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COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

General Assembly Plenary leaves topic two: Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel behind and tries to finalize resolutions on topic one: Education for Democracy, with many draft resolutions still on the floor.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Despite several motions to switch back to the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction, GA First remains on the Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures. "We want to make sure that we get at least one resolution passed through the body," said Representative Olivia Jones of New Zealand.

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

Representative James Meason of Israel said, "Topic two is the consideration from the United Nations, in their anti-Israeli propagandist fueled dogma, to strip Israel of our sovereignty and our rights in regard to the territories of West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights."

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Two resolutions were passed to address the global drug crisis. One, Resolution GA/3rd/I/5, aimed to improve drug screening and information. The other resolution, GA/3rd/I/6, focused on education, infrastructure and technology.

GA SIXTH COMMITTEE

Representative Jerryn Jones of the Dominican Republic said, "We've passed three resolutions for topic two, Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, responding to both judicial review and preventative issues regarding criminal accountability for peacekeepers on foreign soil. Collectively the group is moving slow but headway is being made."

WHO

The Executive Board adopted six resolutions on Promoting the health of migrants. Earlier this weekend the Executive Board adopted four resolutions on the Global vaccine action plan. Representative Curtis McMackin of the United Republic of Tanzania said he believes the WHO could've accomplished more on vaccines.

CDPEG

The Expert Group finalized a successful and collaborative weekend, passing two resolutions pertaining to Least Developed Countries as well as Science and technological innovation.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS OFFER NEW PERSPECTIVES TO AMUN

Lauren Soulek

AMUN representatives come from many different schools, but not all of those schools are in the United States of America, and not all representatives are from the United States either.

Representatives Iying Lin and Rocio Leon both come from the National Chengchi University in Taipei, Taiwan, representing Malta. Representative Leon said they are a part of a club at their school that offers the chance to travel abroad and participate in AMUN.

"Although it's kind of scary for us because English is not our first language, and sometimes we have difficulties understanding when people talk too fast, but we think it's really nice to discuss current topics that are of relevance and to come up with ideas to find solutions for them. As well as meeting other people," Representative Leon said.

Representative Leon is originally from Guatemala and she said she's able to bring different perspectives to the conference because she faces different situations in her hometown.

"For example, conditions in Guatemala are not as good as in the U.S. so even though you have to roleplay a country, it's different from researching than from actual information," Representative Leon said. "I think with that we can contribute."

Representative Lin, who is originally from Taiwan,

said she can bring different opinions to the roleplaying.

"From my observation, I think even though there are lots of different countries of delegation, mostly they are all coming from America," Representative Lin said. "So they really have strong American opinions, but at the same time, me as a Taiwanese, we look at things at different perspectives and we actually receive news from different eye angles. So we talk about different sides with these delegates but they probably think we have difficulties to communicate with [them] because we really have strong or opposite opinions."

Representatives Lin and Leon both said they were nervous to come to AMUN since English is not their first language.

"We thought it was going to be really hard to participate, but actually to collaborate with different people is nice and to express our ideas," Representative Leon said.

Representative Lin said the most unforgettable thing for her during AMUN was "standing in front of the podium and talking to people."

Eric Ngo is a representative from Truman State University in Missouri, but he is originally from Vietnam.

"I think AMUN should be a good opportunity for me to meet friends and other people that share a common interest and also to talk about pressing issues that we as an international community is fac-

ing," Representative Ngo said. "I signed up for it because I thought it would be a great opportunity to learn and exchange ideas."

Representative Ngo said being from a different country allows him to bring new perspectives to the conference.

"Regardless of which country you represent, your prior experience is definitely influencing to how you perform in AMUN," Representative Ngo said. "I think being from Vietnam, a developing, third-world country, I think that problems like these, for example, health of migrants or global vaccination programs among other things are really necessary to address. I think being a resident from such a country really contributes a lot in how I think and how I work with people."

For all three representatives, they said AMUN is their first international model UN conference. Representative Ngo said every time he attends a new model UN he has to get over his fear of approaching people.

"I think that the people here and because of the common interest that we share, the common goals we work towards, I think it's easier for me as well to approach people, to work with people, to talk with people," Representative Ngo said. "I also think Americans and international representatives in this conference are really open and friendly."

SOMALIAN TUMULTS LEAD TO ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE PEACEKEEPERS

Silvia Pellegrino

Historical Security Council 1993

The Historical Security Council 1993 spent the night dealing with the crisis in Mogadishu, Somalia, where civilians and militants surrounded Hussein Mohamed Farah Aidid's compound and trapped 800 Peacekeepers inside the peacekeeping office. The casualties are still being counted, and 25,000 civilians are unaccounted for. The Council went back and forth between alternatives to handle the problem, from airstrikes to removal of the peacekeepers from the area.

Representative Winter Awley of the United States is hopeful that extraction will be easier with the cooperation of Aidid and his militia; he said, "We believe that through operation Bring Your Own Bombs (BYOB) that a ground assault on the southern side of Mogadishu as long as cooperation from Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) troops attaining the peacekeeper forces will be easier than any other military operations."

Due to discontinued communication, the Council found it, at

times, challenging to communicate with allies in the war zone, which severely hampered strategic planning. Representatives Robert Scheidt and Joseph Leone of Brazil said, "Recognition of reality is necessary. Aidid is the de-facto power in Mogadishu and the support of the international community could bring stability to the capital." Meanwhile, the Council was being diplomatically discourteous towards the Somali UN Ambassador who had been residing in New York since the onset of the conflict.

The conflict was accompanied by additional foreign nationals casualties. Representative Brandon Marke of Djibouti said, "the fact that other unauthorized foreign nationals are being threatened obviously makes us uncomfortable. Ideally we would be also extracting those nationals. It is a more complicated process since they are not all centralized in one place where the peacekeepers are. Hopefully subsequent missions will be able to secure those individuals as well." As well, Representative Awley said, "based on the events that have occurred

and Hussein Aidid not knowing where the conflict originated from, we believe the execution of these foreign nationals is saddening and untimely but that is the result of war time and we are in communication with Aidid to make sure this does not happen ever again."

When American and Russian airships did ultimately land on the ground and began their extraction campaign, the Council passed one presidential statement, denouncing the crimes committed against UN troops by the Somali militants and inviting all parties to the dispute to establish peace-talks and negotiations over the future of a stable Somalia.

The Security Council was indeed successful in removing the peacekeepers from the conflict zone and issued a joint statement to the press: "The Security Council is ecstatic that the peacekeepers could be extracted from Mogadishu with minimal casualties. We anticipate success in future efforts to stabilize the region."

COMMITTEE MOVES TOWARDS VOTING IN UNEA

Yves Mangulabnan

UNEA

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resumed Monday morning to discuss the Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict only to be reverted back to the Sound management of chemicals and waste as a result of a resolution headed by Ghana, Vietnam and Nigeria. Resolution I/4 addresses the hazardous problem of electronic waste. The resolution asks the United Nations to fund recycling programs in countries all over the world, as well as accompanying education programs for the workers in the waste industry on proper waste management with regards to electronic waste. The resolution is yet to be voted on.

Sunday night saw the successful passage of two resolutions. One of them was Resolution I/3 which was mainly drafted by Djibouti, Cabo Verde, South Sudan and Italy. Representative Nandini Sadagopan of Djibouti described the procedure leading up to the voting as "a bit bumpy" since the coalition tried to pass the resolution by consensus but received objections. The resolution passed with a standard majority vote.

Resolutions I/1 and I/2 were passed earlier. These resolutions shared a common interest in the protection of our water systems. Representative Dominic Robinson of Latvia emphasized the health of our oceans, stating that "this is something that we have personally invested in, as well as recognizing the importance of protecting our waterways, as everything ultimately will run off into the oceans."

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COMMITTEE UPDATES, CONTINUED

UNEA

Monday marked the passing of multiple draft resolutions. As of Monday evening, resolutions concerning Sound management of chemicals and waste have all passed. The Assembly has shifted their debate to adopting draft resolutions concerning the Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict.

CPD

Monday evening, the CPD continued work on its report. It tackled issues relating to international migration and development and youth and development. On the first topic, the body discussed database management, migrant assimilation, how human trafficking is an international migration issue, infrastructure and brain drain. For the topic on Adolescents and youth, the commission focused on concepts related to reproductive health and education, the “youth bulge,” and technology and modernization.

COI 2005

according to a representative of the KPP-HAM, war crimes in East Timor were supported by police and armed forces. Despite the fact that they provided evidence to prosecute a total of 22 individuals, the Attorney General “chose not to use the evidence” and “did not seem interested in actively prosecuting the crimes.”

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Late Monday evening, the Security Council was called into emergency session to address violence against refugees fleeing an outbreak of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1948

Crisis escalates over the Partition of Palestine as the Council continues to struggle with hostilities between the Jewish and Arab peoples.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1993

The Council began tackling the crisis in the city of Mogadishu, Somalia, where 25,000 civilians are unaccounted for. The Council is contemplating the establishment of peaceful relationships with Hussein Mohamed Farrah Aidid, but prioritizes the extraction of more than 800 peacekeepers trapped in the peacekeeping office.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ICJ sided with Kosovo in its independence claim, saying Serbia wanted Kosovo for political and historical reasons, and has committed violence against its people. Justices Rob Hickey and Donald Edgerton held consenting opinions in the case.

CRISIS OVER COORDINATED STRIKE AGAINST ISRAEL

Kelsey Chidley

Historical Security Council 1948

The Council was called to an emergency session late Monday evening when unrest escalated to reports of a coordinated strike by Egypt, Transjordan, and Syria against Jewish forces in the Palestinian region.

“We need action now. This has just been a few days, and people are dying, and this body needs to do something about it,” said the Representative of Israel, a Party to the Dispute to the Historical Security Council 1948. The Council

RESOLUTIONS PASSED DEALING WITH GLOBAL DRUG CRISIS

Jeremy Agosta

GA Third

Resolution GA/3rd/II/5 was a high priority for GA Third, and was drafted to deal with the global drug crisis while also maintaining national sovereignty. The resolution also called for additional screening to be used at check points. Information on drugs collected can be added to a database at states’ discretion. Representative Tammy Ko of Saudi Arabia, one of the resolution’s sponsors,

THAILAND AND EGYPT DISCUSS RESOLUTION ON PENAL CODE

Rachel Cheatham

GA Sixth

After spending the majority of Sunday and Monday debating resolutions, the General Assembly Sixth Committee passed Resolutions GA/6th/II/4 and GA/6th/II/5. Representatives Angelina Ramirez and Giovanni Acosta of Thailand said, for their contribution of Resolution GA/6th/II/5 “by presenting the idea of a United Nations Penal Code and bilateral-investigation, Thailand was able to successfully pass a resolution regarding the criminal ac-

GA FIRST STRUGGLES TO ADVANCE ITS AGENDA

Claudia Chiappa

GA First

As the committee moves on to topic two, the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, Member States show interest in bringing back ‘the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Two new resolutions were accepted and are now waiting to be brought to the floor. Representative Kate Baier of Honduras is one of the sponsors of resolution GA/1st/II/5 and says she would like to see

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN WAR CRIMES

Claudia Chiappa

COI 2005

The Commission of Inquiry continues to analyze the facts surrounding the warcrimes committed in East Timor in 1999. After moving to Jakarta, Indonesia, COI heard the testimony of an Indonesian diplomat, denying allegations of misconduct of the government. He claimed that there is no connection between the Indonesian military and the militias that carried out the attacks and that the government, according to the diplomat, “applied all due diligence” when handling the prosecutions. COI’s investigation also at-

addressed the creation of the state of Israel, which coincided with the migration of nearly 300,000 Arab refugees. Resolution HSC-1948/7 proposed the introduction of peacekeeping troops into Israeli borders, but it failed in committee. “The Arab League has spoken out in previous sessions against allowing peacekeeping troops, and, since the Arab League has already taken action against Israel, we felt this would only increase the violence in the area.... This is not a military issue, but rather, a humanitarian crisis which the military has to become

said, “For Saudi Arabia, one of the main goals for the first topic was ... we had a lot of people that were misusing drugs inside our country and transporting drugs inside our country. We combined with UAE [United Arab Emirates] and Kuwait to think about resolutions that could push having transit points and boarder security.”

Resolution GA/3rd/II/6 focuses on education, infrastructure and technology. The resolution also builds on past United Nations ef-

countability of United Nations officials and experts on mission. The Penal Code serves as a guideline for verdicts in all states to follow, although not required.

Pertaining to United Nations Officials whom have committed a crime against humanity, the nation with cultural/ethical/lawful differences [should] come together under a blanket verdict. A bilateral investigation between the state of nationality [of the offender] and the states where the crime took place would decrease bias, as well as keeping sovereignty. Working

the resolution being discussed.

“I just think we have a strong resolution and we should definitely talk about it,” said Baier. “We want to focus on preventative measures for biological attacks and the education on biological attacks.”

Honduras is also working on a resolution for the Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, that entails countries turning in undocumented weapons without risking any repercussion, but aware that any further possession of undocumented weapons will be considered illegal.

Not all Member States, however, are satisfied with

tracted some hostility from a prosecutor from the Indonesian Ad Hoc Human Rights Court. The prosecutor harshly claimed that the crimes were committed by domestic factions and out-of-control subordinates and that military commanders should not be held accountable for warcrimes.

“Indonesian military troops, particularly military commanders that have been indicted, have very little to do with the actual atrocities,” said the prosecutor. “Nearly all of the defendants who have been indicted were not even present at the scene of the massacres they were associated with, so

involved in because it’s reached this point.” said Representative Alissa Kennedy of Syria. The resolution failed in committee because of dispute between Member States’ opinions of installing peacekeepers in the region. “We’re working towards providing aid in whatever form Israel would like. So far the US has sent 200 military advisors and 3800 troops, and we’re looking to increase those numbers.... The United States is steadfastly and unequivocally committed to the existence of Israel,” said Representative Joe Keeley of the United States.

forts to allow non-invasive drug testing to be permitted. Representative Jordan Hart of Zambia voted for the resolution. “It utilizes programs that are already in the United Nations instead of creating their own... it also included broad scope education for regionally based programs. So we are in support of that, we just didn’t like resolutions that only focused on the power of five countries,” Representative Hart said.

with many countries in the process, Thailand is proud that our resolution was appreciated and passed he body.” Representatives Patrick Redmond and Grace Fuchser of Egypt supported Resolution GA/6th/II/5 because, as Fuchser said, “Egypt supports a zero tolerance policy concerning crimes such as rape and sexual violence. However, Egypt also believes, in order to preserve national sovereignty, offenders must be tried in their home nation. This is due to the fact that many nations have laws that are applied and enforced differently.

the progress made so far.

“The State of Iraq is very disappointed in the work of this body,” said Representative Santiago Pardo of Iraq. “The world has left the Middle East behind... Iraq is working with some other Arab nations in order to bring peace to the Middle East. And in order to bring peace to the Middle East, certain countries that are causing violence must be disarmed.”

The Committee found itself in a stalled situation as Member States seem unable to make any real progress.

they cannot be held responsible for direct attacks. By neglecting to control their subordinates, at best prosecution of indirect manslaughter can be pursued.”

A third testimony provided by a representative from the Investigative Commission into Human Rights Violations in East Timor (KPP-HAM) painted a very different picture. He clearly stated to COI that there are indications of military involvement in the conflict and that there is “evidence of killing and gender violence” in the region. According to him, there is clear evidence of ties between these militias and the Indonesian government.

JUDGES SIDE WITH KOSOVO

Jeremy Agosta

ICJ

The Court ruled for Kosovo, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Serbia and Ireland in a dispute for Kosovo’s independence from Serbia. The body ruled that Serbia had a responsibility to respect equal rights and self-determination. In the past, Serbia has not respected Kosovo’s autonomy. The legal basis cited said Kosovo had the right to declare itself sovereign because of its territory, population, government and international relations. Later, the ICJ said Serbia wanted Kosovo for political and historical reasons and has committed violence against the people of Kosovo.

Two judges agreed with the decision, but had different reasoning. Justice Rob Hickey said Kosovo’s declaration of independence was consistent with international law but believed states can choose whether or not they recognize other countries. “We think that was a legal act. However, we feel like the majority opinion oversteps its bounds,” he said. Justice Donald Edgerton said he supported Kosovo’s claim, but the reasons for the independence legality were too broad. Justice Edgerton believed other nations could take advantage of it. “I felt that the majority opinion did not spell out specific details that made the case different from any other cases of independence. I find that the Kosovo case had very special conditions that most other cases did not have. That needed more specific language in the majority opinion,” Justice Edgerton said.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO FIGHTS EBOLA

Kelsey Chidley

Security Council

Monday evening the Security Council passed resolution SC/5, which focused on education aimed at preventing the spread of the Ebola virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Based on a similar case in Nigeria in 2016, the resolution calls for campaigns that will inform the Congolese public on the potential health hazards that can result from physical contact within the context of burial traditions. This was a delicate issue to discuss in committee because of cultural differences that allow varying degrees of physical contact with the deceased. The resolution also requests that the UN facilitates aid in the form of distribution of vaccines.

ISRAEL AND PALESTINE COME TO AN IMPASS OVER RESOURCES

Daniel Frederick

GA Second

Israel and Palestine squared off in the Committee, holding very different perspectives on what is being done within the United Nations to ease the resource crisis.

Representative Cara Hull of Palestine opened Monday evening's session by echoing remarks recently made by the President of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas, "The Palestinian people are not up for a bargain."

Representative Hull continued, "We will not be stepped on and we are not to be overlooked. Israeli people are equal to Palestinian people and Palestinian people are equal to the people within the countries of all these Member States."

Relations between the two countries have amounted to nothing short of turmoil. From 30 March 2018 to 15 May 2018, 110 Palestinians were killed in border disputes. The current dispute over Palestinian sovereignty has rippled through history since the original catalytic settlement policy of 1967. This settlement policy strengthened the young State of Israel by providing advantageous control of economically impactful resources in the region. However, the people of Palestine still occupy parts of these regions and do not hold land rights.

Representative Hull continued, "Security in the region is important for promoting economics. This continued expansion of the Israeli people is hindering their own economic growth and ours as well."

Palestine and Israel are vexed with opposing views of what the UN is doing to mediate this situation.

Representative James Meason of Israel shared his views on the matter, "Topic two is the consideration from the United Nations, in thier anti-Isreali propagandist fueled dogma to strip Israel of our Soveriegnty, of our rights in regard to the territories of West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights."

Within the United Nations Charter is the committment to provide equal basic rights to all humans across the world.

PLENARY MAKES WAY AFTER DAYS WITH NO CONCLUSIONS

Danata Paulino
GA Plenary

The GA Plenary had not been able to fully move past Education for Democracy since day one. On Monday, there were only several moments when the topic was changed back to topic two, Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel. However, when the Committee moved to caucus on the matter, several Member States took this opportunity to persuade the others to transition back to Education for Democracy. Representative Alexander Vinarow of the United Arab Emirates commented on the matter, saying, "There has been a lot of great consensus. But, there's just some specific details and resolutions

that have yet to be addressed."

Representative Veronica Bryant of Mali spoke on behalf of their resolution, "We started out with collaboration, curriculum, and training. We wanted to incorporate an international UN understanding of what democracy is as I believe every nation wanted to do. Then we went into specifics of what European Union nations were looking for. We looked at Latin and South America, North America and really pulled a lot of specifics that they were noticing in their own country that could benefit internationally." While most countries were attempting to collaborate and negotiate, Representative Owen Bauer of Iran gave his set deliberation of banning education facilities. "We believe that

there is an inherent bias present within the contemporary educational status quo and that the only way a truly free and open democratic society can operate is within a state that rids itself of biased institutional factors." With a scarce amount of Member States concurring, the focus of the Assembly was on receiving signatures for the newly drafted resolutions, many of them having similar considerations.

As of this morning, four resolutions have been passed (GA/II, GA/III, GA/IV, GA/V). The Committee seems to have exhausted its driving force of tackling Education for Democracy and have switched to topic two. They are currently in the midst of debating draft resolution GA/II.

WHO ADOPTS SIX RESOLUTIONS

Lauren Soulek
WHO

Yesterday morning, Brazil, Pakistan and Philippines brought forward the first draft resolution of topic one regarding healthcare for migrants before the Executive Board.

Representative Sophie Zielke of Pakistan said the basis of the resolution is a focus on maternal and child health.

"In particular we talk about sanitation for proper facilities, pregnant women, we talk about making sure the adequate resources are available, like mosquito netting, prenatal vitamins and adequate nourishment, because that's a really huge thing that isn't being addressed enough," Representative Zileke said.

The body adopted this resolution with 20 in favor, zero opposed and two abstentions.

Later that day the Executive Board adopted two other resolutions. The first one included the recommendation for an "establishment of additional refugee health strategy programs in collaboration with UNHCR." The second resolution included the encouragement of "delivery of migrant-inclusive services in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways." Throughout the rest of the evening, the Executive Board adopted three more resolutions.

Representatives Curtis McMackin and Rodrigo Estreda of the United Republic of Tanzania believe the WHO has made progress on both topics discussed this weekend, but they also believe not enough was accomplished within topic two, which is a discussion on vaccines.

"The problem of the defunding of vaccines has not been ad-

dressed at all," Representative McMackin said. "We believe that our plan to introduce an investment platform to help encourage private investment to vaccine research,—because vaccine research funding has been decreasing—would've been a great plan."

However, the two representatives still believe in everything the Executive Board does.

"We believe in the mission of the World Health Organization that no one should be left behind, and this weekend we've seen plenty of progress to promote vaccination and promote migrant health," Estreda said. "We appreciate the debate and the healthy dialogue that has been hashed out on different ideas, and we've enjoyed the process immensely."

CDPEG TALKS DEVELOPMENT IMBALANCE IN STI

Daniel Frederick
CDPEG

The Committee for Development Policy Expert Group (CDPEG) is deliberating on proper modes of disseminating Science and Technological Innovations (STI) while protecting individual stakeholders' Intellectual Property Rights. The Committee has formed three informal yet organized caucuses to collaborate on the resolution as a whole. The Expert Committee is dividing and conquering the resolution. Unlike other committees the CDPEG sees itself as a collaboration of experts to approve

resolutions and provide counsel on the development of global states.

The Human Intuitive Perspective of Science and Technology increases at an exponential rate. This rapidly advancing field is causing a marginal development imbalance in the world and many wonder what effects this will ultimately lead to on a global scale.

The Committee is primarily concerned with development but as we see in most committees at American Model United Nations, the unceasing question of environmental impact seeps and swells into the cognition of the body. The Com-

mittee of Developmental Policy is no exception. The Committee sees the great importance of spreading science and technology evenly amongst states and how this aids in the world's quest for sustainability.

The marginal development imbalance that is occurring in our world today is detrimental to the proclivity of the human race as a whole.

Representative Lise Dary of China said, "STI is a tool that we need to regulate between countries with high capacity [of STI] and with a low capacity of it."

PRESS CONFERENCE: ISRAEL AND MEXICO

Daniel Frederick
GA Second

A historically delicate relationship between the State of Israel and the Palestinian people is eliciting support and condemnation alike within the General Assembly Second Committee.

Mexico stands with Israel in its quest for settlement on a dispute over permanent sovereignty for the Palestinian-occupied territory and control of natural resources in the region.

Israel has maintained control of

and profits from these resources since a settlement policy established in 1967. Israel is adamant to handle a potential settlement with a graceful yet strong hand.

Representative Sarah Vroegop of Mexico and Representative James Meason of Isreal recently held a joint press conference. Representative Vroegop said, "the current resource management crisis must be handled with the most tact. We recognize the exceptional efforts of the honorable delegation from Isreal in approaching this

issue with leadership and a noble humanitarian mindset. It is therefore the position of Mexico that Israel should recieve our support and our encouragement as they provide for their own citizens as well as the people of Palestine. We the delegation of Mexico implore the President of our great country to move the Mexican embassy currently located in the Tel Aviv to the western portion of Jerusalem where we will be best able to stand with our ally, Israel."

PRESS RELEASES

GA Third

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo strongly requests all Member States and other global trade actors to stop trading with illegitimate groups or any other interactions that fund these groups. A portion of The Democratic Republic of the Congos' citizens are constantly abused by the militants and poachers who who take advantage of the exponentially growing and unregulated so-called 'globalization' to allocate massive funds from resources that should be used to fund infrastructure and social services for the welfare of our citizens. This illegal trade accelerates the formation of rebel groups and bandits who go back to their communities and severely violate human rights by killing, raping, robbing and hiring child soldiers, among other inhumane acts.

CPD

Russian Federation

The Commission of Population and Development (CPD) felt that some of the ideals of the United Nations as a Report Writing body were being compromised and wanted to stress inclusivity. The CPD committee eagerly re-established the implementation of its purpose when sytems go awry. The CPD was founded as a commission strongly urged to focus on reaching a consensus in order to report out to ECOSOC.

The CPD rallied together when the few overtook the will of the body. When nearly unanimous voices were suppressed by the few through omission of agreed-upon content from the Report- the Russian Federation would not, and will not give in! Amendments of original content were readmitted, simultaneously unifying the body through attempted forms of censorship by the few. The CPD has always held the ideal of focusing on a compromise agreeable to all nations and wishes to continue this through a new amendment which recalls these ideals when solving the Youth and Adolescence topic.

COI 2005

As part of our ongoing effort to investigate and negotiate with Indonesian and Timorese judicial actors in connection with criminal courts of the Timorese conflict, our comission will be temporarily relocating to Jakarta for one week, followed immediately by a week-long visit to Dili.

We are encouraged by the diplomatic spirit of cooperation by Indonesia with their invitation for us to visit their nation, and look forward to a productive two-week excursion.