources were good ideas.

Romania was one of the countries promoting drug trafficking regulations. Representative Sarah Jessup of Romania said, “Right now we are really working with Tajikistan because we are inter-

ested in their approach as a transit state ... as an eastern European state we do kind of differ from where western European stands.... We want to address the fact our border could be tightened.” Representative Jessup said they were working with other nations, which includes Bosnia and Kazakhstan.

In addition, the United States had been working with the United Kingdom and Bulgaria to push for discussion on the opioid epidemic, specifically through border security.

HSC 1993 CALLS SEVERAL PARTIES TO DISCUSS SITUATION IN BOSNIA

Silvia Pellegrino

Historical Security Council 1993

The Council continues its discussion on the humanitarian crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The representatives called a series of Member and non-Members States as parties to the dispute to speak to the body about their needs and interests in the conflict. All the parties were asked to express their opinion on a ceasefire and all seemed favorable to the idea; however, all requested that their immediate needs to be prioritized. The United Nations Protec-

tion Force reminded the body of the lack of infrastructure for refugees to be safe, the director of the Bosnian Airforce called for more manpower and help in defense, and the Supreme Commander of the Bosnian Serbs expressed anger over the UN decision to support the forces committing the genocide of their people. Representative Robert Scheidt of Brazil said, “The Security Council has gone to great length to involve all kind of parties in the Council, regardless of which side they are on or whether they are formal or informal.” Brazil

also expressed a commitment to accepting refugees and the belief that a ceasefire is the current goal of the committee, echoed by Representative Belle Lee of the Russian Federation who said, “[we would] like to see a ceasefire; we believe it’s important in order to create peace going forward and we believe it’s important for both parties to sit down with each other and discuss options to guarantee political freedoms and security for all groups, not only those being targeted.”

CDPEG MAKES HEADWAY ON REPORT

Daniel Frederick

CDPEG

The Committee for Development Policy is very engaged in collaborative discussions. The CDP is an expert reportative body for the Economic and Social Council. Representatives are collaborating on a final report for the Economic and Social Council consisting of recommendations and informative resolutions. The committee is focusing on identifying specific needs of States on the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). One

tactic specifically mentioned is prioritizing preferential trade in order to prolong prosperity after graduation from the list. Representative Alessandra Eaton of Ghana said that “Ghana is in favor of a post-graduation buffer zone... While countries are on the list of LDC’s, and are participating in the Economic and Social Council graduation program, they obtain a lot of different resources and preferential trade deals, but upon graduation they are expected to be successful independently. What we want to

do is give a [post-graduation] buffer zone and maintain aid, so they can continue to prosper and not stagnate and slip back onto the list.”

Meanwhile, China is vocal in recommending increased aid for higher education as a long-term solution for durable economic and social institutions.

The entire committee has been very collaborative, with all representatives eager to pinpoint specific solutions and tailor-made resolutions.

INTRODUCING: YOUR REPORTERS, PART 2



KYLE BERGFORS
GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY
COVERING: GA SECOND
PHOTO JOURNALIST



SARAH HASAN
OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY
COVERING: HSC 1948



SILVIA PELLEGRINO
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
COVERING: HSC 1993



JEREMY AGOSTA
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
COVERING: GA THIRD AND ICJ

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GA SIXTH DISCUSSES PEACEKEEPER ACCOUNTABILITY

Rachel Cheatham
GA Sixth

Member States at the forefront of the General Assembly Sixth Committee’s second topic are Estonia, United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates. Estonia believes in holding the United Nations’ Peacekeepers accountable for crimes even when their respective home states will not. The United Arab Emirates argues in favor of reciprocity by having a stronger relationship between the United Nations and Member States. The United Kingdom, due to their pro-life stance, argues strongly against Peacekeepers being sent to countries where the death penalty is legal without regard for the severity of the crime. Thailand is currently working on a resolution alongside multiple states. Thailand is pushing for joint investigations by creating a coalition and bringing in investigators from the home state where the crime originated to the state of the Peacekeeper where the trial would occur. Representatives Angelina Ramirez and Giovanni Acosta of Thailand said this would “eliminate potential bias over the proceedings.” Some of the Member States in discussion with Thailand were less in favor of having trials proceed in the Peacekeeper’s home state. To convince them, it was agreed that part of the resolution would have the United Nations pay for the victim to attend the trial.

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SECURITY COUNCIL CLARIFIES HOUTHİ REBEL INVITATION

Kelsey Chidley
Security Council

A Statement by the President of the Security Council, adopted by the body by consensus, clarifies that the invitation of a Houthi representative to speak before the Council did not serve as a recognition of Houthi legitimacy. The statement reaffirms the Council’s recognition of the sovereignty of the Yemeni central government, and states that the Houthi representative was not given full debating privileges, as the speech

consisted only of a question-and-answer session. Special Envoy Martin Griffiths also spoke before the Council to share expertise in distribution of humanitarian aid among Yemeni civilians. “There are two main problems with getting humanitarian aid to those that need it. The first is the blockade on the port city of Hodeidah, but the second is that the Houthi rebels’ control of the city is also preventing aid, even if it were to get past the blockade,” said Special Envoy Griffiths. Considering these barriers,

the Council is now attempting to draw the international community’s attention towards organizing peace talks between all involved parties in Yemen in the aim of achieving ceasefire. “We are now currently in a discussion about the next steps in terms of peace talks, the placement of aid into Yemen, and the potential for creating a peacekeeping force to allow safe distribution of that aid to the Yemeni people,” said Representative Evan D’Allesandro of the United States.



PRESS CONFERENCE: EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY WITH ITALY AND ISRAEL

Danata Paulino
GA Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary (GA) on Monday morning has been in the midst of discussing the draft resolutions on the first topic: Education for Democracy. Member states Italy and Israel organized a press conference in their effort to raise awareness for Draft Resolution 1.1. Israel expressed previously stated concerns that the current drafts in discussion are too broad. Representative Braeden

Kundert for Israel stated, “We encourage member states to consider narrowing the scope of resolutions on the floor.” Italy Representative Cordell Campbell added their State’s concerns. “The issue I think we faced in committee is that from the beginning, people organized themselves in regional blocs.” Israel agreed by articulating that they are striving to focus on global principles of democracy rather than focusing on regional blocs. Kundert continued, “Our

resolution should set out a set of global principles such as human rights and gender equality that will allow us to create curriculum on democracy going into the future.” As of recent events in the GA Plenary, a draft resolution on the topic of Education for Democracy moved into voting procedure and the body adopted the draft supported by representatives from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil.



NO RESOLUTIONS PASSED ON THE FIRST TOPIC IN GA PLENARY

Danata Paulino
GA Plenary

Sunday Evening, The General Assembly Plenary made no further movements to pass any of the resolutions deliberated on in the topic of Education for Democracy. For a change of pace, a motion was made and favored to move onto Topic Two concerning the safety and security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel.

Topic Two examines the state and non-state threats that attack humanitarians and peacekeepers. In formal debate, many Member States expressed their sympathies and intentions of enacting new policies to protect the workers. Representative Ting Ting Shi of the United Republic of Tanzania delivered a substantial blueprint of how they propose to achieve a solution. Organization, adaptability and accountability were their main objectives,

saying, “We want to emphasize adapting to the different risk scenarios that different missions can present to the peacekeepers and the humanitarian workforces that we send to different areas.” Corresponding statements were given from several GA Plenary States that reiterate the importance of analyzing protection and safety by individual circumstance instead of fixed policy for all conditions. Although no motions have been made, a few countries such as Turkmenistan invited their fellow Member States to speak with them to further discuss their drafted resolution on the topic.

PRESS RELEASES

GA Second
Mexico

After careful consideration of the sensitive nature of Israeli-Palestinian relations, we the delegation from the United Mexican States calls upon our President to move our embassy to West Jerusalem to stand in solidarity with the state of Israel, and to be better equipped to address the crisis of Palestinian terrorism towards the citizens of Israel and the threats to their resources and livelihoods.