



## ECOSOC PLENARY MEETS TUESDAY

CPD and CDPEG will be presenting their final reports to the ECOSOC Plenary, at 1:00p.m. in Chicago Ballrooms VIII-IX on the Ballroom Level.

## GET YOUR GEAR!

Stop by Conference Services on the Ballroom Promenade to get the latest and greatest of AMUN swag! 2018 Limited Edition T-shirts are running out fast!

## DO THE MONSTER MASH! TONIGHT!

Come attired in your favorite Halloween Haunt (or just your favorite dancing clothes) and dance until you drop! Just make sure to bring your credentials!

## COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

### CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

GA Plenary is making headway with issues on safety for humanitarians and peacekeepers in Topic Two but have come back to Topic One, Education for Democracy, with a tabled resolution discussion.

### GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Still on topic one, the GA First passed draft resolution GA/1st/I/3 with a final vote of 68/13/15. With no more resolutions to discuss, Member States are now likely to move on to Topic Two for the last day of session.

### 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. The committee is torn between two options: a wide comprehensive and legislative solution versus a narrow, focused solution, geared at entrepreneurship and capital participation.

### GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Resolution 3rd/I/1 failed to pass during the first round of voting. Proponents of 3rd/I/1 sought to prioritize nations' freedoms in how they solve drug crises in specific countries. Another resolution, GA/3rd/I/2, is being debated. Sponsored by Qatar and Portugal, the resolution seeks to implement a drug database.

### GA SIXTH COMMITTEE

GA Sixth is discussing Resolution GA/6th/II/1 brought forward by Representatives Aidan Checkett and Sydney Robson of Sudan and Representatives Laura Hammock and Taylor Kafer of Israel.

### WHO

The Executive Board moved on to the topic of Promoting The Health of Migrants last night after adopting two more resolutions regarding vaccines. Representative Aubrey Keller of New Zealand said she hopes the board can change the stigma towards migrants.

### CDPEG

The Expert Group finalized their resolution on Topic One. Resolved were issues pertaining to categorization of Least Developed Countries as well as post graduation for states completing the Economic and Social Council developmental assistance program.

## INCORPORATING WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT GRIDLOCKS GA SECOND

*Daniel Frederick*

*GA Second*

GA Second has remained gridlocked in debate on topic one. The issue at hand in topic one is Women in development. Three separate proposals have given way to heated debate amongst the working groups. Of these three proposals, one has fallen stale and out of deliberation, indicated Representative Rob Nolan of Guatemala. Representative Nolan continued with saying, "I call that one the unsalted cracker."

No proposals have made it to a vote. One stance that all proposals share prospectively is recognizing the need to incorporate women

into economic and political sectors of national economies. The remaining proposals belong separately to the African working Bloc and the Latin American Bloc. The GA Second has moved to concurrently pass both of the remaining proposals. Representative Nolan said, "We've reached an agreement with the African bloc in passing Resolutions GA/2nd/I/1 and GA/2nd/I/3 concurrently. Barring any shenanigans, it will ultimately fuse the proposals together. This way we are not fighting anymore; and also the Plenary is likely to only accept one resolution that actually resembles the wishes of the body as a whole." Compromise and re-

linquishment may finally be found in GA Second on Topic One.

The committee still has to take on topic two, Permanent Sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, which is mired in historical complexity as well as religious and cultural tension. Representative James Meason of Isreal will be in the spotlight while the committee addresses recognition of Palestinian sovereign rights over resources in The West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights.



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## GA THIRD AVOIDS TOPIC SWITCH, SUBMITS DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

*Jeremy Agosta*

*GA Third*

The motion to vote by consensus failed for draft resolution GA/3rd/I/1. When voted on again, the resolution failed 20/48/22. The resolution would have allowed individual states to fight drug trafficking in a way specific for them. Representative Johannes Bang of Tajikistan, one of the resolution's sponsors, said, "It is better to look

at the United Nations instead of a perscriptive body as a basket of resources that states can draw upon..."

Another resolution, GA/3rd/I/2, highlighted a shared database to assist border control and customs systems to slow the transfer of drugs internationally. The resolution also outlined a priority to maintain nation's freedoms. Representative Gregorios Mihalopoulos of Portugal said, "People are tired of all this infighting.... They want a

resolution that actually does something." Representative Myriah Bernard of Qatar, a co-sponsor on the resolution said, "The resolution is mainly about allowing each state to respect their own views on how drugs work in their country... a shared database would initially have a [global record] of shared crime." The resolution says that database would record all confiscated drugs, proceeds from drug distribution and tracking of legal drugs.

## GA SIXTH DISCUSSING VICTIMS RIGHTS AND STRICTER VETTING

*Rachel Cheatham*

*GA Sixth*

Representative Sydney Robson of Sudan addressed two main aspects of their resolution: the necessity for the protection of victim's rights and stricter vetting of peacekeepers. Representative Aidan Checkett of Sudan said "the focus of the judicial system on the right of host states to prosecute is a strong and integral component of the document, and we believe that national sovereignty and the rights

of states are fundamental and unarguable rights." Part of Sudan's resolution discusses the concept of a council composed of objective legal experts, similar to how the International Court of Justice functions. Representative Ben Passey of South Sudan asked whether a council would be capable of determining whether a home state could hold its own peacekeepers accountable. Representative Sydney Robson of Sudan said in respect to national sovereignty, the

United Nations should allow home States the opportunity to evaluate their own ability for a fair trial.

Sudan and the other Member States they caucus with strongly believed in respecting national sovereignty and in a state's ability to hold itself and its peacekeepers accountable. Cases that are too politically tense, or in cases where a state feels it is incapable of conducting a fair trial, will be considered on a case by case basis for further consideration.

## GA FIRST PASSES RESOLUTION ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING METHODS

*Claudia Chiappa*

*GA First*

The General Assembly First Committee brought resolution GA/1st/I/1 to the floor for discussion. The resolution, sponsored by the Republic of Korea and Albania, focused on developing "confidence building methods" and to make the Biological Weapons Convention a more workable document. Representative Khalil Khan of the Republic of Korea said that they were open to amendments and invited Member States to openly discuss the document.

South Africa criticized the draft resolution for being too vague and for reiterating already existing policies and actions, while not advancing the work of the body. Without further discussion or amendments, there was a motion to close the debate on draft resolution GA/1st/I/1, which passed. GA First moved to vote and the resolution failed to pass with a vote of 25/44/15. Both Albania and the Republic of Korea blamed the results on the brief discussion and the lack of willingness to amend the document.

With a total of 60 votes in favor, a motion was passed to bring draft resolution GA/1st/I/3 to the floor. Resolution GA/1st/I/3, sponsored by South Africa and South Sudan, was heavily discussed by several Member States. Amendments GA/1st/I/3/A, GA/1st/I/3/B, and GA/1st/I/3/C were all incorporated in the draft resolution. With a final vote of 68/13/15, draft resolution GA/1st/I/3 was passed as GA First continues discussing the first topic.



## COMMITTEE UPDATES, CONTINUED UNEA

The Assembly held deliberations late Sunday evening and successfully passed two resolutions, both in relation to clean water systems.

### CPD

Mental health and age are major issues for the youth topic as Representative Cristina Ricano of Japan states, “Japan suffers from a high suicide rate amongst its youth. The aging population is growing, with 26.7% of the population being above the age of 65 years. It’s the opposite of a youth bulge. Retention and pro-creation needs to be stabilized.”

### COI 2005

East Timor appointed its first provedor, with powers to investigate and report on complaints against government officials and institutions. At this time, the government of Indonesia has invited the Commission of Experts to relocate in the capital of Jakarta.

### CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Representative Christina Walker of the Netherlands stated, “The first resolution we passed was more focused on getting aid into [Yemen], and the two other resolutions that we are currently working on are more about how that will actually happen, including a ceasefire to be able to get aid into Yemen to those civilians.”

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1948

After much debate and deliberation, the United States decided to pull their Draft Resolution, HSC-1948/2 from consideration. The Council was unable to reach a consensus on what should be done to handle the Situation in Palestine and further debate on the topic was tabled.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1993

Four United States soldiers were killed in Somalia by a landmine. Representative Nazario dos Santos of the United States said, “[we] are currently working to increase troops in Somalia. Our government is very concerned with Somalia because it is a very critical area for American interests.”

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

A majority opinion and two concurring opinions agreed that the unilateral Declaration of Independence of Kosovo is in accordance with international law.

## INDONESIA FAILS TO HOLD PERPETRATORS OF WAR CRIMES ACCOUNTABLE

*Claudia Chiappa*

*Commission of Inquiry 2005*

Following severe violence perpetrated by the government of Indonesia in the region of East Timor, the United Nations formed the Commission of Experts to Review the Prosecution of Serious Violations of Human Rights in East Timor in 1999. The Commission is tasked to assess the progress made in the judicial process and to determine whether those responsible of these violations have been held accountable.

The Commission of Inquiry heard the testimony of Sukehiro Hasegawa, head of the United Na-

tions Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) and Special Representative of the Secretary General. Mr. Hasegawa declared that democratic institutions are currently fragile but stable, and there is concern for corruption and possible future violence. Mr. Hasegawa said, “The relationship between East Timor and Indonesia is strong. Both parties are interested in keeping and strengthening that bond.”

One of the key concerns of the Commission is to assess the working of the judicial system and its possible corruption. A witness that spoke on the matter in front

of the Commission was Representative Patrick Martin of the Center for Transitional Justice.

“The Indonesian government has not been cooperative,” said Mr. Martin. “The justice system itself had some failings.”

According to Mr. Martin, these failings include a lack of access to proper defense counsel, weaknesses in the witness protection program, trial of warcrimes as lesser crimes and failure to address socioeconomic factors.

As of 28 February 2005, COI has relocated to Singapore.

## CDPEG WORKS ON SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

*Daniel Frederick*

*CDPEG*

Science and Technological Innovations (STI) play a very influential role in the development and sustainability of any state, especially those identified as Least Developed Countries. Moving on to topic two, the Committee for Development Policy is debating and organizing individual working groups, preferably three, to focus on three established categories within the topic.

According to Representative Alexandra Eaton of Ghana, these three categories are: 1. assisting developing countries in finding

meaningful and substantial use of technology through educational initiatives and awareness of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals; 2. creating a set of STI specific standards for policy; making and 3. developing strategies and ideas to support the sharing of crucial STI information between member states.

Representative Isaac Hampton of Ethiopia is was persistent about adding a fourth category focused on protecting the holding state’s intellectual property rights during the dissemination of STI, but the majority of repre-

sentatives feel that this issue falls into category three. Topic two will most likely remain consolidated into three categories but Representative Hampton remains vocal about intellectual property rights.

Since one of the seventeen 2030 Sustainable Development Goals is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, representatives in the committee are concerned with simplified promulgation for STI that pertains to reducing a state’s environmental impact.

## COALITION OF OPEC STATES SEE HARM TO THEIR INTERESTS

*Yves Mangulabnan*

*UNEA*

A resolution mainly constructed by Bolivia, Italy and France proposes focusing on working with private companies, corporations, firms, etc. that have proved to be exemplary leaders in sound chemical waste management and the rest of the goals of the Assembly. This coalition runs almost parallel to the public sector coalition. These states hope thatby providing tax incentives to companies

in the private sector, these companies will then lead by example and following reduction, reuse, and recycling waste programs.

As nations turn to newer and more sustainable forms of energy, those states that rely on petroleum are forced to re-evaluate their energy sources. The other coalition, self-identified as “We Love Oil,” seeks to propose a resolution which focuses on protecting the interests of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Representative Miki Hodel of Saudi Arabia best describes the motivations behind it, saying “Saudi Arabia has a lot of oil money, and we feel that environmental regulations can hamper our economic growth, and [so] we want to write legislation the reflects our best interests. As oil is the main source [of] revenue for the OPEC States, many of them feel that restrictions on oil-drilling practices will severely impact their economic situation.”

## SECURITY COUNCIL MOVES PEACEKEEPERS INTO RWANDA

*Silvia Pellegrino*

*Historical Security Council 1993*

The Historical Security Council passed Resolution HSC-1993/6 which allocates more peacekeepers to the Rwanda-Uganda border as requested yesterday by a representative of the Secretary-General’s Office leading the United Nations Observer Force Uganda-Rwanda (UNOFUR). The resolution passed unanimously and there is great hope that the peacekeepers will help move the peace talks along and bring the conflict to a resolution. Representative Zach

Deaton of Spain said, “We hope that the increase in number of peacekeepers and the diversification of the force will show support for the peace talks currently occurring in Rwanda.” Furthermore, Morocco emphasized their commitment to ending conflict in the African region. Representative Steven Farlow of Morocco said, “Morocco is always out to protect and assist its African brothers, and we will always be sure that their interests are represented and that we can assist them in any way they need.”

The body has had to address bud-

geting concerns over their peacekeeping missions and talks about moving the peacekeepers from other missions rather than adding to them have been ongoing. Representative Megan Beaulé of Cape Verde said, “There are concerns over the budget for peacekeepers, but we are looking at moving peacekeepers around from other regions.” The main region the body is considering for this specific purpose is Cambodia, where the peacekeeping mission is about to expire.

## GHANA FIGHTS FOR PROTECTION TASK FORCE, SWITZERLAND REBUFFS

*Danata Paulino*

*GA Plenary*

After making no headway with Topic One on Education for Democracy, the General Assembly Plenary has been working through topic two on issues of safety for humanitarians and United Nations personnel. With no resolutions being passed as of yet, the GA Plenary finally made material progress by putting a resolution for topic one on the agenda Monday morning.

Even with Education for Democracy back on the agenda, the GA Plenary Member States have been engaged in addressing individual concerns and notions in regards to topic two. Ghana Representative Nicholas Bright made a case for developing a task force for humanitarian and peacekeeper personnel. Representative Bright said, “If these peacekeepers know they are going to be in danger, they can request before they go into these situations and have protection. All these peacekeepers would be doing would be ensuring that these humanitarian groups and UN personnel are not being threatened or attacked. This would not protect them if they were in violation of national laws. To prevent it from being a standing army, I propose that we limit it to a certain number and have an oversight committee.” On the other hand, Switzerland refused to stand by any type of of “advanced help.” Representative Terry Peck of Switzerland made this evident by saying, “Whether you call it a task force, standing army or global defense force is irrelevant. The Swiss Government will not support it.” Other Member States asked for considerations. Representative Peter Barh of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed the unsuccessful missions and appalling conduct of peacekeepers, while Representative Nadeen Elsayed of Lao People’s Democratic Republic asked the GA Plenary to consider suggestions for funding this aid from a developing country’s perspective.

# RESOLUTION PROGRESS ON THE SITUATION IN YEMEN

*Kelsey Chidley*  
*Security Council*

The Security Council has passed two resolutions on the situation in Yemen by consensus; a third resolution was vetoed by the Russian Federation. Resolution SC/1 calls for ceasefire in Hodeidah, a port city that serves as a crucial step in the distribution of aid throughout Yemen, and Resolution SC/2 outlines a process to solidify ceasefire throughout the entire country. The Council has now moved on to a discussion of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“We just really wanted to give incentives to the parties to finally get to the table and really take actual steps to cause a ceasefire and hopefully save some civilian lives from famine and war,” said Representative William Moore of Peru. The third resolution, which did not pass, outlined the creation of a new body that would distribute aid to Yemeni civilians. “The Russian Federation does not agree with calling out any one party in particular, and because the resolution was specifically calling out Iran, we did not support that,” said Representative Ashley Mulford of the Russian Federation. Since ceasefire has been acknowledged as a lengthy process, Resolution SC/1 specifies that basic supplies such as food and water purification devices will continue to be delivered to Yemeni civilians as long as peace talks continue in the region. Resolutions SC/1 and SC/2 were adopted after the Council issued a second Presidential Statement, which requested that the Arab League and the United Nations General Assembly push for peace talks among all clashing parties in Yemen.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY REMINDER

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.

# PALESTINE ON TOPIC IN HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1948

*Sarah Hasan*  
*Historical Security Council 1948*

The Historical Security Council of 1948 began a riveting debate on the Situation in Palestine, but unfortunately the Council was unable to reach a consensus so the discussion was tabled. The main topic of the debate centered around draft Resolution HSC-1948/2 which was proposed by the United States and, if approved by the body, would reaffirm United Nations Resolution 181 regarding the original Partition Plan. Being a sponsor for the draft resolution, the United States has pushed hard for its adoption.

Representative Joe Keely of the United States said, “the US unequivocally supports the [Jewish Agency] and believes that they should be represented in Palestine. We believe that the current Partition that the UN has already approved, while not perfect, is the best option moving forward and we would like to continue to state our support of that.” Along with the United States, the USSR is another delegation that has spoken in favor of the draft resolution. The USSR stated its concern that there are less

# PRESS CONFERENCE: ITALY AND ISRAEL RALLY FOR RESOLUTION

*Danata Paulino*  
*GA Plenary*

The General Assembly Plenary on Monday morning had been in the midst of discussing the draft resolutions on Topic One: Education for Democracy. Member States Italy and Israel organized a press conference in the efforts to raise awareness for the draft resolution they sponsored. Israel expressed previously stated concerns that the current drafts in discussion in relation to Education for

# PRESS CONFERENCE: CHINA, SYRIA AND FRANCE ON PALESTINE

*Sarah Hasan*  
*Historical Security Council 1948*

Representative Roza Tawil of China, Representative Kory Salagean of Syria, and Representative Matthew Yetter of France held a press conference to discuss a draft resolution regarding an alternative solution to the current Partition Plan involving Palestine. Included

than four months until British troops are supposed to be pulled from the area, and that there has been such a stalemate on the issue that they no longer believe that a Unified Arab-Jewish state is possible. Representative Theresa Colston of the USSR stated, “Additionally, the Arab nations have refused to give any ground in any kind of negotiations and therefore we support the draft resolution on the floor which would reaffirm the original partition plan that was put in place last year.”

Syria expressed its dissatisfaction in the draft resolution arguing that the previously passed partition plan was not the best possible solution to the issue. Representative Kory Salagean of Syria said, “We did go through a lot of hardships in creating our own state and creating stability within the region, and we are just now becoming a more stable region, and because of this we are unable to promise the Jews that all of the Arab League will ensure their safety and security and not bring forth attacks or not support other organizations’ attacks on them. Which is why we think that the most viable solu-

Democracy are too broad. Representative Braeden Kundert of Israel stated, “We encourage Member States to consider narrowing the scope of resolutions on the floor.” Representative Cordell Campbell of Italy added “The issues I think we faced in committee is that from the begininning, people organized themselves in regional blocs.” Representative Kundert agreed that they are striving to focus on global principles of democracy rather than focusing on regional blocs. Repre-

in the resolution is the creation of a new alternative homeland for the Jewish population, and the creation of a special committee that wants to advance the interests of the Jewish populations so that they may elect how they would like to proceed in choosing thier new homeland. There are multiple areas that have been offered up by states as pos-

sible locations for a new homeland for the Jewish population. Representatives Tawil, Salagean and Yetter emphasized the importance of the safety and security of the Jewish population, and they believe this is the best possible alternative solution in accomplishing this.

tion for their safety is to remove them from the region and give them a homeland of their own.” Syria is not the only delegation to support the idea of relocating the Jews to another location. France also agreed on the relocation of the Jews being one of the most viable solutions, agreeing so much so that they offered up the area of French Guiana as a possible relocation settlement for the Jewish people. The original Zionist thoughts, by Theodor Herzl, identified three possible locations for the Jewish state: Argentina, Uganda and Israel. Representative Matthew Yetter of France said, “Showing that South America was already on the founding Zionist Nationalist [Theodor Herzl] radar really shows the feasibility of French Guiana.”

After much deliberation and debate within the Council, the body was unable to build consensus behind a single position. The United States made the decision to pull their draft resolution from consideration, and all discussion on the Situation in Palestine was subsequently tabled.

representative 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, Resolution GA/Plen/I/1 on topic of Education for Democracy moved into voting procedure and adopted the draft supported by Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

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# WHO MOVES ON TO A NEW TOPIC

*Lauren Soulek*  
*WHO*

Last night, Member States of the World Health Organization Executive Board (WHO) switched from their discussion on vaccines to a discussion on healthcare for migrants.

Representative Aubrey Keller of New Zealand said she hopes the Board focuses on getting rid of the stigma towards migrants.

“I think it’s very important in that whatever we do we focus on, the reality [is] that a lot of host countries have a stigma against migrants, and we want our resolution to emphasize the net benefits to the host country of welcoming in migrants,” Representative Keller said. “Part of welcoming them in is making a healthcare system that is welcoming to them. So, easy to use and not too burdensome.”

Representative Keller said it’s important for the Board to consider all types of migrants in their discussions.

“I think the hardest thing for the Board will be deciding how to make a resolution that benefits both economic migrants and political migrants and undocumented migrants because there are many different types,” Representative Keller said. “Especially with political and undocumented migrants, they definitely want their health records secure.”

Before moving onto this topic, the Board adopted two more resolutions regarding the discussion on vaccines. Bhutan and Italy brought forward a resolution that called upon Member States to work with various institutions, organizations and stakeholders to work on educational programs regarding vaccines. Congo, Jordan and Algeria brought forward a different resolution that included the establishment of a sub-committee under the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts and recommended the WHO find methods of “ensuring equitable access both within and among Member States, and to all communities around the world.”